Bucknell's One Hundredth Anniversary, Address by Dr. Arnaud C. Marts, 1946 June

13

SNYDER WRITES OF BIRTHDAY CAMPAIGN

DEAR BUCKNELLIANS:

Last summer, when the active regional meetings in the Hundredth Birthday Campaign were about closing, I wrote you, asking for the loyal support of those alumni who had not subscribed up to that time. Our general chairman, Mr. Roy Bostwick, and our President, Captain Arnaud Marts, also wrote you similar requests. Nearly 200 more of you have responded, half of you with full shares and several with founder's subscriptions of $1,000 or more. Several hundred have completed payments on subscriptions. That's great! Bucknell appreciates it. It's going to mean much to Bucknell and her alumni to have this grand old college free of debt when, on February 5, 1946, we celebrate her Hundredth Birthday.

About 2,400 of our 10,000 alumni have responded and about $272,000 has been subscribed. All but $93,000 has been paid in and today Bucknell does not owe a cent outside of Lewisburg. The Lewisburg banks carry the entire debt. But even the Lewisburg banks must have interest, and the interest on $93,000 is more than enough to pay the salary of one professor.

I am sure we can wipe out this debt if we all stick together and put our shoulders to the wheel for the final effort. Twenty-four per cent of our alumni have nearly wiped it out. What would happen if *every one* who can afford to make a subscription of *any size* would do his best? I know what the result would be and I think you do. And you would hasten a great day for Old Bucknell.

Yours for a Happy Birthday,

E. A. SNYDER, '11,
National Alumni Chairman.

ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY ROSTER

Names of those who have given One Hundred Dollars or more since the publication of the December *Alumni Monthly*, as of May 1, 1944:

B

Mary Hutchison Brumberger, '41
Charles E. Bunnell, '00, for Mrs. Mary A. Kline Bunnell

D

James W. Diffenderfer, Jr., '43

E

Nellie D. Elliott, '99

F

R. M. Felton, '17
Ira G. Fox, '38
Dr. Raymond T. Francis, '14

G

Edward A. Goodwin, '22

H

Jane Rees Harris, '27
H. F. Hartzell, '08
Sarah Walters Headland, '09
Verna Whitaker Hillman, '11, and Amanda Whitaker Gray, '17

J

Malcolm G. Jones, '26

K

Dr. Denzil King, '21

L

Gilbert H. Lyte, '09

M

W. T. Mahood, '29
Dr. and (Mrs.) C. A. Michael, '15
Dr. Howard F. D. Moser, '33

N

Lt. and Mrs. Walter J. Nikodem, '34 and '34
Beulah Hayes Nisbet, '95

P

Felix Piekarski '20
David A. and Maud E. Hanna Pitt, '02 and '97
Sarah Fowler Pomeroy, '72

R

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Richardson, Jr., '38 and '42
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Robbins
Mrs. Robert L. Rooke
Rev. Walter E. Ruch, '01

S

Mrs. Leroy Stephens, '87
Edgar T. Stevenson, '04

T

Mr. and Mrs. Graham L. Tappan, '42 and '42

W

Francis P. Weiss, '35
William R. White, '26

Sports Program

(Continued from page 19.)

Chuck Keevil of Lewisburg, son of Professor C. S. Keevil, Head of the Chemical Engineering Department, and Charles Ogg.

Trainees on the team are big Bill Hoeveler, six-feet four-inch basketball man; Dick Swigart, an intramural boxing finalist; and Bill Mardaga, football end.

Since the last issue of the ALUMNI MONTHLY, Bucknell's basketball team concluded a successful campaign with a record of nine victories and three defeats. The quintet, coached by "Woody" Ludwig, reached its peak in the final game when it nosed out Alvin F. Julian's Muhlenberg Mules, 39-37.

Another sport made its debut on the intercollegiate program during the late winter. This was wrestling, in which the Bison team had a record of two wins and one loss.

BUCKNELLIANS SERVE THEIR COUNTRY IN THE RED CROSS

MARGARET DOUGHERTY

EDNA M. HUTCHINSON

CATHERINE R. HUGHES

CAROL LEE DAVIS

IN a letter to L. Francis Lybarger, Joseph B. Lippincott, 'x27, who has received his fourth promotion, to the position of Regional Field Supervisor in the American Red Cross, and is now somewhere in Africa, gives a vivid picture of the work and the workers in this great organization. He says: "They are a grand group. All overseas workers with Red Cross have volunteered for foreign service and are doing a magnificent work rendering a much needed service to members of our Armed Forces.

"The lives of the workers over here are not filled with the comforts of home so men and women, alike, share the same prevailing hardships and accept them as a normal part of any day—taking these in their stride with a matter-of-fact attitude. There is no grumbling for they came here expecting the worst, hoping for the best, and making the most of what there is to be had.

"When I was last in the States many persons asked, 'What hours do you work?' The reply to that question is, 'We have NO hours!' We must be and we are available twenty-four hours each and every day. When there is need for our services outside our daily routine, whether scheduled or unscheduled, we are prepared to render those services at any hour of the day or night. The average time spent on duty in any one day by Red Cross workers over here ranges from twelve to fourteen hours.

"The American public can well feel proud for its contribution to this organization and the good work it is doing. The Field Service is the link between the soldier and 'The Folks Back Home' and every facility at the command of this service is utilized to its fullest extent to alleviate the troubled minds of the men who are in the fight over here, for a soldier with a troubled mind is of no use to himself nor to the army and it is much of the service that Red Cross provides through the generosity of the American public that makes it possible for the men to receive assistance when it is most needed. Commercial cables are not available for use in this area and it is through the generosity of the Army Signal Corps that our contacts are made with the Red Cross Chapters at home. Neither is it possible for these men to walk to a Western Union Telegraph Office and send a telegram nor can they go to a telephone pay station, lift the receiver, deposit coins, and say, 'Hello, Mom' . . . it is our job and we do it with as much speed as regulations and facilities permit. The Clubs offer various types of clean entertainment, sleeping accommodations, meals, and other services too numerous to mention in this letter. Our Clubmobiles are operating in locations where the need for doughnuts, coffee, cigarettes, candy, and items soldiers like so well is considered essential. The Hospital workers carry on with the services delegated to that branch of the service in caring for the needs of the sick and the wounded. They read to those who are unable to read, write letters for those who are unable to write, and in every case fulfill each request as best they can with a smile and a cheery word to all."

A few Bucknellians have been reported to the ALUMNI MONTHLY by the American Red Cross. They are listed below.

Carol Lee Davis, '38, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, formerly with the Office of War Information in San Francisco, enlisted in the Red Cross service in the fall of 1943 and was sent overseas in December. She is located somewhere in the British Isles and is in charge of an Aeroclub serving American Air Corps men in that area.

Margaret Dougherty, '33, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, who was formerly with the Department of

Bucknell's One Hundredth Anniversary

Address by Dr. Arnaud C. Marts

President of Bucknell University, 1935-1945

An individual who reaches the age of 100 years becomes a curiosity and everyone asks him to what he owes his longevity. These are his most frequently recorded answers to that question. Either the centenarian says he has reached the age of one hundred years because he has always smoked tobacco and consumed liquor or because he has never smoked tobacco or never tasted liquor.

However, a college which reaches the age of one hundred years is not an object of similar curiosity. A college is expected to reach the age of one hundred years, after due expiration of time. Therefore, the unique feature at the celebration of a college's one hundred years' anniversary is not an exclamation of surprise or even of congratulation, but rather it should be an examination into how well the college has served during the one hundred years and how strong and useful it has become in that century for its further service.

For as one looks at the list of American colleges which have observed their one hundredth anniversary (and there are now exactly 100 of them, our own Bucknell being exactly the 100th to become one hundred years old last February fifth) one finds in that list of 100 year-old institutions the whole gamut of college excellences, from the very best and strongest down to some of the very weakest and least distinguished of our colleges. The first college to be established in America was Harvard in 1636. Then it took over fifty years for our forefathers to gather up the courage to establish the second college—which was William and Mary, founded in 1691. And then other colleges began to be established here and there a bit more frequently. By 1800 exactly 25 colleges had been founded. Then, in the 19th century the tempo increased and by February 5th, 1846, the one hundredth college was chartered, our own Bucknell.

In that first one hundred, what was put into the life-streams of those colleges which became distinguished for their usefulness in American society, and what was it that was omitted from the life-streams of other colleges of equal age which failed to achieve like distinction? It is an interesting question and the general answer can be only a conjecture, or at best a hypothesis.

Someone has said that every institution is the lengthened shadow

of a man, and I think we can present this as a just hypothesis in answer to that question as to the degree of distinction won by our one hundred early American colleges. Each one of them is the lengthened shadow, not of one man, but of many men and of women, too, across the century who have given themselves to the creation and upbuilding of these cultural institutions.

Surely Bucknell at its One Hundredth Anniversary can say that it is the lengthened shadow of the men who first conceived it as a service to America, to God, and to Youth, and the lengthened shadow of the other men and women who followed them as teachers, administrators and supporters of this institution.

From the very beginning, unselfish men and women have been willing, nay, eager to give themselves and their substance to establishing here on these 300 acres a power station for the transmission of intelligence, integrity and the spirit of brotherhood to ambitious young men and young women.

Bucknell's Charter, signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania on February 5, 1846, required the Board of Trustees to have $100,000 in hand before instruction should start, and two Baptist clergymen immediately set out in horse and buggy to visit every community in this great Commonwealth where there was a Baptist Church. They went first, of course, to Philadelphia, where Mr. William Bucknell, a leading businessman of that city, gave them $25,000. They travelled through all sections of the State, a distance of 4,000 miles altogether, and they gathered in the gifts of thousands of people in whom they struck a spark of enthusiasm for the proposed college at Lewisburg. These gifts ranged all the way down from the $25,000 gift referred to, to subscriptions of 25 cents, payable in four annual installments.

Down through the years, other men and women have continued this vision for a college here at Lewisburg, dedicated to the highest intellectual and spiritual service to our youth, and men and women with the ability and zest for teaching have given themselves also to the same Bucknell ideal and mission, until now we see here a beautiful institution worth six millions of dollars, a teaching faculty of 105 men and women, and a student body of 1600, with an alumni body of 12,000 men and women in all parts of the world, many of whom are using the education and inspiration which they acquired here in service to their fellowmen.

To those Bucknellians who cannot be here today, many of them still in their country's uniform, we who are here send their Alma Mater's greetings of affection and of inspiration.

Address by Dr. Herbert L. Spencer,
President of Bucknell University

On the threshold of her second century, Bucknell University will meet the challenge of a new era with the same high purpose and dauntless faith that have marked her first hundred years.

Fortunately, the problems of post-war education are brightened by an occasional chuckle. The other week one of our student veterans turned in a theme two or three days after it was due. "I had it finished on time, professor," he apologized to his instructor, "but the baby got hold of it and threw it into the bathtub."

Although reconversion in the colleges has been accompanied by little of the confusion and strife that have marked the shift to peacetime production in industry, the task we face within the next few years will be a difficult one.

In 1941 approximately one and a half million students were enrolled in colleges in this country. This fall, enrollments will reach an all-time high with more than one million six hundred thousand students going to college. Competent educators have predicted an enrollment of three million students by 1955.

To meet this extraordinary demand, Bucknell, like other colleges, will extend its facilities to the utmost. Because we feel keenly our obligation to the returning veterans, we have already accepted 2,000 students for next September.

Ours is a great responsibility, for not only must we find places for these young men and women whose decisive voices will be heard in the years to come, but we must also provide the kind of education which will fit them for constructive service to society.

