

Strike Today!

An Editorial

The Metropolitan College Newspaper Association, recently organized conference of university newspapers, has prepared the following editorial for simultaneous appearance in eleven metropolitan undergraduate journals.

Three weeks ago, America marked the twentieth anniversary of her entrance into the World War.

We might well ask, on this twentieth year, since so many of our numbers were slain or maimed, how much our politicians at home and our statesmen abroad have done to keep bloody history from repeating itself in ever-bloodier terms. More, we might ask how much the other victim-nations of the great conflict have done to keep the peace so devoutly solemnized at Versailles.

The answer, regrettably, is being written before our very eyes, in every newspaper despatch from the Spanish front. Hardly a day passes that does not bring some new note of international intrigue in the ruthless civil war now going on in Spain. And hardly a day passes that does not write a new record into that popular international pastime, "the race against life," jointly sponsored by the war patriots and the munitions makers of all nations.

Four years ago, when the first Peace Call was sounded, the opponents of war trained their guns against the mounting armaments budgets and renewed conscriptions as the certain precursors of imminent war. Today, as we answer the fourth annual Strike Call, we find the bogey of war, so derisively hailed in 1934, realized in Spain. Spurred perhaps by the lesson of Spain, today's Anti-War action will rally the broadest united front in the history of student movements. From the 25,000 who answered the call in 1934, the growing legions for peace have jumped to more than one million members. More significant even than the amazing increase in numbers is the far-flung character of today's Peace Army. Every shade of political opinion, every creed, conviction, race and class will lend expression to the broad united front in the fight against the common enemy. Standing alone, students cannot avert war. Aligned with the forces of labor and

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BOARD ALLOWS OXFORD OATH

The Campus

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of The City College

VOL. 60—No. 21

NEW YORK, N. Y., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1937

PRICE TWO CENTS

4,000 to Hear Vito Marcantonio Today At Anti-War Strike Rally In Great Hall

Students Take Pledge On Own Responsibility

Resolution Regards Oath As 'Futile' Endeavor To Attain Peace

Students who want to take the Oxford Oath may do so, but only upon their own responsibility, the Board of Higher Education decided at its special meeting Tuesday afternoon.

Declaring that "this board favors all efforts to achieve peace in the world and education for peace among all the peoples," the board's resolution nevertheless expressed opposition to the oath as an "idle, futile pledge" and asserted that any action taken by the students is not to be interpreted as having the approval of the College administration.

Passed by a vote of 11-6, the resolution applies to the three city colleges. The text follows:

"That this board favors all efforts to achieve peace in the world and education for peace among all peoples. This board does not regard the Oxford Oath as a serious step toward the attainment of these objectives.

"That it regards the so-called Oxford Oath as an idle futile pledge, especially since it is designed to govern future events which no one can foresee and if generally acted upon might lead to the destruction of the democratic form of government under which we live and the democratic ideals which we cherish.

"That any student taking the said oath does so on his own individual responsibility and whatever resolutions may be presented and adopted at any gatherings of students involved and shall not in any sense be the act of the college or be deemed to have the sanction or approval of the administration of the college."

Axelroad Speaks for Students

Victor Axelroad, president of the Student Council, presented the viewpoint of the student body before the board reached its decision. After the meeting, Axelroad commented, "The action of the board is to be heartily commended. The result represents a sensible administrative attitude toward the right of students to conduct a meeting in any way they see fit."

"There seems to be no reason why the College student body cannot unanimously turn out at the strike and express themselves solidly against the forces making for war," he added.

NEW BAND

A band composed of present and former members of the ROTC Band, and prospective members of the new non-ROTC band now in formation will play at today's anti-war Strike. Students in the band will assemble at the House plan Center at 10:30 a.m. Those who have classes at that time will report at the front end of the Great Hall at 11 a.m.

USPC Predicts Strike Turnout Of One Million

New Schools Swell Ranks Of Participants In Anti-War Protest

BULLETIN
Attendance at today's Anti-War Strike throughout the nation will more than double that of last year's according to an announcement by the United Student Peace Committee.

Peace demonstrations in the South and West, extending to schools which have never before participated, will swell the ranks of student strikers to over a million, the United Student Peace Committee, sponsoring the strike, predicted early this week.

Today's rally will receive support not only from students, but also from many faculty and administrative groups, from screen and radio stars, and from at least two nationally known statesmen, Governor Elmer Benson of Minnesota and Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

Southern Schools Enthusiastic

Schools in the South have greeted the strike with unexpected enthusiasm, the American Student Union, one of the leading groups in the peace movement, announced, with 200 new Dixie Colleges joining in the walkout. In Atlanta, Georgia, all schools, both Negro and White, are going out.

From the West, too, come reports to the ASU of enthusiastic strike preparations. Eddie Cantor, famous radio comedian, will address student demonstrations at San Bernardino Junior College. Hollywood's Frances Lederer will speak at Los Angeles Junior College. At UCLA an off-campus strike will be carried on over the objection of college authorities.

STAFF CANDIDATES

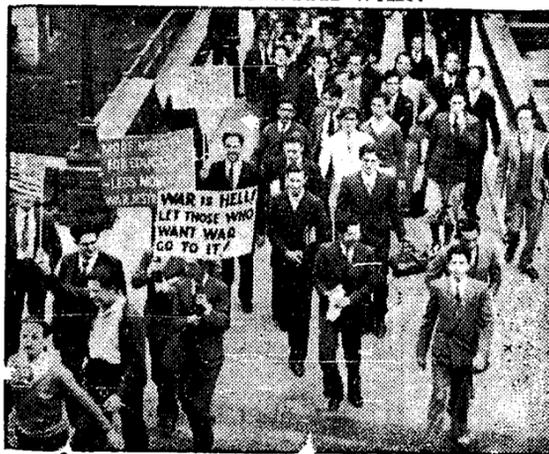
Campus Appoints Sixteen Students to Paper

After a three months course in journalism under the direction of Bernard S. Rothenberg '38, sixteen candidates were appointed to the Associate News Board of *The Campus* yesterday.

The candidates class, composed of almost fifty students, was instructed in copy, headlines, and technique.

The successful candidates are: Morris Gordon '40, George Nissenon '40, Harold Segal '40, Simon Tucker '40, Marvin Goldberg '41, Marvin Hammerman '41, Bernard Hochberg '41, David Hornichter '41, A. S. Karlikow '41, Eugene Jennings '41, Ariel Margulies '41, Max Mont '41, Richard Stoller '41, William Walsh '40, Joseph Hoffman '41, and Ira Rosenthal '40.

TO HELL WITH WAR!



The parade begins, after the Great Hall meeting, in the Strike of April 12, 1935.

TU Sends Board Finley Named Conterno Brief

Dismissal of Bandmaster Called Unjustified

The Teachers Union last week presented to the Board of Higher Education briefs relative to the proposed dismissal of Dr. Giovanni E. Conterno, College bandmaster, it was revealed yesterday. The union's committee has also interviewed individual members of the board.

In a resume of recent developments in the case to be presented in the *Union Teacher* next week, the union charges that "aside from the fact that there is no justification for the attack on Dr. Conterno, present attempts to remove the bandmaster are most unusual inasmuch as they have originated from one who is not in Conterno's department. The facts indicate that Colonel Robinson has not always recognized that Conterno belongs to the Music Department and not the Military Science Department."

The union stated that since the case has been made public Colonel Robinson has requested Dr. Conterno to report to the ROTC office every morning at 10 a.m. The TU noted the fact that there has never been an attempt at any of these meetings to discuss musical questions or problems concerning the conduct of the band.

The union release also commented on the fact that for the past year Major Karl C. Schwinn has been attending rehearsals of the Band. "Since the rehearsals do not involve the Military Science Department or military education," the Union points out, "it is difficult to see the reason for Major Schwinn's presence."

Reference was also made to "other instances already noted," such as Colonel Robinson's vetoing of Dr. Conterno's recommendations for the band during his illness and the reversal of grades given students on the basis of their musical knowledge by Conterno.

