New Full Course Added
To Summer Curriculum

Marvin Sanford to Conduct Classes on
"Labor in Politics"; Course Added
In View of Need of Political Action

Because of the growing trend toward
political action in the labor movement
today, "Labor in Politics," a full ten-week
course conducted by Marvin Sanford, labor
history instructor, has been added to the
Commonwealth summer session program.

Sanford Long in Movement

The course applies the lessons of labor's
past efforts and experiences in the political
field to the concrete problems—legislative,
legal, practical campaigning—of today.

Marvin Sanford, a member of the Typo-
graphical Union, has been active in the
labor movement for some 25 years and has
a wealth of practical experience to make
the course valuable and interesting. He has
worked with some of the leading figures in
the movement in the past as editor, report-
er, and organizer.

Formulation of municipal, state, and
congressional programs will be taken up in
the lamp of the experience of farmer-la-
bor movements in the Northwest, socialism
in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Connecti-
cut, and the various regional labor party
movements of today and yesterday.

Practical Aspect of Campaigns

The practical aspect of managing campa-
igns, getting on the ballot, insuring the
vote, guarding party integrity, etc., will
not be neglected, and the student will be
interested in the study of problems that
face the elected officials. Problems will be
posed that have faced officials in Minne-
apolis, Milwaukee, Reading, and in former
days in Butte, Schenectady, Berkeley and
elsewhere.

Specific problems will include: disaster
ordinances and how to fight them; closing
strike-bound factories by legislation; or-
ganizing municipal employees; how to deal
with mass demand for more accomplish-
ments than charter permits; when advis-
able to overflow legal channels to drama-
tize issues; legal status of labor as estab-
lished.

Continued on page four.

SIXTH C.C. SUMMER SESSION OPENED
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC REGISTRATION

Student Arrivals Continue as
Classes Open Monday Morn.

The sixth summer session of Common-
wealth College opened last Monday
with a preliminary registration of forty
students from all sections of the country.
When this issue went to press, twenty-
eight students had already arrived, with
the others expected within the next few
days.

Curriculum Enlarged

The curriculum was greatly enlarged for
this session, and much more varied than
in any previous summer term. Instead of
the four compulsory courses given last year,
eight elective courses and a lecture series
mandatory for all students were arranged
for the 1937 session. The session will be ten
weeks long this year as compared with
eight weeks in 1936.

Students Register

On the first day of registration seven
students were enrolled in Winifred Chappeli's
course in Imperialism, five in type-
writing course, six in Mimeograph Tech-
nique, twelve in Labor in Politics led by
Marvin Sanford, fifteen in Economic and
Social Forces with Henry Black as instruc-
tor, six in Paul Harris' Current Events
course, eight in Labor Publicity with Ira
Henry, and the same number in Public
Speaking led by Haven Perkins.

Each student was permitted to enroll in
two major courses, and sit in occasionally
on other classes with special permission of
the registration committee.

Teachers Outline Courses

The entire student body and faculty met
under the big catalpa tree in front of the
Commons on the campus last Sunday after-
noon to discuss the curriculum preparatory
to the opening of registration. Perkins ex-
plained the requirements and introduced
each instructor, who outlined briefly the
purpose of his course.

Short Time Students Welcome

Those interested in coming to Common-
wealth for the summer, whether for ten
weeks or only one week, should contact the
school as soon as possible. There will be
week-long courses through the entire ses-
tion which may be entered at any time.

Carl Haessler has opened the discussions
with the first week on the International
Scene. This will be followed by classes led
by Arch Henderson, Eugene Bechtold,
Douglas Jacobs, Bob Wood, Clyde Johnson,
J. R. Butler, William Cunningham, Joe
Jones, Howard Y. Williams, and others. All
are experienced leaders in their fields.

Students coming for short periods are
welcome to attend the full time courses
while here. The full program for the sum-
mer will be found on page three.

Tuition Rates

Tuition for the full ten weeks of
the summer session is $50, stu-
dents working 15 hours per week in
return for room, board and laundry.

