LAST QUARTER OPENS WITH BIG ENROLLMENT

New Teacher and New Printer Join Commonwealth Group

With a new teacher, a new maintenance worker and what is probably the largest spring enrollment in the history of the school, Commonwealth opened its third quarter March 28. Thirty-three students are now registered, thirteen of them for the first time.

"This term is unique," declared Acting Director Bill Cunningham, "in that the enrollment increases each season. For the past several years enrollment has been largest during the fall quarter, has declined sharply for the winter quarter, and has fallen very low in the spring. This year the process has been reversed. The fall enrollment was low. The winter enrollment doubled the fall enrollment, and the spring enrollment shows an increase over that of the winter quarter."

He attributes this steady increase to the efforts of former students who are working enthusiastically for the school. "We are much more careful in our selection of students now than we have ever been before," he says, "since we now have as many as we can conveniently house. I consider the present student body the best in years."

A new dormitory will be constructed during the summer months for a fall enrollment which may break all Commonwealth records.

The new maintenance worker is Bert Cole, and the new teacher is William R. Reich.

William, more properly Bill, comes from St. Louis. He holds a B. S. degree in chemistry from the University of Michigan and a M. S. degree in education from the University of Illinois. His master's thesis was a comprehensive study of resident labor colleges in the United States.

After leaving college he spent three years teaching science and mathematics in the Gwin, Michigan, high school; three years as principal of the Chester, Illinois, high school; and two

SIX-CENT BANQUET IS HELD ON BIRTHDAY

Commonwealth's Foundation Day banquet, April 2, cost only six cents per person. This was a voluntary economy, since the entire group voted to cut down the cost of meals for two weeks and send the money thus saved to the starving miners of Kentucky.

The ninth birthday of the college passed with little ceremony. The attention of students at the present is upon the road to Kentucky, where the Bill of Rights is being sold for the benefit of the miners, and upon the new courses.

Cheap Vacation is Offered at College

A vacation at a price that makes it extravagant to stay at home is available to Iowans of Commonwealth at a summer camp to be held on the campus this year.

Visitors may come for a few days, a few weeks or all summer. If willing to help out with community tasks for 15 hours a week, the cost will be $1 a day or $25 a month. This covers room, meals, laundry service and educational features. Those who don't work shall nevertheless eat and be welcome, but they shall pay double price.

Lectures and discussion cicles on the labor movement, world news and present-day thought, under the leadership of members of the regular Commonwealth staff and perhaps one or two visiting instructors, will be arranged for campers. Attendance will not be obligatory. Those fatigued by too much thought may me-e-y swim or loaf if they wish.

The summer camp will be open from June through September to workers, students, professional people and all others interested. Commonwealth's regular 10-week summer session (June 26 to September 3) will be held over much of this period, but unlike the summer camp will be limited to students applying in the ordinary manner. Visitors, however, may audit classes by permission.

The summer, in many ways, is the best time to visit Commonwealth. Garden stuff is plentiful, and the mountain stream is at hand for a

KENTUCKY OFFICERS GET BILL OF RIGHTS

Delegation of Five Teachers and Students Visit Strike Area

Deciding that the Kentucky miners need food and the Kentucky officials need a knowledge of the law, Commonwealth has sent five delegates, several sacks of food and 6000 copies of the national Bill of Rights to the strike area. The delegation is holding protest meetings and making stump speeches enroute and is selling souvenir copies of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, to raise money for strike relief. It accepts whatever the purchaser wishes to pay, in money, food or clothing.

The delegation is headed by Director Lucien Koch. Other members are Harold Coy, teacher of current history, Sam Sandberg, Leo Grulio and Isaac Greenberg, students.

Banners carried on the automobile in which the delegation is transporting relief supplies bear such legends as "On Our Way to Harlan, Kentucky with Food for Starving Miners and Bill of Rights for Sheriffs," and "Constitutional Rights Denied in Kentucky. Commonwealth College Delegation Selling Bill of Rights to Aid Starving Miners." The route will take in Hot Springs, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Frankfort.

Director Koch stated: "The national student delegation, just expelled from Kentucky, did not have the official support of the colleges in which its members were enrolled. To my mind, the present tendencies of these eastern colleges made a great mistake in disclaiming sympathy with the purposes of the expedition. American colleges should be very much conceived, not only with promoting the spirit of inquiry among their students, but also in pre-eiving the civil libe-ties which our frontier fathers fought and died to establish. Commonwealth College officially sponsors the present expedition to aid the common people of Bell and Harlan counties in their struggle for what used to be called an American standard of living."
YOUTH REDISCOVERS A CAUSE

By Harold Coy
INSTRUCTOR, COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

"It was better, youth. Should strive, too, act unselfishly. Toward making, then repose on aught found made."

