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Drew University Looks at the Post-War World

THIS IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

By Frank Auld

Through the window of the Greyhound bus, the snow-covered Maryland countryside whizzed by. I leaned back and thought, "It won't be long now." Then, suddenly, Connie asked me, "Do you think this country is worth fighting for?"

"Yes, I think so . . . don't you?"

"Yes. Even though . . ."

She told me how her husband had been making more than \$85 a week before he went into the Army, how her brother had been a foreman in a machine shop before he enlisted in the Navy. "They've never lived . . . and they have to fight," she said. "And take yourself . . ."

I wanted to tell her what I felt made the struggle worthwhile, but all I could say was, "Let's hope that this time we'll make a better job of putting the world back together again, after the war." But I've had a chance now to think about it. So here's my answer to Connie:

"Do I think this country is worth fighting for?" Yes, because here in America we have, more than any other country, the climate in which man can find self-fulfillment, and in which progress can be made toward a greater measure of happiness for the individual. In other words, what measure of free speech we have gives an opportunity for constructive criticism, which can lead to reform and improvement. What measure of freedom of the press we have, and what measure of universal education we have (without indoctrination that discourages a criticism of existing institutions according to whether they fulfill human needs now) is an indication of how much enlightenment and intelligent change we can expect. And true religion, arrived at through tolerance of existing creeds and intelligent choice, has a large contribution to make, an essential contribution, to the good life. And though personally I believe in Christianity, I agree with William Ernest Hocking's statement that the true religion for which we are looking will incorporate elements from many religions—Christianity and many others.

Then what hope is there of a better world—a peaceful world—after this war? And what can we do to build this kind of world?

Our chief hope, as I see it, lies in education and in religion. Our education must give the new generation habits of meeting their problems intelligently—of striking a wholesome balance between tradition and reform, of making and remaking habits and customs that will fit the situations they will meet, of living in the present (not the past or future), of balancing life's activities so as to get the most out of all of them.

And where does religion come in? Perhaps
(Continued in Next Column)

INTRODUCTION

There have been in the past 4000 years of political and social thought in the Western World, many Utopias: Bentham, Bellamy, Jesus, Moses, Plato, Wilson, etc. Every man has one; each soldier has his own-unverbalized idea of what he is fighting for, his idea of the world he hopes to live in, his Utopia.

But though many have been proposed, few have been chosen, and none has been successful. No previous Utopia has appealed to enough people to make it widely applied; no previous Utopia has ever made the world a truly better place to live in. Man's power to conceive has always outdistanced his ability to make actual achievements. Why? What has man failed to take into consideration? How shall he consider these neglected items? How shall we find adequate standards for evaluating such schemes as are now being proposed and which will be proposed?

This is the problem we have put to the writers who have contributed the articles and essays which make up this symposium. We believe it is a worthy aim as our last formal contribution to the life in Drew Forest to present the problems that will be facing us in our attempt to make a reconstruction in the post-war world.

it can help us stop deceiving ourselves about what we want. This is what the theologian calls repentance or conviction of sin—we own up to our motives. Then we may decide to get what we really want, and act accordingly. This is a part of what theologians call conversion. And most religions in their theory, if not in their practice, set up a social and humane ideal as the good which we should want . . . It is this kind of desire that must fill our hearts if we are to build the better world.

Now let's tackle one of our most pressing problems: war. What can we do about it?

First, we can make peacetime occupations interesting, respected and meaningful. War is tolerated, even welcomed, partly because peacetime occupations seem boring, humiliating and pointless.

Second, we can make all of life have greater significance, and can unify it in a great ideal (which religion can supply). War is tolerated and even welcomed because it gives life meaning.

It will not be easy to get rid of war, or indeed, to make progress in any direction. But all the same the struggle is worthwhile. That's why this country is worth fighting for.

The Laboring Man As a Problem

By Earl Rodman Barr

Today, war consists of two fighting fronts, the home fronts, and the fighting front.

This summer I fought on the home front with the men of this battle—labor. Labor is, according to the statements of union leaders and management, giving its all to the war effort. It is devoting all its time and skill to the battle for democracy. But as I worked and talked with labor another idea was prevalent. It was and is "How much money can I make?" Welders, riveters, machinists, painters, electricians, and many others all cried this: Labor desired better wages, less hours, and easier work. This is the home front.

Is labor to be censured for its attitude? No, in that until the United States needed labor for the battle of production, labor was a legion of forgotten men. Yes, in that it is only asked to give time and skill, not lives.

Labor is gaining privileges and powers which after the war it shall not forget. By appealing to the sympathy of the American citizens, and through the citizens the American government, labor has become one of the most powerful forces in the land. This power is out of proportion to its importance. It has gained security without sacrifice by its selfish demands.

Thus, the problem is, I think, of a dual nature. How to correct the selfish desires of labor during the war in order to prosecute the war in a more feasible manner, how to satisfy the never satiated desires of labor at the conclusion of the war?

To correct the selfish desires of labor during the war, I suggest that first, labor be shown it is not fighting for its own selfish gains; second, the exorbitant wages must be reduced; third, if a worker does not fulfill his job to the best of his ability, he should be drafted into the U. S. Army; and fourth, labor should be treated equally when rations are granted.

To regulate labor following the war, I believe that, first, a minimum wage scale should be established insuring labor a liveable wage; second, the powers of unions should be regulated by the government in order to protect labor and the people.

In conclusion, professional America must respect her workers regardless of their job and her workers must learn to take their place in America. A labor government is a possibility and a probability.

The Need for an Agreeing to Change

By Robert L. Brunhouse

One of the inescapable facts of the present war is change. Call it revolution, disorganization, or whatever you will, it signifies the fluid state through which we are passing. Several aspects of this situation should be emphasized: the change wrought by the war in our life today, the realization that change will dominate the post-war world, and the need of each individual to find his way through the new state of affairs.

It is evident that war has altered our civilization far more than we are willing to admit. The nature of warfare itself has been transformed. The scope of the conflict embraces all climates and all continents. Civilian life bows to increasing restrictions. In our own nation, alerts, dimouts, rationing, and industrial conversion and petty modifications compared with the mass migrations, the destruction of cities and nations, and the collapse of established moral codes in other parts of the world. Too readily do we accept these changes with the comforting thought that peace will terminate the dislocations. But that will hardly be the case.