Students are welcomed for shorter
periods, however. Anyone desiring to
attend Commonwealth for a few days
or a week or a month should write
to Charlotte Moskovitz, secretary-
treasurer, NOW. Rates are:
$1.00 a day plus two hours work.
$2.00 a day—no work required.
$7.00 a week plus 15 hours work.
$14.00 a week—no work required.
$25.00 a month plus 15 hours work
each week.
$50.00 a month—no work required.
$50.00 for ten weeks—plus 15 hours
work per week.
$100.00 for ten weeks—no work.

Note: These rates include room,
board and laundry.
Farmers Fight Fascism in Spain
Fascists Would Destroy All Agrarian Reform

The Facts...

The accompanying article on Spain consists of parts on an article that appeared in the June issue of "Facts for Farmers," an eight-page, 9x12 paper published monthly by Farm Research, Inc., an independent, nonprofit organization, 510 Peoples Life Insurance Building, at Washington, D.C.

"Facts for Farmers" is indispensable to students of farm problems and to farm organizers. For some time it has been very useful in the Farm Problems class at Commonwealth.

Reaction reached its heights in the bloody suppression of the strikes of 1934, when for the first time Moors were hired by the wealthy and allowed to debar Spanish fields and towns. In 1933, some 30,000 Spanish leaders were in prison, among them Azana, now President of Spain, and Caballero, the recent Premier.

The arrest of these popular leaders hastened the formation of a People's Front. This was a combination of all the liberal, labor, and farm parties around a joint program which included freedom for political prisoners, enforcement of the Agrarian Reform Law, which the reactionaries had allowed to become a dead letter, and other progressive measures.

Reaction Attacks Democratic Reform

When the People's Front government, which was legally elected in February, 1936, it immediately began again the agrarian reforms which had been abandoned in 1933. While all these reforms proceeded through legal and parliamentary means, the gentlemen of the reaction, searing law and democracy, were not idle. . . . Finally, last July they began an open insurrection. Since that time, Spain has been in flames, with Hitler and Mussolini fighting to overthrow the democratic government elected by Spanish farmers and workers and to foist fascism upon them.

Farm Wage Two-Fifths England's

The position of the small farmer on his microscopic holding has, indeed, been difficult, and yet the position of the farm laborer has been even worse... The International Labor Office at Geneva found that the average wage for Spain's two million agricultural workers was only two-fifths of what it is in England, even after allowance was made for differences in the buying power of money.

The effect of the concentration of farm property into the hands of a small clique of absentee landlords has, in the opinion of all impartial observers, completely disinherited and demoralized Spain's internal economy.

Crisis Showed Need of Reform

The state of permanent crisis in Spanish agriculture, made clear to all observers that the urgent business of the day was the reform of agriculture. It was also clear that this reform must take place, by the apportionment of the farms to the farmers themselves who, by careful husbandry, would be able to make Spain's sterile soil fertile again... Yet all these essential reforms were completely impossible under the degenerate monarchy which ruled Spain until 1931, the landowners being the main source of support for the monarchy. Finally, the patience of the people was completely exhausted, and in April of 1931 the Spanish monarchy was forced to give way to the Spanish Republic.

Pass Agrarian Law in 1932

One of the early acts of the Republic was to pass the Agrarian Reform Law of 1932. For the first time provision was made to correct through the breaking up of the landed estate into real farms...

Even while the people were just beginning to draft progressive legislation like the agrarian law, the enemies of democracy were conspiring to seize power...
The vast plant echoes
The machines and lines
To which we leaped and swayed
Are still, unproducing.
The vast plant echoes with our voices;
The desires we would not dare
To whisper, but each hid in his heart,
Have become sweeping music.

The word, "worker," has taken on
A depth of meaning
That we never knew before
We acted as one man.

Unity is an expanding electric wave
Sweeping all before it,
Silencing commands of oppressive voices,
Shattering confident tones
And making them frightened whispers.

And the strength of hundreds of thousands
Behind us, their greetings,
Hopes and cheers, fill us
With a new kind of love,
With the vigor of a spring
We never knew,
With a courage to meet death
Rather than return
To small things and lifeless times
Before this.