At Bucknell a committee composed of faculty members and administrators is now engaged in a thorough study of the college curriculum to determine what revisions must be made to give these students a proper balance of liberal arts and professional training. Greater emphasis on general education during the first two years of college, with specialization reserved for the last two years, will continue to provide the pattern for our educational program. To meet the new responsibilities and problems which today's swiftly changing conditions present, we must re-examine every phase of our teaching to develop an appreciation of those human values which have so great a bearing on the fundamental issues of life. In the field of engineering education, for example, we plan to include more work in the human-

ities, and in other fields as well we shall attempt to introduce new courses and new teaching methods, based always on the soundest standards of scholarship.

As we provide added direction and counsel, encouragement and inspiration for students in our next century, we must provide also adequate physical facilities. Under the very able leadership of Dr. Marts, Bucknell has made remarkable progress along these lines during the past decade, but much yet remains to be done.

The University has already announced plans for an extensive building program, upon which we hope to embark as soon as the necessary funds and materials become available. First project in this program will be a new library, for which a portion of the funds required is already in hand. Our hopes in this direction have received added encouragement from a recent Centennial gift of $200,000 to the library fund.

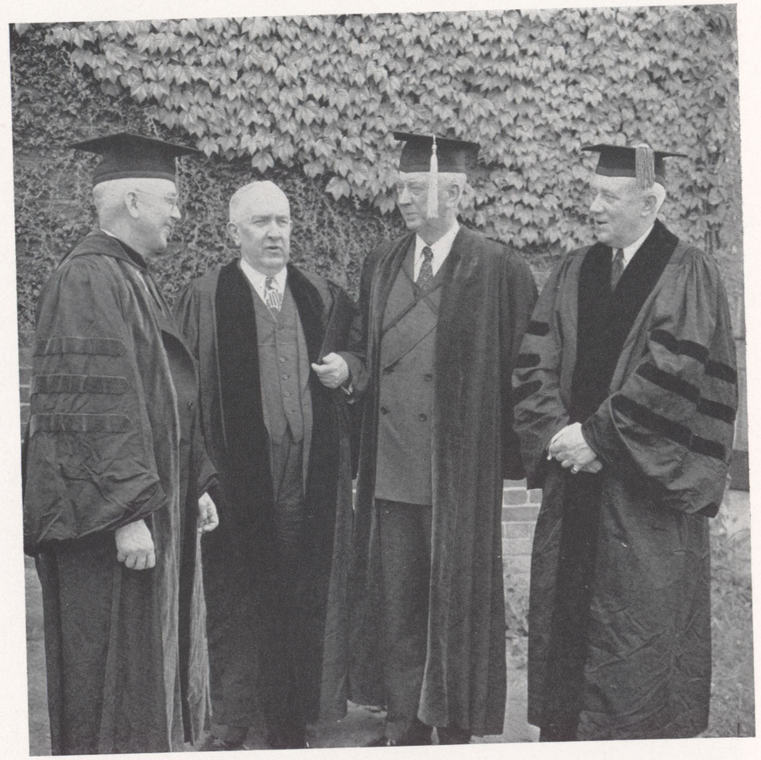
A new science building, a chapel, and a building for social sciences are also included in our expansion program as we begin our second century.

In honor of the 49 Bucknell men and women who died in their country's service during World War II we plan shortly to create a Memorial Garden which will serve also a as natural outdoor amphitheatre.

As we measure the progress of Bucknell's first 100 years and survey the future of our beloved college, our goal remains constant. That goal is and shall continue to be the development of leadership devoted to brotherhood and service to humanity.

Bucknell will strive, as it has in the past, to give its students a knowledge of their own capabilities and limitations, a desire for life-long intellectual activity, and a knowledge of how to deal competently with the problems of life. We shall attempt always to teach our students how to live as well as how to earn a living, how to be something as well as how to do something.

May the sons and daughters of Bucknell who have chosen this University as a way of life, go forward with courage, faith, and hope, and may they record on the unwritten pages of the years ahead the fulfillment of their ambitions and dreams.



President Herbert L. Spencer receives congratulations on Bucknell's Centennial from three prominent visitors just before the start of the Commencement exercises. Shown with President Spencer (who is on the left) are Chief Justice George W. Maxey, Governor Edward Martin and Mr. Martin W. Clement.

"May They Go Forward With Courage, Faith and Hope"

Bucknell honors its former president, Dr. Arnand C. Marts (left) by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Humanities. Dean William H. Coleman presents Dr. Marts to President Spencer, who is making the award.

HONORARY DEGREES

Doctor of Civil Law

Edward Martin, A.B., Waynesburg, 1901; Dr. Mil. Sci., LL.D., L.H.D.; Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Major General U. S. A., 1939; decorations including D. S. C. and Purple Heart; President, the Council of State Governments; president and director of business groups, banks, and religious organizations; author of the History of the Twenty-Eighth Division, U. S. A.

George Wendell Maxey, A.B., Michigan, 1902; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania; LL.D.; District Attorney and Judge of Common Pleas Court, Lackawanna County, 1914-1920; elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1930; Chief Justice since 1943.

Doctor of Laws

Harold Napoleon Gilbert, Major General U. S. A., 1946; Officer in charge U. S. A. Recruiting and Induction Service; D. S. C., 1918, and D. S. M., 1941; Director of War Department Office of Dependency Benefits; Director Military Personnel Procurement Service.

Alfred C. Howell, Vice President and Director of the Guaranty Trust Company; trustee, Bucknell University and the Corporation for the General Council of Congregational-Christian Churches.

Doctor of Humanities

Arnaud Cartwright Marts, A.B., Oberlin College, 1910; LL.D.; trustee Bucknell University, and President 1935-1945; Director of Pennsylvania Council of Defense; Captain U. S. N. R.; President of Marts and Lundy, Inc.; director of many educational and religious societies.

Doctor of Letters

Douglas Southall Freeman, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1908; LL.D., L.H.D.; editor, lecturer, and journalist; author, *Life of Robert E. Lee* and other studies in Confederate history.

Charles Carpenter Fries, A.M., Bucknell University, 1911; Ph.D., Michigan, 1922; Professor of English, University of Michigan; Editor-in-chief *Early Modern English Dictionary* since 1928; research expert, author, and contributor to many journals.

Doctor of Divinity

Edward Oliver Clark, A.M., Bucknell University, 1918; B.D., Colgate-Rochester Divinity School; Minister of the Chevy Chase Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., since 1924; member, Board of Finance and Promotion, Northern Baptist Convention; author, editor, and director of religious and social agencies.

Doctor of Engineering

HENRY CHARLES WOLFE, B.S. in E.E., Bucknell University, 1916; Brigadier General, U. S. A. 1942; Commanding General 1st Amphibian Brigade, North Africa, 1943; officer in command of amphibious training in North Africa, Salerno, and Southern France; Director, Planning Division, Army Service Forces, War Department; Chief of Engineering Division, Military Construction, U. S. A.; decorations including D. S. M., French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre.

MARTIN WITHINGTON CLEMENT, B.S., Trinity College, 1901, D.Sc., LL.D., D.B.A., D. Eng.; director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and President since 1935; director of Association of American Railways, member Eastern Railways Presidents Conference, trustee and director, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Insurance Company of North America, Trinity College, Girard Trust Company, and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Science

FRANKLIN DELAVERGNE JONES, B.S. in Chem. Eng., Bucknell University, 1919; research chemist and specialist in the investigation of plant hormones; business and industrial executive; lecturer and discoverer of original processes of plant culture.

EARL MORGAN RICHARDS, B.S. in E.E., Bucknell University, 1913; E.E., 1919; trustee of Bucknell University; Vice-President American Management Association, 1936-1938; Vice-President in charge of operations, Republic Steel Corporation; contributor to technical journals.

EDWARD MARTIN

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Doctor of Civil Law

Introduced by John T. Shirley

One hundred years ago a group of Baptist pioneers in Christian education founded the University at Lewisburg. Today, we meet to carry on the noble work of those pioneers whose energy and foresight created one of America's dynamic educational institutions.

On this occasion, it is fitting that Pennsylvania's first citizen should lay aside the duties of his high office and join us in celebrating the close of the first century and the opening of the second century of Bucknell University, the Alma Mater that we love.

In his native Greene County, Edward Martin began an illustrious career of unselfish service to the citizens of Pennsylvania and the nation. After being graduated from Waynesburg College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he became an able lawyer. He joined the colors during the Spanish American War, serving in the Philippines, later on the Mexican Border and also in France during World War I, finally retiring with the rank of Major General in World War II, bringing to a climax his brilliant military career, having been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Purple Heart and the Pennsylvania Reilly Medal.

Before being elected Governor, Edward Martin faithfully served his Commonwealth in numerous high offices. Moreover, he has held many positions of honor and trust in the professional and business world, but he has not overlooked those fields of cultural and spiritual responsibility befitting a Christian gentleman, having been an elder and member of many boards of his church and an active member of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association of which he was Vice President and Director.

Mr. President . . . I present to you for the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law a scholar, soldier and statesman, the Honorable Edward Martin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Edward Martin: For your Christian statesmanship and your able leadership as head of this great Commonwealth, we are proud to confer this degree upon you and to make you a member of our own Bucknell family.

Martin Withington Clement

President of the Pennsylvania Railroad
Doctor of Engineering

Introduced by Dr. Roy G. Bostwick

Mr. President: I have the high honor of presenting to you Martin Withington Clement, B.S., Trinity College, 1901.

He stands before you at this Centennial Commencement of our beloved Pennsylvania Alma Mater as the embodiment and representative of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system, likewise one hundred years old this year. In honoring him, we pay the respects of the citizens of our great country to the men and women whose genius and labors have built, maintained and now operate this giant of transportation, which has so long served America with such efficiency, patriotism and devotion.

But we are especially delighted to honor this great American, himself.

Throughout his career, Mr. Clement has brought to the science of railroad construction, maintenance and operation, outstanding scientific ability and ingenuity in the practical applications of engineering improvements of broad scope and significance, and a remarkable ability to inspire his associates to develop solutions of engineering problems along lines indicated by him. This ability has repeatedly been recognized.

Likewise has been recognized many times his unparalleled business and executive ability, not only by his grateful employer, by many financial institutions, business organizations and railroad leaders throughout the country, but by our sister institutions of learning.

We today honor Mr. Clement as a civic leader for his learning and his charitable interest in education, medical advancement and religion, evidenced by his positions of trust, service and leadership in all these fields.

We honor him especially because this outstanding citizen typifies America with its opportunity for all men of vision who will work and assume responsibility. This splendid executive proves for all the world to see that, no matter how humble or how favored an American youth may be at birth, he has within his own hands the possibility of personal success, vital service to the country he loves, and the benefaction of mankind.

Bucknell University is proud to recognize the vision, statesmanship and achievements of the distinguished President of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, Martin Withington Clement, by awarding him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Martin Withington Clement, we value your career especially because it demonstrates clearly that the road to achievement remains open in America. Exemplar of those traits of far-sighted vision and unflagging industry which have made this nation great, you have earned the right to be honored at the Centennial Commencement of Bucknell University, located in the commonwealth which has given its name to the farflung transportation empire which you direct.

George Wendell Maxey

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
Doctor of Civil Law

Introduced by Dr. Joseph Henderson

Pennsylvania has had a long line of outstanding chief justices and in that line the record of no one stands out more brightly than that of George Wendell Maxey. He has hewed his own way, guided by judicial temperament, a vast erudition, and a genius for fact-finding that distinguished his career from that day forty years ago when he first started practicing law to the present time when he is an acknowledged leader in all movements for the betterment of mankind. With unaffected simplicity, penetrating analysis, balanced judgment and unusual power of clear expression and with a militant and courageous sense of justice, he has excelled as a public servant, lawyer, and jurist. Many have honored him, and if we may add to the weight of these honors our own accolade, I recommend, Mr. President, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law this statesman, humanitarian, and outstanding jurist, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, George Wendell Maxey.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

George Wendell Maxey: One of Pennsylvania's outstanding citizens, for 14 years an eminent lawyer, later district attorney and judge, and now the distinguished Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, we pay tribute to your skill, your wisdom, and your integrity.