Former College President Helped Found 'Campus'

John H. Finley, who was president of the College from 1903 to 1913, was appointed editor-in-chief of the *New York Times* Tuesday, it was announced by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher.

Dr. Finley has served in the capacity of chief editor of the *Times* since the death of Rollo Ogden on February 22. He has been associate editor of the paper since 1921.

One of 'Campus' Founders

Dr. Finley was one of the founders of *The Campus*. At the celebration of his tenth year at the College, the Student Council and other organizations offered a eulogy to him. "To the learning of the scholar you have added the understanding of the friend and have brought us into deeper sympathy with the lives of our fellow men."

His advice to the student was "take a long walk, read a good book, make a new friend."

Arbitrated Strike

While at the college Dr. Finley was made president of the Sage Foundation. He was also an arbitrator in a strike on the eastern railways in 1913.

Dr. Finley left the College in 1913 to become president of the New York Board of Regents, a position he held until 1921. He was president of the New York State Commission for the Blind and served as a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention Committee.

He was special representative of the New York Board of Regents in an educational mission to France. Dr. Finley was head of the American Red Cross in Palestine and the Near East during the World War.

M. U. Schappes Will Represent Teachers Union

Axelroad and Burnham to Represent Student Body at Strike

BULLETIN

One thousand Evening Session students took the Oxford Pledge last night at a strike rally in the Great Hall. Lo Tsai, leader of the Chinese Student Movement addressed the assembly.

Four thousand students at the College will strike against war in the Great Hall today.

The fourth annual nationwide demonstration against war will see the largest turnout yet.

Vito Marcantonio, progressive ex-congressman, will be the principal speaker on the strike program, which was arranged by the Student Council City College Strike Committee.

Morris U. Schappes will represent the Teachers Union in an address to the strikers. The Student Council will present its president, Victor Axelroad '37, as one of the student speakers. The other, Louis Burnham '37, representative of the American Student Union to the Strike Committee will act as chairman. Although invited to send a speaker the YMCA has voted not to be represented.

Weather permitting, arrangements have been made by the strike committee to march to Columbia University, after the Great Hall meeting according to Jack Mogulescu '39, president of the American Student Union chapter here. Proceeding from there, the strikers of both colleges will picket the Italian Consulate.

With the Spain issue playing a leading role in today's strike, intensive picketing will take place in the College lunch-room urging that students fast so Spain may eat. Special cards, pledging student contributions for the Loyalist cause in Spain, will also be distributed.

The peace exhibit in the Great Hall, which was running in conjunction with the anti-war strike was removed prematurely to make way for the special health exhibit, it was charged yesterday by Jack London '37, secretary of the Student Council.

The Strike Committee, through Mogulescu, issued a statement last night on the ruling of the Board of Higher Education making the offering of the Oxford Pledge legal at the strike. The statement follows in full:

"The all City College Strike Committee regards the Board of Higher Education's decision last night as a distinct reversal of President Robinson's ruling, which banned the anti-war strike from College grounds if the Oxford Oath was to be taken.

"The Board by its action has once again overruled President Robinson in the interests of academic freedom and amicable faculty-student relations."

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STRIKE TODAY!

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

other progressive groups, here and abroad, however, we would present an international bloc to prevent war.

But our action does not cease when the last word has been spoken against war and for peace today. The growth of the student movement since its inception in 1933 was not the product of four April 22's nor will a thousand years of demonstrating on April 22 alone bring us one whit closer toward world peace. The million students who rally to the Strike Call today will be two million next year if we maintain a continuous feeling against war . . . or ten million ghosts in some tomorrow, if, for a day or week, we relax the ceaseless pressure against the warmakers.

The drums of war are rolling in none-too-distant places. Our strike against war, today, tomorrow and next year can muffle those drums with the louder cry of Peace. And our voices will be heard if we raise them long enough and loud enough!

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AMERICA FIRST!

The Heidelberg University festival last Spring is now famous as a propaganda conclave at which the "colors of National Socialism," to use Rector Neumann's phrase, flew merrily in the wind raised by the delegates. Heidelberg's memory is still strong. Added to the recollection of its perversions of education are reports of a science that must conform to the tenets of Nazism. Science that is no science at all, criticism of art that must be no criticism at all, educational periods that are continually being reduced so that the money may go to the increase of Hitler's war preparations is the education of Naziland.

With this record in view, there is cause for considerable condemnation in the report that the American delegation at the Goettingen festival in June will be largest of all. Reliable reports from the German front indicate that Goettingen is being swept clean for the next parade of the Nazi colors—and it is this funeral march that America will lead.

Here was the opportunity for American edu-

cation to repudiate, courageously and vigorously, the distorted concepts of Fascist educational doctrine; here was a moment at which our own College administration might have added to its lame "no funds" a clear statement that honest education will not be seated on the same platform with Nazi teachings.

But the opportunities have been muffed. Ohio State, M. I. T., and Pennsylvania are among the colleges accepting the bid; the triumvirate of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale has not yet refused the offer.

It remained for an English university to set the example for America. Cambridge declined the Nazi invitation in terms that, the N. Y. Times stated, were "almost a rebuke for having sent the invitation."

The administrations of eleven American colleges have already proclaimed their willingness to listen to the Nazi funeral sermon at the grave of honest education. But it is the student body that will constitute the chief sufferer if the perverted Nazi concepts of education become more widespread; and it is not yet too late for these students to rise in severe condemnation of this action of their educators—an action which reveals a surprising unconcern for the solemn charge they bear.

HEAD IN THE SAND

At a moment when the seething ferment of the universe is reflected in the awakening and broadening of the entire student body not only on our own campus but on campuses all over the world, latest results of the House Plan referendum are, to say the least, shocking and disappointing.

By a vote of 277 to 93, House Plan members have shut themselves off from the mill and surge of a dynamic world and have set up a philosophic hermitage in the domicile that is 292 Convent.

The vote is more to be deplored in view of the original purpose of the founding of the organization. A direct attempt to lift the student of the College by the bootstraps out of his detachment from the realities of everyday life and put him into a social intercourse where he might abandon the absurdities of his bookishness and become a man living among men, the House Plan's fathers certainly did not intend that it should remain in the realms of Emily Post, the amenities of the tea-table and *savior-faire*.

No, *savior-faire* should be more than a smattering of scattered talks here and there. For if the opinions that are generated or formulated are not translated into concrete action, they become mere romantic sougings of the wind through the trees, isolated voices crying in the darkness.

Like an ostrich hiding its head in the sand, the House Plan is blinking its eyes to the present and the future. If it continues its present policy, it is in serious danger of becoming the personification of the Ivory Tower, the fortified "citadel of dilettantism" and escapism.

RECOMMENDED

Magazine—The current issue of *Science and Society* contains two (2) articles by members of the College instructoral staff. Mr. Philip Weiner discusses French Positivism; Mr. Edgar Johnson writes of Henry Adams. Thirty-five cents, and worth more.

Victory—Hail to the victors valiant, hail to the conquering heroes. The ASU celebrates the Strike's victory with a ball at the Hotel Capitol, this Friday *soir*. Forty-nine kopeks, at the gate. Dance and make merry to your heart's content. Sit-downs on the up and up.

Nine—The Beaver batsmen encounter St. John's, who beat LIU, who beat the Beavers, and the vicious circle will be settled this Saddy at Lewisohn Stadium. For the same money you can see the Indians play the Palisades Lacrosse club.

Shakespeareana—Radio doffs its hat to a script-writer of no small capabilities, and in commemoration of his birthday NBC will present selections from Shakespeare's best loved plays; tomorrow at three, WJZ.

Concert—The noted violinist, Toscha Seidel, and a symphony orchestra of one-hundred men will present a concert of unusual Spanish music, to aid the Spanish children's milk fund. Admission starts at forty cents; Friday eve, Mecca Temple.

