COMPUTATION AIDS
ARE NOW HARASSED

Members of Maintenance Fund
Persecuted for Helping
School

For the first time so far as we
know friends of Commonwealth are
being annoyed because of financial
aid given to help build up our educa-
tional community for workers.

In a recent article in a Cincinnati
paper on the “Red Menace” the writer
go's out of his way (see the extract
in another column of this issue) to
call attention to the fact that a Cin-
cinnatian is a contributor to our
Maintenance Fund.

A college professor who is a mem-
ber of our Maintenance Fund writes
that he was called in by his president
a couple weeks ago and informed that
a protest had been made because he
was contributing to Commonwealth.
The professor remarked that he
presumed that that would be sufficient
cause in his college for the recom-
mandation of his dismissal.

A few years ago Commonwealth
was accused by the American Legion
of Arkansas of having received $150,000
from what that body considered
subversive sources. While the col-
lege forced the Legion to a retraction
of that contemptible canard, it was
thought best in future to publish in
the columns of the Fortnightly, the
receipt of all funds so as to avoid
such absurd rumors.

These present happenings are,
however, throwing a new light on the
question of complete frankness in our
publicity. If our friends are to be
annoyed, harassed, or persecuted due
to our attempt to be open and above
board so as to avoid trouble from the
ignorant and malicious, then we will
be forced to consider all aid as strict-
ly private information. It is common
knowledge that teachers of the social
subjects are restricted in expression
of liberal thought, but this is the first
case we know of where one is being
told where he may spend his money.

COMMONWEALTH PLANS
A LABOR YOUTH CAMP

Will Use Community As Work-
ing Youth Center: Next
Summer

After considerable time spent on
study and investigation to determine
the best use to be made of the com-
munity during the summer months
the college has decided to inaugurate
next summer the Commonwealth
Labor Youth Camp, which will ex-
tend ten weeks, from June 17 to
August 24, and receive boys from
ten to fifteen years of age from the
states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas,
Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

The Commonwealth Labor Youth
Camp will be a camp that is dif-
ferent. Most camps are so costly that
they are out of the reach of the chil-
dren of workers. The Commonwealth
camp will be open only to the sons of
unionists or of workers sympathetic
to unionism. Each of the boys will
do a couple hours of work daily so
as to cut down the expense. They
will work at gardening, building, and
choring, and will help in the kitchen
and laundry. In this way the costs
will be cut so that the boys may at-
tend the whole ten weeks for $50.
Most boys can earn this amount dur-
ing the school year and so pay their
own way.

The cultural and recreational sides
of the camp activities will be well
taken care of. There will be direc-
tors for dramatics, painting, group dis-
cussions, and athletics. A camp
paper will be put out from week to
week. A workshop will be maintai-
ned where the boys may work in clay
and wood to their hearts content.
Commonwealth has had one of its
members at an Eastern camp all sum-
mer gathering information and ex-
perience that we may use in part in
our own project.

Commonwealth presents many
natural advantages for such a camp.
It is in the heart of wooded moun-
tains ten miles from town. It has
the healthful climate of a relatively

WILLIAM EDWARD ZEUCH
Chief Founder and the Director of Com-
monwealth since its establishment in 1923.

Zeuch to Journey

Dr. William Edward Zeuch will
make his second annual trip in the
interests of Commonwealth through
the North and East during the win-
ter quarter. He will begin his work
at Kansas City about the middle of
January. His line of travel will in-
clude St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washing-
ton, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New
York, Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Dr. Zeuch will appear before labor,
liberal, and college audiences deliver-
ing talks on “The Story of Common-
wealth,” “Education for a Labor
World,” and “Power Economics,” the
latter being his own approach to the
field of economic thought. Friends
of Commonwealth, or friends of
workers’ education as exemplified in
Commonwealth, along his line of
travel who wish to aid him in his
work or have him speak before par-
ticular groups should write in at
once. Dr. Zeuch will spend less time,
will confine his activities to fewer
areas, and will deliver fewer talks
on this trip than on his journey last
winter. Naturally, he wishes to do
all he can for Commonwealth in the
time available and will greatly appre-
ciate the aid of friends in arranging
lecture dates and in making contact.

[Continued on Page Four]
Southern Statesmanship

By Clay Fulks.

Southern Statesmanship? A tempting subject, indeed, for a political satirist who has lost whatever respect he once may have had for the fellows who go up to Washington and become "Solons." A tolerable subject for an aged remiscent who likes to revert to the past and call the roll of our ancient political great. But most intelligent Southerners nowadays blush and stutter and swallow hard whenever the subject of Southern statesmanship comes up. Even a Southern sophomore today, sober and in good health, would hardly choose such a subject seriously. It is, in fact, almost taboo in all informed circles, and for very good reason—Southern statesmanship, it appears, has just about petered out. The section of the Republic which contributed so many illustrious names to our early political history—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, the Randolphs, Calhoun, Hayne, Clay, Jackson, Benton and others—seems to have passed into a deplorable decline; rarely does it send a man up to Washington who is able to command the respect of the nation even for so short a period as one session of Congress.

