



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

Reel
25

Box
9

Folder
565

Committee on Militarism in Education (national and Ohio),
regarding compulsory military training in colleges, 1925-1927.

Sayre S
2

PAMPHLET ON MILITARY TRAINING IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

Room 387, Bible House
Astor Place
New York City

November 7, 1925

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel and 105th Streets,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am writing to ask if you are willing to be one of fifty persons signing the preface to a pamphlet on military training in American educational institutions which has been prepared by Winthrop D. Lane, formerly on the staff of the New York Evening Post.

The pamphlet will be sent very shortly to 125,000 clergymen, college presidents, professors and student leaders, high school principals, superintendents, editors, members of congress, representatives of women's organizations and of labor, etc.

Attached is an uncorrected copy of the galley proof which is in process of being checked for possible errors and further condensation. On the next to the last page you will find the preface which I am asking you to consider signing. Among those who have already consented to sign this preface are Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, Senators Borah and Norris, Representative George Huddleston, Bishop Francis J. Mc Connell, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary E. Wooley, Dr. Halford E. Luccock and John F. Sinclair.

The pamphlet will not bear the imprint of any organization but depend for its introduction to the public on the names of the persons signing the preface.

I enclose a postal card with place for your signature giving me permission to use your name in this way. Will you please send it to me if you are willing? I shall appreciate your letting me hear from you at your earliest convenience as we are anxious to get the pamphlet out with no further delay.

None of the enclosed material is yet released for publicity.

Hoping that you will sign the preface and thus help stimulate a nation-wide discussion on a matter of vital importance, I am

Yours sincerely,

John Nevin Sayre
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE

NS-ag

enclosures

Room 387, Bible House
Astor Place
New York City

December 4, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The circulation of the pamphlet by Winthrop D. Lane next week to over 100,000 people, coupled with the agitation of the students at City College, Ohio State University, the University of Wyoming, and other schools which have already raised the question of military training, will serve to bring this issue forcefully before the American public.

As you probably know, a Committee on Militarism in Education has been formed with a resident executive committee of men and women such as Dr. George A. Coe, of Columbia University, Leslie Blanchard, of the YWCA, David Porter of the YMCA, F. Ernest Johnson, of the Federal Council of Churches, Halford Luccock, of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, and individuals from other organizations, including a group of students. Jihn Nevin Sayre has been elected Chairman and Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, of Philadelphia, as Vice-chairman of this committee.

I am writing to ask you to become a member of our National Committee, which is being organized of men and women throughout the United States who may lend us their counsel and who might devote a little of their time and energy to encourage the American people to consider this issue frankly and thoroughly.

Accepted
✓

I am a student at Columbia University and devoting as much of my time as possible to this movement. I am viewing this question with the background of a year in the R.O.T.C. myself and after having been in the service for a time during the war. I feel strongly the impossibility of bringing about an attitude of mind on the part of the entire American public of the futility and illegality of war while at the same time we are training 125,000 college and university men in a system which looks upon war as an ultimate sanction.

I am enclosing a copy of the pamphlet on Military Training.

May we count on your membership on this National Committee and your suggestions and interest concerning any phase of this movement?

Sincerely yours,

E. Raymond Wilson

E. Raymond Wilson
Secretary for the Committee
on Militarism in Education

ERW-ag
enclosure

Room 387, Bible House
Astor Place
New York City

December 8, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am mailing you today under separate cover ten copies of the pamphlet on "Military Training in Schools and Colleges of the United States", the foreword of which you have signed.

Doubtless you have noticed the publicity which was given to us in the newspaper press of yesterday and that the pamphlet was considered sufficiently important by the War Department for it to dispatch a letter to all Corps Area Commanders, in which it stated

"The War Department stands squarely in favor of military training for the greatest possible number of students, considering a available personnel, funds and equipment."

The issue is thus squarely joined between the policy of the War Department and that which we have advocated. Our success in getting this issue thus stated before the whole country has been due, I am confident, to the signing of the pamphlet by yourself and the other signers.

I believe that I speak for many American boys in our high schools and colleges when I thank you for this service. May I count on your further aid in carrying on the contest against militarization of American schools?

Yours sincerely,

John Nevin Sayre
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE
Chairman, Committee on
Militarism in Education

NS-ag

December Ninth
1925

Mr. E. Raymond Wilson,
Secretary for the Committee
on Militarism in Education,
Room 367, Bible House,
Astor Place, New York City.

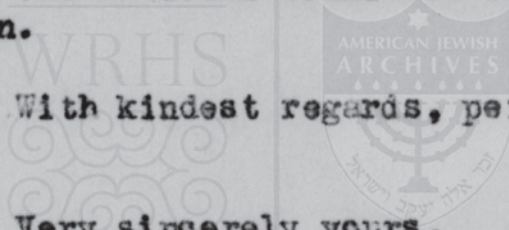
My dear Mr. Wilson,

Replying to your letter of December
fourth, permit me to state that I shall be glad
to serve on the National Committee on Militarism
in Education.

remain

With kindest regards, permit me to

Very sincerely yours,



COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM IN EDUCATION.

Room 387, Bible House,
Astor Place,
New York City.

December 29, 1925.

-Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Your letter accepting membership on the Committee on Militarism in Education has been received at this office, and we are delighted to have your good help.

You will be interested to know that more than twenty influential persons have already accepted membership on the Committee. I will send you a completed list shortly.

The pamphlet on military training has been receiving wide publicity. Its foreword was sent by the Associated Press to approximately 1600 papers in this country and Canada. The pamphlet itself and a resume of its principal facts has been sent to about 3000 newspapers, to more than 70,000 ministers and to over 25,000 other individuals and organizations.

Looking forward to cooperation with you in the New Year, and with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Nevin Sayre

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE,
Chairman, Committee on
Militarism in Education.

JNS:LS.

[1925?]

COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM IN EDUCATION

Room 387, Bible House,
Astor Place,
New York City.

Rabbi Abaa Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

As you probably know, a referendum vote on compulsory military training is being taken by the students of Ohio State University on January 21st. It seems a good occasion to use for educational work on the subject all over the state. The Committee on Militarism in Education is therefore asking Mr. Roy Veatch, recently Assistant Director of the World Court Campaign, organized by the Council of Christian Associations, to go out to Ohio to help in the work of opposing compulsory military training. He will give whatever assistance he can to students there so as to organize state wide discussions and form public opinion.

I told Mr. Veatch that I believe your sympathy is with us and have suggested that he should try to see you in case he finds any ways in which he thinks you could be of assistance. In case you have any ideas which you wish to suggest to Mr. Veatch, his address will be c/o H. L. Seamans, 40 West Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Yours sincerely,

John Nevin Sayre
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE,
Chairman, Committee on
Militarism in Education

NS-D

Military Training | M.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

July 1st., 1926.

IN REPLY REFER TO DATE AND No. _____

Miss Abba Hillel Silver,
%Committee on Military Training
387 Bible House, Astor Place.,
New York City. N. Y.

My dear Miss Silver:

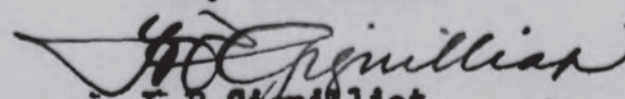
Knowing your interest in the subject of military training in the American schools and colleges I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith a folder which has been recently published by The American Legion treating this subject quite briefly. It nevertheless gives the back-ground and origin of this form of training as a part of our American educational system and presents the views of a number of representative educators and others competent to judge its effects.

I sincerely hope you will make it a point to read this folder. You have, of course, already read the booklet opposed to military training, which was written by Mr. Winthrop Lane and which was published several months ago, and to which your name was attached. Regardless of your attitude on the matter I shall be very grateful indeed if you will write me of your conclusion about this training after having acquainted yourself with the side which is presented in this statement published by the Legion.

You will note that the things said in behalf of the training in this pamphlet are not said by The American Legion but are the statements of men in entirely independent positions at the hands of some of the foremost schools and colleges in the nation, and who, by reason of their long experience in the field of education, their years of contact with American boys who have taken this training and therefore their excellent opportunities for observing its effects at first hand, are peculiarly competent to judge in an entirely unbiased light the merits of such training as it effects the school boy and college student. Their views are influenced by nothing except their own personal convictions.

I sincerely hope you will feel disposed to let me have your views after you have read the opinions which the pamphlet presents.