Change will dominate the post-war world. Even if we shall desire to reconstruct the conditions of 1939, it cannot be. In the past no return to an earlier state of affairs was ever complete or satisfactory. So also the post-war world we shall face will be an unfamiliar one. Some of the current alterations of life will become permanent, and other unforeseen changes will emerge in the days which lie ahead. A full realization of this fact brings us face to face with a more personal problem, that of the place of the individual in the new world. This problem is pressing us now.

Each individual faces the responsibility of preparing him self for the changes of today and tomorrow. This is all the more difficult because we do not know exactly what the new world will be like; we know only that it will be different from the immediate past. As individuals we can face this difficulty in several ways. First, we can cultivate a flexible outlook by anticipating change and preparing ourselves for it. We must expect to unlearn some of the things we are learning today. Of course there is the danger of accepting uncritically everything that is new simply because it is different from that which is old. Secondly, then, in order to keep on even keel, it is necessary for each of us to adopt an intelligent set of values and ideals to guide us through the mazes of the future. It is no easy matter to formulate these moral standards but the influence of the school, of the family, of society, and of religion contribute mightily to that end. And, thirdly, we can determine that since the future will be different from the past and the present we will exert all our effort to make it a better and a nobler world in which to live.

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Seven Different Preconceived Ideas

By Nathan Dykeman

The real problem with which those who would plan for a permanent peace must cope is the prevalence of numerous preconceived attitudes concerning world affairs. Seven of these attitudes, or beliefs, as I see it, contain the foundation for most of the opposition to world union following the war.

(1) One of the most strongly rooted attitudes is the concept broached during both the last war and the present war that our enemies are not human beings, but beasts devoid of reason. Since, it is argued, these "beasts" take an innate pleasure in killing, they could not be appeased by even the fairest possible treaty.

(2) The "super-nationalistic" attitude is a second obstacle to idealistic plans for world peace. The super-nationalist whose motto is "my country, right or wrong" and who worships national anthems, national flags and national military uniforms can see no possible advantage to his country from world union.

(3) Racial prejudice.

Racial antagonists would have a "world" organization which would exclude most of Asia and Africa.

(4) The conservative or short-run attitude.

The conservatives will usually agree that idealistic plans for a post-war settlement will benefit the world in the long run, but they see the immediate disrupting consequences of any unprecedented world-scale plan. During their lifetimes such a plan might only bring added hardships and responsibilities.

(5) The "super-proselyte" attitude.

This attitude holds that world unity can not be achieved until the world is Christianized. People who believe this would oppose any union with heathen sections of the world.

(6) Belief in homely proverbs and sayings such as "There shall always be wars and rumors of wars," "Everything is for the best, even war," and "Wars are necessary to kill the excess population" produces indifference and even hostility to far-reaching plans for peace.

(7) The "What's the use" attitude of the disillusioned idealist.

This attitude, while almost the same in its consequences as No. 6, stems from a far different origin. The disappointed Wilsonian of the last war and the war-wrecked soldier of No. II are the cynics who believe that no plan for world peace, because of fickleness of human nature, can succeed.

People who wish to put into motion a workable machine for world union after this war must begin now through the press, the theatre, and the pulpit to counteract these seven and many other preconceived attitudes. Once these beliefs are discarded by a majority of the world population, plans for a united world will have passed their crucial stage. From that time on, the world statesmen can proceed comparatively unhindered toward their goal—world unity.

The Issue of Man's Relations to Man

By David M. Fulcomer

No matter what approach one makes to the subject of problems of the post-war world, he comes face to face with the issue of man's relations to man. The scientist, as well as all others, is forced to conclude that the major issue is the ethical standards involved. This is

equally true of both national (U. S.) and international aspects of the problem.

To the sociologists, the major internal problems which the United States must face and begin to solve immediately are:

(1)—The too widespread lack of understanding of the changing world and our relationships to other peoples in it. This is the basic foundation of isolationism which can only contribute in the future (as it has in the past) to international chaos. Such a lack of understanding can be overcome only by a more complete comprehension of and appreciation for the cultures of other peoples of the world. This can and must be accomplished.

(2)—The inequality—economic, political and social—which is still too prevalent. The issue here is that of equal opportunity for all. The problem is the minority question. Negroes, of course, make up our biggest minority, for they are 13,000,000 strong and lack equality in any of the areas named above. But there are also many other minority groups, not by any means always racially defined, which are not given equal opportunities. This inequality of opportunity is at the basis of every major social problem which exists today. A first, brief glance will not reveal this fact; careful, penetrating analysis will. I believe that we have made progress in our attempt to break down existing inequalities. What must be guarded against is the creation of new inequalities while breaking down old ones. An adequately educated and informed public is the only answer.

(3)—The apathy of the citizens of our country. The attitude of "let someone else do it; what I do does not count for much anyway" is the most important single danger to the future of our democracy. We need an intelligent public, yes! But such is useless unless that public will make use of its intelligence and have faith in its own importance.

Strangely, and yet not strangely, the sociologist sees the international problems of the post-war world as similar to those of national scope:

(1)—Every means must be used to give the peoples of the world both an understanding of and an appreciation of the cultures of other peoples.

(2)—Everything possible must be done to create a world social organization which will increasingly grant equality in all forms to all forms to other peoples of the world.

(3)—A better world can come only as a result of a faith in the possibilities of a better world. Not insight alone but insight plus action, even though the latter seems insignificant at the time, is the key to more desirable international relations in the future.

The Need for A Moral Initiative

By Benjamin F. Kimpel

Basic to any satisfactory post-war readjustment there must be a determination in the minds of all who have political power that human welfare shall be the first concern of all endeavor, and the norm by which all political policies shall be judged. The determination by an individual to give his endorsement only to those policies which can be ethically justified is the fundamental moral initiative which will effect those policies that will contribute to an international order whose pattern will be just.