And this unfortunate state of affairs has arisen at a time, too, when the need for statesmanship of the highest order is most urgent. The South is now undergoing a vast process of industrialization; and, though it may be said that courageous statesmanship is always needed, it is especially needed during periods of political and economic crises. And certainly it is no unwarranted assumption that the present is a critical period in American history.

For decades now the Southern States have been sending up to Washington delegations composed mostly of dull respectsables, interspersed here and there with ante bellum throw-backs and plain and fancy mountebanks; statesmen of outstanding ability and courage have been lamentably few. Alabama did send Underwood and Huddleston but she then slipped and sent Tom Heflin. Texas thought she had a sizable piece of presidential timber in her great orator, Joe Bailey, until Hearst exposed the greasy smear of Standard Oil on the Bailey escutcheon. "Pitchfork" Tillman of South Carolina represented the Confederate colonels and majors of that Commonwealth for awhile and then came Cole Blease representing her yokels and hooligans. Vardaman of Mississippi, as I remember, rather ably represented the negrophobia of the delta district and now that unfortunate State threatens to send Bilbo, yes, Bilbo, to the United States Senate! The smug Randsell represented the Sugar Bowl in the greatest deliberative body of the world, and now Louisiana is about to send Huey Long in his green pajamas to take Randsell's place. Simmons of North Carolina dozed (?) in the Senate for thirty years and who, even now, remembers one thing he did or said in all that time that Chapel Hill can boast of? Tennessee has just rejected the fine ability of Judge John R. Neal—but Neal had defended the wicked young Scoopes. And Arkansas naively imagines she has a staunch stick of presidential timber in Joe T. Robinson, little suspecting that his subservience to the Power Trust, if nothing else, will make his nomination a political impossibility. Her junior senator, Caraway, whose friends boasted that as prosecuting attorney in the Eastern Arkansas district he "proved his courage by hanging fourteen negroes," quailed before the doughty Bishop Cannon. Caraway is the fellow the Wonder State sent to the Senate to succeed William F. Kirby who, as Senator from Arkansas had the enviable distinction of being one of the "wilful twelve" senators who opposed Wilson's great plan of making the world safe for democracy or something.

And thus the sad tale might be continued.

"The outlook at present is that the South will continue to supply the mountebank element in the United States Senate," observes a recent editorial in the Baltimore Evening Sun. The same editorial adds: "As between a clown who is frankly and authentically a clown, and respectabilities pretending to be statesmen but in reality as hollow as so many bass drums, the Southern voter faces a difficult choice. If he sometimes turns to the clown who at least is genuine in his buffoonery, is that altogether to his discred it?"

"Of course," says the concluding paragraph of the Sun editorial, "his [Continued on Page Three]
SOCiETY NOTES

Henry Jones of Warren, Ohio, long time friend of Commonwealth, spent a week on the campus the fore part of September. It was his first visit since he visited us the second month we were on our present site, five years ago. Naturally, he was agreeably surprised to see the great progress we have made.

The Hermitage is being fixed up. Prof. Goodhue is at work building a fireplace of new design in the living room. Dr. Zeuch, who has moved out of White Lodge in order to make room for the Richard Bosch family, will occupy the east wing, while David Englestein will take over the west wing. The Hermitage promises to be one of the most charming of the cottages.

Mrs. Mabel Fulks, wife of Clay Fulks, arrived the latter part of September from eastern Arkansas where she has been teaching school over the summer. Mrs. Fulks will be in residence this year for college work. She has always been extremely popular with the Commoners and is heartily welcomed by the group.

Rain the middle of September, the first of any importance since May, made possible the planting of fall gardens. Lettuce, radishes, turnips, mustard, and cucumbers are up and doing well. With a late frost to permit maturing of fall vegetables the losses of the long drouth will be slightly retrieved.

David Englestein arrived the middle of September. He noted with pleasure the improvements made in the year that he was away. At present he is busy learning the ins and outs of the office preparatory to taking over the job of Executive Secretary.

SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP

(Continued from Page Two)

choice ought not to be so limited; but as long as the political Parsons retain their present veto power over nominations in the South, the entry into politics of Southerners who possess both honesty and ideas is practically impossible.”

Here we have a clue to the deplorable decline of Southern statesmanship. This clue, followed up, would lead straight to the amazing fact that a noisy horde of hedge parsons and village doctors of divinity so effectually dominate the whole Southern scene as to remind us that we have not come as far from the Dark Ages as we sometimes fancy.

CAMPAIGN RESULTS

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A MARKED WOMAN

(An extract from an article entitled "Red Menace" in the Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday, August 10, 1930).

