

Lindenwood College

BULLETIN



Judge Florence E. Allen of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals delivering the commencement address on June 3. At the left in the front row are the Rev. Dr. James W. Clarke, president of the college's Board of Directors, and Dr. Franc L. McCluer.

JUNE • 1950

A Personal Message to All

IN CONNECTION with a note on the subject of making of wills certain physical needs of Lindenwood College were mentioned in the editorial in the last issue of this Bulletin.

Whether one is writing a will or preparing to make a substantial investment in the education of youth, the endowment of faculty chairs provides a great opportunity. A college such as Lindenwood must be distinguished for the excellence of the teaching done. It will not be known because of the size or splendor of its buildings, however adequate its equipment. It will not be known for the research contributions of scholars, for its staff members will devote nearly all of their time to teaching. It will not be known for its athletic teams or spectacular shows which it can provide for the community at large. It will be known for the character of work done in its classrooms and for the character of the student body that it attracts. Both of these things depend upon the character of the faculty. Faculty salaries must be held above the average for salaries for college professors in this area. The salary must free those who teach at Lindenwood from the care and anxiety that grows out of living on an inadequate salary and must leave one free from the fear of debt.

The work of the college is the primary thing with which to attract great teachers but the compensation must give the teacher assurance of the security and the comfort requisite to devoted and concentrated effort to serve the students. In short, the salary that is paid will help us to attract and to hold the kind of teachers that will give Lindenwood a nation-wide reputation for excellence. We believe we have this kind of a faculty and that it is our duty to invite those who believe in this college to help us provide increasing salaries at a time when costs of living have been rising.

We have only one endowed chair and while it would take more than \$100,000 at current rates of earning to provide a salary for the head of a department, we shall be glad to establish a memorial chair when the gift towards its support amounts to \$75,000. One might perpetuate the name of a family or the name of a friend in such a gift.

The investment already made in Lindenwood College gives assurance of permanence. May the investments that friends will now make in faculty chairs give us assurance of continued excellence.

F. L. McCLUER, *President*

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Judge Florence E. Allen Gives Commencement Address

This Generation of College Graduates Must Build the Bridge to the Future and Maintain the Things that Make America Great, She Tells Members of Graduating Class

A WORLD GOVERNMENT is the next step in the history of mankind, Judge Florence E. Allen of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals told the members of the graduating class at the 123rd annual commencement at Lindenwood on June 3. Dr. Franc L. McCluer presented degrees to 39 members of the Senior Class and certificates to three other students.

Because of rain both the baccalaureate service on Friday night, June 2, and commencement were held in Roemer Auditorium instead of on the campus, as had been planned. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Paul Calvin Payne, general secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. He took as his subject, "The Individual in a World of Mass Pressures."

We are living today in a world of pressures of other peoples' judgments bearing down upon individuals, Dr. Payne said. "Today, not only advocates of a controlled society, but even many extremely vocal champions of freedom are insisting that human life and speech conform to a pattern. There is on the one hand a conscious, and on the other, an unconscious conspiracy against the individual. The former is begotten by a pernicious philosophy; the latter by a pernicious fear.

"In this frightened world courage is still contagious. In this sordid world, decency is contagious. In this world of hate, love is contagious. God has put us here to reverse evil trends and resist unwholesome mass pressures. To do this effectively, one has to believe, to believe that under God it can be done."

The commencement opened with the traditional academic procession to Roemer Auditorium at 10 a.m. The invocation was given by the Rev. Dr. James W. Clarke, president of the college's Board of Directors and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Music for the program was provided by the college choir under the direction of Milton F. Rehg. The announcement of college honors was made by Dr. Eunice C. Roberts, dean of the faculty, who presented the members of the graduating class.

The gift of the Senior Class to the college, a large Lindenwood banner, was presented to the college by Miss Maurine Oakes, president of the class, and accepted for the college by Dr. Clarke. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Harry T. Scherer, a member of the Board of Directors and pastor of the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church.

Following commencement the annual alumnae

luncheon, at which the graduates were formally inducted into the Lindenwood Alumnae Association, was held in Ayres Hall. The commencement program climaxed a full weekend's activities on the campus. Following the baccalaureate service on June 2, a reception was held for the Seniors and their guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McCluer. On Saturday morning at 7:15 o'clock the Seniors met with Dr. McCluer for a prayer meeting in Roemer Auditorium, and at 8 a.m. there was a breakfast for the Seniors, their families and the faculty.

"The bridge to the future leads out of the past", Judge Allen, the first woman ever to be appointed to the federal appellate court, declared, "As we go on into the new era, we necessarily will take with us something of the traditions, the principles, and the beliefs that shaped this country. The crucial question is what we shall discard and what we shall retain.

