Drought Hardships Told by Commoners

Self Support Hampered by Failure of Garden and Staple Crops.

Last week it rained—two precious inches. But that was no more than enough to test the duckweed and the Endive; and even then the garden needs some help.

Work on the well has been started. The clay subsoil is hard as brick. We wonder from where the moisture for this year's crops is to come if the rains continue.

A student from New York strolls the campus and says, "What fine weather!" That student knows nothing of how the crops burned last summer. Those who carry the worries of Commonwealth know what weather means.

Mild Fruits can tell you that there were no peaches, grapes or apples to eat because of frost and drought. She can tell you that there were no vegetables from the summer garden—tomato, pepper, beans, beets—or rather just a few from the early spring garden.

Clay Fords wore blisters on his hands trying to keep vegetables alive by mulching the soil while waiting for the rain to come. It never did.

Dorothy, the cook, can tell you there were few quarts on the cellar shelves to put on throughout the winter months. In addition to not having the usual amounts of fruits and vegetables from its garden and orchard, Commonwealth has had to buy its stock and poultry feed. The corn and hay crops failed from lack of rain.

The treasurer has frettend as to ways and means of making thirty dollars pay for a fifty dollar purchase of things the college usually grows for itself.

John Mars rode countless trips with the wagon, and hauled hundreds of barrels of water from the creek for poultry, stock, laundry and kitchen during the six months' drought.

George can tell you many a story of distress brought him by neighbors "up against it". He could tell you how the college, through its store, has advanced enough out of its small supply to pull these neighbors through hard times, and then, though the college has enough labor of its own, has allowed them to "work out" their tillage.

Many neighbors have hardly enough money to enable them to put in a crop for 1931, and banks won't loan. The college finds it necessary to furnish groceries, feed, milk feed and some machinery to its tenants.

In order to give work to needy neighbors

[Continued on Page 41]

THANKS, FRIENDS

CASHER

Edwin M. Berchard, New Haven, Conn. $2.50
Arthur W. Culmann, Gaffney, S. C. 25.00
Edward Anderson, Marion, Va. 10.00
H. E. Blount, Oak Park, Ill. 10.00
Alfred D. Scheib, Chicago, Ill. 25.00
Isa Barnev, New Haven, Conn. 5.00
Max Sendt, Cincinnati, Ohio 100.00
Samuel J. Guberg, Philadelphia, Pa. 5.00
E. Baldwin-Julian, Girard, Kan. 15.00
Columbus Service Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 100.00
James H. Brewer, Rochester, N. Y. 10.00
Prof. K. A. Ross, Madison, Wis. 25.00
Sue Kakahla, Mobile, Ala. 25.00
L. A. Meek, Tulsa, Okla. 25.00
Harry Wells, Lawrence, Kans. 25.00
Gottred Schmolz, Madison, Wis. 3.00
E. M. Grossman, St. Louis, Mo. 10.00
Mrs. Louis D. Brandsen, Washington, D. C. 100.00

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Charles Nagel, M. Louis, Mo. Magazines for Business Education, New York City $10.00
Louis D. Brundish, Washington, D. C. Magazines $2.00
H. H. Lewis, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Magazines $2.50
Carnegie Corporation, New York City, Encyclopedia Brittanica and subscription to Social Science Abstracts $10.00
O. D. Wagner, Pittsfield, Pa. Magazine $25.00

En Route

By W. E. Zech

Arrived in St. Louis Friday afternoon, January 18th, with the evening getting in touch with friends. Saturday morning I began making calls.

Charles Nagel, laboring with his own problems as president of the Washington University corporation, assured me of his continued interest and aid. Dropped into the offices of the State Federation of Labor, but found that President Wood was up at the legislative sessions at Jefferson City, I seem always just to miss that man.

Luther Ely Smith, the well known attorney, I found to have a real interest and concern for the work of Commonwealth. During talk at luncheon he showed a most unusual grasp, for a busy practicing attorney, of things liberal. While painfully respectful and proper himself, he has a real sympathy for all forward striving experiments regardless of color. Just between us, I did not find such a combination in a classmate and friend of Cal's. He gave excellent advice and pledged his support.

Saturday afternoon, J. H. Holben, economist for the Southwest Bell Telephone, an old friend, took me out to his place in Kirkwood for the weekend. We found time to talk over the trends in the present hard times.