ARNAUD CARTWRIGHT MARTS

President of Marts and Lundy, Inc.
Doctor of Humanities

Introduced by Dean William H. Coleman

Mr. President: I have the honor to present Arnaud Cartwright Marts, business executive, university president, public servant. Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving his fellows, he found Bucknell a struggling institution; he left it free from debt and nation-wide in prestige. Beloved of students, admired by faculty, esteemed by trustees, he directed the destinies of the University during a difficult decade. At all times he displayed the highest qualities of leadership: as Director of the Pennsylvania State Council of Defense, he created an organization that became a model for other states; as Captain in the United States Coast Guard, he made a major contribution to his country's defense in a critical hour—but it is as President of Bucknell University that he will be longest remembered. By his manliness, his modesty, and his magnanimity he has enshrined himself in the hearts of thousands of Bucknellians the world over. What was said of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, might be said of him: "If you would see his monument, look about you."

Mr. President, I present Arnaud Cartwright Marts for the degree of Doctor of Humanities.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Arnaud Cartwright Marts: Bucknell's beloved president, builder of a great University and benefactor of mankind, we honor you today not only for what you have done, but for what you are—a true disciple of Christianity.

EDWARD OLIVER CLARK, '18

Minister of the Chevy Chase Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.
Doctor of Divinity

Introduced by Dr. Charles M. Bond

Mr. President, I present Reverend Edward Oliver Clark for the degree, Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Clark is one of Bucknell's able and honored sons. Graduating into a world just recovering from the First World War, he chose to give his service to a kind of pioneering religious work in the nation's capital. He started with a small church

organization in rented quarters. Under his leadership the Chevy Chase Baptist Church has become a large and significant institution. In addition to his church work, he has given able leadership in the councils of the Northern Baptist Convention. He is the author of the Sesquicentennial Anniversary Volume of George Washington University. An able minister, a preacher of note, a wise counselor and administrator, scholar and author, Mr. Clark well merits the honor for which the Faculty of Bucknell University now presents him.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Edward Oliver Clark: Through your service in the greatest of all causes, the ministry of Christ, you have earned the right to be called a true son of Bucknell, whose highest ideals you so well personify.

CHARLES CARPENTER FRIES, '11

Professor of English, University of Michigan
Editor-in-Chief, *Early Modern English Dictionary*
Doctor of Letters

Introduced by Dr. C. Willard Smith

Mr. President: Sir, I have the honor to present Dr. Charles Carpenter Fries, Professor of English and Director of the English Language Institute at the University of Michigan. For ten years after his graduation from Bucknell, Dr. Fries served his alma mater as a teacher of English. He is distinguished for his learned contributions to the study of literature, linguistic science, and lexicography, and has won a highly honored position among American and British scholars signalized by his appointment in 1928 as Editor-in-Chief of the *Early Modern English Dictionary*. As a mark of our esteem for his scholarly achievement and as a sign of our appreciation of his constant loyalty to the best interests of Bucknell, the faculty and trustees of this University wish to present Charles Carpenter Fries for the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Charles Carpenter Fries: Brilliant scholar and skillful teacher, your alma mater is proud of you and of your distinguished career in the educational world.

DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN

Editor, Lecturer, and Journalist
Doctor of Letters

Introduced by Dr. Edwin E. Aubrey

Mr. President: It is my great privilege to present for special recognition at this Centennial Commencement a distinguished journalist and historian.

At a time when public opinion is becoming increasingly powerful in our national life he has given outstanding service as an editor in the development of intelligent and forward-looking public thought. His interests bespeak a spiritual aristocrat of Virginia in the best Jeffersonian tradition. As a trustee, rector or visiting professor in our leading educational institutions and foundations he has done much to guide educational policy and to foster arts and letters in our country. He is a courageous champion of interracial justice, of intelligently planned parenthood, and of international goodwill.

A brilliant historian, he has enhanced the reputation of his state both by increasing our knowledge of its history and through his own performance. If there was ever a man to whom the time-honored phrase "a gentleman and a scholar" was truly applicable, this is he.

I therefore present with pride Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman for the degree Doctor of Letters.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Douglas Southall Freeman: One of America's foremost biographers, historians, and journalists, you have thrown new light on our national past. For your contributions to American history and thought, we give you our highest honor.

HAROLD N. GILBERT

Major General, U. S. A.
Director, Military Personnel Procurement Service
Doctor of Laws

Introduced by Dr. Ralph E. Page

Mr. President: During the years 1938-40 General Harold N. Gilbert was in charge of all of the recruiting activities of the United States Army. His unusual foresight, excellent judgment and resourcefulness in planning, organizing and conducting that program earned for him the Distinguished Service Medal, the nation's highest award for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service.

This honor was duplicated when he was later awarded an oak leaf cluster which is equivalent to the award of another Distinguished Service Medal, for his work as Director of the Office of Dependency Benefits. His competence and efficiency in distributing over eleven billion dollars for the benefit of more than sixteen million dependents of military personnel made possible the punctual and regular receipt of allowances and allotment essential to the maintenance of those dependents.

Harold Gilbert's name is indelibly imprinted on that limited roll of the nation's military immortals who have received three of this country's highest honors for distinguished services in peace and war. On his chest he proudly displays symbols of the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy of the United States; the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in positions of great responsibility; and the Purple Heart, awarded for wounds received in action.

I am happy at this time to present this distinguished soldier as the recipient of another award from a grateful Alma Mater, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Bucknell has observed with pride the fidelity with which you have discharged important military responsibilities. Your efficiency as head of the Office of Dependency Benefits brought peace of mind to our fighting men in World War II. Now you are giving your rare executive talents to the task of maintaining an army commensurate with our country's great responsibility in underwriting the peace.

ALFRED C. HOWELL

Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Introduced by Dr. R. H. Rivenburg

Mr. President: I have the honor to present Alfred Corey Howell, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, president of the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, as a worthy candidate for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Howell is a most remarkable example of a superlatively self-educated man. Left fatherless at the age of 2, one of 10 children, at a time when few men went to college, Mr. Howell for 50 years has been educating himself and has devoted his life to the appreciation of education on the part of other people. A trustee of Finch Junior College, a trustee for 8 years of Bucknell University, chairman of the graphic arts section of the Princeton University Library, the first man in America to receive honorary membership into Phi Beta Kappa and one of only a few men so honored in the United States, treasurer of Funds for Finland, chairman of the finance committee of the Corporation for the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, treasurer of Phi Beta Kappa Associates, president of the Annuity Fund for the Congregational Ministers, vice president for 20 years of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the man in charge of the three branch offices of the Guaranty Trust, the largest of its kind in the world, he well deserves the high honor for which I now present him.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Banker, bibliophile, benefactor—you have achieved distinction in your chosen vocational field. At the same time your mental horizons have been broad, and you have remained alive to the intellectual stimulation afforded by the world of letters. In many ways—not the least of these being your devotion to Bucknell University as vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees—you have shown deep sense of social responsibility. Bucknell delights in honoring you, her loyal friend, at this Centennial Commencement.

FRANKLIN DELAVERGNE JONES, '19

Research Chemist

Doctor of Science

Introduced by Dr. W. N. Lowry

Mr. President: I wish to introduce to you one of Bucknell's sons, Franklin DeLaVergne Jones, who was graduated magna cum laude from Bucknell University in 1919, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.

During his senior year he was an instructor in Chemistry during the period of World War I.

From his graduation until 1936, he held a number of positions with various firms including the National Analine and Chemical Company, the New Jersey Zinc Company, duPont Company, Phillips and Jacobs, and Merck and Company.

Since 1937, Mr. Jones has been manager of the horticultural department of the American Paint Company. He now holds five United States patents, seven foreign patents, and twelve United States and foreign patents applied for, all in the field of plant hormones. His special field is the synthesis and application of organic chemicals to the growth of plants and their uses as insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Recently he has discovered a new and successful type of chemical weed killer which is selective in the destruction of weeds in lawns and gardens, and this product is now on the market in commercial form.

Mr. President, I deem it a privilege to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Science, Franklin DeLaVergne Jones.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Franklin DeLaVergne Jones: Chemist of note, your activities in the field of research and the practical application of your discoveries have written a significant chapter in the story of man's unending battle to make the earth more productive.

Earl Morgan Richards, '13

Vice President in charge of operations, Republic Steel Corporation

Doctor of Science

Introduced by Dr. George A. Irland

In 1913 Professor Walter K. Rhodes had a class of seven senior electrical engineering students. In this group was a young man of great ability, Earl Morgan Richards, who graduated Summa Cum Laude.

This young man advanced rapidly and surely in his profession, filling many important positions. He served his government during the first World War; he has become an outstanding industrial leader; he has written many technical papers; he is serving his alma mater as a trustee.

Those of us who came after Mr. Richards can claim no credit for his early training, but we are proud of the fact that he began his distinguished career as an engineering student at Bucknell.

Mr. President, may I present Earl Morgan Richards, engineer, author, business executive, and industrial leader for the degree, Doctor of Science.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Earl Morgan Richards: Because you have fulfilled so brilliantly the promise shown in your student days at Bucknell, and because you represent the type of leadership which has made American industry the greatest in the world, we delight in honoring you.

Henry Charles Wolfe, '16

Brigadier General, Chief of Engineering Division,
Military Construction, U. S. A.

Doctor of Engineering

Introduced by Dr. D. M. Griffith

Mr. President: I have the honor to present General Henry C. Wolfe for the honorary degree, Doctor of Engineering.

Since graduating from Bucknell in 1916, General Wolfe has been a student of military strategy. As director of training for the U. S. Army at the start of World War II, his talents were quickly recognized and later he commanded the First Engineer Amphibian Brigade in the Allies' first landing on enemy territory—the invasion of North Africa.

His training activities in the Mediterranean were widespread. He supervised the long-range training and rehearsals for the Army in preparation for the Allied assaults on Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, and Southern France.

A gentleman who has guided our fighting men and women through many bitter stages of World War II, General Wolfe has served his country with distinction.

For what he has done and for what he is, Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to present General Henry C. Wolfe for the honorary degree, Doctor of Engineering.

Citation by President Herbert L. Spencer

Henry Charles Wolfe: For your service to your country in a time of great peril, America is truly grateful. Your inspired leadership, combined with remarkable engineering skill, was an important factor in determining the fate of our armies in North Africa, at Salerno, at Anzio, and in Southern France. To the many military honors conferred upon you, we are happy to add this award from your alma mater.

SPECIAL AWARD

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AND MEDAL

HARRIET MASON STEVENS, Lewisburg Female Institute, 1858; oldest living Bucknell graduate; missionary worker, educator, and editor.

HARRIET MASON STEVENS,

Educator and Editor, Certificate of Merit and Medal

Cited by Dr. Mary B. Harris

A little more than four years before the University at Lewisburg was founded, Harriet Mason was born in Tavoy, Burma. She was the daughter of a Baptist missionary to that land. When her father returned to this country on furlough, Harriet was sent, with her sister, to the Lewisburg Female Institute, as the women's branch of the University was originally known. In June, 1858, at the age of 16, she was graduated.

Seven years later she married the Rev. Edward O. Stevens, and shortly afterward sailed with him for Burma, where they worked as missionaries until the Rev. Mr. Stevens' death 45 years later.

In connection with their work, she began the translation of the Bible into Burmese, completing the project after her return to America in 1911. In addition, she completed a voluminous list of Biblical references in Burmese. At one time she was considered the foreigner best informed in the Burmese language. Always a champion of women's rights, she started the first school for Burmese women.

Today this University is proud to honor Mrs. Harriet Mason Stevens, who at the age of 104 is the oldest living Bucknellian. For her scholarly attainment, Mrs. Stevens, who lives in Hampton, Va., has been awarded this certificate of achievement. Because of her age she cannot be here today, but this certificate and a gold medal suitably inscribed will be sent to her.