We know more fully
Than we ever knew
That nothing is made or moves
Without us,
For we have thought and looked long
At idle machines
And seen the frenzy of the owners.
We have seen them stripped naked,
And we have laughed
Feeling the beauty and strength
Of our solidarity.

Books Needed By Library
From Bryan to Stalin, by William Z. Foster.
The Legal Foundations of Capitalism, by John R. Commons.
Eyes on Japan, by General Victor A. Yakhotov.
Japan's Feet of Clay, by Frieda Utley.
Three Comrades, by Erich Remarque.
Social Security, by Maxwell Stewart.
Leon Blum, by Richard L. Stokes.
Labor Movements, by Selig Perlman.
Behind the Spanish Barricades, by John Langdon-Davies.
Biology and Human Behavior, by Mark Graubard.

1937 SUMMER SESSION PROGRAM
(For Tuition Rates See Box on Page One)

Courses
The courses carry through the entire ten weeks from June 28 to September 4 and with the recent additions to the faculty as follows:

Basic Economic and Social Forces in Modern America
Henry Black, Instructor

Henry Black is Commonwealth's librarian and has taught classes in Political Economy and the analysis of Imperialism and Fascism here.

Public Speaking
Havin Perkins, Instructor

Perkins has worked in the unemployed movement in Montana, and as chairman of the faculty he has traveled through the South, lecturing for Commonwealth.

Labor Publicity
Ira Henry, Instructor

Ira Henry is a member of the Newspaper Guild and is connected with a big metropolitan daily.

Imperialism and Fascism
Winifred Chappell, Instructor

Formerly of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, Winifred Chappell has taught courses in Current Events and Imperialism and Fascism while at Commonwealth.

Current Events
Paul Harris, Instructor

Harris is a free lance journalist and is connected with the Federated Press.

Labor in Politics
Marvin Sanford, Instructor

Marvin Sanford has been in the labor movement many years as editor, reporter, organizer, and teacher.

Discussion Groups
Discussion groups meet daily for two hours. There will be one hour for the lecture and one hour for open discussion. Each topic is discussed a full week, as follows:

June 28 to July 3
The International Scene
Two Weeks: First Week.
Carl Haessler

Haessler, a Chicago labor journalist, is central bureau manager of the Federated Press.

July 5 to July 10
The International Scene
Second Week.
Arch Henderson

Henderson is active in workers' education at Chicago.

July 12 to July 17
International Peace
Eugene Bechtold

Bechtold, a Chicagoan, is a leading labor educator there.

July 19 to July 24
The Youth and Student Movements
Lecturer supplied by Youth Congress.

July 26 to July 31
Trends in the American Trade Union Movement
Douglas Jacobs

As a C.I.O. educator, Jacobs was active in the Emerson Electric strike at St. Louis. He is editor of the People's Press there.

August 2 to August 7
Special Problems of the South Today
Bob Wood

Wood is a southern labor organizer and defender active throughout the South.

August 9 to August 14
The Sharecroppers, Rural Workers, and Farmers Movements
Clyde Johnson and J. R. Butler

Clyde Johnson is editor of the Southern Farm Leader, and Butler is president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

August 16 to August 21
The Organization of the Unemployed
Lecturer now being considered.

August 23 to August 28
Trends in the Cultural Movement
William Cunningham and Joe Jones

Cunningham is author of several novels and director of the Oklahoma Federal Writers Project. Joe Jones painted Commonwealth's mural and has recently been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship.

August 30 to September 4
Labor Action in Current Politics
Howard Y. Williams

Williams is the national organizer for the Farmer-Labor Political Federation.
Why 'n' Wherefore?

Answers to the questions below will appear here next issue. Send your own queries to the Why 'n' Wherefore dept. of the Fortnightly

SECURITY VERSUS TENANCY
1. What is the Jones Farm Tenancy Bill?
2. What is the Farmers' Security Bill?
3. Which bill is the more democratic, and in what way?
4. Will the Jones Tenancy Bill help those most in need?
5. Which bill offers the tenant the better opportunity of purchasing land?
6. How do the bills compare in regard to encouraging states to improve tenant legislation?