For the first time in a decade, young people in considerable numbers are trying to find expression for impulses of social idealism. Not for ten years has it been in good taste in younger circles to appear very earnest about anything or to take one's ideals very seriously. Today it is becoming quite the thing; and not to have a cause, among the younger intelligentsia, is to be branded as a dilletante, just as to have a cause formerly meant to be set down as somewhat quixotic.

The statement that this applies to young people "in considerable numbers" should not be interpreted to mean that anything like a mass movement is under way. The overwhelming majority of young people, now as hitherto, is concerned chiefly with the problem of combining the greatest amount of recreation with the smallest amount of work or study. A mass movement of social idealism among young people, such as exists in Germany, probably will not come to America until there is a basis for it in a workers' culture; and in this country we are just beginning to talk of that.

Nor Sit Nor Stand But Go!

But limiting the discussion to that small group of articulate, self-analytical youngsters, of whom one always finds a few, both in the universities and in industry, there is a very noticeable shift. Literary bohemiaism, moon-self discontent, adolescent cynicism, is waning. The bright young people today are writing about the profit motive in industry, they are calling for a new social order; and some of them are getting down to serious tasks, planning in a rather purposeful way to do something about it.

In other words, the post-war cycle of disillusionment has run its course, at least for many young people. Hope and idealism are again part of their philosophy. It may seem strange that the era of the greatest prosperity the world has ever known" was one of decay and despair for young intellectuals, while only today, from the ruins of that prosperity, do they find the courage to reenact themselves to the proposition that the conditions of human life on this planet have possibilities of betterment.

Irks Care the Crop-Full Bird?

Yet it is not so strange. The prosperity of the twenties, for all its holiness and inpenance, had an irresistible glitter for the people, and while it endured any efforts to correct the fundamental injustices on which it rested seem futile. The young intellectual saw these injustices, but if he cried out against them he was set down as impractical and "unadjusted". It is much easier to take a job writing hallybooo about the "new" business man and about corporations that really have a soul. For self-justification the attitude that "after all, you can't do anything about it" is sufficed to quench all but an occasional twinge of melancholy self-propect.

Today the glitter of the economic system is tarnished. Its prestige has suffered; it does not awe young people as once it did; its permanence is questioned even in decorous circles. Every young person who takes thought knows we are in a mess and must do something about it. He is no longer ashamed to concern himself with social problems. Even if tempted, he could no longer get a job writing hyperbooo about enlightened business. Publicity men are out of work themselves, except the few required to predict the early return of prosperity.

Fools That Crowded Youth

The decade of disillusionment coincided with a decade of exultation by the elders of the tribe. Youth was singularly unresponsive to all this, until quite recently, when we went on tooting gin, reading the Mer­cury and laughing at that which passed for service. Now it is beginning to act on this advice, but very much in its own way.

Intelligent young people, without being particularly concerned about prohibition as such, are drinking less because they have more important things to do. For, sin, they substitute crime and exploitation, and identify them as an inherent part of the present organization of society. Their capacity for indignation they manifest by switching to the New Republic or the New Masses (depending on the degree of indignation). They recon­cile themselves to a life of service by working for an entirely different kind of world than any the elders had in mind.

This Rage Was Right,
That Acquiescence Vain.

I think I know what I am talking about, because I was in my 'teens when the cycle began. I was only two years ago in the state university I attended, tour of

us, and four only, were radical in a miscellaneous sort of way. I suppose if there had been six or eight of us among the discontented, we would have pooled our resources and published three issues of a magazine with bad free verse. But as it was, we read the Nation and Nietzsche with equal enthusiasm, and I took an Esperanto journal from Geneva. (One day six Legionnaires punched two of us on the jaw for "reading un-American and foreign papers."

After leaving college, three of the bunch turned out to be lawyers with a conventional practice, and I barely escaped from a rewrite man's rut. Because it was hard to remain a radical in these days. Even within the tiny groups that lingered on, we were ashamed to appear too serious and purposeful. Even to one another we bootlegged our idealism under cover of a Jest.

Gifts Should Prove Their Use.

From this state of affairs, there has been a definite change. I visited a dozen universities recently and talked to students from many others. I was at a score or so of radical meetings at various cities in the East. At every college there is a liberal club, a radical club, or perhaps a Communist nucleus. There groups are not large, but compared with such groups a few years ago they are genuinely heartening.

Most of the members, of course, haven't much idea what it is all about, but some of them have their suspicions, and that is especially heartening. Outside the universities, at Socialist and other radical meetings, one sees a gen­erous sprinkling of young people for the first time since the war. Some of them are active as speakers, chairmen of meetings and party organizers. Their minds are on the nineteen thirties, not the eighteen nineties.

