

500,000 Students Strike Against War Today

The Campus

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of The City College

STRIKE

11 A. M.

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COLLEGE WALKOUT IN GREAT HALL AT 11

Students Unite In World-Wide Demonstrations

Students in France, Belgium And Spain to Join with American Strikers

90,000 TO WALK OUT IN LOCAL SCHOOLS

Over half a million college and high-school students all over the world are walking out of classes today at 11 a. m., according to James A. Wechsler, editor of the Student Advocate. This figure comes from the headquarters of the American Student Union, which has led the nation-wide preparations for the Strike for Peace, on the basis of advance reports sent in from all parts of the country and abroad.

In contrast to last year's national demonstration of 175,000, the strike has taken on international character, with students in France, Spain, and Belgium participating. In Puerto Rico, 25,000 students attending every school on the island will take part.

In New York alone, 90,000 are expected to strike. Columbia, Barnard and Teachers' College will hold a joint demonstration in which 4,000 students will participate. Brooklyn College, Seth Low, and Long Island University will join in a mass meeting on the steps of Borough Hall, which 7,500 will attend. The downtown branches of Hunter and the College will convene in Madison Square at the Eternal Light.

At Harvard for the first time in three years, the strike has received the cooperation of the university officials. A faculty committee and a united front student committee led by the Harvard ASU have been designated to sponsor the strike.

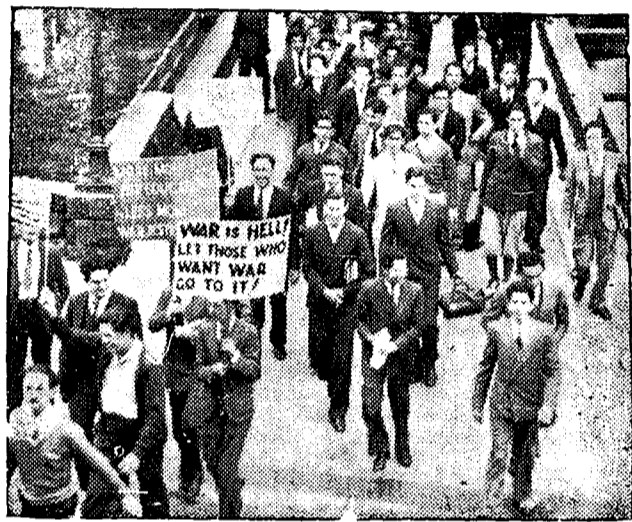
The Boston University student council has made attendance at the strike (Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Student Walkout Marks Third Strike In College History

Today's student strike, in which 5000 students are expected to participate, is the third of its kind in history.

In the first strike, on April 13, 1934, only 800 students at the College left classes at 11 a. m. to demonstrate in answer to the call issued by the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

After the strike, a faculty committee suspended one student for a week, and publicly censured nine others. The reason given for this punishment was that the students were responsible for a disorder with the police, whose leader said he was called by President Robinson "to prevent speechmaking." Later, Dean Gottschall, then acting-dean, admitted that the presence of the police was unnecessary and that the disorder (Continued on Page 6, Column 4)



Strike Against War

No interlude of peaceful years lies before us; war is being made today and tomorrow and in the coming months. To stay that war demands more dynamic and unyielding action than ever before.

American students do not want another World War. To this we have testified in countless resolutions, in mobilizations, in previous strikes against war. It is the issue of effectiveness, of strategy, of organization that is now of transcending importance.

Two years ago our strike was primarily an educational gesture, focusing the attention of students on the perils of the world they inhabit. Today it has matured to the point of power. The events that will test that power and the clarity of its application are alarmingly self-evident. Re-armament of the Rhineland is the latest crisis to indicate the nearness of war. Internal events in Japan signify renewed possibility of Japanese advance toward Russia. The Italo-Ethiopian conflict simmers dangerously. And our own government indicates its war plans by a billion dollar armaments budget.

The time has passed for passive abhorrence to war or a debating society approach to it. Even the November peace mobilization—unprecedented in its breadth, incalculably valuable as an educational step—cannot replace the strike whose essence is that it is a dress rehearsal for the fateful conflicts to come.

Strike today and be counted among those who will resist the next war!

We ask the cooperation of college administrations, but there will be those who will refuse to tolerate the strike, who, urged on by Hearst, will persecute its participants and invoke violence to suppress them. Will administrators who seek to smash this inspiring anti-war action today support such an action in the event of war tomorrow? To surrender the militancy and purpose of this strike at the first sign of opposition is to pave the way for far greater retreats and concessions later.

Let us understand now that the quest for peace is long and arduous and fraught with risks; the pressure of the jingoes will multiply rather than diminish as the crisis nears. If we are not prepared to resist them now, will we be able to stand out against them in a more tense and hysterical atmosphere? Precisely the seriousness of the strike is our preparation for more crucial conflicts to come.

The strike is a rehearsal for the future. It is also a tremendous influence on those fronts where our present day anti-war actions are being waged. With the Nye-Kvale bill awaiting action in Washington, a strike of 350,000 students in its support will leave a profound impression in the Capitol and help drive the military department from our educational halls.

With genuine neutrality circumvented, a strike of 350,000 students for the principle of no loans, credits or supplies to belligerents will indicate that at least the student population of the United States has learned the lessons of the Nye inquiry.

With war imminent, the strike will be our reaffirmation to the war-makers and to the sponsors of the military budget that we will not support any war that the U. S. Government may undertake.

This is no altruistic crusade. It is a fight for our lives. It demands, not pious lip-service to peace, not merely renewed declaration of our desire for peace, but immediate courageous action whose meaning will be plain to the instigators of war. This is the role of the student strike against war: to unite students of all faiths, all colors and all creeds in one mighty assertion of their power and their determination. Strike against war!

AFA Urges Poll On Dr. Robinson

Secret Ballot to Determine If President Has Lost Esteem of Students

"A secret poll of the staffs and student body of the College" on the question of whether "the President of the City College has, through allegedly repressive policies and actions, lost the confidence and esteem" of the staffs and students was recommended by the Anti-fascist Association of the Staffs of the College at a meeting last Sunday in room 126.

The recommendation of the group will be transmitted to the Investigating Committee of the Board of Higher Education; the report stated that the poll should be conducted "in complete fairness to the President and all interested parties." The report continued that without condemning methods used by the Associate Alumni, it believed the referendum should be held "since it has been asserted that an insufficient sampling of Faculty and student body was used to secure results, and since the association is concerned that a thoroughly democratic procedure and instrument for gauging opinions be maintained."

The association also voted to transmit to the board a statement of the case involving Recorder John H. Ackley '28, president, and Dean Moore of the Commerce Center, in regard to the dean's alleged refusal to permit Ackley to address a Peace Symposium in the 23 Street building. The dean is said to have charged Mr. Ackley with violation of College regulations.

Previous to the business meeting, the association heard Professor Edwin Berry Bingham of New York University (Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

4000 Students to Take Part in Anti-War Strike

Appoint Marks to Fight Communism in WPA Drama

Norman L. Marks '19, former chairman of the Americanism Committee of the College post of the American Legion, was recently appointed counsel to the body opposing communist influences in WPA dramas. In an interview in the May number of New Theatre Magazine, Mr. Marks revealed that he obtained his job because of publicity in The Campus concerning the Legion program.

SSL to Hear Cohen, Draper in Debate

Joseph Cohen, editor of "Young Worker," will debate with Harold Draper on "Which Anti-War Position for City College Students?" at the Society for Student Liberties meeting on Thursday at 12:30 p. m.

Mr. Draper is an opponent of communist "reformism" in the ASU. In a recent issue of the American Socialist Quarterly, he wrote "There are two forces that are sapping the militancy of the ASU, the Communists and the liberals." Mr. Cohen is expected to attack this statement in detail.

Both were Brooklyn College graduates. Mr. Cohen was formerly National Secretary of the NSL. Mr. Draper held an executive position in the Young People's Socialist League. Last year Messrs. Draper and Cohen also participated in a Socialist-Communist debate at the College. Thursday's discussion will be held in room 12.

"Advocate" Discusses Peace

by Ezra Goodman

The current Student Advocate contains a veritable cross-section of student thought throughout the country. Represented in it are editors from six major universities in addition to American Student Union reports from a host of others. The subjects range from Cuban oppression of student movements to Why Harvard Expelled Hearst. But no matter how dissimilar, the contents have this in common: a clear-cut and vigorous expression of the awakening "revolt on the campus."