Very sincerely,


L.R. Gignilliat,
Chairman of the National
Defense Committee

LRG:VB

Military Training

*In Our Schools
and Colleges~*

WRHS



*What It Does For
American Youth*

THE people of the United States, men and women, the laborer and the employer of labor, the teacher and the legislator, none of them has been friendly to militarism. In fact they are and always have been opposed to militarism in any form.

There is no single group of substantial citizens more opposed to militarism than The American Legion.

The Interesting Question

The American Legion takes particular interest in the protests we are hearing from some quarters against military training in the schools and colleges. It is asserted by these protestants that military training, such as high school and college boys receive in their Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, is militarizing the youth of America.

Unprejudiced Answers

The American Legion, after careful study, is convinced that this training is not militarizing our youth.

Representative American educators say it is not. Woodrow Wilson approved such training.

Dr. Frank Crane, an avowed peace advocate, believes military training is good not only for boys but for girls as well.

Such authorities as Dr. David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois; Dr. W. W. Campbell, President of the University of California; Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University; and Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, endorse military training as it is carried out under our National Defense Act, in the most positive terms. They find it a constructive, useful instrument in education.

They find no evidence that it militarizes American boys. They do agree that it has a very beneficial school influence. They are convinced that it not only aids the youth to better appreciate his duties and fits him for responsibility, but that it also improves and re-enforces the quality of his scholarship.

Why the Legion Opposes War But Advocates Preparedness

The position of The American Legion regarding war has many times been affirmed and was recently reaffirmed by Gen. John R. McQuigg, the national commander, in the following statement:

The men who compose the Legion know what war is. They have seen it at its worst and they want no more of it if it can be honorably avoided. But the Legion recognizes that controversies and quarrels between nations are almost certain to arise and that mere agreements not to have these things happen have been to a large extent futile. For that reason, if for no other, the American Legion advocates a maintenance of adequate forces for internal and external national defense.

Advocates of Peace

Legionnaires hate war, for they know at first hand its hardships and its horrors. The American Legion's committee on World Peace and Foreign Relations is counted one of the Legion's most important and active councils. Legionnaires are ardent advocates of peace. Their organization, without inconsistency, believes in national defense. The Legion took an active part in formulating our present national defense policy. This policy is palpably non-militaristic. It is economical. It provides only for a small standing army and a skeletonized reserve army. The latter shall never be called into existence except in situations that threaten our national security.

The American Legion especially believes in that part of our defense policy which provides for the training of reserve officers.

The Tragedy of Untrained Leadership

There are those in the Legion's ranks who, during the World war, were called upon to lead men into battle with little or no experience and who saw their men slaughtered under the fire of the enemy.

Many young officers in the days of 1918 prayed that somehow they would receive the inspiration that would enable them to competently lead their men for they knew full well that only inspiration could take the place of their lack of training. In those hours of anxious meditation in some dismal dugout waiting for the zero hour, these men re-

solved, should they themselves be spared, that on their return to civil life they would lend their whole energy and influence toward creating such a preparedness scheme as the National Defense Act has established.

The Crying Need

This act especially takes into account the fact that the crying need of the country in a time of emergency is a sufficient number of trained officers to lead the young men upon whose patriotism and valor our country must rely for its defense.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established in the colleges and schools by this legislation because it provides the most economical means of training officer-material for the reserve forces of our skeleton army. In no other way could leaders for our citizen soldiers be provided at so little expense to the taxpayer and so little interruption to the private endeavors of the individual taking such training.

The R. O. T. C. basic course requires only three hours per week of the cadet's time. This is only about 96 hours per school year and is less than the time devoted to any other single subject, such as mathematics, chemistry and the languages.

A Little Known Fact

Military training in the schools and colleges has been a distinctive part of our American educational system for a century. It was introduced not by military men but by educators who felt that the spirit of service and the qualities of hardihood and discipline engendered by the training became the civilian no less than the soldier. In every crisis we have had, it has been the men who have had this training were those who made good. Leading educators who have ample opportunity to observe the effects of this training are among its strongest supporters.

The Association of Land Grant Colleges, composed of colleges which have had a long experience with military training and which are therefore qualified to speak from thorough observation, expressed its convictions in the following resolution last November :

The Association of Land Grant Colleges stands squarely and strongly behind the official policy of the

nation as embodied in the National Defense Act. We believe that that Act provides for a reasonable, democratic and efficient system of national defense . . . with the least possible disturbance of the industrial employment of its citizens. They (R. O. T. C. cadets) are prepared for their reserve commissions with no interruption to their civic employment and with gain rather than loss to their educational development. Military education is training in organization, in leadership, and in command, which qualities are of utmost value to college youth. . . .

This is the considered opinion of eminent educators, representing some of the country's greatest educational institutions.

Wilson an Advocate

Woodrow Wilson, whom no one ever suspected of jingoism or a martial impulse, believed in military training in conjunction with education.

To a group of cadets whom he addressed in 1912 he said:

I am always glad to see the uniform worn in connection with education. To me it has a deeper meaning than as an attribute of war. It means discipline, of course. In addition it signifies that the man is not living for himself alone. . . . Modern people seem to hold a service they do to help themselves below the things they do to help others. So what I want you youngsters to remember is that you owe a duty to society which is above any interest you can have in self. . . . that you do the greatest good in the world when you live in it to serve your fellow men.

Our National Defense Policy

In general our citizens, absorbed in the pursuits of peace, hear little of our national defense policy and its importance to the nation except on the occasions of sensational attacks upon it by those whose well-intentioned zeal for peace would persuade them to leave the country completely defenseless. The Legion seeks, therefore, in this pamphlet to give a plain, accurate statement of our national defense policy as well as expressions of opinion on the effects of military training on school and college youth as estimated by prominent educators and others who are qualified to speak from actual observation rather than from any ill-founded prejudices.

The National Defense Act fixes the absolute minimum of safeguards in order that the United States may have a moderate security.

Our Economical and Non-Militaristic Policy

The United States has never had a large standing army. The fact that it never expects to have one makes the Defense Act necessary. The Defense Act is so far from militaristic that it fails to provide for anything but a skeleton army. This skeleton army will never be called into existence unless our national security is threatened or our shores are attacked.

Public sentiment against a large standing army and opposition to the expense of maintaining a large military force influenced every provision in the National Defense Act.

Startling Facts from Our War Experience

Under this act our country is defended by the "Army of the United States", which consists of, first, the Regular Army; second, the National Guard; and third, the Organized Reserves. In the World War we had about 4,800,000 men in the armed forces and sent 2,000,000 across the ocean. More than 200,000 officers were required for these troops. Of this number over 150,000 had no previous military training with troops. (Authority: "The War With Germany", by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, G. S., U. S. A.) Although we entered the war in April, 1917, no men were called into service under the Selective Service Act until the following September because it was first necessary to train officers to lead them. During this time we took scarcely any part whatever in the fighting. It was over a year after our declaration of war before any considerable body of our troops was well enough trained to participate in battle.

The present Defense Act, under which the R. O. T. C. units are conducted, establishes a skeleton army of about 2,000,000 men. We now have only about 115,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army, about 180,000 in the National Guard, and only a handful of enlisted men in the Organized Reserve. To bring the defense forces up to what is acknowledged as the minimum requirement in case of emergency we would have to draft and train after the declaration of war almost 2,000,000 green

men. To have officers capable of taking charge of these green troops should the need arise we must train about 5,000 new reserve officers each year. This is the function of the R. O. T. C.

The Bugaboo of Militarism

The War Department in its R. O. T. C. activities is promoting no self-initiated plan but merely carrying out the will of the people of the United States as expressed by Congress in the National Defense Act.

Claims that military training in the schools makes the cadets war-like and rapacious are wholly without foundation. Not one instance of such an outcome has ever been cited. Not one of the long string of murders which have been committed in this country by irresponsible youths in the last few years has been committed by an R. O. T. C. cadet.

Nor is there any record of a single "red" speech having been made by an R. O. T. C. cadet.

The cadet in the reserve officer unit is there because he has a fine sense of patriotism and a high regard for his duties as a citizen. He believes that his country is entitled to his services and feels that the few hours he spends in fitting himself to protect his flag is very little indeed compared to the privileges and protection it guarantees him.

Positive Personal Benefits

Further, military training in the schools is not a one-sided proposition.

The cadet gets more than he gives.

