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League for Industrial Democracy

NEWS-BULLETIN

VOL. VII, No. 2

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MARCH, 1929

"The Economics of Peace"

Topic of Annual Dinner on March 15; and Other L. I. D. Activities

The L. I. D. is experiencing its busiest year. Its two executive directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, have been speaking in colleges and before city forums in the South, the Far West, the Middle West, and New England almost continuously since January 1, and the field secretary, Paul Porter, has made trips to colleges in the Middle Atlantic region, and begins on March 16 a ten-week trip to the Middle West. The college chapters report a season of exceptional activity, the New York city chapter has had excellent success with a series of luncheon discussions, and the Chicago chapter is, during the first week of March, holding an important conference on "Power Control." An energetic membership campaign is being pushed by the new membership secretary, John Herling. The annual dinner on March 15 is opportunely given over to a discussion of "The Economics of Peace," and work has been started on the summer conference at Camp Tamiment, which this year will center about "A Progressive Program for Municipalities."

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Of immediate importance is the annual dinner on "The Economics of Peace." Few subjects at this time need more realistic and thorough discussion than the problem of developing adequate methods of fortifying the Kellogg Pact. The L. I. D. directors feel that an examination of the economic tensions that produce war, and ways of controlling them, is particularly necessary. The speakers for the dinner program are well qualified for that needed discussion. George Soule, who will discuss "The Use of Embargoes Against Aggressor Nations," is an editor of the *New Republic*, and has given careful study to the problem. Oswald Garrison Villard has ably crusaded against tariffs in *The Nation*, and his talk on "Tariffs and Peace" will be particularly relevant in the light of the recent clamor before Congress for a prohibitive tariff.

Raymond Leslie Buell, like the two previous speakers, will appear on the program as an outstanding authority in his field. He is research director for the Foreign Policy Association, has written several books and many magazine articles on international relations, and has been an influential advocate of fair play in U. S. relations with Latin-America. His topic will be "Imperialism and Peace." Like the other two speakers he has addressed L. I. D. functions on previous occasions. Norman Thomas will speak briefly on a "Program for Peace," tying together the dominant threads of the preceding speeches, and opening up discussion from the floor. Paul Blanshard will be chairman.

The dinner will be held at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 6:30 p. m., Friday, the 15th. Reservations at \$2.50 each should be made immediately at the L. I. D. offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, or by calling Algonquin 5865 or 5866.

THE SUMMER CONFERENCE ON "A MUNICIPAL PROGRAM"

Two subjects for the annual conference at Camp Tamiment, Pa., late in June, had strong support among the Board of Directors, before "A Progressive Program for Municipal Action" was finally chosen in preference to a program on international relations. Both were considered important, but the Board believed that a conference on municipal affairs offered the best opportunity for effective action. A number of municipalities are facing elections during the coming year, at which time progressive political action can be put to a test. Moreover, many recent graduates have expressed a desire to do active work in municipal campaigns. The conference will give them an opportunity to consider various approaches. The conference program will be announced more fully in subsequent *Bulletins*.

THE DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS

The League is gratified to have secured the services of John Herling as part-time membership secretary for the spring months. Mr. Herling graduated from Harvard in 1928; and both as a student and a graduate has been an energetic supporter of the L. I. D. In the few weeks that he has been on the staff he has already done notable work. He has been following up intensively the drive for a thousand new members began last fall by Paul Blanshard, who, incidentally, continues as chairman of the membership committee. The League takes pleasure in presenting Mr. Herling's appeal to L. I. D. members and friends for cooperation:

YOUR HELP IS WANTED

It has already come to the attention of members of the League that a membership campaign is under way. I should like to take this opportunity to emphasize still further the importance of such a campaign in the life of the League and the part that each member must play to make this particular effort a success.

Those who are already with the League need not have explained to them the need for the educational work that the League is doing. And yet though they understand the League's object, after joining the League, they too often yield to the temptation to rest. It may be presumptuous of me to redefine membership in the League, but I should like to.

Membership in the League for Industrial Democracy is no passive thing. The payment of dues is important, but if the avowed purpose of the League, "education for a new social order," means anything, it implies an active membership with a will to work and to give a fuller meaning to that educative purpose. If the League were merely an academic organization, its claim to importance would be slight, and inertia on the part of the members might be justified. But

a society that educates for a new social order is not Nirvana.

Whether or not an organization is vital depends on how much it moves. Members who listen and do not at least attempt to make others part of the audience make for an organization that becomes static. Norman Thomas, Harry Laidler, Paul Porter, Paul Blanshard, and others are the vitalizing spirits in our organization who never rest. Perhaps from them it is justly expected that there be greater activity than from any of us. But there is a difference between relative inactivity as compared with them, and a state of utter quiescence on our part. The entire membership of the League must become for the country what Professor Ross in Wisconsin characterized the League as being "the active ferment in an inert mass."

So far I have spoken of those who are already members. An aroused membership inevitably means an increase in numbers. You can not truly feel the truth of a message without telling others of the message. And it is this personal contact which is most effective in spreading the League's work.

It is amazing to note the number of people who sympathize with the work of the League without ever becoming members. There are a great many who benefit by the League's activity very directly and who never join officially. The duty of the membership secretary is quite plain in this connection. He

must get in touch with sympathetic non-members and enlighten them as to their true status in relation to the League. But there are definite limitations to what can be done by mail. Personal conversations by our members are far more important and bring greater results. Our slogan in this membership drive therefore is "Every member get a member."

For every League member, there are ten non-members who undoubtedly benefit by the work of the L. I. D. That is as it should be, but it surely is not too much to expect that one of these ten be persuaded to join as a dues-paying member with full League privileges. The membership secretary urges that you send him the names of interested people who have not yet received literature from the League.

