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League for Industrial Democracy

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Changes in Socialist Thought and Action

Topic of June Conference, L. I. D. at Camp Tamiment, June 28 to July 1, 1928

LL EYES are being directed in L. I. D. circles to the June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy which will be held again at Camp Tamiment, Stroudsburg, Pa., near Delaware Water Gap from Thursday, June 28, to Sunday, July 1. For the first time since the beginning of its conferences in 1915, the society has decided to devote the program to Socialism as such. As the subject of the conference—"What Changes Should be Made in Socialist Philosophy and Tactics?"-indicates, the conference will be given over to a critical analysis of the various positions in Socialist thought and activity. The main discussion will begin on Thursday evening with a session devoted to the "Economic Interpretation of History." The League is fortunate in having as its first speaker Professor Harry Elmer Barnes of Smith College, one of the most prominent of the younger historians and sociologists of the country and the author of numerous book on social questions. James Oneal, editor of the New Leader and author of Workers in American History, and Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser, prominent anthropologist and sociologist, will also speak. Ernest Untermann of the Milwaukee Leader and translator of Marx's Capital will be represented by a paper. Norman Thomas, Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy and Socialist candidate for President of the United States, will act as chairman of this and succeeding sessions of the conference. Mr. Thomas' chairmanship in past conferences has done much to bring discussions to a focus and to make every discussion a contribution to social thinking.

PROGRESS UNDER CAPITALISM

Friday morning, June 29, will be given over to the "Socialist View of Progress under Capitalism and the Theory of Value." The speakers at this session will be Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Director of the Philadelphia Jewish Charities, author of Social Insurance and of Was Marx Wrong?, who will deal with the first portion of the topic; Solon DeLeon, editor of the American Labor Year Book and Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

On Friday evening, "The Class Struggle" will be discussed in all of its ramifications by Dr. William M. Leiserson, Professor of Economics at Antioch College and for years an impartial chairman of the men's clothing industry; Louis B. Boudin, New York attorney and author of the Theoretical System of Karl Marx; Paul Blanshard, Field Secretary of

the L. I. D. and formerly educational director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Rochester, among others.

"The Means to Labor or Socialist Control and the Transitional State" will be discussed on Saturday morning by H. S. Raushenbush, Secretary of the Committee on Coal and Giant Power, Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union (if out of jail at the time), and Bertram Wolff (probably).

CAPITALISM vs. SOCIALISM

The Saturday evening session will be given over to a symposium on "Enlightened Capitalism versus Socialism as a Means of Solving the Social Question," with Norman Thomas and Ivy Lee (probably) among the speakers. The problem of independent political action might also be here discussed.

Following the discussion, the Annual L. I. D. play will be given. Among those who are serving on the Play Committee are Paul Blanshard, chairman, Gertrude Weil Klein, Samuel H. Friedman, Solon DeLeon, Paul Sifton, Nellie Seeds, Roland Gibson, Harry Mayer, Ben Levine, Leonard Bright, James Phillips, McAlister Coleman and Irwin Hochberg. Judging from the early accounts of the play, guests of the Conference may look forward to an hour of keen enjoyment on the occasion of its appearance.

"The Structure of the Socialist Society" will be considered by Stuart Chase, author of *Your Money's Worth* and *Trag*edy of *Waste* and director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., Harry W. Laidler and others.

The final session will deal with "Next Steps in American Socialism" with Dr. Jessie W. Hughan, J. B. S. Hardman, Benjamin C. Marsh, Benjamin Stolberg, McAlister Coleman, Norman Thomas and others as participants.

During the course of the conference college students will confer regarding the year of work in the university and on Thursday afternoon the Directors of the League are planning to give a report regarding the progress of industrial democracy during 1928. Most of the afternoons of the conference will be set aside for recreation—including walking, tennis, swimming, rowing, canoeing and general sociability. The fare from New York to the Camp and return is \$7.37, while the cost of board and room at the conference is \$3.50 a day with a special rate of \$2.50 a day for bona-fide college students. Those interested in receiving further information regarding the conference should communicate with Harry W. Laidler, Chairman Conference Committee, L. I. D., 70 Fifth Av., New York City.

L. I. D. Lecturers

PAUL BLANSHARD REPORTS

URING January, February and March, I visited thirtynine colleges in the Middle West and on the Pacific
Coast and spoke to about thirty non-college groups.
I found in most colleges a very genuine interest in the
work of the L. I. D. with an increasing respect among faculty
leaders for the work of research and education that our organization is doing. In spite of a few minor attacks by
witch hunters, a lecturer representing the L. I. D. finds a
heartier welcome than ever in 99 percent of our American
colleges.

Since the last bulletin left me in Portland, Oregon, I will sketch briefly in this report the places I visited from February 1 to March 15.

At Portland I spoke before the Portland Labor College, Portland Teachers Union, the Northwest Council of the Y. M. C. A. and the First Christian Church of Portland. An unfortunate confusion in my schedule was the only thing which prevented my keeping engagements before Reed College and the Portland City Club.

At Seattle, on February 2 and 3, I spoke six times to forums and classes at the University of Washington, the Seattle Labor College, and a young people's group at the Plymouth Congregational Church. I helped our student representative at Washington, Robert F. Roberts, to start a Washington chapter of the L. I. D. with about 20 members and an executive committee. Radical thought on the campus at the University of Washington is not dead. A number of students are making a vigorous fight against compulsory military training and I was told that there are even fifteen communists on the campus. Unfortunately the labor movement in both Seattle and Portland is split wide open by the left-wing right-wing controversy.

From Seattle I journeyed to several of the smaller colleges of Oregon. At Pacific College in Newberg I was given a most cordial reception and likewise at Willamette University at Salem where I spoke to the students and also at the First Methodist Church of Salem on "War and Imperialism." James C. Rettie is serving as our student representative here.

At the University of Oregon in Eugene I spoke four times before combined classes, the honorary journalist fraternity, and a general student meeting. Jumping South to California, I spoke on February 9 to the student body of the College of the Pacific at Stockton and went on the same night to address a joint dinner of the Economics Honor Society at the University of California at Berkeley. At College of the Pacific, Elliot J. Taylor is acting as our student representative. At the University of California the interest in our work is very slight. On February 10, I had a most delightful time speaking to the 600 students of the State Teachers College of San Francisco. This is the first time that any of our lecturers has appeared on the program of this school. On the same day I spoke at the San Francisco League of Women Voters and to the San Francisco International Club, winding up my San Francisco visit with a talk on Sunday night for the Hillel Foundation at the University of California.

In Los Angeles, Miss Ethelwyn Mills scheduled me for 14 speeches in one week which left me rather dizzy, but still alive. I spoke here before the Hollywood Forum, at the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and a representative of the Better America Federation arose during the question period to launch a bitter attack upon the L. I. D. and all its works. It was encouraging to see how quickly the audience demolished his attack in impromptu speeches from the floor. The Better America Federation has now lost nearly all of its power in the Los Angeles area because of its violent stupidity and the discrediting of its former president, who is now in jail.

On February 15, I spoke three times in Occidental College where Hall Spencer is our student representative, and later on in the day twice more before the Los Angeles City Club and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the Public Library. I spoke also twice at the University of California where Professor Gordon Watkins is now located and twice at the University of Southern California, also at a chapel of the California Institute of Technology and on February 18 before a public forum in Long Beach.

At the University of California in Los Angeles a vigorous little liberal club is holding weekly meetings and Chestnut William, one of the leaders of this group, will be our student representative there. My Los Angeles visit wound up with two addresses before the Civil Liberties Forum and a joint dinner of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. William Pickens and I were the speakers at this last dinner and it was a most jolly occasion for the many Negro and Caucasian comrades who attended. Dr. Pickens has made a real hit in his recent appearances on the Pacific Coast, for he presents with maximum effectiveness not only the appeal for racial understanding, but also for industrial justice.

At Lawrence, Kansas, on February 24 Clarence Senior, Paul Porter and other leaders called the Third Annual Mid-West Students Conference. My part in the conference was not exactly glorious. In a public debate with Judge Huggins, formerly of the Kansas Industrial Court, we made something of a public spectacle of ourselves for the benefit of some 250 students. The subject was "Is Our Economic Order the Best for the Needs of the United States?" tried to say too much in a short time and Judge Huggins was even worse, spending much of his time in reading the attacks of Fred Marvin and kindred patrioteers concerning the L. I. D. I spoke here and at the University of Kansas four times and then went on to the University of Illinois where I spoke three times. The Social Problems Club here is a vigorous body and we should be proud of any connection they have with us. Edwin Sanderson, secretary of the club, is our new student representative.

From Illinois I went to Iowa for a week of speaking with the cooperation of the State Y. M. C. A. I spoke five times at Cornell College in Mt. Vernon on February 28 and 29, reaching the whole student body twice. At Grinnell I had a delightful day with three talks and two speeches, the next day at Penn College at Oskaloosa. Elton Follett will be our new student representative at Grinnell and Orville Dennis at Penn College.

At Central College in Pella, Iowa, almost the entire student body came out for three talks and at Drake I spoke to the student body on March 6. Then to Chicago, where talks were given before the University of Chicago Liberal Club and a Community Forum at Geneva, Illinois. Then a good day at North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, where I reached the whole student body and several classes. On



March 11 my schedule brought me to the Detroit Open Forum on the same platform where I held forth as a losing high school orator, and then to the University of Toledo and the University of Michigan Alumnae Association in that city. My tour ended with a special convocation at Ohio University, Athens, on March 14, a talk before striking coal miners at Plains, Ohio and a good meeting at Antioch, Yellow Springs, Ohio. The Round Table at Ohio University which was started three years ago during a previous visit is still going strong and hopefully.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Blanshard's report was written before his departure on a trip which includes the Linwood Forum, Kansas City; Park College, Parkville, Missouri; Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Albion College, Albion, Mich.; the Detroit Teachers Association and Detroit City College, Detroit, Michigan; the textile conference of the Philadelphia Labor Institute and Haverford College, Pa. As we write his trip has not yet been completed. He reports excellent meetings thus far and has added the names of Wilmer E. Kenworthy at Earlham College and William Griffin at Park College to our list of student representatives.