"An incident of my own family history points the thing I am to say. Down in my grandfather's old-fashioned kitchen garden behind a rambling house in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where 15 of us grandchildren roamed happily during our childhood—there was a great branching bush of pieplant. For the benefit of those who don't know the Middle West vocabulary, pieplant is rhubarb. We children were allowed to eat this pieplant, if we ate it with salt, because among many of the strange traditions that we had in my family there was this one that you could eat practically anything, almost nails, even, if you ate it with salt. I couldn't begin to tell you how many barrels of green apples I have eaten with salt. If we ate them without salt, we were rebuked, but, with salt, it was perfectly proper.

"When I grew older, I learned there was a real history in that pieplant. Some three or four hundred years ago, some great, great, great, great-something grandfather of mine was a preacher in Holland. He preached a sermon to which the ruler of the province in which he lived violently objected. As I understand from the family history, there was nothing unethical about the sermon, but it said something about freedom, and those were the days when, if you even mentioned freedom, you were in trouble; and, ever since that time, my family has been in trouble for talking about freedom. Because this preacher preached this sermon, he was exiled from Holland forever with his family and forced to cross the Channel to England.

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Honor Students

Dr. Franc L. McCluer congratulating three of the honor students at commencement. From the left they are: Miss Dorothy Walker, Miss Patricia Lee Schilb, and Miss Lorraine Peck. Miss Walker and Miss Schilb were awarded Lindenwood Fellowships and Miss Walker and Miss Peck were graduated "with distinction."

THREE MEMBERS of the Class of 1950 have been awarded Lindenwood Fellowships for graduate study. The awards, announced at commencement by Dean Eunice C. Roberts, were given to Miss Dorothy Walker, of Grand Island, Nebr., Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Bonne Terre, Mo., and Miss Patricia Lee Schilb, of Pilot Grove, Mo.

Miss Walker plans to enroll in the University of Iowa for graduate study in art. Miss Smith will do her graduate work at Duke University and will major in English. Miss Schilb will attend St. Louis University for the first semester and Northwestern University during the second semester and will do graduate work in biology.

Three other members of the Senior Class will enter graduate schools this fall. Miss Sally Joy, Wawatosa, Wis., has received a graduate assistantship at the University of Illinois and will work for a master's degree in radio and communications in the university's new School of Mass Communications. Miss Dorothy Quail, of Port Huron, Mich., will

major in social work at Washington University in St. Louis, and Miss Elizabeth Wetzel, of Springfield, Mo., has a dietetic internship at the Fort Hospital in Detroit, Mich.

At a special convocation on May 30, other student honors were announced. Miss Sally Joy was awarded the Press Club prize for the best writing done in a student publication during the year. Miss Jane Ewing won the gold medal in the annual Sigma Tau Delta literary contest. The silver medal went to Miss Patricia Thomas, and the bronze medal to Miss Barbara Spandet. Honorable mention was given to Miss Matilda Hagerty and Miss Jacqueline Cheney.

The Mu Phi Epsilon award was given to Miss Peggy Pennel. Progress prizes were awarded in the Music Department as follows: Piano, Miss Eleanor Trevz; Organ, Miss Kathryn Shaddock; Voice, Miss Sylvia Tullar. In the contest for original composition in music theory, the underclassman prize was given to Miss Barbara Sutton and the upperclassman award went to Miss Emily Terry.

Thirty-nine Members of Class of 1950 Receive Degrees

A MEMBER of the Class of 1950 is the first student to be graduated from Lindenwood College with the distinction of "magna cum laude." She is Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Bonne Terre, Mo., who is the only member of the class to complete the new honors program initiated this year. Two Seniors were graduated with "distinction." They are Miss Dorothy Walker, of Grand Island, Nebr., and Miss Lorraine Peck, of Troy, Ohio.

In addition to the thirty-nine Seniors who received degrees at commencement, three students received certificates. Miss Estaline Jones, of Kansas City, Mo., received the certificate of Associate in Arts. Miss Dolores Dodson, of Concordia, Kan., and Miss Dianne Lent, of Boonville, Mo., received certificates in Secretarial Science.

