

COLLEGE HONORS DR. JEROME G. KERWIN

Bishop A. J. McGavick
To Celebrate Jubilee

First Editor Of The Viatorian Has Been A Priest Fifty Years And Thirty-Nine Years A Bishop

The Most Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, D. D., Bishop of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, one of St. Viator's most illustrious alumni, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the holy priesthood Friday, June 11. Bishop McGavick was ordained here June 11, 1887. He was consecrated Titular Bishop of Marcopolis and Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago May 1, 1899, and appointed to the see of La Crosse November 25, 1921.

Bishop McGavick attended St. Viator College and was a member of the 1885 graduating class, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree. He was one of the first editors of the VIATORIAN and according to records in the Viatorian files was one of the three students who were instrumental in the founding of the St. Viator College Journal, the Viatorian's predecessor.

Hierarchy Honor Bishop

In recognition of Bishop McGavick's 34 years of service in the Archdiocese of Chicago as assistant pastor, pastor and Auxiliary Bishop, Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago has signified his intention of being present in LaCrosse June 11 for the golden anniversary celebration. This will be the first time in the history of the city of LaCrosse that a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church has visited it.

Pontifical Mass will be offered by His Excellency, the Most Rev. William R. Griffin, Auxiliary Bishop of LaCrosse, in the presence of the jubilarian, His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, His Grace, the Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, His Grace the Most Rev. John G. Murray, His Grace, the Most Rev. Francis J. Beckman, His Excellency, the Most Rev. Paul P. Rhode, the Most Rev. Theodore H. Reverman, the Most Rev. Joseph C. Plagens, the Most Rev. Thomas Lillis, the Most Rev. Francis M. Kelly, the Most Rev. Edward F. Hoban, and the Most Rev. D. O'Brien.

The jubilee sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Samuel H. Stritch, Archbishop of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

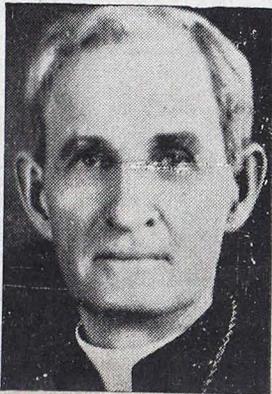
Viator Represented

Aquinas, being the only Catholic high school in the city of LaCrosse, will lead the delegation of schools that will form the guard of honor around the cathedral on the event of the jubilee. All celebration ceremonies will be held at St. Joseph's Cathedral in LaCrosse.

A banquet for the visiting Hierarchy and priests will follow the Pontifical Mass. The banquet will be held in the Cathedral Hall.

The Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, C. S. V., Assistant Provincial of the Clerics of St. Viator in the United States, will represent the Viatorians at the jubilarian's celebration.

Jubilarian



BISHOP A. J. MCGAVICK, D. D.

Sorority Names
M. Anthony, '38
New President

Miss Mary Anthony, '38, of Beaverville, was named to succeed Miss Claire J. Legris, '37, as president of Sigma Upsilon Sigma at the sorority elections on May 22. Miss Anthony will serve as first president of the coeds under their new organization of junior and senior groups.

Miss Louise Legris, '39, of Bourbonnais, was the choice of the Sorority members for the vice-presidency of the junior branch. The secretaryship went to Miss Marion Hanson, '40, of Kankakee, and the treasury post to Miss Yvonne Rivard, '39, of Bourbonnais.

Miss Anthony's success at the elections has been interpreted as a tribute to her executive ability and to her keen sense of diplomacy. During her attendance here, she has served at many posts in Sigma Upsilon Sigma activities. She was elected last month to her third term as secretary of the College Club, as well as to her third term as president of the local Cisca chapter.

The work of the sorority this year, under the leadership of Miss Claire Legris, has been summarized as highly successful. The Saturday night socials last fall contributed much to the campus life. The frequent donations to the library by the coed organization have won the praise and gratitude of the entire college. The willingness with which the sorority took charge of numerous banquets this spring spoke eloquently of the girls' co-operative spirit.

Larry Roemer Named
Editor-In-Chief
of Viatorian

The appointment of Lawrence Roemer, '39, of Wilmett, to the editor's post of the VIATORIAN for next year was announced last week by the College Council. The selection came as a surprise to the campus, but met with the high approval of this year's staff.

Immediately after his appointment, Roemer announced that he would choose Francis Sanhuber, '38, of Milwaukee, and Daniel Ward, '40, of Chicago, as his associates. The remaining posts in the staff will be filled next September.

The new editor comes to his chair after serving only one year on the VIATORIAN staff. During the past season, he has displayed a keen sense of news values and an outstanding talent for journalistic writing. His acknowledged executive ability and his attractive personality will do much to insure a successful editorship.

Lose By Graduation

Before enrolling at St. Viator, Roemer had completed his preparatory training at St. George High School, Evanston, and had spent one year at DePaul University, Chicago. At both schools he won acclaim in football and boxing, and he brought an enviable record with him to the Bourbonnais campus.

The VIATORIAN staff will lose seven members by graduation this year. William J. Schumacher, Jr., '37, retiring editor, has served on the paper for four years. His editorship has done much to build up the form and subject matter of the paper.

Edward Buttgen, '37, retiring news editor, filled the editor's chair during his sophomore and junior terms. Associate editors Joseph Rondy, '37, and Alessandro Alessandri, '37, are both experienced journalists who have contributed regularly to these columns. John Morris, '37, athletics editor, Hugh Mallaney, '37, circulation manager, and Miss Claire Legris, '37, sorority editor, will not be replaced easily by the new chief.

Cisca Officers For
Next Year Are Named

Miss Mary Anthony, '38, was re-elected by acclaim to the presidency of the local Cisca organization on Friday, May 28. Because of the unflinching perseverance and inspiring leadership which Miss Anthony displayed as president of the local chapter last year all other nominees for the presidency declined in her favor.

Lawrence Roemer, '39, won the nomination and election for the post of vice-president, while Richard Powers, '39, was elected as secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The meeting was closed after a rising vote of thanks had been tendered to the Rev. William J. Cracknell, C. S. V., registrar of the College and moderator of the organization. A standing vote of thanks was

Twenty-Nine Graduates
Receive Degrees June 6

Thirteen of Graduation Class Receive Honors At Sixty-Ninth Commencement Bishop Sheil Presides

Honored



DR. JEROME G. KERWIN, Ph. D.

John J. Burns'
Essay Selected
As Year's Best

Honors for the year's best essay, chosen from more than 200 papers submitted in the Annual English Essay Contest, went to John J. Burns, '39, of Freeport, according to an announcement issued from the office of the dean of studies last week. Originality of style, treatment of subject and soundness of matter were factors on which the selection was based. Burns' essay on "Why Colleges Don't Educate" was the unanimous choice of the judges.

Second place in the contest was won by Edward Buttgen, '37, of Warsaw, Illinois. Buttgen, an English major graduate this year, wrote on the same topic.

Brother John Deane, C. S. V., '39, of Bourbonnais; Francis Sanhuber, '38, of Milwaukee, and Brother Donald Foley, '40, of Bourbonnais, were next in merit, in the order named.

Essay contestants had a choice of four subjects for their consideration. The topic of the winning essay was a popular one, though "Those Nine Old Men", "Nature Fights Back", and "Why Colleges Do Educate" were treated by numerous writers.

Burns' essay appears on page four of this paper.

also tendered to Edward Buttgen, senior class president, who during the past year has served as Apostolic Committee Chairman.

With traditional academic pomp and ceremony, St. Viator College graduated her largest class on June 6. It was the sixty-ninth annual commencement. Threatening rain on Saturday night gave way to strong winds on Sunday, and the gowns of the faculty and graduates were blown picturesquely as the ceremonies opened on the porch of Marsile Hall.

The bachelor orations ranked with the best speeches given here during the past ten years. Francis E. Williams, B. S., with an eloquence that was entirely pleasing, told of the "Fundamental Aspects of Freedom". Samuel Hamilton, B. S., delivering the second bachelor oration of the day, spoke on "Freedom In Our Contemporary Democracies."

Doctor Kerwin Honored

In recognition of his work in religion, as a Catholic layman, and because of his outstanding influence in the field of Social Sciences, Dr. Jerome Geogory Kerwin, Ph. D., Dean of the Students of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Chicago, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was invested in his new hood by the Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., Ph. D., president of the College. Doctor Kerwin's efforts in the promulgation of the Catholic faith in its true light, not only to the students of the University of Chicago, but also to the people of the City of Chicago, have been indefatigable and the Catholic world today recognizes him as one of its foremost Catholic laymen.

Dr. Kerwin's graduation address, in which were mingled wit and sentiment, advice and problems for solution, was the work of a master. Dr. Kerwin's address will be found on page three.

Edward W. Buttgen, Ph. E., number one student of the graduates and president of his class, rose to oratorical heights in the presentation of the Valedictory. The Valedictory address will be found on page six.

The Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, D. D., LL. D., V. G., Senior Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago and an alumnus of St. Viator, who presided over the commencement, closed the exercises with a short talk in which he stressed the need of Catholic Action.

Graduation Banquet

Earlier in the afternoon the graduates of the college were tendered a banquet. Parents of the graduation class attended. Speeches were delivered by Elder Senesac, Claire J. Legris, Frank Ticulka, Henry Wulffe, Ken Wiser, William J. Schumacher, and Frank Straub. Edward Buttgen was the toastmaster.

The "Au revoir" toast to the class was delivered by Father Cardinal.

Impressive Baccalaureate Services Held On May 30

Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., Ph. D., Delivers Baccalaureate Address To Largest Graduating Class

The impressive and solemn baccalaureate services, the first of the graduation ceremonies, were held on Sunday, May 30. The Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., Ph. D., president of the College presided.

The services opened with Solemn High Mass being celebrated out-of-doors on the front porch of Marsile Hall. An academic procession proceeded the start of the Mass with the seniors and the officers of the Mass parading through the vestry to the altar. The Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., was celebrant of the Mass; the Rev. Leo T. Phillips, C. S. V., Ph. D., dean of studies, deacon; and the Rev. Paul G. Hutton, C. S. V., dean of men, was the sub-deacon.

The Baccalaureate, sermon, "America Becomes of Age", was delivered by Father Cardinal, College president.

Breakfast Served

Immediately after Mass, a baccalaureate breakfast was served to the seniors and the officers of the Mass. The seniors closed the breakfast by singing for the last time, the Viator Loyalty song.

Later in the morning the entire student body, led by the seniors in their regal robes of cap and gown, took part in the village's annual Corpus Christi procession. The procession started at Maternity Church after High Mass, wound its way through the streets of Bourbonnais, to Notre Dame Convent and then to Marsile Hall of St. Viator College and returned to Maternity Church. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by the Rev. W. Suprenant, C. S. V., pastor of Maternity church at Notre Dame Convent, Marsile Hall and at Maternity Church.

Fete Cast of "Storm Tossed" May 25th

On Tuesday, May 25, the St. Viator Chapter of Cisca, under the direction of the Rev. William J. Cracknell, C. S. V., moderator, gave a banquet for the members of the cast of "Storm Tossed". Principal speakers of the evening were the Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., president of the College, and the Rev. Wm. J. Cracknell, C. S. V., moderator of Cisca here.

Due to the efforts of Edward Butgen, '37, toastmaster, there wasn't a dull moment during the entire evening. Among the entertainment provided were selections by Daniel Ward, '40, Donald Morgan, '39, Miss Mary Anthony, '38, Brother Patrick Toomey, C. S. V., '38, and Lawrence Roemer, '39.

Mc BROOMS

KANKAKEE'S
BEST KNOWN
RESTAURANT

Schuyler Ave., North of Court

St. Viator To Open Summer School June 21

The St. Viator College summer session, which opens on June 21, is being planned to accommodate the largest number of students since the inauguration of the summer term in 1933. During the past four years, enrollment in the June-to-August classes has more than doubled, and the college administration is expecting greater growth this year.

The courses offered in the summer session, organized on the University of Illinois plan, are designed to serve the needs of actual or prospective teachers in elementary or secondary schools, matriculated students who wish to shorten the period of their undergraduate courses, and mature students who wish to follow courses along the lines of special interests.

New Courses

The number and scope of the courses this year have been increased. Classes are to be open in economics, education, English, mathematics, languages, history, business organization, political science, accounting, psychology, public speaking, and chemistry.

The summer session faculty, which also has been increased in size, will include the Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., Ph. D., president; the Rev. Christopher Marzano, C. S. V., Ph. D., treasurer; the Rev. Richard French, C. S. V., Ph. D., vice-president; the Rev. Leo Phillips, C. S. V., Ph. D., dean of studies, and numerous other specialists in their particular fields of study.

The unit of credit offered at the session is the semester hour, which represents a course of study followed for one semester and consisting of an hour lecture or recitation period a week. Two hours of work in the laboratory are considered equivalent to one hour of lecture or recitation. During the session, the usual class meets during 48 periods in a space of eight weeks and carries three semester hours credit. Students are restricted to eight hours of work.

Is Accredited

St. Viator is recognized as a four year college by the University of Illinois, the Catholic Association and the State Department of Public Instruction.

Requirements for entrance are the same as those required for matriculation in the regular session. Among other prescriptions, the applicant must be ready to give testimonials of good character and 15 acceptable units from an approved high school. The Rev. Leo T. Phillips is in charge of admission.

President



Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V.

Jas. Brodie, '40 to Head Choral Group Next Year

James Brodie, '40, of Chicago, was named to succeed Richard Powers, '39, as president of the St. Viator Choral Club at the annual banquet held in the Commons on May 27. James Zigerell, '40, also of Chicago, was elected vice-president of the organization to succeed Peter Brady, '39. Charles Gilbert, '38, and Michael Perromi, '40, both of Chicago, were the unanimous choices of the members for the treasury and secretary posts respectively. Robert Baechle, '40, of Chicago, was named as Choral Club Librarian. Baechle succeeds Leonard Mundi.

At the banquet which preceded the election of the new officers, the Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., Ph. D., president of the College and the Rev. Eugene Hoffman, moderator of the College Club, were the principal guests of the Choral Club.

Entertainment

Throughout the various courses of the banquet the guests of the Choral Club were entertained by musical records of the "Pirates of Penzance". Speeches were taboed, and it was only by the gracious permission of the toastmaster, Albert Magdecki, '39, that the Very Rev. Cardinal was permitted to address the assemblage instead of entertaining with a solo as others were required to do.

Classical and popular songs were sung by individual members of the Choral Club while piano selections were rendered by Richard Powers and Rex Flack.

Tributes of praise and thanks were expressed by the Rev. M. P. Loughran, moderator, to the Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, to Brother George Carson, and to the VIATORIAN for the co-operation each gave to make the latest production of the organization a success.

Condolences

The VIATORIAN on behalf of the faculty and student body wishes to extend its sympathy to Patrick Bimmerle, '39, and his folks on the recent death of a beloved brother and son, Francis Bimmerle.

The sympathy of the student body and faculty is likewise extended to Joseph Koenig, '39, whose mother passed to her eternal reward on June 1 at her home in Peoria.