NORMAN THOMAS' ACTIVITIES

CINCE my report in our last Bulletin I have gone in for a number of debates which are becoming a popular form of entertainment and, I hope, education. I have always tried to make it appear that my views were my own rather than the official views of the League. But I have not, I trust, lost sight of the League's principles, and the fees received have somewhat enriched the League's exchequer -not, however, I hasten to add, by so much as to give any of you an excuse for withholding that check which we need to keep going! These debates or discussions include one in Buffalo before the Foreign Policy Association and an Institute of women's clubs on international relations. My opponent was Christian Herter, editor of The Independent and the subject was "Disarmament and Security." The big navy was the subject of a similar discussion before the Foreign Policy of Rochester with Capt. Dudley Knox, U. S. N., as my opponent. (Needless to say, he was for the big navy.) These discussions were rather tame affairs compared with my encounter with the vociferous Rear Admiral Plunkett, now retired from the navy to Wall Street. Our verbal clash took place at the interesting Parley at Wesleyan University on war. A debate before the Labor Forum of Philadelphia with Max Eastman on "Dictatorship versus Democracy," and another in New York City under the auspices of the New Masses against Scott Nearing on the subject of "Communism versus Socialism in America" complete the record. I might, however, add under the list of discussions a brief speech before the Foreign Policy Association of New York, when the subject of oil and its effect upon international relations was under discussion.

Outside of debates and discussions a long list of meetings would include, among others, the big Italian dinner in celebration of our victory in the Greco-Carillo case, forum meetings in Dorchester, Brockton, and Chelsea, Mass., the well-attended discussion meeting at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, an address on "Imperialism" before the New York Chapter of the L. I. D., a discussion of "Industrial Democracy" before the forum of the Schenectady Trades and Labor Council, a meeting in the Debs Auditorium, New York, at which H. N. Brailsford, Morris Hillquit and I discussed our attitude toward Russia (this meeting fell short of being a real debate), and a series of five discussions

at Labor Temple, New York, on "Ethics and Economics."

Recently I have been much encouraged by visits to three women's colleges. Wheaton College at Norton, Massachusetts, welcomed an L. I. D. speaker, I think, for the first time, when I spoke to the larger part of the college on "American Imperialism and World Peace." This meeting was followed by an animated informal discussion out of which I confidently expect that we shall get a very considerable group of student members.

The next day I put in several interesting hours at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York. I addressed the college Chapel on "American Imperialism and World Peace" and discussed economic matters before other classes and groups of students. Here also I am expecting to be able to report a considerable number of student members and a revived interest in the Forum.

I finished off my three days in women's colleges by an interesting meeting on "What Is Industrial Democracy" under the auspices of our well-established L. I. D. Chapter at Vassar.

I also prepared the first draft of a leaflet for the committee of college students and other young people who worked up a demonstration against our Nicaraguan war in New York and a delegation to Washington cooperated with some of our friends in the University of Wisconsin in arranging for student help in the Kenosha strike. What the Wisconsin students did is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Some statement is due to members and friends of the L. I. D. in view of my undertaking the difficult task of campaigning as Socialist nominee for the Presidency. I do not believe that this campaign will go contrary to the fundamental educational purposes of the League. On the other hand, it does not mean that we are committing the League to the fortunes of any political party. The League will remain a non-partisan educational body and I shall do my best to make this fact clear in all my work. I shall distinguish between what I do for the League and what I do as nominee of the Socialist Party. During the heat of the campaign I shall take a whole or partial leave of absence from the League and I shall work out with my colleagues, subject to the approval of our Board of Directors, a program for the proper division of my time and energy. So far as time is concerned the League will not suffer because the bulk of the campaign work will be done in months when little or no college work is possible.

HARRY W. LAIDLER REPORTS

URING the spring, Executive Director Laidler gave light talks on "Socialism and the Evolution of Society" on the WEVD Radio, New York. In the colleges he addressed the Liberal Club of Haverford College, the Saturday Lunch Club of Cornell University, combined economics classes at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, the weekly assembly at Buffalo University, Professor Mussey's class in Socialism at Wellesley, a noon meeting of the Harvard Liberal Club, the Liberal Club of New York University, the L. I. D. Chapter at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., classes in Socialism and in Public Finance at Dartmouth College and a sociology class at Columbia University. The city groups addressed by him included the Legislative Committee of the Rochester Women's City Club, the Rochester Forum, the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Club of Niagara Falls Unitarian Church, groups of liberals at Batavia, Buffalo, and Baltimore, the Workmen's Circle of Dorchester, Mass., and New York, the Y. M. C. A's of Brooklyn and Boston, the Men's Club of Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y., the Men's Club of All-Souls Unitarian Church, the Bronx Forum, the Rockaway Park Forum, a forum of the League of Women Voters in New York City, a forum of the Shakespeare Lodge of the F. A. M., a series of six lectures at the Rand School of Social Science and an address at Baltimore. His addresses dealt with "The Challenge of Industrial Democracy," "The Meaning of Modern Socialism," "Trends in Modern Industry," "Giant

Power, Master or Slave," "Mexico's Struggle for Freedom" and "Presidential Possibilities for 1928." Mr. Laidler during the early spring put the finishing touches to *Power Control* by Raushenbush and Laidler, and devoted some time to the arrangement of the June Conference program of the L. I. D.

Captain Paxton Hibben, Dr. William Pickens, Evelyn Preston, McAlister Coleman, Dr. Henry Neumann and others spoke before various colleges and city groups since January 1, at meetings arranged directly or indirectly by the League.

Colleges Discuss Social Problems

INCE last meeting, L. I. D. charters have been granted to groups of students at Franklin-Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; Simmons College, Boston, Mass.; Albion College, Albion, Michigan; Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.; the Brooklyn Branch of C. C. N. Y. and to a group of "Rebel Poets." Other applications are being received.

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Dartmouth—No less than 1,500 students turned out to hear Dora Russell (Mrs. Bertrand Russell) at Dartmouth College on March 5, who spoke on "Modern Morality" under the auspices of the Dartmouth Round Table. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union and Clarence Darrow, labor attorney, are scheduled for April and May meetings. The annual banquet of the year was held on Friday, April 20. Earlier in the season, John S. Sumner delivered a lecture on "Censorship" and Mrs. Eleanor E. Jones on "Birth Control." Harry W. Laidler spoke at the college under the auspices of the Economics Department on March 26 on "Modern Trends in Socialism" and on "Public versus Private Control on Electrical Energy." William A. Hunt is the L. I. D student representative.

Wesleyan—Numerous conferences and discussion meetings were held during the Spring at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., under the auspices of the college Y. M. C. A., the L. I. D. Chapter and other groups. T. Miyake, secretary of the L I. D. Chapter, reports as follows:

"On February 19, Professor Kruse of the Philosophy Department led the L. I. D. discussion on 'The Economic Interpretation of History.' On March 8, Professor Harry Ward of Union Theological Seminary was invited to debate with a local business man on the subject, 'What Should We Do with Our Acquisitive Society?' This aroused a great interest, and attracted a large number of students as well as townspeople.

"Problems of war were discussed from many angles by militarists, pacifists, and other keen thinkers of our annual Parley held on March 29-30. Many New England colleges sent their delegates, who participated in discussions. Among the speakers were Newton Baker, Secretary of War under the Wilson administration; Senator Fletcher Hale, of New Hampshire, who explained the new naval program; Norman Thomas and Bishop Paul Jones, Rear Admirals Plunkett and McGruder, and Professor E. P. Cheney, a noted historian. A feature of the discussion was a vigorous disagreement between Admiral Plunkett and Norman Thomas on the large navy program.

"On April 9, two members of the club participated in the

model assembly of the League of Nations, held at Amherst College. Dean George W. Kirchwey, ex-warden of Sing Sing Prison, reviewed the crime situation at the forum held on April 13.

"Several activities have been planned in regard to the Nicaraguan situation. One of the members of the club explained the situation at a college body meeting. A recent copy of the *Nation*, which contains an excellent article on the question, has been distributed to each fraternity house. On April 16th, two professors attacked and defended the government policy in an impromptu debate, after which a number of students signed petitions of protest to President Coolidge."

Smith—The "Why" Club of Smith College, with a membership of 16, reports that it has sponsored a petition in college to uphold the objectives of the Emergency Committee on the United States policy in Nicaragua. "Being included in the D. A. R. blacklist," writes Leonora B. Oohen, the secretary, "the Club feels that it has obtained speedy recognition in its first year." The officers elected for 1928-1929 are S. Eskin, president; B. Klein, vice-president and treasurer, and T. Rowell, secretary. President W. A. Neilson of Smith addressed some 400 members and friends of the club on the "Meaning of Liberalism" on February 16, 400 in attendance, while the next week Professor Ralph Harlow and some of the students spoke on civil liberties in the United States

Yale University—J. B. Whitelaw, President of the Yale Liberal Club, gives the following report regarding its activities:

"On February 16, Professor E. M. Borchard addressed the Liberal Club on 'The Big Navy Bill' and we had a very worth while meeting. Among those present was the head of the Local Naval Unit who added greatly to the entertainment of the evening by its exhibition of oratory and heckling, besides giving a lasting impression to the audience of the type of mentality that is directing the naval policies at present and that would be largely responsible for our future.