DELEGATES OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Arranged in the Order of Founding

DATE OF FOUNDING		
*1636	HARVARD UNIVERSITY	Dr. Floyd George Ballentine
*1693	THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIRGINIA	Dr. Gladys Calkins Cook
1701	YALE UNIVERSITY	Mr. Andrew Albright Leiser, Jr.
1740	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	Vice Provost John M. Fogg
1742	MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	President Edwin J. Heath
1746	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	Colonel Arthur Eugene Fox
1749	WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY	Dr. John W. Claudy
1754	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	Dr. Arthur Warren Hixson
1764	BROWN UNIVERSITY	Dean Samuel Tomlinson Arnold
1766	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY	Professor Thomas E. Gravatt
*1769	DARTMOUTH COLLEGE	Dr. Arthur Lewis Wood
1773	DICKINSON COLLEGE	Dean Ernest Albert Vuilleumier
1780	WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE	The Reverend William Austin Gilleland
1785	WILLIAMS COLLEGE	Mr. James A. Linen
1787	FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE	Dr. Herbert Huebener Beck
*1787	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	Dr. William Irving Miller
1789	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	Vice President Paul A. McNally, S.J.
1789	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	Dr. Charles Louis Johnston
1791	UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	Dr. Donald M. Rockwell
1795	UNION COLLEGE	Dr. C. Valintine Kirby
*1804	OHIO UNIVERSITY	Miss Harriet Elizabeth White
1807	MORAVIAN COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY	Assistant to President, Robert P. Snyder
1808	MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE	The Right Reverend Monsignor President John Laurence Sheridan
1812	HAMILTON COLLEGE	Mr. Arthur T. Jones
1813	COLBY COLLEGE	Professor Robert Augustine Hussey
1815	ALLEGHENY COLLEGE	Dr. Charles Spurgeon Miller
*1817	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	Mr. Harold Walter Hayden
1819	COLGATE UNIVERSITY	Dr. Leo Lawrence Rockwell
*1819	MARYVILLE COLLEGE	Mr. Forrest David Brown
1819	NORWICH UNIVERSITY	Mr. Robert C. Knowlton
1820	INDIANA UNIVERSITY	Mr. Ogal P. Crews
1821	AMHERST COLLEGE	Mr. James Focht McClure
1821	PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE	President Ivor Griffith
1823	TRINITY COLLEGE	Mr. William Cameron Hill

*Member of the Bucknell University Faculty

*1826	Furman University	Dr. James Anderson Gathings
1826	Lafayette College	President Ralph Cooper Hutchison
1827	University of Toronto	Mr. Clifford Latimer Mullett
1831	University of Alabama	Mr. Sherman Hickey, Jr.
*1831	Denison University	Miss Mary Helen Hunt
*1831	New York University	Dr. Frank Garfield Davis
1832	Gettysburg College	President Henry William Andrew Hanson
1833	Oberlin College	Mr. Frank C. Fisher
*1833	Wake Forest College	Dr. Gordon Poteat
*1834	The Tulane University of Louisiana	Professor Frank Arthur Sprague
1835	Marietta College	President William Allison Shimer
1836	Alfred University	Dr. Isaac Miles Wright
1836	Wesleyan College	Mrs. James B. Ware
1837	Mount Holyoke College	Mrs. W. B. Arnold
*1838	Acadia University	Dean William Harold Coleman
*1838	Duke University	Dr. George MacKendrick Gregory
1839	Bloomsburg State Teachers College	President Harvey A. Andruss
1839	Boston University	Mr. Ralph Roland Ritter
1839	University of Missouri	Mr. C. A. Green
1840	Southwestern University	Dr. Hugh S. Carter
1841	Fordham University	The Reverend William G. Griffith, S.J.
1842	The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina	Major John M. Lockman
1842	The University of Notre Dame	Mr. Joseph R. Farrell
1842	Villanova College	Father Grifferty
1846	University of Buffalo	Dr. Mathew M. Douglas
1846	Grinnell College	Dr. John Muyskens
1846	Mount Union College	President Charles B. Ketcham
1846	Saint Vincent College	Dean Maurice H. Costello
*1847	State University of Iowa	Dr. Rudolph Peterson
1848	Geneva College	Dr. J. C. Twinem
1848	Muhlenberg College	The Reverend Harold Curtis Fry
1848	Williamsport-Dickinson Junior College	President John Wesley Long
*1848	The University of Wisconsin	Professor Frank Arthur Sprague
1849	The Waynesburg College	The Honorable Edward Martin
1850	Capital University	Dr. Daniel Busch
1850	Heidelberg College	Mr. Frederick Padgett
1850	Hiram College	President Paul H. Fall
1850	Illinois Wesleyan University	Dr. Mildred Hunt
1850	Ogontz Junior College	Dean Marion Coats Graves
1850	University of Utah	Dr. Sheldon C. Tanner
1851	Hope College	Professor Arthur C. Cloetingh
1851	Northwestern University	Dr. Ronald L. Jardine
1851	University of Minnesota	Dean Lyman E. Jackson
1852	California State Teachers College	President Robert McCurdy Steele

1852	Mills College	Mrs. Paul Swain Havens
1853	Beaver College	Registrar F. Marjorie Darling
1853	Cornell College	Mr. Henry W. VanPelt
1855	Elmira College	President William S. A. Pott
1855	The Pennsylvania State College	Dr. Frank D. Kern
1856	Albright College	President Harry Victor Masters
1857	The University of the South	The Reverend William Hosking
1858	Susquehanna University	Dr. George E. Fisher
1860	Simpson College	The Reverend Hiram C. Weld
*1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Dr. William Thomas MacCreadie
1863	Kansas State College	Colonel Guy C. Rexroad
1863	La Salle College	Brother D. Augustine
1863	Massachusetts State College	Professor Cyrus Edwin French
*1864	Bates College	Miss Harriet Elizabeth White
*1864	Swarthmore College	Mrs. J. H. Reppert
*1865	University of Kentucky	Dr. Clarence Hudson Richardson
1866	The University of Kansas	Dr. Florentine Hackbusch
1866	Kutztown State Teachers College	President Quincy A. W. Rohrbach
1866	Lebanon Valley College	President Clyde Alvin Lynch
1866	The College of Wooster	Mr. Frederick Edward Christian
1867	Cedar Crest College	The Reverend Perry L. Smith
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*1868	Oregon State College	Professor Rex Eugene Robinson
1869	University of Nebraska	Mr. Hollis Trevor Ross
1869	Pennsylvania College for Women	President Paul Russell Anderson
1869	Wilson College	Dean Mary Belle McElwain
1870	Lock Haven State Teachers College	Dr. Edna A. Bottorf
1870	Syracuse University	Professor James Walter Sterling
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1870	Wells College	Mrs. C. W. Smith
1871	Smith College	Mrs. George D. Hedenberg, Jr.
1872	Doane College	Mrs. A. D. Keator
*1872	The Ohio State University	Professor John Clifford Reed
*1872	The Vanderbilt University	Dr. Edward Gordon Cornelius
*1874	Colorado College	Dr. Gene Thomas Pelsor
1875	Wellesley College	Mrs. Charles Wolverton Clement
*1875	Wilmington College	Dr. Loren S. Hadley
1876	University of Colorado	Mr. Oscar P. Akers
*1876	The Johns Hopkins University	Dr. George Allison Irland
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1881	Wayne University	Dr. A. Rowland Kirch

1884	Temple University	Dr. John William Arbogast
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1885	The Southwestern College	Dr. John H. Harris
1887	Occidental College	The Reverend Edward H. Jones
1887	Pomona College	Mr. Clifford J. Backstrand
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1899	Simmons College	Miss L. Isabel Myers
1901	Texas State College for Women	Miss Alice Adele Wilkirson
1901	Whittier College	Mr. J. E. Stecklein
1908	Coker College for Women	Dr. Ruth P. Hodge
1918	Seton Hill College	President James A. Wallace Reeves
1918	Seton Hill College	Dean Victoria Brown
1920	Immaculata College	The Very Reverend President F. James Furey
1926	Sarah Lawrence College	Miss Jane Buckalew
1927	Johnstown Center, University of Pittsburgh	Professor Claire Alexander Anderson
1929	The University of Kansas City	Mr. Merrill F. Hummel
*1933	Bucknell University Junior College	Director Eugene Shedden Farley
1941	York Junior College	Dean Paul Z. Rummel

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WORSHIP SERVICE

Bucknell Centennial Sermon

by Dr. Ivan Murray Rose
Pastor of the First Baptist Church
Philadelphia, Pa.

Individuals and institutions alike may well take pride in their achievement of years. Age is a surpassing distinction. The effort to disavow it is silly and often grotesque. To survive the hazards of infancy, to develop in good proportion our discovered capacities while we grow in stature and strength, to maintain ourselves against the ravages of stressful existence and obtain an impressive maturity of thought and deed, and thus lay firm hold upon some of the timeless values for which life was given,—this is man's true dignity. It is quite the same with the seriously-conceived institutions through which mankind seeks to give life added richness and usefulness. They also know the struggles for survival in the delicate days of beginning and early growth. They also establish their validity as they maintain themselves through recurring crises and thus demonstrate their mettle and their right to a place of destiny. They also gather to themselves in the experiences of decade after decade an esprit de corps, a genius unique and utterly their own, a tradition for reputability and service. To be sure, these gallant glories are not on sale in the marts of the world. And yet they are bought with a price. The price is integrity, industry, fidelity, and high-mindedness.

I am sure that these later days have been heavily weighted with acclaim for this great University. Bucknell has again been receiving the plaudits of her countless admirers and friends. I crave the honor of a further sincere word of praise. I come as the spiritual heir of a sizable group of earnest Baptists of a hundred years ago who had the imagination to foresee and the courage to foster this grand adventure in responsible education. The First Baptist Church of Philadelphia of 1846 hails the Bucknell University of 1946 with a hearty "Well Done!"

Nearly twenty years ago I had the privilege of a summer of travel in Europe. I came home with the uncontrollable enthusiasm of those who simply have to tell others about it, whether they care greatly or not. That autumn I preached a series of evening sermons on my "Observations and Experiences Overseas." I prepared a large and somewhat striking sign for placing on the front of my center-city church. At the bottom of the sign I had placed in large letters, "And

They Are Sermons." This was to head off the ready criticism of lay and clerical cynics who passing by might insinuate that I had run out of Gospel material and had taken to travel talks. The sign had been on display for about two weeks when one Sunday morning as I went to my study I noticed my 12 year old son tampering with the same. At luncheon I asked him what he was up to. I got the answer. He said: "Dad, underneath where you had 'And They Are Sermons,' some one had written in large red pencil: 'If I do say so myself.' "

Well, there are two more things that I would like to say myself: first, that my predecessor, Dr. George B. Ide, and his fellow inquirer, Rev. William Shadrach, used most excellent judgment a hundred years ago, when as a special committee of survey in 1845 they decided upon this hill in the valley as most desirable for the location of the college. In the second place, as a decided outsider with a goodly number of years of acquaintance with the facts, I have found the men and women of Bucknell a superior fellowship. I have been here only twice now in more than three decades in America, so my happy estimate of this institution stems largely from the high caliber of the constituency and the constituency's notable enthusiasm for the University. This, too, is a superior value worthy of genuine compliment.