Today when an estimated half million students are striking for peace, the Student Advocate devotes a large part of its issue to a discussion of this vital problem. Joseph P. Lash in A Challenge to College Presidents reveals the results of a poll on administrative opinion concerning the anti-war strike. The Student Advocate wrote to 500 college presidents in an attempt to "avoid misunderstandings" and to ask that "no obstacles be placed in the way of the strike." Of forty replies, only nine unqualifiedly endorsed the request, while twenty-three

rejected the strike, but agreed to "some type of student-controlled peace action." The article concludes that "the best proof of the effectiveness of the strike is that so many college administrators are anxious to provide alternative demonstrations."

Dr. Marie Warner's discussion of Sex Problems of Students is frank and illuminating. Dr. Warner makes a plea for "wholesome sex education" in all colleges to supplant "superstitions and ignorance." Her extensive experience in sex education at many schools and most recently at New York University is convincing proof that a radical revision in this phase of instruction is necessary.

Among the many other interesting articles are columnist Ernest L. Meyer's recollection of his experience at the University of Wisconsin during the war hysteria, Fred Henderson's account of "running the gauntlet" at Penn State ROTC and Jane Whitbread's penetrating criticism of the recent Modern League Assembly. And last but not least, the Student Advocate is to be commended on its excellent technical make-up.

ASU Is Sponsor of Annual Nation-Wide Anti-War And Fascism Strike

STRIKERS TO HEAR STUDENT SPEAKERS

Four thousand students are expected to pack the Great Hall today at 11 a. m. to take part in the third nation-wide Strike Against War and Fascism. The strike is being sponsored nationally by the American Student Union and at the College by a joint Student Council-ASU Strike Committee.

The College strike meeting will be under complete student control with all the speakers except one representing the student body.

Lawrence Knobel, editor of The Campus, will act as chairman of the meeting. The speakers will include Mr. Morris U. Schappes of the AFA; Herbert Robinson '37 representing the Student Council; Judah Drob '36 representing the ASU; Raymond Devolny '36 of the YMCA; Louis Burnham '36, president of the Douglass Society; Abraham Endler '36 representing students of the School of Technology; Leo Rubinstein '37, speaking for the Young Peoples Socialist League; and Simon Slavin '37, representing the Young Communist League.

The resolutions which will be presented for student approval will center around the slogans of the ASU, embodied in the Strike Call, "Abolish the ROTC," "Stop American War Preparations," "Fight Reaction," "War Anywhere Means War Everywhere," "The Nye-Kvale Bill is the First Step," "Schools not Battleships," "Defend Academic Freedom," "Stop the Aggressor," and "Support the Oxford Pledge." Additional resolutions pertaining directly to the fight against war and Fascism at the College will also be presented.

The Oxford Pledge will be administered and taken by the students in the Great Hall. A march around the campus will follow the meeting. Students of the College will attend a special performance of "Bury the Dead."

TORCHLIGHT PARADE

Evening Anti-War Strikers To Hear Lash Tonight

Evening Session plans call for a torchlight parade around the campus, beginning at 8:18 p. m., to open tonight's one-hour strike against war. The paraders will then march into the Great Hall to hear Joseph Lash, of the ASU, and others.

An announcement by James Balsam, Secretary of the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, that "April 22nd is up to the students," signifying a hands-off policy by the faculty, is expected to bring out a good percentage of the student body.

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ENDORSE THESE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions will be voted upon in the Great Hall at today's anti-war strike:

1. ABOLISH THE ROTC. We favor partial credit for terms completed and no penalty for students dropping Mili Sci. We support the Nye-Kvale bill.
2. WAR ANYWHERE IS WAR EVERYWHERE. STOP IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION.
 - a) We favor a boycott of Italian goods as one means of hindering Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia.
 - b) We condemn the aggression of imperialist Japan against the borders of Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union.
3. FIGHT REACTION. DEFEND ACADEMIC FREEDOM.
 - a) We demand the immediate removal of President Frederick B. Robinson.
 - b) We favor the unconditional reinstatement of all students expelled for anti-war and anti-fascist activity.
 - c) We favor freedom of speech, press, assembly and right of organization. We demand the immediate chartering of the American Student Union.
4. STOP AMERICAN WAR PREPARATIONS. SCHOOLS, NOT BATTLESHIPS! We favor the use of funds now appropriated for war purposes to procure free books, no fees, completion of library, and a larger better-paid instructional staff.
5. WE PLEDGE NOT TO SUPPORT ANY WAR WHICH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAY UNDERTAKE.

The Campus urges its reader to endorse these resolutions unanimously.

WHO—ME?

The weekly undergraduate newspaper, *Fordham Ram*, strained at the leash last week and bleated forth in dismayed tones imprecations against the bolshevist-controlled Campus, for which the editors confessed, they had no use. What particularly aroused the wrath of the provoked *Ram* was the Campus editors' "delight . . . in being known as militant crusaders who will stand for no student oppression." For that crime, the *Ram* reasoned, the "Campus is an undoubted cancer in the college which taxpayers of New York City are supporting," and, in effect, its staff should go back where it came from.

The *Ram* is right on many counts. We must admit shamefacedly that we have committed a cardinal journalistic sin by devoting many columns to news of the American Student Union, we have printed accounts of discussion groups, active clubs, student movements and other in-

consequential items. We did not, in the manner of the *Ram*, feature on page one such significant articles as the debate on "Resolved that bull-fighting should be prohibited" and/or the lecture on the similarities between Al Capone and Abraham Lincoln. We must indeed suffer for our horrendous offenses. The Campus is guilty of aiding all worth-while peace movements; it is guilty of denouncing all forms of discrimination; it is guilty of encouraging all honest attempts to help youth; it is guilty of backing the American Youth Act; it is guilty of attacking jingoists; it is guilty of fighting all instruments of repression; it is guilty of campaigning against student and teacher oath laws; it is guilty of seeking to preserve our constitutional rights of free press and free speech. So what, comrades of the *Fordham Ram*?

WHAT WE FORGOT

With exams rolling up, and along with them the summer vacation, it is high time that we began to take stock of what we have done and what we haven't done.

We are seriously concerned with something we haven't done—and haven't done for three years now. We have been concerned, and there is no quarrel with this, with the relation of the student to society. We have fought, effectively at times, reaction and war. But we have done nothing, absolutely nothing on those questions of bread and butter which mean—to go to College or not to go.

Criminal—this is the only word which can describe our treatment of the free books issue and the NYA problem. For years now free books have been steadily taken away from us. For years we have solemnly pledged ourselves to fight for free books as effectively as we have fought war and ROTC. And we have done nothing.

The responsibility lies with those organizations of the student body which have continually shown themselves worthy of the respect and support of all thinking College students. When it is a question of war and reaction we turn to the Student Council and to the American Student Union. We must also turn to them for leadership in these so-called "economic" questions. We must awaken these groups to a consciousness of the seriousness of our situation. These are the instruments by which we have defended ourselves on the militaristic front; they must become the instruments of our defense on the economic front as well.

The National Youth Administration, inadequate and undemocratic as it is, has aided us. But even this pittance, which was grudgingly granted by Roosevelt, despite his protestations of concern for American young people, is to be taken away. American youth has indicated that it desires and needs the American Youth Act. Why doesn't the College do something to impress on Congress the plight we are in? Why must we leave College, or find ourselves seriously handicapped, while the government cheerfully tosses a billion dollars into the hands of the Army and Navy? Which is more important: "defense" against an imaginary aggressor (or rather preparations for offense) or the well-being of millions of young people?

If we are to continue to look to the Student Council and more particularly the American Student Union for leadership we must have leadership on these specific issues.

RECOMMENDED

Grant Wood—the famous American painter is having an exhibition of his works at the Walker Galleries, 108 E. 57 St. Admission free.

War and Fascism—an international exhibition of cartoons, drawings and prints on this central theme. At the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12 St., until May 6. Admission free.

Imperial Hearst: A Social Biography—a new book on Hearst by Ferdinand Lundberg, which by a simple recounting of the bare facts in Hearst's journalistic career, builds up an overwhelming mass of evidence against him. Equinox Press, \$2.75.

Klarna Pinkska—after years of study, this promising dancer will make her debut Sunday night, April 26, at Guild Theatre, 245 W. 52 St. A group will assist. Admission begins at \$.85.

Student Advocate—the third issue of ASU official magazine features an article on sex education. Price \$.05 per copy. Now on sale in the alcoves.

10 Years Ago

On April 22, 1926, German life and culture through the ages was portrayed by Professor John Whyte before an audience of former German university students and college undergraduates. Professor Whyte traced the development of liberal thought through the Peasants' Revolt and the guild system of universities, culminating in the current Social Democratic government.