He knows this training is of distinct benefit to him. This is not only manifest in his strengthened muscles and his straightened shoulders. Educators have pointed out that such training is a positive aid to his regular academic studies. It helps him to concentrate, teaches him the value of time, and gives him knowledge in the sciences that he would not otherwise get in his school course.

Improvement of an Old Plan

In 1862 Congress passed the first law to encourage and stimulate interest in military training

in certain universities and colleges. Thus we see the R. O. T. C. is only an improvement of a plan that had long ago taken its part in education. It was first introduced as a purely educational instrument in 1819 in what is now Norwich University. This was over a century ago.

The plan has developed and become more comprehensive through the years—yet not until a few years ago did any one shout that it was militarizing American boyhood.

So beneficial has military training proved as a part of college and school courses that the government has never been able, with its scanty appropriation, to provide equipment and instructors for all the schools and colleges which have wished to add this training to their curricula. Only a small percentage of the institutions of higher learning have military training courses and the public high schools which have R. O. T. C. units are very few.

Servant of Peace

Governor Theodore Christianson, of Minnesota, in a lecture delivered to the cadets of the R. O. T. C. regiment of the University of Minnesota, declared military training helps break down the erroneous impression entertained by some people that the regular army is merely a machine of war.

"The army is a servant of peace as well," said the Governor, "with corps of trained engineers, craftsmen, mathematicians, physicians, technicians, and scientists. The army aids in the administration of relief in times of crises; at such times it also keeps law and order.

"It helps to construct roads, bridges, dams and other countless projects.

"But more than all else perhaps, the good of military training lies in the fact that it prepares young men to be better citizens and gives them to know that they have a stake in the State and the Nation, and that they must bear the responsibilities of citizenship if they would share its privileges."

A Clergyman on the Slacker's Oath

Misguided, and in some instances vicious pacifists, have repeatedly sought to persuade young Americans, particularly those in school and college,

to cast aside all the consideration of their patriotic duties and pledge themselves not to fight or in any other manner lift their hands to help their country in case of war, no matter in what manner our safety might be threatened or our shores attacked.

The full purport of such a pledge has been sharply drawn by the Rev. Richard J. Cooke, of Tennessee, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He dismissed the absurdity of such pledges by proposing to add to them a further pledge which he phrased as follows:

"Having thus pledged ourselves to prevent the government of the United States from engaging in any war of any kind in defense of our homes, our liberties, or our lives, . . . and not to fight or in any way assist the government in defense of our country, therefore, resolved, should the United States engage in any war of any kind we solemnly pledge ourselves. . . . to surrender and cancel all rights to citizenship, our homes, and we furthermore solemnly pledge ourselves to seek some other country from which we may obtain something for nothing or at the cost of the blood and treasure of other people."

What Educators Say

Educators and school executives in the colleges and universities which have R. O. T. C. training are best fitted to give conclusive and trustworthy opinions of the value of such training in the system of education. The men quoted below are among those who have observed its effects most intimately and whose business it is to judge its value and merit.

They endorse it without reservation.

DR. DAVID KINLEY, President of the University of Illinois—We would all be glad to see war abolished. But it cannot be abolished by the simple process of lack of preparation on the part of the United States. . . . To deprive ourselves of such training as may enable us to take care of ourselves . . . is to my mind simply to prepare that a certain number of our young men, at some time in the future, will have to go into a conflict without knowing how to care for themselves and without being properly officered. That is a proposition to kill off some of our people in the future for the sake of avoiding injuring the feelings and the views of some others in the present.

Should Military Science Courses be Compulsory

DEAN EVERETT W. LORD, Boston University—The course in military science is compulsory* in this college as it is in many others, because we consider it fully as important as English and Mathematics and Economics and Foreign Languages and History—all of which are compulsory. Many college students would take none of these subjects if they were not required to do so. In my opinion the compulsory feature of the R. O. T. C. course is fair, wise, democratic, and efficient.

High Standards in Manhood

DR. JOHN LEE COULTER, President of the North Dakota Agricultural College—I, myself, had military drill as a cadet in college twenty-five years ago. Our (military training) work stresses high standards in manhood and morality and I think this can be taught better in this work than in any other course of study. It stresses ability to think clearly, logically and analytically among the other essential qualities that are fundamental in the development of leadership. I look upon the military feature only as a necessary means of accomplishing in the fullest measure the ends and purposes of the college as a whole.

DR. CHARLES A. LORY, President of the (Colorado) State Agricultural College—We consider the work of the R. O. T. C. equal to that of any we offer here in technical or basic science departments. The courses in military history and military policy are good training in citizenship. . . . I am particularly in favor of this work at state institutions because I believe the students trained at public expense assume an obligation to their country to fit themselves for as effective service in time of national need as in time of peace.

DR. T. O. WALTON, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas—Military training in our institution has had three very posi-

* While the War Department does not require that military training be made compulsory in institutions maintaining R. O. T. C. units many of the schools and colleges require this training in the freshmen and sophomore years. This feature has been especially attacked by those objecting to military training in educational institutions.

tive and helpful results so far as the student is concerned. . . . Its value as physical exercise and as a means of developing men with slight physical imperfections cannot be overrated. The discipline necessarily adhered to in military institutions . . . has relieved in large measure the college authorities of responsibility for discipline (which is assumed by the senior cadet officers).

Unsurpassed for Leadership

DR. STRATTON D. BROOKS, President of the University of Missouri—One of the chief purposes of a university is to train young men for leadership. The work of the R. O. T. C. furnishes the best opportunity for actual training in leadership that exists in the school. . . . Success under the conditions of modern civilization depends upon co-operative effort to a common end. In no other department (than military training) have we so good an opportunity to give this important element of an education.

S. W. BEYER, Dean, Division of Industrial Science, Iowa State College—Military training in this college takes such a small part of the student's time and is so deeply overshadowed by hard technical instruction that we do not think it is possible for a student to develop objectionable ideas or habits on account of it.

DR. W. W. CAMPBELL, President of the University of California—Many fine lessons of great value in your everyday lives should be learned in the course of your military experience (referring to the R. O. T. C. course of the university in addressing the regiment of cadets). If you are some day called upon to command men, as the head of a great railway system or as the manager of a commercial organization, the discipline you are receiving in this regiment will be extremely valuable to you. Men who would command other men successfully should first of all learn how to obey successfully.

DR. ROBERT L. SLAGLE, President of the University of South Dakota—Military training in this school is a positive influence for good. It develops courtesy, obedience, respect for lawful au-

thority and a generally favorable attitude toward society as a whole. It gives the men an insight into the need for public spirited men in the home communities and shows them that patriotism is not a matter of enthusiastic flag waving. In this respect it is the premier course in the training for citizenship.

F. W. HINRICHS, JR., Dean of Upper Classmen, California Institute of Technology—Our engineer R. O. T. C. training is considered of distinct benefit to the student body for a number of reasons. It aids in cultivation of self-discipline and we believe results in a decrease in tardiness and absence from classes, for the insistence of the military department on prompt attendance at all military classes and formations tends to form a useful habit applicable in attendance at academic classes as well. (It) cultivates a respect for lawful authority as well as the habit of cheerful obedience to orders and instructions. . . . A college education is primarily to produce better and more useful citizens and it would be wrong to adopt an attitude that every subject taught must have the direct result of tending to increase the earning power of the individual on the day he enters civil employment.