Political policies are patterns formulated by men, endorsed by men, and if they are to be just, it is the individual man who must be morally enlightened by ethical objectives. Ethical enlightenment is the moral basis of all

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effective practice directed to creating a political order whose end is the welfare of men, rather than of dominant states; whose objective is the realization of human well-being irrespective of distinctions resting upon geographical accident.

The attainment of well-being for all men is contingent upon individual practice motivated by the determination to conform to the pattern of justice. Justice is a value pattern realizable in social relations when the rights of one are limited by the rights of all others whose welfare is in any way involved so that no individual person or group of persons may be entitled to an advantage which entails the disadvantage of another.

Only when individual men who have political power also have the moral enlightenment of the ethical end of justice for all, can the peoples of the earth have enduring peace. This, I believe, is what Plato meant when he declared that "cities will never have rest from their evils—no, nor the human race" until "political greatness and wisdom meet in one."

Post-War Problems Which We Must Face

By Frank Glenn Lankard

I have been asked to point out some post-war problems from the point of view of religion. I am assuming that it is the Christian religion we have in mind. This means service above self. It means that persons are more important than dividends or profits.

Of one thing we can be certain: There will be a host of post-war problems when the nations of this global war lay down their arms.

The immediate problem will be that of food and medical care. Whole populations must be kept from starvation and disease. Nations like Russia and other European countries which formerly exported seed and grain will need to import these commodities for several years to come. The Americas must be the source of this supply.

We shall need to fight desperately to prevent a return to pre-war isolationism. Witness the recent address of W. P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in which he said: "I am not making guns or tanks to win a 'people's revolution' . . . I am not fighting for a quart of milk for every Hottentot or for a T.V.A. on the Danube, or for governmental handouts of free utopias." If we are not fighting for the welfare of people who live on the banks of the Danube and for the freedom and prosperity of Asiatics in our world, we shall find ourselves back at the crossroads where World War No. 2 started.

A world-wide philosophy of "live and let live" must be fostered to combat the terrific economic competition which we shall witness not only between victors and vanquished but between allied nations as well. This competition is a slumbering flame that has already flared up in the British House of Commons when recently the British Overseas Airways Corporation expressed its fears that American aviation companies will gain supremacy in the airways of the world and urged that the groundwork be laid now for British post-war operation.

Millions of young men have had their education interrupted. When the war comes to a close, thousands of young men who had planned for a professional career will feel that they are too old to complete their training. Thousands of others may want to return to college but will find it financially impossible unless the government comes to their aid.

Once the war is over there will be a vast

reservoir of bitterness or disillusionment or both in the world, particularly if there is a decisive victory by the United Nations. Deeply rooted ideological convictions and patterns do not die easily. There will be vast problems of rehabilitation as nations are disarmed and their peoples incorporated in the family of nations.

Social and racial maladjustments will be accelerated in the post-war world. Either the white race must surrender its arrogant sense of superiority voluntarily, or be forced to do so. Christian missions should have greater attention. Recently a soldier said, "If the churches had done their work better through their missionary enterprises, we would probably not be doing this job now." Within our own country the negro will insist on the rights and privileges guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

Peace itself will not be an easy achievement. It will be harder to win a just and durable peace than it will be to beat down our opponents to their knees. Peace rests upon certain prerequisites. Among these are the free flow of goods and access to the world's markets. Something tangible must be done about "haves" and "have nots." It is essential that we have a democratization of the world's resources. Peace depends upon justice, trust and good will. The post-war world will be so complex that it will call for immediate settlements in certain limited areas, a cooling off period, and continual Commissions to adjust the problems which arise. Furthermore, there must be some instrument in which all nations cooperate whose purpose it will be to perpetuate the Peace.

The post-war world will call for better men and women than we have yet seen on this planet. We shall need to enlist all the resources of philosophy and religion so that we may create a world of real values rather than superficial chimeras.

As a Psychologist Sees Reconstruction

By James A. McClintock

Any plan for a world federation must, of necessity, take cognizance of the nature of man himself. It is clear from any historical study that plans for group life have inevitably stemmed from theoretical formulations of man as an individual and social animal. As new light issues from our various explorations it becomes evident that inadequate formulations inevitably lead to failure.

Time and again attempts have been made to ignore the fundamental drives of human nature, or to elevate one aspect of human personality to the status of the whole. Such schemes have had a measure of temporary success, but in the long run they have resulted in failure. Man is not completely at the mercy of his natural and social environment. Verification of this claim is to be found in the rebels who arise to overthrow the despotism of their own nation.

An ordered existence wherein men may pursue their way of life without interruptions from conflicts and wars is an urgent need. The search for such a society must avoid two prevalent errors: on the one hand, we must face the difficulties realistically to save ourselves from cynicism and despair; and on the other, we must avoid the policy of defeatism which would cut the nerve of effort.

Failure to strive continually for the good society is not a sign of modesty. The individual who refuses to invest his brief life in the interests of such a goal suffers from an insidious form of egotism. In religion he would be known as the "burier of a talent."

The true world citizen serves his internship in the local community. He comes to sense the

presence of all those hostilities which make it so difficult to bring the nations of the world together. He sees the evidence of human inertia with respect to cutting across racial, religious, social, and economic boundaries. Intelligent examination reveals the glaring defects in our own body politic.

One may reason, then, in the following fashion. If it is possible to continue to believe in the institutions in my own culture in spite of their sins of omission and commission, then I can continue to believe in the possibility of a world order. To the extent that my life makes a contribution to justice at home it is possible to have faith in my training as a citizen of the world.

A Post-War Problem For Religion

By Paul Williams

In the coming post-war era, when the whole world will be struggling to establish peace and good will among men, the most difficult problem, to my mind, that will confront religious leaders is the task of persuading the still unenlightened that before any such social ideal can be made a concrete reality, certain specific conditions must be carefully fulfilled. Every responsible individual must learn that no goal, no matter how exalted, ever justifies the means of its own attainment. On the contrary, the means always determines the nature of the goal. We reap what we sow.