Monday morning I stopped in at the [Continued on Page 4]

Courses Are Planned for Spring Quarter

Labor, Economics, Law and History Courses Predominate

Commonwealth's faculty members put their wise old heads together recently, considered students—their aspirations and needs—and then formulated the spring quarter course of study for resident and prospective students.

W. E. Zech, veteran teacher, will, no doubt, have collected much contemporary information for his classes in the course of his trip North and East. He will guide the study in four courses: Trends in Current Unionism; Power Economics (his own approach); Writing for the Labor Press; and a seminar on Unemployment and its Permanent Relief.

First a Minnesota farmer, then a student at Commonwealth, and then a graduate student at Wisconsin University studying value theory under Dr. John R. Commons, Richard Bosch has been on the Commonwealth College staff since fall. During the spring quarter he will teach Principles and Problems of Economics.

Clay Fords, for many years a teacher in Arkansas, a practitioner at the Arkansas bar, and a widely known satirical writer, offers courses in Philosophy and Social Effects of Law, and Legal Defense of Civil Liberties, American History, and Effective Writing.

A student-teacher, David Englestein, who has taught in the grade schools of Canada and in a workers' school in Montreal, will continue his course in World History, dealing during the spring quarter with the period from 1750 to 1930; and his French courses.

George Yeisley Rusk, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, now teaching Psychology at Commonwealth, offers a study of Labor Ideology and its Objectives.

Because he was a minister with social ideals Mr. Hamilton lost faith in institutional religion. He came to Commonwealth to serve the labor movement as best he might. He is prepared to assist students during the spring quarter towards a Social Interpretation of English Literature.

E. M. Goodhue has been in the school since its birth. His is practical knowledge. He is an engineer with languages and photography as hobbies. Goodhue offers courses in Mathematics, Statistics, and Esperanto. Charlotte Moskovitz, Executive Secretary, will advise students who wish to learn typewriting and the keeping of union records.
Commonwealth College
Fortnightly

Vol. VII No. 3 March 1, 1931

Modern working youth in the United States is born into a sea of psychological, social, and economic system in which six million workers are allowed to go unemployed, and wherein over one-half of the farmers are tenants. The powers that be offer no great task to absorb the energy of the younger generation. They cannot say, "Develop the resources of your country." Industry and agriculture have been developed to an extent greater than is necessary to meet the demands of home consumption and trade. Capitalists cannot say, "Extend commerce and investments to foreign lands, and bring home wealth to America!" That has been overcome. Nor can the state say, "Enter the professions!" The professions are overcrowded.

There are intervals when it is possible to impress upon the students the dignity of labor, "Go to industry!" they say. Vocational schools have appeared by the thousands—but not John. John changes. "Enter industry!" is found to be a delusion. Schools may still refer to youth to American models of success—Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ford, a local prominent banker—yet opportunities in the United States are rapidly being limited to the accident of birth into a status. With no earnest work in view youth flouts the values of its elders and sets out to "just get a kick out of life."

The labor movement does have a huge task to hand over to working youth—the problem of unemployment, wages, monopolies, the extremes of wealth and poverty, the paradox of coexistence over supply and hunger—eventually the movement itself. The labor movement has never taken the trouble to build a sympathy for its problems in the young. It has allowed its youth to be taught acceptance of the status quo and its set of purely material values.

Realizing the need of winning youth to the task of the labor movement, Labor Youth Camps provide an environment for stimulating youth a sympathy for and an understanding of the problems. These camps seek to develop a social attitude in workers' children. This is done in conjunction with cultural, manual, and recreational group activities. Commonwealth College has organized a labor youth camp for the southwest. Pioneer Youth of America, with offices in New York City, is carrying on labor youth work in eastern cities and in the Carolina section.

A workers' camp has a distinct purpose and method. It does not train for patriotism, does not want all campers to think or act alike. It wants its members to think clearly, to contribute to the group and to work with the group. A labor camp wants workers' children to realize that they are children of workers—that industry and its problems will soon fall to them. The camp does not encourage a desire to escape work. It develops a class consciousness. It encourages a love for cultural pastimes and a belief that music, books and leisure should be a part of the worker's life.

The point of view presented at labor camps is something more basic than just the number ideas. It determines the tendency of the camper to react to a situation—to modern capitalistic industry, let us say.

