SAIA DRAMATIZED
AT XMAS PROGRAM
Role of Commonwealth In Community History Portrayed

A series of four scenes, tracing the history of this section of Arkansas and the history of the college's association with its neighborhood, featured the Christmas program celebrated and attended by Commonwealth and neighbors on Christmas Eve.

First scene was an Indian background. Raymond Koch and Pauline Brown sang Indian songs. David Role of Commonwealth described legends about this region to the four children on the campus. All were in costume.

The second scene was an old negro plantation. (Our campus and a part of our grounds are actually an old cotton plantation.) This scene consisted mainly of the singing of negro spirituals by mixed choruses.

The third scene was built around a telephone conversation in which five women talk—collecting mail, discussing the news, and being quite skeptical of them. Clay Fulks instructed in Law History, who is a native Arkansawyer and who knows Arkansas lore and dialect, wrote the conversation for this scene as well as for the fourth.

The last takes place at the present time. It is divided into two parts. The first part is the conversation among four couples who are on their way to a Commonwealth dance. The second part carries the same characters after the dance on the way home. In both parts the college is being discussed and present reactions are indicated.

The program was planned and staged by the students who are members of the Entertainment Committee. Mrs. Bosch organized the songs and piano numbers. Wherever appropriate, Christmas songs were introduced into the scenes.

There were also several German songs given by the five German students during each intermission between scenes. The regular college program was followed by the annual Christmas tree festivities, with Santa Claus (David Kaplan) as master of ceremonies in the presenting of candy, apples and pop corn balls to the neighbors' children.

New Industrial Manager

Richard Bosch, instructor in Economics, was appointed personnel and industrial manager, his duties beginning on Monday, December 1.
The Fourfold Functional Labor Front

By William Edward Zeuch

I

There is considerable confusion, a working at cross purposes, and a waste of time, energy and money in the labor movement of the United States today because organizations and activities have grown up without their being thought out and planned along the lines of a functional division of labor, and with an eye to functional jurisdiction.

American labor has four clearly defined fronts, or lines of activity; an industrial front, a political front, a consumption front, and an educational front. In terms of activities, or function, we would designate these four as producing, voting, buying, and training fronts.

The instruments of these functions are: first, the craft and industrial unions; second, labor political action; third, the cooperative movement; and fourth, workers' education. There is a very real sense in which these lines of action are clearly defined divisions of labor requiring distinct functional jurisdictions. Taken together these activities form the labor movement. While they must necessarily supplement and complement one another they are, nevertheless, distinct functions that can best be carried on separately with the greatest measure of autonomy, mutually aiding one another as a voluntary co-operating federation rather than as parts of a highly centralized dictatorship.

II

Each of these labor activities calls for a more or less distinct technique and for different qualities of leadership. The craft and industrial unions were organized to take care of the workers' immediate interests as a producer in industry. Their function is to deal with industrial problems within the industrial fabric itself. They concern themselves with hours, wages, and conditions of production, and are interested in the welfare of the organization and the possibility of that method. The men who have felt the need for political action have been union men without political consciousness, as consumers they have almost invariable failed. Union men without political consciousness for efficient service all along the line of the labor movement.

III

But the American laborer is not only a job-conscious worker. He is also a citizen in a political democracy. He is being made increasingly aware that the activities of the political state condition his existence as an industrial worker. He is finding that politics have a tremendous bearing on the job. It is becoming clear that his political interests as a worker are coextensive with those of all workers in all industries. On the political field, therefore, the worker must be group-conscious, whereas his industrial field he need be only job-conscious. The right to strike, the right to vote, the right to use political power over labor politics began to be considered seriously. Such so-called labor parties as got into the political arena were ideological rather than the expression of any deeply felt need of the industrial workers. The union leaders in so far as they have felt the need for political action have used the threat of ballot bludgeoning against politicians within existing parties to achieve ends. They have now about exhausted the possibilities of that method. The men who have come up through the unions to leadership have proved themselves most inept in the use of the political means. They have been used and misled in such manner as to be the laughing-stock of adroit politicians.

IV

Now it appears that in this country labor unionism was developed as the first front of the labor movement, as a way of power before labor politics began to be considered. Such so-called labor parties as got into the political arena were ideological rather than the expression of any deeply felt need of the industrial workers. The union leaders in so far as they have felt the need for political action have used the threat of ballot bludgeoning against politicians within existing parties to achieve ends. They have now about exhausted the possibilities of that method. The men who have come up through the unions to leadership have proved themselves most inept in the use of the political means. They have been used and misled in such manner as to be the laughing-stock of adroit politicians.

V

When unions have turned to the use of the cooperative idea to help their members as consumers they have almost invariably failed. Union men were put into administrative positions because they went to work men without regard to their technical knowledge. Then, too, the union leaders used the political party for the same purpose: to settle the internal squabbles of the unions. In short, the type of leadership developed in the unions was not the kind of leadership essential to the success of cooperative enterprise.