"On March 12, E. H. Davidson, one of the Keymen of America and President of the Sons of the American Revolution of St. Paul, Minn., came all the way from St. Paul to give us a talk on 'The Rest of the Film—Of which the New Haven Neckwear Incident Was but a Part.' The talk was mostly devoted to a consideration of the undesirability of unorganized labor except on the company union basis. We enjoyed meeting Mr. Davidson and appreciated his efforts, but we felt



that he had a one-sided slant on the whole subject and that the meeting was not of immense value though we were pleased to find someone who would present the 'other side.'

"On March 22, Marietta Johnson spoke on 'Organic Education'; on April 13 Professor R. Eaton of Harvard lectured on 'Education and the Individual at Harvard' and on April 27, Professors A. B. Darling and Charles P. Howland took part in a joint discussion on Nicaragua. We regret that it has been impossible for the group to go further with the neckwear work involving as it has visiting the workers between 7 and 9 P. M., and discussing the whole question personally with them. I don't know whether the difficulties of organizing and putting over work of this type are apparent, but they have proved almost insurmountable to us. Next year we are hoping to devote a great deal of time to our local educational problems at Yale and we hope to be able to draw up a constructive report on the situation. We feel that if it is able to solve its two major problems-namely, the curriculum and the problem of the student council—we will benefit the community both educationally and from the social point of view."

Mt. Holyoke—The Mount Holyoke Forum held a number of stimulating discussions during the year, the latest one addressed by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes on "Crime and Repression." On February 29, Evelyn Preston, a member of the Board of Directors of the L. I. D., spoke on "Cross Currents in British Labor" before the Forum and in the late fall Frank Tannenbaum addressed the Forum on the subject of "Mexico." These meetings were dinner meetings. The group has also had informal Saturday morning breakfasts with round-table discussion. It has supported the model League of Nations assembly held at Amherst on April 7 at which nineteen New England colleges were represented. Ruth Tenney is chairman.

Williams—William Butcher, Jr., reports eight public meetings under the auspices of the Williams Forum from December to April. On December 12, Norman Thomas spoke before some 400 students on "Why I Am a Socialist." Other lectures included: December 5, Syud Hossain, "Eastern-Western Ideals"; February 19, Cabel H. Baumes, "Baumes Laws and Crime"; February 28, Rabbi Stephen Wise, "Jew and Christian"; March 4, Vicenzo Nitti, "Fascism"; March 25, Will Durant, "Is Progress Real?"; April 1, Count Sforza, "The Crisis of Democracy"; April 22, Lewis Lawes, "Capital Punishment." The Forum held also a number of roundtable discussions attended by an average of about sixty students on "Farm Relief," "Franco-American Difficulties" and "Presidential Issues and Candidates," with President Garfield and Professors Newhall, Reiner and Smith as leaders.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

Vassar—The Vassar branch of the League for Industrial Democracy reports a stimulating meeting on February 25 on the Neckwear situation in New Haven with Frederick Hyde, John Brooks, J. B. Whitelaw and Mr. Miller, Yale students, as leaders of the discussion. Some eighty students were present. Louis Waldman, New York attorney, addressed the group on the neckwear situation in Poughkeepsie on March 9. The subject of "Workers Education" was discussed with Hilda Smith, Bryn Mawr School of Workers, as leader on April 16, while Norman Thomas ended the season with an address on "Industrial Democracy" on April 20.

"Our energies," writes Ruth Hicks, "have been devoted chiefly to obtain an understanding of the local neckwear situation. The Yale students generously came to Vassar and

gave us an idea of the situation in New Haven, its points in common with the Poughkeepsie situation and suggestions for action on our part. This was followed by a talk by Mr. Morgan. It is significant to note at this time that every effort was made to have a representative from the manufacturer speak, but they refused our invitation. We have attended some of the meetings preparatory to visiting the homes of the workers and have constantly kept in touch with the union organizers in Poughkeepsie. Our conferences with Messrs. Waldman and Berger of the union have been most enlightening. In regard to the Bryn Mawr Summer school, it has been the custom of a Vassar undergraduate to serve as recreational assistant each summer. Because of the proposed opening of a winter session of the school across the Hudson from us, which may exchange faculty and discussion groups from Vassar, we expect to be more closely connected with this movement in the future. We feel that a strong foundation has been made this year in an organization which was very weak at the beginning of the year. Our work with the neckwear situation in particular has given us an understanding of many phases of industrial problems and for a small group a deep and vital interest has been awakened. In addition we have made the neckwear situation understood by a large part of the college outside of our own group."

Union Theological Seminary—The Agenda Club, a group of about fifty students in Union Theological, has considered several problems this year, including the "Naval Appropriation Bill," with Norman Thomas as leader, the "Coal Dilemma," with Powers Hapgood and Mr. Mineretch as speakers, and the "Wage Policy of the United States," with student leadership. Cecil Headrick, the student representative, writes that this group functions as special committees on special occasions. It has organized during the winter special committees dealing with the relief of striking miners, the organization of pickets, etc. Miss Catherine McElroy will act as student representative during the coming year.

Haverford—Three meetings held during the year by the Haverford Liberal Club are as follows:

November 8, Harry Elmer Barnes, "A Critique of Democracy"; February 14, Harry W. Laidler, "The Challenge of Industrial Democracy"; April 30, Paul Blanshard, "From Henry Ford to Bernard Shaw." Royal S. Davis reports a good deal of difficulty in obtaining the right kind of speakers for the Club. Mr. Davis served as a member of the Youth Committee for Miners Relief in Philadelphia which has done a considerable amount of relief work in raising money through mass meetings and house-to-house collections. The Club contributed \$15 toward this relief.

University of Pittsburgh—Harry Weiss of the University of Pittsburgh Liberal Club, with a membership of seventy-five, reports three meetings during March on the "Coal Strike," led by R. Templeton Smith for the coal operators, T. Robertson and John Brophy, the latter of the Save the Union Committee. The Club also plans a meeting on the "Nationalization of Coal" and hopes to end the semester by a banquet.

Washington Square College, New York City, includes the following lectures attended by 35 to 125 students: August Claessens, "Socialism and the College Student"; Harry W. Laidler, "Industrial Democracy"; Roger Baldwin, "Personal Liberty in Russia"; Lewis Davis, "The Pennsylvania Coal Strike"; Algernon Lee, "Presidential Possibilities." Simon Rody of the Club and other members of the Club collected

no less than \$110 for the relief of striking miners. Arthur Wubnig is the Club's president.

Hunter—Sylvia Kasinowitz, president of the Hunter College International Student, reports meetings in February and March on "Nicaragua" with Scott Nearing as speaker, on "The Miners' Struggle" with Amadio Sabitini of the U. W. M. A., and on "Making War Ridiculous"—speaker, Mrs. Gray of the Women's Peace Society.

Adelphi—Elizabeth Hall, chairman of the Adelphi Chapter, reports that the Chapter has had three good discussion meetings since its organization and that it is planning to hear Norman Thomas on May 3. The group has been doubled since its organization and next year hopes to add further members. It meets twice a month.

Franklin and Marshall College—An L. I. D. group has recently been organized at Franklin and Marshall College, with a membership of about fifteen students. "The Chapter has already conducted two meetings together with several of the students from the seminary, whom I am supposed to represent," writes Sarkis Papajian. "At the last meeting it was decided that the seminary and college groups work together, with one program for the two groups.

"We have thus far taken up the questions of "War and Peace" and of "Crime." In each case a member from the college faculty has been present and the discussions have been rather interesting.

"In the near future the group is planning to visit one of the largest industrial plants in the city with an idea of studying labor and capital relationships and some of the other problems resulting from industrial conditions.

"Acting upon a suggestion from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the College students plan to put on a demonstration on the 16th of April, and protest against the private war carried on in Nicaragua in the name of the United States. In this way we hope to create some interest.

"In the near past we had a symposium on National Party platforms. The Democrats and the Republicans were represented by local leaders, while the Socialist platform was ably presented by James Maurer. In the near future we hope to have a similar meeting upon the question of armaments and National defense. For this occasion we hope to secure Norman Thomas and someone representing the American Legion on the government.

"A fine spirit and interest prevail among the members and those who follow the activities of the group, and we are confident that in the future the chapter will receive its proper place in the campus life of Franklin and Marshall and of the Theological Seminary."

College of the City of New York—The Liberal Club of the College of the City of New York, evening division, presents an interesting report of the work of the League during the last few years.

"The latest problem at the college," writes Winston Dancis, "is that of the new rules set down by the Board of Trustees. Among the rules regarded by the group as objectionable are the following:

"'No society, organization, group or body of students, now existing or formed hereafter, shall function unless recommended by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, with the approval of the Student Council, and a Board of Trustees.

"'Every such organization must have a faculty adviser, who shall be approved by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs. (Wording of this section is not exact.)

"'Attendance at each meeting shall be restricted to members of the organization, and no others may attend.

"'Provision for open meetings, after approval of the dates by the faculty committee.

"'No such body shall make any effort to win adherence to any cause, political . . . etc.

"'The grounds of the college may not be used for agitation against a few others.'

"This new ruling has delayed the club, and also has started much discussion within the club as to how far we shall go in obeying the rules."

Princeton—Clifford Read writes as follows regarding the situation at Princeton:

"As you probably know, no Liberal Club now exists in Princeton. Some of us have been interested in forming one for some time, and at last it is certain that one will swing into action next fall. The name will be the 'Liberal Club' but I have a horrible premonition that most of the members will be dyed-in-the-wool conservatives. However we will have a place for free discussion and enough liberals to produce this discussion, so we may accomplish something.