America Becomes of Age

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

By Very Rev. E. V. Cardinal, C. S. V., Ph. D.

"When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child. But, when I became a man, I put away the things of a child". (I Cor. 13:11)

Nations like individuals have their periods of youth and their epochs of maturity. Although Shakespeare has given us the classic division of man's life, we usually say, for the sake of simplification, that a man or a nation is either young or old. The task of labeling institutions, young or old, is much more difficult than a similar evaluation of man. Everybody knows that for man, life does not begin at forty; nor does it end at forty. Everybody knows that at forty, a nation does begin to show signs of life, and that ordinarily it grows more youthful with maturity. Man disintegrates as he matures, but nations become more productive as they mature. The question which I wish to present for your consideration is America as a nation of adults, and the problems and responsibilities which that brings along with it.

We were young, 300 years ago, when Harvard University was founded. The following description given to us by Jasper Kanckaerts, a traveler, is a picture of Harvard when it was young: "We went to the college building, expecting to see something curious, as it is the only College, or would-be academy of the Protestants in all America, but we found ourselves mistaken. In approaching the house we neither heard nor saw anything mentionable; but going to the other side of the building we heard noise enough in an upper room, to lead my comrade to suppose that they were engaged in disputation; . . . We found eight or ten young fellows, sitting around smoking tobacco, with the smoke of which the room was so full, that you could hardly see; and the whole house smelt so strong with it, that I said, 'this is certainly a tavern.' We inquired, 'How many professors there are', and they answered not one, since there was no money to support one. There were about ten students. They took us into the library where there was nothing in particular. This is all we ascertained there." This was Harvard 300 years ago. What a contrast it represents with the same institution today!

Again, America was young when we devoted most of our time in education to building schools, colleges and universities. In most cases, these institutions had a raison d'etre. It might be said, that today, if any more colleges or universities were to be built, they would jeopardize institutions already existing.

We gave all the indications of immaturity when the accrediting agencies, both our own and others, laid more stress upon the peripheries of education than upon the realities. Students, professors, books, money—all these things were counted as though they were an end in themselves. Now our accrediting groups, grown to maturity, have taken on the habiliments of man. What has educational validity now, is the quality of instruction, the type of courses offered, and the books available in the library to justify the teaching of these courses. The point was well made by the Librarian of the Vatican who told an American, when the latter complained about their lack of system, "Yes, you Americans have the

system, but we have the books."

We were young when the high school graduate commanded respect because he was so rare. We are old when a university graduate has sometimes to go on relief and Micawber-like to wait for something to turn up. We were young when the fortunate possessor of a Ph. D. degree could command a salary almost as much as a football coach; we are old when football coaches are now required to have a certain academic standing before they are allowed to teach young men the art of making touchdowns. We were young when we were busy building houses to live in. We are old when we are interested not only in being sheltered from the elements, but are anxious to put libraries into these houses—real books, not beautiful paper facades. The evolution of culture seems to be the telephone book first, the detective story next, possibly a subscription to the "Literary Digest", and then after a few generations, the "Atlantic Monthly".

We were young when the demand for doctors, lawyers, priests, teachers, was greater than the supply. We are old when the supply seems greater than the demand. We were young when we had more jobs than men; we are old when we have more men than jobs. We were young when we had no immigration laws. We are old when we tell the world of our laws, that we are no longer able to absorb into our national life, any foreign infiltration. We give obvious signs of maturity when we are told that the members of the Virginia dynasty should they come back to life, would feel more at home with the people of the Periclean Age than they would with our modern business men. We are still in our infancy when ecclesiastically we were under the supervision of the Propagation of Faith. We are beyond that age when we, ourselves, begin to send to foreign lands, brave and courageous soldiers of Christ to disseminate the truth of Christ's religion.

Books are now being written about the "fabulous forties" and the "gay nineties". An "American Dictionary of National Biography" has been published in which volumes, the young may read about the accomplishments of their ancestors. Dickens, in his "Notes on America" wrote about us a century ago in the same way that we today might write about the customs and peculiarities of the Ethiopians. We are beginning to talk about some of the "old families", some of the "old churches", and some of the "old landmarks". We were content a few years ago to have at our disposal a general history of the Catholic Church in the United States. Just a few months ago an article appeared in the Catholic Historical Review on how to write a parish history. The passing from the general to the particular in history, is another evidence of this growing maturity of the United States. An infallible sign of this maturity is that we have taken a great interest in the building of museums in which we can preserve for generations to come, the relics of our ancestors.

Now this maturity of a nation carries along with it very definite problems for the university man or woman. It complicates our social, economic, political and even religious life to the point of confusion. Today you become an integral part

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The "Lost" Generation

Commencement Address Delivered At St. Viator College June 6th
By Dr. Jerome G. Kerwin, Ph. D., LL. D., of the
University of Chicago, on June 6th

Many of us here today belong to that generation sometimes called "lost"—that is the generation which were between the ages of eighteen and fifty at the time of our participation in the World War. In what ways are we lost it is not easy to say, but as an insignificant representative of that generation I may say that some lost their lives in the bloody sacrifice of war, some lost their souls in the moral turmoil of the period, and many lost their reason more often and in bigger ways than the generations that went before. Our blunders were colossal. The Catholics among us may find some cheer in the thought that we destroyed a social structure founded on the Reformation and deeply rooted in the the so-called age of enlightenment of the eighteenth century. I have always felt that Catholics within that tight-fitting, smug social structure with its hard materialism, its tremendous self-assurance, and its overbearing self-righteousness were in danger of wholesale corruption. We gave many hostages to it particularly in the economic sphere. And many I fear had come to believe that on the basis of a pragmatic test the proscribed errors of the previous three centuries might be sprinkled with holy water and converted into lasting truths. Nevertheless that social structure was smashed and we now fumble about in the chaos and debris. Surprisingly large is the number of Catholics afflicted with heretical nostalgia who would return to those good old days.

The lost generation, so-called, has attempted repair, renewal, or complete revision of the social order with what degree of success we all may judge. We suffer from an acute morning-after headache but our patent medicines are worse than the disease which afflicts us. The most characteristic feature of the new order is its lack of order. We have become so accustomed to crises that the word has lost all meaning for us. German battleships bombard helpless towns to demonstrate that Germany is a nation once again. Italians carve out a section of Africa with bayonets and poison gas, the Japanese decide that every Chinese patriot is a bandit and must be liquidated or absorbed into a newer and greater Japanese Empire, and Hitler tears up a section of the Treaty of Versailles, Locarno, or the Vatican Concordat whenever he has had a bad night. At each new aggression we are told that war is imminent, but we only yawn. While the international confusion does not disturb us, we have worked ourselves into mental spasms over the "isms" that plague our time. I am even informed it is no longer good sense or good form to say Catholicism. The ghastly spectres of socialism, communism, fascism, anarchism, and syndicalism lurk in every corner and the current panic over their possible success has drenched mankind in a hideous suspicion of the calm and dispassionate souls who advise that even if there is a fire it is a bad thing to shout it out to a nervous and tense audience. The communist adherents, the various brands of left-wingers, the patriots—all painted over in red, white and blue, the sons and daughters of one Revolution who fear that we may have another, the Black Shirts, the Brown Shirts, the Silver Shirts, the No-Shirts-at-all, the Black Legion, and the Friends-of-

this and that, have either drawn us into their mad and merry parties or else have left us in a state of weariness and mental confusion. I do not say that one needs to be indifferent "to the danger that's behind", but just as one does not bring rain by going into a dance, so one will not exorcise present dangers by forsaking reason and beating the emotional tom-toms.

The lost generations which fought a war in which everyone lost, which tried to make the world safe for

you and your posterity must live. You have this advantage that whatever you build is likely to be an improvement over what has been. After all, when one sleeps on the floor one can not fall out of bed. It is above all necessary that you think our problems through with the aid of such standards and guideposts as your education has given you. From our educational institutions we have a right to expect people who make careful judgments. The world is full of emotive artists, rabble-rousers, demagogues, and crusaders. One can play at being any one of these thinking alone of what his next appeal will be to the irrational side of man. Your job is the harder one of being calm and dispassionate in the tumult and of applying laboriously your intelligence

war in our day was likely to be immoral and unjust I believe he wrote unassailable truth. It makes little difference if that war is civil or international, the price paid in men's lives and souls is too great. A few years ago the Holy Father urged the Mexican Catholics to use only such peaceful means of protest as were allowed them and to avoid violent protest even under most exasperating and tyrannical persecution. As a result of their patience their hard lot is slowing being improved and in the end they will conquer. Would that General Franco had adopted the same course; many generations of people will live and die lost to the church before the hatred of the present bloody civil strife in Spain dies out. Nor does the class war of the socialist

tions rather than follow an ideal in a public cause.

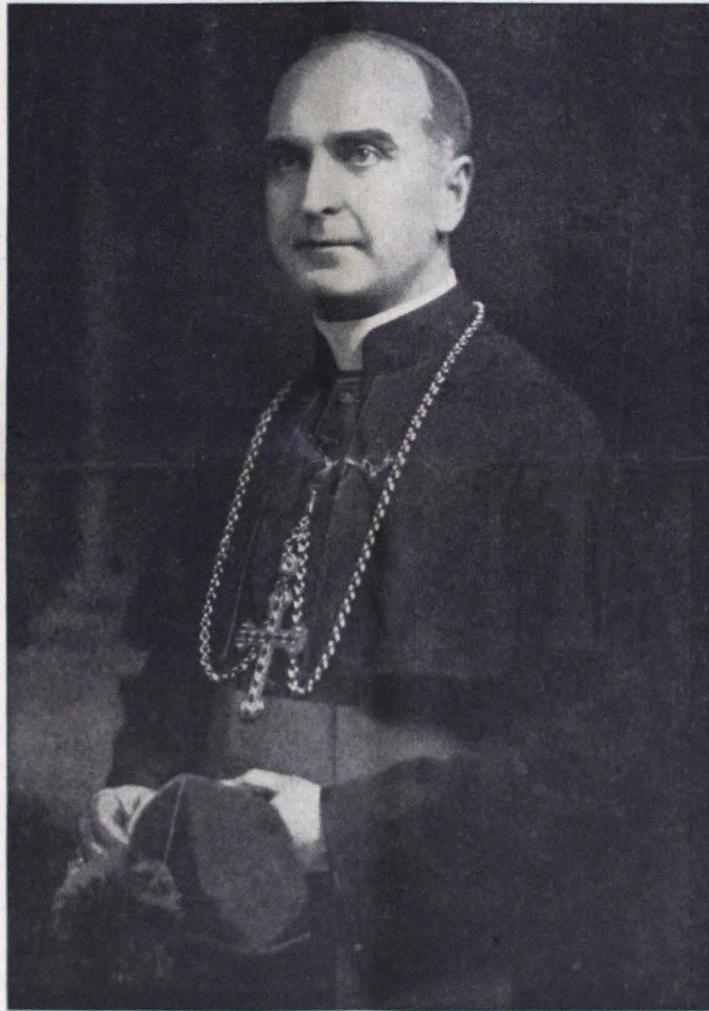
In no conflict is there a greater need for thorough understanding and wise procedure than in the clash of political and economic forces which presents itself to us as the battle of two great materialistic systems—fascism and communism. It is the easiest thing in the world in a conflict of this kind for men to lose balance and perspective. The inconceivable stupidity of men when faced with these twin evils must certainly be due to blind rage and emotional panic. The world about us had worked itself into mental spasms about both of these systems without knowing much about either. Unless one knows both thoroughly, and fully realizes that they are evils which have grown from practices and injustices which we have tolerated or failed to ameliorate one should not undertake to instruct and alarm the uninformed about them. The very sincere but very unwise attempt on the part of some of our clergy and laity to launch out upon crusades against communism fortified only with knowledge from one or two ten-cent pamphlets has led only to an appalling spread of hatred and ill will against a class of fellow human beings the final results of which are not easy to predict. Let us understand that these two forces against which real Christianity rightly protest are very much akin despite their evident rivalry. Both are dictatorships; both are totalitarian; both condemn representative democracy as we understand it; both tolerate but a single political party which is not distinguished from the government of the state. And as one authority puts it, "In both the party is a self-proclaimed elite, the 'best' brains and hearts, entrusted with the mission of giving ordinary men what is good for them and making them want it." Both recognize the necessity for periodic "bloody purges" to eliminate all forms of dissent. Both have built up an educational system to indoctrinate the people and which uses the arts, sciences, and sometimes religion for this purpose. Both philosophically owe a great deal to Hegelian mysticism which teaches the ideal, all-inclusive, totalitarian state against which nothing can stand. Both inspire a religious devotion to false gods and while one condemns the Christian religion from the start, the other undermines it in ways more insidious and more telling than we have ever known.

There are differences to be sure since Marxism starts off with a complete system of materialistic philosophy—a complete doctrine, while fascism has formulated its philosophy as it has gone along. Marxism built up on some whole truths and many half-truths is rationalist; Fascism built up on the supposed needs of the moment "thinks with its blood" to use Hitler's phrase and is a system irrational, intuitive, and instinctive.

There is no more compelling need than an understanding of these two—an understanding that both are insidious heresies and must be condemned together. The great mistake that is being made today is that communism—mainly because of its frontal attack on religion and private property (for many people the second is the more important)—is pictured as the one evil that is immanent and the more horrible of the two. The result is that men are driven unwittingly into an espousal of the evil of fascism. It becomes a fight for the protection of property and traditions in which men fall prey to the war mentality which finds its satisfaction in

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Presides At Commencement



Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, D. D., LL. D., V. G., Senior Auxiliary Bishop, Archdiocese of Chicago.

democracy and came out of the carnage and its aftermath with less democracy, which attempted to crush forever the arbitrary autocrat in the seat of power and established more irresponsible and bestial tyrants than the world had ever seen, which strove to bequeath a world of universal peace and love and left to a succeeding generation a heritage of strife and hatred, failed because it thought with its emotions and reasoned with its senses. It was like a team that moved swiftly on to the goal only to find when it got there that it had made a touchdown for the other side.

What should we say to you young men of another generation who have trained reasoning powers and a Catholic Faith to guide you. In the social, economic, and political line you haven't much material with which to build the society in which

to the solution of our ills while others are out marching and waving flags. The temptation to perform dramatically is difficult to resist, but if it is overpowering in any of you, I pray you for the sake of the Commonwealth to go on the stage.

It is not my intention to construct for you here the perfect society, but I should like to call your attention to certain existing conditions which we all face and to urge certain cautions upon you. Even as one of the lost generation I may venture that much.