With active, enthusiastic members doing all in their power to increase the strength of the L. I. D., an apathetic country will soon shake its numbed limbs. Nothing is inevitable. Certainly not the apathy that blankets the country to-day.

Garibaldi once called for a thousand men and offered as a reward death and an unknown grave. The League calls for a thousand members and offers as a reward the organization that is the militant force in the education for a new social order.

JOHN HERLING.

L. I. D. Lecturers

REPORT OF NORMAN THOMAS

When this Bulletin appears, I shall be in the Middle West, leaving Paul Porter to keep the home fires burning. Before I report any of my travels, past or prospective, the thing I want to bring home to our friends is the very real sense of irritation I discovered in all classes of the population during a short speaking trip to Montreal, Canada. The cause of the irritation, of course, is rumors of a prohibitive new tariff. Retaliation is certain not only in the shape of higher Canadian tariffs, but in a cold attitude toward the agreements necessary for the St. Lawrence waterway project. A higher tariff against Canadian lumber will simply increase the rate of deforestation in the United States. In other things, any economist can show that we have far more to lose than Canada in a tariff war. One obvious effect of such a war will be the opening of more American plants in Canada. Thus, they will jump the tariff wall and probably to some extent reduce the demand for American labor. My experience in talking this question over gave me a vivid sense both of the economic folly and the international strain which an extensive revision of our tariff upward is bound to bring about.

The L. I. D., generally speaking, has confined its efforts to education, and has very rarely tried to bring pressure to bear on Congress in the case of specific legislation. Our Board of Directors felt warranted in departing from this practice in the case of the cruiser bill. Most of our members seemed to approve this departure, and many sent us copies of letters they wrote to their Congressmen. There were one or two letters of protest against a change in tactics, not against our stand on the cruiser bill. We should like a fuller expression of opinion from our members on the advisability of seeking occasionally to bring pressure on Congress and the principles that should guide us.

Obviously our protest in the case of the cruiser bill, like that of many of our friends, was ineffective. I have had considerable chance to sound public opinion first-hand on this question and I do not think the cruiser bill was a victory for the militarists, but rather for those who argued that only by pushing the building of cruisers could we make England listen to reason on disarmament. This position, I think, was mistaken even if sincere. Those who held it

now have a solemn burden of responsibility to work intelligently to prevent a naval race for the benefit of armament makers, admirals and industrialists. Incidentally our pacifist friends, who, during the campaign, manifested neither the desire nor the capacity to bring about, through the old parties, any wholesome discussion of foreign relations, have themselves to blame for some share of their impotence.

During the last few weeks I have spoken on Anglo-American relations before the Foreign Policy Association of Providence, R. I. I have addressed two forums in Montreal and a combined meeting of the Labour Club and Y. M. C. A. of McGill University. Around Richmond, Va., I spent a strenuous two and a half days speaking before the students of Randolph-Macon College, the University of Richmond, a class in Westhampton College, the girls of St. Catherine's School, the League of Women Voters, Y. W. C. A. workers, the Socialist Party and the students of two excellent colored institutions, Virginia State College at Petersburg, and Virginia Union University in Richmond. It was a satisfaction to find the League of Women Voters seriously tackling the problem of unemployment. The cheap labor which the South so diligently advertises as an attraction to industrialists emphatically does not end unemployment.

But I must get back to my own work. I spoke at an excellent meeting in Bryn Mawr, at this Middle Atlantic Y. M. C. A. conference at Buck Hill Falls, at three Forums around Boston, a good Socialist get-together meeting in Providence, at Wellesley, Mount Holyoke and Amherst Colleges, before a class in Boston University and a well attended discussion group in Yale, not to mention an animated debate with Professor Philip Cabot on Public Ownership of Electric Power before a meeting arranged jointly by the Harvard Socialist Club and the Harvard Liberal Club in the house of the latter. This report is written just before I depart for an interesting liberal conference in Princeton and then for the Middle West.

Several of our members have reasonably complained that it is hard to nominate candidates for the Board of Directors without knowing the names of all our members. This matter has been discussed by the Board of Directors, which is still of the opinion that the expense and disadvantage of publishing a list of members, which is likely to fall into the hands

of outsiders who will use it for all sorts of purposes, outweigh the disadvantages. All nominations for our Board of Directors are legal, provided the person nominated, if not already a member, will join the League. Does this cover the situation, or have you other suggestions to offer?

REPORT OF HARRY W. LAIDLER

During January and February Executive Director Laidler spoke before 22 colleges in the Southern and Pacific Coast states. As this bulletin goes to press he is in Oregon beginning the last leg of a complete swing around the United States.

Dr. Laidler's first address was at Randolph-Macon College where he spoke before economics and ethics classes on January 7. On January 8 he spoke before several classes at the University of Richmond and at Westhampton College. W. H. Bennett consented to serve as student representative at the University of Richmond. At the North Carolina College for Women on the 11th, he spoke before the college chapel and classes in labor problems. Miss Rosalie Jacobi is the new representative there. On the following day he spoke before classes and the Liberal Club at the University of North Carolina. Two days were spent before classes and Y. M. C. A. at the University of South Carolina where Sewell Howkins is the new representative.

Dr. Laidler found a number of interested students at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, where he addressed the International Club and various classes in economics and history. Mary Lee Korn is the new representative and expects to secure many new members. On the 22nd of January, Dr. Laidler proceeded to New Orleans, La., speaking before groups at Tulane University, Southern University, and the University of Louisiana. From there he proceeded to Huntsville, Texas, where he spoke before the Sam Houston State College assembly and several classes. He likewise addressed the student body and classes at Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas, and on the 30th addressed a group of 500 at the Galveston Open Forum, on the "Need for a New Political Alignment."