Members of the 1950 graduating class and their degrees are:

Bachelor of Arts Degree

Barbara Allen, Prestonsburg, Ky.
Sandra Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
Joe Anne Choisser, Benton, Ill.
Virginia Deane Crawford, Pleasant Plains, Ill.
Rosemary Jeanne Egelhoff, St. Charles
Mary Sue Finney, Morley, Mo.
Barbara Diana Gawthrop, Clothier, W. Va.
Helen Zaidee Hartzog, St. Louis
Janet Clara Holl, Canton, Ohio
Nora E. Jeter, Jonesboro, Ark.
Sally Sue Joy, Wawatosa, Wis.
Ruth Harumi Kawahara, St. Charles
Virginia Kimmel, Midlothian, Texas
Marilyn Elizabeth Maddux, Springfield, Mo.
Maurine Oakes, Butler, Mo.
Loma Maxine Ostmann, St. Charles
Lorraine Ann Peck, Troy, Ohio
Ada Anne Pope, University City, Mo.
Dorothy Lois Quail, Port Huron, Mich.
Joan Olive Reed, Mexico, D F Mexico
Patricia Lee Schilb, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Mary Ann Smith, Bonne Terre, Mo.
Joyce Eugenia Shoemaker, Harlan, Ky.
Dorothy Mae Walker, Grand Island, Nebr.
Nancy Ann Washington, Hannibal, Mo.
Georgia W. Whitaker, East Prairie, Mo.
Haydee Scheinin, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Sylvia Vedalakis, Joliet, Ill.

Bachelor of Science Degree

Martha Joan Hake, Lincoln, Ill.
Helen E. Jones, Remington, Ind.

Margery Marcellus, St. James, Mo.
Betty Jean Orr, Steelville, Ill.
Mary Josephine Sweeney, Overland, Mo.
Patricia Turner, Clayton, Mo.
Jo Anita Viertel, LaMine, Mo.
Roberta Lee Walters, St. Louis
Margaret Wick, St. John's Village, Mo.
Betty Stiegemeier, St. Charles
Elizabeth Ann Wetzell, Springfield, Mo.

Clarence C. Keel Is Named Director of Admissions

Clarence C. Keel, who has been an enrollment counselor for Lindenwood during the last college year, has been appointed Director of Admissions of the college. Mr. Keel began his new duties on June 1.

He held a similar position at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., when Dr. Franc L. McCluer was president of that institution. Prior to that he was enrollment director of Hastings College, Hastings, Nebr. and served as physical education director of the Webster Groves, Mo., High School. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa. His wife, who was Gladys Virginia Clifton, attended Lindenwood in 1922-24. Mr. and Mrs. Keel have purchased a home in St. Charles.

Miss Helen Jones, of Remington, Ind., who was graduated on June 3, has been appointed as secretary to Mr. Keel.

Dr. Alice Parker Completes Busy Year as A. A. U. W. Head

Dr. Alice Parker, chairman of the English Department, has completed a busy year as president of the Missouri Division of the American Association of University Women. She plans to attend the international conference of the AAUW this summer in Europe. Dr. Eunice C. Roberts, dean of the faculty, and Dr. Elizabeth Dawson, of the English Department, will accompany her.

During the year Dr. Parker has made a number of addresses on the work of the AAUW in Missouri. Among the cities in which she has lectured are: Boonville, Carthage, Carrollton, Salisbury, Chillicothe, Columbia, Eldon, El Dorado Springs, Fayette, Gallatin, Hannibal, Independence, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Maryville, Oregon, Rolla, Flat River, St. Joseph, Slater, Smithville, Springfield, Trenton, Vandalia, Warrensburg, Cape Girardeau, Moberly, Kirksville, Fulton, Lexington and St. Charles.

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But, of course, because he was a Hollander, he also was a gardener and there, growing in the garden, were all the living green things that he and his family had grown. When they started out on the rough journey across the Channel for England, they uprooted and carefully packed and transplanted on their arrival in England slips of the things that they had grown in the home garden of Holland, among them, a certain kind of Dutch pieplant, thin-skinned and tender and very good to taste.

"Shortly after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, my adventurous forebears looked across the sea and said, 'There is the land of freedom. We'll go there.' But, because they still were Hollanders in spirit and harked back to the old country, when they packed up their goods and chattels for this long voyage across this greater sea, they uprooted and, this time with the most meticulous care, packed the slips of the plants which they had brought from Holland, including this old Dutch pieplant, thin-skinned and tender and good to taste. And they landed in Massachusetts shortly after the Pilgrims landed.

"They lived in Massachusetts down through the time of the witch persecution and my forebears didn't enjoy that. I think maybe they didn't enjoy it because they were always just a little bit queer; they cared more about freedom than they cared about conforming. You know if in those days you were like me, an old maid, and wanted to study law and, if you were sort of queer and different, then in those days you were in very hot water indeed, because they got little girls to come into court and hold up their right hands and take oath that, when you were around, the Devil stuck pins into them. Then they accused you of being a witch. I have read with my own eyes copies of the indictments that were returned in that time up in Salem, Mass., just the kind of indictment that I used to draw up in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, when I was an assistant county prosecutor, framing indictments for manslaughter or murder, charging John Smith with having commerce with the Devil against the statute in such case made and provided.