Amid all this talk of war it should be evident to any rational creature that armed conflict has settled nothing for us, but on the contrary has been the greatest single cause of unsettlement in our modern day. When Father Stratmann wrote a few years ago that any

comrades bring anything but the tyranny of oligarchy and the cruel suppression of dissenters. There can be no such thing as a war to end war—violence breeds violence. And while the defense of our democratic institutions may be our lot in a world of dictators, let us not go forth in a grand crusade to convert the world by force of arms to the democratic faith. The task of making the savage slaughter, otherwise called modern warfare, increasingly less likely is your task. In this task the sword-rattling jingo will not be the most difficult to overcome, but the makers of war who are in our own midst, the cynics who say it can not be done, the despairing who say it has been tried and will not succeed and the shuggards who will bestir themselves to fill their stomachs and their pocketbooks but who will let society rot at its founda-

The Viatorian

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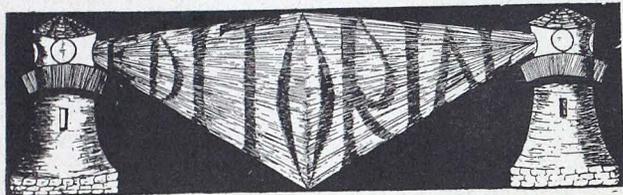
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ALEXANDER J. MCGAVICK, BISHOP OF LaCROSSE

Tomorrow we will commemorate the sacerdotal golden jubilee of the Most Reverend Alexander J. McGavick, D. D., Bishop of LaCrosse. For fifty years he has lifted on high the Host of Consolation to the world; and for thirty-nine years, as a bishop, he has strengthened the hearts of youths about to face the vicissitudes of life. Each and every day of his life he has been the champion of the oppressed—ever a father, a light, an example to all who came in contact with him—ever the Mediator between God and men—such is the record of Bishop McGavick, one-time editor of the VIATORIAN.

It is indeed difficult for us to pay tribute to this man since we have never known him personally. Because of what we have heard of him from his contemporaries, the mind constantly turns to superlatives. Picture if you will a man who is endowed with all that nature can give; physical superiority, magnetic personality and an eloquent voice with noble manners. Born of Irish parents he inherits the characteristics of a royal race; lively faith, fertile imagination, flowing humor, keen sympathy, intellectual acumen, generosity and silent suffering. Visualize this man fired with the zeal of Xavier, the heart of Paul, the love of John, the compassion of the Master Himself and you have our impressions of Bishop McGavick.

His entire life is spent in giving his talents, his energy, his life blood, drop by drop, to the sheep of his Flock. His accomplishments as an undergraduate here at St. Viator and later as priest and auxiliary bishop of Chicago archdiocese and still later as bishop of the diocese of LaCrosse are important milestones in the history of the Catholic Church of America. As founder of the VIATORIAN and organizer of the Holy Name Society of Chicago, he has been able to see many of his cherished ideals materialize. He believes in Catholic Action for the promulgation of Catholic principles and true to his belief he has continued to organize schools, parishes, and papers to aid in this work. In LaCrosse the good works of the bishop have been almost too many to mention. The fact that the diocese is exemplary in its Catholic Action speaks well for that branch of his labor. Speaking of Bishop McGavick just the other day, the Rev. William J. Bergin, C. S. V., dean of philosophy here, said: "During his (Bishop McGavick) undergraduate days he was the outstanding intellectual of the student body. His versatility was astounding for whilst he was the highest scholastically he also found time to excel on the athletic fields, upon the rostrum as a debater, and even the stage was not unknown to him. His oratorical ability, first demonstrated in the student councils, later made him conspicuous as a priest and bishop. Without a doubt he is one of the greatest men ever to serve the Church."

With this briefest of resumes of the record of one of St. Viator's living alumni we bring this small and inadequate tribute to a close. To you Bishop McGavick, we the present generation of Viator students, send our fondest wishes. May Christ, the Giver of All, reward your labors as only He can justly do; may He, also in the goodness of His heart grant you many more days of fruitful labor in His service. This is our prayer.

—W. J. S.

Why Don't Colleges Educate?

English Essay Prize Winner

By John J. Burns, '39

The average college student who decries the lack of education in Education may be likened to a voice crying in the wilderness. Higher Education is unsound in many respects. It produces the antithesis of the proverbial whole man. It's end result is, figuratively speaking, a huge fortress with an imposing rampart, enclosing an inadequate supply of equipment and man power—little which might aid in either attack or defense. Why is it that Education, which is every bit as old as man, does not respond to external stimuli, such as the nationwide criticism of its inner workings? The answer is simple enough, critics of college education go approximately half way in their judgement. They wholeheartedly condemn, but when asked to propose a substitute for that which they condemn, resort to vague generalities and evade the real issue, thus leaving unsolved a tremendous problem affecting our very civilization. Criticism not followed by a constructive prospectus is shallow, and therefore not worthy of recognition. Accordingly this paper will endeavor to reveal the short-comings of modern Education and follow that consideration with a definite program which is sound and quite commendable.

Many types of Education have been tested down through the ages. Education has always responded to some human need or to some conception of what man ought to be. The earliest phase was probably the practical, in which the father taught his son how to shape and use instruments needed for obtaining food and shelter. Education soon became prudential, consisting of maxims and proverbs embodying the results of human experiences regarding conduct. Another phase was religious, teaching man subservience to unseen powers. The ancient Greeks concentrated on physical education, and material which would promote the contemplative life. The Jews inaugurated a system of industrial and religious training, while the Phoenicians believed in commercial training. China for ages has insisted upon education for civil service. In modern times technical training has pushed to the fore. The modern school considers moral training to be a major responsibility. Today every conceivable combination of these and other phases has been tried, and yet Education is in the doldrums. In my opinion the reason for comparative failure is not within the curriculum alone, but within the administration of that curriculum as well.

Limitation is the primary fault to be found in the higher education of today; limitation in the sense that Education is not open to all, and limitation in the sense that by its very plan it curtails the general fund of information acquired by students fortunate enough to attend school. Less than one-half of the eligible young men and women mentally equipped to enter college, ever arrive there. The ever present financial barrier has relegated countless potential leaders to positions of permanent mediocrity. Education is the pivot about which democracy revolves, yet our democracy virtually shuts the portal of learning on its own self. We may proclaim America the land of equal opportunity, but we could perform a greater service by making it a land of equal opportunity.

Regarding the limitations to which a college student is subjected once

he enrolls at an institution, much can be said. The college freshman leaves home to combat new problems in a new world. Left to his own resources he is a modern Robinson Crusoe. He must establish his own devices of self preservation in the academic universe. Were this an ideal universe the youth might have an even chance, but it is not ideal in any sense of the word. He registers in courses which are designed to require one semester of study. In one semester he must master a history course which covers a span of hundreds of years. He memorizes dates and names one day to forget them the next. In practically every subject he receives more work than he is able to digest.

He attends classes in which the teacher lectures extensively and exclusively. Students in these classes are asked to take theories, as well as facts, for granted, without being given a chance to air their own opinions. They are stifled in favor of the august teacher who does the thinking for each of his students. During the last decade, teachers have cultivated the work books mania. These outline books are to say the least very complete. They reduce a student's labor to the minimum. In fact, as far as mental labor is concerned, they reduce it to nothingness. Workbooks are a distinct step in the direction of automation education.

Examinations are written. Because a student may not possess the ability to express himself in writing, and because his sentence structure is cumbersome, he receives a note lower than he actually deserves. Another evil of written examinations is the probability of error in correcting papers. Dr. Isaac Leon Kandel of Columbia University, appointed by the Carnegie Foundation to conduct an international investigation of "Examinations and Their Substitutes" reported great discrepancies in marking examination papers. A Geometry paper, graded 33 per cent by one professor, was referred to the committee on hopeless failures which doubled the grade to 67 per cent. Dr. Kandel cites numerous similar instances. In an experiment at the University of Wisconsin, teachers regarded examination papers without knowing the marks they had previously given. The result was a wide variation from the first marks recorded. Does it not seem unjust that a student should fail in a course on the strength of one such an examination grade? It obviously does.

Another evil feature of college education is the system of grade classification. The six grade progression such as A, B, C, D, E, F, is unjust to a majority of the students. The B student flaunts his superiority over the C student, when actually a fraction of a point separates the two individuals. This classification should be simplified as I shall explain later.

And now we inevitably come to the bane of every under-classman, physical education. Experience has taught us that physical education is as essential as the arts and sciences. Because the course is compulsory and because it lacks interest, students evade it by cutting the class or producing questionable excuses. Something must be done to bring this class to the student in a more palatable form.

But aside from all these flaws in the college curriculum, there is still another barrier which every boy and

girl meets in one way or another. That is the question of religion. Religion, education seems to emphasize to some students, is a refuge for weak minds, and hardly a challenge to the college man.

Agnostics and cynical scoffers dot the list of graduates from our public colleges each year. Others graduate with troubled minds, socially and emotionally upset. And a lucky few retain the serene confidence which only religion can provide.

By the time the college freshman has come in contact with the adverse influences I have enumerated, he is wearied of it all. Some students persevere and are more apt than others. But a few do not absorb the necessary knowledge; orientation is difficult for them; they fail in half of their work for the year. At this point, ironical as it may seem, they are dismissed from school as scholastic failures. Stigmatized in the academic world, they leave with an unpleasant taste for all that is educational.

I offer the preceding material as an indictment of college education, and present the following suggestions as a program of reconstruction. This program is embodied in fifteen points:

- 1. Free Education**—Every deserving young man or woman who desires to continue his or her education, but lacks the necessary means should be given an opportunity to do so through financial grants set aside for such a purpose by the state in which the student resides.
- 2. Education in crafts**—Students desiring to study a particular craft should be afforded an opportunity to attend advanced courses in industrial education. Such advanced industrial schools need not be associated with colleges of liberal arts and sciences or commerce, but could be connected with engineering schools.
- 3. Project work**—Such courses as history, economics, chemistry, biology, political science and English should be so designed that students seek outside information, using their own resources, thus inciting thought and a desired amount of independence on the part of the student.
- 4. Outline Books**—The use of Outline books should be abolished in all college subjects, thus encouraging the student to do his own work.
- 5. Intensive Education**—Instead of attempting to cover an outlandish amount of work in such classes as History and English in such a small period of time, colleges should decrease the amount of subject matter. By so doing students would be enabled to learn and to remember, instead of wallowing in a mire of dates, names, works, etc.
- 6. Lengthen Classes**—Class periods should be lengthened so that an appreciable amount of work could be considered at each meeting. For example, a course yielding three hours credit would meet twice a week for two hours each time. Under this arrangement students could devote much more time to outlandish research.
- 7. Oral Examination**—Examination in each subject should be oral. Oral examinations would eliminate all doubt in the teacher's mind regarding the knowledge of a student. By proper questioning the teacher could ferret out all the strong and weak points of the student's grasp of a

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Banquet Toast

TO THE SENIORS
By Frank Straub

President Class of '38

As representative of the undergraduates of St. Viator College it is my duty today to offer a toast to the Seniors of 1937. I say it is a duty because it is a toast of farewell, and in that we can find but little joy. Forgetting for the moment any sentiment which may be attached to our parting we can truly say that among the graduates assembled here today are the finest companions we can ever hope to know. Here at St. Viator we boast of a democratic spirit and truly in keeping with that spirit has the class of '37 ever been. Always ready to assist and never assuming an air of superiority, they have been the ideal example of their underclassmen.

For us you have made life at college noble and happy. No more will your voices be heard on the campus and corridors. Never again will we cheer your distinguished athletes on the gridiron, court, or diamond; nor listen in rapturous delight to the speeches of your illustrious orators at our club meetings. So it is with intense grief that we see you depart and with aching hearts we bid you adieu.

Now we hope that the world will receive you with gladness and that to it you give the undivided merit of your distinction. We hope that these halls may soon again ring with the gladness of your laughter as you return to them, bearing the fruits of Christian lives and great achievements.

Our hope and aim next year is that we shall be able to discharge our duties as faithfully as you did, and that we may give St. Viator cause to be as proud of us, as we know she is proud of you today.



HUGH MALLANEY
"Squire"

- Bourbonnais, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- St. John Berchman Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Glee Club 1, 2)
- Viatorian (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Circulation Manager (4)
- College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)

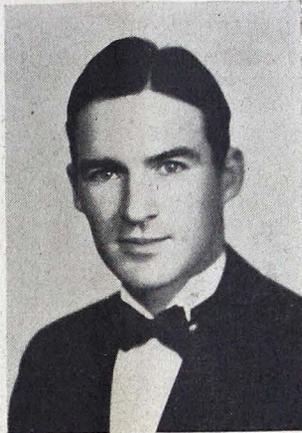
"Hail, fellow, well met", such is the phrase that best describes this member of the day student body. Ever ready to extend the glad hand to all and possessed of a keen memory for names and faces, the "Squire" seems certain of ending in politics as his Dad did before him. Already having served his time as assistant postmaster in the local postoffice during the past two years, Hugh has aspirations of someday being one of the leaders in local and county politics.

At present it is the "Squire's" ambition to serve some concern as a salesman for a year or so. His campaign of becoming acquainted with people in all parts of the state is well mapped out and it is our belief that within a short time we will be hearing of him as another outstanding leader of the political world. Best of luck, "Squire".

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THOMAS GORMAN
"Tom", "Gramps"
Manteno, Illinois
Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
With the graduation of Thomas Gorman, affectionately known as "Gramps", one of the most colorful figures of recent days will be gone. Quiet and unassuming by nature, Tom earned his nickname of "Gramps" because of his tendency to lay around in the sun and his willingness to give his opinion upon all and sundry topics of the day. "Gramps" was always an interest-



LEO T. NOLAN
"Schnoz"

- Springfield, Illinois
- Curator of College Museum (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Biology Club (3, 4)
- Science Club (4)
- Beta Lambda (4)
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)

ed member of all student activities. His main delight was in advancing the fortunes of the day students and to him the off-campus group owes a lasting debt of gratitude.

Honor Roll

Department of Liberal Arts

| Student | Average |
|------------------------|---------|
| Marshall Lamore, '37 | 5.00 |
| Wm. Schumacher, '37 | 5.00 |
| Donald Foley, '40 | 5.00 |
| Lawrence Roemer, '39 | 4.77 |
| Ethyl Johnson, '40 | 4.75 |
| Daniel Ward, '40 | 4.71 |
| Elder Senesac, '40 | 4.60 |
| Mary Egges, '40 | 4.57 |
| Edward Buttgen, '37 | 4.50 |
| Elmer Pepin, '39 | 4.41 |
| Harold Sandquist, '39 | 4.35 |
| Harold Thompson, '37 | 4.33 |
| John Deane, '38 | 4.33 |
| June Piper, '39 | 4.33 |
| Daniel Kelley, '39 | 4.29 |
| David Eggenberger, '40 | 4.29 |
| Matthew Noonan, '40 | 4.21 |
| Patrick Toomey, '37 | 4.12 |
| William Walsh, '38 | 4.06 |
| Francis Hohenadel, '40 | 4.06 |
| Henry Wulfe, '37 | 4.00 |
| Francis Wagner, '40 | 4.00 |

Department of Science

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Ruth Boyd, '39 | 4.84 |
| Clarence Goleuke, '39 | 4.83 |
| Doris Barnett, '39 | 4.78 |
| John R. Burns, '39 | 4.67 |
| James Carlin, '40 | 4.65 |
| Harold Bunte, '39 | 4.62 |
| John Cahill, '38 | 4.56 |
| Samuel Hamilton, '37 | 4.50 |
| Francis Williams, '37 | 4.50 |
| Richard Fotre, '40 | 4.41 |
| Caroline Voight, '40 | 4.35 |
| Louis Demmer, '40 | 4.33 |
| Charles Gilbert, '38 | 4.20 |
| Frank Ticulka, '37 | 4.15 |
| Joseph Robins, '39 | 4.06 |

Department of Commerce

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Eugene Larkin, '38 | 4.84 |
| Aubrey Bader, '39 | 4.71 |
| Doris Devine, '40 | 4.67 |
| John J. O'Connell, '40 | 4.53 |
| John Morenc, '40 | 4.38 |
| Lucille Hartman, '40 | 4.28 |
| Joseph Nealon, '40 | 4.18 |
| Raymond Bertrand, '40 | 4.12 |
| James Brodie, '40 | 4.00 |



JOSEPH RONDY
"Joe"

- Kankakee, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Treasurer of D. S. O. (4)
- Class Vice-President (4)
- Essay Medalist (2)
- College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Viatorian (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Associate Editor (3, 4)

Joe was perhaps the most unobtrusive and unassuming student on the Viator campus the last four years. Yet in spite of his quiet ways he gained a host of friends due to his likeable manners and congenial personality. He was never known to be ruffled and he tackled tasks with a meticulousness that was sort of amazing.