"Notwithstanding that the British Government speaks from the experience of the Arcos transaction, there still remain those in this country who would maintain the Commonwealth of Mena, Arkansas, where the ultra-liberal and radical doctrines taught are in close accord with communism, socialism, and other isms. The official organ of that institution, The Commonwealth College Fortnightly, printed in the June 15, 1930 issue a list of the financial pledges for the years 1931, '32 and '33 in which appears the name of a Cincinnati, Cincinnati women are beginning to realize that there is a real menace in this country striking at the foundation stones of our institutions of home, church and nation."

We shall rise as high above the life of today as it is above the life of an ape.—Joseph McCabe.
Independent Labor
Education

"By E. C. LINDEMAN
Of the New York School for Social Work.

Independent workers' education, is in some respects the most important of all (types of labor education) from a long-time point of view. Workers' education which is subordinate to, or co-ordinate with, executive trade union functions can never achieve real freedom; its promoters will always be in the position of politicians who feel that they must remain within the party in order to be effective. Or they will be like the presidents of state universities who are obliged to keep their intellectual wool shorn to suit the passing winds of state politics. So, in labor circles, the educational enterprise which aims to serve trade unions and take its funds from trade union sources, will sooner or later be obliged to keep its teachings within the limits of accepted trade union doctrine.

But this stifles education and sets boundaries to freedom, and nothing can save a large institutionalized movement from such intellectual bondage save a critical, challenging educational movement at work on its margins. Consequently, I believe ardently in those free-lance, independent educational experiments which are auxiliary to the labor movement but which can never be wholly absorbed by the larger organism. On behalf of its own health, the labor movement could afford to encourage such enterprises, which might serve as *ad vocati diaboli* to all of that other labor education which had already become subordinate to, or co-ordinate with, trade union organization.

LABOR YOUTH CAMP

[Continued from Page One] high altitude. There is an excellent natural swimming hole in Mill Creek which flows through the campus. The wooded mountains which are a part of the National Forest Reserve are just right for good hikes. Commonwealth is centrally located to the six states from which boys will be accepted. In almost every way the location is ideal.

Naturally, there must be a strict selection and limitation of numbers. Not more than a hundred boys could be taken care of at the outside. It is probable that the group will be limited to sixty the first summer.

Thanks, Friends

CASH

Prof. J. R. Commons, Madison, Wis. $10.00
Elizabeth Sands Johnson, New York City 5.00
Phoebe D. Lovell, Plainfield, N. J. 3.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mayer, Bloomington, Ill. 50.00
Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley, Mass. 25.00

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Robert M. Berry, Mena, Arkansas. Mrs. L. D. Brandeis, Washington, D. C.
Prof. A. Austace Haydon, Chicago, Ill.
John Robinson, Mena, Arkansas.
O. O. Wagner, Sr., Millerstown, Pa.

Good and Welfare

By NAZARETH DAWN.

THIS IS THE MAN!

Senator George W. Norris, the ranking progressive now in our political life, has just given the reactionaries a terrific jolt by winning his primary fight for renomination. His victory has put heart into those who still believe that social and economic progress can be made through the instrumentality of honest men and progressive political action.

Norman Thomas, in a recent issue of the New Leader, asks whether Senator Norris is the man whom all the progressive forces in the nation, as distinguished from the reactionary and revolutionary elements, may unite upon to lead the progress-hosts in the next national campaign. He then proceeds to answer his own question by ruling the senator out because he has no organization. Now we think that Norris is the man, providing he is willing, Norman Thomas to the contrary.

To begin with, no one doubts the integrity, the progressive-mindedness, and the ability of Senator Norris. He has been in public life for many years and his record shows that he has at all times been a man of clear thought and deep convictions, and that his thought and convictions have put him upon the side of progress and the people in every battle, and they are many, in which he has engaged.

It is true, as Norman Thomas says, that he is a man without an organization. But even so, we would remind Thomas that the senator is winning his battles. Norris has at all times and on every issue been above parties and partisanship. He has not only campaigned for individual progressives regardless of party labels but has been brave enough to oppose the presidential nominee of what is nominally his own party, as, for instance, in the last national election. Evidently the people of Nebraska love and respect a fearless man of progressive principles and are sending him back to the Senate. There are a host of people in other of these states who would welcome an opportunity to vote for Norris for a higher office.

Norris is a man who would not have to be advertised as a candidate. His name is synonymous with progressivism the nation over. Every reading voter knows who Norris is and what he stands for. He has stood head and shoulders above all others at Washington, since Old Bob died, in the many fights for the public good. He is now without a peer as the Grand Old Man of progressivism.

His years—he is nearing seventy—need be no deterrent provided his health is good and he is willing to give his closing years to the consolidation of the progressive elements and the emergence of a national party based on progressive principles. Franklin never began his greatest public service until well past seventy. Disraeli was still the head of the government of England at seventy-five. Gladstone started his last term as prime minister at eighty-five. It is not likely that Norris will ask again for his office. It is probable that the senator is winning his battles. Norris has at all times and on ever