Mumford Gives Farewell Talk
Today at 4 p.m.

Lewis Mumford, visiting professor of land and city planning, will present a farewell address to the University this afternoon at 4 in Alumni Hall of Dietrich College, under the sponsorship of the Ivy Club.

Although a short introductory talk he will hold an informal discussion of the problems he has asked of the students. "The scope of the questions may range from the practical to the social, from the political to the religious, literature and American thought," said President Samuel H. Abbott.

Considered Social Philosopher

Mumford added, "the talk, which is in the five-year tradition, is not to be seen as the usual talk given to the incoming students, but as the one which he gives to the returning audience, [the university]."

Mumford, who considers himself "a companion" of the university, has spent his main work in the last 15 years in the areas of political and religious and philosophical thought.

Among his many positions, he has been a member of the Board of Higher Education in New York, a member of the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education, a professor of humanities at Stanford University, a visiting professor of land and city planning at the University, a visiting professor at North Carolina State University, and a visiting professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago.

Quaker Cagers Meet Harvard
In First Away Ivy Encounter

Pennsylvania's basketball team, which is in its first New England invasion, will meet Harvard in an Ivy League battle at Cambridge tonight. It will be the Quakers' first league contest on a foreign court.

A victory for the Quakers would place the Ivy top behind their in-state, Columbia and Princeton. Harvard, with a romp over Cornell last night, now has a 13-point lead in the league.

Tonight's Penn-Harvard basketball game will be carried by WHJE and WDME. The broadcast will handle the play-by-play score throughout the game.

Although last season's inexperienced squad produced only 4 victories in the Ivy League, this Crimson gym has an over-all 15-1 record, with a seven-game winning streak of the New England Holiday Tournament, which it won last year, and three games this year.

Harvard has drawn a real sea of "Ivy" enthusiasm and has been called "one of the greatest Ivy teams in history." The Crimson has had three straight 20-0 seasons and has captured the Ivy League title the last six years.

Posters on Campus

Hardware to wear a real sea of "Ivy" enthusiasm and have been called "one of the greatest Ivy teams in history." The Crimson has had three straight 20-0 seasons and has captured the Ivy League title the last six years.

University Undergraduates Help
In Philadelphia Anti-Litter Drive

Six University undergraduates are assisting in the 1964 anti-litter drive sponsored by the Department of Streets of the City of Philadelphia. Over 1,200 anti-litter signs are being posted throughout the city, in conjunction with the campaign. The undergraduates are: Edward A. Morgan, John B. McCall, Eugene E. Cumin, Leonard C. Dill, Richard D. Daroff, and Jay M. Frank. The undergraduates are assisting the Alumni Weekend, which is being held this weekend.

Examination Schedule

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<td>1:45-3:45</td>
<td>Tuesday, Jan. 25</td>
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<td>4:45-6:45</td>
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Special Examinations

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The examinations will be held in the same room as the class meets, unless a change is made by the instructor.

The Graduates in Exams

Examinations will be held during the week of January 23 at the same time as the class meets for classes meeting at 4 P.M. and later.
Letter To The Editor

Editor, Daily Pennsylvania:
A story appearing on page one of Tuesday's edition of The Daily Pennsylvania announced a new group that besides final exams galloping up faster than the speed of light we must also consider the pangs before the end of the term. Our intention was to wish all of you a happy and a successful New Year, but it seems that optimistic future has already gone along their merry way. Good luck anyhow.

Now that the holiday season is over, we would like to bring you some thoughtful predictions of the future of jazz that are sure to give you a happy and successful New Year. The future of jazz seems to be a very promising one, with the Big Band era giving way to the smaller groups. The trend seems to be towards more intimate and personal performances, with the jazz singer taking center stage. The future of jazz seems to be brighter than ever, as the music continues to evolve and adapt to the changing tastes of the listening public.

SAMUEL MYERS
Secretary of the Senior Class

The Daily Pennsylvania invites its readers to submit letters to the editor. All letters should be typewritten 48 spaces to the line. Addressee to the Editor, The Daily Pennsylvania, The Franklin Society Building, 34th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania. Letters submitted may be edited for length and clarity. All letters signed will be withheld from publication if requested.

THE OPEN TAP
by Jay F. Frank

MAY THE BEST GAL WIN

A cocktail party this afternoon in honor of the ten finalists chosen by a board of judges for the Miss Pennsylvania beauty contest. Now the selection is in the hands of the people of Pennsylvania, exactly where it belongs.

As far as we are concerned, the judges have picked an outstanding and a beautiful group of finalists, but, as the old saying goes, not all of the baskets are in the barn. At this point we begin to wonder. . . . Will the voting in the contest follow the same lines as prevalent in the University? If the search for 'beauty' is not also for the pursuit of 'beauty' in itself, there will be many beautiful girls in the contest but no Miss Pennsylvania.

An early indication seems to show that, as usual, the former will be the case. It could be seen at the polls yesterday that several of the sororities were pushing "their" girl. . . . Of course this was to be expected, since certain of the local sororities seem to take pride in the fact that they have the largest number of "pops" on the campus. The fact is that the University is a very open and democratic place, and the women are entitled to express their opinions and make their selections for their beauty as they see fit.

The best gal in the contest will be the one who is the most popular with the people of Pennsylvania. . . . Plan to make your choice! . . . May the BEST gal win.

Sensing Around. . . . This weekend is shaping up as a pretty big one socially. . . . Two more names have been added to the list of "bad boys" who are getting off probation and participating in the festivities of the weekend. . . . R.A.R. which has been off the air for some time has been given an extension for this weekend. . . . The occasion will play for the affair which promises to be quite a surprising . . . Invitations to the party have been extended to many . . . with the exception of those who are not from the local sororities.