On February 1st, he addressed various classes and the Y. M. C. A. at Texas Christian University, and named Lewis Copeland as student representative. From the balmy weather of Texas, Dr. Laidler moved to the below-zero temperatures of Greeley, Colorado, where he addressed the student assembly of Colorado State Teachers College on the 6th. On the following day, he spoke at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, on "Bernard Shaw and Modern Socialism" and "Recent Trends in Industry." Carl Burke expects to organize an L. I. D. Chapter there. In Denver, Dr. Laidler spoke in two churches, before the Ministerial Alliance and Ben Cherrington's International Seminar.

The next stop was at San Francisco where Dr. Laidler spent a busy week, addressing a Forum of the First Congregational Church, a Socialist Party meeting, the Artus Club of the University of California, an assembly of the San Francisco State Teachers College, a Y. M. C. A. group, the Eristus Society, an assembly at the Pacific School of Religion, the League of Women voters, a Nation dinner, and ten classes at the University of California and Stanford University. On the 15th of February he addressed an assembly of Mills College on "Trends Towards Industrial Democracy," and from there proceeded to Los Angeles for another busy week.

He spoke at a large forum in Los Angeles on "The Fight for Electrical Power" and on the same topic again at the Long Beach Forum. At the Huntington Park Forum, and at the City Club in Los Angeles, he spoke on "Bernard Shaw and Modern Socialism" as well as giving seven addresses before combined classes at Occidental College and the University of California in Los Angeles. A report on new chapters of the L. I. D. organized by Dr. Laidler will be included in the next *Bulletin*.

PAUL PORTER REPORTS

Since returning from the Intercollegiate Conference in Chicago during the Christmas holidays, I have devoted most of my time to organizing work in the vicinity of New York. I spent one week in Baltimore colleges, spoke before two intercollegiate conferences and several church groups.

On February 15 and 16, I attended the Mid-Winter Y. M. C. A. Conference of the Middle Atlantic Student Division at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., speaking before the entire conference and several small discussion groups. On the 17th, I addressed a convocation at the Peekskill Military Academy. The following week I spent in Baltimore, speaking five times at Johns Hopkins University, before the newly organized and exceedingly live liberal club, a university assembly, and economics classes. I likewise addressed a group of 90 girls at a meeting of the Goucher Ethics Club and spoke before a convocation and several classes at Morgan College. I was gratified by the keen interest expressed in the work of the League in all three institutions. A word is in order about the very fine group at the Johns Hopkins University which was organized in December and during my recent visit to the university added 37 new members. The club is planning a regional conference during April and May.

225 NEW STUDENTS ADDED

The L. I. D. is gratified to have enrolled 255 new student members during January and February. They represent 30 colleges, and in most cases are members added to chapters already existing. They are distributed among the various colleges in this proportion: Columbia, 46; Johns Hopkins, 42; Union Seminary, 35; Kansas University, 23; Goucher, 17; University of Richmond, 13; Garrett, 11; City College of New York, 10; Tulane, 9; and 5 or less in Albion, Hunter, University of California, University of Illinois, Meadville, Stanford, Morgan, California Institute of Technology, University of California in Los Angeles, Occidental, Colorado College, Earlham, University of North Carolina, Rollins, Texas Christian University, New York University, University of South Carolina, North Carolina College for Women, Berkeley Divinity, Grinnell, and Colby.

WHAT HAPPENS TO COLLEGE RADICALS—AFTER COLLEGE?

Within the New York chapter a group composed of recent graduates and college seniors is being formed to do practical work in the fields they talked about as undergraduates. Several weeks ago a group of 12 met at the Civic Club and outlined the following work:

Municipal Research—Investigations into the various phases of city government. Findings to be published either by the group or by the L. I. D., if worth printing.

Industrial Research—(1) A study to be made of the manufacture of commonly consumed goods, with the intention of directing, by means of "white lists," purchasing power toward goods manufactured under union conditions. (2) A study to be made of the injunction, boycott, and blacklist. (3) Encourage students to do academic work in subjects closely related to the labor movement, through the use of bibliographies and outlines prepared by the groups, and the cooperation of sympathetic professors and liberal publications.

Speakers Bureau—Furnish free speakers to young people's groups, synagogues, and settlements.

Other projects will be attempted as the size of the group increases. The organization committee invites interested students and graduates to write to Hillman Bishop, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Signed—Hillman Bishop, Norman Studer, Felix Cohen, Fannie Weren, John Herling, Joseph Weiss.

Colleges Discuss Social Problems

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Dartmouth—The Round Table at Dartmouth, with a membership of 150, has had an exceptionally fine and well-balanced program that has included Powers Hapgood, Harry Elmer Barnes and James McLafferty in a political symposium; Scott Nearing, who spoke on "Where Is Civilization Going?"; Edward Ewing, who discussed "The Outlawry of War"; Stanton Coit on "Leadership in the World Crisis"; Arthur Garfield Hays on "Government Lawlessness"; V. F. Calverton on "The Bankruptcy of Marriage"; Halide Edib on "The Face and Mind of Modern Turkey"; and J. Gresham Machen on "What Is Christianity?". Leonard W. Doob, president of The Round Table, writes: "These meetings have been open to the college and have had an average attendance of at least 200. Afterwards an open forum has been held which has been limited to members of The Round Table."

Harvard—The Harvard Socialist Club of twenty members is a notable outgrowth of a student Thomas-for-President Club. It was granted a charter by the L. I. D. in September. Laurence B. Cohen, the L. I. D. representative, reports these meetings: a political symposium with Lincoln Fairley, Albert Sprague Coolidge and Powers Hapgood as speakers; an address by Frank Crosswaith on "New Aspects of Socialism"; an address by George E. Roewer on "Forces Making for Socialism"; and a debate on February 19 between Norman Thomas and Professor Philip Cabot of the Harvard School of Business, on the question, "Should Power Resources Be Publicly Owned?" The latter was attended by about 250 persons, and many others had to be turned away.