In the field of workers' education the union leaders, quite unversed by training

(Continued on Page 3)
FELLOWSHIP CONCLUSIONS

With this issue three more names are added to the Fellowship Builders-Dr. Eno Clague, an early friend and member of the
Maintenance Fund from the beginning, Prof. Martin Glaser whose name has appeared in our Thanks Friends before, and Willi
Martin, one of our students, now an active member of his trade union.

We regret that we have not been able to close this column with this issue with a
fully written Maintenance Fund for the next three years. Since that has not been
possible we will continue it until the Fund is fully subscribed. We do not need
to be told that times are hard and responses, therefore, somewhat slow. We never give up.

Results to date are:

CAMPAIN RESULTS

Name: Yearly Pledge

Fellowship, St. Louis
Alma Wilson Bell, Angola, Ind.
Frederick Bomar, Cleveland, Ohio
James E. Brewer, Rockester, N. Y.
Richard B. Doh, Atwater, Minn.
Martha A. Ewers, St. Louis
Prof. A. W. Calhoun, Gaffney, S. C.
Prof. E. C. Chapman, Cleveland
Mrs. A. H. Corl, Los Angeles
Glenn Dodd, Houston
Dr. and Mrs. C. G. C. Anderson, Deer, Ore.
Dr. and Mrs. C. G. C. Anderson, Deer, Ore.
Sallie Ball, Mobile
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick, Oberlin, Mich.
Albert E. Meyer, Detroit
Mrs. Franklin Perelman, Grand Forks, N. D.
Leon L. Rams, Chicago
Nora W. Rampage, Chicago
Prof. P. F. and Roberta Rabenhein, Madison, Wis.
Pratt C. E. Kemble, St. Louis
Prof. L. N. and Caroline H. Robinson, Swarthmore, Pa.
Martha C. Scudder, Philadelphia
Alfred D. Schoob, Chicago
Mrs. Matilde R. Schneider, Menona, Wis.
Mrs. Louis B. Brandes, Washington, D. C.
Frank W. Bird, New Haven
Prof. Summer M. Ritchie, Huxley, N. Y.
Rudolph Sneeze, Denver
O. C. Lowe, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, Baker, Ore.
Edith W. Mullaney, Minneapolias
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mayer, Madison, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Buehler, St. Louis
P. A. MacMillin, Madison, Wis.
Phoebe D. Lovel, Plattsburg, N. J.
Elizabeth Sands Johnson, N. Y. C.
Harold Peace, Austin, Texas
Prof. Edgar L. and Margaretta W.
Clarke, Winona Park, Philadelphia
Will A. Seegers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Evans Ely, New Haven, Conn.
Martin G. Gleeson, Madison, Wis.

NEW INDUSTRIAL MANAGER

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Bosch came to Commonwealth for the first time in January, 1928. Until then he
had been teaching in Minnesota. He brought his wife and a three-year-old son.
After a year at Commonwealth, although he had had little formal high school or col-
lege work before coming here, he was accepted as a student in the Graduate School at Wisconsin University.
He spent one year and a half there and received his Masters Degree. Now he is
back at Commonwealth teaching courses in Economics.

Due to "knowing his Commonwealth" he anted paces no difficulties in taking over his
new duties.

LABOR PARTY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

2. Unemployment insurance and the spread of public works to give employ-
ment in slums.
3. Old age pensions.
5. A shorter work day and a shorter work week.
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phones, coal mines, oil production and dis-
tribution, forests, power plants and banks.
9. Socialized legal and medical service.
10. No war without an affirmative vote of the potential conscripts.

The class in Labor Tactics is a fairly good cross section of workers. It includes
Communists, Socialists, and "merely" pro-
gressive. It has representatives from all
sections of the country from farmer and
urban worker groups, unionized as well as
unorganized. This platform has the ap-
proval of them as far as it goes with the
Communists clamoring for more, of course—as meeting the requirements of the
present situation.

FOURWALL LABOR FRONT

(Continued from Page 2)

to manage such enterprises, first absorbed
the Workers' Educational Bureau and are
now adding, the first time in January, 1928.

Now labor statemanship of a high order would realize that the functions of the
labor movement are all vital; that they each
and all require the highest degree of specialized
knowledge and technique; and that they
inherently demand different qualities of leadership.

The trade union leadership that has
been summoned to dictate to and to dominate all other lines
of labor activity have invariably led to their
failure. Union leaders, because they have
risen from the ranks to leadership in their respective unions imagine that they have
the qualifications for leadership in politics,
in cooperation, and in education. Such men
seem to know neither natural, personal nor
wise jurisdictional limitations. By virtue
of their union leadership they presume to be
labor politicians, heads of cooperative enter-
prises, and arbitrators of workers' education
policy. They spread themselves much too
wide and so become transparently thin.
In consequence of this the labor movement
suffers.

The craft and industrial union leaders
would be great powers for the advance
and the growth of labor. Among the limits
they should hold but their acceptances and
use their power to boost and to aid
without attempting to dominate over those
technically qualified in other labor fields.
If there are any other present incapa-
city in those who rise in unions from
the ranks to leadership to measure up to
such labor statemanship, then other labor
activities must build independently.

