NEW DORM APPEARS; SPUD CROP EXHUMED

Maturing Watermelons Add Zest To Commoners’ Plain Living

Campus geography is radically changed by the appearance of a new dormitory, which has risen 80 feet west of the present boys’ dorm. The new building, which nears completion as this issue goes to press, differs but slightly in design from the present dormitories. However, fir-shingled lumber insures its superiority over the older structures, which were built of unplanned boards. When completed it will be the largest building on the campus.

Built, like its neighbor, to house boys, the new dorm has nine rooms, totaling 12’×12’ and seven 10’×12’. Its normal capacity is 12 students, though in a housing emergency it could shelter 18. An all-wood structure, it will be finished inside and out with ship-lap, which, it is hoped, will receive a coat of paint at the hands of incoming students this fall.

On the farm the topographical status quo sustained a slight disturbance when five acres of Irish potatoes were exhumed by the plow of Neighbor C. J. Gunn and quickly

LABOR JOURNALIST ARRIVES; WILL HOE CORN AND COTTON

The latest accretion to the Commonwealth working force is John McGilvary, born Arkansawyer, by adoption native of Washington. McGilvary contemplates an extended stay at Commonwealth, where he wishes to study labor journalism and psychology. His industrial efforts will advance the farm department. Towering six years as a lumber worker in the Puget Sound country, he has left him 50 but vigorous. Mac is entitled to be considered a veteran in the labor movement. He joined the Socialist Party in 1899 and the I. W. W. in 1905. Since the earlier date he has been actively trying to make the world productive as well as by labor. A good deal of this effort has been along the lines of journalism. Self-taught by experience, he has free-lanced for the

Wanted: Law Books

The Law Library Building which is nearing completion on the Commonwealth campus will begin life suffering from a severe dearth of contents. Its shelves will hold few volumes outside of first year text books. Others are urgently needed—among them a set of Corpus Juris, which the College is not in a position to buy. From one to six sets of the LaSalle Extension University law books could also be used to excellent advantage. There are many of these sets scattered around the country out of use. Do you know of one that is not working?

Speech, Thought-Divorced, Now Wedded to Philosophy

Speech, often declared divorced from thought, became wedded to philosophy when consumption of the nuptials of Alice Preston Hansen was announced during the last fortnight. Alice is Commonwealth’s teacher of public speaking, and former honor student at Northwestern University’s school of speech. The bridegroom is Wesley Warren Cook of Evanston, Illinois, who is majoring in philosophy at Northwestern University.

No rings were exchanged, and no guests were invited to the ceremony, which took place at the Hanson homestead in Evanston. Preacher, flowers, candles, and a new dress for the bride were concessions made by the diplomatic couple to their progenitors.

Alice retains her maiden name and her chronic economic deflation. She will return alone in the fall to her duties at the unique Arkansas college. The bridegroom will remain to pursue his studies and write his thesis at the Evanston institution, visiting his bride at Commonwealth during vacation periods. For the present both have alighted at 1905 Sherman Avenue, Evanston.

labor press, which knows him by his pen-name, "Mara." Recently he was associate editor of the Industrial Worker (Seattle). Aspiring youngsters reverently note that his stuff "made" the columns of The Nation a couple of years ago.

WYOMING FEDERATION SENDS LABOR STUDENT

State Labor Organization Endorses Cheyenne Cook’s Application

Frank Andrich, 25-year-old culinary worker of Cheyenne, Wyoming, comes to Commonwealth as a scholarship student this fall on the endorsement of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union of Cheyenne. President Harry Fox of the Wyoming Federation traveled to the Farmer-Labor Summer School when it was in session at Idaho Springs, Colorado, to see Educational Director Zeuch and urge the acceptance of Andrich as a Commonwealth student.

In a letter advising the school of the Federation convention’s endorsement of Andrich’s application for a scholarship at Commonwealth, Ward Hudson, secretary of the Wyoming state organization, writes:

We assure you that we would not confer this endorsement if we did not feel that Andrich was capable of making use of the training you give, and would use it for the advancement of labor. We trust that this application may be favorably acted

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AUSTRIAN WORKERS HEAR OF COMMONERS’ PIONEER LABOR

In far-off Vienna people are reading about the Commonwealth plan, just as they are in Detroit, Los Angeles and Atlanta. It is not as a semi-sensational Sunday feature that the story comes to these European workers, but through their own sober publications. The last copy of “Bildungsarbeit” (E d u c a t i o n a l W o r k ) carries two adequate columns of decorous small type, under the Tentative heading: “An American Workers’ Educational Experiment on the Basis of Self-Maintenance.”