Mr. Cohen adds that the principal activity of the Socialist Club, however, has not been public forums, but "has consisted of delegating one or more members to attend each of the various Young People's Forums sponsored on Sunday evenings by Boston churches, for the purpose of advancing the Socialist point of view. Within the University our purpose is mainly to arouse student interest." The club has cooperated with the Roxbury Socialist Club in sponsoring a benefit dance.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Barnard—During February the Social Science Forum, with eighty members, sponsored addresses by George Pershing on "Militarism from the Inside," and Norman Thomas on "What Is Industrial Democracy?" The forum has announced for the immediate future a symposium on labor conditions in the textile industry with Albert Weisbord, and a representative of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor as speakers. Betty Dublin is the student representative.

City College of New York—No less than 1,500 persons crowded into the Great Hall at City College during the closing days of the political campaign to hear Norman Thomas, Scott Nearing, and Messrs. Lombard and Horowitz, Assistant District Attorney of Queens, and Chairman of the New York City Civil Service Commission, respectively. The four-cornered debate, in which the Socialist, Communist, Republican and Democratic parties were represented, was held under the auspices of the Inter-Club Council through the initiative of the Social Problems Club. Other speakers recently have included McAllister Coleman, Herbert Zann, Professor Morris R. Cohen, Bishop Paul Jones and Norman Tallentine. The L. I. D. chapter is starting an intensive educational program and a campaign for new members, writes Winston Dancis, secretary. The chairman of the chapter is Abe Kaufman.

Columbia University—During recent weeks the Social Problems Club of Columbia has sponsored these forums: Scott Nearing on "The New Russia"; T. C. Blaisdell on "China"; Peterson-Storck on "Marriage"; John St. Loe Strachey on "The British Labor Party"; and Oswald Garrison Villard on "The Need of a Dissenting Press." As many as 800 persons turned out to hear Scott Nearing, and other meetings have been well attended, writes Kenesaw Landis. The club has planned large meetings in the near future for Upton Close, who is to speak on "The Revolt of Asia," and Morris Hillquit on "The Future of Socialism in America." Nathaniel Weyl, as president of the Social Problems Club, is the L. I. D. representative.

Cornell University—Will Maslow, president of the Cornell Liberal Club, writes: "We are advancing rapidly, training the underclassmen, and receiving bounteous publicity from friends on the *Cornell Sun*." Speakers have included Professor S. H. Slichter, of the Department of Economics of Cornell, who spoke on "The Feasibility of a Third Party in the United States"; H. Stutz, editor of the *Ithaca Journal-News*, who addressed the club on "The Cruiser Bill"; and Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, who spoke on "Strikes."

Princeton—Clifton Read, president of the Liberal Club, writes: "The club was organized in November with twenty-two charter members, and a number of honorary members from the faculty. Considerable interest was aroused on the campus through the vigorous and bitter opposition of the *Daily Princetonian*, on the alleged grounds that the formation of such a group would be quite useless. Since then it is interesting to note that the *Princetonian* has swung completely around and is now supporting the club, and co-operating with it in sponsoring a Liberal Conference of Alumni, Faculty, and Undergraduates on Washington's Birthday." (A report of the conference by Mr. Read, written later, appears elsewhere in this *Bulletin*.)

Rochester—Catherine Weggate gives this very fine account of the University of Rochester Student-Industrial Group:

"College girls and industrial girls are antagonistic—theoretically. The college girl is supposed to view life from an idealistic point of view, while the industrial girl is assumed to be tied to its more practical aspects. The University of Rochester Student-Industrial Group is an attempt to diminish this apparent antagonism. For several years a group of ten or fifteen college girls have been meeting with an equal number of industrial girls from the city Y. M. C. A. to discuss

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"Education for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit."

Officers: Robert Morss Lovett, President; John Haynes Holmes, Vladimir Karapetoff, Florence Kelley, James H. Maurer, Vice-Presidents; Stuart Chase, Treasurer; Norman Thomas and Harry W. Laidler, Executive Directors; Paul Porter, Field Secretary.

industrial problems from both points of view. Among the topics for the first part of this year were unions, unemployment, and strikes. Some industrial leader was asked to be present at each meeting to open the discussion. Admittedly some of the discussions were vehement enough to be heard at a distance, but were none the less friendly. Further friendship and understanding was promoted by a supper at an Italian tea room and by parties held at the homes of several of the girls. An industrial play, "What Price Coal?" was presented at the Midwinter Y. W. C. A. Industrial Conference.

The program thus far has been distinctly an L. I. D. project since the group did not become affiliated with the League until after the program was planned, but the program for the spring term is being formulated with L. I. D. topics in mind."

The speakers who have addressed the Student-Industrial Group, and their topics, have included: Elizabeth Hiss, Industrial Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., "History of the Labor Movement"; W. A. Dennison, "Legislation, Organization, and Unemployment"; Effy Riley, "Causes of Unemployment"; T. A. Bolling, "Racial Handicaps during Unemployment."

Union Seminary—The Agenda Club of Union Theological Seminary has recently listened to Norman Thomas on "Industrial Democracy," Dr. Harry F. Ward on "The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti," and C. F. Andrews, on "Gandhi." Theodore Noss, student representative, writes: "At present we are re-organizing the club on a more permanent basis than has existed in the past. Having finished our Cruiser Bill protestation and our work for the Paterson strikers (right wing), we are now turning our attention to the paper box strike. The membership of the Agenda Club comprises almost the entire student body; the active nucleus is about thirty-five."