The party will be held at the home of Mrs. Harry M. Paley, 3334 S. 21st St.

The party will be on Saturday night from 8:00 to 11:00 p.m. . . . All members of the local sororities are invited . . .

BROAD AND STANTON AVENUES 9TH AND HUNTING PARK AVENUES

STANLEY
19th & Market
LO 4-1500

"THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MRS. BILLIAM"

Gary Cooper

STANLEY
19th & Market
LO 4-1500

"THREE BAD SEEDS"

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MRS. BILLIAM

"THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MRS. BILLIAM"

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Generations of Pennsylvania students have been greeted at the entrance to College Hall by the serene and seated figure of a wise old man. Here, Ben Franklin seems to say, you will find all the wisdom that books and experience can provide. Time sits easily on his head for he knows that ultimately even the noisy streets will go underground and life will flow on serenely once more.

But over somewhere behind College Hall, in front of Weightman Hall and Franklin Field, is the statue of a young man of springy step, with head up and eager curiosity and energy in every nerve. For him, time is all ahead as he walks up High Street with his loaf of bread and into the future of Philadelphia, which he was so largely to shape.

These two Franklins symbolize the whole of education as conceived by the Founder whose two-hundred-and-fiftieth birthday we are this week celebrating. From the open-minded curiosity of the bright young tallow-chandler of Boston to the wise old scientist and statesman of international fame, there lay the training in mind and experience which made the early curriculum of the University of Pennsylvania. One of the first of colonial colleges to be founded on a secular rather than a religious foundation, the old Academy, College, and University provided an education in which science and mathematics were mixed with logic and rhetoric, English language and literature with the classics, and life with learning. This is Pennsylvania education today.

ROBERT E. SPIELER
Professor of English; Chairman, American Civilization Department
Modern Education's Debt to Franklin

by GAYLORD P. HARNWELL

"The good Education of Youth has been esteemed by wise Men in all Ages, and the Foundation of the Happiness both of Private Families and of Commonwealths." Thus began a small pamphlet issued in 1749 by Benjamin Franklin upon the occasion of his being presented with a gold medal for a half an hour for evangelical meetings and a charity school. This resulted in an Academy in the city of Philadelphia which later grew into the University of Pennsylvania.

Franklin, like the trustees of the original charity school, was an eminently practical person and a free thinker on religious matters and one whose stamp was indelibly imposed upon the early growth of the Academy and the University of Philadelphia, as he was to call it. He was concerned with education of young men for the responsibilities of citizenship, and with the study of history to guide men in present day decisions, the mastery of arithmetic to help in trade and industry, and the learning of modern rather than ancient languages to facilitate trade and commerce.

He would also have geography taught in order that the students could read maps; morally in order that the causes of the rise and fall of man's character could be made clear and the virtues of temperance, order, frugality, industry, and perseverance strongly inculcated in the youth of the Colony. Nor did he neglect the role of bodily health in the Academy; for he advocated the strengthening of the students' bodies by running, leaping, wrestling, and swimming.

Franklin's views undoubtedly had a very direct effect upon the development of educational programs and institutions in the Colonies, but the truly remarkable extent to which our system of education today embodies the principal points of view which are evident in Franklin's writings represents rather the extraordinary degree to which Benjamin Franklin was the prophet of American education.

The United States has set a greater store by its educational system, has invested more money in it, and has expected more practical benefit from it than any other country in the world. We have the same high regard for education as a benefit to the citizens of a democracy that Franklin had, and the many of the same empirical criteria of success in this venture that he himself would have used.

Education in the United States has declined from about thirty percent per cent at the beginning of the century, to about three percent at present, and is directly attributable to the breadth of base which has been accorded education in this country in keeping harmony with Franklin's views on our social and civic responsibilities.

The happy phrases with which Franklin closes his essay on the

Expression of cultural nationalism is Emanual's "American Scholar" address delivered several generations afterward.

After a particularly conspicuous series of experiments, Franklin wrote to an English Correspondent: "If there is no other use of Discover'd Electricity, this however is something considerable, that it may help to make a neat man's bundle." Whether it was more important for Franklin to study electricity as an antidote for vanity, or to electrotize a turkey for a dinner date, is beside the point.

It is significant in his immense confidence in, and fostering of, our present educational ideal that within the bounds of the physical world lay the answers to all of our personal and social problems, provided that we can elucidate an expression of cultural nationalism is Emanual's "American Scholar" address delivered several generations afterward.

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The Foundation for Peace Grows on the Farm: Benson

by EZRA TAFT BENSON
Secretary of Agriculture

Franklin's Great Dream Was Permanent Peace
Instead of Futile, Wasteful Wars Asserts Secretary

has raised living standards and increased the pleasures of life.
That is the kind of development that Benjamin Franklin had in mind when he wrote to Joseph Priestly: "Agriculture may diminish its labor and double its produce"—and made his eloquent plea that "men would cease to be wolves to one another."

Franklin even gave us a hint of how this might be accomplished. He believed that peoples of all nations should exchange ideas on ways to increase the yields of the lands. He was the first American to recommend that agricultural subjects be taught in colleges, so that news of better methods might spread to many.

As a private citizen, Franklin introduced the idea of mineral fertilizers to the Colonies and brought to this country Swiss barley, Scotch kale, kohlrabi, turnips, yellow willows, and other useful plants. In turn, he introduced a number of nut-bearing trees, Pippin apples, and various grasses to England and Europe.