Many years ago, the great Far Eastern religious thinker, Mo-ti, taught that the way of violence does not pay. But by cooperation with the will of Heaven, i.e., practicing the doctrine of universal love, all the evils of the social order can be made to disappear. Later, the Athenian philosopher, Aristotle, warned that the only way men can become just is by doing just acts. Then Jesus came not only teaching and emphasizing the practice of those same principles advocated by Mo-ti, Aristotle, the Hebrew prophets and others, but actually fulfilling in his own life the conditions which make these standards valuable in human life.

In view of the amazing fact that despite the experience of many centuries, man has not yet grasped the significance of these prerequisites to the more abundant life, I consider the task of holding high the torch of these ancient prophetic truths a problem of paramount importance.

Summary and Recommendations

By Larry Hemmendinger

A cynic is only an optimist who has come up against realities he has not previously considered. Cynicism born of a failure to achieve a plan of world union is inextricably related to the lack of realism which accompanied its conception. Why not save ourselves from strengthening pessimism by facing some of the barriers which must be surmounted?

Man is not to be diverted from his quest for a world community by these barriers. It would be helpful for each of us to have a proper time-sense. Man is a time-binding animal: he is not only influenced by the past and the present, but he can exert an influence on the future in the light of the past and the present. We are prone to neglect the achievements already made, and to concentrate our attention on the failures. No one has seen the need for such patience better than Whitehead—"A group of thinkers do not

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necessarily constitute a political force. Centuries, sometimes thousands of years, have to elapse before thought can capture action."

War is not different in kind from the conflicts which separate man during so-called times of peace. The only people who are surprised at armed conflict are the armchair dreamers who conceive Utopian schemes out of their imagination, and those who are ignorant of cause-effect relationships.

Two basic factors are recognized by the Therapist in dealing with human nature: prevention, on the one hand, and cure on the other. Both are essential. But prevention is far more fundamental. The Atlantic Charter, the Four Freedoms must be coextensive of all mankind.

We should see these things more realistically, and not simply in terms of perfectionist standards. No one specialist or professional man has the right to plan a world society independently of other points of view. Any plan for such an order must include a knowledge of human nature, the present social milieu in which our scheme must operate, and an appreciation of the fact that a means of change must be provided. Peace desired by some men is only to maintain a permanent state of injustice. We must provide for a system flexible enough to permit men to advance in terms of a way of life congenial to their nature.

We sincerely hope that the foregoing essays will contribute in some way to making us better citizens of the coming world, and that we have somehow helped to make ourselves and our readers more capable to take up the work of the coming years. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to our contributors.

Costs and Courses For Summer Session

The tuition cost of the summer session, for students who take two courses and live on campus, will be \$175, according to a statement yesterday by the Registrar's Office. An additional fee of \$20 will be charged students who take a laboratory course.

If the student takes only one course the cost will be \$62.50 for a non-laboratory course, \$75 plus a \$10 laboratory fee for a laboratory course. Room rent is \$50 for the summer.

The administration will conduct a poll in February to determine how many students will enroll for the summer sessions and which courses they want. The session will be divided into two terms of six weeks each. The session begins June 28, ends Sept. 17.

A tentative listing of courses follows: LC-50S Engineering Drawing—Mr. Knoblauch—1 hour credit each term; LC-70.1S Trigonometry—Mr. Battin—2 credit hours for both terms, no credit for either term alone; LC-71S College Algebra—Mr. Battin—3 credit hours, first term only; LC-72S Coordinate Geometry—Mr. Battin—3 credit hours, second term; LC-73S Differential Calculus—Mr. Knoblauch—3 credit hours, first term only; LC-74S Integral Calculus—Mr. Knoblauch—3 credit hours, second term; LC-80S General Physics—Professor Harrington—4 credit hours each term; LD-16.2S Principles of Accounting—Professor Schultz—3 credit hours each term; UD-16.4S Industrial Management—Professor Schultz—3 credit hours, first term; UD-16.5S Personnel Management—Professor Schultz—3 credit hours, second term; LD-63.1S American History: survey—Professor Brunhouse—3 credit hours, first term; LD-62.1S History of the Far East—Professor Brunhouse—3 credit hours, second term.

The Acorn Looks at Drew Before The Men Left and the Gals Arrived

January 16, 1941

Brothers College men have changed their opinions on the international situation since the beginning of World War II, according to the results of the recent ACORN poll which gathered the opinions of eighty-five per cent of the college student body.

At present, student opinion holds that there should be a referendum before the United States enters a European war, that the United States will eventually be drawn into this European conflict, and that this country should not enter the war as an armed force. Almost two-thirds of those students approached are not conscientious objectors.

When asked the question, "Should there be a national referendum before the United States declares war and pledges to send American soldiers to engage in a European war?", ninety-four students answered, "Yes"; sixty-five, "No"; while eight students had no opinion on the question. In the last ACORN poll, which was held a short time after the declaration of war in Europe in 1939, the answers received were: seventy-three yes, thirty-five no, while eight had no opinion to offer. Opinion has been strengthened in favor of the referendum.

In answer to the query, "Do you believe that the United States will eventually be drawn into military participation in the European war?" votes trend heavily toward the affirmative with one hundred twenty-three, while the negative voters numbered thirty-nine. Five students had no opinion. Here, again, the vote of the student body has strengthened itself markedly. In the first poll, forty-one students said "Yes," twenty-nine said "No," while forty-six were non-committal.

One hundred fifty-eight students answered "No" when asked "Do you, personally, favor the entry of the United States, as an armed force, into the present European war?" Only five men thought that this country should enter the war, while four had no view on the question. One hundred six students said "No" to this question, six said "Yes" while four were undecided when it was asked during the last ACORN poll.

In the first poll, fifty-four per cent of the students interviewed said that they were conscientious objectors. In this latest poll, however, only twenty-seven per cent took the stand of conscientious objection, which was almost a complete reversal of opinion.

April 1, 1940

Spring recess, which was scheduled to begin this Saturday, has been cancelled, according

to an announcement made yesterday by Dean Prank Tankard. This change in plan is the result of a decision made by university officials to cooperate with the government plan to facilitate the national defense program by holding commencement exercises fully one month in advance of that originally planned, thus freeing a large percentage of American youth for defense work.