NOTE—Numerous other excellent pamphlets on this subject are available to readers who wish to further inform themselves. Among these are the booklet written by Fred R. Marvin entitled "Ye Shall Know the Truth"; and that written by Lt. Col. W. M. Mumm entitled "Why Compulsory Military Training?". Mr. Marvin's booklet may be procured on application to him in care of the New York Commercial, New York City; and Lt. Col. Mumm's pamphlet may be procured on application to the Franklin County Reserve Officers' Association, Norton Field, Columbus, Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM IN EDUCATION

387 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE, STUYVESANT 8182

EXECUTIVE BOARD

GEORGE A. COE
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE
WILBER K. THOMAS

Chairman

Vice-Chairmen



THOMAS GUTHRIE SPEERS
Treasurer

ROSWELL P. BARNES
Executive Secretary

LESLIE BLANCHARD
ELEANOR BRANNAN
INEZ CAVERT
REV. SAMUEL M. CAVERT
MRS. CHARLES NOEL EDGE
WILLIAM B. HARVEY
REV. JOHN HERRING
HALFORD LUCCOCK
PATRICK MALIN
MRS. GORDON NORRIE
KIRBY PAGE
NORMAN THOMAS
HENRY P. VAN DUSEN
KENNETH WALSER

NATIONAL COUNCIL

WILL W. ALEXANDER
REV. W. RUSSELL BOWIE
HOWELL HAMILTON BROACH
JOHN BROPHY
BAYARD H. CHRISTY
J. ELWOOD COX
ALBERT F. COYLE
PROF. JEROME DAVIS
JAMES H. DILLARD
SHERWOOD EDDY
REV. NOBLE S. ELDERKIN
PROF. CHARLES ELLWOOD
ZONA GALE
LINDLEY V. GORDON
REV. JOEL HAYDEN
PROF. CARLTON J. H. HAYES
PRES. JOHN M. HENRY
PROF. MANLEY O. HUDSON
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL
PROF. RUFUS JONES
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN
ALVA MARTIN KERR
FREDERICK LIBBY
PROF. ROBERT MORSE LOVETT
FREDERICK LYNCH
JAMES H. MAURER
PROF. ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN
BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL
MRS. JOHN F. MOORS
ORIE O. MILLER
PRES. ARTHUR E. MORGAN
PRES. S. K. MOSIMAN
A. J. MUSTE
HERBERT MYRICK
REV. REINHOLD NIEBUHR
REV. BROMLEY OXNAM
PRES. MARION PARK
BISHOP EDWARD L. PARSONS
CARL PATTERSON
PROF. IRA M. PRICE
JUSTICE JAMES HOGE RICKS
PROF. W. CARSON RYAN
DEAN WILLIAM J. SCARLETT
HELEN SEABURY
MARY SEABURY
J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD
CHARLES M. SHELDON
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
KATHERINE V. SILVERTHORN
TUCKER SMITH
REV. ERNEST F. TITTLE
OSWALD G. VILLARD
RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE
PROF. LUTHER A. WEIGLE
PRES. MARY E. WOOLLEY
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

April 12, 1927

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

For your information, I am enclosing copy of a bulletin which has been circulated by the Scabbard and Blade, military fraternity. You will note from the first two pages of introduction that this bulletin endeavors to associate all the signers of the Winthrop Lane pamphlet with Communism. You, yourself, are referred to personally and specifically.

This is only one sample of the sort of discreditable propaganda which military influences are broadcasting in all parts of the country at the present time.

I should be very glad to hear from you if you have any suggestions as to the best way of meeting such attack.

Yours very sincerely,

J. N. Sayre

Vice-Chairman

encl:
JNS-D

Scabbard and Blade

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

"in order to unite in closer relationship the military departments of American Universities and Colleges: to preserve and develop the essential qualities of good and efficient officers: to prepare ourselves as educated men to take a more active part and to have a greater influence in the military affairs of the communities in which we may reside and above all to spread intelligent information concerning the military requirements of our country."

The National Defense Act, approved in 1916 and amended in 1920, is the "law of the land", yet there are indidious forces at work trying to tear down this law which has been admitted to be a model legislative enactment in that it gives us a system of national defense at a minimum of expense and in keeping with all the peaceful American traditions of being a non-aggressive nation. The burden of defense under this law is so widely distributed, yet withal so effective that no sane proposal in the past ten years has been made which could take its place.

Before being enacted it received the careful study of legislators who had been students of things military and had therefore been selected to act on committees for the Congress in drawing up the bill.

Today we have every shade of radical opinion, principally intellectuals pacifically inclined, working with might and main to "drive in a wedge" with the avowed intent of wholly emasculating this law. There is a mass of evidence on hand supporting the charge that the Communists are making use of "what is useful" i. e., the intellectuals and defeatist elements, by various and devious ways and means of which they are past masters, to serve their own purposes and in line with instructions received from the Communist (Third) Internationale, in their "offensive" against national defense.

The first objective is to arouse a nation-wide protest against military training in schools and colleges. The purpose of the Communists here is to prevent by every means within their power, the training of offensive war. Americans should be on guard against any propaganda from any source whatsoever belittling and deriding the benefits obtainable through our present R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. systems. There are many well meaning people among the pacifists who are spreading this kind of propaganda little realizing that they are "dupes" and are being used to further the aims of Communists in reducing our country to a helpless state.

More or less recently, a pamphlet attacking military training in schools and colleges was put into nation-wide circulation. It was published by the so-called Committee on Militarism in Education (367 Bible House, Astor Place, New York City) of which the notorious John Nevin Sayre (whose record, see page 14 of this document) is the guiding spirit with title as chairman. The vicechairman is Wilbur K. Thomas (see his record on page 17). It was compiled by Winthrop D. Lane - at least his name is imprinted on the pamphlet as the author (see his record on page 2). It was said to be financed by the Communist-controlled American Fund for Public Service, better known as the "Garland Fund". It was distributed principally by the wholly subversive organizations, namely, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, both of which Kirby Page (see record on page 13) was largely instrumental in bringing into existence.

The Records of the signers and endorsers of this pamphlet are given herewith. They made the records. We merely report them. Any citizen with a grain of sense, after reading this document and the records of the signers, can come to but one conclusion, namely, that there is a large size "colored gentle man" in the wood-pile and THAT wood-pile is in Moscow, Russia.

In substantiation of this charge, we quote two of the five principal points of the foreign policy of Russia as given in their "official mouthpiece", namely,

"Inprecorr" published in Vienna, Austria: (copy on file)
No. 2

"To conduct a peace policy to form the centre of the whole foreign policy of the Soviet Government and to be the basis of all its international actions."
No. 5.

"To take all measures to consolidate the defensive forces of the country (Russia) and to strengthen the Red army, navy and air fleet." (Underlinings ours)

It is our earnest hope that you will retain this document for future reference and publicity use, if speakers appear in your city to orate against national defense. If you want to read the pamphlet, write to the New York address given above. Copy can be obtained for ten cents. This pamphlet has been endorsed by the so-called Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which commission has now followed suit, publishing a pamphlet opposing military training in schools and colleges. A number of the leading spirits of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are amongst the signers and endorsers of the Lane pamphlet.

The endorsers sign their names in the Lane pamphlet directly underneath the following quotation:

"In recommending this pamphlet, therefore, we urge not merely thoughtful consideration of its statements (misstatements) but action to secure to American Youth such educational influences as will make unequivocally for peace." (Parenthesis ours)

WINTHROP D. LANE,
AUTHOR OF THE PAMPHLET
"MILITARY TRAINING IN
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
OF THE UNITED STATES"

Mr. Lane was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1887, and educated at the University of Michigan. He was a coal miner in Pennsylvania; was an associate editor of "The Survey"; editor and special writer for the "New York Evening Post" and on the staff

of the "New York Leader" (Socialist paper). While in charge of field investigations for the Committee of Inquiry on Coal and Civil Liberties, of which Zachariah Chaffee, Jr. was chairman, he wrote a report and also made a report to the United States Coal Commission. He acted in a special capacity for the Labor Bureau at the trial of the Herrin miners in Illinois and the meat packers' strike in New York. He is a socialist and was a contributing editor to the socialist publication "Intercollegiate Review" and a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society now camouflaged as the League for Industrial Democracy. Some of the contributing editors of the "Intercollegiate Review" were James Maurer, Stuart Chase, Freda Kirchway, Nuorteva (secretary to Ludwig C. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Ambassador), Norman Thomas and John Haynes Holmes. His name was proposed for membership in the Communist-controlled Liberty Defense League along with those of other radicals. A few of the Pamphlet he wrote previous to the Lane pamphlet were: Civil War in West Virginia; The Denial of Civil Liberties in the Coal Fields and Uncle Sam - Jailer. Were we to go to Russia today, this pamphlet would serve as his passport into the most select Communist Circles.

WRHS AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

JANE ADDAMS Miss Addams was born in Cedarville, Illinois, in 1860. She was educated at Rockford College, Smith College, Universities of Yale and Wisconsin and studied abroad. In 1889 she, with Miss Ellen Gates Starr, opened the Social Settlement of Hull House of which she has been "residenthead" since its founding. She is a member of twenty-eight organizations of which the following nineteen are clearly subversive in character, and many of them Communist-controlled. She is vice president of the American Association for Labor Legislation; National committee member of the American Civil Liberties Union; an organizer of the American League to Limit Armaments; vice chairman of the American Neutral Conference Committee; honorary vice president of the American Peace Society; Chairman of the American Relief for Russian Women and Children; member of the Civil Liberties Bureau; organizer of the Emergency Peace Federation; member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; member of the International Committee for Political Prisoners; member of the national committee of the LaFollette-Wheeler Campaign; vice chairman of the National Council for Prevention of War; member of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments; member of executive committee of the People's Legislative Service; member of advisory committee of Public Ownership League; stockholder of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation; member of the executive committee of Russian Reconstruction Farms; international chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and was first chairman of the Women's Peace Party. Her preliminary years at Hull House won for Miss Addams a world-wide reputation as a humanitarian and friend of the poor.