WEST AND SOUTH

Albion—Under the energetic leadership of Walter C. B. Saxman and Archie J. Bahm the Albion chapter has built up an active membership of over forty. Lively discussions have been built around various L. I. D. pamphlets; and lately the group has been studying Stuart Chase's "Your Money's Worth." George R. Kirkpatrick recently spoke on "Industrialism"; and Norman Thomas, on February 26, spoke before the entire student body and smaller groups on "Race, Religion, and Fraternity," and "Justice in America." Sidney Adler is the new student representative.

Cornell College—Francis V. Ellis is the new representative at Cornell College. He writes that while a one-time promising liberal club is now dormant, a weekly discussion group on social and industrial problems has been meeting with success. He expects it to affiliate with the L. I. D. in the near future.

Detroit City College—Robert Cruden, until recently representative of the fiery Detroit chapter, writes as follows:

"Our Liberal Association was barred from the college and so we met in the public library. During that time we had as speakers George Pershing of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League; Walter Trumbull of the Worker's Party; M. Gordon, anarchist and enemy of Soviet Russia; and Phil Raymond, organizer of the Auto Workers' Union. Besides that the association published *The Liberal Student*, and was instrumental in uncovering the paid spy of the employers' association who was a professor—and still is. The Liberal Association also helped in organizing a Student Protective Committee to defend the rights of the student body against encroachment on the part of the administration. The latter committee participated in a conference on organization of the auto workers and passed a resolution calling for the dis-

missal of the spy from the public school system. Reports of this row over the spy eventually appeared in *The Daily Worker* and the *Labor Letter* of the Federated Press."

Jack Auringer is the new student representative.

University of Illinois—John K. Selden, student representative reports that the Social Problems Club has been busily debating the value of military training. Tucker Smith, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education, created a tremendous stir at the University last fall when he spoke in opposition to military drill. A captain from the local R. O. T. C. was given an opportunity to reply at the following meeting of the club. Plans for the future, Mr. Selden outlines thus: "Every two weeks we will have a forum on a political or economic topic such as injunctions, socialism, nationalism, Russia, free thought and propaganda. Once a month we will discuss a topic of particular campus interest such as campus prejudice. Our next two meetings will be given over to discussion of "Resolved, that we should have two types of colleges—one for gentlemen, and one for scholars," and "Threatened War Dangers." A conference was held on American relations with England and Latin America, Feb. 22-24, and will be reported in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

University of Kansas—Arthur Hodgson, student representative, lists these recent addresses: Feb. 1, Sarojini Naidu, "Gandhi," and "The Political Renaissance in India"; Feb. 13-15, a series of addresses on student religion by Dr. Charles Gilkey; Feb. 2, Bishop John A. Gregg, "Theory of Isostasy"; Feb. 26, Rolla Walter Brown, "The Romance of Being a Student." *The Dove*, the pink-hued "journal of discussion," late in February began its fifth continuous year as an independent student publication.

Meadville Seminary—The Meadville chapter, comprising ninety-five per cent of the student body, has had an ambitious program of debates and group discussions led by members of the chapter. Ralph McCallister, Robert Hart, James W. Dahir, and Harvey W. Swanson have been the speakers from within the chapter, and Kirby Page, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, Paul Porter, and Bishop Jones have been outside speakers. Dr. Scott Nearing, Lillian Herstein and Dr. Harry Laidler are each scheduled for meetings during March. The new officers of the chapter are Harvey W. Swanson, president; Robert Hart, treasurer, and Eugene Sutherland, secretary.

University of Michigan—Joseph B. Cherry, executive chairman of the Round Table, reports this full program: Prof. Carter L. Goodrich, "The Australian Labor Movement"; Prof. Z. C. Dickinson, "Are We Tending Toward Socialism?"; S. Berreiter, "The American Federation of Labor"; Prof. I. L. Sharfman, "Public Utilities"; C. Fitzpatrick, "Socialism"; Prof. C. Yoakum, "New Tendencies in the A. F. of L." Norman Thomas addressed the club late in February.

PRINCETON CONFERENCE ON LIBERALISM

Reflecting all shades of liberalism, some 200 alumni, undergraduates, and members of the faculty attended the Princeton Liberal Conference held on Washington's Birthday under the auspices of the Princeton Liberal Club.

Ivy L. Lee, Adviser in Public Relations for the Pennsylvania Railroad and other big interests, speaking on "The Realistic Attitude toward Foreign Affairs," condemned the policy of isolation now followed by the United States as unchristian and impractical. Instead of letting events shape themselves without our participation, instead of remaining mere "slaves of event," we should make a definite attempt to control them by playing our part as a responsible nation in the affairs of the world.

In his comments on "Needed Changes in our Financial Organization" Dr. Benjamin H. Beckhart of the Economics Department of Columbia University deplored the "inertia, the ignorance, and the vested interests" that are "potent enemies of change" in our monetary and banking systems. To fully realize the possibilities of our credit resources several changes are essential: the billions of dollars of credit now massed in New York must be scattered some means by such as placing "the New York Stock Exchange on an investment basis with the complete elimination of margin trading"; the inefficient unit type of banking system, making for exorbitant rates of interests for certain classes as the farmer, the home builder, and the small borrower, should be replaced by the branch bank system found in all other countries; the possibilities of the Postal Savings System should be realized.

Dr. J. F. Fennell, also of the Economics Department of Columbia, discussing the "Agricultural Situation," declared that no uniform farm problem to be solved by national legislation exists, that there is not widespread financial depression in American Agriculture as a whole, and that the root of all agricultural ills is not the protective tariff. As corrective measures for existing evils he suggested higher agricultural tariff duties, reforestation of marginal farm lands rather than reclamation of desert land, state-wide branch banks, a shift of taxes from farmers to city dwellers, and an expansion of the activities of the Department of Agriculture in educating farmers as to the most progressive measures.