GARGOYLES

Why Captain Jekyll Used to Hide

Being what this is an anti-war issue and all that, I thought for a while that I might write something very funny about war. After a few hours of deliberation, I came to the conclusion that war is not, after all, funny. And so it is with justification that I select the next best topic: the ROTC.

My first contact with the ROTC came three years ago, when I was "getting a statement" for *The Campus*. Getting a statement is an erratic occupation. If its Professor Overstreet you're getting, you can fill up a few columns. On the other hand, there are gettees like President Robinson and the ROTC moguls who refuse to discuss anything.

On this luckless day, I sauntered into Room 3, and casually inquired of the military-looking gentleman of the desk, "Could you tell me where I can find Colonel . . ."

"Attention!", he snapped. Patiently I explained, "You have me wrong, buddy, I want to see the . . ."

"Silence!" I was silent. "Attention!" I gave him all I had. "Salute!" I saluted. The next time you come in this office without standing at attention and saluting, you will be summarily court-martialed. Double-quick, *Dismiss!*" I staggered out.

In the hall I heard myself repeating "court-martial," "summarily," God.

In the course of my subsequent pilgrimages to room 3, I gradually picked up the correct procedure. You close the door, salute, take six paces forward, salute, take three paces backward, halt, and stand at attention. (Throwing in a few odd obeisances, salaams, or genuflections, doesn't hurt either, I found.)

I soon discovered that the proper man to see for a statement was an individual to whom I shall refer as Captain Jekyll. (I call him thus because he was not a captain, and his name was not Jekyll. I'll take the diploma, thank you.) Captain Jekyll was a jovial fellow. When I came in, and executed the proper manoeuvres, he used to say, "Sit down. Have a cigar."

This sounds kosher, but there was more to it than meets the eye. Or better, there was less. Captain Jekyll made no motion to offer me one of these hypothetical cigars; this was especially disconcerting because the captain, at the time, was smoking one of his fat stogies.

Many times I went to his office to ask about fascism and he told about the weather. Not once did Jekyll forget to offer me a cigar. The gag began to wear on me. One day I entered the office, did a few squads-rights and by-the-left-flank-marches for the benefit of the captain, and sat down.

"Have a cigar," said Jekyll. "Thanks, I think I will," I replied. I reached out on the desk, closed my fingers over an imaginary cigar and passed it back and forth under my nose. "Um, Corona-Corona," I observed conversationally. The captain gaped.

I placed it between my teeth, and lit the invisible cigar with a very real match. Jekyll was visibly shaken.

As I puffed away, occasionally flicking the imaginary ashes on the ashtray, the Captain's eyes nearly popped out of his head. In his agitation, he began to give me the correct answers to my questions. When I finally left, Jekyll was collapsed in his chair, his face ashen gray.

After that when I came around for a statement, Captain Jekyll used to hide.

Arnold

ANTI-NAZI RALLY

A huge anti-Nazi rally and concert, sponsored by the Supporters of Anti-Nazi Seamen, will take place Friday evening, April 30, in Mecca Temple.

General Smedley Butler, retired officer of the United States Army and Tony Sender, former woman representative of the German Reichstag, will head the speakers. The concert features Victor Chenkin, internationally known singing actor and Raphael, one of the greatest living virtuosos of the concertina.

Davis' Letter to Students

April 15, 1937

To the Students of the College of the City of New York—

In 1914 a spark set off a world conflagration which was destined to burn up billions of dollars of property and destroy in one way or another twenty-five million lives. In 1917 the United States entered the war ostensibly "to make the world safe for democracy," but actually as we now know in effect making possible the establishment of Fascism and dictatorship abroad.

Now we are confronted with the threat of a new holocaust. Already international legions in Spain under the command of Franco are endeavoring to destroy the legalized democratic Spanish Government.

It is entirely fitting under these conditions for patriotic American students to assemble on their campuses to all the attention of the country to the danger of war and the necessity of peace.

In holding a strike for peace you will be following in the traditions of our forefathers, and you will be doing your part in trying to perpetuate liberty, equality and fraternity in the nation.

JEROME DAVIS,
President, American Federation of Teachers

COLLEGIANA

A Note on What to Do When Gassed

Problem Solved

From an article in the *Auburn Plainsman* on the effects of chemical warfare: "As pointed out above, the most deadly gases cannot be used in chemical warfare. Mustard gas, the one effective military gas, is quite harmless. A hot bath offers almost complete immunity to attack."

—In the next war, don't forget to take your valet along.

News

We quote a letter from the humor column of the *New York Daily News*, Voice of the People:

"Bronx: Those World War Veterans who talk about the horrors of war don't know the half of life. Can gas and bursting shells compare with the shock of suddenly discovering that the boy you thought was head over heels in love with you has just attempted suicide because of the death of another girl . . . War is child's play in comparison with my agony."

"SHIRLEY"

News

The *News* won't mind if we crib another epistle from the same column: "Jersey City, N. J.: There ought to be more parades like that splendid affair on Army Day. Such a fine body of men and equipment marching down the avenue must have taken a lot of people's minds off Communism, Fascism, etc."

Harold G. Beatty

—Did-ja ever see an equipment marching?

Interview

A young girl reporter obtained an interview with a campus luminary at Auburn. The following is a passage of said interview:

"It was not surprising to learn that Joe's favorite course has been ROTC. He is Brigade Colonel of the A.P.I. military unit. Although graduating from the School of Business Administration he plans to go into service with either the Marines or the army. 'I believe in being prepared, but fighting only a defensive war,' he commented."

Where've we heard that before?

Correction

From the *Vassar Miscellany News*.

"ERRATUM"

"In last Saturday's editorial 1862 and 1937 the sentence beginning 'Militaristic European dictatorships send troops to France' should have read 'send troops to Spain.'"

—Thanks for the correction. We were beginning to wonder if the Fascist powers had lost their sense of direction.

Hoble

DRAMA

An Article by Dram Soc's President

By Elliott Blum

President, Dramatic Society

Henrik Ibsen once said, "It is not my function to solve problems, only to state them to wake people up to them." War is one problem Ibsen neglected to tackle, but ever since the plays of Aristophanes the Anti-War theme has appeared time and again in the evolution of the Drama. Even Shakespeare had something to say, however little, about war, and what he had to say is not very different from what one million American Students are saying today. The Bourgeois Comedy of the eighteenth century was decidedly anti-war in its serious moments, but not until our own time has this theme received the attention it deserves.

It is a maxim among students of the Drama that the Drama of any time is a mirror, reflecting the prevailing temper and feelings of the period in which it exists. Post-War Germany was the first to feel a wave of resentment and hatred of war. This hatred was reflected in the literature of the period, and out of it came what this student considers to be the most effective piece of Anti-War propaganda ever set before an audience. It is strange that this propaganda came out of that queen of all issue dodgers, Hollywood, but the film version of Erich Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front* still represents, in my humble opinion, the closest approach to the ideal treatment of the leit-motif of our generation,—hatred of war.

Modern Anti-War Drama

Modern Drama is overflowing with references to the assassin and horror of war. A visit to *The Young Madame Conti* will reveal that even here, in a play which does not pretend to preach any sort of social doctrine, war comes in, though only in passing, for decidedly unfavorable comment. *What Price Glory*, gone but not forgotten, showed up the phoney glamor of war. *Ten Million Ghosts* was an expose of the munitions racket, *Paths of Glory*, *If This Be Treason*, and the late *Idiot's Delight*, contained bitter indictments against war. And then there's Irwin Shaw's stirring Anti-War Plan, *Bury the Dead*. But even this play, considered by many to be the ultimate in "Wag-baiting," is not as effective as it may be. These plays certainly do expose the sinister and horrible incongruities of war, but they all fail in one respect. They do not strike terror into the hearts of their audiences. They do not bring the much discussed horrors of war into the very homes of their audiences, and that is a fault shared by all so-called "Propaganda" plays.