The educational influence of a labor camp spreads from several sources: first, from the individuals who make up the staff; second, from group association; third, from discussion and activities. Commonwealth Labor Youth Camp chooses its counselors from among workers able to work with children and having a labor point of view.

The educational process is a continuous one. Group association very often presents the problems of a larger society in miniature. Camper and counselor talk over. They exchange experiences and discuss various topics of interest while at work, around camp fires, or on hikes. The camp is intolerant of laziness, discourages rostimism and mob psychology. Initiative is encouraged when its result is not harmful to the group.

Life at Commonwealth Labor Youth Camp is in no way pastoral. It includes work as a regular activity. Campers are given an opportunity to earn a part of the cost by working ten hours a week. The charge is five dollars a week or $50 for the ten weeks' session, whereas most camps charge over $15 a week. This low cost is possible because the campers help themselves. They wash their own clothes, cultivate and gather their own vegetables, etc. The work is done by crews very much as on the old plantation.

The work day, as planned by Commonwealth Labor Youth Camp, will probably be as follows. At six-thirty, all out at the rising bell. Breakfast at seven. Thirty until eight—clean-up. The work bell rings at eight, and the camper joins the crew to which he has been assigned by the camp director. For two hours he may peel potatoes, hoe in the garden, wash clothes, make furniture, etc. Then work bell rings again at ten all rush to the creek for the morning swim. From eleven to twelve is conference hour. Discussions on varied topics of interest to labor will be guided by Counsellors—for example: the slave trade of Africa; railroads, the story of their growth; the story of strikes; school problems. Dinner is at twelve. Rest hour ends at two. From two until four the camper does much as he pleases. He may work in the arts and crafts, play games, or practice music. Before supper there is another swim, and afterwards until eight-thirty there may be a camp fire, drama, hobbies, music, singing, or other activities. And so to bed.

The Labor Youth Camp
By Raymond Koch

A typical camp day, as planned by Commonwealth Labor Youth Camp, will probably be as follows. At six-thirty, all out at the rising bell. Breakfast at seven. Thirty until eight—clean-up. The work bell rings at eight, and the camper joins the crew to which he has been assigned by the camp director. For two hours he may peel potatoes, hoe in the garden, wash clothes, make furniture, etc. Then work bell rings again at ten all rush to the creek for the morning swim. From eleven to twelve is conference hour. Discussions on varied topics of interest to labor will be guided by Counsellors—for example: the slave trade of Africa; railroads, the story of their growth; the story of strikes; school problems. Dinner is at twelve. Rest hour ends at two. From two until four the camper does much as he pleases. He may work in the arts and crafts, play games, or practice music. Before supper there is another swim, and afterwards until eight-thirty there may be a camp fire, drama, hobbies, music, singing, or other activities. And so to bed.

IV.

In such a cultural and industrial environment, children grow in great experiences. Experiences and points of view received at the camp are new and vital. How effective the camp environment really is depends upon what the camper gives in the way of a definite challenge to youth, whether it directs the energies of working youth towards a straightening out of a disorganized social and economic society.
FELLOWS BUILDERS

This month we are glad to include E. M. Grossman, about whom Zeuch writes in this issue. A former column; a Washington friend who wishes to be known as anony-
mous; and Harry Weiss and Gertrude Schmidt of Madison, Wisconsin.

Spring planting is under way. We must hope it will be a well. The frost
still prevails with little relief. We are de-
pending upon the aid of our friends to help
us through this trying period.

CAMPAIGN RESULTS

Pledges to Date.