However, she fell under the spell of international and for the past twenty years her efforts have been directed to international and subversive channels until today she stands out as the most dangerous woman in America. She, with Louis Lochner, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and Rosika Schwimmer, was the Founder of the notorious Women's Peace Party which, after several changes of name, finally developed into the present Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She, with Carrie Chapman Catt, Anna Garlin Spencer, Miss Emily Greene Balch, are responsible for the growth of the pacifist movement among women in the country to-day. It has reached such a stage as to be dangerous to the safety of the country.

Hull House has for many years been a gathering place of socialists and communists. She is constantly associated with Reds and communists. A handbill advertising a series of lectures at the University of Chicago from February 16th-26th under the auspices of the University of Chicago Liberal Club and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, announces that Jane Addams, Robert Minor and Eugene V. Debs, will be the principal speakers. She is an advocate of the Child Labor Amendment, Public Ownership and Russian Recognition, and bitterly denounces the Deportation Act because her pet Reds are in danger of being sent where they belong. Anna Louise Strong, noted Soviet agent who has been in Russia for some months but is announced as returning to this country to lecture, makes Hull House her home when in Chicago.

On May 17th, an anti-militarist conference was held at Hull House. It was attended by delegates from The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Young Workers' League, International Ladies Garment Workers' League, Freiheit Youth and Interracial Youth Forum, all of which organizations are Communist-controlled. Many other radical organizations were also represented at this meeting.

On November 11th, Armistice Day, Captain Ferre C. Watkins, commander of the Illinois Department of the American Legion, in an address before the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, denounced Hull House as a "hotbed" of communism and stated:

"Hull House, for example, is the rallying point for every radical and Communistic movement in Chicago. The Leaders of the settlement are attempting to sell out their country to some international scheme from which they vainly hope to realize great things for themselves. This person, Jane Addams, told in a public meeting how she hoped, through influence at the White House, to strip the uniforms from our cadets at West Point, to deprive our colleges of military training, and leave America undefended, relying on the good will and tolerance of the rest of mankind for immunity in her fomenting."

Miss Addams' only reply to this arraignment was:

"Our differences of opinion on war and peace do not give him (Capt. Watkins) the right to speak in generalities about communism and radicalism at Hull House."

Mrs. Rufus C. Dawes of Evanston, Illinois, in an Armistice Day address before the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Federation of Women's Clubs, warned her audience against peace societies "with communistic tendencies" and severely scored Jane Addams and The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and said;

"I speak freely, because Miss Addams herself, does not conceal the fact that she does not believe in our ideas of American loyalty."

This is the woman who heads the list of signers of the Lane pamphlet.

WILLIAM W. ALEXANDER Farmer-Labor Council.

LESLIE BLANCHARD Member, editorial staff of "The World Tomorrow" (edited by Kirby Page). Said to have been co-author with several other individuals of decidedly radical connections in preparation of a book, "Christianity and Economic Problems" which was published by the Education Committee of the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WM. E. BORAH Born June 29, 1865, at Fairfield, Ill.

Admitted to bar, 1889. Has been United States Senator from Idaho, since 1907. R. M. Whitney in "Reeds in America" indicates connection with American Civil Liberties Union. Has always favored recognition of Russia; lauded Lenin; advocates release of "political prisoners"; has addressed meetings arranged by the American Civil Liberties Union; favored admission of Countess Karolyi to the United States; offered to introduce a bill into the Senate to repeal the clause permitting the Secretary of State to use his own discretion in determining what citizens of foreign countries should be admitted to the United States. Tchitcherin, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in speaking of Russia's relations with the United States, said:

"I rely on American business and banking interests, together with the influence of Senator Wm. E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to change the attitude of the United States Government toward the Soviet."

The Russian Bureau for Cultural Relations, in refusing to assist Edward S. Vail, a student of Stanford University, to continue his research work in Moscow, stated:

"Americans, desiring to enter Russia, must first secure a letter either from Eddy or Borah."

"The Daily Worker" (official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America), supports Borah in everything he does, which is significant.

He interpolated himself into the "Passaic Textile Strike" (Communist lesson in revolution) picked by Weisbord (Communist Strike leader) as mediator. Matthew Voll, of the American Federation of Labor, denounced Borah, stating:

"Labor has no reason to look upon the activity of Senator Borah as having been friendly to the workers of America. On the contrary, his constant efforts to have the United States recognize Russia against the protest of the A. F. of L. clearly indicates that Labor and Senator Borah are not in accord either in matter political or international. At the present time, the United Textile Workers are actually conducting the strike (Passaic) as a result of the work of, among others Senator Borah. At the same time that Borah and Lauck were trying to bring about this result, the "American Federationist" was publishing large advertisements of the Botany Mills, the largest employer concerned in the Passaic strike."

Borah also supported the insurgent Smith W. Brookhart in his campaign in Iowa for election to Senate.

BENJAMIN BREWSTER

Bishop Brewster was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1860 and educated at Yale University and the General Theological Seminary. He has been Bishop of Maine since 1916. In the "Lusk Report", he is listed as vice president of the Church Socialist League. This organization is said to have officially adopted radical and even revolutionary resolutions. The official organ of this league, the "Social Preparation" stated:

"We are not reformers trying to patch up an outworn garment, but revolutionists."

F. M. Crouch, field secretary for the league, at an interchurch movement conference held in October 1919, advocated the overthrow of our present social system when he said:

"The system of industrialism which we still largely know, working out the exploitation of fellowman by fellowman, cannot endure in the face of justice."

In 1922, Bishop Brewster, as an officer of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, joined with other churchmen in a protest "condemning the present social conditions and the industrial system which is responsible for these conditions."

JOHN BROPHY

Born in Lancashire, England, 1833, Comes from mining stock. Attended public schools at Phillipsburg, Pa. Went to work at age of 12 and was a miner for 18 years, holding union offices in his local union. He is now president of District No. 2, of the United Mine Workers of America, and was candidate for national presidency of that organization against John L. Lewis in the election held December 14th. He is a member of the executive committee of the Workers Educational Bureau of America; Labor Cooperating Committee of Brookwood Labor College;

vice president of the public Ownership League of America; member of the Pennsylvania Committee for Progressive Political Action; executive committee of the League for Industrial Democracy; secretary of the Philadelphia Trade Union College and Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League; director of "Labor Age", a radical publication. He is also said to be identified with the notorious American Civil Liberties Union. At the recent American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, produced and read a letter alleged to have been written by Albert F. Coyle to Powers Hapgood in which an alleged Communist plot to split the miners' organization was exposed. In this letter Brophy was mentioned in company with Art Snifield, Hollister Coleman and Oscar Amoringer. It stated further that a new miner's journal was to be started and financed by "wealthy friends" to the extent of \$30,000.00. This publication was to be used to support Brophy's Campaign for president of the miners. Lewis called it another "Communist" paper. In a reply to Lewis' attack upon him, Brophy stated that the whole thing was a frame-up to eliminate him as a candidate against Lewis. Speaking of the organization, he said:

"We must educate our membership on the necessity of the nationalization of mines, the six-hour day, the five day week and a Labor Party in order to hold our organization together."

Brophy and his fellow candidates who opposed the Lewis ticket in the recent election, have consistently had the support of the Communists. The December 10th issue of "The Daily Worker" published an election ballot and indicated the Communist choice by crosses before their names. Those names checked were Brophy and his fellow candidates of the oppositions.