Generalizations do not strike home. Make use of special cases. Put the onlooker himself on the stage. Show him how his hopes and ambitions may be frustrated. Show the violinist that his hands may be shot away; show the young bride the emptiness of her life after her husband has been killed; show the would-be-surgeon that he may be shell-shocked

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Flynn Praises Peace Action Of Students

Fears Those Who 'Play With War Instruments In Peace-time'

For some mysterious reason the peace movement of American students has been put down as some sort of seditious activity. Primarily the students are against war. Those who favor big armies and navies say they are for these things because this is the only way to prevent war. Apparently they are against war too. It comes down to a choice of means. With all history crying out against the effectiveness of the militarists' futile pretensions about war, I am profoundly distrustful of the pacific intentions of those who love to play, during times of peace, with the instruments of war.

I believe American students should be honored for the earnest and resolute movement they have inaugurated to prevent war. Unfortunately, I fear that very much more is needed than the proclamation of the individual student that he will not engage in war. When the war drum sounds, his philosophy in too many cases will abdicate and his emotions assume command. The way to stop war is to take the profit out of war, to make it impossible for desperate dictators, confused politicians and predatory business men to play upon the emotions of the people. But in the meantime, every earnest mass assertion of opposition to war is a good thing, a patriotic thing and should be encouraged.

John T. Flynn

Drama and War

(Continued from Page 2, Column 5)

and his career wrecked; show the mother and father that their son, in whom they placed all their hopes, for whom they've spent a lifetime in slavery that he may enjoy life, may be nothing more than a charred heap of bones somewhere in some far off land; tell the smiling young man in the third row . . . "This is YOU!" . . . this twisted lump of agonized clay that was a man . . . drawing every breath in the hope it is its last . . . living to die . . ." then you will have an effective Anti-War play . . . Then will be the time for Irwin Shaw to shout to the house-tops his ringing challenge . . . "WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"

PROFESSOR MAMLOCK

It is quite appropriate that the following review appear today, when the still-maturing cannon fodder of the next "war to end wars" are emphatically shouting to a very cockeyed world that they don't intend to reach their graves via the trench route.

One would naturally infer, therefore, that *Professor Mamlock*, the Federal Theatre's most recent offering at Daly's Theatre on Sixty-Third Street, is an anti-war play. Such an opinion is not entirely accurate however but, after a little reflection, its place on this page is justified.

Fascist Persecution

Dealing with the Fascist persecution of the Jews in Hitler's "Aryan" Valhalla, *Professor Mamlock* describes the futile struggle of a single individual against an almost neolithic Nazi movement. Since Fascism and war are inseparable, with the former definitely dependent upon the latter for its existence, the play and the Peace Strike do not make such strange bedfellows after all.

It is our sad duty to report that Mr. Wolf has added nothing of value to the central theme which, in itself, is sufficiently gripping to arrest one's attention. For shame brother Wolf! We had expected something better from the author of *Sailors of Cattaro*.

Nazis Terrorize Jews

One of these days some one is going to write a play on the Nazis—terrorize—Jews theme, that is going to set the world afire. And so like the Brooklyn baseball fan in whose breast hope really "springs eternal," we are resigned to "wait until next year," and pray that then, the world will blaze.

'Campus' Stories During War-time Period Show Effect of Chauvinist Propaganda

College Transformed Into Home of 'Preparedness' And 'Patriotism'

PACIFIST DISSENTER IN 'PHYSICAL CLASH'

By Hobart Arnold

The gradual transformation of the College between 1914 and 1918 from a home of progressive thought to a site of belligerent patriotism and chauvinist "preparedness" is illustrated by news items and editorials appearing in *The Campus* during this period.

"Acting President Werner has recently sent a notice to the various clubs in the College requesting them to refrain from having talks on war," said a news item in *The Campus* of December 16, 1914. "The College is Neutral," read the headline.

And so for a time it was, evidently. For over a year little propaganda appeared, aside from an occasional plea to "Help Clothe the Belgians." On March 7, 1916, Professor Algernon Lee of the Rand School warned the Socialist Study Club that "The fundamental cause of the present World War is capitalistic imperialism. The real bone of contention among the European nations is the question of the domination of the near-East, and this war is not a war over Belgium or Serbia, or any other of the western points over which fighting has been greatest in recent times."

General Wood Spoke

Major-General Leonard A. Wood spoke in the Great Hall on April 2, in connection with the announcement of the introduction of military training at the College. It was a fateful day for the College; it marked the opening stages of a wave of chauvinist hysteria which was to sweep all liberal and progressive thought before it, in a wild orgy of militaristic "preparedness."

"Preparedness is insurance against war," stormed General Wood, reassuring his audience that no one knew better than the army the horrors of war. In the midst of this harangue, Leon Sampson '18 arose, and asked that "All those who are against preparedness follow me." Sampson, in the delicate words of *The Campus* "went out with the assistance of the ushers." Nobody seems to know just what happened in the "physical clash" which accompanied this.

Sampson refused to apologize for the outbreak. "I did not get a hearing to present my side of the case," he charged. "I have nothing to apologize for. Furthermore, I expected an apology from Mr. Healy of the Dean's Office, who struck me in the presence of witnesses." Establishing a reactionary policy it was to maintain for the next two years, *The Campus* attacked Sampson's action on the "ungentlemanly" score, in the April 13 issue.

'Campus' for Mili Sci

Later in the month a leading editorial stated, "*The Campus* advocates the introduction of military training as a course in the college curriculum. We believe that military training makes for better men and better citizens."

The flag-waving *Campus* editor asked the student "to do his part in perpetuating and maintaining the ideals and opportunities of this, the greatest of all nations." In March another cheery note was added when it was reported that "The military spirit has also invaded Townsend Harris Hall, and now the academic department youngsters are vying with the collegians in executing drill movements. Over 400 lads have enrolled."

In May the ingenious *Campus* editor began to run regularly a "Roll of Honor" "The following men have enlisted for government military service during the past week."

At the bottom appeared the following significant question: "May we add your name to our list?"

A French Day celebration, in May, was lyrically described by a reporter thus: "Amid wild cheers and bursts of applause, the Stars and Stripes of the U.S.A. and the tricolor of the French Republic were unfurled from the rafters of

BLAST HIM OUT OF EXISTENCE!



By Bonnicksen—Courtesy New Masses

the auditorium and soon the Great Hall resounded with the strains of the *Star Spangled Banner* pouring forth from five thousand throats."

Propaganda Sheet

By September 1917, practically all of the space in the paper was devoted to war news and propaganda. The September 19 issue reported the passing of the Slater law, requiring compulsory military training for those from sixteen to nineteen years of age. The lead story was headed "College Men Begin Training Next Week Under Slater Law."

On September 27, 1917, *The Campus* announced editorially that it would devote a weekly column to the corps, written by one of their number, which, the editorial stated, "will chronicle exclusively the doings of the boys in khaki." The column continued until the end of the war.

More than one thousand students reported for the first drill, the paper reported on October 3. "Although the session was scheduled for half past seven, the men began to arrive at what is now the City College Armory at six o'clock. The real vanguard of patriots arrived just before seven in a long lock step line . . ." and so a mushy story continued on into the night.

Patriotic fervor reached its peak with the October 17 number, when there appeared over the front-page masthead a streamer, "Subscribe Now to Liberty Loan Fund." The line was bordered with small American flags. A box in the editorial columns started the vigorous Liberty Loan drive that *The Campus* pushed continuously.

Excitement Aroused

"Library—Liberty Bonds—what do they mean to you? To those of us who heard the inspiring words of Professors Guthrie and Baskerville and the warning sounded by Captain Simmonds 'Library—Liberty Bonds' means our chance to show the kind of stuff we're made of . . . let us aid our nation, prove our patriotism, and help our College. Then we are doing our share."

Various "ears" carried on the campaign. In illustration: "Are You Wearing That Ribbon of Honor?"