Name: Yearly Pledge Address

Mrs. E. J. Kirkpatrick, Out. City, Missouri. 10.00
M. Albert K. Meyer, Detroit. 25.00
Frederick L. Sage, Grand Forks, N. D. 20.00
Leon L. Halsey, Chicago. 25.00
Morris W. Rapaport, Chicago. 25.00
Frank E. Reynolds, Madison, Wis. 25.00
Canon C. E. Remick, St. Louis. 10.00
Prof. E. N. and Caroline H. sophisticated.
Swartz, Ph. D., Swartz, Philadelphia. 25.00
Alfred D. Schoch, Chicago. 25.00
Mrs. Mary P. Shields, Lansing, Mich. 25.00
Mrs. Lula D. Brandes, Washington, D. C. 100.00
Floyd Dell, Citron-Hudson, 25.00
Prof. Summer M. Blicther, Wash-
ington, D. C. 5.00
Harry A. Malt, 25.00
O. W. Wagner, Rl. Millerston, Pa. 25.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, Baker, Ore. 25.00
Col. B. H. Cope, Indianapolis. 25.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mayer, Des Moines. 5.00
P. N. McMullin, Madison. 25.00
Phoebe L. Lovell, Plainfield, N. J. 5.00
Elizabeth N. C. Guerard, 5.00
Harold F. Reese, Austin, Texas 5.00
P.O. Box 165, River Grove, Ill. 5.00
Clarke, Winter Park, Florida 5.00
Will A. Seegers, Philadelphia, Pa. 10.00
Ewan Clare, New Haven, Conn. 25.00
Margaret Shipman, Lee, Maine. 25.00
Mrs. E. A. Ross, Madison, Wis. 5.00
J. Milton Whittington, El Dorado, Ark. 5.00
R. W. Grosman, St. Louis, Mo. 5.00
Anonymous, Washington, D. C. 5.00
Harry Weiss, Madison, Wis. 5.00
Gertrude Schmidt, Madison, Wis. 5.00

EN ROUTE (Continued from Page 1)

Christ Church Cathedral to meet and to
thank Canon Cope, who has been a sus-
taining friend of Commonwealth for some
years. I found him a charming and kind
man but rather weary with years of good
works. He said jokingly, but with a show of
impunity, that he would appear at the
doors of Commonwealth some day ask-
ning for nothing but a cot to sleep on and
some out of doors to do job. For twenty-
six years he has been handling the down-
town Cathedral.

After a day in conferences I took dinner
Monday evening at Harold Cope's and spent
the evening there with a group of friends.
All were much concerned with the present
problems of Commonwealth and hopeful that
we would be able to weather the drought.
The Cols plan to visit Commonwealth dur-
ing the summer.

Tuesday, Fern Babcock asked me out to
her headquarters to talk to some of her
friends and take care of some business. I
have always been a staunch supporter of our
project but I have a suspicion that she thinks
us rather too indifferent of the belated ef-
forts, of the Christian Associations to be-
come real Christians. The view of the long
record of neglect is hard for thinking work-
ers to be tolerant of organized re-
ligious efforts.

Spent a most interesting hour this day with
Attorney E. M. Grossman who came back to our Fund with this pledge.

Arrived in Cincinnati Thursday evening,
January 22, with a schedule of talks over
the week-end. Dorothy Minister called for
me Friday noon and took me over to a meet-
ing of the Woman's City Club, where she
was to appear. I am afraid I must say that
some of my outspoken comments on present-
day education shocked some of the more
conservative. There were some very good
questions asked. Mrs. Minster, I found a
most unusual woman. I am thinking about
through to an independent set of
values—worth a regiment of the ordinary
sort. I regret I did not get a chance to talk
with her.

Saturday morning I presented the Power
approach in economics to Dr. Bird's ad-
vanced students in theory at the Univer-
sity of Cincinnati. We had a most stimu-
lating discussion, but there was no slash-
 ing criticism such as I would like.

Monday at luncheon I talked on Common-
wealth to the Cincinnati Council of Social
Workers. Social workers are an under-
standing lot so that it does not need stating
that they were much interested in our ex-
perimental project. Dr. Ellery P. Reed of
the Carnegie Foundation was there and Dr.
Reed had in a group of friends for dinner
and an evening to hear about our work.
Monday at luncheon I talked to the City of Brotherly
Lowe Senior High School. He has always been
an enigma to me. A successful business man and yet
an utter iconoclast so far as the system is
concerned. What the French call a
"unique." He is forever smashing shams
with a devastating ironic humor. Wish
we were close enough to talk to our group
occasionally.

Monday evening of January 26 I took
train for Washington hoping to reach the
city in time for the last sessions of the
conference of the Jewish, Catholic, and Pro-
testant social agencies on unemployment.
I made it in time for the last day of the conference.
The conference was an attempt to use
moral suasion, to bring religious forces to
bear on the present situation. An excellent
program of addresses interspersed with some
really "heated" discussions. Of course, I do
not expect that it will effect the situa-
tion one iota. But I suppose that the
religious groups will feel better now that
they have it off their chests—having done
their "duty" by "talk" as usual. It gets me how
religious folk can justify their religion by
talk, talk, talk. But then, I am not a
religious and so without the pale of under-
standing, I suppose.