Men To Be Classified

The government, which, after careful research, has adopted this project, will use as many of the men of the class of 1941 as will fit into its well integrated program. After diligent examination, both physical and mental, by the government officials, each man will be given a classification, placing him in that section of the defense program for which he is best prepared and best suited. His classification may be in any of the defense industries, or local defense divisions of various types, as well as in the regular services.

Here at Drew, commencement exercises will be held on Tuesday, May 6, and the baccalaureate service will be held on the preceding Sunday. Original plans for the occasion will be carried on, except for the change in date. The speaker for commencement has not yet been announced.

Classes End April 23

In order to carry out this plan, the semester which is now in progress will terminate on Thursday, May 1. Class meetings will not be held after Wednesday, April 23, and final examinations and senior comprehensive examinations will be held from Friday, April 25, until Thursday, May 1. Full credit for all courses will be given, even though it is not possible to complete all the work planned.

Although it may not be possible, every effort will be made to go through with plans for the Spring Weekend as originally scheduled, according to the dean. Since almost all arrangements have been made for the event, it is possible that it will not have to be cancelled.

Miss Melon Quiltingbee has announced that, because of the extreme shortage of food during the war crisis, students who eat in the Foo University Dining Hole will be placed on strict rations. She has taken steps to replace the present ersatz coffee with a new substitute composed of soy beans and old chips that have been knocked off peoples' shoulders.

Waiters have been placed on a twenty-four hour a day schedule for the duration. Each waiter will carry a thirty-thirty at all times, in order to bag any unsuspecting rats, mice, or other dormitory residents. These provisions, Miss Quiltingbee has announced, can be worked up into an appetizing delicacy and served on toast.

To supplement these provisions, huge stores of horse meat are being bought up by the university. The administration feels that the students will hardly know the difference between this new food and what they have been getting.

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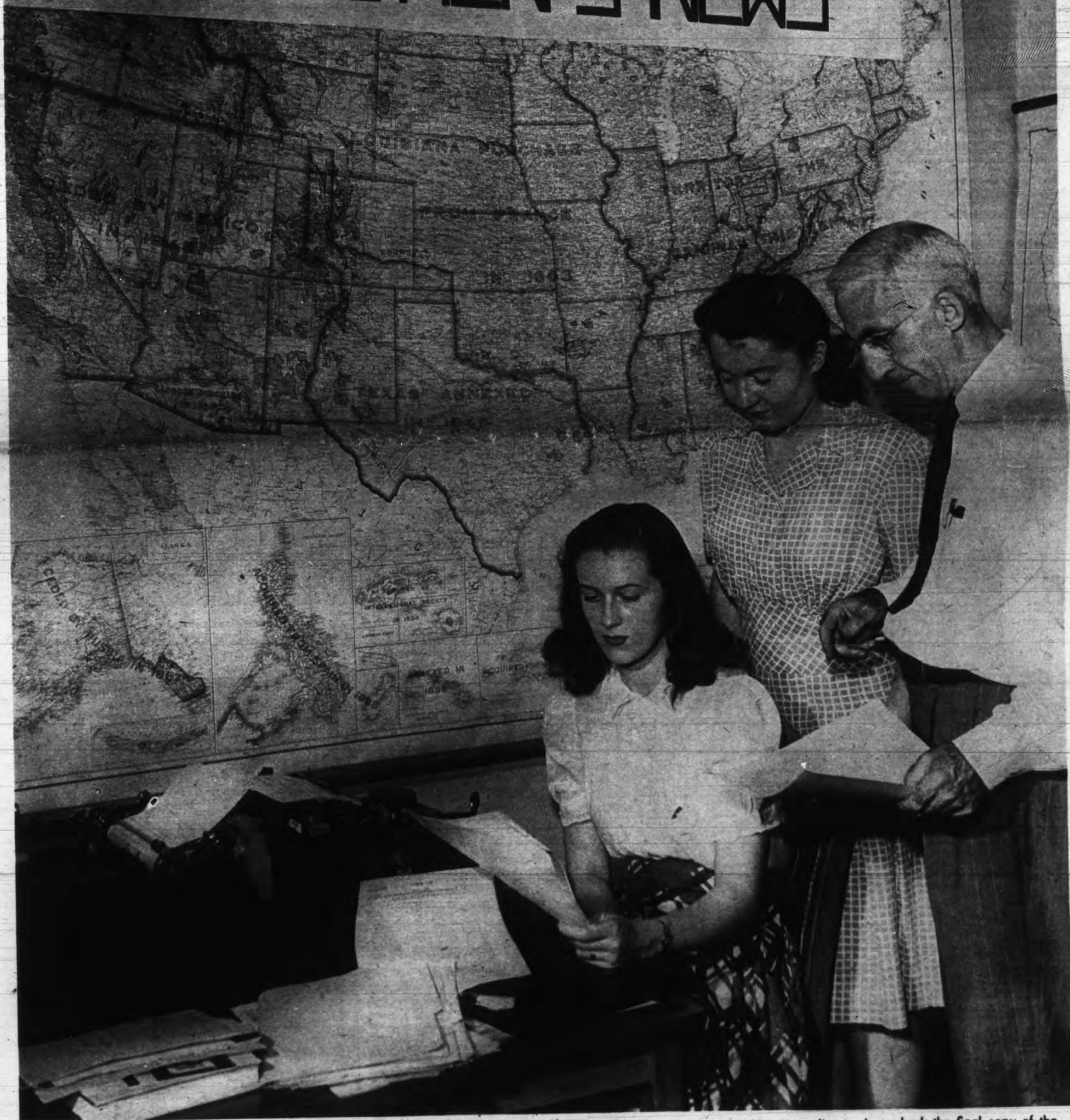
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SERVICE MEN'S NEWS



HOME FRONT

Nancy Sebring and Ruth Rutherford, Bethany College, W. Va., journalism majors, check the final copy of the "Service Men's News" with Alumni Secretary George C. Hettler. This mimeographed weekly consists of several chatty pages of campus doings, fraternity and sorority news, current events and miscellanea, goes out to former Bethanians in the services all over the world. Many colleges have started similar papers. For more pictures concerning home front activities turn to page two.