He entered St. Viator from St. Patrick's of Kankakee in the fall of 1933 and during his college career has proved himself an excellent student. He showed his ability as a competent essayist and his aptitude as a good scholar by consistently placing his name on the Honor Roll.

Joe entered the field of journalism and immediately proved his qualifications as an able journalist. He was made associate editor in his junior and senior years and at the same time conducted a personal column.

Joe is seriously considering a business career and his friends wish him the best of luck in his new adventure.

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ILLINOIS

VALEDICTORY

By Edward W. Buttgen, Ph. B.

Because we are young, are we to believe that what we have to say is of no importance? Because we have dealt in books and not in experience, are we to be content to listen and not to speak? Because we are not doctors and lawyers and teachers, because the world does not know us, are we unjustified in voicing our convictions? No, it is rather because we are young, because we have dealt in books that what we have to say is all-important; and we must be heard. We are young. We are future priests, future parents, future doctors and lawyers. We are a new generation. We are the Church and State. What we say today, we shall attempt to do tomorrow.

We are young; and yet already we have seen the horror and misery that is war; already we have seen empires fall and anarchy run riot; already we have seen nations discard the truths of Christianity, the rights of humanity, in favor of economic and social and moral convenience. Christianity is being out-preached, out-worked, yes, almost out-numbered by Communism and Fascism, by Agnosticism and Free Thought. This has happened today, ladies and gentlemen. This is the work of your generation. Say not that you have been without guides. The philosophy of ages has been yours for the taking, and you have not used it. The rock that is Christianity, standing impenetrable against the waves that shake the world, has offered you shelter, and you have not sought it. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven", and the world has answered, "Blessed are the rich, for they shall be millionaires". "Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land"; and the world mocks back in reply, "Blessed are the powerful, for they shall wield empire". "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God"; and the nations cry out, "Blessed is preparedness, for the armies shall rule the earth".

We are young; yet we have known the injustice of great poverty and great wealth. We have moved in a society that is unbalanced and confused. We know it is because conditions sometimes become intolerable, because men will not submit to oppression forever, that truth and justice and liberty have been placed in the hands of dictators, that human rights have been sacrificed to totalitarian states. Men love freedom, but they also love security. Social disintegration, economic turmoil, political rebellion, moral infamy—this is the heritage you leave us. Ours is the work of regeneration.

And so today we embark on our High Adventure. All men seek something, and what they seek, they serve. Some travel the road to wealth and power and fame, and those who are fitted for the journey end with the prize in their hands. But those who seek only these things do not set out on the High Adventure. Wealth and power and the plaudits of others—these have been the goals of men of today. They have been achieved and found wanting. Neither happiness nor satisfaction has accrued from them. We ask today for true liberty, for justice for the oppressed, for the preservation of peace. And if we seek them, all other things will come unasked.

St. Viator college has given us the desire, the impulse to accomplish

high and noble things,—not by leading armies to battle; not by dictating to mighty empires; not by dominating the realms of arts or letters. But by living our lives as Christian men and women, by teaching, through word and example, the tenets of truth, by following in the wake of justice, by listening to the voice of God. St. Viator has asked of us deeds which are born of the spirit and executed with a determination of the will which makes them at once great and heroic; deeds which can be consummated only through constant toil and unstinting self-sacrifice; deeds, quiet and unnoticed, which shall challenge the admiration of future generations, accomplishments that shall be the realization of the ideals gathered at this Christian shrine. We can be true to our education only by attempting those deeds.

Youth throughout the land, and Catholic youth in particular, must substitute fact for theory, reason for emotion. Our Catholic education has shown us two great guides, and those guides must be forever remembered—the great encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI. They point the way in our social and economic life. In them were defined for the first time the duties and the rights of employer and employee. In them the rabid doctrine of "laissez-faire" was denounced and a new outline of cooperation was formulated. The downtrodden laborer was offered a kindly and assisting hand. Man, we read, is not to be considered as a machine to be driven and overworked, but man, be he rich or poor, employer or employe, is still human and still has a right to a decent livelihood. But the world continues to adore at the throne of Mammon, and everything, even life itself, is sacrificed to it.

History during the past two decades has recorded the retreats of great nations. People, unable to fathom the depths of their economic and social disorder, have fled to the folds of Communism and Fascism, have relinquished fundamental and irrevocable rights. In despair, nations have thrown their freedom to the winds and reached out for the glittering panaceas of untried theories. Emotion has ruled the earth. Men have blinded themselves to the future by the bright hopes of the hour. And now, our political life must be re-established, must be predicated on sound and experienced reason. Nations must retract from their blind and unthinking plunges, without forgetting any of the lessons they have been taught. The encyclicals offer the way.

The policy of brotherhood among men must be—no, not strengthened—it must be established. Nations of the world must realize that their destinies are inextricably interwoven. Nations must adopt a policy of peace, lest they perish from the world. Do not we who profess an universal religion of love also profess an universal religion of peace? Peace among nations, peace among men must be our objective.

It matters not what our occupation may be—in high places or in low places—we have our great work to do. We must succeed where men of today have failed. We must set out on our High Adventure. Voices are calling, melodious and clear; they are the voices of a broken and decaying world, and they come as rhythmic chants from far-off, mysterious seas, as plaintive murmurings from out of toiling and

EDWARD W. BUTTGEN
"Butch"

Warsaw, Illinois
Viatorian (1, 2, 3, 4)
Co-editor (2)
Editor (3)
Class President (4)
Bergin Debating Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
President (2)
Manager (4)
Dramatics (1, 2, 3, 4)
President (3)
Cisca (4)
Executive Committee (4)
Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
Advisor (4)
English Essay Medalist (4)
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)
College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Honor Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
Banquet Toastmaster (4)
Class Valedictorian (4)



With a college career largely devoted to the pursuit of scholastic attainments, "Ed" Buttgen has found his greatest interests in debating, dramatics and journalism. Coming from Warsaw, Illinois, with a high scholastic record, he has greatly enhanced his reputation as one of the outstanding students of the college. His ability has been readily recognized by all, both faculty and students.

"Butch's" record explains all that can be said of him. The simple statement that for two years he was editor of the VIATORIAN and associate editor a third year, advisor of the Holy Name Society, chairman of the National Apostolic Committee of Cisca, and Class Valedictorian is sufficient proof of the high regard in which his classmates held his leadership ability.

Ed's accomplishments speak for themselves and for him. He has been a true leader of student opinion. His record as a debater, as one to be feared by all opponents, has been exceedingly brilliant. An outstanding student, his name has been always coupled with achievement. While he would no doubt be a success in any field of endeavor we believe that he would make an excellent Senator or Governor of the State. His talents are such that nothing short of the greatest honors are due to him, and we feel assured that it is a question of only a short time until his name is heralded throughout the State associated with great deeds.

bleeding cities; as hopeless supplications from out of trampled lands; calling and clamoring for youth to leave today behind and tread down life's tomorrows.

We must answer their call; truly we must go; in their insistent voices, they have power to allure us, to enchant us, and to hold us. We know that in days to come we shall meet here again, and that it will be a happy meeting, for we shall have been true to you, St. Viator, and true to ourselves. This is our valedictory.

Bachelor Oration

"LIBERTY IN OUR CONTEMPORARY DEMOCRACY"
By Samuel Hamilton, Ph. B.

Our times have seen a growing desire to improve the conditions of the poorer classes, providing better houses and other health-giving conditions, fixing the hours of labor, raising wages, enacting compulsory methods of settling labor disputes. There is a wish to strike at the power of corporate wealth and monopolistic combinations by handing over large industries, or the means of transportation, or such sources of national wealth as coal and iron, to the State to be managed by it for the common benefit. There is also a passion for moral reform, the most conspicuous example of which was the effort to forbid the use of intoxicants. In these and similar directions, the power of the State seems to open the most direct way to the attainment of the aims desired. But every enlargement of the sphere of State action narrows the sphere left to the will of the individual, restricting in one way or another his natural freedom. As long as the people were ruled by a small class, they distrusted their rulers, and would have regarded administrative interference in many of these matters as a reduction of their liberty. But this jealousy of the State vanished when the masses obtained full control of the government. The administration of now their own; their impatience desires quick returns. Why should we fear government, is the cry. Why not use it for our own benefit? Why await the slow action of forces when we can set the great machine to work at full speed?

These tendencies have during the last half-century gained the upper hand, and have discredited, without refuting, the "laissez-faire" doctrine which had held the field of economic thought since the days of Adam Smith. They seem likely to keep the ground they have won. Regulatory legislation may reduce the freedom of workmen and of employers, may take great departments of industry out of private hands, may impose new obligations and prescribe old forms of pleasure. Minorities may fare hardly at the hands of majorities apt to believe that numbers mean wisdom and persuaded that if they choose to impose a restriction upon themselves they are entitled to impose it upon others. Nevertheless, where the evident good of society is involved, individual preferences will be forced to give way on the ground that to arrest the will of a majority is to sacrifice their liberty, and so neglect the happiness of the greater number for that of the smaller number.

Liberty may not have achieved all that was expected, yet it remains true that nothing is more vital to national progress than the spontaneous development of individual character, and that free play of intellect which is independent of current prejudice, examines everything by the light of reason and history, and fearlessly defends unpopular opinions. Independence of thought was formerly threatened by monarchs who feared the disaffection of their subjects. May it not again be threatened by other forms of intolerance, possible even in a popular government.

At the present time two new forms of government have advanced before the eyes of the world, in all their power and glory—Fascism and Communism. In the final analysis, these have been born because the people of the State were ready to sacrifice their liberty for economic

security, and thus obtain quickly what would slowly but surely be gained under the conventional democracy. What have been the results?

In the first place, they are Totalitarian nations. The State is supreme, and the individual is sacrificed to the good of the State. In a democracy, the opposite is true. The State exists for the good of the individual. The lines are drawn in terms both general and specific. On the one side are nations which assume that human beings have individual minds, wills and aspirations, and that this is the fact which differentiates them from other animals; that they have capacities for self-improvement, even if very slow; and that they should be allowed to use their minds, exercise their wills, and manage their own affairs as a means of learning how to do all these things better. Obviously the governments of these democratic nations are not ideal. They shelter plenty of narrow and selfish individuals who mistrust popular education and fear the power of the masses. But to the extent that these influence policy they must circumvent law and enlighten public opinion.

On the other side are nations which have never fully accepted the democratic conception of human progress, or which have discarded it because that sort of progress was aggravatingly slow and undramatic. The people of these States are living according to the rules of definitive systems revealed to infallible men, so called, or groups of men, imposed and enforced by degrees and bullets, and considered permanently immune to criticism, first because infallible men do not need criticism, secondly—and more — simply—because they will not tolerate it. To us, these nations are now so far away that they seem on different planets. Those planets revolve around different suns from the ones we know. Each sun is a man—only a man—subject to the weaknesses, bodily and mental and normal, of other men. But he is set up on high where his aberrations affect the comfort, security and even the lives of millions of other men and women. A great number of these may mistrust or hate him. But their opinions and supplications do not carry through the thin air of his lofty altitudes, and they have no means to protect themselves from his possible folly. They are trapped.

The "model laws" which certain American professors acclaim after spending a summer in Soviet Russia would be challenged by those same professors as a return to barbarism if they were proposed in the United States. A theft of State or collective property is punishable by death; wives and children may be seized as hostages for the good behaviors of husbands and fathers, and may be banished to Siberia for crimes they know nothing about; political prisoners have been executed without public trial, without public accusation or notice, and without benefit of counsel. The word "Law" as uttered and applied in Soviet Russia is separated from the same word as used in the books of American professors for all that has happened in penology from the Middle Ages to this day.

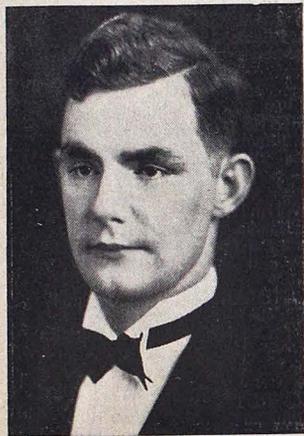
And what of religion? In the Totalitarian State there can be no place for religion. Frank persecution and proscription of any and every

(Continued on Page Twelve)

SAMUEL HAMILTON
"Sam"

- Chicago, Illinois
- International Relations Club (2, 3, 4)
- Holy Name Society (2, 3, 4)
- St. John Berchman's Society (2, 3, 4)
- Dramatics Club (2, 3, 4)
- Science Club (2, 3, 4)
- President (4)
- Essay Medalist (3)
- Class Vice-President (3)
- Intra-mural Athletics (2, 3, 4)
- Badminton Finalist (3, 4)
- Glee Club (2, 3, 4)
- Cisca (4)
- N. Y. A. Supervisor (4)
- Bachelor Oration (4)

In the fall of 1935, as we were about to open our sophomore year of Neo-sophistication, a young man from Chicago joined our ranks and brought with him a fund of well-



founded ideals, of deeply instilled principles, of the truth and the right, and in intellectual capacity far beyond the average. Along with his very evident ability as a leader went his marked aptitude for making and retaining friends. His progress from being "just one of the sophomores" to a position of leadership among his fellow-students was more steady than phenomenal. Borne on the crest of his own quiet certitude and the unhesitate, undivided acclaim of his fellow-students, he rose in a firm and unwaivering line to be one of the first men of his class.

The honor accorded him of being one of the three principal speakers at the commencement exercises was well-deserved. It is a fitting reward for his intellectual zeal during his three years at St. Viator College.

Sam's forte has been chemistry and his knowledge of the subject is indeed great. During his third and fourth years here he has been laboratory assistant in the chemical department. His unselfishness in the matter of devoting extra hours of his time to underclassmen has been mainly responsible for many a passing grade in the chemistry department.