In Washington I talked to the American
Association of University Women, to Eco-
nomics and Education students at Howard
University, and to the George Washington
University Liberal Club.

I met many Wisconsin friends in Wash-
ington. Of course, my chief interest is in
the drought and in unemployment. Be-
ing the political center, Washington re-
verberated with oratory on the drought and
unemployment problems. Nothing much
was being done, however.

Spent a little time with Judge and Mrs.
Brandes, who, in spite of their varied con-
cerns, have a real interest in Common-
wealth, I wonder that they find the time
to follow our work so closely. It is always
a pleasure to call and give them first hand
account of our problems and progress.

On February 5 I went on to Baltimore.
There I found Elizabeth Gilman, center for
things liberal in that city, as busy as two
bees with various liberal, labor and pro-
gressive projects.

My main objectives in Baltimore aside
from seeing friends was talks to Goucher
and John Hopkins group and an address at
the Baltimore Sunday Forum. Unfortu-
nately an attack of gripe kept me from
my talk at Goucher. It was a damp Sun-
day but there was good attendance at the
Forum meeting which, including the ques-
tion period, lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock. An
intelligent crowd with questions to match.

In passing, I must mention that Baltimore
is a closed town on Sunday. I wonder that
Mencken has the nerve to talk about the
Bible Belt when not even a movie is open
in his bailiwick on the Sabbath. Even in
Arkansas we may play ball on Sunday with
impeunity. We Arkansawyers should send
a delegation to open up Mencken's home
town.

February 9 I reached Philadelphia. But
this tale is already too long for this issue
so I will begin with the City of Brotherly
Love another time.

I am closing that I have found in the
territory I have covered that the un-
employment at present effects from 20 to
25 per cent of the total population accord-
ing to the most reliable estimates and no
one sees any hope of immediate relief.

SCHEDULE

March 6—Indianapolis, Ind.
March 7-11—Chicago, Ill.
March 12-15—Madison, Wis.
March 22—Kansas City, Mo. (Linwood Forum).

Dates for marches engagements and
appointments for interviews may still be
secured in Chicago and Madison by writ-
ing immediately to Charlotte Maclean,
Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS

The Carnegie Corporation of New York
recently presented to Commonwealth the
latest edition of THE ENCYCLOPEDIA
BETICA (1722-1852), under the auspices of
THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS.
Commons consider this gift one of the
finest contributions to the library. Such friend-
ly donations have made possible a fine and
rather unusual collection of books.

March 1, 1931 COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE FORTNIGHTLY Page Three
SOCIETY NOTES

Commencement Service—was held in the Commonwealth Chapel on January 24 in honor of four leaders dear to the hearts of workers, Nikolai Lenin of Russia, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht of Germany, and Eugene V. Debs of the United States. Clay Fulk, the chairman of the evening, told something of the personality of Debs, and then introduced Ross Clark Brown, Alfred Fortmueler, and Joe Englestein who spoke in order on Lenin, the German leaders, and the campus. The program opened with the Russian Funeral March, played by Paul Chusid, and closed with a pantomime to which Paul played the musical accompaniment.

Sports—on the campus are changing as the students collectively purchased a new volleyball ball. Soccer no longer holds its social promise on the campus. The enthusiasm hurry their dinners in a half hour’s playing before the one o’clock work bell rings, and their suppers to take advantage of the time before the sun sets. Joe Englestein, chief promoter and rooter for volley ball, has flir ted her skirts across the campus, and students are again enjoying an occasional swim.

Dorothy Mayer—has returned to the campus this month. We are all glad to have her with us again after an absence of several weeks. Dorothy is making her home in Hamilton for this quarter, thus increasing our “married” population, and she expects her husband, Hank Mayer, to return to the campus as soon as business conditions permit.

Chucky Moskowitz and Bella Englestein—hitched to Fort Smith for a week-end recently. Bella was in need of new glasses so she and Chucky made a lack of this necessity. They had a fine trip and tell us many tales of their experiences that we fear a general exodus for such “vacation” trips.

The Commons Clock—is a new acquisition which helps to regulate our lives on the campus. On the chimney in the Commons hangs a new open-faced pendulum clock which has been put up to arbitrate all our disputes about the correct time. The clock was a gift of Dr. George Y. Rusk to the college. Mr. Richard Bosch holds the key to the clock and performs the ceremony of winding it once in eight days.