May I revert for another moment to the contribution of the leaders of the First Church of a century ago. They were very real folks, far from angels or saints but earnest and devoted to a rare degree. I have spent several days making a memorandum from the church's records of 1845 to 1847, the time of their fine faith in this proposed school of learning and leadership. And what a human story it is! And how like our own time. I quote all too briefly: The use of fermented wine at communion services had come under fire, but the appointed committee refused to make a specific report. (Too hot to handle!) They register great enthusiasm about the baptism of a Presbyterian minister, but record with no little petulance how two recalcitrant sisters wandered away, one into the Methodist and the other into the Presbyterian fold. They speak appreciation to Dr. Ide for relinquishing $400 of his salary when they were in some financial embarrassment and name a committee to wait upon him and see if he is going to make it permanent! They are distressed over the fact that juvenile delinquency has wrought havoc in the adult Sunday School library and that the privilege of their building has been abused by a group who, having consent to its use, staged an undignified farce. They are forever appointing their top people on Committees of Supervision, such as when a Mr. Bancroft was cited to appear before the church to answer charges of "falsehood

and the improper conduct of his business" (Shades of O.P.A.!) and the case of a poetically-inclined craftsman who foisted upon a Sunday School assembly one of his masterpieces and was met with undisguised merriment and derision, in which his partner in business rudely joined until he found himself facing a pistol on the following Monday morning. But, mark you, at the same time the records reveal that these people were sending large special collections to the Lancaster church to help it through some temporary distress, sponsoring and supporting a likely young man in his college course, organizing and financing generously the new American Baptist Union, declaring their faith with a sterling high-mindedness in the whole cause of education and 78 of them joining in providing a significant share in the first $200,000 which set this university on its notable career of usefulness and culture. This occasion compels that we lay hold a bit more firmly today upon the great creative and sustaining glories which made their contribution so vital and lasting. Like ourselves in these times, they were much aware of the things of earth but keenly ready and responsible before the things of Eternity and Eternity's God. We are humbly their debtor and this service of religious seriousness is directed to a humble recognition of our debt.

I suggest toward this good and worthy end a reverent recourse to one of the most moving stories in the Old Testament. I refer to the record in Exodus 3, concerning Moses as a young man responsible for the sheep of his father-in-law Jethro. He had "led the flock to the back of the wilderness" and the angel of Jehovah appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush; and he looked and, behold, the bush was not consumed. And he said: "I will turn aside now and see this great sight, why the bush is not burned." And when Jehovah saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush and said "Moses! Moses!" and Moses said: "Here am I." The story goes on telling of the capital commission which he was then given that he should go and rescue the children of Israel out of Egypt, how that he humbly protested his inadequacy for such a momentous task, and how God reassured him: "Certainly I will be with thee, and this shall be a token unto thee when thou returnest from rescuing the children of Israel, ye shall worship God on this very mountain."

It seems appropriate, particularly in these important days, to note with keen appreciation three features of this stirring narrative: First, that the prelude to a glorious service was the recognition that God was in the "flame of fire" and that times and occasions of awe-inspiring sobriety and extremity are very often the times of God's opportunity

and advance. Second, that "when Jehovah saw that he turned aside to see, God called him" and that the Eternal Purposes are ever inviting such seriousness of inquiry and interest as result in improvement and achievement. Third, that God's promise to be with his trusted servant when he came from the rescuing of the children of Israel would be honored by the glorious fact that the mount of responsible commission was to be henceforth a mount of happy conclusion and that there is ever in God's grace such a blessed sequel to the adventures of faith.

"In a flame of fire"! How very difficult it is in these troubled and somewhat fearsome times for people to get a good judgment of the economy of God! Are these days that seem so full of defiance toward loveliness and holiness and gentleness and peace in God's purpose or are they out of hand? Is He the Lord of all being and the intelligent directive spirit of a comprehensive plan of blessedness and are the awful, sinful, hurtful things of life part and parcel of the Divine Will?

Two grand conclusions are suggested here for the heartening of earnest folk: (1) That God is very much in and of the world's turmoil and that hard and demanding times do not indicate His absence and unconcern. Rather, they are the assurance of His tremendous investment of Himself through trial and error to truth and delight. (2) A proper judgment of God's economy of circumstance demands that we keep in good proportions our appreciation of the good and the evil alike,—the many, many occasions for rejoicing and reassurance must be wisely recognized along with the many occasions of tension and stress and struggle. God *is* in the "fire" and He is today standing very close to the most torrid and threatening areas of human concern, but His Great Spirit of Discernment and Devotion is at the same time providing life countless blessings of genuine worth. Happy the people who can think their way through the jungle of entangled and confused ideas and hopes, keeping a saving balance between the spiritual pressures of things good and evil. The Church can turn its grace and strength to few enterprises of greater worth than that of helping harried humanity know that God is in the disturbances and in the delectations alike and that the wise in Spirit are aware of Him always.

Some people are given to an inordinate desire to meet God in the sensational and extraordinary. Some look to God for a masterly demonstration of His power to set this shaken old world solid again. The fact is that too many trust that God will do some startling thing while mankind may well await the glory. Some, however, walk in gentleness and reverence but feel the compulsion toward a greatly responsible personal contribution in the things of God and His King-

dom. It is well for us all to be keen to see God's use of the unusual, but it is not well for us to lack in keenness toward human engagement in high and noble Christian endeavor.

Perhaps no one in later days has put this appeal of the extraordinary and of the ordinary in finer balance than has Herman Hagedorn in his challenging little book: "The Atom Fell on America." Having made a somewhat nerve-edging case for the fact that the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima had shocked all the world into a rather wistful wonder as to the implications of incomparable power, he turns toward the source of strength and revival:

> I went to call on the Lord in his House on the high hill,
> My head full of the 135 million, having to grow up overnight.
> "If ever a people Lord needed a miracle!
> The Lord he looked at me as a mountain might look at a molecule.
> "So you want a miracle" said the Lord. "You want a miracle!
> My! My! I suppose that you mean that you want me to come
> sliding down a sunbeam and make 135 million self-willed
> egotists overnight into 135 million co-operative angels.
> "Brother" said the Lord, in a voice that shook the windows,
> "That isn't the sort of universe we're living in AND that
> isn't the sort of God I am."*

Well, there it is, as I see it. Men and women may trust in God but that trust must be validated in human effort and achievement. For myself, I agree,—God is not often likely to slide down a sunbeam and miraculously set the world to rights. He is not that kind of a God and he doesn't live in that kind of a universe. If we would do our full part under God for the establishment of vital religion, we shall regard His glory and speak our praise for His might among men, but we shall also know that God is in the things of quietness and peace also.

The second most welcome emphasis from this stimulating story insists upon a proper premium on thorough-going thoughtfulness in a time of crisis and change. "When Jehovah saw that Moses turned aside to see, God called him." The great always look twice and more than twice and that's why God can make such signal use of them.

One of the saddest indictments of these later times,—at least of the times just before the war,—was that science and progress had reduced everything to ordinariness. Sophistication and casualness seemed to be the order of the day. Then the world took fire and men no longer prided themselves on their assurances. The world became a

*Used with the permission of the author

new proving ground for reality in the hearts of people and in the most sweeping concerns of mankind. Once again the calibre of free men and women was proven in the defense of spiritual superiorities. Once again, men and women died in the struggle to maintain the glories of their father's faith and their own. All this came to pass because the minds and hearts of millions of people were challenged by the imperishable values. They turned aside from selfish indulgence and care-free privilege and their program and policies of personal greed and gain, and God used the day of their understanding to vindicate their faith. All because they "turned aside to see."

The wars have been over for nearly a year. But what a stressful sequel! What a multitude of voices calling for something for themselves again! What a confusion of wisdoms and counsels as to what is good for us! What unbecoming pushing and pulling! Men cry out for some sure word, some clear simple word of direction for their own souls,—for America, for the world. They weary of the shiftiness of a Congress that has shown such pathetic lack of direction and courage. They become cynical as to people in high places in church as well as state, and cynicism never builds the kingdom of eternal goodness. They, like the God who made them and whom they still regard with hope and wonder, look for that type of substantial interest which is effective because it "turns aside to see." It surely need not be urged in these times that God can use with notable effectiveness the ready responsibility of the inquiring and the devoted. May God give it to this institution to inspire such a spiritual readiness in the sons and daughters of the passing days who have the high privileges of its cultured walls.

And finally, a most heartening remembrance: When Moses had protested with becoming modesty that he was not equal to the grand adventure of rescue and rehabilitation, God said, "Certainly I will be with thee and this shall be a token unto thee that I have sent thee: When thou comest from rescuing the children of Israel, ye shall worship God upon this mountain."

It is ever so with the God of the ages. He challenges and He reassures. His sequels are magnificent. The promises of God are not idly spoken. History has often vindicated His faith in people and human progress. It is seriously possible that when these days of change and challenge, of disturbance and destiny have passed, men and women will pause again within the Grace of the Eternal to sing His praises. We shall not forever have to stand up to the ravages of turmoil. Ever and anon in this world men and women know the goodly glory of

fulfilment. It has ever been so. It will be so again. "Ye shall worship God upon this mountain." Life is really good to those who live to find that the arena and the age of struggle become in God's good way the age and arena of high confidence and inspiring gratitude. It has ever been so. It will be again. Our God is rich in His promises and they are not idly spoken. Let us hail our tomorrows as people of faith, worthy of our peerless Lord who could humbly say as He faced His trying world: "I have overcome!" Nothing less would be worthy of our history or our future. God grant you another century of such faith, earnest, devoted, high-minded and humbly useful in the will of God!

MAY 17 . . . . . Centennial Birthday Ball, Tommy Tucker's orchestra

JUNE 10 . . . . . Artist Course: Constance Keene, young American pianist

JUNE 14 . . . . . Pan-Hellenic and Inter-Fraternity Councils dance,
"Pin Ball," Randy Brooks' orchestra

JUNE 19 . . . . . Senior Chapel
Dedication of 1946 Centennial *L'Agenda* by
Editor Margaret L. Thompson
Senior speakers:
Eutha H. Richter
Norma White
J. Theodore Roselle
J. Dudley Waldner

JUNE 27, 28, 29, 30 . . . Centennial Commencement Program

JUNE 27 . . . . . Baccalaureate Sermon: "Years of Decision: 1846–1946"
President Herbert L. Spencer

JUNE 28 . . . . . Alumni Day
Phi Beta Kappa breakfast
Meeting of Board of Directors of General Alumni
Association
Alumni Association Meeting
Alumni Luncheon
Alumni reunions
'76, '81, '86, '91, '96, '01, '06, '11, '16, '21, '26,
'31, '36, '41.
Executive Committee of Bison Club
President's garden party
Fraternity symposia
Historical parade
Oratorio, Haydn's "The Creation"
Trustee committee meetings

JUNE 29 . . . . . Bison Club breakfast
Emeritus Club breakfast
Board of Trustees meeting
Luncheon for delegates
Centennial Academic Convocation
Ninety-sixth annual Commencement

JUNE 30 . . . . . United church service
Lewisburg churches and Bucknell
Speaker: Dr. Ivan Murray Rose,
pastor, First Baptist Church, Philadelphia

SEPTEMBER 25 . . . . . Fall Convocation
Speaker: Dr. Joseph Sizoo,
pastor, Collegiate Church of St. Nicolas, N. Y.

OCTOBER 26 . . . . . Alumni Homecoming
Parade
Football game—Bucknell vs Lafayette
Dance

Removed
Remarks
by
Dr Acre

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT

1846

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

JUNE • NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX

Baccalaureate Service

THURSDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SEVENTH

Davis Gymnasium

Seven-thirty O'Clock

DEAN WILLIAM H. COLEMAN, *Presiding*

Processional: "March" . . . . . *Beethoven*

Invocation . . . . . Chaplain of the Day

Hymn . . . . . "Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee"

Scripture Reading: Psalm XIX . . . . . Dr. Romeyn H. Rivenburg, '97
Dean of the College, Emeritus

Solo: "Die Allmacht" . . . . . *Schubert*
CAROLYN HUNT MAHAFFEY, '25

Litany of Thanksgiving for Bucknell University

Hymn . . . . . "O God Our Help in Ages Past"

Address: "Years of Decision: 1846–1946"

Awards — HERBERT LINCOLN SPENCER, Ph.D., *President*

Solo: "Alleluia" . . . . . *Mozart*
CAROLYN HUNT MAHAFFEY

Benediction . . . . . Chaplain of the Day

Recessional . . . . . *Schubert*

Luncheon for Delegates

SATURDAY, JUNE TWENTY-NINTH

College Dining Hall

Eleven-thirty O'Clock

JOSEPH W. HENDERSON, A.M., LL.B., D.C.L., LL.D., *Presiding*
Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Bucknell University

Guest Speakers:

GOVERNOR EDWARD MARTIN
THE HONORABLE GEORGE W. MAXEY
MR. MARTIN W. CLEMENT
DR. ARNAUD C. MARTS

Bucknell Honors Ex-Pittsburgher

Frederick W. Hankins, formerly of Pittsburgh, and a native of Foxburg, Clarion County, has been granted an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Bucknell University. The award was made at the 91st commencement by Dr. Arnaud C. Marts, president of Bucknell and executive director of Pennsylvania's defense program.