Giving the source of the article as “Mena, U. S. A.”, the journal explains that at Commonwealth “students and teachers, clad in work-clothing, perform pioneer labor just as their forefathers did.” “Bildungsarbeit” is the official publication of the Central Bureau for educational work of the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Germany and Austria.
Menace or Opportunity?

By EDWARD BERMAN
Assistant Professor of Economics
University of Illinois

Dr. Berman’s able statement of the case for labor-management co-operation in the productive process will be followed in later issues by articles presenting other points of view.—Editor.

Of late there has developed a movement of great significance to labor which especially deserves the attention of all who are interested in workers’ education and its ultimate aim. For a number of years certain unions have been lending their support to plans for the co-operation of labor with management in the elimination of waste and the increasing of efficiency in the productive process. Conspicuous among these leaders of the movement have been the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who by their co-operation with the work of the impartial chairmen in Chicago, Baltimore, Rochester, and elsewhere, have helped to eliminate waste and improve production. Since 1928 the shopcrafts also have attracted much attention to their plans for co-operation with certain railroads looking toward increased efficiency in the work of the railway repair shops.

What attitude should radicals and radicals in and out of the labor movement adopt toward this development? The radicals of the Workers’ Party, if one is to assume that the Trade and Union Educational League speaks for them, anathematize the movement as merely another instance of the tendency of conservative trade union leaders to surrender their support to plans for the movement of great significance to labor.

At the other extreme are those labor leaders who believe that such a plan as the Baltimore and Ohio co-operative plan must result in benefit to the workers without the possibility of injury to them. They point out that the plan, first of all, implies recognition of the unions and collective bargaining, and is therefore entirely different from the usual company union. They assert that if, as in this case, the management is willing to permit the workers to benefit, through steadier employment or better wages, from any economies effected by the plan, it will work only to their advantage. In answer to the claims that the plan has meant speeding up of the workers, they adduce proof to the contrary. With such complete recognition of the unions by the management as here exists, they believe that there can be no injury to the interests of the workers. From their point of view, labor has much to gain and nothing to lose.

Apparently we have here another example of the irreconcilable viewpoints which tend to separate the conservative from the revolutionary unionists. Nevertheless the student of unionism and the advocate of cooperation must not lose sight of the workers’ interests to the capitalists. To them the committees in whose hands rests the administration of these plans for productive co-operation, comprise another form of company union. Even if any immediate gain to the workers should arise from such co-operation, they say, in the long run it would result only in the loss which they maintain always follows a compromise with capitalism.

“Collaboration” Entrenches Unionism.

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Menace or Opportunity?

[Continued from Page Two] structural education for the worker perceive some aspects of the situation which provide a meeting ground for various shades of economic belief. After the experiences of recent years, no radical, however revolutionary his opinions, will deny that a system of industry in which workers' control of production is to be a reality can succeed only if the workers are capable of carrying on industry intelligently and efficiently. Even if he counts on a dictatorship of efficient revolutionaries who will direct society through the period of transition, he must admit that such a dictatorship can introduce a successful workers' society only to the degree that the workers themselves know their jobs, are able to perform them without waste motion, and can produce from their own ranks leaders prepared to direct them in their new task of carrying on industry. If these propositions are admitted, the radical must surely acknowledge the worth of a movement which must inevitably result in the workers understanding their jobs and the industries in which they work to an extent which would make for the success of workers' control in the future.

Preparing for the Kingdom
The advocate of workers' education also must recognize the educational aspects of union co-operation for efficiency. If his aim is to prepare labor for intelligent control of industry in the future, he must see how important such co-operation is in the attainment of this end. If his purpose is merely to produce intelligent leaders for the working class movement of today, he will see that workers who know how to work efficiently and who understand the problems of their industries are themselves already well on the road to leadership. If he is so conservative that he does not comprehend the possibilities of union co-operation, he misses the boat, for the truth is that union co-operation is the key to the future of industry.

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strange school which has settled within the borders of the state. Wherever Goodhue goes his interest is changed to friendliness, for he is no Navy Department diplomat, and he never fails to impress the local pillars of society.