TODAY

Under Hitler, liberal and self-respecting professors have been liquidated or forced into exile. Higher education has been restricted to the teaching of "Aryan" virtues, beer-guzzling, duelling, and Roehm-an culture. What was formerly the Ministry of Education is, under Goebbels, Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment. The 500th anniversary of the founding of Heidelberg will be used as a laudatory pageant of the Nazi regime. Many American and European institutions of higher learning have refused to participate in the "festival."

bernie

THEATRE

"MACBETH," by William Shakespeare, presented by the Federal Negro Theatre at the New Lafayette Theatre, 131 St. and 7th Ave.

The body is familiar, but I can't seem to remember the face. The Negro Theatre has kept the lines of Macbeth but it has used the casting of Emperor Jones and the result has not been altogether pleasing.

The WPA has lavishly produced the Shakespearian tragedy but the result does not justify the expense. The action has been moved to some Caribbean island, and Macbeth has been clothed in the gaudiest and flashiest blues, yellows, reds, and greens that have seen these parts in a long time.

Jack Carter, as Macbeth, is handicapped by the costume, but gives a vigorous and acrobatic performance. Edna Thomas, as Lady Macbeth, is merely passive. Canada Lee smokes too many cigarettes as Banquo's host, while Hecate and the witches are voodoo women. For three acts they "voo-doo" all over the stage, but nobody is able to find out why.

Charles White, who is responsible for the scenic construction, carries off whatever honors are to be garnered. The scenery is excellent, although banana trees and a jungle seem a bit out of place.

Ticket prices range from \$.25 in the balcony to \$.65 in the boxes, and the orchestra "swings" the overture a la Louis Armstrong. The audience liked it on opening night, and this reporter found it interesting, but it was not Macbeth.

H. K.

BRIEF FILM REVIEWS

I MARRIED A DOCTOR. The spirited, intelligent performance of Josephine Hutchinson brings flavor and some measure of distinction to this tawdry, sentimental adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street." Lacking the poignancy of the novel as well as its sharp portrayal of small town life, the picture centers chiefly about a romantic triangle with the happy ending fixing everything—including the commercial appeal of the freres Warner's latest opus. At the Strand Theatre.

MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN. Jean Arthur, who is tops among the screen ingenues teams with Gary Cooper to make this Frank Capra—Robert Riskin film an ingenious, lively comedy. The title of this picture tells the story. There is little plot beyond that. But bright dialogue and a successful attempt to escape the routine in screen plays makes this film worth while. The dynamic George Bancroft is present in a regrettably minor role. At the Radio City Music Hall.

SOVIET NEWS. A dull, unimaginative travelogue is the new Russian export to these shores. Except for some interesting glimpses of the Jewish State Theatre's production of "King Lear," this production offers little of interest technically or thematically, guaranteed to bore you stiff. At the Cameo.

GENTLE JULIA. All you kiddies, from six to sixty will just adore Julia. She's simply too sweet for words. One can only describe her thus: *!l!xgk! *? b—l—srgk!lgrrr. There ought to be a law. At the Roxy. S. P.

Bound in Morocco

WHAT IS COMMUNISM? by Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.—Vanguard, \$50.

"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness), it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

When Mr. Browder recalls these words, from the Declaration of Independence, we must all agree that Communism is fully compatible with the best in American tradition. He points out that his party is the revolutionary group of today as the Colonials were in their day.

In his simply, yet well written book, Mr. Browder, competent and compelling spokesman for his party, considers all the questions which are continually being thrown at the Communists from all sides. Certainly, as he writes, with no rant or name-calling, takes up the questions of "Force and Violence," "The Negro People," "What About Religion," "The Family and Revolution," he is a more rational and tolerant man than his opponents on the Right—Hamilton Fish, W. R. Hearst, etc.

These questions, which may be considered trivial and unimportant by a "select" few, are those which have been troubling liberal minds—that is to say, the vast majority of thinking college students—and it is high time that they were treated in an authoritative manner. Now the troubled individual who recognizes the need for social change has a clear statement of Communist principles to which he may turn, and having read them, he will be aided in his decision.

By far Mr. Browder's most stirring contribution to the realistic appraisal of events as they are—for he, more than anyone, realizes that the Communist Party is still a small group—is his article on the Farmer-Labor Party. Here is something which great numbers of people will support whole-heartedly now and which can provide an effective bar to fascist and reactionary tendencies in the United States.

He quotes Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, from a speech at the last A. F. of L. convention: "We have learned that the government leans on big business. We have learned that the Republican Party means destruction to the workers, and that the New Deal means a New Deal for big business and a raw deal for labor."

"The Labor Party must be for all these people, for everybody whose right to live under decent conditions, and to take a hand in the guiding of his own destinies, must be protected. But, let me repeat, if it is to be successful, the basis of the party must be the organized labor movement."

Since that speech the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party has been spreading into all parts of the country. Innumerable conferences of trade unions and farmer

organizations have endorsed such a party and have begun to work for it.

The fact that Mr. Browder's party is actively engaged in building a Farmer-Labor Party indicates its realistic approach to the problems of the day. Whether we agree or not with all of Mr. Browder's principles we must admit, with him that "the question 'What Is Communism' is a question of the day for the United States, as for all the rest of the world."

I. K.

IMPERIAL HEARST by Ferdinand Lundberg, 416 pp., \$2.75. Introduction by Dr. Charles A. Beard. The Equinox Cooperative Press.

Confined wholly to the long and varied career of William Randolph Hearst and his yellow journalistic tactics and touching only incidentally upon Hearst's personal life this "unauthorized" social biography gives a factual account of the political financial and social effects of a man who is widely considered the greatest living enemy of the American people.

It is a complete and exhaustive history of a man who, upon expulsion from a leading university, entered the newspaper field; who, once established in that field as a friend of the people and sympathetic towards American labor, helped bring about the Spanish-American war; who has been pointed out as the "real" perpetrator of the assassination of William McKinley; who has occupied a leading role in almost every imperialistic plan undertaken by the Government; who is quoted as saying that ethics are the consolations of weak men.

It is the story of a man whose wealth and financial empire are so great that the fact that he is the recipient of one of the largest annual salaries paid in the United States—\$500,000—is forgotten; who has been the guiding light upon American life through an extensive chain of newspapers, magazines, news syndicates, news-gathering associations, telegraphic agencies, motion picture companies, news-reels and broadcasting stations; whose political influence not only extends from coast to coast, but also reaches European capitals.

A marvelous insight of the man can be obtained from a review of his journalistic activities. Entering upon the scene when Joseph Pulitzer was riding on high, Hearst strove to be King of the Press, and was determined by hook or by crook to attain his objective. He began by enticing his opponents' chief reporters and featuremen to his own newspapers with fat checks. Circulation wars were begun with the hope of boosting the circulation figures. Men, women and children were mere dupes in his mad desire for fame and fortune. He swayed both public officials and private corporations by threats of blackmail. He outdid all the other yellow journalists combined. His newspapers contain whole passages taken from rival sheets. These are but a few Hearst's underhand practices.

J. P.

TATTLER

John Chamberlain, now with *Fortune* magazine, will be in the audience today at noon during the anti-war strike. Chamberlain is doing an article on students and the colleges for *Fortune* . . . Bernie Aronoff, *A-men*, composer, is going to have *Two Against the World* from the varsity show published in September . . . The *Merc* was recently judged the sixth ranking entrant in a contest to determine the most professional looking college magazine. 56 universities, including Yale, Harvard and Princeton were entered. The judges were the editors of *Esquire* and *Judge* . . . Norma Howard, feminine lead in *A-men* succumbed to emotion after the final performance Saturday night and kissed almost all the male members of the cast . . . Professor Liptzin of the Unattached courses is ill with pneumonia . . . *Latender* and *Chionian* will merge for a joint issue late this term . . . Art 5 exams were recently postponed for a week when someone made away with the shades in room 306 . . . What editor of what college publication has candidates for the staff sit in for him at English lectures??? . . . The Dramatic Society and *Variety* have pfffttttt! . . . 42 days exactly to exams!!!!

Ibn

292 CONVENT

Briefs—a referendum on the House Council taking a stand on extra-House Plan student issues, on individual houses taking a stand, and on instructed delegates is being prepared by the referendum committee and will probably be held next week . . . The House Plan made out very well with the Varsity Show benefit . . . after a year of occupation 292 Convent will be formally opened on Charter Day, May 7, at which time the class of 1910 will turn over the 1910 room, completely furnished to the House Plan.