The next excitement on the campus was aroused by an historic event—the establishment of a course in Military Science at the College. On February 13, 1918, *The Campus* commented thusly on the institution of the course:

"Much interest was aroused on registration day over the new course in Military Science . . . The need for this course has been a long felt want at the College. It is to be a broad-minded interpretation on the issues of the War . . . The students will be acquainted with American ideals and the necessity of maintaining them in face of the power which seeks to replace them by ideals foreign and destructive to all that America holds sacred . . . In truth as Professor Otis remarked 'If we prepare for war in times of peace, we surely should prepare for peace in times of war.'"

In these early months of 1918, *The Campus* lost its function as a news-organ, and became a rabid propaganda mouth-piece for the Allied forces. An example is the March 13 issue. A member of the British Commission to America spoke to a College audience in the Great Hall. The head and various sub-heads that appeared in *The Campus* follow: "Dr. Watt Tells of Stirring Deeds at the Front—We believe that We Are Going to Win This War Because We Dare Not Lose It—Relates Stories of German Barbarity—Close Shave in the Battle of the Somme—Longing for America's Aid—Union Jack and Stars and Stripes to be Torn Apart."

Emotional Appeal

A very effective means of soliciting war funds was to define what each penny could buy. An illustration of this type of emotional appeal appeared on March 20, 1918. "One War Savings Stamp will buy one hundred cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbard for a bayonet; two will purchase two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shorts, two and one-half will buy a gas mask. Three War Saving Stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and one-half will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy a rifle."

The issue of October 9 carried the announcement of the induction of the Stu-

Ernest Meyer Writes Column On Peace Day

Raps Authorities Who Threaten Reprisals Against Strikers

The Campus takes pleasure in reprinting Ernest L. Meyer's column, "As the Crow Flies," that appeared in yesterday's *New York Post*. It was written at the request of the Metropolitan College Newspaper Association—Editor's Note.

Today hundreds of thousands of students in American universities, colleges and high schools will stage "strikes" and demonstrations in behalf of peace. The movement this year is under the auspices of the United Student Peace Committee, which embraces a dozen organizations including the American League Against War and Fascism, American Student Union, American Youth Congress, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Joint Committee on United Christian Youth Movement, War Resisters League and National Councils of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

Students participating in the peace demonstrations already face threats of reprisals. A few days ago John L. Tildesley, associate superintendent of New York City schools, sent instructions to high school principals to ban the Oxford oath, a pledge never to fight in any war.

At the same time Dr. John S. Roberts, head of the high school division, ordered the students' peace speeches to be reviewed and approved in advance and warned students taking part in peace demonstrations outside of school buildings that their diplomas might be withheld. Ah, these brave schoolmasters, who will not have to go to the front when the drums roll again!

No Gag in Those Days

These threats seem to me sinister. The patriotism of peace is censored and hamstrung, while the patriotism of war is always accorded full official benedictions. It appears that school authorities still regard pupils as potential material for Mars. This, in their medieval logic, is still the apex of good citizenship.

All too well I recall the days of 1917 when militarism was encouraged from kindergarten to campus. Yes, even the kindergarten! For I remember having heard a boy of six address a mass meeting called to raise funds for a Liberty Loan drive. In his piping treble he repeated the current slogans with tremendous effect, for he had been carefully coached in his parroting.

His speech had not been censored. On the contrary, it had been pumped into him. Yet it was full of hatred and lies. Nor was there in those days any restrictions on "demonstrations outside of school buildings," such as Dr. Roberts prohibits in the peace movement. No penalties were visited upon students cutting classes for impromptu parades, militaristic mass meetings or upon those who in riotous scenes pummeled a few pacifists.

Boys Got Diplomas

These bully boys got their diplomas. For such is the way of the world when the world is mad.

Now again we are facing mad days, and I place my faith today not in the war dogs but in that great body of youth which will resist another military excursion to foreign shores.

Personally, I cannot subscribe to the Oxford oath, which pledges nonparticipation in all combat. In the current struggle in Spain all my sympathy is on the side of the loyalists. And if a Franco or Hitler or Mussolini invaded our shores I could not stand by with folded arms, knowing that liberty would perish.

Yet I would not prohibit any one from taking the Oxford oath, for I have a feeling, buttressed by history, that peaceful men, scientists, writers, doctors and artisans in many crafts have advanced the cause of humanity far more than the saber clashers, the jingoes, the dictators frothing at the mouth with the slaver of fantastic ambitions.

So I truly feel that any obstacle put in the way of the student peace demonstration tomorrow can proceed only from minds still obsessed with the delusion that good citizens are good citizens only when they offer themselves to the cannon

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Ernest Meyer Writes Column On Peace Day

(Continued from Page 3, Column 6)

and still spouting the phrase, "My country, right or wrong." A phrase brilliantly amended by Carl Schurz when he said: "My country, when right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be set right."

This, I believe, is the dominating ideal of all those who are sharing in the peace demonstration tomorrow, and no one with the happiness of his country at heart should bar the way with a bayonet.

About Rosika Schwimmer

In connection with this year's demonstration I hope that the case of Rosika Schwimmer is not forgotten. Rosika Schwimmer, a pioneer in the ranks of peace, a political refugee, in ill-health, and yet from her present home in New York still carrying forward valiantly the cause of international amity.

She has labored on many fronts. In 1914, while in London, she fought the impending World War with all her intelligence and strength. She was one of the few who predicted the impending catastrophe. In that same year she toured the United States urging President Wilson to call a neutral conference.

"If you do not help us end the war in Europe before the militarists end it," she said, "you, too, will be drawn in."

This was in 1914, and most people laughed, for war seemed remote. In this country Rosika Schwimmer organized the Women's Peace Party, with Jane Addams as president, and in the following years in various countries worked for the cessation of the war and was damned as a spy and a Bolshevik.

Broken by Ordeal

Broken by the ordeal, she came to America, a refugee. In 1929 she was denied United States citizenship for her refusal to bear arms.

She has not been beaten. She still works for peace and has supporters in many nations. Recently a great many friends, including Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Professor Albert Einstein, Selma Lagerlof and Romain Rolland, have supported the International Committee for a World Peace Prize award to Rosika Schwimmer.

This award, which she fully merits, will be presented to her on her sixtieth birthday, September 11. In this week, in which thousands all over the land are demonstrating for peace, no one can do better service than by contributing to the Rosika Schwimmer Committee, Elaine G. Sanders, secretary, 2 West Eighty-ninth Street Ernest L. Meyer

Twenty-six Groups Support Walkout

The administration of the Oxford Oath at today's Anti-War Strike was approved by twenty-six college organizations at meetings held in the past week. Thirteen additional groups endorsed the strike, while a hygiene examination was transferred to early this week because of the strike.

A regular quiz in Hygiene 2B, scheduled for today at 11 a.m., was given on Tuesday. At the Hygiene Department office, it was said that the date of the examination was advanced because of the strike.

However, a House Plan Track Meet scheduled for 12:30 p.m. today in Lewisohn Stadium has not been postponed, Walter Kagan '40 of the track meet committee declared.

The organizations supporting administration of the Oxford Oath are the Student Council, American Student Union, '37, '38, '39, '41 Class Councils, Dram Soc, History Club, Inter-Club Council, Law Society, Literary Workshop, Menorah-Avukah Conference, Physics Club, Social Research Seminar, Society for Student Liberties, Politics Club, Esperanto Society, Young Communist League, Young People's Socialist League, Communist Youth Opposition, *The Campus*, Biology Society, Conjurers Club, Education Club and the Deutscher Verein.

The groups that endorsed the strike are the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Bacteriology Society, Douglass Society, Economics Society, Inter-Fraternity Council, YMCA, Philatelic Society, Wrestling Team, French Club, and the '40 Class Council.

'War Our Heritage' Analyzes Reasons for Anti-War Strikes

Lash and Wechsler Trace Beginning and History Of Peace Strikes

(The following article consists of excerpts from the chapter on "The Strike Against War," from the book *War Our Heritage* by James A. Wechsler and Joseph P. Lash.)

By the middle of April, 1934, fatalism was the doctrine which unified students of almost every land. "The Second World War" had become a nonchalant phrase, to be used in all public utterances. April 13 of that month meant twenty-four hours of sadness, of failure, of routine in international affairs.