We are not suggesting that the march of science might be spread more widely. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, President of The Royal Society in London, he said: "What vast additions to the convenience and comforts of living might Mankind have acquired, if the money spent in wars had been employed in works of public utility. What an extension of agriculture, even to the tops of our mountains!"

President Dwight D. Eisenhower has emphasized this point in his stirring plea for an international reduction in armaments, so that a part of the uncounted billions now spent may be used constructively to lighten the burden of men.

It is estimated that the cost of equipping and maintaining just one armored division would provide the tractors needed to feed more than six million people on the modern scale of scientific farming.

This is a sobering thought as the Nations meet to discuss plans for a reduction in armaments. Only a fraction of the billions now spent might well help to permit more modern farming in all countries, reduce the tears of famine and thus help to raise living standards to a higher and happier level.

The United Nations and our own Point Four Program provide excellent channels to advance the causes of peace on this basis. What Benjamin Franklin once did as an individual is now far more practical in this day of organized cooperation and communications between Nations.

The world has the means through research to knock out starvation in every corner of the globe— to feed even the vast increases in population that will result from longer life spans and improved medical care. It could, comparatively, bring that security and prosperity to agriculture that would help to lay the real foundation for permanent Peace.

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Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, attended Brigham Young University in 1925 but transferred to Provo University where he received his B.S. in 1928. He then obtained an M.S. in agricultural economics from Iowa State College.

Mr. Benson was appointed to his present cabinet post by President Eisenhower in January, 1953. He resides with his family in Salt Lake City, Utah.

(Continued on page three)

Our sincere compliments to the University of Pennsylvania

FRANKLIN RESEARCH COMPANY
5134 Lancaster Avenue
Philadelphia
Franklin Used Sociology, Technology; Combination to Produce Better Men

By JOSEPH S. CLARK, JR.

The future of the United States—and indeed of the entire world—depends upon our ability in this country to use both science and politics to achieve a better world. This is the greatest challenge our generation will face—and our success in meeting it will depend in large part on our willingness to

We are happy to join the citizens of Philadelphia in commemorating two great events in America's history:

THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

1706 — 1956

AND

THE 216th ANNIVERSARY OF

The UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

1740 — 1956

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS

Division of

The United Gas Improvement Co.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.

—Thomas Jefferson

Franklin in his day, and fulfilled in his own life, the need for a rich blend of technical and social, cultural, governmental and scientific problems of their generation to produce the brotherhood of all mankind.

Dr. Fatsides' Observations on Health, Medicine Have Greatly Influenced the Medical Profession

By W. B. McDANIEL, Jr.

Though Franklin held no medical degree, and did not practice medicine professionally (he would not have needed a degree to do so in his time), it has been doubted whether his contributions to medicine were equal by any one of his American medical contemporaries. These have been interestingly summarized by two medical graduates of the University: Dr. William Pepper, in his "The Medical Side of Benjamin Franklin" (1912); and Dr. Theodore Diller, in his "Franklin's Contribution to Medicine" (1912). They show Franklin to have been as ingenious, as versatile, as level-headed in medical matters as he was in everything else he touched.

From the age of about 16, Franklin exhibited a great interest in the fundamentals of healthful living that plans him among the most acute observers in this respect. Readers of "Poor Richard" time and again have aphoristically set before them the basic rules of living: "The health of human society is in very large part a problem of directing modern technol..."
Franklin's Political Training Basis
Of Later Career as Great Statesmen

By RICHARDSON DILWORTH

Philadelphia's most storied citizen, Benjamin Franklin, was a many-sided man who, endowed with wit, grace and wisdom, turned his prodigious energies and talents into numerous and diverse channels.

Not the least of these was politics, a field where generous portions of wit, grace and wisdom are most helpful.

Franklin's political career was launched in Philadelphia at the age of 30 when he was appointed Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly by the members of that body. In this capacity, he became for 15 years the intimate friend and counselor of men who stood for elective offices.

He also became a common councilsman and alderman in Philadelphia and was, in addition, a Justice of the Peace, although he wrote: "The office of the Justice of the Peace, I tried a little, by attending a few courts and sitting on the bench to hear causes, but finding that more knowledge of the common law than I possessed was necessary to act in the situation with credit, I gradually withdrew from it, being obliged to attend the higher duties of a legislator in the Assembly."

Taking the duties of an assemblyman, Franklin served on the most laborious committees. His bill to reorganize the city police was one of the many civic improvements he fostered for Philadelphia. He eventually became speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, but his political life was not always smooth sailing.

In one election, he was defeated for a seat in the Assembly by a margin of 25 votes in 4,000. Nevertheless, as the late Carl Van Doren wrote, "As quickly as he had become first among electricians, Franklin became first among Pennsylvania's politicians."

It was in this early training in politics that business Franklin's career as a statesman. His active political enterprise on behalf of the Colonists, as agent of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Georgia and New Jersey in England is well known. During his stay in London, he was the spokesman for America and appeared before Parliament, answering all political questions with impregnable common sense, and winning the regard of the Stamp Act.

And the subsequent story of his patriotic allegiance to the Colonists, after all peaceful means had failed with the Crown, is also well known. At the age of 70, Franklin was the oldest signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was chosen by the Second Continental Congress to serve as Minister to France, and was successful in securing military and financial aid from that nation.