Why is the House Plan Bulletin appearing so irregularly? An informational leaflet on House Plan is being sent out by the Association to alumni of the College . . . Professor Herbert Wechsler is scheduled to speak to Shepard '36 in the near future . . . The Social Research Lab is holding a tea at 292 tomorrow afternoon . . . Harris '36-7, lately rejuvenated, held a party Saturday . . . Stanley Kublick Dean '38 designed a plaque for his house . . . Shepard '36, Werner '38, and Bowker '38 held hikes during Easter . . . Entry blanks for the baseball tournament are now available.

Students Fight Against War

(This is the fourth of a series of articles by students and instructors, revealing their positions in the fight against war. Today's author is a member of the Student Council.)

The Position of the Young Communist League

By Simon Slavín '37

Even more widespread than the current craze for swing music, is the rage for formulating a panacea for war prevention. Every one has a pet theory—Hearst and Eddie Cantor think a bigger army will do it; Professor Emerius Plotz, Ph. D., thinks international cooperation is the solution, Josiah Spokeswell, brain-truster, says isolation is what we need, and J. A. Dirtinface, soap manufacturer, says if war breaks, he just won't go.

Everyone has a theory. The intelligent man, therefore, must work for that one which by correct and persuasive analysis of the causes of war, can gather enough support to act against those causes and so prevent war's outbreak.

That imperialism is the cause of war in the modern era is no longer a matter for academic discussion.

Wars Instigated By Contradictions

The Communist analysis realizes that wars are instigated by irreconcilable contradictions inherent in the capitalist order. The fundamental antagonism which made for war in 1914 was between two rival bands of imperialist highwaymen. The contradiction today is the existence of the Soviet Union, a socialist country, in a capitalist world. A war today means a war against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is the only nation today acting consistently and energetically for peace. Witness the activities of its representative, Litvinoff, in the League of Nations. Witness the mutual assistance peace treaties it has drawn up with France, Czechoslovakia, and Outer Mongolia. The Soviet Union has no imperialistic aims; it, therefore, has no desire for war. It wants peace and peace only. The Red Army is not for aggression; it is the greatest standing army for the defense of peace.

No Prevention By Conscientious Objection

These facts, taken in earnest consideration allow for only one valid conclusion. That is: if one is determined to maintain peace, one must pledge himself to defend the Soviet Union. In defending the Soviet Union, one pledges oneself to the unswerving defense of peace.

War can be prevented, we communists say, not by conscientious objection, by neutrality or what-have-you, but by a militantly energetic and determined labor class. Labor acting against the war, workers in strikes, boycotts, refusals to handle war materials, etc., can prevent the outbreak of war. Students alone cannot. As students we must ally ourselves with our blood-brothers, the working-class, in our common struggle. The students now stand united in the ASU, a progressive force in the struggle against war and fascism. Labor, too, must stand united in a Farmer-Labor Party—a class-struggle political party fighting war and reaction.

Communists Do Support Oxford Pledge

The Communist position on war has come in for a great deal of criticism and slander. Among the most facile perpetrators of our policy have been the Socialists. It is their contention that the Communists do not support the Oxford Pledge. Let us spike it now! Communists do support the Oxford Pledge; they do so unreservedly and without qualification. Further we are accused by the Socialists of being proponents of a war in which the U. S. will be allied with the Soviet Union against Japan. But, the U. S. has consistently been anti-Soviet. It was the first to lead the armies of intervention into Siberia; it was the last to recognize the U.S.S.R. President Roosevelt sends communiques to Moscow inveighing against the Soviets and the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Ackley Calls Germany, Italy Peace Threats

By Recorder John Ackley

At no time since the last war have the daily newspapers been so full of the rumblings of war as they have been during the last few months. World news these days is war news.

The policies of the Fascist powers are the chief threats to the peace of the world. Italian Fascism with its unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia has been keeping the international situation in a turmoil. German Fascism has shown its regard for international obligations by sending troops into the Rhineland zone, demilitarized by the treaty of Versailles. In the Far East we see Japan provoking a series of border incidents which are becoming almost everyday occurrences, thus trying to incite war against the Soviet Union.

All of the parliaments of the world are responding and our own government is adopting budgets for naval and military purposes which could not have been imagined a generation ago. Armament races form a strange background for disarmament conferences.

Many Colleges Welcome Movement

We see developing at the same time a number of movements in behalf of peace, among the strongest of which is the student movement. Many college administrations and instructors welcome this movement, some wholeheartedly, others with qualifications. The significant thing about the student movement is not that it may have faults, but rather the very fact of its existence. It is important that the movement grow and that it develop a united front program that will include as many undergraduates as possible. It is imperative that the universal struggles for peace develop at a tempo fast enough to counteract the mad scramble for rearmament. Engaging in such struggles, the great masses of people will not fail to recognize that no ultimate solution to the war question will be reached until they themselves have solved those economic and imperialistic contradictions which are the fundamental causes of war.

Hears of Duty Of All Americans

We often hear that it is the duty of all Americans to protect those traditions of democracy which the founders of this country won for us. Let us grant the argument. It is true that freedom of speech, freedom of the press, universal suffrage, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are worth struggling to maintain—not only to maintain but to extend. However, after the experience of the last war "to save the world for democracy," we would be extremely gullible to fall into such a trap again. Would we be saving our democratic rights or saving Standard Oil from Dutch Shell?

On the contrary, war would mean a set-back to such democratic forms. During the time of war a country re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

"Spies Go Hunting"

This chapter is taken from "The Kingdom of Necessity" an autobiographical novel by Isidor Schneider, and is reprinted with the permission of G. P. Putnam Co., publishers. Schneider was a student at the College in 1916, and witnessed the militarization of the College, which he here describes.

By Isidor Schneider

How expert the war propaganda was! The brainiest of the liberals, the best of the good people, were mixing it. For the mouthpieces they had Leonard Wood, Teddy Roosevelt, Galsworthy, the biggest Who's Who bishops, college presidents, labor bosses. For eye-pieces they had actresses, their bodies obscenely used as flagpoles.

They knew how to use pageantry and music. At the college where Isaac was studying General Leonard Wood spoke. They said attendance was to be voluntary but they set no hour. Suddenly a bell rang and the students were marched out of their classes and into the Assembly Hall and there locked in. The Great Hall was breezy with the flags of all the Allies. Smart-looking officers posed around in tight uniforms. A military band played, and ultimately the music affected you like a tipping floor; you began stepping rapidly (in the mind) to keep from sliding, and you got pressed together in the mob (useless to try to be alone) whose feet, not yet, but whose hearts already were stepping in the timed frenzy. And not only the enveloping sound begged you, but the flags colored you their color. You saw through lattices of flags.

However, the subtle arrangers made one mistake. Leonard Wood should have spoken in Latin or Lithuanian. Anything incomprehensible in his solemn voice issuing from his heavy jawed, majestically enraged face, would have done, and the hypnosis would have held. But his English was all too comprehensible; it broke the spell. Isaac laughed, turned his head to signal delight to his friends over this liberation through nonsense; he whispered sarcastic comment and was glared at by an usher. Somewhere behind him a bolder chap arose. In the vast hall, with its counterpointing echoes, so small a sound as a human voice lost precision a few yards away. The voice heard was little and shrill, and the

sound that followed it was like a distant brushing of paper on wood. Looking back Isaac saw a knot of figures vanishing rapidly toward the doors in the rear, some one among them being dragged. The excitement had been too much for somebody. Isaac thought somebody had fainted. For Wood's evil war speech, he thought, that was the perfect tribute.

Later Isaac learned that a boy had stood up in his seat and called upon all who were against militarism to follow him. But only the nearest had heard him, and ushers had swarmed down, rushed him out and given him a beating. In the corridor. There was what was called a trial, by the porous cowards of the faculty. They expelled him. And Isaac, among others, stood on the benches encircling the flagstaffs on the campus, speaking protests until they were pulled down; stood on the ashcans, until they were down; stood in the windows of the first floor lavatories until they were pulled back inside; and wrote articles in the college papers, until they and the editors were expelled.

The effect was to toughen the few who had courage and conviction and repel the soft people whom hard reason and conviction bruised too easily. The ranks of patriots grew. One by one the pacifist liberals, saying over to themselves the soothing Wilsonian rationalizations, joined the parade. ROTC squads were drilling in the stadium. Old friends were keeping new company. The Zionists, the literary friends, the patronizing professors, even the pacifists of the Regiment of Peace. Old Professor Mallard, who used to walk arm in arm, up and down the corridors, with Isaac, now turned his flapping face away, wouldn't speak to him now, not even a good morning. Professor Dugald, who had embarrassed Isaac with praise, now embarrassed him with more honoring abuse. But harder to endure than either

the snub or the denunciation was the exaggerated and sly friendship of young Professor Lyman.

