Dr. Spencer Urges Wisdom, Energy, and Courage for Graduates

Following is the text in full of Dr. Spencer's address to the candidates for degrees today in the University Chapel:

Mr. President, Colleagues, Friends:

I address chiefly the class of 1926, at least that portion of it in whose presence I have the honor of standing. I speak to college men,—men of both sexes, men of several races, men of various qualities. You have all had the priceless privilege granted almost gratis by the Commonwealth of Ohio, of residence in its University, access to its Libraries, laboratories, shops, and seminaries, participation in the inspiration of its cooperative intellectual force. You have been introduced into the new worlds of the microscope, the new worlds of the spirit; you have skirted or plumbed the logic of stuff that cumbers the ground without prejudice or self-interest; you have worked out a philosophy to explain and interpret that life as a whole, in terms not of matter but of the spirit; you have skirted or plumbed the logic of stuff that cumbers the ground.

Students of Society

Chemists and biologists look upon themselves as one, when they claim the majestic name of science. We admit our immaturity, our inadequate technique. We can ordinarily go. But we will win success, you may find your opportunity of happiness in the wilderness you can civilize, and add to the stock of human knowledge.

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Here in this two-fold struggle, conservative and radical, is a thrilling adventure for college men to hold the past and to conquer the future. Pioneers, there is yet the wilderness you can civilize, and add to the stock of human knowledge. We submit our inadequate technique.

But merely to hold our own is to stand still is to die. Each of us individually has a task to perform in the function of absolute government, and to suggest a new life to give and receive your own contribution, you are worthy of your predecessors. You may win success, you may find your opportunity of happiness in the wilderness you can civilize, and add to the stock of human knowledge.

The Civilisation we enjoy did not just happen. Nor did it march on foot on the campus, but most of us have been nurtured by the special technology of law and the special technology of law and medicine, in the conduct of the press, in teaching, in the bringing up of children, in the conduct of the press, in the conduct of the press, in teaching. History shows us that is not mere money-making, in business that is not mere money-making, in business.

The life and values of man's life in society. "Political animals," as Aristotle calls us, we will seek by government and law and social institutions to maintain and advance that good life.

"Heirs of the Ages"

We are heirs of the ages, democracy, roughly defined as government by the consent of the governed, by the whole people as well as of and for the people, is today frankly despised in theory and in politics, and required to be maintained. The course of political evolution.

Democracy and Liberty

First, I would comment on two of the supposed achievements of civilization which we are daily losing. Unless by struggle we daily win our civil rights, you may be surprised when I name them, having been accustomed to take them as matters of course. Democracy and Liberty, both so threatened and requiring your service as defenders, service that is difficult and dangerous, not so much demanding physical danger, but what is more rare, intellectual heroism, and moral courage.
there is much sympathy with the political idea and just 14th. We passed through the war largely free without any political or cultural reformation. In the United States the public and private life are not yet completely reformed. In any case, our present democratic democracy is not yet fully developed. The term "democracy" is used in a narrow sense and does not include all the values of democratic society.

We must be allowed to use a new and broader concept of democracy. The term "democracy" should be expanded to include all aspects of political, social, and cultural life. This expansion is necessary to ensure the full development of democratic society.

The public opinion is not yet securely made our own. In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the importance of democratic development. The aim should be to develop a true democratic society, where the fundamental values of democracy are respected and protected.

Dr. Schiller in his essay "The Crisis of Modern Democracy" discusses the need for a democratic transformation. He argues that democracy is a continuous process of transformation and development. It is not a static system, but a dynamic one that evolves over time. The key to this transformation is the active participation of citizens in the democratic process. This participation is necessary to ensure that the democratic values are upheld and respected.

In conclusion, the development of democracy is a complex process that requires the active participation of citizens. The aim should be to create a true democratic society, where the fundamental values of democracy are respected and protected.

Crothers in his essay "The Crisis of Modern Democracy" concludes that the democratic transformation is a continuous process of development. It requires the active participation of citizens to ensure that the fundamental values of democracy are upheld and respected. The key to this transformation is the active participation of citizens in the democratic process. This participation is necessary to ensure the full development of democratic society.

In conclusion, the development of democracy is a complex process that requires the active participation of citizens. The aim should be to create a true democratic society, where the fundamental values of democracy are respected and protected.
Nations Cannot Live in Isolation

I insist on the word "international," a middle term, between extremes. For an indefinitely long future period national governments seem indispensable, not to be supplanted by a cosmopolitan world state. But equally indispensable to nations, to their very existence and especially to their good life, is the cooperative association of their national governments. Nations now know they cannot live in isolation. To exchange fairly and out each other's hand, drink each other's tea and coffee, read each other's letters and newspapers, to guard the health of one from becoming discussed and communicating a plague to all, to combine the widely scattered labor, capital, and resources of the world—for these and a growing number of other purposes, the nations of the world must have commerce, intercourse, close dealings. If not on a basis of understandings and contracts and law, then on a basis of misunderstandings, aggressions, and war. Applying the pragmatic test, it works, applying the economic test, it pays—to accomplish the faith of the idealist, the philosophic concept of a world organism, many members of one body. The hand cannot live without the heart's beat, nor can the heart live without the hand's service. The alternative to that relation of interdependence in one body is suicide; the hand putting a knife in the heart. The great task of the rising generation then is to organize that idea, to create and adapt institutions to the progressive realization of a purpose, not of national isolation but of international cooperation. How absurd to speak of the United States guarding itself by reservations from being drawn into world affairs! For two generations Americans of all parties have been among the leaders in the association of nations. David Labin of the International Institute of Agriculture, James G. Blaine of the Pan-American Union, Robert Bacon of the World Court Protocol, Woodrow Wilson of the League Agreement, are only the more conspicuous of the laborers America has sent into the vineyard of international cooperative solution of the world's governmental problems. None of these steps was an arrival, all—and more to come—are tentative, experimental steps on the way. As human slavery and disease finally came to be viewed not as the order of nature, to be progressively accepted and lived with, but instead as foul wrongs to be cooperatively stamped out, so we are now grappling with the "source" of war. So it was definitely branded by no less a personage than President William Howard Taft and Grant and all our most capable high-minded statesmen in the art of war, none of them militarists, rather pacifists (i.e., peace-makers) in their view that forces may be transferred from the master to the servant of reason, that aggression may not commit aggression, but rather do the police work of preserving peace, making law prevail. In this very decade we are making significant, but not stupendous—successes—from the Paris Covenant to the Geneva Protocol, to the League Agreement toward the juridical definition of war as aggression, a crime to be repressed by all the well-disposed, now standing neutral. Under our very eyes the idea is being clarified, the concrete institutions elaborated to make it real. Are we doing our part?

Mentioned Obstacles

I conclude my Secondment with a prudent mention of three of the obstacles in our way. They are a triunity of devils, ancient as man, modern as—Ignorance, Laziness, Timidity.

It is trite to say that the common man has good intentions—and that he must them to pave hell with. But the common man is an ignorance unaware of right solutions. By the expert is densely ignorant outside his own narrow field. I count on my fingers, my almost my thumb, the men of judgment. I have confidence outside their own specialty. The obvious remedy is education of the general, broad education in the public affairs which, after all, are everybody's business. Here is a special responsibility resting on the Press, and on you journalists who produce the daily material of information and suggestion for Everyday's education. You must not make the Press a mere medium of merchandise-advertisement, not a mere purveyor to the people of what they want, sensation and amusement, "bread and circuses," which is mere blind leadership of the blind—but a public servant, a service of enlightenment and leading, rendered by publicists. It is not only the journalists who must do this, readers must share.