Sam's graduation this June will leave a vacancy in the college student body that will be hard to fill. It is indeed with sad hearts that we bid him a fond "farewell".

DAVID BRADLEY
MFG. WORKS
BRADLEY, ILLINOIS
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS
FOR
OVER 100 YEARS

Banquet Toast

THE ATHLETE

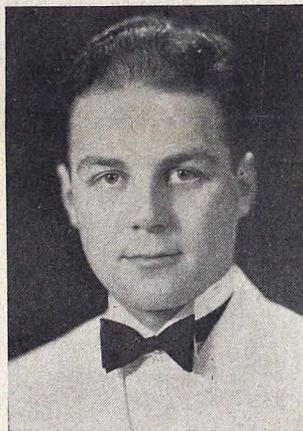
By Ken Wiser, B. S. C.

For sixty-nine years St. Viator College has had an outstanding reputation for its endeavors to instill and develop religion in the young men who have been fortunate in their entering of its portals.

St. Viator stands second to none in the opportunities it offers to the students in their attainment of education. But in the building of good sound character, education stands not alone. It treads along arm in arm with athletics, the physical development of the body. St. Viator puts forth a golden opportunity to build good strong bodies with an intellect just as strong.

In my four years at St. Viator I've seen a great display of the perfect athlete, for a Viator man, with the spirit of a real athlete, enters the game to win. If he loses, the defeat is always taken with a smile, but he never admits it until the gun sounds the end of the game. The spirit of the Green Wave was displayed in the last season's football showing. St. Viator has the honor of claiming co-title holder of the Little 19 conference.

I, therefore, give a toast to the Green Wave, the true athletes, not only the stars and the regulars, but to every member of the respective teams. The Viator athletes have the material found in real men and may it always remain.



KENNETH WISER
"Ken"

- Dixon, Illinois
- Monogram Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Football (1)
- Class President (3)
- Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
- College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- N. Y. A. Supervisor (3, 4)
- College Candy Store Prop. (4)
- St. John Berchman's Society (2, 3)
- Commerce Club (3, 4)
- Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Honor Society (4)

Kenneth has been one of the most active students on the campus in the four years he has been at Viator. A participant in nearly all the sports which the college affords, he received his chief distinction in football, winning a varsity letter his freshman year.

Ken's hearty good nature and readiness to help with anything and everything his fellows may undertake has brought him much well deserved popularity.

He will be best remembered by his classmates as the genial proprietor of the "Candy Store", where his capacity for business and hard work gave him such success, that he earned the title of "Money Bags". We wish him every success in his business life, and feel assured he will have no trouble in achieving the reward which he so aptly deserves.

HAROLD E. THOMPSON
"Emery"

- Calumet, Michigan
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- College Choir (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Le Cercle Francais (4)
- Secretary to the President (4)
- Assistant Registrar (3, 4)

From the upper Michigan peninsula has come this member of the class of 1937. "Emery" attended high school and did junior college work at Calumet, Michigan. Thence to Suomi Junior College in Hancock, Michigan, following which he entered the Viatorian Novitiate at Lemont.

He made his appearance upon the Viator Campus in September, 1935, and during his residence here, has distinguished himself in many ways. Capable and understanding, "Emery" has well filled the office of secretary to the college president and as one of the assistant registrars of the college.

"Emery's" musical ability won him a place in the college choir. The love of good literature occupies a great place in his life, for he reads avidly in both French and English. Thus it is with deep regret that we say to him, "Au revoir".

ANNA LONGTIN
"Annie"

- Manteno, Illinois
- International Relations Club (4)
- Sigma Upsilon Sigma (4)
- College Chug (4)

Anna Longtin, for several years a successful teacher, came to St. Viator last fall to complete her collegiate course. She had been previously employed as a grade school teacher at the Manteno elementary school.

Although Anna has been with us only a year, her gracious and quiet manner together with her sweet and unassuming way of doing things has endeared her to all those who have the pleasure of knowing her.

Having majored in history, Miss Longtin plans to make teaching her life career. Already she has sign-



ed a contract to teach the fifth and sixth grades in the Bradley grade school next year.

Miss Longtin's many friends wish to unite in wishing her a long and happy teaching career. It is our earnest wish that she may always look back at these days spent at St. Viator with nothing but the happiest of thoughts for those whom she met there.

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Banquet Toast

THE FACULTY

By Elder A. Senesac, Ph. B.

It is with a feeling of mingled joy and sadness that I rise here today in the name of the Graduating Class of 1937 to offer a toast to the Faculty—joy because we have reached the goal which four years ago we set out to attain, and sadness because we are at the parting of our ways; joy because we feel that a certain honor is being conferred on us today, and sadness because this honor puts an end to our happy association with this faculty of St. Viator College.

Here at St. Viator we have been taught not only to make a living, but how to live. Four years ago, we were only pages in the court of education; but we were servants to a kingly group of men. These men have unveiled to us theories, principles and ideas. These men, who have dedicated their lives to the service of Almighty God and Truth, have led us through the various labyrinths of thought, until today, having proclaimed us prepared and worthy, they admit us into the knighthood of truth.

These men have sanctified our intellects, they have strengthened our wills, theirs has been the work of God. Their teachings, their influence, their examples; we shall always cherish and strive to follow. The memory of them and the days

(Continued on Page Twelve)



JOHN ARRINGTON
"Red"

- Kankakee, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
- College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Class Officer (1)
- Class Treasurer (3)
- Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Dramatic Club (1)
- Glee Club (1)

When September 1937 rolls around, the ever-smiling face of "Red" Arrington will be among those missing, and his host of friends will more than bemoan the loss. From the day he first set foot on the St. Viator campus four years ago, "Red", has been one of the most popular of the day-student ranks. During this time he has had the friendship of all with whom he came into contact. His disposal towards argument on any and all subjects at any and all times made him welcome to every intellectual discussion group on the campus.

"Red's" leadership ability is amply attested by the fact that his classmates elected him to office during two years of their stay here and also by the fact that during each of his four years of attendance at St. Viator College he was named as a captain of one of the day-

ELDER SENESAC
"Sac"

- Bourbonnais, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- College Choir (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Intra-mural Referee (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Assistant Registrar (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Village Sacristan (3, 4)
- Le Cercle Francais (4)
- Banquet Toast (4)

A native of Bourbonnais, "Sac" attended the St. Viator Academy in the last year of its existence. He then finished his studies at the Viatorian Preparatory school in Lemont and after his graduation he entered the Viatorian Novitiate.

For the past three years "Sac" has proved to be an invaluable assistant to the Registrar of the College and to the Dean of Studies. Due to his position in this office he has



come into direct contact with the students and his pleasing personality has made him an universal favorite with the students.

Even with the heavy list of duties he had assigned to him as a member of the Community, "Sac" found plenty of time to be of assistance to the directors of the intra-mural league. He served them as a referee and then managed to find time to help Coach McNamara with the coaching of the Reserve basketball squad.

His proficiency in intellectual pursuits as well as his general all-around good fellowship, argue well for his success in the career which he has chosen.

GEORGE DEMPSEY
"Gawge"

- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)

George A. Dempsey, a graduate of Tilden Tech, began his religious life at the Viatorian Novitiate in Lemont in 1932. He entered St. Viator College in 1933 to pursue his studies preparatory to the priesthood. While he was at Tilden Tech in Chicago, he was selected as the politest youth of that school. He has always displayed that same polite disposition since coming to St. Viator.

The fine qualities of "Gawge", together with his intellectual abilities, are admirably suited to the priestly career which he has chosen at the call of the Master.

student intra-mural athletic teams.

A major in the commerce department, it is "Red's" ambition to secure a position of note in the business world. We, his classmates and friends, wish him speedy success and hope that he will return to the campus many times in the future.

VANDERWATERS

Young Men's Clothes
Furnishings and Shoes

Bachelor Oration

"FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF LIBERTY"

By Francis E. Williams, Ph. B.

The history of man has been one continuous struggle for liberty. Down through the ages has come the inherent love of freedom engendered by a hatred of despotism, tyranny, strife and oppression. Man has sought not only to escape from the control of irrational instincts but also from the domination of external forces—forces which have held him in a hard, relentless, cruel grasp. The eternal struggle against unfavorable environment, and for the conquest of nature; the battle for personal freedom in thought, speech and act; the strife for social freedom in religion, government, and industry—all of these are recorded in innumerable instances in the pages of the past. And today, though we have travelled far from those first crude beginnings, we are still faced with the same problem though in a more complex form, of whether or not liberty shall continue to survive.

This liberty or freedom may be defined as the privilege of man to exercise his faculties to the fullest extent so long as such an exercise is in accordance with the principles of the natural law, and compatible with the common good of society.

Since man was a member of a complex social structure he soon realized the necessity of establishing some means whereby society would be regulated and wherein he would be assured of the fullest measure of security and liberty. It was evident to him that the struggle for freedom must be limited in the interests of the common good. He was aware that the larger and the more complex the society, the greater must be the limitation of his liberty. With this realization came experiments in different types of government. After trying many forms, one at last was hit upon which seemed to embody, by the very nature of its composition, the largest measure of individual liberty with the greatest amount of common good. Thus democracy took its place among the governments of the world to be subjected to the acid test of time.

The exact nature of democracy is difficult to define. For our purpose we may consider it a government by the majority of the people to determine legally and peaceably the will of a community which is not unanimous. It would seem to follow logically from this definition that the greater the share which the individual is accorded in the government under which he lives, the greater is the exercise of his liberty. The correct conception of democratic freedom involves the idea of maximum individual freedom with a minimum of social control.

In this country we still cling to the idea of a pioneer society in which there is a larger measure of personal control. To many persons such a condition seems the best possible one and the only one consistent with democracy. As a people we exalt liberty above service. Liberty is our national deity, her image is stamped on our coins, her colossal figure is the first to greet the visitor from foreign lands. America is above all the "sweet land of liberty".

Not only American but all forms of Democracy classify liberties in one of two categories, either as individual or civil. Individual liberty may be defined as the freedom to exercise all rights which are inherent in man by reason of his nature. Civil liberties would then consist of

those privileges he enjoys as a citizen of a democratic nation. Since man as a citizen has delegated to his government the power of control of his liberties he must conform to the regulations laid down by the government for this purpose. He must fulfill this obligation which he has voluntarily assumed even though in so doing he finds that certain of his individual liberties have been restricted. For as a member of society he may be deprived of any of his liberties in whole or in part if the exercise of such liberty is detrimental to society. This is evident in the case of a criminal who forfeits to society, by reason of a violation of societies regulations one of his most important individual liberties, freedom of action.

But while man has bestowed on democracy certain powers which limit his liberty, he reserves to himself the right to determine the extent of those powers and the amount of limitation to be tolerated. History has consistently demonstrated, that despotism and tyranny is in the main, unjust. History also amply illustrates the fact that the formation of modern democracies has been the result of a flight from both political and economical despotism. It is difficult however to determine the ideal amount of power which, when entrusted to democracy, will assure man the full measure of personal liberty. There exists no criterion on which a right judgment may be based. This uncertainty is best summed up in the words which Madison wrote to Jefferson in 1788, when the merits of the proposed constitution were being discussed. "It is a melancholy reflection", he wrote, "that liberty should be equally exposed to danger, whether the government have too much or too little power, and that the lines which divide these two extremes should be so inaccurately defined by experience."

And yet while the question of the proper amount of power most compatible with the largest measure of individual liberty still remains unsolved, the democratic conception of liberty is undergoing a change. The ancient formulas are still preserved but their content is changing and must continue to change, as society develops. Individual liberty must be subordinated more and more to social liberty. Pioneer society must give way to the more highly organized state in which increasing cooperation is the companion principle of progress.

Real democratic freedom is not the freedom of isolation nor of irrational individualism. The liberty for which the peoples of the world have fought and died is not the liberty of a Robinson Crusoe, who stepped forth from his crude hut, monarch of all he surveyed. It is not the freedom of fellowship of common service and of mutual esteem. It is not freedom from social control but freedom from the tyranny or selfish individuals and from senseless class dominance.

Normal human beings do not desire a freedom like that of cancer cells, which run riot without regard for the organism of which they are only an infinitesimal part. Rational individuals desire rather the freedom comparable to that of the healthy cell which as a unit of the organism works for the betterment of the organism, and under its control.

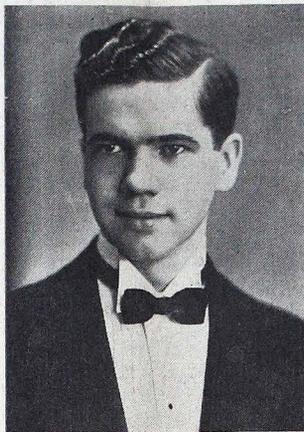
But there is a vastly greater and more important liberty which de-

FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS

"Willie"

Champaign, Illinois
President Beta Lambda (4)
College Choir (1, 2, 3, 4)
Science Club (3, 4)
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)
Honor Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
Bachelor Oration (4)

"Willie" made his initial appearance on the campus in 1929 as a student of the old St. Viator Academy. When, in 1930, the Academy forever closed its doors, he continu-



ed his studies at the Viatorian Preparatory School in Lemont. At the completion of his high school studies in 1932, he entered the Viatorian Novitiate. After one year there he returned to the campus to begin his collegiate career as a member of the Viatorian Order.

"Willie's" activities have been both varied and numerous in the past four years. His musical ability, combined with a clear tenor voice, brought him a place in the College Choir. His precision and accuracy in research earned him the well-deserved position of Laboratory Assistant in the Biology department. A member of the Biology Club and the Science Club, he was called to the leadership of the newly organized biological society, Beta Lambda. Graduating with the honor, "summa cum laude", and delivering a Bachelor Oration, his brilliant scholastic record is a fitting tribute to his intellectual ability. Though a man of few words, his genial, whole-hearted personality has endeared him to his many friends. As thorough a religious as he is a student, he gives every promise of being that which the Church needs—a learned, as well as a holy priest.

Frosh Wins Baseball Crown By Licking Seniors

The Freshmen added another athletic laurel to their already impressive string on Friday, May 28, when they came from behind to defeat the Seniors, 5 to 4 for the hardball championship of the College.

In previous games the Seniors had defeated the Sophomores, 7-5 behind the pitching of Don Betourne while the Freshmen had downed the Juniors 9-4.

Democracy should bring to society as a whole. In a larger sense the individual is only a unit in the social structure. It is this larger freedom of society, rather than the freedom of the individual which democracy offers to the world, the liberty of nations and races rather than that of individuals. It is by this criterion that it must be judged on this basis it must stand or fall.

COLLEGE Degrees and Honors

Doctor of Laws, "honoris cause", conferred on:

JEROME GREGORY KERWIN, Ph. D.
Dean of Students of the Division of Social Science at the University of Chicago.