"Our first meetings in the fall will be addressed by a number of the more liberal and the younger professors here, in an effort to do a little education as to what a number of terms as socialism, communism, liberalism mean and, if possible, to discover where some of these younger faculty members think the modern trend in thought, politics, diplomacy and the like will lead us, if anywhere. These are my plans—how far they will be followed only heaven knows.

"Besides the Liberal Club, the two Halls, Clio and Whig, will continue their activities in debating and in entertaining well-known speakers. Working through the summer, our Speakers' Committee hopes to have a complete schedule arranged for next year by September. If you are interested in this, I will send a copy to you."

MIDDLE WEST

University of Michigan—The University of Michigan Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy reports one of the most active seasons of any chapter in the Middle West. Its most popular meeting of the year was held on February 27 when 2,000 students listened to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, address a gathering under its auspices on "Trade Unionism." Other meetings were as follows: October and November-Dorothy Dexter, "Welfare or Warfare"; G. H. Hallett, "Proportional Representation"; Arthur E. Roehan, "Labor Problems"; Professor Carter Goodrich, "The Austrialian Labor Government." January to April-Paul Blanshard, "China"; Anna Louise Strong, "Russia"; Ella Reeves Bloor, "The Miners "Industrial Democracy"; Strike": Professor Dickinson, Professor L. Carr, "Industrial Democracy"; G. Vandermale, "The Struggle to Abolish the R. O. T. C." Charles T. Breitel is the League's student representative.

Albion—"You might be interested to know," writes Archie J. Bahm of Albion College, "that Jerome Davis of Yale came to Albion last week under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A., of which I am secretary, and gave three lectures. He spoke in college chapel on his experiences in investigating the conditions of the coal miners in Logan County, Penn. In the afternoon he held a forum lecture under the topic, "The Profit Motive," giving not only national examples of its working out, but also made a short survey of Albion's conditions and attacked the 12-hour day, seven-day week, \$100-a-month, two-days-off per month plan of Albion Col-



lege in the employment of boiler-room workers. In the evening he drew an enormous crowd, speaking on industrial democracy in Russia and the lessons that the United States should take from it.

"Paul Blanshard's Southern Cotton Mills is used as a source book in the Sociology and Economics department this year."

The application for an L. I. D. charter includes the names of Ruth Parsons, Sherman Lawton, Arthur Thwaites, Robert Oderkirk, Edward C. Kilian, William Krebs, Sidney Adler, C. R. Adams, Kenneth Goodemoot, Roger Calvert, David Page, Lionel Sleeman, Norman Campbell and Archie J.

University of Illinois—"The Social Problems Club of Illinois," writes Edwin Sanderson, student representative of the L. I. D., "is a student-faculty organization formed for the purpose of promoting thorough liberal discussion on the most important social and economic problems of the day. It is open to all interested students and faculty members. It meets regularly Sunday afternoons in the new library building. The February and March discussions included:

A banquet of the *Nation* in honor of Oswald Garrison Villard; a lecture on "The Present Coal Situation" by Dr. Edward Berman; "Al Smith and Tammany Hall" by Dr. Berdahl; "The German Youth Movement," by Dr. Witmer; "Is the Scabbard and Blade Justified in Appearing on the Campus?", by Capt. Moore of the Ill. Scabbard and Blade; and discussions on "What Is Education for, Anyway?" and on "Campus Honoraries."

Ohio University—The Round Table of Ohio University, organized in December, has held several meetings throughout the year, including one on "The Cause of War," leader, Dr. J. T. Porter; "The Coal Situation in Hocking Valley," leader, W. Walter Ludwig and Edward Heckmil of the United Mine Workers; "The Union Organizer," Paul Blanshard. Hattie Campbell is serving as the L. I. D. student representative. On April 17, the Chapter discussed the Nicaraguan situation and following the discussion sent telegrams to their Congressmen and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations asking for the immediate withdrawal of the Marines and for cooperation with the other Latin-American countries in supervising the Nicaraguan elections.

Meadville Theological School—"The Meadville Chapter of the L. I. D.," writes Alfred W. Hobart, student representative, "was responsible for initiating the movement resulting in the declaration of nine students at Meadville that they would take no part in future wars. Publication of this declaration received some notice in the local press. The Chapter during the spring sent a barrel of clothing to the Colorado miners. Its lectures during the year included the following: Dr. John Herman Randall, "World Unity"; Norman Thomas, "The Pennsylvania Coal Situation"; Paul Blanshard, "The New China"; John Francis Glynn, "Chicago Jails." In February, Henry Jackson gave a piano recital for the Chapter."

Nebraska—Ruth Shalcross reports for the Industrial Group at the University of Nebraska that the group has held a number of discussion meetings at which it has considered several of the pamphlets by Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler and others and has challenged its own manner of living and its responsibility toward the industrial situation.

College of the City of Detroit—Rogert L. Cruden, student representative of the College of the City of Detroit, writes:

"During the Spring we have been able to expand our program so as to get our speakers before the entire student body, with the approval of the administration. We did this in the case of both Jerome Davis and W. E. B. DuBois, and they were each able to reach about 500 students. It was noticeable also that our forums for those speakers were the best attended of the forums we have had this term. In the college convocation Davis spoke on "The Relation of Government to Industry' and at the forum on 'Russia.' This last was done at the special request of the students present; he had been scheduled to speak on something else. Dr. DuBois spoke on the history of the Negro race at the Convocation and at the forum on 'The Negro Student Faces America.' This is about the first time that a colored man has had an opportunity to present his case before the student body.

"As for the other speakers, they were as follows: Paul Jones of the F. O. R., 'Assessing Race Differences'; Baxter Scruggs of the Vocational Department of the colored Y. M. C. A., 'The Negro in Industry'; Herman Randall of the World Unity Foundation, N. Y., 'Reeducation' (what is needed to bring unity); D. S. Hanchett, of Antioch College, 'An Explanation of the Antioch Experiment'; Scott Nearing, 'The Rise of Modern Imperialism.'"

Cornell—Louis L. Wilson of Cornell College, Iowa, writes of the activities of the college as follows:

"The Student Union is a group of students made up in the main from those students interested in the work of the Department of Political Science. The meetings are open to all students of the college, and are called every Tuesday evening. Presentation and discussion of social issues by the students is the order of these meetings, and they are attended quite regularly by a group of at least fifty students. The Cornell Christian Association has brought several significant speakers to the campus this year whose thoughts have been in the main directed toward the solution of social problems, among them being Paul Blanshard, Sherwood Eddy, and John Nevin Sayre. The Liberal Club to date this year has brought but one speaker to the campus, Lewis Browne, who gave us a very stimulating presentation of religion as a social instrument. However, the Liberal Club is hoping to secure some speaker of strength to present the liberal cause in the coming election campaign. We hope Robert Morss Lovett will speak for us. I might also mention the fact that a student petition of protest against the originally proposed naval bill was launched by the Cornell Christian Association; that it was signed by a large majority of both faculty and student bodies, and forwarded to Congress."

Wisconsin—W. Ellison Chalmers of the University of Wisconsin has written to the League about the activity of the university students in Allen-A Hosiery Workers' Strike in Kenosha, Wisconsin:

"Some thirteen of us arrived in Kenosha in time for the last part of the daily strike meeting. The enthusiasm with which we were received indicated that our action had some moral effect in strengthening them. We then went over to the plant, and picketed until after the strike-breakers had come out. We carried a number of banners indicating our sympathy for the union, and especially our protest against the injunction granted against them. I doubt if the picketing had any effect upon the strike-breakers, but it undoubtedly had publicity value. We were quite thoroughly written up and photographed for the Milwaukee and Madison papers, and we broke into the Chicago papers. We had prepared a statement indicating our strong objection to the injunction, and that was carried in all the stories. I do not know just



how much effect such acts have in changing public opinion. At least we did what we could, and added our drop in the bucket.

"Most of the group stayed overnight in the homes of the strikers, picketed in the morning and watched the union members picketing in defiance of the injunction, and then came on back. Though there was some feeling here concerning our action, there has been no adverse action taken, and I am sure there will not be."

Minnesota—Ole Hellie gives an interesting survey of conditions at the University of Minnesota:

"Since I received your request for a story of liberal activities on the Minnesota campus, I have been too busy arranging a meeting for Scott Nearing, organizing a Norris delegation for the University mock convention, and so on, to recall that today is the deadline for copy.

"We have no organized chapter of the L. I. D. at Minnesota. We have several other groups just struggling for breath, and we are still debating whether it would be wiser to combine them into one group. Some want to call it a Liberal Club, some Minnesota Forum.

"Lack of student support forced the suspension of publication of the Midwest Student, for a year and a half the mouthpiece of student liberalism. This is a serious handicap to any efforts to build up new groups. Personal contacts must be relied upon almost entirely. This spring we organized a University Farmer-Labor club, to represent student liberalism in the student political convention, and also in the state campaign. You undoubtedly know that the state Farmer-Labor party is the chief opposition to the Republican administration, and is endorsing Shipstead for reelection. It also has a full state ticket in the field.

"Other groups that are interested in social problems are several forensic societies not definitely committed to liberalism, the University Unitarian club, and several informal dinner groups. The chief campus issues from a liberal viewpoint are compulsory drill, official censorship of speakers before student groups (Nearing was for the third time refused permission to speak on the campus this week), increased tuition, faculty control of student publications (not as objectionable this year as formerly), social relations on the campus and off between white women and Oriental men (disapproved of by the Dean of Women)."