Lyman was one of the English instructors who, having no scholarship, but being qualified to teach something and being a nice person and having some pull, was dumped into the English Department. He took no pleasure in literature, he had no taste for it, he let an ambitious student take the class away from him, content to stand by as a sort of super monitor. He had a handsome presence, an easy, confident manner, and a deep voice that totaled up to a good impression. Not being aloof, not showing any worry about his dignity as the other no-accounts on the faculty did, he gave an appearance of a man with latent powers. He never hesitated to go to the students for information and advice. Isaac, for instance, was his guide to current poetry.

In the months immediately preceding and immediately following the declaration of war, Lyman changed. His easy-going, negligent manner fell away. He became preoccupied and purposeful. He had, at last, a task he felt called for. What it was Isaac soon discovered.

Lyman intensified his friendliness toward Isaac. He walked Isaac up and down, his arm around the boy's shoulders. He took Isaac to lunches in quiet restaurants away from the campus. He became concerned over Isaac's poverty. Did Isaac need gym trunks or sneakers? Was there a book he needed? Who were Isaac's radical friends? Were any of them enrolled Socialists? Not that it mattered, but it was interesting to see how far these big mouths would go in their convictions. And the German professors? Did Isaac see any of them? Lyman felt unhappy about them. Poor devils, they must be suffering. It would only be human for them to feel exasperated. They were being persecuted, there was no denying it. It was perfectly understandable should their patience break, and should they give expression to their resentment. Had Isaac heard from them any expression of exasperation and resentment.

And this was young Professor Lyman of the open face, and manly body and robust, honest voice, this peeper and whisperer. Isaac had thought once looking at the clean-cut face, stupidity there, yes; but forgivable.

Isaac watched, in turn, the boys who came to whisper to Lyman, some of them grim-eyed patriots, others furtive, repulsive. Isaac played a game with Lyman. He gave "information" about the irreproachable ones, letter students and four-minute speech professors, not imagining that he would be believed.

"It can't be true," said Lyman.

"It only shows you that you can't trust any one," said Isaac. "That's right," said Lyman, sighing. "You mustn't trust any one." It made him feel more solemn about his mission. He felt the whole faculty rotting on his chest, and all the athletes.

In time he realized that he had been fooled and had a furious interview with Isaac.

"There is nothing worse than slandering innocent people. And you deliberately picked the best people. It's the lowest thing I ever came across. It fits your kind!" said Lyman, saying most of it through his teeth.

"You believed the worst of the best people, Mr. Lyman," said Isaac. "I trusted you. I thought you had a decent streak."

"You still don't understand," said Isaac.

"Understand what?" thundered Lyman.

"I thought you'd see how absurd all your suspicions were altogether, by involving the irreproachable in the same suspicions."

"Oh, I see!" said Lyman, icily. "Very clever. And I saved you from expulsion all these months!"

"And I didn't even know you were bribing me all these months!" said Isaac. "You no longer have any reason to keep me on the register. I'll save you the trouble of expelling me. I'll go myself."

"Go to hell," said the usually polite Mr. Lyman.

Dean Writes On Solution For War Evil

By Dean Morton Gottschall

What can students do to prevent war? Would it not be better to ask, "What can any one do to prevent war?" Numerous and discordant are the answers that are given to this question—answers that range from panaceas to counsels of despair. Many of the plans that are proposed look towards what the historians call the immediate, rather than the remote, causes of war. We are more concerned not to be drawn into a European conflict than to prevent war altogether. There is a certain amount of practical wisdom in this narrowing of the problem. Mandatory neutrality legislation, for example, such as was introduced in Congress by Senator Nye, may be worthy of our support, even though we realize that in the final analysis the efforts of no one nation alone can achieve peace.

Twenty-two years ago our determination to remain neutral in the World War then beginning, was fully as strong as our present desire to avoid foreign entanglement. It is dangerous to argue from analogy; certainly we are better informed, more wary, than we were in 1914; yet if a major war were to develop in Europe or in Asia it is not possible, even likely, that the United States might again become involved? The subtle effects of propaganda, the influence of our own domestic situation, the workings of international financial arrangements, interference with our foreign trade, our natural sympathy with democratic institutions, a whole complex of forces might create a very strong sentiment in favor of intervention. The bulwarks raised by Kellogg pacts, by neutrality legislation, by plans to control the manufacture of munitions and to "take the profit out of war" would be swept aside; those who then might raise their voices in favor of peace and against war would have a quite different reception than now. One's heart sinks when one contemplates the potentialities of "Democracy vs. Fascism," or "Liberty vs. Communism," as battle-cries.

No Peace By Resolutions

Peace cannot be secured by resolutions or even by legislation. It can be secured only by the control of the economic factors that predispose us, almost unconsciously, in the direction of war, factors that produce artificial "surpluses" in the midst of underconsumption, that allow unemployment to persist side by side with industrial and technological advance. The true patriot does not indulge in vainglorious boasting of the superiority of his country over all others; he is concerned with improving the well-being of his fellow citizens. This is far different from the spirit of nationalism as it has developed in modern times, with its acquisitive, imperialistic tendencies and its sometimes rabid emotionalism, tendencies that reach their fullest expression in fascism.

In our American democracy, the forces of public opinion, vague and amorphous though they be, still count. It is here that the student movement against war has its place. The precise form that the movement takes is not nearly so important as the spirit that animates it, the need that is felt for unity and organization, the desire to understand the forces that make for war, not merely in their immediate manifestations, but in their more remote causes, the determination to take part in the far-reaching changes necessary to combat such forces. It is significant that thousands of young men and young women are ready to join in such a movement; and whether or not efforts will meet with success, who can say that the chance is not worth taking?

Movement Stronger Without Pledge

I do not agree with all the methods of the student movement; I think, for example, that the movement would be stronger without the Oxford pledge than with it; that the Oxford pledge is futile, unwise, emotional rather than rational in its motivation. But it is the students' movement, not mine, and if it is to gain on strength and wisdom, it must be allowed to develop of itself, without interference from above. That, too, is a chance worth taking.

Writers of the Future Pledge Fight Against War and Fascism

We, the young men who will some day be writers, pledge ourselves to the struggle against war and fascism. We do this as men who are confronted by a society that offers no hopes for its youth, no security for its laborers, no encouragement for its artists. As men who are determined that this society shall not lead us to slaughter in war and to slavery in fascism, in order that it may preserve itself.

We stand ready to atone for all those writers who have sold their power to the forces of destruction, who have deserted truth and corrupted art in order to mislead mankind.

We shall accept no middle ground; silence shall be retreat in the battle against war. We pledge ourselves, as far as we are able, to use our weapons in an active struggle to end war.

We shall destroy false hopes and illusions in order to make clear the reality of approaching war and fascism.

We shall portray truthfully the objectives of the next war so that men shall be prepared to resist it.

We shall destroy the romanticism of war; we shall reveal the myths upon which it grows and the horrors that it reaps.

History of College ROTC Is Sordid Story

By Arnold Lerner

In 1925 another student committee repeated the request. Its plea was disregarded. A student referendum, sponsored by The Campus and the Student Council showed that student opinion was overwhelmingly against compulsory R.O.T.C. Only 345 votes out of 2,437 were registered in favor of compulsory R.O.T.C.

Two days after the referendum, President Mezes ordered the Campus editor to make no further mention of the R.O.T.C. The following issue appeared with three blank columns.

In spite of the results of the referendum, Mark Eisner, chairman of the Board of Higher Education said, in a newspaper interview, that the existence of the College was threatened by "an extremely small minority."

The history of the R.O.T.C. at the College is a sordid story of jingoism and suppression, of militarism and the deliberate thwarting of student requests. In February, 1917—the third year of the World War, into which America had not yet been enticed. President Mezes presented a proposal for the establishment of an elective military science course. The trustees, he declared, were "offering the students an opportunity for the most effective service to the country." (These same thoughtful trustees borrowed \$50,000 in 1918 to convert the College into a barracks.)

In March, 1917, the first drill began. In April Congress declared war.

The State Military law, making military training compulsory for all students from 16-19, completed the metamorphosis from college to barracks. As Dean Rob-

inson (now president) put it, the College "participated in every conceivable war activity."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Daniel, "Telegram" Columnist, Exception to Newspaper Rule

Legend has it that New York boys don't get jobs on metropolitan newspapers. But Daniel M. Daniel, first sports editor of The Campus and baseball expert of the New York World-Telegram is one of the exceptions that proves the rule.

We found Mr. Daniel, a tall, heavy set man with a shock of dark hair, hunched over a typewriter in his room at home. Lining the walls were shelves of orderly files, all pertaining to athletics. Baseball magazines, football programs and posters of every description could be seen peeking surreptitiously out of a voluminous pile of envelopes.