A few days after his return from France to Philadelphia, Van Doren notes, "politics had already laid hold on Franklin." He was nominated for an elected position on the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania by the Constitutional Party, the anti-Constitutional Party (1) and the Mechanical Society, the last being a party of artisans in Phila. Franklin won his seat in a popular election and was not ousted until he was elected President of Pennsylvania, a post equivalent to that of the present-day governor.

Even in the twilight of his life, his political career continued unimpaired. Franklin became a delegate to the Constitutional Convention to draft the Federal framework of government. This was in 1787, when he was 81. He was living on what is now Osima Street, near Market, and the delegates came frequently to his quarters to seek guidance. It was there also that Society for Political Enquiry met and discussed the future of the new nation. Franklin was President of the Society which sought to study political science as the American Philosophical Society studied the natural sciences.

Franklin was named President of Pennsylvania three times. It is interesting to recall that in this position, he ended his political career at Independence Hall, the famed building in which he had commenced it more than 30 years before.

In political matters, as in every activity of his life, Franklin was motivated by the desire to be of service to his fellow man. The application of an inquiring mind, a common sense viewpoint, and the principles of human rights were seen by Franklin in the same light as the application of scientific knowledge for a better way of life for mankind.

Although he wrote learnedly on the philosophy of government, and delved searchingly into the civil questions and issues of his time, Franklin was no mere theorist. He was concerned with practical efforts to obtain better street lighting, police and fire protection, health measures, street cleaning and other municipal improvements.

These improvements, affecting as they did the daily life of every person in Philadelphia, fitted into Franklin's concept of good government as they fitted into his concept of human rights. As the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, Franklin viewed education as he viewed politics: in its value to the individual and in its utility for the benefit of mankind.

He gave to the word "politician" an expression of service, honesty and human dignity which offers inspiration to every young man and woman who, in our own time, would enter politics as a career, or, as a citizen, would be interested in furthering good government in the community by taking an active interest in political affairs.
Franklin and Natural Rights

By DONALD MEIKLEJOHN

Lean and degenerate men often initiate revolutions; without the aid of the prosperous and cheerful they can hardly succeed. In October 1775 Benjamin Franklin wrote his friend Pringley in England that it appeared to be costing the British 20,000 pounds a week to "kill Yankees," during a period in which 60,000 children were born in the colonies. He led to Pringley the computing of the total cost of subduing the colonies. The letter was characteristic of Franklin's facility in combining the moral and the practical arguments. He believed earnestly in the natural right of the colonies to self-government. But his belief was not merely abstract. For him the right of men by nature to achieve the abundant life was made manifest in the new society developing in the colonies. The colonists' increase in numbers and wealth did not in themselves make their cause right; but the greater human liberty of which that increase was the taken did for Franklin justify the colonial cause. Throughout his long and often absorbing service as colonial agent in England he held to his conviction that in the nature of man and in man's position in North America the colonies would come to such strength that they could shrug off the annoyance of British persecution. He did not desire a break with England any more than he proposed to avoid it by undignified submission; his patient and continuing effort was to help mould into fulfillment the American enterprise which he saw as the happiest realization of human nature. On that enterprise he has of course left his enduring stamp, both of his faith in human liberty and equality, and of his exciting Socratic pursuit of the knowledge which men can employ to control the physical and human world.

Franklin believed in natural rights and in a Providence which informs and inspires the best in man's nature. In the heat of the Constitutional Convention, when disagreement seemed irreconcilable he proposed, for each session with a period of prayer. His purpose was not sectarian; rather he hoped to induce in the conflicting delegates that sense of humility and of the boundless promise of American life which had so steadily sustained him own life in the time of troubles. Such a prayer helps us through the week, he said, and we can, if we will think quietly, profitably discover that absorbing sense of common good that held the country together. His proposal for prayer was not accepted; but he continued to embody in the Convention the spirit of patient and inexcusable confidence in America's future. To him fell the burden, for reasons equally expedient and moral, of making the final motion for approval of the new Constitution. And soon after the Convention we find him characteristically writing to a French friend to urge that Europe follow America's example and overcome through federation difficulties like those overcome at Philadelphia. Such was the intensity of Franklin's enthusiasm for human nature that he believed every Europe might be saved if it would follow America's example.

Carnegie, Leonardo Characteristics Likened to Franklin's by Historian

By HARVEY WISH

It would be difficult to name another American who mirrors so many facets of our thinking as Benjamin Franklin. His autobiography is one of the few Eighteenth Century books which can still communicate with Twentieth Century youngsters as well as scholars. The facts of his lifetime of service easily dispose of the myth that he can be con

Novelty Suppliers for Franklin Field

"Good sense is a thing all need, few have, and some think they want."

"Eat to please thyself, but dress to please others."
Franklin’s Crusade for Human Rights Considered His Greatest Contribution

by HENRY BUTLER ALLEN

During 1956, hundreds of societies and institutions in more than 40 countries will unite to honor the memory of Benjamin Franklin on the 250th anniversary of his birth.

It is interesting to study why so much of the civilized world is eager to pay tribute to a man born two and a half centuries ago. Some measure of his status is reflected in the fact that young and old, of diverse religious beliefs, of widely differing economic and social backgrounds, and from many nations, are aware of his contributions to civilization. Here is a man, born and bred in 18th Century America, whose philosophy has appealed to generations of people in many lands, and whose penetrating observations and recommendations on science, economics, social welfare and international relations are still valid after more than 200 years.

The great Mirabeau, in his famous Eulogy before the French National Assembly in 1790, perhaps explained best why so many people always venerate the memory of Benjamin Franklin. He said:

"Would it not become us, gentlemen . . . to bear a part in this homage, rendered, in the face of the world, both to the rights of man and to the philosopher who has most contributed to extend their sway over the whole earth?"