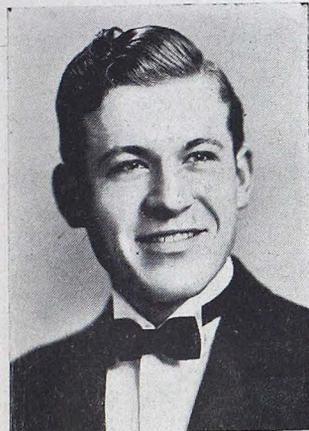
BACHELOR DEGREES

- Bachelor of Philosophy, 'summa cum laude', to
EDWARD W. BUTTGEN,
Warsaw, Illinois
Thesis: "Two Decades of Humanitarian Novels"
- Bachelor of Arts, 'summa cum laude', to
RICHARD A. CROWLEY,
Mendota, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Social Theories of Ibsen."
- Bachelor of Science, 'summa cum laude', to
SAMUEL L. HAMILTON,
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Solubility of Metallic Iron in Sodium Silicate."
- Bachelor of Arts, 'summa cum laude', to
MARSHALL F. LAMORE,
Bourbonnais, Illinois
Thesis: "The Influence of the Coffee-house on Eighteenth Century Literature."
- Bachelor of Arts, 'summa cum laude', to
ELDER A. SENESAC,
Bourbonnais, Illinois.
Thesis: "A Translation of J. Calvet's, 'D'Une Critique Catholique.'"
- Bachelor of Science, 'summa cum laude', to
FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS,
Champaign, Illinois.
Thesis: "Studies on a Tapeworm from the Dog, Genus Dipyldium."
- Bachelor of Arts, 'magna cum laude', to
WILLIAM J. SCHUMACHER,
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "Trends in the Fertility of Catholic and Non-Catholics In Kankakee, Illinois."
- Bachelor of Philosophy, 'cum laude', to
LUCILLE H. PUTZ,
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "A Study of John Locke's Theory of Education."
- Bachelor of Philosophy, 'cum laude', to
JOSEPH J. RONDY,
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "A Critical Study of the Poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson, from 1890 to 1929".
- Bachelor of Science in Commerce, 'cum laude', to
HERMAN W. SNOW
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Liability of Shareholders in State Banks in Illinois."
- Bachelor of Arts, 'cum laude', to
HAROLD E. THOMPSON,
Caulmet, Michigan.
Thesis: "Sinclair Lewis as an Interpreter of American Life."
- Bachelor of Science, 'cum laude', to
FRANK T. TICULKA,
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "A Study to Determine the Minimum Concentration of Tri-sodium Phosphate Solution for the Solution of Metallic Iron."
- Bachelor of Philosophy, 'cum laude', to
FRANCIS T. WILLIAMS,
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Growth of Shakespeare's Mind as Shown in his Plays from 'Love's Labor Lost', to, 'The Tempest'."
- Bachelor of Philosophy to
ALESSANDRO A. ALESSANDRI,
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "Crime Convictions for Kankakee County, Illinois."
- Bachelor of Science in Commerce to
JOHN T. ARRINGTON
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "Depreciation and Obsolescence in Relation to Cost."
- Bachelor of Science in Commerce to
BERNARD A. BENOIT,
Bourbonnais, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Extent of Foreign Trade in Kankakee, Illinois."
- Bachelor of Arts to
GEORGE A. DEMPSEY
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Catholic Church in Kankakee County, Illinois."
- Bachelor of Philosophy to
HAROLD B. DOYLE
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Influence of Gold on Foreign Exchange."
- Bachelor of Philosophy to
THOMAS R. GORMAN,
Manteno, Illinois.
Thesis: "Benjamin Kidd as an Evolutionist and Social Philosopher in Education."
- Bachelor of Arts to
JOHN N. HEERY,
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "A Survey of Catholic Action."

(Continued on Page Twelve)

FRANK TICULKA
"Prof"

- Kankakee, Illinois
 - International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
 - Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
 - Pres. Day Student Organization (3)
 - College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
 - Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
 - Science Club (4)
 - Basketball (2)
 - Baseball (1, 2, 3)
 - Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
 - Commerce Club (3, 4)
 - Dramatic Club (1)
 - Glee Club (1)
 - Banquet Toast (4)
- Scholar, gentleman, athlete and leader; that has been the record of



Frank Ticulka throughout his four years at St. Viator. Evidence of his leadership among the student body, particularly the day student section, is found in the long list of accomplishments which heads this column, proof of his scholastic ability is in the records of the registrar's office, and testimony of his athletic greatness may be found in the columns of the local press and the Viatorian.

Ever a leader of the Day Student teams in intra-mural athletics, Frank also found time to be a member of the varsity basketball team in his second year and a regular third baseman on the varsity baseball team for three years. His leadership abilities were not confined to the athletic fields but were also given unsparingly to the various organizations upon the campus.

The absence of Frank next year will be certainly felt and it is with grief that we bid him adieu.

RICHARD ANTHONY CROWLEY
"Dick"

- Mendota, Illinois
 - International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
 - College Choir (1, 2, 3, 4)
- "Dick" has a long acquaintance with St. Viator College. Originally from Mendota, Illinois, he was one of the last to complete high school studies at the St. Viator Academy, where he had a brilliant record. After graduating from the academy, Dick entered the Viatorian Novitiate at Lemont and then started at St. Viator College. His studies were broken up by a year's teaching at the Cathedral High School in Springfield, where in a short time he endeared himself to the student body and proved his ability as a teacher.

Dick also spent some time at the CYO home in Chicago, where his work among the boys gave proof of his capabilities as a leader among men. Because of his excellent scholastic record, his successful work as a director and teacher and his solid foundation as an exemplary religious, we anticipate a very fruitful and promising career from Dick in his future life as a shepherd of souls.

Banquet Toast

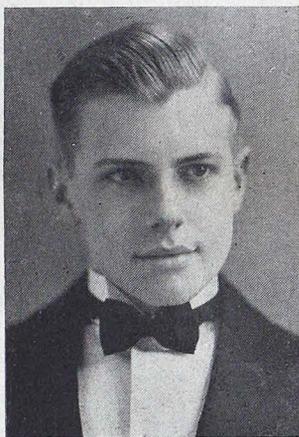
THE UNDERGRADUATE
By Frank Ticulka, B. S.

A student enters a college or a university with the intention and good will of achieving an end. His plans are to prepare himself either for the professional, the educational, or the commercial field, and he chooses the work that will enable him to acquire ability along his particular line.

Then, of course, amongst the many enrolled we find a type of student who goes to school not for the sake of learning, but only for the participation in college social life, and for the pleasure of experiencing a sort of collegiate spirit. Such a boy or girl is of no concern to an educational institution because quite often he or she is kindly requested to leave the school before he or she is even able to become well acquainted with his or her roommate. To the faculty and the general student body he or she is but a trouble invigorator, and, in the classification of the school he or she stands as an outcast, and is not considered an undergraduate.

The undergraduate student aiming at a career in life determines upon entering an educational institution to comply with all rules, duties, and obligations which the school demands of him to the best of his ability.

(Continued on Page Twelve)



MARSHALL LAMORE
"Baby"

- Bourbonnais, Illinois
 - International Relations Club (1, 2, 3)
 - Honor Society 1, 2, 3)
 - College Club (1, 2, 3)
 - Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3)
- Entering college at the tender age of thirteen, Marshall soon attained the nickname of "Baby". No disrespect was attached to the appellation for all of his classmates soon recognized him as being a student of outstanding ability.

Dominated with the idea of finishing his collegiate career as soon as possible, Marshall has attended summer school every year of his attendance at St. Viator. To him belongs the distinction of being the youngest student ever to be granted a degree from St. Viator.

Each of his three years here Marshall has always gained a place upon the semester Honor Roll. Usually when the Honor Roll was published Marshall's name could be found heading the list or within the first five.

Leaving college now at the tender age of sixteen, when most boys of his age are just completing high school, Marshall plans to continue his educational pursuits in some institution of higher learning. To him, we the class of 1937 and the undergraduates, extend our heartiest wishes for success.

THOMAS RYAN
"Red"

- Chicago, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)

Director of Intra-mural League (3)
College Choir (1, 2, 3, 4)

Thomas "Red" Ryan, a typical son of old Erin, has won a place in our midst during the past four years that will be hard to fill next fall. Ever cheerful and ready to lend a willing hand to all in need, Tommie exemplifies all the qualities one would expect a candidate for the priestly vocation to have.

Appointed director of the intra-mural league in his third year as a student here at St. Viator, "Red" soon gave evidence of being an outstanding executive. His plans were well-laid, his choice of assistants good, and the fulfillment of his greatest ambitions consequently were always achieved. In other words, everything he undertook culminated in success.

With his graduation from St. Viator this year, he attains one of his major dreams. To you "Red", we wish the greatest measures of happiness and success in future years. Farewell.

LUCILLE PUTZ
"Lou"

- Kankakee, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)

- Sigma Upsilon Sigma (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Sec. Sigma Upsilon Sigma (1)
- College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Viatorian (1, 2, 3, 4)

Lucille, although working under numerous handicaps in order to procure her degree, has, nevertheless, realized her ambition. A few years ago she decided to work for her degree and with a determination that was nothing short of miraculous, she kept at it and today the laurel wreath, the prized and long-sought reward, is her's at last.



She is a real character and anyone who comes in contact with her is struck with the refreshing personality of this industrious and vivacious co-ed and librarian. Her cheery and pleasant disposition and her friendliness have made her one of the most popular persons on the campus. Her engaging smile, which is always present, is her most potent weapon. Her sense of duty is such that the slightest task is performed as if her very life depended upon it.

Lou is deserving of the highest praise which can be given to anyone. She typifies the real lady and no greater eulogy could we give to her than this.

SPEICHER'S

Jewelers - Optometrists

For Gifts That Last

127-133 S. Schuyler—Kankakee

Banquet Toast

THE VIATORIAN

By Wm. J. Schumacher, A. B.

This month marks the close of the fifty-fourth year of the existence of the College Journal, the Viatorian, and therefore we feel that it is only just that we should pay tribute to the men who have for more than half a century spent their collegiate careers editing it.

The Viatorian appeared for the first time on March 2, 1883, and was sponsored by Alexander J. McGavick, at present the Most Rev. Bishop of LaCrosse, Wisconsin; by John P. Murphy, formerly a professor here; and by E. L. Rivard, afterwards the Very Rev. Provincial of the Clerics of St. Viator. All three sponsors were students at that time.

It is interesting to note here that Bishop McGavick, the first editor-in-chief of the Viatorian, will celebrate his golden jubilee as a priest on Friday of this week. On behalf of the present Viatorian staff we have sent this telegram to His Excellency:

"Most Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, D. D.,
Bishop of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

"The present editorial staff of the Viatorian on Commencement Day desire to offer Your Excellency, the first editor of the Viatorian, their

(Continued on Page Twelve)



BERNARD BENOIT
"Bennie"

- Bourbonnais, Illinois
- Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Commerce Club (3, 4)
- Viatorian (1, 2, 3)
- Circulation Manager (2, 3)
- College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)

"Bennie" came to us four years ago from DeLaSalle High School of Joliet. Throughout the years which he has been a student at St. Viator he has been one of the most popular and best known of the day student body. His ready smile and pleasing personality have won for him a place in our hearts that time can never erase.

Prevented from engaging in all the extra-curricular activities offered here at St. Viator because of his scholastic studies, "Ben" found time to be an active member of the Viatorian staff for two years, an inspiration of the Day Student Organization activities and an active member of the Commerce and International Relations Clubs. His willingness to serve on all committees of his class made him a ready favorite with the various class officers.

Having majored in economics, it is Ben's desire to make his mark in the business world. We are sure that in a few years St. Viator college will be able to point to him with pride as one of her most outstanding alumni.

WM. J. SCHUMACHER
"Bill"

"Schuey"

- Chicago, Illinois
- International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- President of I. R. C. (4)
- Class President (1)
- Chrm. College Social Committee (4)
- Student Manager of Athletics (2, 3, 4)
- Monogram Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Sec. Monogram Club (2, 3, 4)
- Publicity Director (2, 3, 4)
- Dramatic Club (1, 2, 3)
- Secretary (3)
- Viatorian (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Editor-in-chief (4)
- College Club Council (2)
- Honor Society (1, 2, 3, 4)



- Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Bergin Debating Society (1, 2, 3)
- Banquet Toast (4)

When better executives are made, Bill will make them. With a versatility and an ability that knew no bounds, he went into all fields, and in all he excelled. It wasn't that he sought honor; it wasn't that he went out of his way to solicit patronage; it was just a case of "you can't keep a good man down". From the day he was elected Freshman class president till the afternoon he received his diploma, Bill's wake was strewn with achievements.

It probably would be erroneous to say that Schumacher played with typewriters in his infancy. But this much is certain—somewhere along the way he picked one up. Today, it is a rare occasion when Bill is found away from some kind of a typewriter, be it good or bad, new or old. In the long hours of the night, in the short hours of the morning, he can be heard pounding out the news, editorials, letters, essays, and everything else that is written—except poetry. From the stigma of writing poetry, Bill is free. And the beauty of it all is that whatever comes from Bill's typewriter is good. God grant him many typewriters!

Bill's graduation is a loss to St. Viator. He has made himself almost a necessity in the journalistic and athletic departments. His place will not be filled easily. But St. Viator will reap honor by Bill. Bill knows no failure. What he attempts, he does. Men will know St. Viator through him.

The CHICAGO STORE

Kankakee, Illinois

OFFERS STUDENTS OF ST. VIATOR COLLEGE FULL LINE OF CLOTHING AT THE LOWEST PRICES

HENRY WULFFE

"Hank"

Chebanse, Illinois
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)

Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Commerce Club (3, 4)
Class Secretary (4)
Banquet Toast (4)

Henry Wulffe, alias "Hank" the satorial, is numbered among the loyal supporters of Viator who will join the alumni association this year. Always a faithful roofer of the "Green Wave", Hank could be found following the fortunes of the athletic squads whenever they played within driving distance.

Himself unable to make a varsity squad, "Hank" devoted his spare



Banquet Toast

THE DAY STUDENT
By Henry Wulffe, Ph. E.

It is my pleasure on behalf of the day students of St. Viator to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind, courteous, and considerate treatment which we have received in our brief stay here. We are fortunate in having been associated with the Viatorian Fathers, and as the years roll by we will have many opportunities of looking back and recalling numerous incidents, events, and acquaintances which went to make our college days pleasant and successful.

As we stand here today, our graduation day, and look back over the four short years when we first entered the portals of Viator, it seems inconceivable that we are about to leave the ranks of the student body and take our place in the ranks of the alumni.

Our association with the resident students of Viator has been one which will never be forgotten. We came here as strangers and were accepted as friends.

The number of day students attending St. Viator has been increasing each year, until now they comprise an important part of the student body; however, the number of day students who take an active part in the various campus activities has been very small. For the most part day students attend class, do some studying, and then leave the campus, not returning until time

(Continued on Page Eleven)



JOHN HEERY

"Jack"

Chicago, Illinois

International Relations Club (3, 4)
Dramatic Club (3, 4)
Choral Club (3, 4)
Holy Name Society (3, 4)
Treasurer, H. N. S. (4)
College Club (3, 4)
Intra-murals Athletics (3, 4)

St. Viator loses a loyal and faithful son in the graduation of "Jack" Heery, but we are assured that his loyalty will be as keen as ever when he joins the Viator Club of Chicago.