Our leaders of opinion were still proclaiming our separation from Europe. The reactionary section of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor seemed unconcerned at renewed threats to peace. Editors, weeping over Europe's plight, thanked God for Uncle Sam. The rise in war preparations had nevertheless begun, the approach of war was quietly accepted, restraints upon peace movements were increasing.

In that setting 25,000 American students left their classrooms at 11 o'clock to participate in a strike against war. There were Vigilantes seeking to break the strike at the University of California in Los Angeles and police invading the campus of the College of the City of New York.

Remotely Significant

In retrospect a strike of only 25,000, contrasted with ensuing demonstrations, seems only remotely significant. On the campus and in the world of 1934 its effect was startling. Certainly in the United States there had been no equivalent demonstration, no comparable protest against a mounting war budget. This was a bold device, made even more important by contrast with the silence which prevailed elsewhere. The 25,000 who struck were pioneers along an utterly new but persuasive path, a path which gave some hope of victory. In an academic world attuned to concepts of "impartiality," "thought without action," "resistance to propaganda," the result was even more profound. There were thousands who did not participate, who derided the gesture and scorned its sponsors, the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League. And yet, almost involuntarily, they were responsive. For the alternatives offered were nebulous and unsatisfying. Acquiescence, fatalism desperate reliance upon magic. No other voices were speaking as plainly, no other course was as sharply marked. The months after the strike were months of controversy and education, in an increasingly explosive world scene.

More Answer Call

One year later 175,000 students answered the strike call. The response, no longer concentrated on the Eastern seaboard, penetrated communities throughout the nation and attained greater footing in the high schools. Men were marching in Europe; this was our own march but toward a more attractive destiny. It was perhaps natural that, with the spread of the strike, disruption, administrative hostility and violence should increase. Eggs were only one of the commodities thrown. They were augmented by suspensions, the terrorization of strike leaders, a series of merciless "third degree" performances by high school principals, the issuance of misleading, inflammatory statements by college officials. All their exclamations were loud; they were also unavailing, except for the temporary satisfaction afforded by a few ingenious cruelties. The sweep of the walkout was unmistakable. With its advances, the opposition started an hysterical retreat, broken only by pathetic outcries and last-minute expulsions. It was evident that the strike had become entrenched. One could no longer challenge the necessity for such demonstrations. There would have to be more subtle objections created. Professor Stephen Dugan estimated the force of the event in the *Bulletin* of the Institute of International Relations: "But the anti-war strike was nevertheless a success. In addition to the thou-

sands of serious students, a large number of faculty members openly participated, sometime in the face of condemnation and disapproval. . . . In all probability, by next year the movement will be almost universally observed."

Judgment Confirmed

His judgment was confirmed on April 22, 1936, when, at the summons of the newly-formed American Student Union, more than 500,000 took part. So powerful was the strike that the opposition was almost inarticulate. Vast influence was exerted in the high schools. The day was observed in an unprecedented number of Negro colleges. Faculty support was expressed more vigorously and widely than ever before. Even some college administrators swung into the movement, often without their traditional timidity or "reservations." In St. Louis an encouraging omen was seen in a sympathy stoppage called by organized labor. It was a strike enlivened by the grim humor of the Veterans of Future Wars. But perhaps most impressive was the feeling that, from the pioneering of two years before, a full-fledged movement had grown. The battle for peace was no longer in the hands of a small if resolute vanguard. The future was no longer one in which martyrdom seemed the most optimistic possibility. There was now the basis, not merely for a stirring fight against the creators of war, but an effective one.

The student strike cannot, as we have pointed out, be stifled by ridicule or sophistry. Expulsions are less effective. The polemics or love-stories of a Frederick B. Robinson, widely publicized in the Hearst press, cease to be devastating. Those who would curb the progress of anti-war action must resort to new flights of ingenuity. They must preface their remarks by emphasizing that they too think peace is a splendid thing. They must then proceed to prove, through intricate calculation, that "the strike is the wrong way of going about it." It should be said that those who share these views are not hastily consigned to the camp of

the war-makers or in the pay of Hearst.

Even while we emphasize the significance of the strike, we make no fetish of the word. The term is employed because it characterizes our plans for the days ahead. It, to insure the realization of those plans, peace actions will prove more fruitful now, they need no elaborate defense. Certainly we recognize the contemporary influence of the strike and we are eager that the strike be extended—but not until there is legitimate foundation for it. Flexibility is not a crime; the enemies of peace have been seriously disturbed by our unwillingness to accept the martyr theory of war opposition.

Leadership Arises

Out of these demonstrations have arisen an accredited national leadership, commanding allegiance among all undergraduate groups; out of them has come a sober awareness of the immensity of our assignment and the strategies essential to it; out of them we can discern the shattering of old restraints, which made men prey to inertia, and the fashioning of a coherent policy for the future. Again we can offer no certainty of success for this strategy. There are a host of pitfalls confronting us. There is, however, some promise that we shall obtain more than saddening lessons or eternal truths. Our faltering academicians have thus far offered no more encouraging alternatives.

'The Fascist International', 'Spark', And Other Publications Reviewed

Toward A 'Closed Shop' On The Campus—by Joseph P. Lash (five cents)

The national secretary of the ASU has written a report surveying the achievements of the ASU in the past year and outlining the problems which confront the organization this year. Several questions of importance to the student movement are discussed: anti-Negro discrimination, the student and economic security, the student and democracy, and the fight for peace, among others. Under the last title, Lash answers the question, "Does the Oxford Pledge commit the ASU to absolute pacifism and therefore to silence in Spain?" In an able analysis, Mr. Lash replies no.

The Fascist International—by Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism. This pamphlet, packed plenty of TNT. A conflict is taking place on the Spanish battlefield between two ways of organizing life—the democratic and the autocratic, Dr. Ward declared. The capitalist reaction is attempting to smash the democratic process before it leads to the social change which will remove the exploiters from the seat of power.

Student Soapbox—(five cents) The first issue of the Young Peoples Socialist League's organ contains an article on the Student Strike by Joseph P. Lash

and the full text of the Socialist Resolution on War. Harold Draper writes "Collective Security or the Oxford Pledge—Which?", attacking the stand of the Young Communist League. This stand, which is referred to as "collective security," is represented as being "international collaboration with one section of the imperialists against another."

Student Advocate—The importance of the Spanish question is emphasized in the leading editorial of the current issue of the *Advocate*.

The Fight—(ten cents) The April issue of *Fight* features the Student Movement and the Anti-War Strike. Briller

Spark—(five cents) A short history of *City College and the World War* plus *Dialectics of War* by Dr. Ralph Winn of the Philosophy Department plus *Collective Security and Spain* plus a discussion of *City College and the Negro* plus a couple of other articles make up the strike issue of *Spark*, publication of the College branch of the Young Communist League. Faber

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COLLEGE GYM

50c Couple - - 35c for Non-Members

BE SURE TO BE THERE

• Sport Sparks

Random Thoughts On War, Cohen, And Human Nature

By Morton Clurman

There is no fable more persistent or more annoying to those who feel that war shall and must be eradicated than the old baloney about human nature.

"You can't stop war, because man is a fighting animal. War is human nature." So goes the "argument."

* * *

Now there is no denying that many of us, probably most of us, like to fight occasionally. Some undoubtedly revel in it. Mark Cohen, the Golden Glove champ, for instance, is probably one of the latter. You can notice the gleam in his eyes when he tells you of the latest ring carnage. Or when you ask him about street brawls, he will try and look casual, but you will see his face light up with a fierce joy, as he relates with relish, "Had one about a week ago. Some stiff was hitting a friend of mine and I made him let go. He was a pretty big bloke so I didn't want to fight him, but he began calling me names so what could I do.

* * *

"He was a hard, tough hitter in pretty good condition so I was a little worried. But I kept slipping his lead and banging him under the heart with my right. Well, I must have hit him about twenty good ones under the heart when all of a sudden, he turned white around the gills and collapsed. He was foaming a bit, so I was scared but he came to in a few moments." And that is that.