SOCIAL WOOLS

Harriet Halbert Kaplan, Sociology In-
structor, has returned to Commonwealth
after a six weeks leave. She will offer three courses in Sociology during the winter quar-
ter.

Josef Rudolf, former instructor, and
Marjorita Hurwit, who were married
here last summer, are making arrangements
to join the faculty of Manumit School at
New York, of which Nellie Seeds is
director.

Dorothy Mayer and Bella Gengstein
hitch-hiked to Chicago to hear Scott Near-
ing speak before he leaves for Germany.
Dorothy will remain in Bloomington, Ill.

(Continued on Page 4)

ZEUG MANIFESTO

(Continued from Page 1)

to teach whatever their experience, study
and research has convinced them is true.
They are not constrained to change their
minds overnight if a Frasidium alters its
bias. They do their best to tackle when
labor leaders crack their whips; nor do
they feel compelled by economic necessity to con-
form when the Great God Business directly
or indirectly brings pressure to bear.

The We B. surrendered its freedom it surrendered its function as an educational
enterprise. Here, too, union leadership has shown its incapacity to understand or to shape the
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activities must build independently.
Nellie Tolle has been accepted as a graduate student in the department of Chemistry at the University of Chicago for the winter term beginning in January.

Philip Dutton, formerly a student at Kansas University, has arrived at Commonwealth College to become a student during the winter quarter.

Early morning study. The breakfast bell rings at 6:15, but that isn't early enough for David Englestein, Richard Borden, and Ross Drennan and Zuech. When John is through milking the cows at about 6:00 in the morning he sees the lights in White Lodge, the house in the Woods and the Anchorage and knows that the five are already busy reading Veb- len, Commons, Pound, Douglas, Cardoza, or whatever it is. He shaves his head at 6:45 and writes breakfast and fancy, "These Intellectuals!"

Native Oak Shakes, split on the campus out of our own trees, are being applied to most of the buildings. The office, the A. C. T. building, the A. W. L. building, and the Anchorage, and John's cottage are already covered. The effect is rustic and pleasant, and the roofs don't leak.

Holiday visitors. Plenty of them. Lucien Koch cloistered himself away with Zeuch much of the time and talked over Commonwealth problems and progress as part preparation for next year when Lucien will be back as director. Bill and Clarice Cun- ingham, both former teachers, and Bill's father, came from Drumright, Okla., where Bill is now teaching and where he was born. Mary Frank, journalism instruc­ tor from the University of Oklahoma, position of the worker is shown by (1) comparing the index of real wages with an index of physical productivity (2) with an index of value productivity (3) and by showing the share of labor in the real value added by manufactures. Since we are considering workers as an economic group, the second and third comparisons include the employer's wage and the dampening power better than the first; for, "wages are paid from value productivity, not physical productivity." But if we wish to show the position of workers in income of society as a whole, physical productivity should be the measure.

Douglas' figures show that there has been no great change in labor's share of the value of production of industry, the range being from 52.5 per cent in 1899 to 64.1 per cent in 1921. (Deductions made for depreciation.) On the average the share of labor in­ creased from 1899 to 1921 but has declined since then.

III.

Is labor's fairly constant share in the product of labor due to a stable and, fairly constant economic position in society relative to the other groups? A confusion arises in comparing a set income with a gross income.

Labor's share is a net income. That is, its gross and net incomes are identical. But the employers' share, which is compared with laborers' share, is a gross income in that other deductions of cost besides wages must still be made. Hence, a constant propor­tion of gross income to the employers does not mean a constant proportion of net income. In the period under consideration there have been great reductions of cost, namely, in improved machinery and technique. If labor's net share remained the same, then the reductions in cost were an addition to the employers' share in terms of net income, although the gross share did not change. In other words, when costs are reduced la­ bor's share must increase if its relative position is to be maintained. Whether or not labor is entitled to a share in the benef­ its of reduced costs may be a matter of disagreement, but it should be recognized that labor's gain was not measured by comparing a set with a gross income.

Even when we make the employers' and the employees' shares comparable as net incomes, we are comparing groups, not individuals, and taking no account of numerical changes in the groups. The question in, should the comparison between employer and employee be in terms of gross products of individual shares? Also, we may ask, does the share which goes to the "employer" represent the same function as in the past?

The Unemployment Situation and proposed remedies was the subject of a sym­ posium at the last "let’s-get-together-and-discuss-it" evening. Several Common­ wealth College students attended and nearly everyone had a "say."

Ambitious. Clay Folkerts takes the cake. Clay and Mabel are usually the last to get up from the breakfast table, but this morning they got up first. Before breakfast they were too busy with the kitchen for the breakfasts on the last day. One morning recently John and Chucky noticed a light at Foyville as early as 5:00 o'clock. Thinking there might be someone ill they investigated, but they found only Clay, huddled over a table, wrapped in a blanket, scrib­ bing away for dear life. "I had an idea so I stayed up all night and wrote," he explained.

Group reading is always popular at Commonwealth. "The Modern Temper" is now being read aloud by an interested group by Charlotte Moskova at every Wednesday evening at Lorelei's Rock.

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