During his absence Goodhue assiduously collected rock crystals, mineral specimens, and general information, some of which he bore home as a harbinger of his return. Drama was injected into the excursion when Boy (see Fortnightly, July 1) and Goodhue became separated, only to be happily re-united after 36 hours' mutual suspense and search.

Society Notes

Gone. Edith Nicholson has returned to her family at Hot Springs, after a stay of something over two weeks. That period was sufficient to prove her both useful and ornamental, and her going was generally deprecated.

Leave. Samuel R. Stewart of Kansas, opportunity guest of the college (see their Fortnightly, August 1) has departed southward in his flivver. He will return by October, for his application to enter as a student has been approved.

Hikers. James Swenson and Ralph Snowball, adolescent hikers, stopped over at the college for two days enroute from Louisiana to Minnesota. Both were students in the Commonwealth preparatory department when the school was located in Louisiana. They are amusing their way to anticipated jobs on Minnesota farms.

Demurrer. Covington Hall, instructor in labor history and problems, now recuperating at Commonwealth after an operation performed some time ago in Hot Springs, takes exception to an item in the June 15 issue of the Fortnightly which pictured him reclining in a white-enamelled paradise surrounded by dark-eyed houris. He swears that the hospital room was wall-papered, that the nurses were not good-looking, and that his reputation for poverty and chastity must remain unchallenged.

Diversion. Most notable among Commonwealth social diversions of the past fortnight was the public reading of Guest Peter Swenson's work in manuscript form, entitled "The Emancipation of Humanity." Most of the resident group assembled each evening at the commons to hear, commend, and criticize the book, and to disagree with each other about the author's propositions and other matters. Mr. Swenson envisions a future society built around a "school - commonwealth" administered by technicians who are also teachers.

Ambassador. F. M. Goodhue, science teacher and building department head, has been acting as unofficial ambassador from Commonwealth to Arkansas during his vacation trip through the southern Ozarks. He returned to the campus during the last fortnight, and reports widespread interest in the

From Commoners Off The Campus

Erratic. Vaughan Chorlian has left Evanston for his ancestral home at Revere, Massachusetts. Arrived there, he characteristically wishes himself back in Evanston. Vaughan is a delinquent correspondent, so this information is second-hand. Address below.

Womanly. Irene Brown, whose duly announced change of address was recorded in the last issue, experienced a mutation of mind at the last moment and decided to remain where she was. Address as below.

Preparedness. With college opening less than sixty days distant, Harriett Babcock is training an under-study for her job as librarian's assistant. Her employer, she indicates, will be desolated at her departure, for the new girl "does not comprehend very well." In other ways, of course, she is an excellent girl. Harriett has a new address (see below) and a new roommate-Clara Rothberg.

Impecunious. The temperamental Clara Rothberg, whose silence has been tomb-like for many moons, now rises to remark: (1) That she has been out on strike for six weeks; (2) That for the past two weeks she has been back at work! (3) That out of the proceeds of her future labors she hopes to purchase a pair of shoes and a summer dress, as she is still wearing the winter dress in which she left school. She adds: "This summer was the most interesting summer I ever had." That fact would seem to be connected with organizational work done by her during the strike, but she is not very clear on the point. Clara, who is a New York clothing operator, and a member of the A. C. W. of A., has been asked to be more specific. She has moved —see below.

NEW ADDRESSES:

Harriett Babcock, 122 W. 12th St., New York.
Irene Brown, 10 S. Euclid Ave., Oak Park, Chicago.
Ross Brown, care O'Hare, 615 Bible House, New York.
Vaughan Chorlian, 768 Broadway, Revere, Mass.
Alice Hanson, 1906 Sherman Ave., Evanston, III.
Clara Rothberg, 122 W. 12th St., New York.
Menace or Opportunity?

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*patriotism* mentioned, of and in training, he has no reason to oppose it.

It would appear that no important group in the ranks of labor or its sympathizers is justified in opposing the co-operation of workers with employers for productive efficiency. The radical must acknowledge that this co-operation is likely to acquaint the wage earners with the systems of industry to such a degree that a workers' society has a better chance for continued existence when it comes. The conservative can not sincerely oppose a movement which assures immediate benefits to the workers and strengthens their unions by granting them unhesitating recognition. The advocate of constructive education for the workers must see its educational significance and should hail it as an aid in hastening the attainment of his own purposes.