Answers on the Triple Triumvirate:
1. It was in the Marbury case that the Supreme Court established the precedent of declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional. The Federalist reactionaries, after being defeated in the election of 1800, determined to maintain and hold their power through the coming democratic administration. They created a series of additional courts and appointed and confirmed new Federalist judges to these posts. Marbury was one of these. The new democratic administration under Jefferson passed a repeal law, removing the additional courts. Secretary of State Madison refused to issue Marbury his judicial commission, so Marbury appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court declared in favor of Marbury and against the will of the majority of the people on the ground that the repeal act was unconstitutional since it terminated judicial office during the lifetime of the judge.
2. In the Dred Scott decision the Supreme Court declared the institution of slavery, antedating the Constitution and the union of the states, could not under the Constitution be restricted by the government of the federal union, either in the established slave states or in the new states to be created. Had this decision remained the law of the land the victory of slavery over the entire country would have been assured.
3. The Supreme Court uses its power today in defense of wealth by nullifying almost all the legislation embodying Roosevelt's policies, thus closing constitutional doors to any measures of a progressive or democratic nature. The Supreme Court is today the tool of the Republican Party, the Liberty League and the right wing of the Democratic Party.
4. The methods of solving a constitutional crisis are: (1) War; the Dred Scott decision was nullified through the Civil War; (2) new and additional judges may be appointed to the Court; and (3) the Constitution may be amended.
5. The process of amendment of the Constitution is difficult and slow because such an amendment must be submitted to each of the 48 states for ratification, and adoption requires the endorsement of at least 36. Thus, 13 states with as low as five per cent of the population could block such an amendment.
6. It is not consistent with democracy that the Supreme Court holds the power to check acts of Congress signed by the President. The Supreme Court has through the years become a superior legislative organ over and above the democratically elected bodies of legislative and executive branches -- a supreme governing power not elected by the people and outside any constitutional means of popular control or removal.

Haessler Speaks on First Sunday Night Forum; Relates Recent Experiences in Strike Publicity

From page one.

NEW FULL COURSE ADDED TO SUMMER CURRICULUM

Marvin Sanford
Lincoln by Virginia Donahue

Haessler Speaks on First Sunday Night Forum; Relates Recent Experiences in Strike Publicity

Strect Victories, Wagner Act Significant in Labor History

At the first Sunday night forum of the summer session Carl Haessler, head of the Chicago bureau of the Federated Press and the leader of the first week's lecture course, was the chief speaker. Haessler told of his experiences during the last few months in handling publicity for the C.I.O. automobile union in Flint, rubber union in Akron and for Labor's Non-Partisan League in Washington.

Contrasts C.I.O. to A.F. of L

Contrasting the C.I.O. leadership with the old bureaucracy of the A.F. of L, he said "it is now an honor and an opportunity to be in some useful job with the progressive element of the new labor movement that has arisen during the last year." He expressed the hope that students would fit themselves at Commonwealth for places on the organizational or administrative staff of the C.I.O. or its subsidiaries. The present "march of labor" he declared the "most significant movement, if viewed in perspective, in the whole of American history since the Civil War."

The results of the United Automobile Workers' campaigns for union recognition against General Motors in Flint, which Haessler participated in as local publicity manager, he described as "revolutionary."

Victory Impressed Women

"The women especially," he said, "instead of trying to get along on their men's wages as best they can, while grumbling a little, concluding nothing could be done about it, now feel that having defeated General Motors in battle they have won a say in the conduct of their own lives as well as in the conduct of the corporation."

In less than one year, the U.A.W. increased from 153 to more than 30,000 members in Flint, and more applications than can be handled properly are received all the time, Haessler said. Everybody in the city belongs to the U.A.W. or wants to - insurance salesmen, retail clerks, auto salesmen. These workers will be transferred to their own unions as soon as there are proper C.I.O. organizations to take them in, he explained.

Haessler told of his success in getting much favorable press notices for a short drive by Labor's Non-Partisan League in favor of President Roosevelt's court plan and of the United Rubber Workers strike at the Firestone tire factory in Akron.

He began Monday morning his series of five daily lectures on the International Scene.