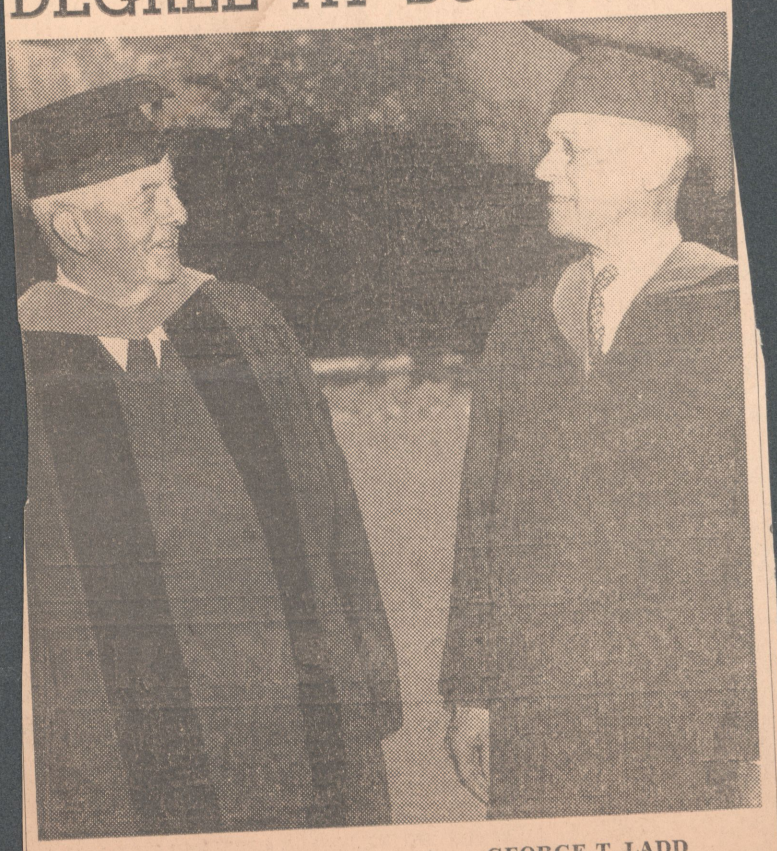
George T. Ladd, president of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, presented Hankins for the degree. Hankins is assistant vice president in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad and recently was named district manager of the Defense Contract Service, Office of Production Management of the Third Federal Reserve District.

S. L. Seeman, 6623 Dalzell Place, has been elected vice president of the Bucknell University Alumni Association. Seeman is assistant re[illegible] officer of the [illegible]y and pres[illegible]h Real Es-

6-15-1941

Want Ads Only—GRant 5400

DEGREE AT BUCKNELL



FREDERICK W. HANKINS GEORGE T. LADD

Mr. Hankins, assistant vice president in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly of Pittsburgh, pictured with President Ladd, of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, who presented him for the degree of Doctor of Science at Bucknell University's ninety-first commencement.

Dr. Marts
Pittsburgh

Headquarters, Court 4900 THE PITTSB

Bucknell Honors Ex-Pittsburgher

Dr. Arnaud C. Martz, president of Bucknell University, and executive director of Pennsylvania's defense program, left, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on Frederick W. Hankins, former Pittsburgher, at the 91st annual commencement of Bucknell. He is assistant vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. George T. Ladd, president of the United Engineering & Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, who presented Mr. Hankins for the degree, is shown at the right. Mr. Hankins is district manager of the Defense Contract Service, Third Federal Reserve District of the OPM.

NYHT
1-21-43

Dr. A. C. Marts Heads Port-Security Volunteers

Coast Guard Civilian Auxiliary To Be Expanded

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Preparations to expand the Coast Guard's port-security volunteers were disclosed today with the announcement that Dr. Arnaud Cartwright Marts, executive director of the Pennsylvania State Council of Defense since its organization in April, 1941, and a former president of Bucknell University, has been named by Vice-Admiral E. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, to head this civilian auxiliary.

The experimental plan of forming a group of civilians into a Coast Guard port-security regiment was originated in Philadelphia, and met with success, the announcement said, and a similar plan of operations will be put into effect into other cities.

Willing and responsible citizens who are ineligible for armed services but are anxious to share in the war effort will be used. They will devote two six-hour periods a week to captain of the port duty. In addition, they receive special training. While on duty, these men wear the Coast Guard uniform and are subject to military discipline. They are temporary members of the Coast Guard Reserve, but receive no pay.

Dr. Marts is a son of the Rev. and Mrs. William G. Marts, and was born in Reeds Corner, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1888. He received his early education at East Aurora High School, and later went to Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1910. Four years later he became associated with the Standard Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, and was elected vice-president in 1917. In 1935 he was elected president of Bucknell University.

We are living for the future. Invest in that future for yourself, your family, your country. Buy a ar Bond today.

The Ninety-Sixth Annual Commencement

SATURDAY, JUNE TWENTY-NINTH

Davis Gymnasium

Two O'Clock

ROY GRIER BOSTWICK, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., *Presiding*
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Bucknell University

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Processional: "March of the Priests" from "Athalia" . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
STRING ORCHESTRA

Invocation . . . . . The Reverend Edward Oliver Clark

Aria: "Non piu andrai" from "Marriage of Figaro" . . . . . *Mozart*

Aria: "Credo" from "Othello" . . . . . *Verdi*
JULIUS HUEHN, METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY BARITONE

Trio: (piano, violin and cello) . . . . . *Coit Hoechst '07*
BUCKNELL TRIO

Bucknell's One Hundredth Anniversary:
Arnaud Cartwright Marts, A.B., LL.D., *former President*
Herbert Lincoln Spencer, Ph.D., LL.D., *President*

Address: "The Vital Element in Scholarship"
Douglas Southall Freeman, Ph.D., Litt.D., *Biographer and Journalist*

Bucknell Centennial Hymn

Conferring of Degrees in Course

Solos: "Silent Noon" . . . . . *Vaughn Williams*
"Floods of Spring" . . . . . *Sergei Rachmaninoff*
"Ballad of John Brown" . . . . . *Jacques Wolfe*
JULIUS HUEHN

Conferring of Honorary Degrees

Announcements

Alma Mater

Benediction

Recessional: "March" (Fifth Symphony) . . . . . *Beethoven*

Centennial Worship Service

SUNDAY, JUNE THIRTIETH

Davis Gymnasium

Eleven O'Clock

DR. CHARLES M. BOND, *Presiding*

Prelude . . . . . *César Franck*

Invocation and Lord's Prayer . . . . . Dr. Charles M. Bond

Hymn of Praise . . . . . "At Thy Feet Our God and Father"

Litany of Commemoration . . . . . Dean William H. Coleman

Solo . . . . . Dorothy Hess Schnure

Pastoral Prayer . . . . . Dr. Edwin E. Aubrey
President, Crozer Theological Seminary

Solo . . . . . Caldwell Mathias

Centennial Remarks . . . . . President Herbert L. Spencer

Offering

Hymn . . . . . "These Things Shall Be—A Loftier Race"

The Sermon . . . . . Dr. Ivan Murray Rose
Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia

Hymn . . . . . "All The Way My Savior Leads Me"

Benediction . . . . . Dr. Charles M. Bond

Postlude . . . . . *Bach*

BACCALAUREATE

Years of Decision: 1846-1946

Address by Dr. Herbert L. Spencer

Bucknell President

Tonight I want to direct my remarks specifically to you, members of Bucknell's Centennial Class, the class of 1946. Yours is an unusual class in many respects. Sixty-one of your classmates were graduated at Commencement exercises in March and another group, also members of the class of 1946, will receive their diplomas this Fall.

But you, who are assembled here tonight, will be the only seniors to receive diplomas on the observance of the University's 100th Anniversary Saturday. It seems appropriate, therefore, that we turn our thoughts at this time to the completion of Bucknell's first century and its significance for us.

Among the deeply-rooted habits of the human mind is the art of easy generalization, of finding handy labels to explain the past. From our own brief national history come the phrases: "the age of the common man," "the gilded age," "the jazz age." Often, of course, as the historians remind us, such expressions are shoddy substitutes for an actual understanding of the past.

Despite this caution, however, one must admit that the year 1846, when this University was founded, was more than an ordinary span of 365 days. In his book, "The Year of Decision," Bernard DeVoto singled out the year 1846 as one of the greatest importance in the history of our country. In that year our country reached certain crucial cross-roads in its national life, for its leaders made choices which shaped irrevocably the destiny of America.

We, too, in this year 1946, realize, with a kind of desperate certainty, that we are living in an age decisive not only for the future of our own America, but for the very existence of civilized mankind. Sometimes, to be candid, we wish it were not so; it would be pleasant to forget the clamoring headlines about atomic warfare, great power conflicts, spheres of influence, labor-management strife. It is discouraging to be, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, "wandering between two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born." Nevertheless, like our forefathers of 1846, we must face these momentous issues. For this reason, perhaps the greatest value of this Bucknell centennial observance, now approaching its climax, is that it may help us to rediscover the sources of spiritual energy which strengthened the minds and

hearts of the men and women of 1846. In evaluating the first century of this, the hundredth college to be chartered in the United States, we are seeking neither the revival of ancient shibboleths nor the perpetuation of outmoded attitudes, but, instead, the living qualities of spirit which a people needs in any *year of decision*.

In my first year as head of this University, I have tried, as best I could in such a brief period, to discover what kind of men they were who brought Bucknell into being one hundred years ago. The site of the infant University at Lewisburg, as the college was known during the first forty years of its existence, suggests that they were not men who sought the easy way out, the personally convenient method of doing things. For in 1846 Lewisburg was, we must remember, virtually a frontier community, on the fringe of the more heavily settled portion of this commonwealth. Had the founders of the college sought to play safe, to avoid personal heartaches and unremitting toil, they might have chosen a site nearer a large center of population such as Philadelphia. Instead, with a clear vision of the ultimate service which their college might offer, they selected Lewisburg.

For an authoritative picture of what it meant, in personal hardship and sacrifice, let me tell you about a trip from Philadelphia to the campus undertaken in January, 1849, by four zealous supporters of the new college. The four travelers were Thomas Wattson, an eminent Baptist minister and for many years chairman of the Board of Trustees; Thomas U. Walter, the famous architect who designed the U. S. Capitol as well as our own Old Main; Samuel J. Creswell; and Dr. George R. Bliss, newly-appointed professor of Greek at the University. Dr. Bliss, incidentally, was the father of General Tasker H. Bliss, Bucknellian who was chief-of-staff of the U. S. Army in World War I. Let me quote Professor Bliss's description of that winter journey.

"Leaving Philadelphia at 8 A.M. by railroad, we were at Pottsville about one in the afternoon, thoroughly chilled, for the mercury ranged below zero and was all the time sinking. It was hard to face the sixty miles between us and Northumberland, the stopping place for the night. After about an hour we were buried in buffalo robes and blankets in the sleigh that was to take us over the famous seven mountains. These were to be crossed each by a long stretching slope upward on the one side and a similar slope downward on the other. The stopping place for supper was called Bears Gap—an appropriate site and title for a mountain tavern, very primitive in style but comfortable and highly refreshing to us.