Wyoming Sends Student

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on, and feel that you will have no cause to regret accepting him.

With best wishes for the future of your worthy enterprise, and trusting that in future this Federation may provide paid scholarships for its worthy members, we are, etc.

Andrich is a member of Local 337 of the Culinary Union. Now a cook, he has worked as teamster, ranch hand, camp roustabout, and coal miner. He has been active in the labor movement of Cheyenne, serving as an official of his local and taking part in workers' educational activities. Realizing his need of broader training, he nevertheless elects the short labor course because it will immediately enable him to render more efficient service in the movement, and in his own words, will fit him for "teaching the principles of union labor to those who have not the opportunity I seek."

The clothing of our minds certainly ought to be regarded before that of our bodies.—Steele.

Good and Welfare

The Last Order of Business

By HAROLD BRONCO

Compulsory Emotion.

Law was once supposed to be for the purpose of regulating overt human actions. But American lawmakers, egged on by the various organizations of militant labor keepers, have long since adopted the viewpoint of behavioristic psychology. They agree heartily with Professor John B. Watson that not only acts, but attitudes, constitute behavior, and as such are properly subjects for legislation. This extremely logical line of reasoning is in accord with the findings of modern science. Pursuing it, legislators have gone from laws making us virtuous and sober to statutes duly enacting for us desirable thoughts and emotions.

Foremost among the visceral reactions thus legally conditioned for us is the somewhat indefinite and complicated one called "patriotism." This is not surprising, for patriotism has been highly recommended to lawmakers as one of the noblest human emotions. But American opinion may manifest itself in various ways. In some it takes the form of going to France and imbibing poison gas. Others manifest it in war-time by selling the government, at $5 a throw, sundry hundreds of thousands of safety razors, substantially duplicates of those now retailing at every United Cigar Store for 39 cents. Sometimes patriotism appears in the guise of donning a blue uniform and going to fight for the Bill of Rights or the freedom of black slaves. Anon it may consist of arresting a speaker for publicly reading the Bill of Rights, or donning a white nightie and riding forth in a Ford to see that religious and racial minorities are denied the civil rights which differentiate free men from slaves. But it would seem that there is one symptom by which this patriotism may infallibly be distinguished. That symptom is saluting the flag.

Accordingly it is saluting the flag, rather than any of the other evidences of patriotism mentioned, which engages the attention of legislators. Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union says that America is harvesting a regular yearly crop of new state laws requiring the performance of this ritual by children as part of their public school training. Usually the laws are interpreted in hard-boiled fashion, no exceptions from the act of faith being granted, even on religious or conscientious grounds. Inoffensive peculiar people as well as dangerous Muscovite agitators are thus penalized under these statutes. Of which more anon.

Meanwhile all this compulsory patriotism and conspicuous loyalty is illuminated by the following story, which deserves to be preserved by more than oral tradition:

A man, seated in the top row of one of the Balaban & Katz chain of theatres, remained seated when the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." Presently he felt an imperative touch on his shoulder, and an usher's voice said: "Stand up."

"Huh?"

"Stand up!"

"Why should I stand up?"

"Why, that's the national anthem they're playing. Can't you see that everybody else is standing?"

"Oh—that's all right. I'm an American; I don't have to."

New Dormitory

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gerantered into sacks by the willing hands of Commoners. The college cooperated with neighbors, Gann among them, in the exchange of labor for harvesting potato crops. Work was thereby expedited and good feeling promoted. The last fortnight also witnessed the harvest of quantities of cabages and cucumbers.

"Plain living and high thinking" were respectively supplemented and stimulated by the advent of the season's first watermelons on the Commonwealth table. Late in arriving, they were all the more eagerly acclaimed. Watermelons are fetching city prices—60 to 75 cents apiece—in Mena now, but reliable sources of them are due to ripen when returning students renew the "class struggle" early in October. Located only a few yards from the boys' dormitory, this patch to an alien eye seems adequate proof of a foolhardy garden management. But its location does not alarm Commoners. They recollect the chagrin of students who last fall RAIDED the melon patch by night, positive that they were following out the best academic traditions of lawlessness, only to be thunderstruck the next day by the discovery that the remaining melons were unprotected by regulations and considered a free good by the community.