In his two years here "Jack" has shown himself to be an earnest student, one who knows his own mind and who is able to back up his assertions with sound and valid proofs. He has proved himself an invaluable asset by his energy and willingness to help anyone or everyone in a difficult and disagreeable task. He was one of the most energetic leaders which the Holy Name Society has had in recent times.

May "Jack" go on in his chosen field to higher attainments is the earnest wish of all his friends here at St. Viator. He has every quality that makes for success. We believe that he will be entirely successful in all of his future enterprises and we wish him the best of luck as we leave college.

FRANK T. WILLIAMS

"Frank"

Chicago, Illinois
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)

Dramatics Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Bus Mgr.—Varieties of 1935
Secr. to the President (1, 2, 3)
Assistant Registrar (1, 2, 3, 4)
Francis Thomas Williams came to St. Viator as a graduate of DePaul Academy in Chicago after an intervening year at the Viatorian Novitiate. While engaged in the arduous task of pursuing his college studies, he nevertheless found time to lend a willing and expert hand in the production of that comic classic—"The Varieties of 1935". In this work his previous experience as a radio technician for one of the Chicago stations stood him in good stead. The president of the college found "Frank" an efficient and able secretary upon whom he could rely. The Registrar termed him one of his most capable assistants.

Possessed of a fine sense of humor nicely blended with a rare vein of comradeship, he has always been a popular figure on the campus. It shall ever be the prayer of all who knew him that he may successfully accomplish that work to which God has called him.

CLAIRE J. LEGRIS

"Clara"

Bourbonnais, Illinois
Class Vice-President (1)
Secr.-Treas. Day Student Organization (1)
Class Secretary (2)

Sigma Upsilon Sigma (1, 2, 3, 4)
Secr. Sigma Upsilon Sigma (2)
Vice-Pres. Sigma Upsilon Sigma (3)
President Sigma Upsilon Sigma (4)
Glee Club (1, 2, 4)
Bergin Debating Society (2, 3)
Dramatic Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Vice-Pres. Dramatic Club (3)
Viatorian (4)
International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Banquet Toast (4)

Claire J. Legris, a name dear to the heart of her many friends. It is



Banquet Toast

THE COEDS

By Claire J. Legris, Ph. E.

After four long years of scholastic effort and good behavior, I feel that I have acquired experience worthy to be transmitted to my college sisters. The inauguration of coeducation at St. Viator, although yet in its infancy, has branded the school as an institution directed towards the progress, not only of the masculine populace, but of society in general.

With the ever increasing importance of women in the business and professional world, higher education is essential. Now, that St. Viator has partially opened its doors to coeds, it is our duty to support and publicly acclaim it as a first rate institution. I am hoping that with time my Alma Mater will be treating her feminine subjects on equal basis with her sons. This she has done—intellectually speaking. I say, with no hesitation, that St. Viator has a choice faculty who could undoubtedly compete with any other here in the Midwest. Although the school is limited in size, the coeds are as fortunate as the boys in enjoying the great privilege of very talented and able professors.

However, the complaints I have to make in behalf of the coed student-body is it has been sadly neglected in extra-curricular activities. Remarks are often uttered about the "coed crop", but we must remember that men can't get along with women, nor can they get along without

(Continued on Page Twelve)



ROBERT MACKIN

"Bob"

Kankakee, Illinois
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)
Day Student Organization 1, 2, 3, 4
Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
Football (2)
College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Commerce Club (3, 4)
Science Club (3, 4)

Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
Unquestionably the "fatman" of the class, "Bob" possessed all the qualities usually assigned to persons of heavy stature. His friendliness and readiness to be of service to all made him one of the most likeable chaps on the campus. Ever a leader of the day students, he maintained their rights with a vigorosity of a Patrick Clay.

He tried his hand at football his second year but the rigorous and tedious routine lost its appeal for him after a year of endeavor and he returned to the ranks of the intra-mural athletes where he was unquestionably one of the outstanding.

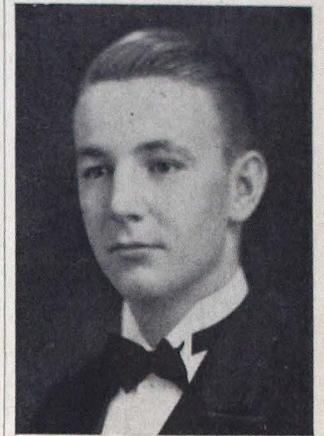
"Bob" majored in the commerce department while here at college and it is his intention of becoming one of the staid and solid business men of Kankakee, his home town.

HAROLD DOYLE

"Hal"

Chicago, Illinois
International Relations Club
(3, 4)

Honor Society (3)
Holy Name Society (3, 4)
St. John Berchman's Society (3)
College Club (3, 4)
Commerce Club (3, 4)
President Commerce Club (4)
"Hal" Doyle entered St. Viator's as a junior in 1935. Since that time he has become one of the best liked fellows on the campus. "Hal" has that certain something about him that makes him a host of friends. Whether he was walking to or from class or "taking it easy" during recreation hours he could be found among the fellows giving his opin-



ion on the matter under discussion. In his studies Harold has distinguished himself here at St. Viator as he had done previously in college at Chicago. The fact that he was a member of the Honor Society indicates his success in his scholastic achievements.

Limited in leisure time due to the particularly heavy schedule of class hours which he was carrying, "Hal" had little time to expend upon varsity athletics. His athletic ability was displayed however in the intramural leagues where he was considered a valuable member of basketball, baseball and swimming teams of his class. It was in these games that we secured a true insight into his sportsmanlike character.

Doyle plans to make his career in the business world, and, if he displays the same zeal and persistence he has shown here at St. Viator success is certain to be his we are sure.

WILLIAM T. MALONEY

"Bill"

Chicago, Illinois
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)
St. John Berchman's Society
(1, 2, 3, 4)
College Choir (1, 2, 3, 4)
Holy Name Society (1, 2, 3, 4)
William Maloney came to St. Viator College in September 1934 after completing his novitiate year at Fournier Institute, Lemont, Illinois. Brother Maloney had previously spent five years at Quigley Preparatory Seminary in Chicago.

We are glad to have known Bill for his personality has added much joy and happiness to living. He has always been willing to help us and never would he be too busy to spare a few minutes for some one.

His record as an exemplary student will long be remembered, and we predict that some day he will make a name for himself as a philosopher of great note. To him we wish the best of luck and success along the priestly road. May all your years be full of happiness and success, Bill.

moments to being an important member of all the day student intramural athletic teams. His prowess as a slugger in softball games will long be remembered while his antics upon the basketball court will oft bring a smile to our faces as we dream of the undergraduate days we spent together at St. Viator. Never a flashy player, we will always recall "Hank" for his ability to sink long shots in the manner of Dan Blazevich.

A historian of no mean ability, as is witnessed by his thesis the "History of Chebanse", we have a sneaking suspicion that one of these bright days to come we will be hearing more of the doings of the satorial Hank. Best of luck to you, old pal.

HERMAN SNOW

"Dutch"

Bourbonnais, Illinois

Day Student Organization (1, 2, 3, 4)
President of D. S. O. (2)
International Relations Club
(1, 2, 3, 4)
College Club (1, 2, 3, 4)
Intra-mural Athletics (1, 2, 3, 4)
Honor Society (1, 2, 3, 4)

A gentleman and a scholar—such is the description which aptly fits Herman Snow. For four years he has been one of the outstanding examples of manhood here at St. Viator College. A member of the day student body, "Dutch" has ever been mindful of the fact that he was a representative of the college and he always conducted himself in such a fashion as to bring nothing but praise to St. Viator.

A leader of the day students, Herman found but little time to indulge in athletics. His main idea while here at St. Viator has been the securing of an education and it is noteworthy that he maintained a scholastic average that is the envy of many of his contemporaries.

His cheerful presence has been missed during the past semester as he was attending an institution of higher learning in Chicago having completed the required course for a bachelor's degree here.

America Becomes Of Age—

(Continued from Page Two)

of this confusion. In the Middle Ages, the bishop anointed the king and gave him a sword. He instructed him to defend both God and country. Today you are given a diploma and you are told to become apostles of faith and learning.

Mr. Peabody, a professor of religion at Harvard, made the statement that the "Catholic religion has a great opportunity in the United States, but she has not as yet seized it". What he has said is supported by the following statement to be found in the "America": "We as Catholics, are a negligible quantity in the life of the nation today, if the number of important offices of public trust which Catholics hold is any criterion of the influence which they exert". It would be difficult to disprove this assertion. What is the explanation? It is that we have been busy doing those things which an infant Church in an infant nation has always to do—build. But now that we are an adult Church in an adult nation, we must become more diagnostic, more introspective. Prosperity has blinded us to some of our problems. We are very proud of the fact that in 150 years, we have grown from a small group of 30,000 Catholics to over 20,000,000. Probably this should be 30,000,000. But it is important to know and realize that the Church has grown to these proportions largely because of immigration and large families. Since neither of the factors which accounts for this growth is now present, we shall have to look to other ways and means to carry on this prodigious advance. University graduates will have to undertake this task. The Abbe Lukan says, "American Catholics have not yet attained intellectual prestige". This may or may not be true. Certainly all will agree that we can add to our prestige. If the reading of St. Thomas has been instrumental in bringing people into the Church, certainly if you are learned and virtuous, some will follow you. The future of the Church in the United States depends in a large measure upon the impression which you are going to make upon your fellow citizens. In the past, entire nations came into the Church as a result of the conversion of the ruler. The principle then was, "cuius regio, eius religio". Although group conversions such as this are still possible and in fact, we hear much today about a religious realignment, yet this is only a fond hope. It does seem that we shall have to continue our present policy of creating interest in the Church by individual conversions.

We have in the Catholic Church, a cultural inheritance which is rich beyond compare. Prof. Haskins of Harvard has written a book on the "Renaissance of the Twelfth Century". Dr. Walsh contributed much in his "Thirteenth, the Greatest of Centuries". In fact, a non-Catholic critic has said, "Most of our religious art is Catholic, much of our religious poetry is Catholic, some of the world's greatest and most inspiring devotional literature is Catholic, many of the saints whose holy living still illuminates the Christian way of life, and with whom modern men may be proud of their may claim kinship, are Catholic". We are in fact so fabulously rich in culture that there is a serious danger for us to do what other rich sons and daughters have done—to squander the riches and contribute nothing. There is also a serious temptation to live on past glory. To be hindsight is good; to be foresighted is also good; to be both

hindsight and foresighted is better. Augustine used Plato, but he also made his own contributions; Thomas Aquinas used Aristotle, but he also added something to learning. We must make use of the learning of the past, but we must also add to it. You ask, "What can I contribute?" As far as I know, we have neither a scientist like Louis Pasteur nor a historian like Ludwig von Pastor, in the United States; we have not as yet a Michael Angelo or a Leonardo da Vinci; we have not as yet a Dante or a Shakespeare. We must live not only in the old world but we must also live in the new world.

Maturity brings with it the problem of leisure. In the building period of a nation's history, we look upon the individuals who have time for leisure as being lazy and shiftless. The American philosophy of life was that a man should work from sunrise to sundown. If he did have a few minutes to spare, he should employ it in such a way that it would bring in more money. Garrett in his "American Omen", says, "Americans do not know what to do with idleness". Now that we are adults in an adult nation we are beginning to look upon leisure not merely as a privilege but a right. If it is a right, then it has its duties. In a certain sense, only men who have been educated as you have been can really enjoy leisure. All that is required of you is that you continue to educate yourselves. Too many university graduates stop studying after they have received their diplomas. Henry Adams tells us in his "Autobiography" that most people stop educating themselves just as that time when they are mature enough to appreciate its values. I read of a man who made for himself a curriculum of studies which was to last for seventy years. It would be a tragedy if you would at this time in your life get the spirit of a "fait accompli". Here in the United States we notice a large number of study clubs being organized. The study club should be your next university. It will enable you to vibrate above the eyebrows occasionally and it will keep alive in you the spirit of study.

If we continue to be students we shall avoid being like a certain farmer from Nebraska who was traveling to spend his money. He was being informed by a guide of the beauties of the historic Trevi fountain in Rome. Not particularly impressed by this masterpiece of sculpture, he told the guide, "Why, we have three thousand water fountains in Nebraska just like that." If you continue to educate yourselves, you shall continue to develop your critical faculties. Too many of us are like the wealthy lady, who pretending to worship at the shrine of culture, had just emerged from Raphael's loggia and was heard to say, "Could you direct me to Raphael's loggia?" We have a right to expect that you will continue to have a correct estimate of the value of things. You will not be like the individuals whose first reaction on seeing the majestic St. Peter's is: "How much did it cost to put up that building?"

In closing, let me submit for your study and imitation, the life of a man who was both a scholar and a saint, one who was an apostle of learning and faith—St. Thomas More. Four hundred years have passed by and his influence is still felt. Four hundred years after your life, people will feel your influence—if you are learned and saintly. We have always had saints in the United States—but because we were young we had a few scholars. Now

The Lost Generation

(Continued from Page Three)

strong, centralized governmental action and military dictatorship. In political tactics we know that a purely negative campaign is unsatisfactory in procedure and accomplishment. In a presidential campaign the saying goes: "You can't beat somebody with nobody". And it is sad but true that in a world without faith you cannot offer alone Christian principles of faith as an alternative to communism. In a struggle in which a complete system of political, economic, and social reform is offered to supplant the existing system, success for the opponents of the proffered reform is contingent upon their offering a counter plan, complete and constructive. In the campaign against communism a thorough understanding of the ideology, the terminology, the philosophy, the history, and the actual working out in practice of Marxism is an undeniable prerequisite to action. A person such as Dorothy Day can do more in one hour to arrest the progress of communism than all the partially informed pulpits, radio orators, and platformers that we possess. I should be willing to assert that in the case of many of our speakers much damage is done by their mis-statements and over-statements. They give aid and comfort to the enemy by laying themselves open to charges of unreliability and insincerity. Over the laity there can be little control in these matters but their own consciences, but in the case of the clergy I devoutly wish that those permitted to speak on matters of social, economic or political concern might be required to pass a test set by a board of social scientists from our Catholic institutions of learning. Assured orthodoxy in matters of faith is not sufficient equipment for the guide in our modern economic life.

I should offer as the constructive system of political thought to be posited against the exponents of the two threatening "isms" representative democracy either of the republican or of the limited monarchical types. Although there is no such thing as a Catholic form of government, it seems to me that in our time the democratic form contains more of those Christian principles which Catholic philosophers maintained and Protestant statesmen put into practice than any existing or proposed form. To this I should add economic democracy—socialized and cooperative, for political democracy and economic autocracy cannot exist side by side in the same state. This would inevitably involve the casting aside of the irresponsible individualism of the nineteenth century with considerable extension of governmental and social control over economic activity. It would involve the use of government compulsion upon people of excess means who would never be moved by their own consciences to observe the Christian principle of sharing with those in need for the purpose of the equalizing of opportunities for all. Our economic laws are not incorporated in the Divine code—they are yours to make and humanize.