Now that is fighting—real fighting. And probably it is the nature of many humans to like that kind in some degree or other. But war is not like that. In modern warfare, you cannot see the men you are killing or are being killed by—at least not alive. A shell is placed in a gun miles away, crashes in your trench and blows out your guts. There is no fighting. Only slaughter.

* * *

Modern warfare seems to me to be a great factory or industrial plant, with every soldier a slave to tend the gears and grinding cogs. And every few moments a soldier or slave is compelled to place an arm, or a leg, or his body between the rolling wheels, while his friends look on callously, powerless to help the bloody mash. It is impossible to love the slaves in one part of the plant and hate the others. It is impossible to hate anyone, but the machine—and their makers.

* * *

War is human nature, say the war makers and their dupes. If it were, would draft laws be necessary? Would not people flock deliriously to the enlisting booths? And yet despite the music and the colored lights they do not. The vast majority of soldiers during the World War were drafted. In other words, fighting under compulsion. The others were mostly idealistic—long since betrayed and disillusioned. Not one in a thousand fought for the "fun of it."

For those who insist that war is human nature there is an excellent remedy. When that day arrives, in the very near future I think, when war is no more, we shall take the human nature folk, put them in a big concrete arena with glass bullet-proof sides. We shall buy them tanks, machine guns, artillery, gas—in fact all the implements of their favorite sport. Then we shall blow the whistle. There will be only one rule. Everyone must get killed. That, I think, will solve the human nature problem.

PENN RELAYS

The mile relay team that will compete in the Penn Carnival tomorrow will be selected this afternoon on the basis of time trials, according to Coach Tony Orlando. The quartet will probably consist of Si Abrahams, Jack Crowley, Gerald Gersten, and Bob Sellitz.

The Campus Sports

NEW YORK, N. Y., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1937

Rain That Washed Out Jasper Game Proves Boon to Weary Beaver Hurlers; Fordham Jayvee Game Also Called Off

St. Nicks Moundmen Will Be Rested and Set for Redmen's Hitters

If it were only one of those dramatic cloudbursts that break like a dry cough, and just before game time, floods the diamond sending the ball players scurrying for shelter. But it wasn't. The rain that rained out the College-Manhattan baseball contest yesterday was a spray that fell early in the day and went on and on in an uninteresting drizzle.

The Beavers, it seems, haven't done anything in the way of accomplishment since April 14, when they trounced a notoriously inferior Panzer nine by a margin of fourteen runs. On Saturday, the Lavender was entertained by the Brown team up in Providence, but when the eleven innings were over, the Spaniermen found themselves in a 3-3 tie and with the same percentage they enjoyed previously. A number of inequitable decisions all but stole the victory from the hands of the St. Nicks.

Postponement Welcome

The postponement was not an entirely unwelcome one. Collegiate pitchers do not possess the same stamina as major league hurlers, and Johnny Morris, who was slated to start against the Kellymen yesterday, is no exception to the rule. Johnny pitched a sweet game against the Bears Saturday and would have hurled yesterday with a mere three-day intermission. Moreover the nine young men of Manhattan are not exactly gentlemen you'd relish meeting up a dark alley, and are capable of giving even Morris a busy afternoon.

Hard-Hitting Team

This season the Spaniermen have earned the reputation of being one of the most hard-hitting squads in College history. They've defeated the Althe most hard-hitting squads in Columbia, 9-2, Princeton, 13-2, and Panzer, 16-2. The pitching, the big question mark before the season started, has improved considerably, Morris and Mel Edelstein showing to advantage. On Saturday, in their third home contest of the year the Beavers take on St. John's whom they outslugged twice last season. The Redmen are a vastly improved bunch, having recently humbled the strong Long Island University nine.

The Spaniermen are still handicapped by the absence of Danny Frank, injured shortstop.

BATTING AVERAGES

Still hitting well above a .400 clip after seven games, Les Rosenblum, Beaver left-fielder, continues to set the pace for the Lavender batters. The marks of all the boys suffered a drop after Saturday's low-hit game with Brown.

The averages for the first seven games follow:

	AB	R	H	Average
Rosenblum lf	26	8	11	.423
Fliegel rf	19	5	7	.369
Frank ss	18	6	7	.388
Weintraub 2b	20	7	7	.350
Haneles c	29	7	9	.310
Soupios 1b	26	6	8	.308
Novack cf	30	8	8	.266
Hubschman rf	24	1	6	.250
Morris p	15	3	4	.266
Goldstein 3b	28	6	3	.107

Indians Book Game With Palisades LC

The College lacrosse team plays its fifth game of the season when the Palisades Lacrosse Club, unofficial representatives of NYU, invades Lewisohn Stadium this Saturday.

During 1937, the Lavender Indians turned in good performances against club competition. In fact the only good showing thus far has been in its victory over the New York Lacrosse Club at the very beginning of the season. Since then the Millermen have been playing, it seems, solely for their opponent's enjoyment.

Although the Violet squad features an assortment of competent stickmen, it is in no way of the same calibre as Rutgers, St. John's, or Johns Hopkins, who have scored forty-eight goals to the Beaver's ten in the last three weeks.

Touted by friends and foe, alike, as the top St. Nick combination of recent years, loss of games to teams which rank in lacrosse, as Notre Dame and Minnesota rank in football, is understandable, but 18-2 and 1-5 defeats are more than can be explained away by injuries, etc.

Come in, have a bit, renew your strength for the Strike.
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Fountain Service

Intramurals

From Jimmy Peace comes word that all teams entering any of the tournaments are to equip themselves with an illustrative moniker in place of the alphabetical tag now attached. Of course all names must be according to Hoyle and incidentally all names should be made up of two words at the most and should not be longer than fifteen letters altogether.

When and if the floor in the auxiliary gym is ever finished there will be a hole in it for those enthusiastic of that rarity, clock golf. Equipment will soon be here and the tournament will start any day now.

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COLLEGE NETMEN TO MEET BROOKLYN

Assurance that there will positively be no rain on Saturday was given to the tennis team by *The Campus* astrologer and weather-expert, and now supreme in their confidence, the College netmen are making every preparation to open the season at the Concourse Tennis Club against Brooklyn College.

The line-up has undergone several changes in the last few days.

WHICH WAY YOUTH?

HEAR THE ANSWER AT

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YOUNG COMMUNIST
LEAGUE of AMERICA

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1936

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Correspondence

To the Editor:

The editors of *The Campus* will no doubt be shocked to learn that the American Legion is composed of men who are as thoroughly and sincerely pacific as the most articulate of their writers or supporters—and with more reason. For not only have some of us actually experienced those horrors which are merely suggested by the etchings of Goya and the photo collections of Stallings, but most of us are men of family responsibilities, approaching middle age, and with a background of education in the arts and professions.

It is therefore with some amusement that we note occasional back-handed *Campus* references to our group as "jingoistic," for no group has more genuine reason for pacifism than Legionnaires. Certainly this sentiment is evidenced by the solid Legion backing given to the proposed conscription of wealth measures designed to take the profit out of war, and adequate neutrality legislation.

Commend Anti-War Groups

We are not particularly concerned with the idea of a Student Anti-War movement. In fact we commend any organized activity which might call attention to war's brutality and utter uselessness. But the Oxford Oath we regard as precisely the wrong way to go about it. Starting from the premise that the one paramount object of our lives is the maintenance of our democracy, we cannot get it through our sophomoric heads that a democracy can be maintained in this troubled world without defense. To us that seems so patent, and so complete an answer, that we are almost tempted to suspect the motives that prompt the propagation of so sweeping a pledge.

Another thing we old duffers find hard to swallow is the inconsistency of *The Campus* in campaigning for funds to aid the Spanish Loyalists in their defensive war, while at the same time promoting the Oxford Oath. Is blood and carnage less gruesome in Spain than in America? Or is interference in a foreign civil war one means of keeping our own country peaceful? Suppose all Spaniards had taken the Oxford Oath—how that would have simplified matters for Franco, his Moors, his foreign Fascist forces!