Richard F. Cleveland, Baltimore lawyer, speaking as a Democrat on "The Political Future of Liberalism" asserted that no effort would be made to bring back into the party those who had bolted in the last election to vote against Gov. Smith. On the contrary an effort should be made to attract such groups as those led by Nye, LaFollette, and Norris and combining them with the liberals who supported Smith try to build up a real progressive Democratic party.

Norman Thomas, discussing the same topic as Mr. Cleveland but from a different angle, declared that the Democratic party with such appendages as Tammany Hall and the Hague machine could never be called liberal. A true progressive party should have three things: a philosophy, a program, and an organization. Of these the Socialist party has the first two at least while the Democratic party has none of them.

—CLIFTON READ.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MOONEY-BILLINGS COMMITTEE

THE Wisconsin Liberal Club under the leadership of Sidney Hertzberg has begun an energetic campaign to organize student sentiment in behalf of the release of Mooney and Billings from the San Quentin, California, prison. Mooney and Billings were convicted by perjured testimony during the war and although the charges against them have been completely disproved and the trial judge, the prosecuting attorney and eleven members of the jury have joined with noted liberals throughout the country in petitioning for their release, the two men still remain in prison.

The National Mooney-Billings Defense Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union have for a long time been seeking their release but the National Student Committee being organized by the Wisconsin Liberal Club is, so far as is known, the first attempt made to mobilize student opinion. The appeals are being sent to all liberal club presidents by the Wisconsin Club and Mr. Hertzberg expects to have a national committee formed soon. He reports that the local committee includes Alexander Heiklejohn, William Ellery Leonard, Paul Raushenbush, Elizabeth Brandeis, Percy M. Dawson, Philip LaFollette, John R. Commons, Selig Perlman and Mrs. Victor Berger. The following resolution is being enclosed by the Club in its appeal to other liberal clubs:

A RESOLUTION OF THE LIBERAL CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are undergoing their twelfth year of suffering in their cells at the San Quentin and Folsom Penitentiaries in the State of California.

WHEREAS: They are forced to endure this persecution despite the ever strengthened conviction in their innocence on the part of all familiar with the case, despite the international protest of workers, despite the affirmation of their guiltlessness by all but one of the living members of the original jury, by the judge who presided at the trial, and by the complete breakdown of all the prosecution evidence, it is obvious that the reason for their continued imprisonment is the fact that the release of Mooney and Billings would expose a most vicious frameup in California.

WHEREAS: The true reason for their incarceration lies in the fact that their organizational activity among the workers made them class enemies of the rulers of California, this student group at the University of Wisconsin condemns the Mooney-Billings frameup as a flagrant instance of working class persecution and calls for the immediate and unconditional release of these two class war prisoners.

The Liberal Club of the University of Wisconsin calls upon all socially conscious students and honest intellectuals throughout the country to join their voices with that of the labor movement demanding the freedom of these two class war victims.

OUR STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

<i>Adelphi,</i> Elizabeth Hall	<i>Cornell University,</i> William Maslow
<i>Albion,</i> Sidney Adler	<i>Dartmouth,</i> Leonard W. Doob
<i>Amherst,</i> E. R. Rauch	<i>Detroit City College,</i> Jack Auringer
<i>Baker,</i> John Mixon	<i>Earlham College,</i> Arthur R. Harmeyer
<i>Barnard,</i> Elizabeth Dublin	<i>Eden Seminary,</i> Edwin Henry Berger
<i>Battle Creek,</i> Lawrence Van Camp	<i>Elmhurst College,</i> R. W. Luryea
<i>Brookwood,</i> Ida Patigalia	<i>College of Emporia,</i> Eugene Link
<i>Bryn Mawr College,</i> Elizabeth Blanchard and C. T. Thompson	<i>Franklin and Marshall,</i> Samuel I. Rothenberg
<i>University of California in Los Angeles,</i> Don B. Leiffer	<i>Garrett Biblical,</i> R. W. Anderson
<i>Carrroll College,</i> Melvin Brethower	<i>Gettysburg,</i> Lee W. Heilman
<i>Chicago Theological Seminary,</i> Louis L. Wilson	<i>Goucher College,</i> Catherine Skeath
<i>Chicago Training School,</i> Newton H. Swanson	<i>Grinnell,</i> Elton Follett
<i>Chicago University,</i> Charles Coe	<i>Harvard,</i> Laurence B. Cohen
<i>City College of New York,</i> Abe Kaufman	<i>Haverford College,</i> Walter B. Sondheim
<i>City College of New York, (Evening Session)</i> Ettie Frauenglass	<i>Hillsdale,</i> Tom Rowe
<i>City College of New York in Brooklyn,</i> Harry Lapatin	<i>Hebrew Union in New York,</i> Harold Goldfinger
<i>Colby,</i> W. Bertrand Downey	<i>Hunter College,</i> Fannie Weren
<i>Colorado College,</i> Carl Burke	<i>Hunter College in Brooklyn,</i> Ada Abel
<i>Columbia,</i> Nathaniel Weyl	<i>University of Illinois,</i> John K. Selden
<i>Cornell College,</i> Francis V. Ellis	<i>Indiana Central College,</i> Donald Carmony
	<i>Jamestown College,</i> Levi C. Larson
	<i>Johns Hopkins,</i> V. F. Coe