His Greatest Glory

Benjamin Franklin's life-long crusade for Human Rights was his greatest glory. To him, every man and every woman, regardless of class, caste, color, creed or race, was entitled to stand straight and tall in dignity—and not have to bow before an accident of birth. He wrote to Joseph Henry on June 6, 1753:

"Man kind are all of one family, and to David Hartley in 1789, when close to the end of life, in the wisdom of his years:

"God grant that not only the love of Liberty but a thorough knowledge of the Rights of Man may pervade all the nations of the Earth so that a Philosopher may set his feet anywhere and say 'This is my Country.'"

Practiced What He Preached

Many men have written and spoken of the great objective of equal human rights as the only way to world peace. Franklin not only stated his Philosophy—he lived it himself. He once wrote:

"A good example is the best sermon."

—and then proceeded to make himself that example.

Born in an age of imperialism, religious intolerance and privilege for only the few, Franklin taught all of his life for Freedom of Speech and the Press; Freedom of Religion, Education and Opportunity for all men and women of any class whatsoever. He dared imprisonment for the right to speak and write his beliefs. He helped to build churches of all faiths and even a House "expressly for the use of any preacher of any religious persuasion who might desire to say something to the people... so that even if the Mullah of Constantinople were to send a mis-

sionary to preach Mohammedian to us, he would find a pulpit at his service."

He was President of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and he finally signed the American Declaration of Independence because he saw no other way to gain complete Freedom for his people.

To Franklin, the great goals of Science and Stewardship alike were to benefit all mankind. "He watched the lightning from the skies and the serpents from the tyranny," Turgeon said—and explained, in that one line, the dominating philosophy of Benjamin Franklin's life.

Dr. Henry Butler Allen is the executive vice-president, secretary and director of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Allen graduated from Amherst College in 1909. He received a degree in metallurgical engineering from the Franklin School of Mines in 1911. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Temple University in 1938 and was subsequently inducted into the National Academy of Science from Amherst and a Doctor of Engineering from Franklin Institute of Technology.

He is a member of the Board of Directors, Airport-Kent Museum; and an Associate Trustee, Board of Graduate Education and Research of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Allen served as Treasurer of the Franklin Institute from 1932-47. He is serving as Editor of the Journal of Franklin Institute.

"We are not so sensible of the greatest health as of the least sickness."
Touched by the Hands of and Used by One

Philadelphia Museums, University
Boast Fine Frankliniana Collections

"I think with you that nothing is of more importance for the public well, then to form and train up youth in wisdom and virtue." The title page of a book by Franklin on the education of youth, published in 1749.

Pictured (left to right) are a fish server which graced the table of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin; a porcelian dinner plate, both used by Franklin; Franklin’s own silver tankard, an original Franklin lightning rod; the odometer used by Franklin to measure postal road distances; Franklin's own glasses; and a composing stick, with type intact, used by Franklin the printer.

The silver tankard was presented to Franklin by Elas Boudinot, silversmith and president of the Continental Congress, as a token of affection and esteem. It is one of Franklin's few possessions to bear his arms.

"In Philadelphia I had such a rod fixed to the top of my chimney." The rod was believed to have been made by Franklin for the home of John Winter of Philadelphia. The use of a metal conductor to protect buildings from destruction by lightning was the practical corollary of Franklin's experiment with the kite and key.

"I cannot distinguish a letter even of Large Print; but am happy in the invention of Double Spectacles." Franklin's eyes had long been bad and he was never without two pairs of glasses, one for reading and one for formal wear. In 1784, tired of switching back and forth from one pair to another, he decided to remedy the situation by having "half of each kind associated in the same circle." Thus, bifocals were invented.

At Palmer's I was employed in composing for the second edition of Wollaston's "Religion of Nature." Franklin used the above composing stick on that very work.

"The same man cannot be both friend and flatterer." Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.

The original ink pads and pot used by Franklin, the printer, on display in the Graphic Arts Section of the Franklin Institute Museum.

"I set out on a tour through all the North the post offices." To measure the distance he traveled, he attached to his carriage an odometer, which he invented in 1763. He travelled about sixteen hundred miles.

"I endeavored to make it both entertain and instruct, and to establish a new almanac, for in Poor Richard's Almanac," published by Franklin's competitor, "laws like cowhobs, catch small flies, Great ones break through before your eyes."
A copy of Franklin's "Pocket Almanack" which is distinct from the "Poor Richard's Almanack."

"'Tis against some men's principle to pay interest, and seems against others' interest to pay the principal."

"The ancients tell us what is best; but we must learn from the moderns what is fittest."

A Secretary desk brought from France by Franklin on his last trip home and presented to his son-in-law, Richard Bache.

"Glass, china, and reputation, are easily crack'd, and never well mended."

...On Science

"...The rapid progress true science now makes, occasions my respecting sometimes that I was born so soon. It is impossible to imagine the height to which may be carried, in a thousand years, the power of man over matter. We may perhaps learn to deprive large masses of their gravity, and give them absolute levity, for the sake of easy transport. Agriculture may diminish its labour and double its produce; all diseases may by sure means be prevented or cured, not excepting that of old age, and our lives lengthened at pleasure even beyond the antediluvian standard. O that moral science were in a fair way of improvement, that men would cease to be wolves to one another, and that human beings would at length learn what they now improperly call humanity."

(LED to Joseph Priestley—Passy, Feb. 8, 1780.)

A dinner plate from Franklin's home.