Phillips University—Pat Ham of Phillips University reports that some of the young people in the college during the month of March held a number of interesting discussion meetings on industry. The meetings discussed the effects of industry upon various factors of the population, and attempted solutions by labor, by government and by employers. The attendance ranged from 55 to 75.

FAR WEST AND SOUTH

University of California at Los Angeles—Chester L. Williams of the University reports enthusiastic meetings in March and April for Paul Blanshard and J. Stitt Wilson with an average attendance of between 300 and 500. On April 5, Prof. Gordon Watkins of the University addressed the group on "Economic Darwinism." The group expects a vigorous future.

California Institute of Technology—Paul Blanshard, Dr. William Pickens and J. Stitt Wilson were the principal speakers at the Institute dealing with social problems at the February and April meetings with audiences varying from 200 to 600. These meetings were conducted under the auspices of the Tech. Y. M. C. A. Kenneth Robinson, the student representative of the League, is graduating this year and John Gaylord has consented to represent the League next season.

Arizona—Colin E. McEwen writes that he is seriously considering the formation of an L. I. D. Chapter at the University of Arizona.

University of Oregon—Al. Bristol of the University of Oregon writes that the students at Eugene held a mass meeting protesting against the American policy at Nicaragua, have formed a Liberal Club and will shortly band together in an L. I. D. chapter.

Maryville College, Tenn.—Earnest F. Frei writes of a large chapel meeting for Paul Blanshard during the fall of the year with an attendance of 750 followed by various discussion meetings on industry. "This is the first time," writes Mr. Frei, "that the L. I. D. has come on the campus and it appears that it has come to stay. The few members together with the F. O. R. members and the Student Volunteer group are planning a special Nicaraguan meeting in the middle of April.

Some City Forums

NEW YORK CHAPTER

THE New York Chapter, L. I. D., has been carrying on several important activities during the past few months. The Winter Lecture Series on the "Political Follies of 1928" successfully presented a vigorous and stimulating discussion of six vital problems. The topics discussed included the agricultural problem, election corruption, the third or labor party, the evils of injunctions, imperalism, and steps in the social control of the electrical and coal industries. Among the speakers heard in this series were Professors Arthur W. Macmahon and Karl N. Llewellyn of Columbia University, Judge Jacob Panken, Benjamin C. Marsh of Washington, Lewis Gannett of the Nation, Tom Tippett of

Brookwood Labor College, and our L. I. D. directors, Dr. Laidler and Norman Thomas.

The Speakers' Bureau, organized by the chapter for the purpose of spreading ideas and ideals of industrial democracy among groups conducted in churches, clubs, etc., with whom we could not otherwise get in contact, has been functioning during the past winter. Over a hundred of the most able radical and liberal speakers have been registered in our bureau. The secretary has sent speakers to the Church of All Nations, the East Side Open Forum, the Teachers' College Bi-Monthly Forum, the Women's Organization of the Free Synagogue, the People's House Church and Settlement, the Young People's Forum at the Labor Temple, the Hamilton

Community Council and the Manhattanville Community Council, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Staten Island Forum. Among the subjects lectured upon at these meetings were the coal situation, the class struggle, unemployment, the relation of Christianity to Patriotism, Socialist issues of 1928, the life of the worker and education in Soviet Russia, and several others.

The New York Chapter is cooperating with twelve other organizations in arranging a Placard Day, April 21, to protest against the unconstitutional warfare being carried on by our marines in Nicaragua.

Plans for the next two months include a meeting on April 24, at which William Truant Foster will speak on the topic of his latest book, *The Road to Plenty*, and an informal dinner on the evening of May 17, at the As You Like It Restaurant, at which Art Young (probably) and McAlister Coleman will entertain. On May 24, Norman Thomas will speak on "How It Feels to be a Candidate for President."

MINA WEISENBERG, Secretary.

IN CHICAGO

The Chicago Chapter of the L. I. D., after many months of experimenting and struggling, has finally found its scope and line of activity. There are about a hundred L. I. D. members and contributors in Chicago with whom the local group has gotten in touch. Many of these people showed their interest in the organization by attending the banquet given in honor of Norman Thomas on January twentieth. Many are unable, however, to participate in the bi-weekly discussions which the Chicago group holds on Friday nights at the Women's City Club. Various attempts have been made to increase the group membership with some degree of success. We now find that we have a small but active group of members who are well acquainted and fond of discussion.

Throughout the fall there was no particular plan for the discussion meeting. Various subjects of interest were brought up by the members. Sometimes outside speakers of note, such as George Kirkpatrick of the Socialist Party, were called upon to lead our discussion.

This spring there has been a plan, and consequently more cohesion, for the meetings. Practical Democracy was the general heading chosen. One of our members, Edna Kunin, launched this project with an able discussion of democracy versus dictatorship. Practical instances of industrial democracy have been discussed since then. Meyer Halushka, a member who had recently returned from Palestine, told of the agricultural cooperatives in that country. As the majority of our members are trade unionists, the present discussions are centering around the problems and activities of the unions. Xavier Semashka, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, explained Union Management Cooperation as practiced in the men's clothing trade. At another meeting, types of unions were discussed, short talks being given on the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the I. W. W. by Clarence Bond, Cynthia Smith and Meyer Halushka, respectively.

This is the status of the Chicago L. I. D. after the vicissitudes of three years—encouraging, yet not entirely satisfactory. Although small, the group is alive and has a definite place in the life of the community. The problem of expansion, however, is not really solved. New members are heartily welcomed at all times.

CYNTHIA SMITH, Secretary, Chicago, I. I. D.

THE REBEL POETS

The "Rebel Poets," an organization of poets pledged to opposition of "the status quo, especially to militarism, materialism and imperialism," has recently affiliated itself with the League. The group includes such writers as Ralph Cheyney, Lucia Trent, McAlister Coleman, Joseph T. Shipley, Benjamin Musser, Robert Whitaker and Sam A. DeWitt.

IN PHILADELPHIA

An interesting forum in Philadelphia with which the L. I. D. is cooperating is the Labor Institute, which has recently added to its activities a series of Sunday afternoon lectures.

The Labor Institute Forum rounded up its first annual course of fifteen meetings in the middle of March. Among those who spoke before the Forum were: Bertrand Russell, Paul Blanshard, Bruce Bliven, James G. McDonald, Boyd Carpenter, Ben B. Lindsey, Father R. A. McGowan, Dorothy Detzer, Rabbi L. Mishkind, Norman Thomas, H. N. Brailsford, B. C. Vladeck, Roger Baldwin, Rennie Smith, W. E. B. Du Bois, James Murphy and Max Eastman.

The average attendance per lecture was 650. On several occasions there were hundreds of people turned away, the hall being too small to accommodate all who wanted to hear the speakers. The Forum is conducted on a membership basis; over 400 members were secured to this date. It cost \$3,600 to operate the Forum during its first season; the money came from dues, collections, a theatre benefit and contributions from sympathizers. Considerable publicity was given by the daily press to some of the lectures. The Forum has attracted unusual attention in all quarters. A big program is being planned for the coming season.

Besides the Labor Institute lectures, there have been this year a series of lectures under the auspices of the Philadelphia Young Democracy. This group announced early in the year a series of six Sunday evening lectures at the South Broad Street Theatre. Elaborate preparations were made to conduct the meetings on a large scale. Big placards were posted in the subway stations and display advertisements were inserted in the daily papers.

There was a big response. The average attendance was 1500 people per meeting. Unfortunately, however, the organization was unable to raise enough money to cover its expenses and it closed the season with a large deficit.

The speakers were: Max Eastman, Dr. James F. Cooper, Judge Florence E. Allen, Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller, Senator Gerald P. Nye and Rabbi A. Feinschreiber. Efforts are being made to wipe out this year's deficit, to enable the group to start next year's work with a clean slate.

SIMON LIBROS.

BOSTON

The League for Democratic Control, for long active in the movement for civil rights and international peace in Boston, under the able secretaryship of Elizabeth Glendower Evans, last year became a Committee on Social Justice of the Community Church of Boston, and on January 16, 1928, the Social Justice League. The League decided at its first meeting to urge upon its membership the abolition of the death penalty, the curbing of the power of injunction, insurance against unemployment, the raising of the school age to 16, the payment of wages to prisoners, etc. It has aided in the relief of the striking miners and its members have attended many hearings on bills before the legislature. Mrs. Evans is still one of the most active spirits in the League.



AT BALTIMORE

N educational group with which the L. I. D. delights to cooperate is the Baltimore Open Forum. Founded some fifteen years ago by Richard W. Hogue in an effort to bring the problem of the unemployed at a crucial time before the public, the Forum has continued with increasing vigor from year to year and has just completed a most successful season. It meets in one of the largest theatres of Baltimore on Sunday afternoons from mid-November to mid-March.

The following significant speakers addressed the Forum this year, the audience averaging about 1000 to 1200, and on two or three occasions rising to many hundred more:

Dr. George S. Arundale and Rukmini Srimati, "India: her Power and Purpose"; Norman Thomas and Robert Morss Lovett, "Eugene Victor Debs"; Senator Manuel Queson, "Independence for the Philippines"; Guy Inman, "Latin America"; Morgan Jones, M. P., "British Politics: Prospect and Retrospect"; Yusuke Tsurumi, "Japan's Policy toward Russia and China"; Paul Blanshard, "Industrial Revolution in the South"; Judson King, "The Why and the How of the Super Power Lobby"; William Z. Foster, "The Crisis in the Amer-

ican Labor Movement"; Senator Burton K. Wheeler, "My Trip to the Orient"; Roger N. Baldwin, "Dictatorships I have Seen"; Henry N. Brailsford, "Getting Ready for the Next War"; Congressman Frear and Zitkala-Sa, "The Indictment of the Indian Bureau"; Ernest Gruening, "Mexico and Its Heritage"; James R. Brown, "Something for Nothing and Nothing for Something (Single Tax)"; Senator Nye, "Prosperity."