Photo by Free Lance Photographers Guild



Noncommissioned WAVE arrivals at the University of Wisconsin campus are greeted on the dormitory steps by Commander Charles F. Greene. They have left careers and civilian life to fight in the battle for freedom.

The Fleet's In, Boys

WAVES Study for War



They had scarcely set foot on the campus when officers lined them up for inspection on the dormitory grounds. They will specialize in radio training while at the university.



Inspection over, they are hustled out to the stadium to see their new Alma Mater beat the University of Missouri on the gridiron.



Next on the program comes assignment of roommates. Now the girls have a chance to unpack their bags and get acquainted. They have come from all sections of the country.



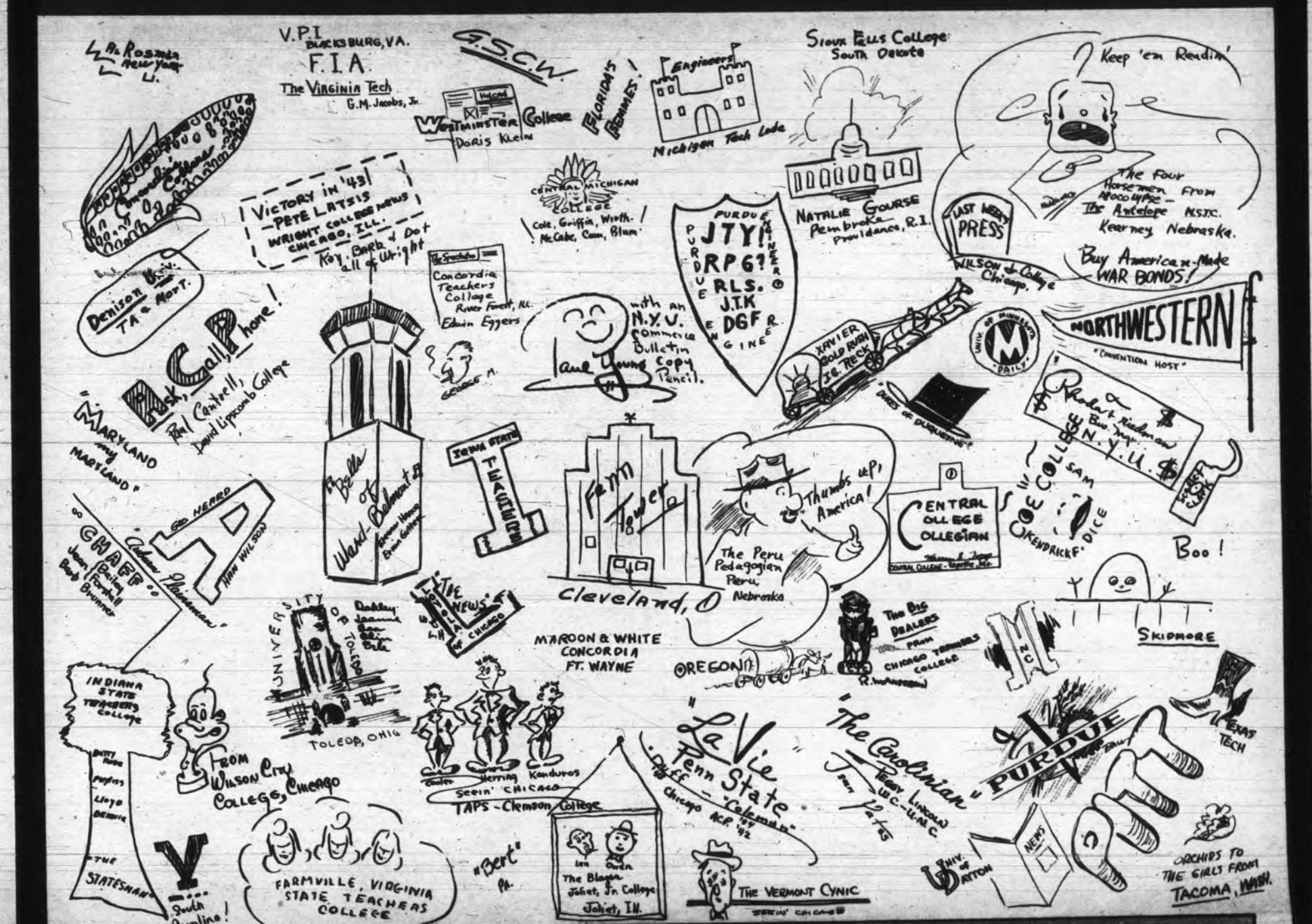
At last they get to the outfitting. Two WAVES enter a temporary department store set up for the occasion. In a short time they will emerge in full military dress.



Picture above shows the girls passing down one of the "assembly lines" in which they received all of their clothing and incidentals except the uniform, for which they were fitted (right).



Completely uniformed, the girls smile for the photographer as they leave the building. For the next four months they'll have plenty of studying to do, regulations to learn.



ACF Convention is Field Day for Doodlers

Art editors were left at home when some 400 editors and business managers attended the 21st annual Associated Collegiate Press convention in Chicago, but the delegates displayed excellent "phone booth" technique as they plugged their schools on the ACP drawing board. Representing 36 states and more than 150 publications, the delegates spent three days discussing publishing problems with experienced newsmen and government officials.



BUY WAR WEAPENSE BONDS

LIKE YOU NEVER DID BEFORE

Unique

Ross Allen, student at the University of Minnesota, earned his tuition by serving aboard a transport ship in the war zone. Allen adopted shorts while in Egypt and continued to wear them until Minnesota's blasting winter proved too much.

Kierstad



Co-eds Become War Waitresses - The student body at Sarah Lawrence College voted to take turns waiting on table when many of the regular waitresses went into war work. Katherine Eisner was assigned K. P. duty and is shown serving two of her classmates.

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Journalism Sideshow:

A Day at the Circus

Did you ever take an afternoon off to visit the circus, see the animals, talk with clowns, munch peanuts and dicker with the hawkers? Well Virginia Elliott and Ralph Webster, Glendale Junior College freshmen, did—and experienced just about every thrill the circus has to offer. Student photographer Harry Bournique followed them around on a journalism class assignment, shot this series of unusual photos.