The Hunting of the Snark—on January 31 the birthdays of two of our most prominent citizens were celebrated with a treasure hunt. Dorothy Allfrey and Clay Fulk shared the honors at the party. The invitation read as follows: “Come prepared to hunt the SNARK!”

“Just the place for a SNARK! the Bellman cried
As he landed his crew with care.”

(in front of Commons, 7:45 p.m., Jan. 31, 1931)

“Supporting each man on the top of the hill
By a finger entwined in his hair.”

Every one arrived promptly at the appoint-

courses for spring quarter
March 23 to June 13.
Trends in Current Usuomism; Labor
Ideology and Objectives; Economics Prin-
ciples and Problems; England During
War and Its Permanent Relief; Power
Economics; the Economics and Social Affects
of Law and Legal Defense of Civil Liber-
ties; Labor Reform; Effective Writing:
An Audience with History; History, 1350-1830;
Social Interpretation of Eng.
Bosch and Moskowitz, French; German; Expository
Typewriting; Typewriting for Revise.
Prospective students should comunica-
tes immediately with Charlotte Moskow-
itz, Executive Secretary, Commonwealth
College, Mona, Arkansas.

DROUGHT HARDSHIPS

[Continued from Page 11]

the college had 21,000 feet of lumber cut, though the cutting might have waited until better times. The student from New York who made the remark about the fine weather did not know that Commonwealth had had a lean year—that self-support for the school depends on crops and that crops need rain.

Commoners are going ahead with the planting of 1931 crops, as farmers do, with hopes for the beat and a vision of green things growing. Director pro-tem, Bosch, and Clay Fulk have the spring planting under way. Early radish, tomato, lettuce and bean seed is in the ground. One thousand cabbage plants and three thousand onion sets were put out. Seed pota-
toes for nne acres are ready for planting. Now for the rain.

New Director Biographed

To a mind accustomed to an age of spe-
cialization and giant institutions Commonwealth is a call back to the personal. The college Board of Trustees meets in dignified session and orders its secretary to write to Clyde Washington, a neighbor, “We are sorry we cannot take your pig and mule at this time.” Headlines in the newspapers on Commonwealth, have caught these inter-
dictions in captions: “The Overall College” or “A School Where You Can’t Spend a Cent.”

Commoners, however, think nothing of combining classes with cutting wood or of wearing overalls and such things. They missed entirely the uniqueness of their choice when they named Lucien Koch the Director of Commonwealth. To succeed Dr. Zech in the fall of 1931. It is left for the reporter to present the news to the readers of the Fortnightly. Commoners are unaware that they elected the youngest director of an American college. Lucien is but twenty-three. They also seem to miss the fact that Lucien’s is a rather unusual background.

Not every college president, as Lucien, was born on a backwoods farm in Oregon, and grew up in a pioneer, rural com-

munity. Lucien began working in the fields when he was six and in the woods at ten. Until he reached the age of seventeen, at which age he came to Commonwealth, Lucien ran the gauntlet of rural social forces: the ideas of progressive-minded parents; the bewilderedism of the country school-room; the protestant religion of the country church; the confinement of a small town high school; farmer movements—Farm Bureau and Non-Partisan League.

And not every college president finds fours years with an experimental worker’s education as is Commonwealth—and those years the pioneer and most trying ones of the school’s experience. Nor does every college president have the industrial back-
ground that Lucien has. He earned his tuition to attend Commonwealth by working at the carpenter trade in large cities—New York, Chicago and Cincinnati.

In addition to all these extra-curricular activities Lucien, after four years of aca-

demic work at Commonwealth, entered the economics department of the Wisconsin University Graduate School to study under Dr. John R. Commons and Dr. Selig Perlman, where he made a good record. This year he is an advisory instructor at the Experi-

mental College at Madison, Wisconsin, and in continuing his study of Economic Theory and Labor Problems.

Not every college president inherits an unendowed, struggling experiment, vitally alive and with perhaps more problems than the fall of the educational giants. Yet, neither has every college president swung an axe or a hoe, plied hammer and saw along with farmers and workers, and, at the same time, maintained a good academic standard.

Not every college president may be required to answer a practically infinite series of questions and answers with the most pertinent questions and the most important answers. We all hope to turn the clock back to 1875 again if Aunt Jane and Aunt Sarah will show us how.