In addition to these, there was on New Year's Day a play, "SUN-UP," presented by a local Little Theatre, the Play Arts Guild, and later in the season a debate on "The Yes and No of Prohibition."

Following each lecture an hour for questions from the floor. After Paul Blanshard's talk, the questions by a Southern employer added greatly to the liveliness of the session.

The Forum is financed by a local group, by special subscriptions from many individuals and by collections. Admission is free and the speaking is preceded by an organ recital of half an hour. The budget for the season is about \$4000.

ELISABETH GILMAN, Secretary.



Norman

Thomas



James H. Maurer

L. I. D. Contributes to Presidential Campaign

THE League for Industrial Democracy, though now, as always, an educational, not a political propagandist organization, and committing its membership to no political party, cannot refrain from feeling a certain sense of pride when its active spirits are signally honored by progressive political groups.

That sense of pride was ours when we received word that

the Socialist Party convention, by unanimous vote, had nominated Norman Thomas, Executive Director of the League, as its candidate for President and James H. Maurer, an L. I. D., Vice-President, as the party's candidate for Vice-President. Of course, the League naturally feels that the convention showed great wisdom in these choices and congratulates the convention on its discriminating judgment.

The Socialist nominee for President was born in Marion, Ohio, in 1884. He was graduated in 1905 from Princeton University, and on graduation was selected as valedictorian of his class. During the next few years, he had an opportunity-not in the navy-to take a trip around the world, became a student in Union Theological Seminary (graduating therefrom in 1911, again at the head of his class) and became associate pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which Professor Henry Van Dyke was then acting minister. Later he became the Director of the American Parish and worked among the immigrant population in the East Side of New York. From the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Thomas was an active force in the peace movements of this country and in 1917, when Morris Hillquit ran for Mayor on the Socialist Party ticket, he came out for Hillquit at the great Madison Square meeting. He resigned from the American Parish, became editor of the World Tomorrow and secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and joined the Socialist Party. Following his editorship of the World Tomorrow, Thomas became associate editor of The Nation and some five years ago, one of the two executive directors of the League for Industrial Democracy. He was for some time president of the American Fund for Public Service, is chairman of the Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union and contributing editor of The Nation and World Tomorrow, author of "Is Conscience a Crime?", "What Is Industrial Democracy?", "The Challenge of War" and a coeditor of "New Tactics in Social Conflict" and "Prosperity?"

He has run for Governor and Mayor in New York and is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers on international and industrial problems in America today.

James H. Maurer, the Vice-Presidential candidate, has spent more than forty years in the labor movement of Pennsylvania. He served several terms as an Assembyman in the Pennsylvania Legislature and is at the present time a Councilman in Reading and virtual treasurer of the city. Maurer has been the president of the Workers' Education Bureau since its foundation, was a member of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission and served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Trustees of Brookwood Labor College. He is also a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. He has been a foremost leader in movements for better labor conditions, for international peace and civil liberties.

The platform on which the two candidates are running is now printed as a public document and can be obtained by writing to Congressman Victor L. Berger, House Building, Washington, D. C., or to the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., or to the L. I. D. Its constructive program urges public ownership of natural resources and public utilities, unemployment relief, including the building of public works, unemployment insurance and public employment agencies, a comprehensive system of labor legislation, including old age pensions, insurance against unemployment, accident and sickness, the extension of civil liberties, effective action against anti-lynching, the modernizing of the constitution, the extension of our postal savings banks, farm relief, the withdrawal of American troops from Nicaragua, the making of loans and investments in foreign countries at the sole risk of investors, cancellation of war debts and the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations at the time and under the conditions that will further the democratizing of the League and promote the peace of the world.

H. W. L.

STUDENT COMMITTEE THOMAS FOR PRESIDENT

O sooner had Norman Thomas been nominated by the Socialist Party of the United States as its standard bearer for President than the office of the League received the following letter from Leonard W. Dobb, Robert T. Drake and William A. Hunt, students of Dartmouth College. The letter was sent from Box 427, Hanover, N. H., and was mailed to a selected list of liberal students in different parts of the country.

"Fellow Students:

"We are forming a student committee to support the candidacy of Mr. Norman Thomas and you have been recommended to us as one who is interested. We would like you to serve on this committee as a representative in your college.

"It-will be your task to create an organization in your instuation to emphasize the need for a third party action in the coming campaign. Liberal students can no longer remain complacent in the face of the corruption and utter lack of social responsibility in the two major political parties. By supporting Norman Thomas you will be able to register your protest.

"Possible action should take the form of assemblies for political discussion and enlightenment, publicity in student publications, actual canvassing of voters and any other means of arousing the public conscience.

"Are you willing to serve on this committee and direct the work on your campus? If you are, please let us know immediately so that we may proceed with the organization. If not, please suggest the name of some one who is. If you are graduating this spring, will you inform us of this fact and suggest a junior who will continue your work next fall? 'Sincerely,

"THE COMMITTEE."

The Committee already reports an enthusiastic response to the letter and prophesies the formation of Thomas for President Clubs in scores of colleges during the spring and fall.

FROM WHERE WILL PROGRESS COME?

HE following editorial appeared in the *Green and White*, the student paper of Ohio University, shortly after the visit of Paul Blanshard. Has the editor analyzed the situation aright?

"The main task of a college should be to try to implant in each student some social idea or goal toward which to work,' declared Paul Blanshard at Thursday's special convocation.

"It is not a new idea that college men and women should take the lead in social progress. Blanshard voices an idea that has been expressed hundreds of times before at an equal number of convocation periods. College students, however, are not inclined to take the statement seriously, and, if they do add to the advancement of social culture, usually do so unconsciously.

"Despite the possibilities of several of the statements made at the recent convocation, college students, as a whole, are a poor group to expect any such movement to come from since they often represent homes of capitalists or middleclass families, smugly complacent about the world and its problems so long as their lives run along smoothly in their own little grooves.

"If more persons who came to college were real students persons who really thought and really cared about ethical



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and sociological problems—the above argument would not Comparatively few, however, an almost negligible quantity, come for the purpose of an education. They come to acquire a collegiate polish through the medium of outside interests and social functions.

"The real social reform, when it occurs, will probably come from the ranks of self-educated workers, who find that the present system is depriving them of their ideals and hopes for advancement."

VASSAR REPLIES TO THE D. A. R. BLACKLIST

THE Vassar Political Association was included among the "dangerously radical" organizations in the recent D. A. R. blacklist given publicity in the press. Following its publication, the Vassar Miscellany ran the following leading editorial entitled "Black and Blue and Red," to which, so far as we know, the ladies of the D. A. R. have not as yet replied:

"We have nothing personal against the D. A. R., for goodness knows that Aunt Minnie and Cousin May are ten-bar women and eagle scouts. But we do feel moved to comment on the blacklisting of our Political Association as 'dangerously radical' and tending to undermine the country's morale. Perhaps we should feel pride in being listed with the political clubs of the best colleges in the country and in the same category as such menaces as Jane Addams.

"But it seems that it is distinctly disreputable to stand for world peace and even worse to incline toward socialism. All these ideas about intellectual curiosity and independent thinking are just the result of propaganda planted by the radical interests among the future leaders of civilization.

"Presumably the D. A. R. is proud of being descended from the dangerous liberals of 1776, so long as the matter goes no further. What was liberal enough for our ancestors, is liberal enough for us. Has it occurred to the D. A. R. that the younger element cannot be always following if it is to lead civilization any minute now, even if our intellectual independence leads us to distasteful conclusions on the naval appropriations bill?

"There is, they tell us, this red menace in our midst: your roommate may be a hireling of Moscow. Have the 'radicals', none the less, no right to object to the equally dire 'blue menace' as it has been called, the rising tide of conservatism, worse than socialistic in its attempts to regulate the opinions of all society? Perhaps it is the outgrowth of our Puritan background, and the D. A. R. may in its own way be striving to impose blue laws upon us. So far they are using only moral force to keep us from subverting the constitution, but we can imagine that in time they will be agitating for laws against the insidious youth movement and finally perhaps against ideas in general.

"As we register our protest against the blue menace, may we assert that we are not in the pay of any communistic organization."

THE MID WEST STUDENT CONFERENCE

HE third annual Midwest Student Conference was held at the University of Kansas, February 24-25, under the sponsorship of the K. U. chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, on the general theme of "The Student and the Economic Order." Delegates were present from the Universities of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, from Kansas City, Mo., Junior College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Park College and Washburn College.

The conference opened Friday evening, February 24, with a debate between Paul Blanshard, the field secretary of the L. I. D. and Judge William L. Huggins, former head of the one-time Kansas Industrial Court, on the question, "Is the Present Economic Order Best Suited to the Needs of America?" Each speaker had forty-five minutes for the presentation of his constructive arguments and rebuttal, and then the meeting was opened to discussion from the floor, which proved so stimulating as to last almost an hour and a half. About 300 persons attended this session, which was held in a small university auditorium.

The remainder of the program centered about questions and problems arising out of the Friday evening debate and forum. Speeches were purposely omitted on Saturday, the entire program being entirely discussional in nature, with the exception of a few closing words by Dr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, author of The American College and Its Rulers, and Paul Blanshard. About fifty persons remained throughout Saturday for the more intensive discussions.