Mr. Daniel continued his rapid, two finger staccato for a moment and then pushing aside his typewriter signified his willingness to answer any and all questions.

Although interested in journalism from his earliest years, Mr. Daniel's first real venture into the field came as a student at the College. When Bernard Shaick

organized The Campus in 1907, he asked Dan Daniel to act as sports editor. The job was shortlived. After working on the first issue Mr. Daniel was informed that one of the chief duties of a Campus sports editor was to stand in front of the main gate and sell the paper. So with injured dignity he "announced my disinclination and stepped out."

But he was not destined to be idle long. Walking down Broadway on New Year's eve 1908, he met a friend, who worked for the Herald as the City College correspondent. The aforementioned friend was moving to Cleveland and advised Mr. Daniel to write to the Herald sports editor for his job.

"However," said Mr. Daniel "writing seemed like a lengthy process. I quit the party I was with and walked uptown to the Herald office. There hung around for three hours before I was able to see the sports editor. He told me to go ahead and cover and he'd see how I went. And he continued with a smile, 'I must have 'went' pretty good because I'm still at it.'"

Mr. Daniel was somewhat reticent about himself but when the discussion shifted to his profession he talked freely and eloquently.

"Journalism," he said, "is a term which indicates the human ability to record vividly and accurately events of interest to the human mind. It indicates the twenty four hours a day availability of a human being. It is the record of human events, of joy and of accident and it is altogether fascinating. However, I would not advise young men to enter the field.

YCL Advocates Anti-War Strike

(Continued from Page 3, Column 1)

Comintern Seventh World Congress. Hearst spews filthy series after series. Be realistic, Comrade Socialists! How can we, in the face of such conditions, even if we wished it, hope to prevail on the government to ally itself with the Soviet Union. Our struggle here is to see that the U. S. does not attack it. Remember the last war? Only the Russian people put an end to it. They turned imperialist war into civil war. That is the method for complete abolition of war.

Now our task is to delay or prevent the war. That means: Pack the Great Hall today! We urge the abolition of ROTC, the ousting of President Robinson, protesting Italian, German, and Japanese aggression and taking the Oxford Pledge.

Fight for peace! Strike against war!

ACKLEY'S STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 3, Column 2)

sembles a huge concentration camp where those who raise their voices in protest are treated as enemies of society. Nor does a peace treaty restore our liberties. The world War was followed by almost a decade of "witch-hunting."

Yes, we should protect those American institutions which we all hold sacred. Let propaganda and ideas be our weapons; not rifles and hand grenades. In our fight for peace we must put aside our differences and unite in a common struggle.

On the Campus

Clubs Meeting Thursday, April 23

A.I.E.E.—room 107 Tech Building, 12:30 p.m.; Mr. Frank Lamb of Weston Electrical Instruments Corporation will speak "On the Use of Instruments."

Baskerville—room 204, Chem Building, 12:30 p.m.; regular meeting.

Camera Club—room 198, 12:30 p.m.; Frank Maione '35, will speak on "High Speed Photography."

Caduceus Society—room 206, 12:15 p.m.; the club is holding a smoker.

Croquis Sketch Club—room 416, 12 noon; five-minute sketches from models.

Douglas Society—room 129, 12:30 p.m.; Dr. Diffie of History Department will speak.

Deutscher Verein—room 308, 12:15 p.m.; the club will hold an informal song fest.

Economics Society—room 306, 12:30 p.m.; Jay Lovestone, former secretary of the American Communist Party will address the club on "Europe Today."

Education Club—room 302, 12:45 p.m.; Mrs. Rose Andrews of Theosophical Society will speak on "Ethical Education."

El Circulo Fuentes—room 210, 12:30 p.m.; the club will conduct a contest for the Cervantes Gold Medal in writ-

ten and spoken Spanish.

Philatelic Society—room 205, 12:15 p.m.; the club will hold a stamp auction.

Physics Society—room 109, 12:30 p.m.; Dr. Zacharias of Hunter College will deliver a lecture on "Molecular Beams."

Society for Student Liberties—room 204, 12:15 p.m.; joint meeting with Politics Club at which a debate will take place between Joseph Cohen, editor of the Young Worker and Harold Draper of the Young Peoples Socialist League on "What Should Be the Anti-War Stand of the City College Students."

Varsity Club—room 15, 12:30 p.m.; regular meeting at which plans for the club dinner will be discussed.

House Plan Center

Council of House Delegates—Office—Wednesday 4 p.m.—Meeting.

Briggs '36—1809 Room—Wednesday 6 p.m.—Dinner Meeting.

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Eco Soc to Hear Lovestone Talk

Jay Lovestone, general secretary of the American Communist Party from 1927 to 1929, will discuss "Europe Today" before a meeting of the Economics Society tomorrow in room 306 at 12:30 p.m.

In 1929, Mr. Lovestone was expelled from the Communist Party because of differences over activity among the trade unions and over the question of a united front. Since then he has been the secretary of the Communist Party Opposition, known as the "Lovestonites." At present he is active in a movement endorsing Tom Mooney as a presidential candidate in 1936.

Mr. Lovestone recently returned from a visit to Europe in which he travelled through England, France,

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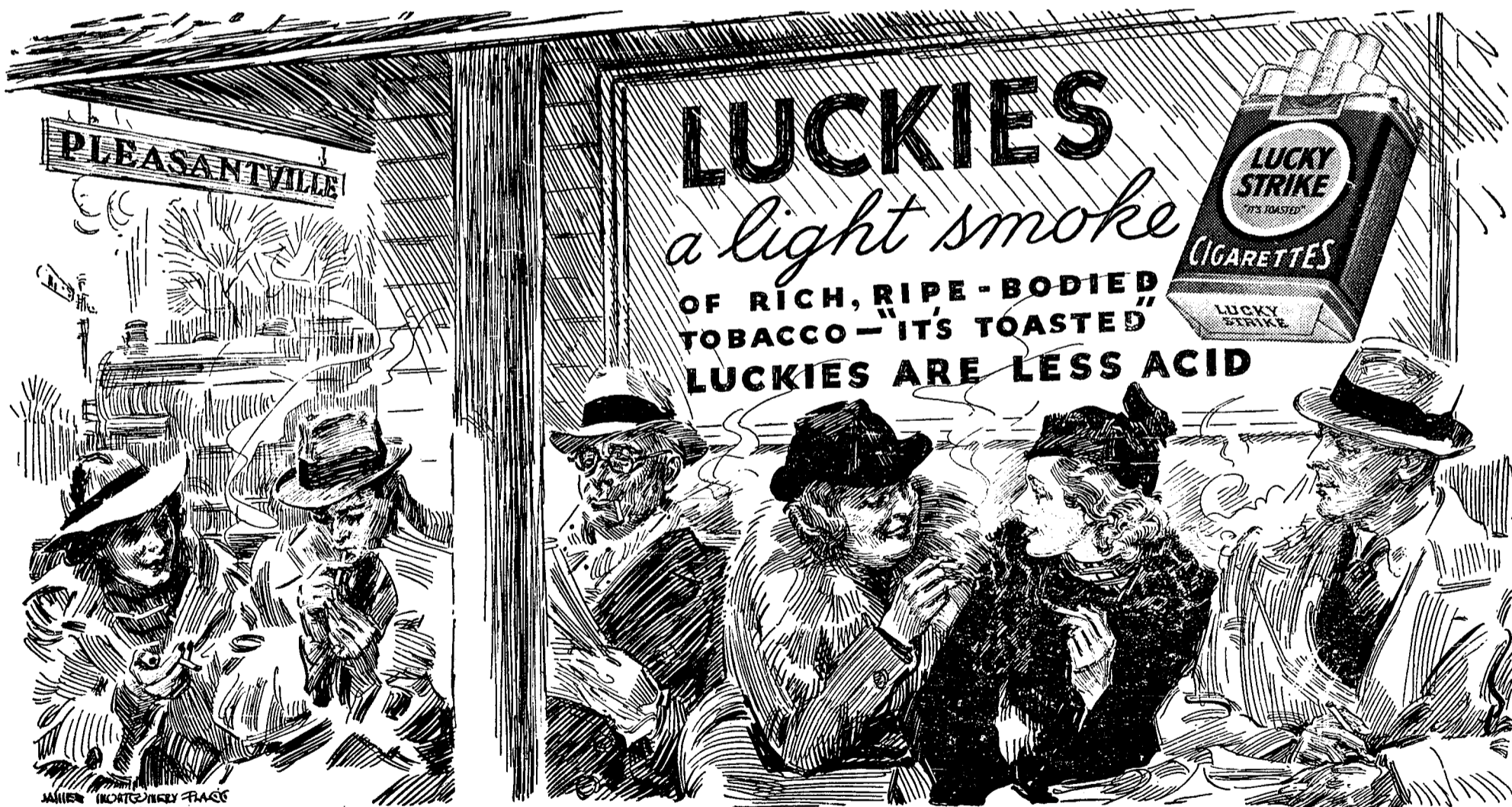
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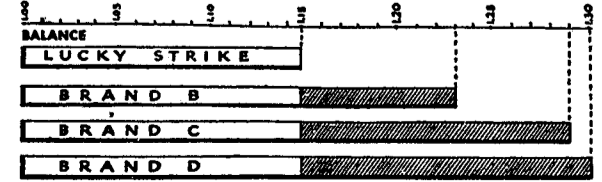


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analysis shows that the top leaves contain excess alkalis which tend to give a harsh, alkaline taste. The bottom leaves tend to acidity in the smoke. It is only the center leaves which approach in Nature the most palatable, acid-alkaline balance. In Lucky Strike Cigarettes, the center leaves are used.