MRS. CAROL CHAPMAN CATT

Mrs. Catt was born in Ripon, Wisconsin, January 9th, 1859. Her maiden name was Lane. She took a law course at Iowa State College following which she was Superintendent of Schools at Mason City, Iowa. In 1890, she entered woman suffrage work as a state lecturer and organizer of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Alliance. She then became prominent in the National organization and has been prominent in the International organization since 1904. She is noted in pacifist circles, being president of The International Women's Suffrage Alliance; vice chairman of the National Council for Prevention of War; general chairman of the Conference on the Causes and Cures of War and honorary president of the National League of Women Voters. She is listed in the "Lusk Report" and R. M. Whitney's "Reds in America". She was associated with Jane Addams in the organizing of The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and her name frequently appeared linked with those of outstanding radicals such as Anna Garlin Spencer, John A. Lapp, Julia C. Lathrop, Frederick J. Libby, Bishop Francis McConnell, James G. McDonald and Lucia Ames Mead.

SAMUEL MCCREA CLVERT

Dr. Clvert was born in Charlton, New York, in 1888. He received his education at Union College, Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary.

MISSING PAGE (S)



ALBERT F. COYLE

Mr. Coyle was born in Fortuna, Calif., in 1891, and educated at Stanford and Yale Universities. He is editor of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal"; executive secretary of the A.-American Cooperative Commission; director and secretary of the City Cooperative Dairy Company and Cleveland Cooperative Coal Company; member of county and state executive committees and Ohio Conference for Progressive Political Action; editor of Cooperative News Service. He is a regular contributor to the Communist-controlled "Federated Press" (official press service of radical papers). He has written a number of books and articles on labor and is a lecturer at the notorious Rand School of Social Science and member of the Communist-controlled Commonwealth College at Hens, Arkansas, which was founded by William B. Zeuch. Coyle is a more or less regular contributor to "The Daily Worker" (official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America). R. M. Whitney's "Reds in America" quotes a letter written by Coyle to the Communist, Robert Minor, in which he states he is trying to make the "Journal" a real voice of the producing classes. He speaks Russian fluently and was imprisoned in Russia for several months by the Bolsheviks. President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America openly denounced Coyle from the floor of the recent American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit and accused him of being a Communist and lieutenant of the Communist Wm. Z. Foster, who was arrested in the Bridgman, Michigan raid by federal officers and charged with criminal syndicalism. Lewis also read a letter which he admitted had been obtained by an agent of his. In this letter Coyle spoke of starting a new Communist paper amongst the miners which was to be financed by "wealthy friends" and used to support John Brophy who also in Communist-supported.

JOHN DEWEY

John Dewey, university professor, was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 20, 1859. He was educated at the Universities of Vermont, John's Hopkins, Wisconsin and Peking National. He has been professor of philosophy since 1904 at the Columbia University. He is associated with the American Civil Liberties Union and was a member of the I. W. W. Defense Committee. He is also associated with the Foreign Policy Association. "The New Republic" of March 2, 1921, calls him "an advanced liberal" and "a great and inspiring teacher". In 1911, he was on the teaching staff of the New School for Social Research in New York, together with several well known radicals and Communists, such as Leo Wolman and Meissayo Olgin. When the Civil Liberties Union took up the fight of the radical teachers against the Lusk Law in New York, in 1922, Dewey was one of the university professors who signed a protest against the law, especially against the provisions on questioning teachers on the point of loyalty to the United States. He also joined the League for Mutual Aid, composed of teachers and professors, the purpose of which organization was to provide financial and other help to radical members who get in trouble with the authorities. In 1923, he wrote a pamphlet, "If War Were Outlawed", which was circulated by several radical organizations. During the Presidential campaign in 1924, Dewey endorsed and praised LaFollette and his third party. He is a contributing editor to "The New Republic" and a contributor to "The New Student". An editorial in "The Christian Century" of November 4, states:

"Certainly the advocates of outlawry of war are not of the sort to be supersensitive to a mere criticism of their use of language. It is the thing they are after, not the word. But it must be conceded that men as experienced in the use of words to express exactly the idea in the minds as Professor John Dewey, former Justice John H. Clarke, Mrs. S. O. Levinson, Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the 'London Observer', Judge Florence Allen - to name no more - are as competent to pick the right word for their great peace proposal as Dr. Gulick and his conferees on the Federal Council's goodwill commission. These advocates of outlawry of war declare that the term expresses exactly and adequately just what they mean and that no other term has been found which so well expresses it."

PAUL H. DOUGLAS

Professor Douglas was born in Salem, Mass., in 1892, and educated at Bowdoin College, Harvard and Columbia Universities. He is now associate professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago. He taught trade union classes in Seattle, Washington and was economic adviser to the printing trade in Chicago in 1921. He is associated with the League for Industrial Democracy and is a contributor to "The World Tomorrow".

W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

Mr. DuBois, a negro, is a graduate of Fiske, Harvard, Atlanta and Berlin Universities and somewhat of an author. He lives in New York City and is a member of the Civic Club and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is editor of "The Crisis" (official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). In February and March he toured the country to build up a friendly sentiment toward the negro. In October, he returned from a trip of three months abroad, most of this time being spent in Soviet Russia. The following excerpts are taken from his report on Russia as published in "The Crisis". "I have been in Russia something less than two months. I did not see the Russia of war and blood and rapine. I know nothing of political prisoners, secret police and underground propaganda. My knowledge of the Russian language is very sketchy and of this vast land, the largest single country on earth. I have traveled over only a small, very small part." In conclusion he wrote: "I stand in astonishment and wonder at the revelation of Russia that has come to me. I may be partially deceived and half informed. But if what I have seen with my eyes and heard with my ears in Russia is Bolshevism, I am a Bolshevik."

SHERWOOD EDDY

Mr. Eddy was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1871, and educated at Yale University and College of Wooster. He was national secretary of the YMCA in India, 1896-1911, then was appointed secretary for Asia work of the International Committee, working among students of Japan, Korea, China, India, Russia and the Near East, as an honorary worker without salary. He is an "absolute pacifist" and told a group of North-western University students that a man who signed a pledge not to fight for his country was a patriot. While in Moscow, Russia, attending a function given by Mme. Olga Kameneva, he stated:

"Yours is a country where man no longer exploits man. In its during ideal it is the only nation which challenges the world. It Challenged the world effectively in China. Many nations professed friendship for China, but I find that this is the only nation that has actually made a stand for Chinese liberty and justice. Your nation stands as a challenge wherever it plays a roll in world affairs."

His pro-Russianism called forth a number of protests from various YMVA branches, but no action was ever taken against him. Eddy has recently returned from Russia with his "unofficial delegation" and he, and practically every member of this commission, immediately began propagandizing for recognition of Russia. They wrote a letter to President Coolidge, requesting that Russia be recognized and have been flooding the papers and radical publications with pro-Russian tales and touring the country giving pro-Russian lectures.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

Professor Ellwood was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1873, and educated at Universities of Chicago, Berlin and Bethany College. He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Sociological Society, National Conference for Social Work, London Sociological Society and International Institute of Sociology. He has been professor of sociology at the University of Missouri since 1900. He is the author of a number of books on Sociology and is a contributor to "The World Tomorrow".

ZONA GALE

Miss Gale was born in Portage, Wis., in 1874 and educated at the University of Wisconsin and George Washington University. She was a newspaper correspondent until 1905, but has since devoted herself to fiction writing. She was a member of the executive committee of the Civil Liberties Bureau; the Peoples Legislative Service; Russian Reconstruction Farms; National Liberty Defense League. Contributing Editor to "The World Tomorrow" and "The Nation". She also is a member of the Foreign Policy Emergency Conference; Committee on Conditions in Ireland; and Inter-collegiate Liberal League. Contributor to "The New Student" and vice president of the League for Industrial Democracy. She was a staunch supporter of LaFollette and is said to stand in with Communist crowd. She also is a member of the "Unity Fellowship" who are contributors to "Unity" a magazine published at Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, of which John Haynes Holmes is editor-in-chief. Her associates in this "fellowship" are Frank C. Doan, Charles F. Dole, Jesse H. Holmes, John Haynes Holmes, H. R. Mussey, Francis Neilson, Edmund H. Reeman Alton, H. Robinson, Clarence R. Skinner, Sydney Strong and Arthur L. Weatherly. The managing editor is Edith Lloyd Jones.

CHARLES W. GILKEY

Rev. Gilkey was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1882 and educated at Harvard University, Union Theological Seminary, Universities of Berlin and Marburg, United Free Church College, Glasgow, New College, Edinburgh, Oxford University, Williams and Hillsdale Colleges. He was student secretary of the International YMCA, 1902-5. Has been pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago, since 1910. He was one of a group of clergymen who, under date of May 22nd, petitioned the "Chicago Tribune" to remove Stephen Decatur's statement, "My country right or wrong",

from its editorial page, stating that it bred a false kind of patriotism. He was a prominent figure at the YMCA student conference at Milwaukee, Wis., his name appearing with those of G. M. Studdert-Kennedy, Kirby Page, Bruce Curry, Mordecai Johnson, Harrison Elliott and Henry Sloane Coffin in "The New Student" of November 24th. He was mentioned in the "New York Times" of September 21st, 1925, as having preached a sermon on "Fellowship of Congenial Doctrines".