"We had no idle servants, our table was plain and simple, our furniture the cheapest. That was shortly after his marriage. Later, with increased wealth, his plate and china "augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value."

"Approve not of him who commends all you say."

Inventor Franklin designed this chair with a "Tabletop" writing surface on one arm—forerunner of the tablet-armed chairs used in classrooms and luncheonettes. Chair is now in the University Library.

A Philadelphia cabinet maker made this music stand Franklin designed for his own use.

"The composers in modern music will say, I have no taste." He delved deeply into the theory of music, learned to play the harp, guitar and violin, and invented the armonica.

A secretory desk brought from France by Franklin on his last trip home and presented to his son-in-law, Richard Bache.

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Scanning the Years 1706 to 1790; Highlights From the Life of Franklin

1706
Born on Sunday, January 17th (new calendar) on Milk Street, Boston, eighth of the ten children of Josiah and Abiah Franklin. Baptized that day in the Old South Church.

1714-1717
After two years at school, he was set to work at ten years by his father, a seller of soap and candles, "cutting wick for candles, filling the dipping mold for cast candles."

1718-1723
Apprenticed as a printer to his brother, James; saved his money to buy books and used his spare time to study them; wrote anonymously for the New England Courant under the name of Silence Dogood. Named publisher when his brother was jailed for criticizing the authorities.

1723-1724
After a difference with his brother, left Boston and arrived in Philadelphia on an October Sunday morning, his whole stock of cash consisting of a "Dutch dollar"; obtained employment at Samuel middelton's printing house; met his future wife, Deborah Read.

1724-1725
Went to London to purchase equipment, hired by the promise of Governor Keith to set him up in the printing business in Philadelphia. When these were not fulfilled, found work with a then famous printing house, Palmer's and later Watts. He was nearly persuaded to become a swimming teacher, but a Quaker merchant then in London persuaded him to return to Philadelphia as his clerk.

1726-1727
Returned to Philadelphia and the Quaker merchant dying soon after, he went to work for Samuel Keimer, the printer, where he "contrived a mould, there being no letter-founder in America, struck the matrices in lead, engraved several things on occasion, made the ink, was housekeeper, and everything."

Wanting to be active in the public welfare, and having neither wealth nor influence, he organised the Junto, a group of ten friends who met every Friday evening at a tavern where they debated on morals, politics, natural philosophy, science. This convivial and philosophical Junto, which later grew into the American Philosophical Society, was kept alive by Franklin for 30 years.

1728-1731
Entered the printing business in partnership with Hugh Meredith who, in 1730, left Franklin the sole owner of the business. Married Deborah Read on September 1, 1730, who "proved a good and faithful helpmate, assisted me much by attending the shop; we threw together, and have ever mutual-

1732
This year saw the publication of the first issue (for 1733) of POOR RICHARD'S ALMA-

1732-1734
Incorporated
1708-1725
This agent was scarcely in a position to effect the recovery of the "Dutch dollar"; obtained employment at Samuel middelton's printing house; met his future wife, Deborah Read.

1724-1725
Went to London to purchase equipment, hired by the promise of Governor Keith to set him up in the printing business in Philadelphia. When these were not fulfilled, found work with a then famous printing house, Palmer's and later Watts. He was nearly persuaded to become a swimming teacher, but a Quaker merchant then in London persuaded him to return to Philadelphia as his clerk.

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Journalism Professor Calls Franklin Leading Newspaper Publisher of Era

by FRANK LUTHER MOTT

Outstanding in so many fields of endeavor, Benjamin Franklin was beyond question the leading newspaper publisher in the American Colonies. This is true in spite of the fact that he was actively engaged in the newspaper business for only twenty years, 1729-1748. Of course, besides his active career as an editor and publisher of The Pennsylvania Gazette, he had served an apprenticeship of five years on his brother’s Boston paper, and for eighteen years after he quit active business he had a dwindling financial interest in the Gazette. But it is most interesting to note that in 1749, when Franklin was forty-two, he had built up the most profitable newspaper and printing business in the Colonies, and had made enough so that he could “retire,” to devote himself to scientific investigation and to the service of his country.

It is interesting, too, to know that he never lost his interest in printing. This is shown by many of his activities, but never more dramatically than when the famous French printer Didot was showing the American through his Paris plant. Suddenly Franklin threw off his coat, seized the lever of a press, and “pulled” an impression. “Do not be astonished, sir,” he apologized; “it is my former business.”

It is clear that journalism was to Franklin, as to most Colonial editors, merely a by-product of the printing trade. When he wished to present major ideas to the American people, Franklin did not do it editorially in the Gazette, but in pamphlets. His idea of the function of a newspaper appears to have included such news as was easily available from London, Boston, and New York papers (and some others), with literary selections and “suckations” on philosophical and political subjects, and a minimum of local news and a maximum of advertising notices. In all this, Franklin was a part of his times.

The Gazette was, however, distinguished above its contemporaries by its handsome appearance and careful editing. Franklin always did whatever he turned his hand to exceptionally well, and so it was with his newspaper.

“Proclaim not all thou knowest, all thou owest, all thou hast, nor all thou canst.”

“A learned blockhead is a greater blockhead than an ignorant one.”

Congratulations to
Our University on this important
Birthday of our Founder

PITTSBURGH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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STUDENT LINEN AGENCY
Congratulations
TO THE
UNIVERSITY
ON ITS
216th BIRTHDAY
FROM THE
INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL
When In Manhattan
make your Headquarters at
The U. of P. Club
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cash privileges

SENIORS: Planning to work in New York
City after graduation? Write the New York
Penn (Hub for information about member-
ship and living accommodations at the Club.

