

# Capitol to Campus

Interesting because of his recent official connection with the government is C. A. Dykstra's recent analysis of the official government viewpoint toward colleges released by the Associated Collegiate Press. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, headed the national draft machinery until appointment of General Hershey. "The government," he said in an address before the American Library association, "considers America's institutions of higher learning as key centers in the war effort."

"At no time in human history have universities seemed so important in a national effort as they are right now in the United States," Dykstra maintained.

"Universities and colleges are reservoirs for the recruiting of fighting men, of specialists for national services, and teachers of men in training," he declared. "Their laboratories are being used 24 hours a day and their plants in general are being made available for national service. Their facilities are being used instead of providing new facilities in many areas."

"The government without question considers them a wartime necessity and it is using them as they never have been used before. Moreover, it is indicating in no uncertain terms that it wants these institutions to carry on their regular training and educational programs so that we may have a supply of men who can meet the challenges of next year, and the year following and so on into the days when we may have peace again. It does not want to

face the fact of a lost generation of educated leadership."

America's national policy at this time contemplates the maintenance of vigorous and comprehensive educational programs, not in spite of the fact that we are at war, but because the war effort and the peace effort to follow require such services as universities have to offer, Dykstra explained.

"Such a policy requires from universities adaptability, resourcefulness, an awareness of national needs, selflessness and devotion to the national effort, and willingness to put first things first during a period of world conflict," he asserted.

"To do this does not require the sacrifice of standards or the relinquishment of long time objectives. It means only a temporary redirection of certain activities and changing emphasis where it becomes necessary. Our task in general remains the same, the education of the new generation, the making of citizens, the pushing outward of the boundaries of knowledge, and the serving of our country and our generation in practical ways, which will make our national life more decent and wholesome."

The constitution of the United States is able to meet the problems of modern life because the Supreme Court is using modern methods in making its decisions. This is "judicial statesmanship of the highest order," declares Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell university, in a new pamphlet titled "What's Happening to Our Constitution?" and published by the Public Affairs committee.

The changed outlook of the court is not the result of the whims of new and younger judges, writes Professor Cushman. We must remember that the National Labor Relations act and the Social Security act were upheld before any Roosevelt appointee sat on the Court. "This revolution in the Court's method of work has come as a result of the application of a philosophy which runs back over 40 years and is most closely associated with the names of Holmes and Brandeis."

With sound legal knowledge to support his views, Cushman traces the development of the important theories practiced by these jurists.

At one time the judicial process was governed by a mechanical "slot-machine" theory. It was generally held that the courts' task was to apply never-changing rules to each case, as though all they had to do was to put the facts of a case in a slot on top and draw out the correct decision below. This view has gradually given way to the new idea that social conditions may be an important factor in determining a law's constitutionality. This new idea was first presented in the famous "Brandeis brief" of 1908, in support of Oregon's ten-hour law for women, which contained only two pages of legal argument and 100 pages of expert opinion on the bad effects of overwork on women.

This type of argument made the methods of the Supreme Court more flexible. The Court still finds it "desirable to follow precedent when the situation in which a rule is to be applied is like the old one in which the rule developed," but there is no longer a slavish bowing to earlier decisions.

It was Justice Holmes who first applied, especially to social legislation, the theory that "the legislature should enjoy a large freedom to make mistakes of policy and judgment" and that "the courts should step in only when unconsti-

## Westminster Speaker

Bayard Rustin, Negro member of the Society of Friends and New York state secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will speak at Westminster house tonight at 7:30. His topic will be, "Racial Aspects of the War."

Mr. Rustin's efforts to combat racial discrimination by means of non-violent direct action have attracted considerable attention, and at times have led to threats against his life.

tutionality is abundantly clear." The Supreme Court has been won over to this view by degrees.

Professor Cushman reviews in detail how states' rights gave way to a strong central government—how the federal power over interstate commerce has been extended to include practically all of the nation's business—how there has been a growth of federal police power to protect the nation's social welfare.

In summarizing, the author declares that "we need not feel that these constitutional changes, startling as some of them may seem, reflect disloyalty to the founding fathers . . . They would be the first to scorn the constitutional ancestor worship which would deny to the dynamic constitutional system created in 1789 the vitality and flexibility necessary to make it an adequate basis for efficient 20th century government."

# Army Reserve Call Posted

Lt. R. G. Davis, recruiting officer for the army enlisted reserves, requested Tuesday that those students who have partially enlisted or stated their intention of joining the enlisted reserves to contact him and complete their enlistment at their earliest convenience. This is to avoid the rush and congestion which will occur if these students wait until a later date.

Because of a misunderstanding on the specific requirements of the enlisted reserves, many men, who otherwise would have enrolled, have failed to enlist. Lt. Davis stated that there are no specific requirements, such as math, physics, or chemistry for this branch of the reserves.

He also stated that the possibilities for advancement in the regular army, after going into active service are innumerable. This is because the infantry is the largest branch of the service, and envelopes many fields. This is where a college education is an advantage. Men with college experience are in great demand in the army because of the specific training they receive.

Any man enrolled in the Uni-

## Professor Criticizes High School Math Laxity

Professor E. E. DeCou, for 40 years a member of the mathematics department of the University, charged last week that "most high schools have become very lax in their mathematical requirements," in a plea to high school teachers.

"If a student waits until he enters college it is difficult for him to cover the entire field of advanced mathematics before graduation. If he gets the fundamental courses in high school, he can be farther advanced in college work before being called into military service," said Dr. DeCou.

The Oregon professor recommends that every high school boy and girl of sufficient mathematical aptitude take as much mathematics as possible.

versity who is interested in the enlisted reserve can enlist or obtain additional information from Lt. Davis, at the reserve recruiting office in room 2, school of commerce building.

A 12,000 volume library including many classics in German, history, philosophy and literature has been bequeathed to the University of Wisconsin by the late George Wild.



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