THOMAS Q. HARRISON

Mr. Harrison is an ex-soldier who received an army discharge in 1919 with character recorded as excellent. In 1925, he became prominent through his activities in organizing the Fellowship of Youth for Peace of which he became national secretary. They made claim that this was the American Youth Movement. That same year he went to Europe to organize the various youth movements of the different countries in preparation for a world convention planned for the spring of 1926. Under the guidance of Harrison, this organization worked hand in hand with the youth division of The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In "The Nation" of December 24th, 1924, Harrison declared himself an ex-soldier and a pacifist and urged as many ex-soldiers "as dared" to join the Fellowship of Youth for Peace. He speaks against taking part in war and joins hands with Harry F. Ward of the American Civil Liberties Union (Communist-controlled), Frederick J. Libby and Sherwood Eddy. In the February 24th issue of "The World Tomorrow", the Fellowship of Youth for Peace is heralded as a revolt against the positions of accepting war as a necessary evil and speaks about there being a cooperative agreement with the Fellowship of Reconciliation. In a lecture delivered at Harper Assembly Hall of the University of Chicago, on February 26th, 1926, Harrison stated that Congress "Should give a decoration to every conscientious objector (which drew the only applause of the evening). He further charged his audience to "study to bring discredit and ridicule on the military and the fetish of the flag" - "to give action in resistance to military training" - "to get 'kicked' out of schools and colleges for refusing to train.

HAROLD A. HATCH

Mr. Hatch is listed in the "Lusk Report" as a subscriber to the American Civil Liberties Bureau (now American Civil Liberties Union). The "New York Commercial" of August 24th, 1926, lists him as a member of the council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation with Roger Baldwin, Gilbert Beaver, Jerome Davis, Helena Dudley, Horace Fort, Scott Nearing, Kirby Page, Anne Rochester, Alice Shoemaker, Howard Thurman and Charles Webber whose terms expire in 1926.

STANLEY HIGH

Mr. High was born in Chicago, in 1895, and educated at Nebraska Wesleyan, and Boston University Theological School. He was a member of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Methodist Mission to China in 1919-20; European correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor in 1922; Russian correspondent for same, 1924. He was a member of the of the Williamstown (Mass.) Institute of Politics; assistant secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; member of the American Institute of Social and Political Science and Foreign Policy Association.

He was an aviator during the war. He is author of a number of books. In an address before a meeting of Sunday School Teachers at Newark, N. J., on May 12, 1925, he boasted that 5500 out of 6000 delegates attending a religious convention at Indianapolis, voted against national preparedness. His book "The Revolt of Youth", is characterized as "Youth Movement Text Book". In it he says:

"The German Youth Movement is a spontaneous uprising against the superimposed restrictions of the home, the church and the school and quotes youth as blaming Christianity for the world war." Speaking at the First Congregational Church of Jersey City, N. J., on October 17, 1925, High admitted that Russia was atheistic, but declared:

"I am not sure but that atheism in Russia is a step in the right direction, because it will open the way for a religion that is intellectually respectable and socially useful."

He is an advocate of the slogan, "Go to Leavenworth rather than fight", and is a contributor to "The New Student", a radical collegiate student publication.

GEORGE HUDDLESTON

Mr. Huddleston was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1869, and educated at Cumberland University. Practiced law from 1891-1912 in Birmingham and was elected to Congress in 1915, where he still is. He is listed in the "Lusk Report" as an aid to David Starr Jordan, organizer of the Peoples Council of America, which is patterned along the lines of the Council of Workers and Soldiers Council of Soviet Russia. He is also connected with the People's Legislative Service.

HANNAH CLOTILDE HULL

Mrs. Hull is the wife of Professor William I. Hull, instructor in history and international relations since 1904 at Swarthmore College, a prominent internationalist and pacifist. She is the national chairman of The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and was active in the Emergency Peace Federation, being associated with Bertram D. Wolfe, one of the organizers of the Communist Party, and others. She is a supporter of Russian recognition.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

James Weldon Johnson, born in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1871, the son of a clergyman, was educated in public schools and graduated from Atlanta University in 1894, following which he took a three-year post-graduate course at Columbia University. He was United States Consul to Puerto Cabella in 1906 and Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, 1909-12. He is the author of a number of books and member of the New York Civic Club, Society for Ethical Culture and Academy of Political Science. He has been secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1920, director of the American Fund for Public Service since 1922, and trustee of Atlanta University since 1924. He was elected president of the American Fund for Public Service, August 1926. He is a member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

RUFUS M. JONES

Professor Jones was born in S. China, Maine, in 1862 and educated at Haverford College, University of Heidelberg, Universities of Pennsylvania, Harvard and Harburg, and Pennsylvania and Swarthmore Colleges. He has been professor of philosophy at Haverford College since 1904. He is a Quaker and was editor of the "Friends' Review" in 1895. "The American Friend", 1894-1912, "Present Day Papers", 1914-15. He has been a trustee of Bryn Mawr College since 1896, minister of the Society of Friends; chairman of the American Friends' Service Committee for European relief; member of the advisory board of Russian Reconstruction Farms; member of the editorial board of "The World Tomorrow"; contributor to "The Christian Century" (radical religious weekly); subscriber to the pamphlet service of the American Civil Liberties Union and council member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (Communist-controlled). He appears as a member of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, organized by the American Civil Liberties Union to support the Passaic Textile Strike (Communist lesson in revolution). He is the author of a number of books, one of his last being "The Churches' Debt to Heretics".

WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK

Professor Kilpatrick was born in White Plains, Ga. and educated at Georgia, Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities, and has been professor of philosophy in education since 1918 at Teachers' College (Columbia). His name constantly appears in connection with those of some of the foremost radicals in America. In December, 1918, he wrote a letter to the "New York Times" on military methods in schools. In 1923 he joined the League for Mutual Aid, an organization for mutual financial and other relief of radicals who clash with the law. He also openly opposed the Lusk Laws. In December, 1925, he spoke on behalf of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy on "The Incentives Under the New Social Order". This organization claims they are the one organization which is really keeping the radical movement alive and growing. Their aim is "for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit". He is also a member of the executive committee of the Pioneer Youth of America, on which appear the names of Louis F. Budenz, Fannia M. Cohn, James Maurer, Rose L. Schneiderman, Norman Thomas as his associates, and A. J. Muste as vice president.

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, JR.

Senator LaFollette was born in Madison, Wis., in 1895. During his father's life, he was his secretary. Following the death of Senator LaFollette, Sr., his son was elected by special election in September, 1925, to fill the unexpired term. In a formal statement, he reaffirmed his stand on progressive principles by saying:

"The people of Wisconsin have indeed reaffirmed their faith in the fundamental principles of the Progressive movement and have re-enlisted in the struggle to wrest control of government from the special interests entrenched in Washington."

He is listed in the Congressional Directory as A Progressive Republican.

HALFORD LUCCOCK

The Rev. Luccock was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1885. He was educated at Union Theological Seminary and Coe University. He was ordained as a Methodist-Episcopal minister in 1910. He is editorial secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. Contributing editor to the "Christian Advocate". He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

FREDERICK LYNCH

Rev. Lynch was born at Peach Dale, R. I., in 1867. He was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1899. He is editor of "Christian Work" and "Evangelist". Trustee of the Congregational Church Building Society; executive and director of the New York Peace Society; director of the Mexican Society; trustee, American Scandinavian Foundation; founder of the Peace Arbitration Society of the City of New York; delegate to the International Peace Congress in 1897 at Munich, Germany; peace congress at London, 1908, and educational secretary of the Church Peace Union of America. Stockholder of "The Dial". He is associated with the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and contributor to "The Christian Century" (radical religious weekly). Some of the subjects that he has written on in "The Christian Century" are: "Shall We Use Our Schools For Breeding War?", "Dr. Norwood Opens His Peace Campaign" and "Why Mussolini?". He is listed in the "Lusk Report" for his pacifist and defeatist activities during the war. Record known to the Department of Justice.