Franklin's Great Dream Was Permanent Peace
Instead of Futile, Wasteful Wars Asserts Secretary

Benjamin Franklin was a corresponding member
of the Societa Patriotica diretta all'avanzamento
dell'Agricultura delle Arti e delle Manufacture in
Milano, Italy; the Societe d'Agriculture, Sciences,
Belle Lettres et Arts, Orleans, France, and a mem-
ber of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Ag-
riculture which fathered the Farmer's High School,
now Pennsylvania State University.

In listing Benjamin Franklin among the early
leaders of Agriculture, Stephen Flexner empha-
sized his contributions in promoting organizations
for agricultural education and research—and the
spread of this knowledge to other peoples in other
lands.

This is the kind of work that must be expanded
today if permanent world peace is to be won. Ag-
icultural know-how must be shared among all
nations. All peoples can help—if they just realize
that this exchange of ideas and knowledge is es-
sential to the cause of peace.

BEST WISHES

CLASS of 1956
CLASS of 1957
CLASS of 1958
CLASS of 1959
Scanning the Years 1706 to 1790; Highlights From the Life of Franklin

(Continued from Page Two)

1783-1784
Negotiated a treaty of commerce with Sweden and one with Prussia; wrote detailed accounts of Montgolfier's first balloon experiments—"It is sup- posed that not less than 50,000 people were assembled to see the experiment"—investigated Newton's theory of animal magnetism.

While at sea returning from Europe to America, he wrote a comprehensive paper on maritime observa- tions and one on the causes and cure of smoke chimneys.

1785-1786
Arrived at Philadelphia, September 13—"The affectionate welcome I met with from my fellow citizens was far beyond my expectation." Elected President of Pennsylvania; invented an instrument for taking down books from high shelves, now so in use by grocers.

1787
Chooses delegate from Pennsylvania to the Phila- delphia Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.

"I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure that I shall never approve them. For having lived long (he was then eighty-two), I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions, even on important subjects, which I once thought right, and found to be otherwise. It is, therefore, that the older I grow the more apt I am to doubt my own judgement, and to pay at- tention to the judgement of others. . . . I doubt too

whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better constitution; for when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly, can a perfect production be expected? . . . It therefore aston- ished me, Sir, to find this system approaching to success so near to perfection as it does." . . . "Thus I count- on your permission, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best . . . Following the speech the Constitution was signed.

1789
Wrote last public paper, "An address to the public, from the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief and Education of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage." As president of the Abolition Society, Franklin signed a memorial to Congress asking for the discharge- ment of slave trade.

1790
Wrote his last letter to Thomas Jefferson.

Died in the evening of April 17.

"If you would not be forgotten, as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing."

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin died, December 19.

1774
Returned to Philadelphia, was elected to Second Continental Congress and served on almost every important committee. Proposed in Congress "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union for the Colonies—The said United Colonies hereby severally entered into a firm league of Friendship with each other, binding themselves and their posterity, for defence against their enemies, for the security of their liberties and properties, the safety of their persons and families, and their mutual general welfare." Unanimously elected Postmaster General by Congress appointed to a committee to co-ordinate General Washington on army plans; worked on a Committee of Congress to correspond with friends of America throughout the world.

1776-1778
Appointed to a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence; appointed by Congress a commis- sioner to obtain aid from France; before leaving loaned personal funds to Congress; obtained a loan of 3,000,000 livres from France to finance Ameri- can troops, and sent military officers—The Mar- quis de Lafayette, the Baron de Steuben, to lead and train them; successfully negotiated a treaty of alliance and a commercial treaty with France—"The great Principle in both treaties is a perfect equality and reciprocity; no advantages being de- manded by France, or privileges in commerce, which the states may not grant to any and every other nation."

1777-1781
Asked to be relieved as Minister to France be- cause of poor health but requested by Congress to stay; wrote to Congress of the importance of liberty and to the necessity of precise definitions in the constitution which Congress is to frame for these states; congratulated the President on his complete victory.

1782
Obtained a further loan of 6,000,000 livres from France, together with the clearest and most positive assurances, that it was "all the King could spare us." He again requested Congress to retire him—"I am now entering on my 76th year . . . I wish now to be, for the little time I have left, my own master," negotiated a preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain.

"A little house well filled a little farm well tilled, and a little wife well walled, are great riches."
Benjamin Franklin
Federal Saving & Loan Association
128 South 17th Street
Philadelphia

Best Wishes From
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Cautious Deism, Unlimited Tolerance
Illustrate Franklin’s Religious Thinking

By EDWIN E. AUBREY

In 1725 a young American journeyman printer, lately arrived in London, was setting type for a
book. The book sought to show, as against the Deists, that orthodox theology could be supported
by reason even if there had been no divine revelation
of the Christian faith. The young type-
setter was already familiar with this sort of argu-
ment. He had encountered it when he was fifteen and
had been converted to something like Deism be-
cause he thought the counter-arguments unconvinc-
ing. So he wrote his first book at the age of nine-
teen to show that life depends on a just balance of
pleasure and pain, that man has no freewill and
therefore need not be blamed for his errors. Later
he destroyed what copies he had left because the
book “might have an evil tendency.”

Fourteen years later, when Franklin had returned
to Philadelphia, there arrived the great English
revivalist, George Whitefield. He could not secure
access to the Anglican pulpits for his preaching, and
Franklin joined with fellow-townsmen to build a hall
where Whitefield might have freedom to carry on
his work, and where any sect might expose its
doctrines—even Mohammedanism “if the Muri-
of Constantinople should send a missionary . . . to
preach to us.”