"Those were sad times for people who didn't quite conform, and so my forebears arose and left Massachusetts and went over into Rhode Island with Roger Williams and his colony because there was more freedom of conscience there. Again they uprooted and transplanted to the stony soil of Rhode Island—and how they ever got them to grow, I don't know, knowing something of the soil of Rhode Island—they transplanted these Dutch slips they had brought across the sea, including this pieplant, thin-skinned and tender and good to taste. And then they moved on from Rhode Island to Connecticut with the pieplant, and

from Connecticut to western New York with the pieplant, and from western New York into the Western Reserve of Ohio, driving in wagons when the Western Reserve was first opened, with the pieplant. And that is the pieplant growing in my grandfather's old place in Ashtabula County, Ohio, today which came from Holland by way of England, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, thin-skinned and tender and good to taste.

"There is another interesting thing to me about this story, which is that some of these forebears of mine had a little money. We have never had any since, but some of them had more capital than some of those early immigrants into this country. Because of this fact and because of the place in which they lived, they must necessarily have had some of the lovely old furniture made by the cabinet-makers in New England at the time, the highboys and the beautiful chests of drawers and all of those things that you and I hunt and covet when we travel around New England today. As my forebears went from place to place, they abandoned the furniture, but they kept the pieplant! This explains my family to me. They were inveterate botanists and so they could not leave the pieplant behind.

"In the great trek to the West a more critical choice was often presented. It was fairly smooth going across the great plains but, when the pioneers reached the Rockies and the high Sierras, many a time the housewife who had brought with her some cherished bit of furniture had to decide between the furniture and the family. When the wagon pitched perilously over a canyon with a creek brawling hundreds of feet below beneath a gorge, in order to lighten the burden and balance the wagon, the mahogany bureau would be thrown out. It was a question whether to save the furniture or the family.

"I think we might say that a family, a group, a nation is known by the things it discards and the things to which it will cling through all sorts of difficulties. And so, as we come into this difficult new era in which national governments are shaken to their foundations all over the world, in which the age-old domination of Asia by Europe has been ended once for all, in which our own country faces abroad and at home problems never before contemplated and momentous in the consequences of their solution, we too must decide what to take with us and what to leave behind.

"We must not discard the home. The root of all good things is in the home, and out of it have come the sanity and the strength which have made this great country what it is. The home is not simply the physical center of the family—not just the place to gather up the blankets for an automobile trip—nor the base from which one leaps to some new adventure.

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Miss Gladys Campbell Re-elected To Head Alumnae Association

MISS GLADYS CAMPBELL, of 6115 Westminster Place, St. Louis, was re-elected president of the Lindenwood Alumnae Association at the annual business meeting of the association following commencement on June 3. Miss Campbell, who now begins her second term, is a member of the Class of 1924.

Other officers who were re-elected are: Mrs. Eugene F. Messing, 26 Daniel Rd., Ladue, Mo., vice-president, and Mrs. William C. Stewart, 1208 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, secretary. Mrs. Messing, who was Ruth Kern, is a member of the Class of 1924 and Mrs. Stewart, who was Minna Pearl Finger, is a member of the Class of 1906.

Mrs. Robert Beste, of 329 N. Kingshighway, St. Charles, was elected treasurer, succeeding Mrs. George M. Null, of St. Charles. Mrs. Beste, who was Helen Culbertson, is a member of the Class of 1930.

Miss Campbell presided at the business meeting and at the annual alumnae luncheon at noon at which the members of this year's graduating class were formally inducted into the association.

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"The true home is a citadel of peace, affection and integrity in which the individual can develop himself to his fullest capacity. In order to build that kind of home, the mother's obligation is not limited to making excellent pie, and the father's obligation is not limited to paying the rent and the grocery bills. An ethical and spiritual responsibility rests upon every one who makes the home, and in that task the cooperation of both the mother and the father along spiritual lines is essential.

"We must not discard American principles and American faith. This is hard because we live in a bewildering and somewhat demoralizing time. Also, in spite of the terrors inherent in an atomic age, it is a fascinating time. We turn a knob on a radio and listen to the President, the Cabinet, the Congress, sometimes to the King of England and the Prime Minister of India. When Washington went up to Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention, his coach sometimes made two miles an hour. Now we fly rockets with the speed of sound and scientists say that it is not impossible that we shall reach the moon. Nuclear fission with all of the anxieties that it creates opens up great new fields for the development of human progress. Truly it is not only one world but one new world.