University of Kansas,
Arthur Hodgson
Kirksville Teachers College
J. Don Costin
Lewis Institute,
Hilda R. Diamond
Lincoln,
B. T. Washington
Maryville,
Edward A. Driscoll
Meadville,
Harvey W. Swanson
Michigan University,
Joseph B. Cherry
Missouri University,
Paul F. Krueger
Morgan College,
M. Anita Short
Mt. Holyoke,
Phyllis Merrill
University of Nebraska,
Ruth Shallcross
New York Biblical Seminary,
Arthur E. Kellogg
New York University,
Lillian Susnow
University of North Carolina,
Harry Grossman
North Carolina College for Women,
Rosalie Jacobi
Oberlin,
Henry H. Douglas
Occidental College,
Robert McCord
Ohio State University,
Richard Garnett
Ohio University,
Everett C. Shimp
Olivet,
Alvin Tucker
University of Oregon,
Alson Bristol
College of the Pacific,
Elliott J. Taylor
Pacific School of Religion,
A. E. Raugust
Park College,
William Griffin
University of Pittsburg,
Jesse Zigmor
Princeton,
Clifton Read

Queens University,
Michael A. Phelan
Randolph-Macon,
Homer Fielding
Reed College,
Maure Goldschmidt
University of Richmond,
W. H. Bennett, Jr.
Rollins College,
Mary Lee Korns
University of Rochester,
Catherine Wesgate
Simmons,
Adelaide M. Ullian
Skidmore,
Elizabeth Lally
Smith,
Stella Eskin
University of South Carolina,
Sewell Howkins
Southwestern University,
B. F. Jackson
Springfield Y. M. C. A. College,
A. R. Devenney
Swarthmore College,
Mary H. Roberts
Syracuse,
Gladys Short
Texas Christian University,
Lewis Copeland
Tulane,
Ben Kaplan
Union Seminary,
Theodore K. Noss
Vassar,
Edith Loewenstein
University of Virginia,
Charles Gleaves
University of Washington,
Robert F. Roberts
Wellesley,
Astrid Walloe
Wells,
Laura Reed Clark
Wesleyan,
Marshal H. Bragdon
Western Reserve,
Ethel W. Senior
Willamette,
Harold Shellhart
University of Wisconsin,
Sydney Hertzberg
Yale University,
J. B. Whitelaw

resulted in this showing last year, but we do hope this year at least to make these functions pay for themselves.

When you consider that the cost of traveling of our officers are included in these functions as well as conferences, you will see how important they are. Last year, for instance, our officers addressed 206 college meetings (approximately 32,000 people) and 138 general meetings (approximately 32,500 people). Naturally, this does not include any of Mr. Thomas' campaign work. It should be regarded that a special adjustment was made by the Finance Committee for deduction of time and salary during the campaign. The financial statement follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31, 1928

INCOME	
Contributions	\$22,519.85
Dues—Members	3,575.47
Dues—Student Members	233.00
Sales of Pamphlets and other Literature	623.63
Miscellaneous Income	6.27
Net Income for Functions	1,105.73
Total General Income.....	
\$28,063.95	
Donations for Special Purposes:	
Coal Committee	\$2,701.47
Special Research Fund.....	600.00
3,301.47	
For Transmission:	
New York Chapter.....	\$881.25
Other	70.00
951.25	
Total Income.....	
<u>\$32,316.67</u>	
EXPENDITURE	
Executive Salaries	\$14,393.00
Less: Contributed therefor	350.00
\$14,043.00	
Office Salaries	7,655.00
Extra Clerical and Stenographic services.....	143.00
Rent	1,343.44
Office Supplies and Repairs.....	591.63
Telephone and Telegraph.....	367.32
Stationery and Printing.....	986.55
Printing for Circularization.....	905.07
Postage	1,008.56
Outside Services for addressing, etc.....	424.17
Advertising	131.75
Books and Subscriptions.....	179.41
Auditing and Accounting Services.....	175.50
Miscellaneous Expense	173.87
Printing and Editing Pamphlets.....	494.43
Total General Expenditure.....	
<u>\$28,304.75</u>	
For Special Purposes, including Coal Committee, Book Fund, Special Research Fund.....	
\$3,301.47	
New York Chapter and other transmission.....	
951.25	
Total Expenditure.....	
<u>\$32,647.47</u>	
Excess of Expenditures over Income.....	
<u>\$330.80</u>	
Deficit carried over from 1927.....	
<u>518.08</u>	

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES—FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE

We enclose herewith the auditor's report for 1928. It will be observed that our deficit has been increased by \$330.80, making a total accumulated deficit of \$848.88. This is due not to increased expenses—on the contrary, on expenditures we kept a little below the 1927 figures—but to a decrease in contributions. Principally, this decrease was accounted for largely by the diminution in the gift of the American Fund for Public Service which comes to a complete end September first this year. Our friends will understand the urgency therefore of the appeal for contributions and for the names of likely contributors.

One good showing made in 1928 was in the matter of what our auditors call functions—that is, speaking trips, conferences and dinners. Heretofore we have always had a net deficit on these affairs. Last year we had a net surplus for the first time of \$1,105.73. The total receipts from these functions was \$4,430.58, and the total expenditures for traveling, etc., was \$3,324.85. Certain unusual circumstances

On December 31, 1928, the League had assets of \$313.68, including cash in the bank, cash in office and executive salary paid in advance, and liabilities of \$1,162.56.

The accounts were audited and duly certified as correct by J. B. Collings Woods, Chartered Accountant, Member American Institute of Accountants, Certified Public Accountant (N.H.). The Financial methods employed by the League are endorsed by the National Information Bureau.

(Signed) STUART CHASE,

Treasurer, L.I.D.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON "POWER CONTROL"

The Chicago City chapter of the L. I. D. is holding a conference on "Power Control" as this *Bulletin* goes to press. A comprehensive report will appear in the April *Bulletin*.

"THE CRISIS IN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISM"

THE crisis which the American labor movement is facing today was vividly set forth by the speakers at a luncheon of the New York Chapter of the L. I. D. at the Town Hall Club, Saturday, March 2. The speakers were Dr. Harry F. Ward, Union Theological Seminary; A. J. Muste, Dean of Brookwood Labor College, and Morris Hillquit. John Dewey, who was scheduled to be one of the speakers, sent his regrets that he had been detained on a trip to the West.