The fortunate choice of well-qualified discussion leaders and advisers made possible to an unusual degree democratic sharing of experience and ideas. They were Dr. John Ise, Professor of Economics at the University of Kansas, and author of The United States Forest Policy and The United States Oil Policy, which deals exhaustively with the Teapot Dome steal; Prof. Domenico Gagliardo, formerly a coal miner and now an instructor in economics at K. U.; Dr. Stuart A. Queen, author and Professor of Sociology at K. U.; Dr. Seba Eldridge, also a Professor of Sociology at K. U., and editor of the Crowell Social Science books, including Dr. Laidler's History of Socialist Thought; Prof. William A. Lewis, head of the department of social science at the Kansas City Junior College; Dr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, "Professor-at-Large"; Ruth Shallcross, a student at the University of Nebraska, who worked in a Chicago Summer Industrial Group last year; Mrs. Sarah Green, a member of the executive committee of the National Women's Trade Union League and Paul Blanshard.

Chairman of the conference were Clarence O. Senior, field secretary for the Adult Education Association of Cleveland, and a former K. U. student; Noel P. Gist, Instructor of English and Journalism in a Kansas City high school, formerly of K. U., and Paul Porter, student chairman of the L. I. D. at the University of Kansas.

PAUL PORTER.

AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK

THE appearance of the American Labor Year Book is always an event to students of labor problems. This year it is of more than usual value, dealing as it does with most of the issues which will or should become the great issues of the presidential campaign. Under its sections on Industry, Labor, Social Problems, the Courts, Civil Rights, Protective Labor Legislation, Social Insurance and American Foreign Relations it includes more accurate information about pressing national questions than can be found in any other volume available at the present time. If you want to be well armed on the scores of problems which will be popping up during the next year and requiring intelligent discussion, don't fail to send immediately for a copy of the American Labor Year Book, 1928, Edited by Solon DeLeon and Nathan Fine and published by the Rand School, 7 East 15 Street, New York City. A check of \$2.50 sent to the School or the League for Industrial Democracy will bring the book to you post haste.

GIANT POWER

POWER CONTROL, by H. S. Raushenbush and Harry W. Laidler (New Republic Publishing Co., Inc. 313 pp., \$1.00).

→HE Iron Age merges into the Electrical Age. Already the control of power is a more important matter to the wayfaring man than the control of steel. And it so happens that five private corporations, with their satellite companies, together control 46.9 percent of the Nation's power output. The 20 largest companies account for 83 percent -50 billions of kilowatt hours out of the 61 billions generated in the whole unconquerable Republic. By and large they are a very profitable 50 billions, in spite of the fact that they are supposed to be under regulation by state public service commissions. These commissions, taking millions of words of testimony, and with a profundity enormous, if muddled, undertake to hold the 20 prancing combinations to a due and reasonable return on their investment. But as nobody, least of all the courts, knows what investment means, and as batteries of legal talent of the most exalted eminence can be retained, for a consideration even more exalted, to prove that it means anything that their distinguished clients take a fancy to, the matter of due and reasonable return frequently works out to a status which is vulgarly known as getting away with murder. No further proof of this assertion is necessary than that the Province of Ontario earns a due and reasonable return on its publicly owned power investment, and levies a schedule of rates on its citizens which are, on the whole, drastically below those obtaining among the regulated private companies in the United

The question before us is how long regulation is to continue to be the farce it is, and how much murder we are prepared to let our 20 dears get away with? And for how long? We are a patient people, and a humane one. If an earnest gentlemen, oozing service, tells us that the furniture he is marketing is made of lumber from contented trees, we ask no more than the privilege of being allowed to sign the instalment contract. But if many of us read the Raushenbush and Laidler opus, both our humanity and our patience are liable to wholesale liquidation. And the mood may grow that we have had enough of this cabaret regulation, enough of these solemn files of phoney statistics, enough of the custard pie antics of the power lobby. If a million people read it, the 50 billion high-stepping kilowatt hours might come back home and make the Age of Electricity a pleasure and a boon rather than just another opportunity for exercising the timehonored art of charging all the traffic will bear.

I hope a million do read it. It is a sound, competent piece of work. It measures the fang penetration of the precious 20 in our hides with admirable restraint, and it tells, primo and secundo, how to unlock their jaws.

STUART CHASE.

OUR CHILDREN

EMBERS and friends of the L. I. D. are aware of our pride in three committees which we have always regarded as our children. A brief report of their activities is in order.

The Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief, which we set up and of which Mr. Thomas is the chairman, is well past the \$30,000 mark in collections for miners. This money has been and will be spent through local committees in the field. From Colorado, while the strike lasted, from Ohio and Pennsylvania, we have received from various agencies careful and detailed reports of the expenditure of money that we

have sent. The committee is now working on a plan to provide funds for a young doctor in certain camps where medical need is great. For the satisfactory response to its appeals the committee has to thank the generosity of the public and the energy and ability of its secretary, Miss Suzanne Paxton.

The Committee on Coal and Power issued a letter which was widely carried in the press pointing out the economic background of the tragedy of the coal fields, the necessity of our dealing with the bituminous coal supply as a unit instead of by the present methods of cut-throat competition, and the fundamental importance of putting this unified industry under national ownership. Mr. H. S. Raushenbush on his return from Europe has been spending some time both in Washington and the coal fields studying the present situation as its affects coal and power.

The most important news from the Committee on Coal and Power is the publication by the New Republic of "Power Control" by H. S. Raushenbush and Harry W. Laidler. Stuart Chase reviews this very important book elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. Here it may be appropriate to urge chapters and individual members of the L. I. D. to acquire copies of the book, familiarize themselves with its arguments and find ways to pass them on to a public. It is no exaggeration to say that unless within the next few years the public can control giant power, giant power will control the public.

The American Committee for Justice to China has not recently been pushing its Bulletins and News Letters because of the lessening of the strain in our relations with that country where factional strife has so greatly retarded their Nationalist movement. It is, however, watching the situation and through the activity of its members is able without expense of overhead to send out its Bulletins and News Letters on short notice.

L. I. D. ELECTIONS

HE following have been chosen by the membership of the League to serve as officers of the L. I. D. for the coming year.

President, Robert Morss Lovett, an Editor of the New Republic and Professor of English Literature, University of Chicago. Vice-Presidents, John Haynes Holmes, Author and Pastor of the Community Church, New York City; Vladimir Karapetoff, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Cornell University, inventor, author of Engineering Applications to Higher Mathematics, etc.; Florence Kelley, General Secretary, National Consumers' League, author of Modern Industry; James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Treasurer, Stuart Chase, Director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., and author of Your Money's Worth and The Tragedy of Waste. Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler, author of Boycotts in the Labor Struggle, Socialism in Thought and Action, A History of Socialist Thought, etc.; Norman Thomas, author of Is Conscience a Crime?, What Is Industrial Democracy? The Challenge of War. Field Secretary, Paul Blanshard, author of The British Labor Movement, Labor in Southern Cotton Mills.

Members of the Executive Committee are: Devere Allen, Associate Editor of the World Tomorrow; Forrest Bailey, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Hillman Bishop of the Community Center Foundation; Leroy E. Bowman, instructor in sociology, Columbia, Secretary of City Recreation Committee, New York City; Paul Brissenden, Associate Professor of Economics, Columbia; McAlister Coleman, writer; Jerome Davis, Professor of Practical Chris-

tianity, Yale, author of the Russian Immigrant, etc.; Solon DeLeon, editor of the American Labor Year Book; Robert W. Dunn, author of Americanization of Labor, American Foreign Investments, etc.; Elisabeth Gilman, Secretary of the Baltimore Open Forum; Timothy Healy, ex-president of the Brotherhood of Stationary Enginemen and Firemen; Jessie W. Hughan, teacher, author of American Socialism of the Present Day, A Study of International Government; Frederick C. Hyde of the Yale Liberal Club; Paul Jones, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Nicholas Kelley, New York attorney, former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury; William Pickens, author, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Evelyn Preston, author of More Power to You; Anna Rochester, social investigator; Mary R. Sanford, publicist; Helen Phelps Stokes, former treasurer American Civil Liberties Union; Bertha Poole Weyl, Executive Committee, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

FINANCES IN THE YEAR 1927

E submit herewith the treasurer's report for the year 1927. It is a heartening record for which we offer our thanks to you who made it possible.

It has not been our policy to use our Bulletin primarily to appeal for funds. But this financial statement for last year, in connection with the work done which has been reported in successive issues of this Bulletin, constitutes the strongest possible plea for the money we need not only to maintain ourselves but to expand our work this year. For all sorts of reasons it is never possible to expect all givers to renew their gifts. Our best estimate is at this time that we must find some \$6,000 of new money to come through the year without a deficit. Can you help us?

FINANCIAL STATEMENT For the Year Ending 31, 1927

INCOME		
Contributions Dues—Members Dues—Student Members Sales of Pamphlets and other Literature Miscellaneous Income.	\$24,873.91 3.184.59 146.50 648.99 7.11	
Total General Income		\$28,861.10
Donations for Special Purposes: Coal Committee	\$3,382.75 500,00 800.00	4,682.75
For Transmission:		
New York Chapter Non-Intervention Mass Meeting	702.00 100.00	
Total Income		\$34,345 <u>.85</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Executive Salaries. Office Salaries Extra Clerical and Stenographic Services Rent Supplies and Repairs (exclusive of new type- writer donated by New York Chapter) Telephone and Telegraph. Stationery and Printing Printing for Circularization. Postage Pamphlet Circularization Outside Services for addressing, etc Advertising Books and Subscriptions. Auditing and Accounting Services	\$12,450.00 6,730.50 194,51 1,207.44 445.30 450.84 848.32 896.10 1,173.08 414.89 72.37 157.20 97.07 168.00	
Miscellaneous Expense Printing and Editing Pamphlets Net Cost of Functions	162.66 2,260.01 667.91	
Total General Expenditure		\$28,396.20

For Special Purposes, including Coal Committee, Book Fund, Special Research Fund, Southern Textile Survey	\$5.460.16
Total Expenditure	\$33,856.36
Excess of Income over Expenditure	\$489.49
Deficit carried over from 1926 Deficit as of Dec. 31, 1927	\$1,007.57 \$518.08

On December 31, 1927, the League had assets of \$2.227.24 including cash in the bank, cash in office and loans receivable, and liabilities of \$2,745.32.