These two incidents illustrate the two qualities
of Franklin’s religious thinking: a cautious Deism
and an unbounded tolerance. Challenged to sample
the Presbyterians preaching of his day, he found it
“very dry, uninteresting, and unedifying, since not
a single moral principle was instilled or enforced.”
He was therefore not much of a churchman, though
he contributed often to the building projects and
the work of various sects. In two letters to President
Ezra Stiles of Yale he set forth his own religious
beliefs, and since these were written when Franklin
was sixty-seven and eighty-three they may be said to
form a good account of his views.

Franklin’s Electrical Theory

By MURRAY G. MURPHY

Franklin first became interested in electricity in
1746 when he saw some electrical experiments per-
formed in Boston. Leland was then known about
the subject, and that little concerned only static
electricity. It was known that friction would pro-
duce electric charges in some substances and that
these charges were of opposite kinds, called “vitreous”
and “resinous.” It was also known that like charges
repelled while opposite charges attracted each other.
But the nature of electricity and the exact laws of
its action were a complete mystery.

What was most urgently needed at that time was
the discovery of the laws governing an insulated
system of charges. Clearly, one such law would
have to be the law of attraction and repulsion
among charges—a law first discovered by Priestley
in 1768. Franklin’s work was not enough. It was also
necessary to know how the total quantity of
electricity in the system varied over time. It was
the solution of this latter problem which const-
tutes Franklin’s greatest scientific achievement.

Franklin conceived electricity as a single all-per-
vading imponderable fluid composed of very fine
elementary particles, each of which repelled every
other, while all were attracted by every particle of
matter. Accordingly, every body contains elec-
tricity, and when the amounts within and without
the body are in equilibrium, the body is electrically
neutral. An excess or deficit of electricity within
the body creates a positive or negative charge re-
spectively. It follows that two bodies with opposite
charges will attract each other, and that whenever
they are connected by a conductor, or are close
enough for a spark to pass between them, the “elec-
trical fluid” will flow from the positively charged
body to the negatively charged one. It also follows
that two positive charges will repel each other,
but unfortunately the theory does not explain why
two negative charges also repel each other.

To test his theory Franklin used the following
experiment. He had two people, A and B, stand
on wax while a third person, C, stood on the floor.
A rubbed a glass tube with which B was also in
contact. If A touched B while rubbing the tube,
A received a spark, but C received none from touching either of them. After A ceased rubbing the tube, there was a stronger spark be-
 tween A and B than between either of them and C,
but the spark once given, none of them could draw
sparks from the others.

Franklin explained these results as follows. Be-
fore the experiment, A, B, and C contained equal
amounts of electricity. By rubbing, A transferred
part of his electricity to the tube and thence to B.
A then had a deficiency and B an excess of elec-
tricity, and since wax is a non-conductor the im-
balance could not be corrected. Both A and B
shocked C, for he, having only the normal amount,
had more than A but less than B; but the spark
between A and B was stronger than that between
either of them and C since the difference in their
charges was greater. If however, A and B touched
while A was rubbing the tube, the electricity cir-
culated and there was no imbalance.

From this there followed one of the first major
laws of electricity: namely, the total amount of
electricity in an insulated system is invariable. Al-
though Franklin could do little more than illustrate
this principle with the equipment at his command, it
constitutes his most important theoretical contribu-
tion to physics. As Sir Edmund Whittaker has
pointed out, “Franklin’s law of the conservation
of electric charge, and Priestley’s law of attraction
between charged bodies, electricity was raised to the
position of an exact science.”

Dr. Aubrey, former president of Union Theologi-
cal Seminary, is professor of religious thought
including “Religion and the Next Generation”
and “Present Theological Tendency,” has been
secretary of the American Theological So-
ciety since 1913.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1956
THE DAILY PENNSYLVANIAN
PAGE FIFTEEN
It's tough to start as a stranger —
but you're never
a stranger at . . .

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Varsity and Freshman Fencers Face Midshipmen at Annapolis

Pennsylvania's varsity and freshman fencers travel to the U. S. Naval Academy tomorrow to face the Midshipmen...
University Awards
Honorary Degrees

(Continued from page one)

Kite & Key Society has announced the appointment of Wendell Holmes Devise. Mr. Devise is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and holds a B.A. degree from the University of Missouri. He has been active in the Kite and Key society and has been involved in various campus activities.

K&K Makes Its First Cut;
45 To Continue Healing

William H. Carkeek, president of the University of Pittsburgh, has announced the appointment of Wendell Holmes Devise to the Kite and Key society. Mr. Devise is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and holds a B.A. degree from the University of Missouri. He has been active in the Kite and Key society and has been involved in various campus activities.

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RENT A NEW CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
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What young people are doing at General Electric

Young scientist

works on new ways to improve metals

Today scientists and engineers face one of the toughest barriers of all — the "metal barrier." Modern technology has progressed so rapidly that today's metals can't meet the tremendous demands placed upon them. For such fields as aviation, electronics, atomic energy, present metals must be improved and new kinds of materials must be developed.

One of the young men playing a role in this new and important field is 30-year-old Dr. Roland P. Carreker, Jr.

Carreker's Work Interesting, Vital

As a research associate in the General Electric Research Laboratory's Metals and Ceramics facility, Carreker's chief concern is the improvement of metals through new processing techniques.

In his work, Dr. Carreker has dealt with two important problems. The first is the improvement of metals through new processing techniques. The second is the development of new kinds of materials that can be used in the aerospace industry.

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