Dyed-in-the-wool circus fans can't stroll the grounds without a cane or pennant so the stop is made for these "musts."



"Two," says Ralph, as he "pops" for admission tickets for the big tent. Where else can you get all of the assorted thrills, smells and sights for a buck?



How Not to Get Thin—Members of Drake University's Roly Poly club reach for a second helping instead of a diet. The chubby group have installed chapters on several campuses, use as their motto, "keep 'em frying."

Collegiate Digest Photo by Dunivent



These Fish Flap Their Fins—When they want some real noise at pep rallies at Sam Houston (Texas) State College they smear the frosh with "fish" labels and set them to yelling. And what a racket they raise when really warmed up!

Collegiate Digest Photo by Gibson



Campus "Bride"—Pretty Tony Willock was selected as the "bride" this year at the traditional Old Girl-New Girl Wedding of Madison College, Harrisonville, Va. The wedding ceremony solemnizes the union of the old and new members of the student body.

Collegiate Digest Photo by Morris



A Good Wisecrack gets a laugh from these Brown University freshmen at a bull session sponsored by the Brown Christian Association.



Tuba Toppers

During the torrential downpour that lasted throughout the Cornell-Penn State football game, certain members of the Big Red band had adequate protection.

Collegiate Digest Photo by Leviton



The monkey cage is always good for a laugh so the couple head for it once inside the animal tent. Ralph would like to play with the little fellow but heeds the sign.



A clown pulls Virginia to one side, tells her a few gags about her "collegiate boy-friend."



Now the tables are turned as they stop for a chat with the trick rider. "It's time for the show," warns Virginia.



Elephant trainers give Virginia an extra thrill by allowing her to ride into the arena astride one of the gaily bedecked elephants.



The show is on and eyes pass back and forth from one ring to another as the scene of action changes. Here's the climax to an afternoon of real fun.



Beating Gas Rationing — and having fun at the same time these girls from Monticello College, Alton, Ill., highly approve of the new surrey which was added to the college stables.



Headline Headgear — Members of Pi Delta Epsilon, national honorary journalism fraternity, require neophytes to wear pressman-hats around the campus for a week before initiation. Like regular printers, these Lehigh University men made their hats of newspaper.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS CAMELS PRINCE ALBERT

IF YOU ASK ME — THIS GAY, HOUSE FULL OF CAMELS IS A GIFT THAT'S SURE TO PLEASE ANY CIGARETTE SMOKER!
(CONTAINS 4 BOXES OF THE POPULAR FLAT FIFTIES—200 CAMELS)

AND THIS HANDSOME GIFT CARTON OF CAMELS ALWAYS SAYS MERRY CHRISTMAS IN A BIG WAY!
(10 PACKAGES OF 20'S—200 CAMELS—ALL WRAPPED AND READY TO GIVE)

IF HE SMOKES A PIPE — HE'LL ENJOY THIS GIFT OF PRINCE ALBERT FAR INTO THE NEW YEAR!
(THIS BIG POUND GIFT OF PRINCE ALBERT IS SO RICH-LOOKING IN ITS CHRISTMAS JACKET—RICHER-TASTING IN HIS PIPE)

DEALERS EVERYWHERE ARE FEATURING THESE HANDSOME GIFTS OF CAMELS AND PRINCE ALBERT FOR CHRISTMAS

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina



Gifts — Christmas gift boxes for all alumni abroad with the armed forces were sent by Hendrix College (Ark.) Booster Club members, using funds normally spent on the homecoming celebration. Collegiate Digest Photo by Feris



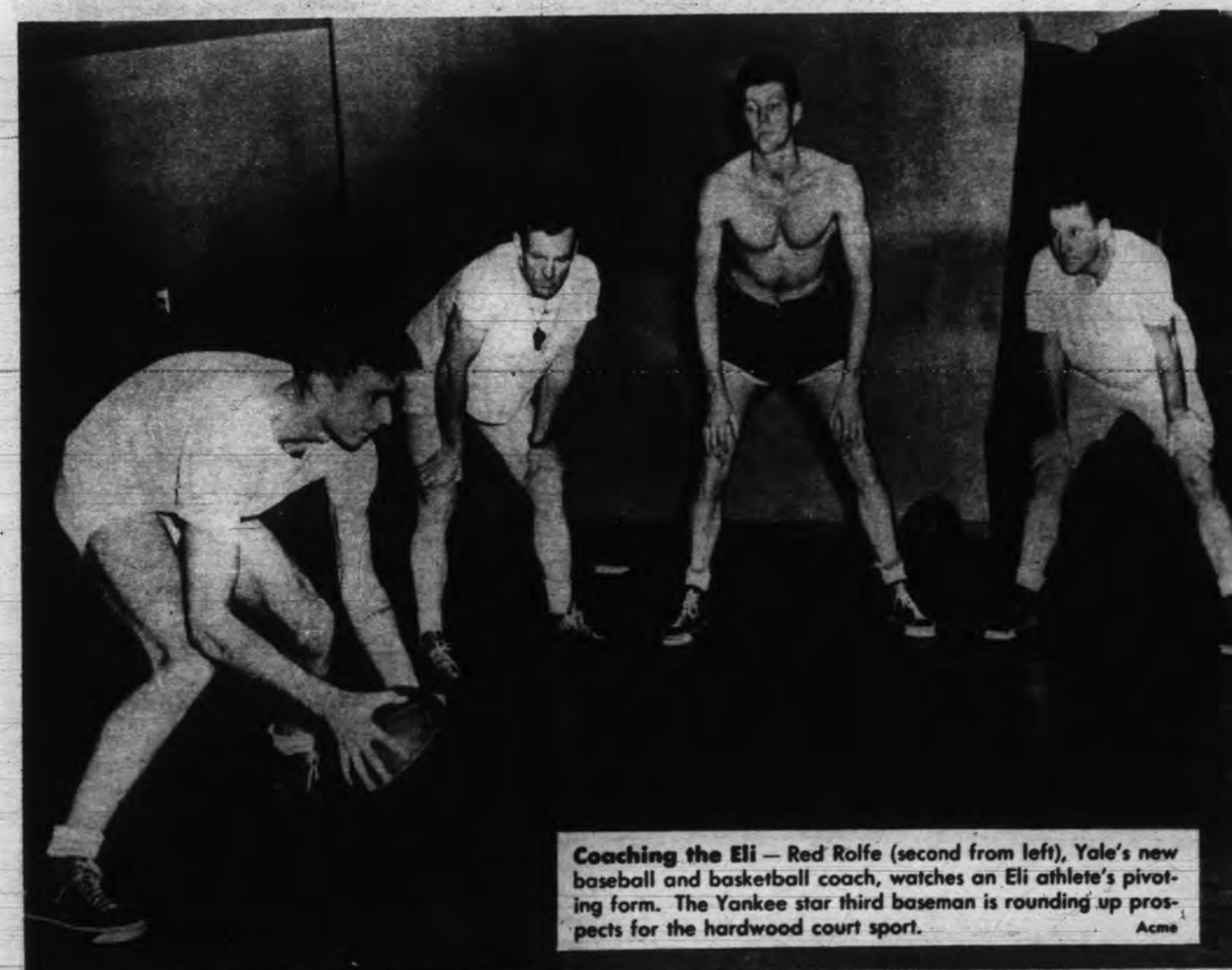
"Cookies for Rookies" is the newest project on the DePauw University campus. Home economics students are baking hundreds of cookies every month for the huge cookie jar at the canteen in the Union Station at Indianapolis, Ind. And how the soldiers go for 'em!