Sport Sparks

**Athletes Urged
To Strike Against
WAR!**

By Gil Rothblatt

ATHLETES in general have a lot to live down in connection with anti-war strikes, peace rallies, and other manifestations of student progressivism in our American colleges. Every time a liberal or radical meeting is broken up; every time a YPSL, a YCL, or an ASU speaker is forced to imitate a porpoise in some campus fountain, "a group of football players were identified among the ringleaders." There is no need to provide a bibliography like the ones in Mr. Buckvar's Government 23 reports, for this assertion. If newspaper reports can be taken at face value, the cumulative total of football player-anti-liberal action constitutes a serious indictment against the continued existence of the gridiron sport in the United States.

Naturally, not all football players are strikebreakers and fascists in their own petty ways. We read in fact, that they, and athletes in other sports, are becoming "smarter" in this year 1936. We have to rely on papers and books again since we are an untraveled person, but conditions being as they are, it is no small wonder that the college Dick Merriwell is finally shaking off his somnolence.

It is not a new story that the athlete, along with the other four-fifths of his graduating class, is finding it increasingly difficult to get placed in life. The road from playing field to brokerage is closed for repairs, and an inside tip is that the reconstruction is being done by the WPA. Although subsidization and obliviousness are on a 1929 plane in some places, American athletes are coming more and more to realize that they cannot afford to ignore social problems, that their interests are one and the same with those of the other portion of the student body.

It is important, too, that athletes as a class come to recognize the economic causes of war, and learn to fight war, since in war-times for one thing, they are comparable to girl ROTC colonels as recruiting officers. Normally, athletes enlist immediately, since they are keyed to competition and are flowers of virility. A dotting fandom follows its sleek muscled heroes blindly, and to be in the same company as a Yale halfback is often a factor in the gullible selling of lives "for twenty-five feet of bloody mud." This influence and almost hypnotic effect that athletes wield over their public, can work the other way, however. If an athlete is a socially conscious person, resolved in his opposition to war and fascism his influence on his admirers is liable to be in that direction.

But if this athletic "social duty" fails to impress the City College sports participant—he doesn't have a public anyway—let him think his duty to himself. Let him think of the long hours of practice he has spent in coordinating his muscles and learning how to play his sport. Then let him contrast that time with the short moment it would take for a bullet to burrow through his skull. Let him make further contrasts between throwing baseballs and hand-grenades at total strangers, or between tackling an opponent and hacking his body open with a bayonet. Let him think of himself as an ordinary person.

We believe that the City College athletes, despite a sprinkling of military men, is as aware of the influence of the war mongers, and the chimera of "defensive" war, as is any college athletic group in the country. The opportunity to demonstrate in opposition to Morgan, DuPont and Hearst; to overcome personal apathy, is here this morning. We therefore ask every athlete in the College to join the strike against war. We ask you to strike to save your own lives and to prove once and for all that the City College athlete is not a potential vigilante, but a socially alive, 1936 sportsman.

Lavender Nine To Renew Feud With Jaspers

**Beavers to Face Undefeated
Manhattan Squad Today
In Seventh Engagement**

**ST. NICKS VANQUISH
FRIARS ON SATURDAY**

In professional baseball, "feuds" are taken by the fan with the proverbial grain of salt, nine out of ten tiffs being the concoctions of ingenious press agents. On the collegiate diamond, however, feuds between squads is usually the real McCoy, and it is no secret that the College Manhattan rivalry is one of the most bitter in metropolitan sports.

Feeling runs high between the schools both with the pigskin and the horseshoe, and when the nines meet this afternoon, the Manhattan outfit will have all it can do to extend its three game winning streak at the expense of the St. Nicks. A win for the College would not only mean the emergence of the Lavender from the five-hundred notch, but would allow several Beavers, who have refused to shave until after downing Manhattan, to remove the stubble from their jaws.

Although the competition they have faced in their trio of contests this season has been far from demanding, the Kelly-Green boys have established themselves as the most prolific bunch of sluggers in the metropolitan area. In soundly trouncing Brooklyn College, St. Francis and Seton Hall they have run up a total of forty-three runs meanwhile limiting the opposition to seven insignificant tallies. Jim Whalen, of football fame, has been pacing the batting thus far this year.

Should Pete Blumette start on the mound for Manhattan, and Johnny Morris do the honors for the Beavers, as expected, the game will witness a battle between two hurlers, each with one-hit victories under their belts. Morris set the Panzer team down with one safety, while Blumette worked a similar feat against Brooklyn, in Manhattan's inaugural contest.

The St. Nicks' sparkling 8-2 victory over Providence on Saturday was something for the books. Besides making the first loss of the Friars to the Lavender since the inception of their rivalry, the contest featured the clicking off of five double plays to stop the Rhode Island unit cold, by the Beavers and set a new College fielding mark.

**Netmen to Face
LIU on Saturday**

The College tennis team's convincing victory over Swarthmore College last week-end, augurs well for the chances of the squad in the competition for unofficial metropolitan laurels. Coach Daniel Bronstein's charges open their season against local rivals, this Saturday with LIU providing the opposition on the courts of the Concourse Tennis Club.

The week-end also shed some light on the relative merits of the Beaver's internecine rivals. Once the most dreaded net power in the East, NYU was definitely passed by in the 1936 parade when Columbia, whose postponed match with the St. Nicks has not been rescheduled, defeated the Violet's poorly-balanced unit, 5-4. Fordham was pitifully crushed by Stevens Tech, and the Blackbirds, who have never been rated highly in tennis circles, have already dropped an 8-1 verdict to the powerful Lions.

Against Swarthmore, the Beavers, but for three extended matches, were not called upon to show their true strength, and the outcome was obvious throughout. The final reckoning was 7-2.

The Campus Sports

NEW YORK, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936

5

Sport Slants

Beaver athletics went from the sublime to the ridiculous last Saturday afternoon at Lewisohn Stadium—from the five double plays completed by the diamond squad against Providence, to the 22-1 rout sustained by the lacrosse team. Normie Block of the Indians has a sense of humor. As the goal judge waved his flag to verify the scoring of goal number 18 for the St. Johns ten, Normie turned to an opposing player, "Hey, St. Johns" he yelled, "give up?" During the rout, someone remarked, that despite the score, there were two good teams down there on the field—the St. Johns team which was playing, and the St. Johns team on the bench. The five double plays executed by the baseball team set a City College record, ac-

cording to Dr. Harold J. Parker, former diamond coach, who saw the game from the stands. The track team is having its share of trouble. In March, when the weather was fine (for a hardy track man, that is) the PWA men were working (?) in Lewisohn Stadium and the track resembled a war-devastated area in Abyssinia. Then, when the track was fixed up, the rains started coming down. Now that both of these conditions have been remedied, some of the boys have caught cold, gotten jobs on Saturdays so that they can't compete, or have strained muscles. The remainder of the squad hasn't had time to get into decent condition. At the present time, it looks as though the College had better give lacrosse back to the Indians.

**Lincoln Nine Beats
Jayvee Squad, 4-2;
Cubs Get Two Hits**

Registering only two safe hits off the combined offerings of two Lincoln High hurlers, the Beaver jayvee nine sustained its first loss of the current season last Saturday by a 4-2 score.

"Arky" Soltes performed creditably on the mound for the College, but did not receive any support from his teammates. "Ace" Goldstein slammed out a home run in the sixth inning. The other Beaver run was scored on a double, two hit batsmen and a walk. Ricci, the first Lincoln pitcher, fanned eleven of the cub batsmen in his five inning stay on the mound.