Adequate study and preparation are necessary—study and preparation which does not come to an end

that we have put on the fullness of maturity, we still need saints and more of them, but in a special way we need men who are both saints and scholars. This is your calling.

with commencement. Yet all this scholarly preparation will be in vain and your efforts ineffective without a thorough understanding and practice of the Faith which you profess. There has been an increase in the intensity of the practice of Christian Faith despite a falling off in our numbers. An aggressive and a bold Faith is necessary for the times in which we live. The Communist equipped with his materialist philosophy lives a life of sacrifice, suffering, and missionary zeal; the Catholic possessed of truth sits in a corner protected, coddled, shut-off and leaves error to pave the way for catastrophe. Too many Catholics act as if they were uncertain of the Faith they possess. It is both amazing and sad that Catholic men still have an inner shyness about the practice of their religion; it is still to many of them a matter primarily for the women. That is what the Catholic men of Spain thought, too. But for men and women alike the priesthood of the laity must become a living vibrant thing. The dumb, inert piece of humanity that sits like unbaked dough in his pew every Sunday at Mass without having the slightest conception of what is going on before him, must become the active, intelligent participant in the greatest of all Sacrifices. The monthly communicant must become the daily Communicant who desires above all things that no day pass without sacramental union with his Lord and Master. Every joy, every suffering, every labor of each one of us must be a prayer and sacrifice to God's greater glory. The daily life of penance and self-sacrifice can no longer be the sole practice of those bound in vows to the religious life. Only by the practice of the opportunities so generously given us can our minds be enlightened by that wisdom which will give life and understanding to our scholarly pursuits and success to our efforts in behalf of our fellow men.

The world is skeptical of truth, because those who have had it have not practiced it. It believes Christian Faith and practice to be dead or dying. It can only be apprised of its mistake by the influence of great scholars whose lives portray the grace, the wisdom, and the Faith within them. There is your task; there is your opportunity; there, too, is your salvation.

Banquet Toast

DAY STUDENTS

(Continued from Page Ten)

for the next day's classes. In this way the day students have become a separate and distinct group. This situation has been remedied somewhat during the past few years, but there still is much room for improvement, and I want to sincerely urge all day students to spend more of their time on the campus, take a more active part in all school activities, and become acquainted with all that Viator has to offer.

In parting may we take this opportunity of expressing our deep and devoted thanks to you Reverend Fathers, for your kind and courteous counsel; to you, esteemed Faculty, for your interest in our scholastic welfare; and to you our fellow-students, for the many happy and pleasant associations that we have made. Farewell.

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Why Don't Colleges Educate?

(Continued from Page Four)

subject. Cribbing would automatically be squelched.

8. **Three Grade Classification**—Instead of the prevailing A, B, C, D, E, and F classification students should be graded excellent, passing, or failure, thus eliminating foolish distinctions between students.

9. **Outside Reading**—Every student enrolled should be given an outside reading list of books suited to the college mind. In this manner students would be taught to interpret for themselves the fundamental ideas of the great books of the western world, from Plato down to such moderns as Einstein and Freud. The greatest thinkers should be made the tools of education.

10. **Religion**—Students should be given an opportunity to study the particular religion to which he subscribes. These religion courses should be included in the curricula of every school in the country, sectarian and non-sectarian. Religion promotes better living.

11. **Physical Education**—Compulsory physical education should be abolished with an attractive inter-mural organization placed in its stead. Students who dislike a certain type of physical education derive no benefit from forced attendance.

12. **Poor Scholarship**—Poor scholarship on the part of an earnest and promising student should be sympathetically considered. Oftentimes, dismissal from school will ruin the spirit of the youth.

13. **Teaching Standards**—Universities training teachers should place more stringent requirements on applicants for degrees, to assure colleges of a first class personnel.

14. **Teacher-Student Relationship**—Teachers must remember that the students are their closest business associates, and that the success of the student is their success and the failure of the student is in part their failure. A word of encouragement from teacher to student is a stronger incentive for the latter to study diligently.

15. **Compulsion in College**—Compulsion was at one time thought to teach discipline. On the contrary compulsion merely sharpens the students on means of evading rules and regulations. The college exists for the student and the student should be placed on his honor.

In conclusion, I acknowledge that this paper has necessarily been limited to the college curriculum in general. A criticism of each department would require much more intricate study. But by adopting the fifteen points here proposed our colleges would be educational institutions in the truer sense of the word. The via trita via tuta attitude must change. Otherwise Education will stumble onward, ever seeking, never reaching its goal.

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F. Ticulka—

(Continued from Page Nine)

We find, therefore, that such a student is obedient to others and justifying to himself. He chooses the shortest route to his destination. He studies what is most necessary for his vocation and he sees to it that failure does not occur. All problems confronting his journey are tackled one after the other and solved with the utmost of effort. In the selection of one of two subjects along the same field of endeavor he doesn't take the one instead of the other because it is easier in which to obtain credit, but rather he takes the kind that will be of most benefit to him, disregarding difficulty and hard work. Failure after the first or second attempt in solving a problem is a discouraging factor, yet he'll work unceasingly until he finds the solution.

Then again we find in the undergraduate class a type of student who is commonly known as the laggard, or is better called, the lazy student. He seems to live very comfortably at school. Because he is not compelled to do anything, he'll attend class and work only up to the minimum standard necessary for class recognition. Of course, now and then he will fail in a course of study, but in many cases his work is accredited, and he obtains a passing mark. However, he is always in the danger zone, and is uncertain in many cases as to whether he will pass the course or not. Finally, we find him leaving school not as a graduate but as one who forevermore is classed nothing other than an undergraduate.

But, to be a real undergraduate student, an individual must work consistently. He must be one who has ambition, inspired by the end or purpose to be obtained, which leads him on, keeps him apace with his duties, and encourages him to work hard to the finish. We find him, furthermore, sacrificing pleasure and enjoyment for study and confinement. Perhaps, many times while doing his work he wished doing other more pleasant things, but he ignores the evil and overcomes his temptations. The next time he does the same and soon discovers that a certain satisfaction is derived in overcoming such temptations. As a consequence, he learns to like his work so that it becomes a pleasure to him.

And so, the typical college student is found year after year hard at his task. He is constantly aiming to score a better rating than that reached the previous year. However, his efforts are not futile. And, he will gradually come to the understanding that there is really a reward for all of his endeavors. It may not be a prize or an honor which can easily be lost or become worn-out, but it will be something that he will possess and wear as long as he lives, and which will make him proud and happy because with it he can talk with nature and reason with God. That something is an education.

Time marches on and on and with it all things progress. The undergraduates who visualize their goal to be distant and difficult to approach, shall find themselves there before they realize it. For, we the graduates were undergraduates but of yesterday, and they the undergraduates shall become the graduates of tomorrow.

Lou Berger, new third baseman of the Sox, was an All-American basketball player and a great half-back player as a collegian. Other Sox players to indulge in the hoop game are Zeke Bonura and Ted Lyons.

W. Schumacher—

(Continued from Page Nine)

most sincere congratulations on attaining the Golden Jubilee of your priesthood. May God long continue to bless and prosper you.

"Prayers and best wishes.

Signed: Editor, the Viatorian."

Since the founding of the Viatorian more than half a century ago many men have helped keep it alive and many changes have been made, not only in its style, but also in its management. The outstanding change in the style of the paper occurred in 1926 when it was changed from the conventional magazine form to the present form of a newspaper.

The management of the publication has undergone three notable changes during the existence of the Viatorian: (1) in the beginning the students had complete charge of the publication, doing all of the composition and editing; (2) with the graduation of the three founders student interest lagged and the Viatorian was in reality written and edited by the members of the faculty and theological students; and (3) the students have once again begun to assume the responsibility of composing and editing the Viatorian under the moderatorship of a faculty censor.

We, the graduates, wish to pay a tribute to the men who kept the Viatorian alive during the "dark ages" which followed the graduation of Bishop McGavick, the period in which interest in the campus spokesman was nil. Listed on the Honor Roll of the Viatorian for all time you can find the names of the Rev. Thomas McCormick, the Rev. Wm. J. Bergin, the late Rev. James Williams, the Very Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, at present the Provincial of the Clerics of St. Viator, the Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, and the Rev. Martin Breen. These men, in the "dark ages" of the Viatorian's existence wrote and edited the paper. To them we owe a debt of gratitude that mere words cannot express.

On the next page of the Viatorian's Honor Roll we read the names of the students of a later period. Men who, realizing the power of the press for expressing student opinion, undertook the task of reclaiming the Viatorian for the students. These men include Gerald T. Bergan, now bishop of Des Moines, Iowa; Chas. A. Hart and Fulton Sheen, both priests and members of the faculty of Catholic University of America now; Thos. E. Shea, now pastor of Pontiac, Illinois; Timothy Rowan and J. J. Molyneux, who have also found their life vocation in the priesthood, but who have also continued their journalistic careers and are now editors of their diocesan newspapers. Father Rowan edits the New World of Chicago, while Father Molyneux is editor of the Des Moines Messenger.

Our debt to these enterprising and far seeing students is also great. They redeemed the paper for the student body and we as their successors have endeavored to live up to the high journalistic standards which they set for the Viatorian. We have felt honored by the trust imparted to us and now as we are about to leave St. Viator we reverently place that trust in the hands of the undergraduates.

Sunday, May 30, the St. Viator freshmen, baseball champions of the College, decisively defeated the Irwin Pioneers, 6 to 1. "Willie" Dixon, formerly ace pitcher of St. Leo high school of Chicago, turned in a marvelous performance on the mound, allowing but four hits and no earned runs.

C. Legris—

(Continued from Page Ten)

them.

One's social life rest largely in the hands of the individual. The social relations on the campus when "boy meets girl" should be a continuance of the friendly chat perhaps started at a basketball game or at the homecoming dance. But I regret to say, that due either to the difference of the "weaker sex" or the "pseudo-superiority" of the collegians this congeniality fails to exist. Why cannot the boys be gracious and offer to carry a girl's books when he is going her way—I fear the answer will be—the age of chivalry has passed—nevertheless, let me remind my friends that politeness is still in keeping with the times.

Now that I have given my "façon de penser" about the boys, here is a bit of advice to the girls. It is a fifty-fifty proposition. Your social relations are what you make them—a smile and pleasant "hello" go far in penetrating the barriers of friendship.

It is at this point that my feminine calm becomes ruffled. I feel the coeds' cause as far as sports are concerned has been totally ignored. Without offense to the college authorities, I come to plead with them in this regard. We believe that one day out of the week could be given the coeds to wade the waters of the Viator pool; the basketball floor could easily be accessible to the coeds once a week—as for the tennis courts, when Dr. Cardinal has "three love sets in his favor", the girls could well be given a chance to exercise their potentialities; the bowling game in the candy store, also seems very enticing. With proper arrangements, and set rules, the coeds could be given this consideration, and consequently, be made very happy.

I am sure that my spoken sentiments will not prove in vain, because as Voltaire says, "All the reasoning of men is not worth one sentiment of women".

Despite the many pros and cons of coeducation, let me say that the feminine presence is known to establish greater congeniality and cooperation among any student-body. Although we here at St. Viator, should serve for nothing more than a source of edification and inspiration to the students we feel that we have fulfilled our purposes for as the great German dramatist Goethe writes in *Faust*, "the Eternal Feminine draweth us on."

E. Senesac—

(Continued from Page Seven)

we spent with them will be forever with us. May we always remain steeped in the traditions which have become so great a part of college life. May we, in whatever wark of life we choose, handle with the greatest of care that precious gift of a Catholic college education which has been given to us in its fullest extent. May we ever stand as shining examples of the lessons taught us by the faculty of St. Viator College.

In this last hour with the faculty, we salute it and speak our hearts in reverential thanks. May you be blessed in your efforts to enlighten ignorance and to bring growing minds clear lessons of Goodness, Truth and Beauty.

Degree and Honors

(Continued from Page Eight)

- Bachelor of Philosophy to
CLAIRE J. LEGRIS,
Bourbonnais, Illinois
Thesis: "Jane Austen, Chronicler of the Commonplace."
- Bachelor of Philosophy to
ANNA M. LONGTIN,
Bourbonnais, Illinois
Thesis: "A History of Manteno."
- Bachelor of Science in Commerce to
ROBERT J. MACKIN,
Kankakee, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Development of a Typical American Industry."
- Bachelor of Science in Commerce to
HUGH H. MALLANEY,
Bourbonnais, Illinois.
Thesis: "Merchandising as Conducted by Kankakee Manufacturers."
- Bachelor of Arts to
WILLIAM T. MALONEY,
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Church in the Modern State."
- Bachelor of Arts to
LEO V. NOLAN,
Springfield, Illinois.
Thesis: "The History of St. Viator College and the Early Village of Bourbonnais."
- Bachelor of Arts to
THOMAS J. RYAN,
Chicago, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Evils of Divorce."
- Bachelor of Science in Commerce to
KENNETH R. WISER,
Dixon, Illinois.
Thesis: "The Social Security Act."
- Bachelor of Philosophy to
HENRY W. WULFFE,
Chebanse, Illinois.
Thesis: "A History of Chebanse, Illinois."
- COLLEGE HONORS:**
The Honors for Highest Scholarship in College of Liberal Arts are merited by
EDWARD W. BUTTGEN,
Warsaw, Illinois
Next in Merit:
FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS,
Champaign, Illinois.
- The Honors in Philosophy are merited by
PATRICK J. TOOMEY,
Chicago, Illinois.
Next in Merit:
EDWARD W. BUTTGEN,
Warsaw, Illinois
- The English Essay Honors are merited by
JOHN J. BURNS,
Freeport, Illinois.
Next in Merit:
EDWARD W. BUTTGEN,
Warsaw, Illinois
- The Honors in Latin are merited by
JOHN P. DEANE,
Chicago, Illinois
Next in Merit:
JOHN R. GUNVILLE,
Chicago, Illinois.
- The Honors in Debating are merited by
EDWARD W. BUTTGEN,
Warsaw, Illinois
DONALD J. FOLEY,
Chicago, Illinois.
MAURICE L. ROBINSON,
Springfield, Illinois.
DANIEL P. WARD,
Chicago, Illinois.

S. Hamilton—

(Continued From Page Six)

By Samuel Hamilton, B. S.
form of religion—compared by the leaders of these States to a disease — is the form of the day. It is an established fact that the only true form of government is that which furnishes the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest possible number, which reduces to the fact that the best government is that which best enables men to serve their souls.

Our fathers won their liberties by force, in three centuries of struggle. Programs of action to take those liberties away by force give notice that we must be ready at some point to reply in kind. Lenin was right, Mussolini and Hitler are right; between the two doctrines there is no compromise. Our society or theirs. Society is not to be ruled by the arbitrary will of one man, but by law, which means the ordinance of right reason made by the proper governing authorities for the general public welfare. Outside the law, there can be no liberty.