Scrap Collecting — A few weeks ago through Collegiate Digest North Carolina State College issued a challenge for other schools to beat their record of 72 pounds of scrap metal per student. In their homecoming scrap drive University of Nebraska students accepted the challenge, amassed a total of 166 pounds per capita. The feat drew a congratulatory telegram from Donald M. Nelson. Above a judge estimates the weight of Kappa Kappa Gamma's collection.



Mail — Virginia Polytechnic Institute alumni spread over six continents receive letters regularly from their "war buddies" still in school. Every month each of the more than 3,000 Virginia Tech cadets gets off a letter to his buddy. It's a great morale building stunt. Collegiate Digest Photo by McNeil



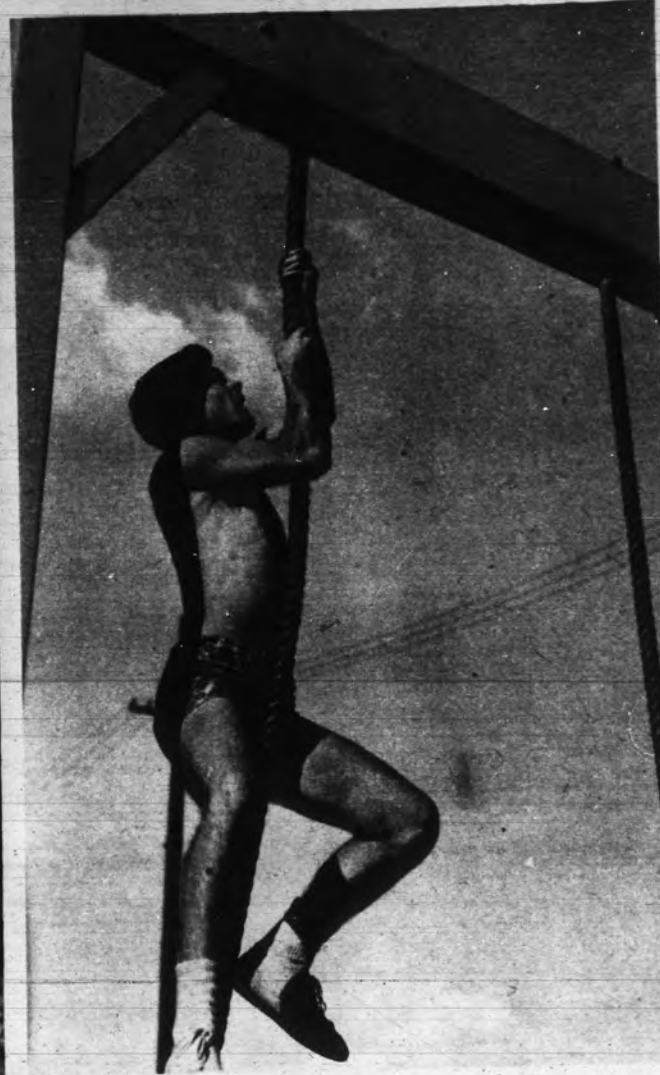
Coaching the Eli — Red Rolfe (second from left), Yale's new baseball and basketball coach, watches an Eli athlete's pivoting form. The Yankee star third baseman is rounding up prospects for the hardwood court sport. Acme



Strutting Her Stuff — All eyes focus on Mary Young, drum-majorette of University of Maine, when she leads the 52-piece military band onto the field between halves of Saturday afternoon football games. Collegiate Digest Photo by Evans

Whoops!

Mud-bespattered Monk Gafford (25), Auburn halfback, romps around end for a slippery 25 yards in the game with Georgetown which ended in a 6-6 tie. Barely visible through his own mud mask is Vic Costellos, Auburn captain, in the background. Acme



Tarzan of the Ropes — A Caltech student reaches the top of the 14-foot rope climb, one of twelve units which have been constructed on the campus for use in the physical fitness program. It's a long way up when you use only your arms and hands. Digest Photo by Moore



Unanimous Choice — When judges at Wright College, Chicago, came to select the homecoming queen they had to look no farther than pretty Patricia Attebery, left. "Pat" is engaged in many extra-curricular activities at the college and considered one of the most popular girls on campus. Costopoulos



Peddling Profs — Many youngsters of the Purdue faculty are competing with their dads for the family bicycle these days as the professors find it impossible to drive to school on their four gallons of gas. Here's proof that many of them are turning to the bicycle for transportation.



Almost a Brother Eleven — Four sets of brothers on the University of Rochester football team give the Yellow-jackets a gridiron distinction probably unparalleled in the nation. Two of the tackles, Jack and Bill Forsyth, are pictured here. Wide World