In a speech that was accorded a great ovation, Professor Ward discussed the Brookwood case, and suggested that the American Association of University Professors investigate the situation. Such an investigation, he said, would disclose a case of suppression of academic freedom such as has been frequently brought to light in private and public institutions. He urged public support of Brookwood and the policies of A. J. Muste because in them militant labor idealism finds its expression. They crystallize the opposition to smug business unionism, the leading representative of which he declared to be Matthew Woll. Mr. Woll, said Professor Ward, is at the same time the vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting President of the National Civic Federation. He is at the same time the ostensible leader of organized labor and the head of a reactionary employers association. Brookwood gives to the labor movement the fighting edge that it must have in order to attain the new social order and at the same time make its present organization a respected power in the national life.

Mr. Muste said he spoke as a vice-president of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He was not a Communist—indeed, if one wanted to find out what the Communists thought of him one had only to pick up almost any copy of the "Daily Worker." He said that the immediate necessity was to rally the progressive groups within the unions, supply them with facts and the inspiration to remake the entire labor movement into a movement which would strive for the advancement of labor principles.

Morris Hillquit called for a campaign of education among the labor rank and file, coupled with the necessary criticism of the "almost incredibly reactionary leadership" of the American Federation of Labor. He found the labor movement at a standstill because it has ceased to organize new groups of workers. He saw a danger in the A. F. of L. becoming a select aristocracy of skilled labor. The unions stand despoiled of all legal rights while politically they are impotent and have become the doormat of the legislative halls.

"The labor movement has a dual purpose," said Hillquit in opening his talk. Its first task is to win the economic betterment of its members. Infinitely more important, however, is the cultural mission and function of the labor movement. Social progress has always been tied up with the struggles of a rising lower class. The labor movement in the last 50 years has given social progress its greatest direction."

Hillquit then told of the progress of the labor movements of Europe. "When we turn to the United States, we find a sad and almost inexplicable contrast. There have been achievements, mostly in the past. But today we find that organized labor is no longer an organizing labor. The United States has the lowest percentage of organized workers of any civilized nation. The tendency is to cease to be a movement of the working class and rather to set up a privileged group within the working class. This is the greatest danger confronting the labor movement, and it is not a theoretical one.

"What are we outsiders going to do about it? We cannot stand by while the labor movement is condemned to

steadily go down, while the influence of the company unions grows wider. The failure to organize steel and auto workers is a symbol. The complacent way labor takes defeat after defeat means eventual extinction.

"What can we do? Criticism alone will not do much good. Criticize the leaders, yes, by all means. But more than that, we must develop new hope and fighting spirit among the rank and file and thus force a change of leadership. We must fight in all the economic battles of labor, instill in the workers a realization of their power and their mission, until the American labor movement takes its stand with the labor movements of the world as a dominating force for social progress."

Abraham Beckerman, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Abraham Lefkowitz, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, Paul Blanshard and Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, spoke briefly in the ensuing discussion.—H. B.

L. I. D. CLASSICS

ATENTION is called to the following pamphlets published by the League. These pamphlets are of great value to discussion groups, debating teams and individual students.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM AT WORK

"Labor in Southern Cotton Mills." By Paul Blanshard (1927; 88 pages; 25 cents a copy).

"How America Lives." By Harry W. Laidler (1924; 40 pages; 10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1).

"Challenge of Waste." By Stuart Chase (1925; 28 pages; 10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1).

"The Challenge of War." By Norman Thomas (1927; 44 pages; 10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1).

"The Profit Motive." By Harry F. Ward (1927; 44 pages; 15 copies, \$1).

"New Tactics in Social Conflict." Edited by Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas (1926; 230 pages; 50 cents a copy).

"Prosperity?" Edited by Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas (1927; 286 pages; 50 cents a copy).

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE

"Nationalization of Oil Resources." By John Ise (10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1; to be published soon).

"What is Industrial Democracy?" By Norman Thomas (1925; 58 pages; 15 cents a copy; 10 copies, \$1).

"Roads to Freedom." By Harry W. Laidler (1925; 40 pages; 10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1).

"Why I am a Socialist." By Norman Thomas (1928; 5 cents a copy; 25 copies, \$1).

"Are Radicals Crazy?" By Stuart Chase (1926; 12 pages; 5 cents a copy; 25 copies, \$1).

"The Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America." A symposium by Sam A. Lewisohn, Dr. Scott Nearing, Colonel M. C. Rorty, Morris Hillquit (1927; 44 pages; 10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1).

REGARDING PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

"More Power to You." By Evelyn Preston (1927; 16 pages; 5 cents a copy; 25 copies for \$1).

"The People's Fight for Coal and Power." By H. S. Raushenbush (1926; 36 pages; 10 cents a copy; 15 copies, \$1).

"Public Ownership Here and Abroad." By Harry W. Laidler (1924; 64 pages; 15 cents a copy; 10 copies, \$1).

"How Canada Manages Its Electrical Energy." By Harry W. Laidler (1924; 12 pages; 5 cents a copy; 25 copies for \$1).

THE L. I. D.—ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS.

"Twenty Years of Social Pioneering" (1926; 68 pages; 15 cents a copy; 10 copies, \$1).

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION IN LIMITED QUANTITIES

"The College Student as a Rebel"; 8 pages.

"What is the L. I. D.?"; 8 pages.

"The L. I. D. on the Campus"; 4 pages.

"How to Organize City Chapters"; 4 pages.

"A Course in Socialism." A humorous dialogue. By Jesse Lynch Williams; 4 pages.