"As you and I go on living, however, I am sure we know that no new tests of human character have come out of these marvelous changes—no new stand-

Fellowship Winner



Miss Mary Ann Smith, Bonne Terre, Mo., who is one of three members of the Class of '50 awarded Lindenwood Fellowships for graduate study.

• • •

ards of conduct have been invented along with the radio and airplane and submarine. As we come down to the end of things we shall be faced by no new tests. No one will ask us how many times we have ridden in an airplane. We shall be confronted by exactly the same old questions that have confronted men and women of every generation from the beginning down—whether we have done justice and loved mercy and walked humbly with God—and our answer to those questions will end the matter so far as we are concerned.

"Sometimes I ask myself how the forefathers and foremothers, the great men and women who established this country, would meet our modern problems. They would find some difficulty in adjusting themselves to our outward physical life. If Abraham Lincoln were to stand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street in New York City at the rush hour of traffic, he would hardly know how to cross the street. He would never have seen a red light. He might be arrested for walking against the red light; or as he stood there looking at the astounding sights—hundreds and thousands of vehicles passing under their own power, not drawn by horses—with his great hulking frame he might block other people who wanted to walk on the green light. But Abraham Lincoln would have no difficulty in solving any question of right or wrong.

"In other words, the outward manifestations of
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life change, but the inner prerequisites of life never change. While our physical environment shifts, the requirements of living never shift. They are unchanging from generation to generation, and from century to century.

"One thing that we must not discard is our faith in the American system. In fact we have to develop and enhance that faith. We have never yet formulated an intelligent understanding of what our constitutional system means. Now that we see the great human liberties destroyed in many of the principal countries of the world, now that we have actually witnessed the enactment of a law in England providing that no man or woman can change occupation without consent of the Government, we begin to understand the significance of American liberty, and to know that here in the United States, if we preserve it, we have an almost perfect set-up for democracy.

"This does not mean that we should not criticise the conduct of public affairs. Is it true that we have sent to China pressure cookers which can only be operated with cans or jars from America, which can only be heated with coal at the cost, in these days of catastrophic inflation, of \$100 American? Is it true that we have sent to Greece, a country whose forests have been so devastated and destroyed in the guerilla warfare that the water-table has been drastically lowered and it is said that there is hardly enough water for the ordinary primary purposes—is it true that we have sent to Greece a shipload of washing machines? Is it true in our own country that a bill has passed the Senate under which it is estimated that a billion and a half dollars will be used to lift the water of the Colorado River 900 feet in order to irrigate certain land in Arizona, thus depriving five million Californians of the water supply on which they rely and for which they bore the entire expense of constructing the Hoover Dam? Is it true that in this contemplated dam and tunnel improvement Arizona will pay some five million dollars of the cost, and Ohio and Missouri will pay some fifty or sixty millions? If these things are true, what shall we do about them?

"If these things are true, they never will be corrected except by the exercise of militant public opinion. But the exercise of the right to criticise the Government in no way interferes with the formulation and development of an abiding faith in the American system.

"Whether we view democracy as a system of popular self-government in which all persons are accorded political and social rights without hereditary or arbitrary distinction, or as a way of life in which the equality of individuals is generally recognized, we

know now after the Second World War that America has democracy in both senses of the word. Governmental democracy was established and has been extended by the Constitution of the United States and of the various States; and the freedom from the rigid social restrictions of England and of the continent, combined with the enormous leveling power of the frontier and the movement to the West, gave us a democratic approach to our fellows.

"Moreover, the first principles of democracy were written for us in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States. For a moment I wish to recall to you what is written in the preamble to the Constitution.

When the great men who wrote the Constitution drafted it with something akin to inspiration, the preamble was offered to the Convention in form something like this: We, the people of the colonies, in order to found a government for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution. And after the preamble was offered in that inadequate form, the men who drafted it realized that it failed to express their meaning. We do not know exactly what discussion took place; it is not written in the books. But evidently the great men who drafted the instrument did say to themselves: 'Why, we are not founding a government here just to have any kind of government. If that were so we might as well have avoided the bloodshed and the effort of the Revolution. We wanted to have a very particular kind of government, the kind which had never been set up in the world before, and if that is so, why not say so here and now in the body of this instrument. And so they took the preamble and rewrote it, and this is the form in which it comes down to us today:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"Now every word of this preamble means something specific. 'We, the people of the United States'—there are some officials who seem to think that they constitute the State. But under the Constitution of the United States you and I constitute the State and we are responsible for deeds and misdeeds of government.