In the first game of the season, the Beavers outscored James Monroe High School 10-6. The College scored eight runs in the first inning and took it easy for the duration of the contest.

Profiles

Herb Wittkin... 5-7 inch third baseman of the College baseball team... born in Brooklyn but otherwise normal... Herb is the heavy intellectual of the team... writes the play reviews for Merc... and majors in English... didn't hit the size of his hat last year but started off this season with a brace of bingles... and he's still semi-conscious... specializes in double plays and shapely women... last Saturday he began three of the five twin killings... has been playing all season with a taped side... and without the uniform resembles a mummy... in miniature... and when he trots on the mound for a confab with Hall he looks like Lou's son... which is very unlikely however... Next week, Purfield Kent, captain of the lacrosse team.

Morton Paul

St. John's Tops Lacrosse Team

Time was when a Lavender lacrosse team could stay within fifteen goals of even their most highly-touted opponents, but "them days are gone forever." Which is to say that the current College stick-bearers were thoroughly trounced by St. John's of Annapolis last Saturday to the tune of 22-1—and the vehement rantings of "Chief" Miller, who rent the afternoon air with some of the most colorful phrases in his vocabulary.

When the dust had cleared, the boys from Maryland, tired of tossing the ball into the Lavender net, finally called it a day, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The national champions lost little time in getting under way, tallying within the first minute of play. Then the balls started to fly into the net with monotonous consistency, and at the end of the half, the score was 12-0.

As was the case against Rutgers, the Beavers returned for the second half imbued with the spirit of Coach Miller's pep-talk. After two more goals had crossed the crease, however, the spark wore off and the team relapsed into its former lethargy, from which they roused themselves only when George Lencner tallied the only Beaver goal of the afternoon.

Meanwhile the squad prepares for what promises to be another debacle at the hands of Johns Hopkins this

In The Gym

It was a long drought of three losing seasons for the '39 basketball team, but the victories this term are more than compensation; '39, by virtue of its 26-21 victory over '37, having earned the right to be the first class inscribed on the Baskerville Basketball cup since 1907. The Road Run is scheduled to take place tomorrow at 12:30. All runners should report to the Hygiene building. Wrestlers must report to Mr. Sapora to train for their tournament. The first round of the "College Humor" ping-pong tourney got under way Monday but entries will still be accepted... by the way, the medals are on display in the alcoves and in the Hygiene building. Fencers can still get in the intramurals if they enter now. All candidates for the class baseball teams should report to class athletic managers. The high interest in handball singles has prompted the Intramural Board to institute doubles as well this term. Get your partners... any nine men interested in playing baseball can enter the pick-up tourney. This one is restricted to sixteen teams, so hurry up! The boxing finals may be held in the Main Gym this term, with spectators invited. The pick-up basketball goes into the quarter-final stage tomorrow.

El Greco

Saturday. The medicine men also rank with the finest in the country, and unless a distinct improvement is shown, the Lavender goal-tender will experience another torturous afternoon.

APRIL ISSUE OF MERCURY

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Students Unite In World-Wide Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1) compulsory. At Dartmouth, support has been extended by all campus organizations.

Senator James Pope of Idaho will address strikers at the University of Pennsylvania, where all classes have been called off. Other colleges which have called off recitations include Vassar, Smith, Simmons, Sarah Lawrence and the University of Washington.

Norman Thomas will address 5,000 students at the University of California in Berkeley. At Yale, Lewis Mumford, member of the Board of Higher Education, will lend vocal support to the strike.

Howard University in Washington, D. C., the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin expect huge demonstrations. At Northwestern the Daily Northwestern is supporting the strike. The University of Colorado at Boulder is set for the strike with a committee consisting of delegates of every church youth group and many student clubs.

ASU DANCE

The American Student Union is sponsoring a dance at the main ball room of the Hotel Delano, 108 West 43 Street on next Friday evening. Admission is fifty cents.

AFA Urges Poll On Dr. Robinson

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4) discuss the "Modern Novel" Dr. Burgum classified fiction in three groups, according to social attitude.

The first was termed the 'incapert' or vaguely optimistic novel such as "The Last Puritan" by George Santayana, "Anthony Adverse," by Hervey Allen, and "Good-bye Mr. Chips," by James Hilton. Professor Burgum characterized "The Last Puritan" as a conservative novel expressing the "philosophy of 'art for arts' sake."

In the second group, which typifies pessimism about modern life, are the works of Caldwell, Faulkner, and other books, as Robert Briffault's "Europa."

"Thirdly," said Dr. Burgum, "are the so-called 'lift' novels which admit the hopelessness of the present social set-up . . . It is revolutionary in a technical sense; for the first time in the history of Western literature the worker and peasant are legitimately accepted as heroes." Where the philosophies on the former groups are respectively optimistic and pessimistic, the 'lift' novel, Professor Burgum declared, combines both.

NEF, SWISS CONSUL, EXPLAINS POLICIES

Representative Describes Democratic Principles In Chapel Address

"It is only through a common understanding and mutual tolerance that the nations of the world shall be able to help peace" declared Victor Nef, consul general from Switzerland, in freshman Chapel yesterday.

The Swiss representative to this country stated that his country was founded in 1291 on democratic principles. "Since that time, Switzerland has built up a spirit of democracy, whereby persons of all nationalities and all religions are granted equal freedom of thought, speech and press," he said.

Mr. Nef emphasized the fact that Switzerland has consistently maintained a policy of neutrality. "We are happy as no one touches us," he declared. "We are willing to keep ourselves out of world conflicts." Although his country has no standing army, the consul general revealed, it has been forced to maintain a militia and to give the youth of Switzerland military training to insure its defense in the event that its neutrality is violated.

Reviewer Lambasts April Mercury; Pans Jokes, Cartoons, Essays, Etc.

By David Kusheloff

Something less than dancing in the streets greeted the appearance of the April issue of Mercury. We have as yet heard no shouting from the house-tops because of this latest edition—and rightly so. The Merc is sick. The cartooning is novel but not good; the jokes are neither novel nor good.

Master Victor Axelrod, secretary of the Student Council, has another of his essays on student government at the College, and this latest document is not particularly noteworthy for its clear logic or presentation of evidence to back up charges of fraud it flings about with so carefree a smirk. Little Victor insinuates in no uncertain language that votes are manipulated to "maintain the extremist tradition of the Student Council regardless of how the students vote"—but substantiation of this remarkable charge is totally missing.

It is almost tempting right now to make some obvious crack about Merc sticking to humor and leaving politics alone—but, of course, political interest

is a good and welcome thing, and besides, Merc, at least in this issue, doesn't seem particularly apt at its brand of humor.

Ezra Goodman's article on the case of five Campus staffmen vs. Seymour Moses, Esq., was one of the better things in the magazine, but the theme of the piece seemed too local in its application. Arthur L. Block is responsible for the largest number of essays and has done none too well. His verse, of which the longest sample is present in "Why, Men???", is halting and choppy, lacking the lilting, jingly quality that enlivened some of the better Mercs of past terms.

The peculiar figures and line contrasts in which Stanley Meltzoff, art editor of Merc, indulges, show a novel treatment which gives promise of strikingly new and interesting art techniques, but that promise has not yet been realized. Nor will it be realized, it seems, until Meltzoff turns his talent in a different direction from the frantic and nightmarish gropings towards humor in which he now evidently takes such delight.

Student Walkout Marks Third Strike In College History

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

was caused by their presence and not by the students.

The second strike, on April 12, 1935, was a planned, orderly protest, with 3500 students meeting in the Great Hall to listen to addresses by Dr. James Waterman Wise, of the American League Against War and Fascism, and Dr. Morris Schappes, of the English Department.

This strike call was issued by the National Student Strike Committee, including representatives from the NSL and SLID, the American Youth Congress and the Inter-Seminary Movement. Participants at the College passed resolutions stating that they would not support the government of the United States in any war it may undertake, and further urging the dismissal of President Robinson. 180,000 students in the nation took part in that year's demonstration.

DR. ADLER SPEAKS

Address Stresses Futility of Vocational Training

Dr. Alfred Adler, world-famous psychologist and founder of the individual school of psycho-analysis, brought out the futility of vocational training in a society unable to absorb all who are able and willing to enter a given career, in a talk on "Vocational Psychology" delivered at the Psychology Society last Thursday.

The main body of Dr. Adler's talk dealt with the causes of failure in business, and the relation between an individual's personality and the career he ought to follow. "All failures in professions have a psychiatric explanation and can be traced back to the person's childhood which shaped his style, his personality and his views."

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