"It was after one o'clock A.M., when we slid through the frozen,

dark and silent streets of Sunbury, and two o'clock when we held up for the rest of the morning at Northumberland.

"It may serve to show what some of the fathers of this University, now forgotten, suffered in its interest, if I mention that on this occation, Deacon Thomas Wattson, benumbed by cold, had to be literally carried like a child, by the stronger men of the party, from the sleigh to his room in the tavern.

"Our brief ride the next morning landed us at Lewisburg, in a little more than twenty-five hours from Philadelphia."

If I am ever tempted to rebel at the amount of traveling a modern college president must undertake in the line of duty, I shall recall the story of this invincible group of four men and their 25-hour journey by train and sleigh from Philadelphia to Lewisburg. When James Moore, III, one of the founders of the University, wanted first-hand information about establishing and organizing a college, he set out on horseback for Providence, Rhode Island, where he consulted Dr. Francis Wayland, the distinguished president of Brown University. Another indefatigable traveller in the service of the young college was Dr. William Shadrach, who journeyed literally thousands of miles by horse and buggy, to secure from Pennsylvania Baptists financial support for their new institution of higher learning. Dr. Shadrach, in particular, exemplified the spirit of genuine devotion which motivated all these early workers for Bucknell. He was the beloved pastor of a flourishing church in Philadelphia. When he was approached with the proposal that he undertake the task of acting as traveling agent for the new university, he tells us that his first reaction was to dismiss the idea with a laugh. Give up his comfortable position and satisfying work in a metropolitan pastorate, in return for terrific mental and physical strain in behalf of an insecure, struggling college in the Pennsylvania hinterland? The idea seemed ludicrous. However, Dr. Shadrach, a man of high principle, found himself dissatisfied with this initial decision. There came home to him the importance of the service he could give in rallying Pennsylvania Baptists to the support of the new school. He relinquished his city pastorate and pledged himself to the new academic enterprise.

Not only were the leaders of the college which is now Bucknell motivated by this spirit of self-sacrificial devotion. Our financial records show that the initial contribution of $100,000 for the establishment of the University was made by a total of 4,484 persons. One subscription was for twenty-five cents to be paid in four annual instalments. The widow's mite, indeed!

What common denominator do we find in the lives and labors of these men and women who, down through the decades, have shaped the events which we are commemorating this year on the Bucknell campus? Clearly, it seems to me, the ideal shared by all of them was that of complete dedication to a worthy cause greater than themselves. In consecration to this cause, the creation and fostering of the University at Lewisburg, they found that rich fullness of life which is forever denied to those who seek only the accomplishment of their own private ends. Reared in the great Christian tradition, they realized that open-hearted devotion to the needs of all mankind is the only sure pathway to one's personal happiness.

This ideal of Christian service has been the cornerstone of Bucknell's first century, as we trust it will be of the second and succeeding centuries. As one of my illustrious predecessors, Dr. John Howard Harris, declared in a baccalaureate address delivered just fifty years ago this June, "The perpetuity of an institution depends upon its fundamental ideas of high and perpetual significance, and if it is faithful to them, it will endure."

From the beginning Bucknell men and women have been taught that a fine college education should be more than a means of personal advancement. Always, Bucknell has insisted that education is a fraud, perhaps a positive danger, if it does not lead the college graduate to give freely of himself in the great task of bettering society. On August 28, 1850, Professor Stephen W. Taylor, who directed the University during its earliest years, told his students, "Youth are to be trained for something ulterior to their being, independently, better and happier; they are to be mutually useful, and, to the extent of their ability, serviceable to the human race."

In a baccalaureate address delivered just at the end of the last century, on June 18, 1899, President Harris spoke in similar words: "The true life is the service of one's own generation. It is also the service of God; but service of man and service to God, though they may be separated in thought, cannot be in fact. We serve God by serving man for his sake. . . . We serve our generation also by being, by what we are, by character. Each man becomes an epitome of his age. . . . A man who would serve his generation must have himself grounded in the power and wisdom of God."

More recently, my immediate predecessor, Dr. Arnaud C. Marts, has stirred all of you with his eloquent statements of the urgent need for educated men and women to find a cause and give themselves to it with whole-souled unselfishness.

One of the heartening aspects of this year of decision is that so many of our young people have sensed for themselves that our civilization, if it is to endure, demands that more able persons shall dedicate their energies to the common good. Among the veterans especially there is the conviction that man cannot live unto himself alone, that only as an individual is prepared to take a constructive interest in the workings of our political, social, and economic life, can he hope to shape a world nearer to his heart's desire. Many of you, I know, have read of the young Yale graduate, a Marine Lieutenant killed on Iwo, who left his small fortune to his alma mater to be used in activities leading to the solution of labor-management conflicts. Among the living, certainly, this young lieutenant has many contemporaries who will give themselves to the same crucially important cause.

Recently Arthur Krock wrote in the *New York Times* of the large number of veterans eager to bring to some sort of government service the spirit of cooperative endeavor which they had found on the fighting fronts. And Jacques Barzun, professor of history at Columbia University, notes this tendency also among older men. "Why is it," Professor Barzun asks, "that so many men—especially older men—are now coming back from this war with a longing for a new life, at once active and altruistic—in short, heroic?" He tells of a middle-aged naval officer who came to him and said, "I feel restless and I need an unbiased opinion which I cannot get from my family friends. . . . The next twenty years are all important to me. I want to make something of them—of myself. At sixty my turn will be gone. Should I go back home in the South, and enter politics? Should I teach? Should I try to write? Lord knows there are millions of things needing to be done. But where to begin? What to fight? How far to compromise oneself for the sake of the good? And what *is* the good?" The reason for this restlessness, Barzun concludes, is "the perennial desire to put life to disinterested purposes. For to most men, sooner or later in their development or in that of their social group, disinterested action comes to signify the good life. They first catch a glimpse of it at school, perhaps, or in reading, or possibly during an illness, frequently during the boredom and the dangers of war. The germ, once caught, cannot be expelled from the moral system, and the victim has no peace until, like Faust at the end of his life, he perceives his own utility to others than himself." These few instances could be multiplied indefinitely on our campuses, among veterans and among other young people who have matured during the war years. Disinterested, altruistic action—that is the key to true happiness in life, and let us thank God that

so many of our ablest students are beginning to realize this fact.

However, if all this restless energy to do good is to realize itself, our colleges and universities must discharge their responsibilities with even greater fidelity than ever before. In this year of decision, this crucial crossroads of civilization, as educators we must help to channelize this formless altruism into the ways of genuine service. You will recall that the middle-aged naval officer from whose interview with Professor Barzun I quoted a moment ago asked, as his final question, "And what *is* the good?" It is the glory of mankind that, ever since Socrates, men—princes, sages, and humble men alike—have been asking themselves this question. Clearly, any teacher professing to provide a dogmatic answer to this plaintive appeal stamps himself a charlatan. But just as clearly, any system of education which ignores, as irrelevant, the sphere of moral values proclaims itself bankrupt.

A few weeks ago a member of the Bucknell faculty told me of an incident he had witnessed in a classroom at a large midwestern university. The incident would seem humorous were it not for its overtones of moral collapse. In this classroom a student asked the instructor if he would pass a moral judgment on a particular example of political conduct which was up for discussion at that meeting of the class. "Gladly," responded the instructor, and proceeded to give what my faculty friend described as a brilliant exposition of why the conduct was morally unjustifiable. His logic was impeccable, his illustrations were aptly chosen, his conviction was evident. As he concluded, another student spoke up, in all sincerity, and asked, "Tell me, doctor, is there anything to be said *for* this kind of conduct." In a trice the instructor was off on another tack, to prove the essential rightness of the action. Again his arguments were cogent, his documentation was impressive, his fervor was unmistakable. One would not be surprised if those students left the classroom feeling somewhat confused. Students exposed to this kind of sterile indifference can hardly be expected to project themselves enthusiastically into the life of fuller service. Admittedly, our classrooms should not be sounding-boards for special interests disguised as moral ideas. But our justifiable concern for the avoidance of unwholesome indoctrination should not betray us into the equally disastrous error of discarding honest emotion and real conviction. Education will not discharge its responsibility to the society which supports it if it tries to bypass that heart-breakingly central question, "And what *is* the good?"

In 1946, in this era of bewildering technological change, it is more imperative than ever that you young people make up your minds as

to the good, and serve it selflessly. For nowadays the wages of moral irresponsibility is death, not only to the sinner, but to thousands, perhaps millions, of his fellow-men. In this closely-knit world, we have lost our margin for error; one slip may mean catastrophe. We dare not confuse technological means with moral ends. We must not fall into the fatal habit of assuming that each scientific advance automatically means a better world.

A few years after Bucknell was founded, an eccentric but shrewd Yankee named Thoreau made a characteristic remark which suggests rather well the relationship between advances in knowledge and the uses to which they are put. When someone remarked to Thoreau about the marvelous new electric telegraph which knit together Maine and Texas, the two extremes of the nation, his reply was, simply, "What has Maine to *say* to Texas?" He realized that, not the telegraph itself, but the way in which it was used would determine its value. Among men of honor, lies by telegraph have no more status than lies by pony express. Similarly, in our own day, the best minds among scientists and non-scientists alike give top priority to a moral consideration—to what end are scientific advances directed? It is significant, for instance, that the men most passionately concerned, morally, that atomic energy should be a boon, not a blight, to mankind are the nuclear physicists themselves. Scientists like Dr. Harold Urey recognize that, in this year of decision, the atomic bomb test scheduled for Bikini atoll next month deserves most appropriately the fearsome title, "Operation Crossroads."

Members of the senior class, the Centennial class of Bucknell University, I hope that during your studies here—studies interrupted, in some cases, by years of military service—you have learned to draw upon those reservoirs of Christian faith and moral idealism which will sustain you in the years ahead. I am sure that you have caught something of the Bucknell ideal of disinterested service we are commemorating in this Centennial year. My personal wish for each of you, on the eve of this 100-year Commencement, is that your life, too, may embody that ideal of service so constantly exemplified in the history of this, your Alma Mater.

LUNCHEON

Guest Speakers

Remarks by EDWARD MARTIN, *Governor*
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

MR. PRESIDENT and Fellow-Americans: Few institutions enjoy 100 years of progress. Those who do have done so by careful planning and through hard work and much sacrifice.

We are meeting today to celebrate the Centennial of Bucknell University. Time does not permit a recital of your brilliant and stirring history. It is, however, the history of an institution formed for the purpose of improving men's minds and strengthening our nation.

The early history of education in Pennsylvania centers around the church. Usually the ministers taught in our academies, seminaries and colleges. They were sound teachers. They encouraged the young men and women to work and achieve. They taught that we only get out of life in proportion to what we put into life. Their philosophy of government was that the individual owes a duty to his government, and that government's only obligation to the individual is to protect him in those equal opportunities that are his rights.

One hundred years ago they worked hard, helped their fellow men, protected the government against its enemies, and loved God. On this foundation they built a nation of fine and independent people —the greatest nation history has ever known.

Pennsylvania is proud of its high schools, its junior colleges, its state teachers' colleges and its liberal arts institutions. We hope they may all be bound together in a common bond of effort and interest to give Pennsylvania boys and girls the greatest educational opportunities ever offered by any political subdivision of the world. This will make us a stronger and better people, with a clearer realization of the blessings that Providence has bestowed upon us as a nation.

We bring to Bucknell University the greetings and best wishes of the Commonwealth, and our appreciation of the past 100 years of service to your state and your nation.

We hope for you continued success and prosperity.

Remarks by The Hon. George W. Maxey,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Fifty years ago your then President John Howard Harris said: "The future of our students is not made for them, they must make it themselves." He thus expressed his recognition of the realities of life. The most dangerous ideas today are those which are born of the mating of idealism with ignorance. The farmer who sows seed ill adapted to the realities of his soil and climate will reap poverty instead of plenty. Wise men know that all mundane messiahs are not real redeemers.