"'In order to form a more perfect union'—our forefathers had to make that statement because the old union had broken down. It was indeed as Robert Morris said, 'Government by the town pump.' And then they proceeded directly to say what they expected

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to arise from that more perfect union. They said, 'establish justice.' They said to promote 'the general welfare.' This had not in general been the purpose of government. The special welfare of the nobility and the ruling classes had been the particular concern of government. The corruption of certain American cities so rightly condemned at the beginning of this century is not more shocking than the bold assumption, under the European monarchies, that the benefits and emoluments of government were for the ruling class alone.

"One example will suffice. As told by Carl Van Doren in his distinguished biography of Franklin, while Franklin was in London prior to the Revolution he was visited by his son-in-law, who came to London with a thousand pounds in hand, intending with it to buy a colonial office in Pennsylvania. That these offices were for sale is shown by Franklin's complete acceptance of the practice. A man of the highest integrity in public affairs, Franklin manifested no surprise either at his son-in-law's intention or at the size of the proposed bribe (\$5,000 in our money, and in those times a substantial sum). He dissuaded the young man from his purpose, but not upon ethical grounds. He argued that it was unsatisfactory to make one's living through political office, and persuaded his son-in-law to remain in private business.

"In contrast to the principle that the benefits of government were intended only for the few, we believed, and stated in our organic law, that government should be run for the general welfare. We therefore proceeded to establish great public institutions, paid for by all, owned by all, accessible to all—schools, universities, libraries, roads, parks, to a degree never before witnessed in history. This relieved the citizen from the financial burden of procuring these advantages at great individual cost, and from the frustration of desiring such advantages and being deprived of them. All of these things should rebuild faith in America.

"Now we face staggering new problems, both abroad and at home, in which your help is crucially needed. We need the courage, the enthusiasm of youth. The frontiers have vanished, we sometimes say, and no new fields of endeavor lie before us. This is true to some degree of the physical frontiers, for the great plains and even the mountain country have long been opened up to settlement and use. But many another frontier, new and alluring, lies before the boys and girls of today. In the medical field, for instance, the discovery of the new drugs—penicillin, the sulfas, streptomycin—reveals a world of possibility. In the line of social and civic effort, also, fascinating enterprises open. The water shortage, which national authorities tell us is not local, but general, not confined to New York City and California, but country

wide, gives each of us the chance to work for the preservation of our great physical resources. The sinking of the water level which is evidenced in Illinois, Ohio, on the great plains, demands the study of our forest situation, the maintenance of forest cover, the cutting of trees in orderly crop fashion, not leaving destructive shambles. The erosion of the soil, the consequent silting of our dams, go hand in hand with the growth of population and the heedless cutting of the trees at the headwaters of our streams. All of these problems will be solved mainly by intelligent public opinion. What a privilege to be able to enlist in this great movement!

"The field of international relations also presents a whole new set of frontiers ready for our exploration. The world is in a state of flux. International law is being written, international standards are being erected, sometimes wisely, sometimes unwisely, but with astounding rapidity. What a great frontier for us to enter! In this very room may be a James Madison of the future, who will help to frame the constitution of the world.

"But no progress whatever is possible unless world leadership applies to ethical principle in world relationships and begins to recognize the meaning of human rights in every international situation. This requires true freedom of spirit, a requickening of moral fiber as a prerequisite to retaining what liberty we have and in any way helping to extend it throughout the world. For the catastrophe which led to the appeasement of Munich was not due to lack of intelligence nor even to lack of machinery, faulty though it was. It was due to the willingness of the great nations, including ourselves, to forget the rights of lesser peoples. Like the Pharisee, England, France and the United States passed by on the other side when we saw Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, at the mercy of conquerors that recognize no right but that of brute force. The United States protested Japan's action in Manchuria, but we permitted the sale of scrap metal to Japan to conduct her ferocious war against China, and we withheld our moral support from Republican Spain by refusing to perform our contract to sell her munitions.

"Freedom can not be preserved nor won by cowardice. Freedom of speech could never have been won unless men and women had risked greatly in order to speak freely. Freedom of religion could not have been established unless men and women had suffered death rather than give up their right to worship God according to their own conscience.

"We have to rebuild justice and faith among the nations. Attainment of these ends presupposes the deepest devotion, the kind of sacrifice which has been shown in every fight for human freedom, the kind described in Olive Schreiner's 'Three Dreams in a

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Desert,' part of which I shall quote in closing:

"I saw a desert and I saw a woman coming out of it. And she came to the bank of a dark river; and the bank was steep and high. And on it an old man met her, who had a long white beard; and a stick that curled was in his hand, and on it was written Reason. And he asked her what she wanted; and she said, 'I am woman; and I am seeking for the land of Freedom.'

"And he said, 'It is before you.'

"And she said, 'I see nothing before me but a dark flowing river and a bank steep and high, and cuttings here and there with heavy sand in them.'