Leslie Levi '18

Commander CCNY Post
717 American Legion

(The *Campus* has already noted editorially that it does not maintain a pacifist position. We refer Mr. Levi and our readers to the editorial "Oxford Pledge for Peace," in the last issue, which argues the consistency of our support of Spain's democracy, and advocacy of the Oxford Pledge.—Editor's Note.)

NEIDER ELECTED

Charles Neider '38, president of the Literary Workshop, was chosen editor of *Lavender*, the College literary magazine last Saturday.

Seniors—Joint Fees on sale in Dr. Woll's Office—Hygiene Bldg. \$2.75.

Tech Students—Buy Fees in Dean Skene's Office.

"... THEY'RE NOT GOING TO BE ABLE TO BURY SOLDIERS ANY MORE..."

BURY THE DEAD

Pictures Missing
From S. C. Exhibit

A William Gropper drawing, several George Grosz lithographs, and eight other pictures valued at more than one hundred dollars were found to be missing from the Student Council anti-war exhibit which was shown in the Hall of Patriots last week.

The complete list of missing objects includes an original Gropper drawing, two original Grosz lithographs, three original Masereel brush drawings, a Lumbach lithograph, a Richel wood-cut, a Pollaiuolo drawing, an Otto Dix etching, and a Posada wood-cut.

An investigation with the aid of Dean Gottschall is now being carried on by the art committee which arranged the exhibit.

Any person who has any knowledge of the missing drawings, or of who put up the anti-tuberculosis posters which were found in their place should communicate immediately with Dean Gottschall or Harry Klieger '37, head of the Art Committee, in room 416.

Deans to Attend
Charter Day Ball

Tickets for House Plan's biggest undertaking in the two years of its existence, the Charter Day Ball, May 7 at Mecca Temple, have been subscribed to heavily by members of the faculty. Solomon Chaiken '38, President of the House Plan, announced Tuesday.

Besides President Robinson and Deans Morton Gottschall, John R. Turner, Paul Klapper, and Justin Moore, eight heads of departments have definitely signified their intentions of attending the nineteenth anniversary celebration. The department heads include Professors George M. Brett, of the Accounting Department, Gustave F. Schultz of the Public Speaking Department, Edwin C. Roedder of the German Department, Charles A. Corcoran of the Physics Department, Frederick G. Reynolds of the Math Department, George W. Eggers of the Art Department, Betram T. Butler of the Geology Department, and Colonel Oliver P. Robinson of the Military Science Department.

The student committee supervising sales, advertising, and publicity consists of Solomon Chaiken '38, general chairman, Paul Hoffman '38, Gerald Walpin '38, Joseph Janofsky '38, Edward Goldberger '37, Mortimer W. Cohen '38, Wilfred Mintz '39, and Alex Chananou '38.

ALLURING

"R"

SAVE THIS COUPON

Poll Opposes
Foreign Wars

Students at the College will not fight in a war involving America on foreign soil, believe in the reduction of American armament budgets no matter what socialism the best means of settling international problems, complete returns of *The Campus* indicated yesterday. More than seven hundred votes were cast in the poll held last Wednesday and Thursday.

By a vote of about two to one, students approved a strict neutrality policy in case of external war, and urged the United States to cooperate with other nations to prevent war, but under no circumstances to use armed force.

Students will fight for the United States if it is invaded, and will defend democracy against fascism, the vote revealed. World socialism led collective security by a slight margin as the preferred means of settling international disputes.

1. Do you regard all wars as unjustifiable? Yes 280 No 370.

2. Would you fight in a war involving America? Yes 155 No 499.

3. Would you fight in a war involving America, but not on American soil? Yes 102 No 510.

4. Would you fight in a war in defense of America against foreign invasion? Yes 374 No 229.

2. Would you refuse to fight in any war at all? Yes 159 No 474.

A. In case of armed conflict, the United States should

1. Prohibit the shipment of munitions and other war materials to all countries at war. (402)

2. Sell munitions and other war materials to all countries impartially. (34)

3. Allow munitions and other war materials to be supplied only to nations attacked. (200)

B. When war threatens in other parts of the world, the policy of the United States should be to

1. Refuse to take part with other nations in any attempt to prevent war. (74)

2. Consult with other nations for the preventing of war. (192)

3. Act together with other nations for the prevention of war (for example—

Law Soc 'Barrister'
Sells Out Edition

"Barrister," Law Society mouth-piece, is now in its second edition. Hizzoner Tobias Weiss '38, editor, points with pride to the verdict of his well-instructed jury of one thousand students at the College who bought every last copy of the first edition.

"Barrister," as an official undergraduate law magazine, is the only one of its kind in the country, according to Mr. Sigmund S. Arm of the Government Department. Copies have been sent to pre-law societies in the leading colleges. While the first issue is being reprinted, "Barrister" is preparing his next series of speeches to the jury, which will be heard, we hear, in the middle of May.

barring munitions and other supplies from attacking nations) but under no circumstances use armed force. (377)

C. I will fight for

1. The United States government only in case our country is invaded. (284)

2. The United States government under any circumstances. (45)

3. The United States government under no circumstances. (128)

4. Democracy against fascism. (320)

D. I believe that the best means of settling world problems is

1. War. (7)

2. Cooperation among nations for the prevention of war, directed against those provoking war (collective security). (293)

3. Policy of isolation. (41)

4. More even distribution of raw materials such as oil, rubber, and metals. (62)

5. World socialism. (324)

6. Renewal of religious faith, or (your choice). (183)

E. I favor reduction of our present military and naval budgets

1. Under no circumstances. (38)

2. If reductions are also made by other great powers. (249)

3. No matter what other nations may do. (325)

4. Join with other nations in whatever steps may be necessary to check war. (153)

PA Head Favors
Peace Rallies

Voicing what he believes to be the sentiment of the Parents' Association, Albert W. Clurman, president of the group came out in favor of "any demonstration in behalf of peace" yesterday.

Since he spoke for the group in an unofficial capacity Mr. Clurman declined to take a definite stand on today's anti-war strike.

"As the Parents' Association has not had the matter of the peace day exercises before it for consideration, I cannot say definitely what its attitude is or might be," he declared.

"However, I believe I voice the sentiment of the parents and of the association in saying that we favor with all our heart the cause of peace and feel that any demonstration in that behalf deserves the hearty support of both the students and the College administration."

The Parents' Association was formed in February, 1937. It is pledged to oppose war propaganda at the College and to work for the physical, economic, and educational welfare of the students.

ASU URGES BOYCOTT

The American Student Union, through its executive secretary, Joseph P. Lash, yesterday urged American universities to boycott the Goettingen anniversary celebration to be held in Germany this June.

Mr. Lash pointed out that such participation would be construed as supporting "Nazi ideals of education."

Recalling the widespread student demonstration resulting from the Heidelberg celebration, he declared that the ASU would impose pressure to prevent recurrence of such an affair.

The ASU, Mr. Lash stated, believes it is expressing the sentiments of all American students in its protest.

Announcements

Dr. M. L. Anson of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research will address a joint meeting of the Baskerville Chemical Society and the Biology Society on the subject of "Proteins" in Doremus Hall today at 12:30 p.m. . . . Charles Neider will speak to the Literary Workshop today on "Organization of Literary Societies in the Colleges and Universities of the United States" at 12:30 p.m. in room 220.

M. Gaston Gille of the Romance Language Department is slated to talk to the Cercle Jusserand today at 12:45 p.m. in room 211 . . . James Peace of intramural fame will address Bowker '39 on the subject of his doctorate thesis tomorrow at 4 p.m. in the House Plan . . . Roller-skating parties have been scheduled by Remsen '40 and Bowker '39 for Saturday night.

Lincoln Alumni, class of June '36 will hold a dance Saturday evening
Maoldabhrea Ir

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Is A Meal

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AND LUNCHROOM
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REFRESHMENTS