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.

NICARAGUA

HE following letter was sent to the Student Representatives of the L. I. D. last month on the Nicaraguan situation by the League Directors. The letter is deserving of repetition in this issue of the Bulletin:

"These are days when there are many issues that imperatively need study and action. Unemployment, the coal strike and the sick condition of the coal industry, the enormous growth of the giant power trusts—these are only a few of our present domestic problems.

"But in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the L. I. D. nothing more vitally concerns college students than the growth of American imperialism of which the marines are writing the latest chapter with guns and bombs in the jungles of Nicaragua. It is not the function of the L. I. D. to issue instructions but rather to urge on its friends in and out of colleges the most thoughtful possible examination of an issue like this. We have already cooperated with a group which wants to bring to your attention a student demonstration in Washington. We understand that later a vote will be taken in the colleges on the Nicaraguan question through the American Federation of Students.

"In this situation we hope that L. I. D. chapters or Forums or Liberal Clubs with which we may have some friendly connection will earnestly consider putting on an educational program on Nicaragua. This may be done through public meetings, debates or study groups. For meetings you will probably have to depend largely on local talent. To study groups we can at least offer suggestions.

"The most vivid and, I think, authoritative writing comes from the pen of Carleton Beals in the current issues of The You will remember that he accomplished the fine and difficult feat of actually getting through to Sandino and talking with him. His articles begin in The Nation of February 22 and are still appearing. The documentary and historical background is very impartially given in 'Nicaragua and the United States' by Professor Isaac Joslin Cox, published by the World Peace Foundation of Boston. In briefer form valuable material of this same sort is given in the Information Service of the Foreign Policy Association, 18 East 41st Street, New York, for February 2, 1927, and January 20, 1928. The significant testimony of certain Nicaraguans themselves is to be found in a government document, "Hearings before the Sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Sixty-Ninth Congress, Pursuant to S. Con. Res. 15." Another government document tells the use of the United States Navy in Nicaragua. This is "Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Seventieth Congress, First Session, Pursuant to S. Res. 137." A Latin American viewpoint is contained in "Looting Nicaragua" by Rafael De

Dartmouth College,

Univ. of Denver,

Gerhard Isaac

Wiliam A. Hunt

Nogales, published by Robert McBride, N. Y. I think Mr. Kester's group which is planning the demonstration at Washington is also preparing a leaflet on which I gave some help. This you may find useful.

"The general background and economic circumstances are given in such books as Scott Nearing's "Dollar Diplomacy" and Robert Dunn's "American Investments Abroad." Vanguard Press has recently published a fine study of what we did in Santo Domingo by Professor Knight which you will find illuminating in considering imperialism in Nicaragua. The title is 'The Americans in Santo Domingo." Of course Professor Parker T. Moon's famous "Imperialism" published by Macmillan is almost indispensable for the student. What has come to be a classical Communist explanation of imperialism is to be found in "Imperialism—the Last Stage of Capitalism" by Lenin which may be had in convenient form from the Vanguard Press. You ought to know this argument whether or not you are ready to accept the Communist notion of the inexorable inevitability of our onward march along the road of imperialism which leads to war. That belief does not prevent Communists from joining the protest against keeping American marines in Nicaragua.

"I am asking that in this matter college students justify their educational opportunities and really seek to understand and control the forces which will determine the fate of the next generation—grave issues of liberty and peace or exploitation and war throughout the world. The Board of Directors in whose behalf I write this letter will be grateful to know what is being done in your college by way of study and protest, discussion groups, public meetings, telegrams to Congressmen, etc.

"Let me repeat that we do not want to dictate your program. We believe ourselves most emphatically that the marines should be withdrawn. We also believe from a study of Sandino's own terms that representatives of a number of Latin American nations sitting on a round-table conference with representatives of the Nicaraguan factions might arrange a peaceable solution of the problem. At least the attempt is worth trying."

OUR STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

Adelphi College, Elizabeth Hall Agnes Scott College, Josephine North Albion College, Archie J. Bahm Alma College, Winston Thomas Amherst College, James R. Chase Barnard College, Elizabeth Dublin Brookwood Labor College, Ida Patigalia Brown University, Herbert Negus California Inst. of Tech., John Gaylord Univ. of Calif., Bernard Witkin U. of Calif. in L. A., Chester Williams

Carroll College, Melvin Brethower Central College, Walter A. Cutter Univ. of Chicago, Charles Coe Univ. of Cincinnati, Josephine Streit C. C. N. Y., S. W. Gerson C. C. N. Y. (Evening), Edward Epstein Clark Univ., Theodore Rothman Colby College, W. Bertrand Downey Columbia Univ., Ludwig C. Hirning Cornell College, Louis Wilson Cornell Univ., William Maslow

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N. Y. U., Arthur Wubnig Oberlin College, Charles B. Miller Occidental College, Hall Spencer Ohio State University. Richard Garnett Ohio University, Virginia Riddle University of Oregon, Alson Bristol College of the Pacific, Elliott J. Taylor Park College, William Griffin Penn College, Orville Dennis Phillips University, Pat Haurm University of Pittsburgh, Harry Weiss Princeton University, Clifton Read Queens University, Michael A. Phelan Reed College, Ward H. Walker Reformed Seminary, Sarlsis Papajian Robert Brookings, Max A. Lerner Rochester Seminary, W. C. Osgood Smith College. Stella Eskin St. Lawrence University, M. A. Kapp Swarthmore College, Douglas Orr Union Theological Seminary, Cecil Headrick Vassar College. Elizabeth S. Rogers University of Virginia, Charles Gleaves University of Washington, Robert F. Roberts Wellesley College, Helen Franc Wesleyan University, Takuzo Miyake Western Maryland College, Joy Reinmuth Willamette University, James C. Rettie Williams College, Wm. L. Butcher, Jr. University of Wisconsin, Fred Hyslop Wittenberg College, John Schmid Yale University,

J. B. Whitelaw

SUMMER CONFERENCES

MONG the summer conferences in which members and friends of the League might be interested, in addition to the June Conference of the L. I. D., are:

AT HOME

Summer Fellowship Conference at Estes Park, Colorado, August 1-14, 1928. Subjects will include "The Relation of the Individual to the Group" and "The Struggle for Power." Paul Jones, Zona Gale, George L. Collins, William B. Spofford, Kirby Page and Professor John H. Gray will be among the speakers.

Summer Fellowship Conference at Estes Park, Colorado, August 19-31. Robert W. Bagnall, F. Ernest Johnson, E. C. Lindeman, John Nevin Sayre and Frank L. Palmer will speak among others. For information regarding these conferences, communicate with Fellowship of Reconciliation, Bible House, New York City.

ABROAD

June (early)—Y. W. C. A. World Conference—Budapest. July 2-8—International Congress on Housing—Paris.

July 7-13—Social Workers' Conference in Paris.

July 27-30—The War Resisters International, at Sontagsberg, Austria. Secretary, H. Runham Brown, 25 Abbey Road, Tnfield, Middlesex, England.

August 3-10—International Youth Camp of the R. O. R. "The Spiritual Basis of Work for Peace," Sandwich, England. The F. O. R., 17 Red Lion Square, London, W. C. 1.

August 5-Labor and Socialist International-Brussels.

August 12-18—Geneva Institute of International Relations, at Geneva, Switzerland. For further information apply to the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

August 13-15—International Congress of Antimilitarist Clergymen at Amsterdam, Holland. Secretary, Rev. J. B. Hugenholtz, Ammerstol, Holland.

August 13-20—International F. O. R. Conference near Etaples, France. The F. O. R., 383 Bible House, New York City.

August 17-26—World Youth Peace Congress at Eerde, Holland. American Committee, Room 386, 104 East Ninth Street, New York City.

August 24-30—World Congress for Peace and Friendship—Prague.

September 2-25—Plenary Assembly of the League of Nations—Geneva.

September 3—British Trade Union Congress. For information write to British Labor Party, 33, Eccleston Square, London. Also for Fabian Summer School Sessions write Fabian Society, 29, Tothill Street, London.

For Students tours to Russia and other countries during the summer write to The Open Road, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, and the World Acquai..tance Travel, 51 West 49th Street, New York City. Hubert C. Herring, Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Congregational Church, is conducting a party to Mexico City in early July. Those interested should correspond with the Seminar on Relations with Mexico, 14 Beacon St., Boston. Clarence V. Howell is arranging a Reconciliation Tour to Europe from June 16 or 23 to August 29. Write Mr. Howell at 89 Bedford St., N. Y. City.

L. I. D. CLASSICS

A TTENTION 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

"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; 105 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.

POWER CONTROL

H. S. RAUSHENBUSH and

HARRY W. LAIDLER

THE answer to the Power Lobby. The book of over 300 pages treats of the growth of the electric light industry, its propaganda technique, concentration in control, the breakdown of regulation, the Ontario experiment, experiments in municipal ownership, and the Muscle Shoals, St. Lawrence and Boulder Dam fights. The Power Issue is one of the great issues before the American people. Learn to discuss it intelligently.

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