Emund Wilson stated in a recent

(Continued on page 3)

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Second articles express only individual opinion. Only letters, particularly of labor and farmer papers, are welcome to make free use of material appearing in this journal. The Commonwealth College Fortnightly will be enjoyed.
BILLY OF RIGHTS FOR KENTUCKY  
(Continued from Page 1)

Harold Coy, of Mayflower stock, is returning to the land of his forefathers as he enters Kentucky. His great-grandfather came to Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone. His grandfather was born in Kentucky in 1810 about the same time as Abraham Lincoln, and was a lifelong friend of Lincoln. "Of course I will be a 'dangerous foreigner' as soon as I set foot in Harlan county," Coy remarked.

"If we are not permitted to distribute the copies of the Bill of Rights in Kentucky," he added, "we can at least show a few a few fellow Americans who live along the route this quaint old document and inform them of the rights which free Americans enjoyed in the days of Thomas Jefferson."

The Bill of Rights which the Commonwealth delegation is attempting to popularize, reads as follows:

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person, when absent from the State, be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

YEUTH REDISCOVERS A CAUSE  
(Continued from Page 2)

issue of the Nation that 'one finds a new kind of man today in the radical labor movements — he belongs to the younger generation and he differs perhaps from any of the young American radicals we have ever had in the past. The older men who have gravitated to the left after long association with American labor, and who have kept the radical movements alive through the post-war period when most people deserted them, are today being reinforced by young men who start their career as convinced and cool-headed revolutionists with a clear idea of their relation to American society and of America's relation to the world. There are not many of them, but they are important.'

There are some who are discouraged because the three winters of depression leave the American working class un­instilled with militant fervor. There are others of us who have so long wait­ed for something to happen that it does our hearts no end of good to see even a few hundred young people concerned themselves deeply with the cherished cause. Maybe they are barometers of more far-reaching changes ahead.

Strive, and Hold Cheap the Strain!

Here are four examples of some dozens of young people 1 met on the trip. I can't imagine such even five years ago:

1. A boy, 19 years old, the trusted and responsible leader of a recent textile strike in a New England industrial center. He is studying strike strategy between periods of activity and entertains no ambitions except to make himself more effective in the labor movement.  

THANKS FRIENDS

CASH

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OBSERVATION

"There seems to be a depression."

Calvin Coolidge

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Dated Are Set For

Koch's Trip North

The approximate schedule of Lucien Koch's coming lecture trip has been announced as follows: Chicago, April 24 to May 1, and May 10 to May 18; Madison, May 2 to May 9; Milwaukee, May 19 to May 26; St. Louis, May 29 and 30; Kansas City, May 31 to June 7.

He will lecture or make informal talks upon the following topics: "Commonwealth College: Education in its Working Clothes," "Educating Workers for the Big Job Ahead," "Workers Culture Emerges in America," and "Youth Takes a Hand in Education."

Anyone wishing to arrange for such talks in the various cities to be visited should correspond immediately with Charlotte Mekosowitcz, Executive Secretary, Commonwealth College. After April 15 address mail directly to Lucien Koch, in care of Leonad Cottrill, 1126 E. 54 St., Chicago.

Special arrangements will be considered for cities near the points on the route.

This is Lucien Koch's first lecture trip to the Chicago region. Last winter he spoke before about fifty groups including the Civic Club, many trade unions, youth groups, forums, women's clubs, workers' education groups, university classes, etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, to have the benefit of counsel, and to have the right to confrontation with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
Books needed for Course in History

Following is a list of books especially needed for the course in world history. Any reader desiring to send used copies or purchase new ones from this list will earn the gratitude of the history class. Other volumes relevant thereto will be listed in a later issue.

Bredst: History of the Ancient Egyptians
Zimmerm: The Greek Commonwealth
Dickinson: The Greek View of Life
Cambridge Medieval History
Lutzow: The Life and Times of Master John Hus
Beer: Social Struggles and Socialist Forerunners
Bax: The Peasants' War in Germany
Munro and Seller: Medieval Civilization
Boissonade: Life and Work in Medieval Europe
Renard and Wolterse: Life and Work in Modern Europe
Cambridge Modern History
Hobson: The Evolution of Modern Capitalism
Matthi: The French Revolution
Han mond: The Skilled Laborer
Hammond: The Town Laborer
Schlesinger: The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution
Larglott and Seinbon: Introduction to the Study of History
Pullard: Factors in Modern History
Beer: History of British Socialism
Postgate: Revolution from 1799 to 1914
Robinson: The New History
Barnes: The New History and the Social Sciences
Teegart: Theory of History
Flck: Modern World History
Flekhmanov: Fundamental Problems of Marxism
Muller-Lyer: The History of Social Development
Knight, Barnes and Fluegel: An Economic and Social History of Europe

Vacation at Commonwealth

(Continued from Page 1)

Dozen dips a day, if desired. The site is in the heavily wooded Ozarks, an increasingly popular vacation region. The days are sometimes warm (though not as warm as in the cities); the nights are almost always cool.