"And he said, 'And beyond that?'

"She said, 'I see nothing, but sometimes, when I shade my eyes with my hand, I think I see on the further bank trees and hills, and the sun shining on them!'

"He said, 'That is the Land of Freedom.'

"She said, 'How am I to get there?'

"He said, 'There is one way, and only one. Down the banks of Labor, through the water of Suffering. There is no other.'

"She said, 'Is there no bridge?'

"He answered, 'None.'

"She said, 'Is the water deep?'

"He said, 'Deep.'

"She said, 'Is the floor worn?'

"He said, 'It is. Your foot may slip at any time, and you may be lost.'

"She said, 'Have any crossed already?'

"He said, 'Some have tried.'

"She said, 'Is there a track to show where the best fording is?'

"He said, 'It has to be made.'

"She shaded her eyes with her hand; and she said, 'I will go.'

"And she stood far off on the bank of the river. And she said, 'For what do I go to this far land which no one has ever reached? Oh, I am alone! I am utterly alone!'

"And Reason, that old man, said to her, 'Silence! What do you hear?'

"And she listened intently, and she said, 'I hear a sound of feet, a thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands, and they beat this way!'

"He said, 'They are the feet of those that shall follow you. Lead on! Make a track to the water's edge! Where you stand now, the ground will be beaten flat by ten thousand times ten thousand feet!' And he said, 'Have you seen the locusts how they cross a stream? First one comes down to the water-edge, and it is swept away, and then another comes and then another, and then another, and at last with their bodies piled up a bridge is built and the rest pass over.'

"She said, 'And of those that come first, some are swept away, and are heard of no more; their bodies do not even build the bridge.'

"And are swept away, and are heard of no more—and what of that?' he said.

"And what of that—!' she said. 'They make a track to the water's edge.'

"They make a track to the water's edge—' and she said, 'Over that bridge which shall be built with our bodies, who will pass?'

"He said, 'The entire human race.'

"And the woman grasped her staff.

"And I saw her turn down that dark path to the river."

"Here in America we stand upon the bridge built, as Olive Schreiner says, with the bodies of the men and women of all time who gave themselves that others might be free. The question which confronts us is whether in our turn we have such intelligence and devotion that we shall here and now cross over the bridge. It is not impossible to help to erect the great freedoms in a warless world. It is not impossible to create a warless world. This is the immediate problem of the race, one which we may share in solving, and one which can not be solved without us."

Dr. McCluer Gives Number of Commencement Addresses

Dr. Franc L. McCluer has been in wide demand as a commencement speaker this year. He gave the commencement address at Huron College, Huron S. D. in June and he was the graduation speaker at the following high school commencements: Mexico, Mo.; Lexington, Mo.; Shelbina, Mo.; Waterloo, Ill.; Rite-nour High School in Overland, Mo.; Normandy High School, St. Louis County; and John Burroughs School in Clayton, Mo.

He also spoke at the annual General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio in May. His subject was "Laymen in the Holy Catholic Church."

Radio Head on Program at National Radio Institute

Miss Martha May Boyer, head of the Radio Department, will speak at the annual National Radio Institute and the meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Broadcasting System at Columbus, Ohio, on May 6. The title of her address will be "Radio Production Problems on a Campus Station." Delegates of KCLC, the college's station, to the IBS meeting will be Helen Parks, Gretchen Schnurr and Cornelia Darnall.

Miss Joan Bohrer, who attended Lindenwood in 1944-46, is now editor of the Surgery Journal, published by the C. V. Mosby Publishing Co., of St. Louis.

ALUMNAE NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Mrs. Grace Gordon Hay has been named manager of the St. Louis office of the Rosenfield Printing Co. of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Hay was previously with the Brown Shoe Co. in St. Louis and was art director of the promotion department of the Washington, D. C. Post.

Mrs. Robert Kemp Jones, who was Patricia Conrad and attended Lindenwood in 1942-44, writes that she and her husband are now living in Boston, Mass., where he is an intern at the Faulkner Hospital.

Mrs. Robert E. Jones (Margaret M. Burton, Class of '48) writes that she and her husband are now living at 300 E. Champion St., Edinburg, Texas.

Mrs. Robert Dobbin (Mary Jo Morrill, 1941-42) is now living at 14 W. Elm St., Chicago, Ill.

Lindenwood Bride



Mr. and Mrs. James Edmund Pennybacker, Jr., posed for this picture after their marriage on February 18 at White Plains, N. Y. The bride was Miss Sallie Anne Van Buren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy William Van Buren, of La Grange, Ill. She attended Lindenwood in 1939-41. She and her husband are now at home at 7 New St., Danbury, Conn.