Unlimited popular power and an uneducated electorate make a dangerous combination. No man is educated unless he understands the laws of life. Justice Holmes had that idea in mind when he said: "What we need is more education in the obvious and less elucidation of the obscure."

These laws of life are expressed in precepts, the wise distillations of mankind's long experience. What the shallow-minded believe are their discoveries of new principles of government are only new names for old delusions. Educate a dishonest minded man and you may be training a crafty demagogue. Intellectual morality comes only through understanding. Culture without conscience is a menace.

One law of life is that an individual gains strength only through struggle. No man ever learned to walk by being carried. Said Seneca: "An animal whose hoofs are hardened on rough ground can travel any road." Life is a competitive game and strong men revel in the fight as eagles revel in the storm. No man is stronger than the obstacles he has overcome. No general ever won a lasting reputation by the way he handled his army in time of peace. You and I can make the journey from the Rapidan to Richmond in less than two hours. It required eleven months for General Ulysses S. Grant and the Army of the Potomac to make that journey for they were opposed all the way by General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. But in successfully making that journey against those obstacles General Grant and his army made history, achieved undying fame and saved the Union.

Another law of life is that everything worthwhile has a price tag on it. Something cannot be obtained for nothing. Americans are waking up to the fact that they are paying dearly for the things which they had imagined they were getting free. The medicinal quack and

the political quack are brother impostors. Cures in the body human and in the body economic are effected only by cooperation with Nature's healing processes.

Another law of life is that selfishness is the most expensive attribute of individuals or of nations. He does not profit who employs all his activities in getting ahead in the world and none of them to getting the world ahead. Daniel Webster was not merely a great lawyer; he was a great man practicing law. John Marshall was more than a great judge. He was a statesman of vision and courage. Mark Hopkins, Timothy Dwight, James McCosh, and John Howard Harris were not merely great teachers; they were great characters. Tasker H. Bliss, a son of Bucknell, was not merely a great general; he was a great scholar, a great statesman, and a great man. Nations, like individuals, do not live wisely and well if they attempt to live for themselves alone. America's isolationism proved to be the most expensive policy she ever pursued. Her attempt to keep the peace by keeping it for herself did not work in a world which has a unity of human history. International security without preparation and without sacrifice and without regard for the fate of other liberty loving nations was a costly illusion.

Another law of life is that a spurious character, like a counterfeit coin, will ultimately be retired from circulation. The first-rate man is always eager to be "found out"; the "phoney" fears he will be.

There are natural laws which govern government. Government's capacity for good is limited; its capacity for evil is unlimited. A government out of bounds menaces society as a train on the wrong track menaces travel. A planet out of its orbit would mean celestial chaos; a government out of its orbit means economic and social chaos. A government which discourages industry and fosters idleness promotes general disaster instead of general welfare. A people whose quest is for rights without responsibilities, jobs without work, and freedom without self-restraint will not long have any rights or any jobs or any freedom. Financial salvation by legislation is a will o' the wisp. Whenever in any nation the "leaners" outnumber the "lifters" collapse is close at hand.

A government is created as something to live *under* not *on*. True statesmen do not deal in political "patent medicines," nor do they dole out treasury "pap" for those whose real need is exercise. They do not weaken backbones by catering to wishbones. Honest candidates or public officials do not promise: Work less and get more, save less and have more, incur debt and don't worry for when your money gives out Congress will "give in."

William Bucknell did not model his life on a false philosophy. He is listed in the biographies as "a successful business man and philanthropist." If he had not been the former, he could not have been the latter. His career proved the truth of Edmund Burke's statement that "Liberty is not only a private blessing; it is the vital spring of energy of the state itself." In William Bucknell's days the government did not canonize the ne'er-do-well and cannonade the well-to-do. It did not rob the frugal to save the fool from the consequences of his own folly.

When the fog of social revolution disappears, all individuals discover that they are still living in the same world they were born in, a world in which the old copy-book maxims are still valid, a world in which honesty is not only right but the "best policy," a world in which indolence is unremunerative, wastefulness wicked, work the way to wealth, and well doing the key to well being—a world in which virtue, prosperity and happiness are not governmental gifts but personal achievements.

May Bucknell University continue to expend but little effort in an endeavor to create ideal governmental institutions for mankind and spend unlimited effort in helping create a better mankind for our institutions. The hope of the world lies not in political panaceas but in the things of the spirit. It was well said of the Great Redeemer whose leadership and teaching Bucknell has always cherished and acclaimed: "Christ spent no time in the ante-chamber of Caesar."

The Vital Principle in Scholarship

Address by Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman
Editor and Historian

As Rector of the University of Richmond, which was established by like-minded, simple Baptist people fourteen years before Bucknell, I proudly bring you our greetings and salutations, and I wish for you in the years that lie ahead nothing better than that you shall duplicate the achievements of the past century. Richer, mellower in all that you do, you have a large future that will carry you a long, long way.

Speeches themselves often carry you a long, long way. The publisher of the paper I have the honor of editing was a very erudite gentleman who always invoked history to illuminate current events. He knew that history never repeated itself without interpreting itself, and always when he began the story of today he had a preface of yesterday. It was so much so that the business manager of our newspaper, a gentleman rich in wit, once professed that whenever our publisher began a speech this side of Homer it was so much clear gain for the audience. I wish very much I could give you that gain this afternoon and start you with today, but if I am to talk about today, I fear that for the purposes in hand I shall be compelled to carry you a little farther in distance and almost as far in time as did my distinguished friend whose failure to start this side of Homer was always a disappointment to my other colleague.

We must go to the Village of Behistun in the Zangers Range, in Persia, where above the Babylon Road is a famous seventeen-hundred foot scarp. On that scarp Darius the Great described the regime of Guamata, which he had destroyed. In words that never were more applicable than now, Darius said that the government of Guamata was "The Rule of the Lie."

First and last, we shall have perhaps a thousand volumes of source material on the Second World War. That number of volumes, in fact, would be required to try to print all the reports we have of our military operations. We certainly shall have from the Nürnberg trials and from those in Tokyo at least another hundred volumes of first-class historical material more accurate, I trust, than the reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the American Civil War. All these documents, if put together, never more adequately will epitomize the Nazi regime and the rule of jingoes in Japan than that inscription of the sixth century

B.C. on the scarp of Behistun. As surely now as then, we have witnessed the "Rule of the Lie."

It was premeditated rule, Hitler did not lie accidentally. He falsified deliberately. The surest proof of this is that he never apologized for the lies he told. On the contrary, he boasted of them. This "Rule of the Lie" appealed to the pride of the people. Gilbert Murray was as discerning as ever when he wrote in the *Contemporary Review* for May that Hitler and his ilk had "created a mythology" in order to buttress and to justify the pride of the Herrenvolk. This "Rule of the Lie" had, moreover, a definite technique which was designed primarily at the suppression of truth. The first thing that was done by the first of the dictators, who was not Mussolini or Hitler, but Lenin, was to destroy the freedom of the press. Denial to the people of the realities of life is the beginning of the "Rule of the Lie." To suppress the truth is to release the lie. We must never forget that as late as 1923 there were persons in Russia who still believed that Germany had won the war, because nothing had ever appeared in the papers they saw to indicate that Germany had been defeated in the First World War. Nor must we forget that highly significant fact, to which I shall revert in a moment, that when Nansen went to Russia in 1921-22 to administer the relief sustained primarily by the generosity of the American people, one of the conditions imposed for his ministration to the starving Ukraine was that under no circumstances must it ever be known to the beneficiaries that the food which was saving them from starvation represented the free-will gift of capitalistic people. The Russian government knew it could suppress the truth; it did not want that truth to be disclosed by foreign agents of mercy.

This "Rule of the Lie" worked. Millions were deceived. As Lord Ponsonby has said, the first casualty of the war was truth. As recently as last October, in Guam, Japanese prisoners professed every day to be awaiting the news that their government, which had established its victorious armies on the Pacific Coast and had marched eastward, was preparing to dictate the terms of peace in Washington. One condition of peace to "conquered America" was to be, of course, that all the prisoners held by us were to be released. These things were believed; the "Rule of the Lie" worked.

The "Rule of the Lie" persists now. We see it in our own industrial life; we see it in our relations with Russia. It is impossible for any nation to lie about an enemy state and not lie about an unfriendly neighbor. In those unfathomable propagandist activities of Soviet Russia, we have new evidence of the persistence after the war of the

"Rule of the Lie"; and, alas, we, in America, have not always met that challenge in the spirit of Kipling's bold words, "when lied about, don't deal in lies."

This persistent "Rule of the Lie" discloses immediately the paradox we observe at our luncheon table when we have no second slice of bread. The greatest cruelty and wastage of humanity have come when there was the largest humanity. It is fully as significant that Nansen accepted the conditions imposed by Russia in 1921 as that Russia imposed those conditions. At a time when there was a three hundred billion dollar debt in the United States, philanthropy never was greater. There is rivalry between the news of UNRRA in the papers and the news of Bikini. Russian abuse of Britain comes at the very time when Britain is rationing bread for the benefit of the starving millions of Europe.

What does all this mean? What is the explanation of this paradox? It demonstrates that there is a fundamental confusion of mind in this world of ours, and that nowhere is that confusion greater than in all realms of research and scholarship. Students are confused in mind. We have brought immense dishes of fact to our tables and have eaten zestfully, but we have not been able to digest everything. Science has outrun us; information has gone beyond our capacity to assimilate it. Freedom of the press we have accepted as fundamental and yet we have condoned violations of it because of the occasional excesses of stupid men in the exercise of that freedom. We have elaborated economic theory but never have been energetic enough to challenge the view that capitalism is inherently more selfish than any other system. As it were, we have developed psychological energy, which is propaganda, and we never have set up controls in our own minds, though such controls may be as fundamental as those of atomic energy. We have said that we must examine all the evidence, and then often times we have refused to draw conclusions. In historical research, for example, you find the professor telling a young student over and over again, "You must examine all the evidence," and then, as often as not, we find the professor scolding the young man who cannot see the forest for the trees. In our academic life, we have developed so great a dread of being dogmatic that we have made a virtue of academic and intellectual indecision. Whether it be in the laboratory, or in the library, or in the classroom, the vital principle of scholarship is that truth must shape itself to conclusion. We have tried everything else—except drawing the conclusion, which is another word for conviction, from the evidence we have amassed.

I can wish nothing better for your University at the beginning of its second century than that you should try to make truth dynamic. After all, what is the gain in establishing fact if fact be not applied? Why should a man cry "Eureka" on the campus of Harvard, in the streets of New Haven, or on Morningside Heights and then hide his secret under a bushel? Should we who work in the social sciences and in the humanities dread the decision of our comrades in the exact sciences? They examine the evidence; they do not always discover the laws, but when they have examined the evidence, they state their conclusion. America has upon her today the blight of a scholarship which is the evasion of truth, because we say we must continue open-minded to the end. When we have weighed the evidence, shall we delay the sentence? When we have considered to the best of our capacity all that we can discover of the truth, shall we then deny that truth should be dynamic? This indecision of the scholar is today the prime indictment of his scholarship. Deep is the condemnation of the scholar who, having come honestly to the point where he should make truth dynamic, is content that indecision shall remain and that truth shall be static!

Over the lintels of one of the buildings at the University of Virginia, not designed by Jefferson but erected in his spirit, there appears on the frieze that glorious and that gracious inscription from the Gospel of St. John, an inscription which we may translate thus: "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Do we really believe that? Is freedom merely emancipation from something and not preparation for something else? Shall we think so much of the one that we forget the other? "God forbid!" Let us determine fact; let us reach conclusions; let us shape them in conviction, and let us as scholars maintain the vital principle that truth is dynamic!