Recreation opportunities include swimming, dancing, hiking, singing, impromptu parties and a lair theater. There is a court which can be used for volly ball and tennis. There is no golf, no radio, few modern conveniences. Don’t bring evening clothes or you will lose carte. Business garb is tolerated; overalls or outdoor clothes are best. Any pecs from the camp will go to the annual support of Commonwealth. Additional information will be given in the next issue, and inquiries may be addressed to the executive secretary of Commonwealth.

LAST QUARTER OPENS

(Continued from Page 1)

years as principal of the Madison, Illinois high school. During the summer of 1931 he organized and directed the Marion, N. C., Pioneer Youth camp for the children of blacklisted textile workers.

He has written occasional articles on education and politics which have appeared in Time, Progressive Education and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

His course in labor education will consist of selected readings in educational philosophy to familiarize the student with fundamental educational concepts, a study of the necessity, aims and methods of workers’ education, and a critical examination of workers’ education in practice; that is, the educational system of the Soviet Republic and the sporadic attempts at labor education in the United States.

Bert Cole is a Californian. Born of a radical family he was early baptized in the holy waters of the Socialist Party, dipped into the S. L. P. and plunged into the I. W. W. On receipt of a jou neyman’s card in the Typographical Union he started out to find the end of all the railroad, which carried him into the compaing rooms of many newspapers and printing plants throughout the country.

He says, “I have always been interested in the creation and organization of the working class and was most agreeably surprised to learn of the role Commonwealth College is playing in that respect.”

Bert came here from Liano Colony in Louisiana where he has made an extensive study of cooperation as practiced by that group.

Society Notes

Pessimistic. — The questionnaire Commonwealth sends to prospective students has been modified slightly to suit the times. More emphasis is placed on social and economic questions, less on literary and artistic. The list of men from which applicants are asked to choose two or more for comment now includes Hopper, “Alfalfa Bill” Murray, H. L. Mencken, Mussolini, Norman Thomas, Bernard Shaw, Lenin, Clarence Darrow, Wilson and William Green. A new question reads, “In what way has the present depression changed your ideals?” Not anticipating that anti-saving campaigns will make this question quickly obsolete Commonwealth has mimeographed a year’s supply of the form.

Alumni Notes. — Like Toreau re-proaching Emerson, three former Commonwealth students who have gone to jail for their principles during the past year could ask the rest of us, “What are you doing out of here?”

The latest jailed alumna is Walter Quinn, recently a resident in Chicago for picketing in a demonstration before the Japanese consulate. He is now out on bond. Last winter Fred Hanover was jayled and finger-printed in Washington for collaborat leaflet: ca ling for unemployment insurance.

Bella Engels, picket captain in the United Textile Workers strike at Patterson last summer, was arrested half a dozen times on the picket line. She is about one third as big as an average policeman. Yale and Harvard are proud of their graduates who have developed into top-notch business executives and bond salesmen. Colleges will boast that they trained Walter, Fred and Bella as successful “graduates,” not overlooking, of course, the many ex-commoners who are working for their beliefs in a more prosaic manner and have not so far had greatness thrust upon them by the police.

Youth Rediscover

(Continued from Page 3)

2. A university student at a staid eastern school. He has outlined an un-official evening course in socialism and is enrolling his classmates. His outline, far from being an immature collegiate product, shows thoroughness and a good grasp of the subject.

3. A young fellow in his twenties who is organizing seamen at an eastern port. He and a band of others have established a quarter’s in a ramshackle waterfront building which they are putting in shape, fixing up a reading room, meeting halls, etc. They sleep on the floor and live for about 25 cents a day, chiefly on bananas, coffee and tea. There is a lot of time to the stove. They are very sober and practical about it all, accepting discomforts as an incident of their jobs.

4. A girl out of college a few years. She has definitely thrown her lot with the labor movement and is entering on a life of writing, speaking and organizing. When she lacks a new technique, she deliberately sets out to get it. Thus in order to understand the international situation better she acquired a thorough knowledge of German and is now studying Russian. She is organizing study classes for unenrolled girls, writes copiously for the labor press, and gives generously of her time to the work of her organization. Mild-mannered and gentle by background, she does not hesitate to engage in street speaking when her services are needed, and does the work effectively enough to stop traffic.