Hope of Tomorrow



Gregory, 4, and his brother John Douglas, 7 months-old, posed for this picture on Christmas morning. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Helms, Jr., of 5341 W. Crittendon St., Indianapolis, Ind. Their mother was Jeanette McCracken, who attended Lindenwood in 1942-43.

WEDDINGS

An April bride was Miss Alma Jeane Osborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson Osborn, of Culver, Ind. Miss Osborn, who is a member of the Class of '41, chose April 22 as the date of her marriage to Lieut. Harry Russell Hathaway of the United States Navy at Culver.

On September 3, 1949, Miss Marcia Ashland, of Clear Lake, Iowa, who attended Lindenwood in 1944-46, was married to James F. Cornell at Clear Lake. They are now at home at 716 N. Eleventh St., Clear Lake.

April 27 was the date chosen by Miss Doris Schneider, of St. Louis, for her marriage to Sgt. Ernest C. Shaw of the United States Army, in Seattle, Wash. The bride attended Lindenwood in 1942-44.

Miss Mary Louise Evans-Lombe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glen Evans-Lombe, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has set June 16 as the date of her marriage to Dr. Joseph A. Elliott at Parkersburg. Miss Evans-Lombe attended Lindenwood in 1945-47.

On May 13 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Miss Dorothy Ann Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Orr Graham, of Cedar Rapids, was married to Edward Allen Morris, Jr. The bride is a member of the Class of '40.

Miss June Fowler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. R. Fowler, of Shreveport, La., chose February 18 as the date of her marriage to Warren N. Dudley at Shreveport. The bride and her twin sister, Jean, attended Lindenwood in 1945-46.

WEDDINGS

April 11 was the date chosen by Miss Eleanor Lee Brown, of Kansas City, Mo., for her marriage to Dwight Lawrence Gribble at Kansas City. The bride attended Lindenwood in 1945-46.

Miss Norma Jean Blankenbaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ocea Earl Blankenbaker, of Kirkwood, Mo., has chosen June 3 as the date for her marriage to Richard Walter Berkemeyer at Kirkwood. Miss Blankenbaker attended Lindenwood in 1944-46.

June 10 is the date chosen by Miss Aline Joyce Heldt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alfa Heldt, of Evansville, Ind., as the date for her marriage to Dr. Marvin David Orrahood, II, at Evansville. Miss Heldt attended Lindenwood in 1945-47. A Lindenwood classmate, Mrs. William G. Hill (Carol Clayton) will be a bridesmaid.

BIRTHS

Headed for Lindenwood is Joan Ellen, who was born on July 2, 1949 to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shellenberger, of 1643 Fairview Ave., Manhattan, Kan. Joan has a sister, Karen Ann, 6½. Their mother was Annabel Gangnath, who attended Lindenwood in 1930-31.

Lynne Todd is the name of the new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Daubenspeck, of 1427 Morton St., Noblesville, Ind. Mrs. Daubenspeck was Druzella Hanshew, Class of '44.

A daughter, who has been named Rebecca Jane, was born on November 19, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thieking, of 3932 College Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Thieking, who was Virginia Roach, attended Lindenwood in 1940-42.

A son, who has been named Brett Lee, was born on April 7 to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Hanke, of 18 Marshall Place, Webster Groves, Mo. Mrs. Hanke was Jeanette Jackson, Class of '39.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hunsche, of 6715 Matthew St., St. Louis, announce the adoption of a son, Dana, on May 1. Mrs. Hunsche was Marietta Hansen, Class of '34.

Headed for Lindenwood is Karen Elaine, who was born on May 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Garrett, of Carmi, Ill. Mrs. Garrett, who was Darlean Carney, attended Lindenwood in 1945-47.

Jerome Simon is the name of the son born on April 10 to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hoxton, of 630 S. Eighth St., Chariton, Iowa. Mrs. Hoxton was Jerry Oppenheimer and she is a member of the Class of '44.

A son, who has been named David Kent, was born on April 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Martin Barklage, of St. Charles. Mrs. Barklage was Mary Lee Nathan, Class of '46.

A future Lindenwood girl is Carole Lizbeth, who was born on March 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Burt Tobias, of 4324 N. Bernard St., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Tobias was Marian Hardtke and she attended Lindenwood in 1942-43.

A son, who has been named Douglas Nichols, was born on February 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Malone Everett, of 5209 St. Elmo Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Everett was Virginia Ruth Hicks and she attended Lindenwood in 1946-48.

IN MEMORIAM

Lindenwood's alumnae and faculty extend their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Genevieve Hester Kluck, of Hamburg, Iowa, whose son, born on January 4, died on January 28. Mrs. Kluck is a member of the Class of '42.