HENRY NOBLE MacCRACKEN

Professor MacCracken was born in Toledo, O., in 1880. He was educated in the New York, Harvard and Brown Universities, and Smith College. He has been president of Vassar College since 1915. He is listed as a contributor to "The New Student" (radical intercollegiate weekly). In "The Forum" of December, 1926, the following statement appears:

"Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, has made it publicly known that cookery is not his ideal of a liberal education for women. 'Ruthenics' with which his College is associated at the moment, means 'good adjustment of life', and his essay 'There Came One Running', is the outcome of his experience with the younger generation in its attempt to secure that new adjustment. President MacCracken was entrusted last year with the writing of the constitution of the National Student Federation. He has endeavored to indicate the strength of the movement along with its weakness in his intriguing allegory."

IRVING MAURER

Professor Maurer was born in Garrettsville, Iowa. He was educated at Beloit College, Yale University School, Carleton, Wooster and Oberlin Colleges. He was ordained in the Congregational ministry in 1908, and has been president of the Beloit College since 1924. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary and ex-president of the Urban League of Columbus, Ohio. (The Urban League is devoted to cooperation between negroes and whites and has a decidedly radical inclination.)

JAMES H. MAURLER

Mr. Maurer was born in Reading, Pa., in 1864. He was a member of the Socialist Labor Party, Socialist Party, socialist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1906, and member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for three terms. Has been president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor since 1912. He is president of the Labor Publication Society, publishers of "Labor Age"; president of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America; director of Brookwood Labor College; member of national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; Child Development Conference; committee on Conference for Progressive Political Action; Organizer for People's Council, extensively mentioned for pro-German, pro-Russian and radical activities in the "Lusk Report"; member of the National Committee for Justice to China; vice president of the League for Industrial Democracy; member of executive board of the Pioneer Youth of America. On May 7, 1915, he attacked the Pennsylvania State Police in Testimony before the Committee on Industrial Relations on Pennsylvania Railroad. On December 20, 1915, he was named by the national executive committee of the Socialist Party with Debs and Filquit, to urge President Wilson to aid Meyer London's bill for conference of neutral nations. On February 8, 1916, he testified against military preparedness before the Senate Military Committee. Named in list of pacifists submitted by the Military Intelligence Service to Senate Committee investigating German propaganda, January 24, 1918. On May 10, 1920, a movement was started to nominate him for vice president on the socialist ticket, but he declined the nomination and assailed conservatism in a speech before the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, May 12, 1920. In speaking of the killing of Annie Sellers, in the western mining district in August, 1919, he said: "In times like this we need the radicals. Damn the Conservatives." Most of the Committee of 48 spoke at this meeting.

CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON

Dr. Morrison was born in Harrison, Ohio, in 1874. He was educated at Drake and Chicago Universities and Oberlin College. Ordained as minister of the Disciples of Christ in 1892. He has been editor of "The Christian Century" (radical religious weekly) since 1908. In 1914 he was arrested in New York in connection with radical demonstrations against the Rockefeller's on account of the coal strike in Colorado. He was tried and placed on probation. In 1918 he was a member of a deputation of American Religious press representatives invited by the British Government to visit England and France. In the summer of 1925, he took a prominent part in the conference of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order. Economic, social, radical and international problems were the subjects of discussion. Many radicals and liberals took part in this conference. He was active in the organization of Russian Reconstruction Farms and is a member of its advisory board along with a number of pro-Soviet radicals. In July, 1925, he was one of the signers of a new plan for United States' entry into the World Court, issued by a joint committee representing various peace groups. He was a member of the Sherwood Eddy "unofficial delegation" which recently returned from a tour of Russia. Since his return, he has been engaged in lecturing on Soviet Russia and making a plea to the public for recognition of Russia. In his lecture he states:

"A new religion - Leninism - is coming into great power in Russia. In every public place in Russia there is a shrine to Lenin. Lenin dead is more powerful than ever he was, alive. The new cult has a deep significance. It will develop into a religion as powerful as Mohammedanism."

In closing his lecture, he stated:

"We recognized Mussolini's government and it was not be classed in the same position as Russia. The United States owes it to the world to recognize the Communist (Third) Internationale. This would defeat them in their conquest for world revolution. We should put out a helping hand and help them along to what was the greatest experiment in the history of the world."

SAMUEL K. MOSIMAN

Professor Mosiman was born in Middletown, O. He was educated at Wittenberg College and McCormick Theological Seminary and University of Halle, Germany. He has been president of Bluffton (Ohio) College since 1909. He is a mennonite and is on their various boards and committees. He is a member of the commission on church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. In 1916, he was on a committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for war relief in Europe and Asia.

JOHN M. NELSON

Mr. Nelson was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1874. Educated at the University of Wisconsin. He was elected to the 59th Congress to fill an unexpired term and has been reelected continuously. He is a leader of progressive groups and was manager of the Independent Progressive campaign of Wheeler and LaFollette in 1924. He is listed in the "Lusk Report" as one of the Congressmen who voted against war.

GEORGE W. NORRIS

Mr. Norris was born in Sandusky County, O., in 1861, and educated at Baldwin (Ohio) University and Northern Indiana Normal School. Studied law while teaching school and admitted to the bar in 1883. Has been elected to three terms in the Senate from Nebraska. He is identified with the National Government League and People's Legislative Service and was endorsed by the National Conference for Political Action in 1923. "The Daily Worker" (official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America) published a letter in their June 26th, 1926 issue from Senator Norris in reply to a telegram from them demanding an investigation of a blast at an Illinois Steel Company plant. In this letter he says that he thought of introducing a resolution in the Senate but did not do so as it was too late for the Senate to act on that session. He states in conclusion.

"I think the matter should be investigated by somebody in authority on the broad principle that even though no one can be found technically to blame, the fact that such an explosion should take place is practically conclusive evidence that there is something wrong somewhere, and that an investigation might, at least, even if it found nothing wrong, suggest a method by which such a catastrophe could be avoided in the future. In some way the public ought to know the facts connected with it."

EDWARD L. PARSONS

Dr. Parsons was born in New York City, in 1868. He was educated at Yale University, Union Theological Seminary, University of Berlin, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge University and Pacific Theological Seminary. He was instructor of Philosophy at Stanford University, 1897-1962, Bishop of California, 1924. He is identified with the Church League for Industrial Democracy.

KIRBY PAGE

Mr. Page was born in Tyler County, Texas, in 1890 and educated at the Drake, Chicago and Columbia Universities, and Union Theological Seminary. Has been identified with the YMCA since 1908 and is a close friend of Sherwood Eddy, having traveled abroad with him for several years through Europe and the Orient. He is an executive board member of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, one of the founders of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and a member of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. He is an "absolute pacifist", proud of it and boasts about it. He is the author of several anti-military books and is editor of that radical monthly, "The World Tomorrow", which is largely used to spread Communist propaganda. He is the author of the following pledge which was given large circulation:

"Let the Churches of America say to their government and to the peoples of the earth: We feel so certain that war is now un-Christian, futile and suicidal, that we renounce completely the whole war system. We will never again sanction or participate in any war. We will not allow our pupils and class rooms to be used as recruiting stations. We will not again give our financial or moral support to any war. We will seek security and justice in other ways."

He is a member of the Communist-controlled Fellowship of Reconciliation. He was a member of the Sherwood Eddy "unofficial" delegation to Russia and like the rest of them, is touring the country denouncing war, proclaiming his absolute pacifism and pleading for recognition of Russia. "The Daily Worker" (official American Communist organ) views his efforts with great satisfaction and commends his activities in furthering their program.

GEORGE FOSTER FEABODY

Mr. Feabody was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1852. He was educated at Harvard, Washington and Lee, and Georgia Universities. He was in the Banking Business for many years but is now retired although he has extensive interests in industrial corporations, especially Mexican mining properties. In 1917, he was chairman of the American Neutral Conference Committee which later merged into the Emergency Peace Federation, a pacifist and pro-German group of radicals. He was also one of the organizers of the League to Limit Armaments and was identified with the People's Legislative Service. He is interested in negro schools, being a trustee of the American Church Institute for Negroes and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The latter is said to be a "hotbed" of race equality. He is also trustee of a number of other white educational institutions. He is listed in the "Tusk Report" and H. H. Whitney's "Reds in America" for his radical activities.

DAVID R. PORTER

Mr. Porter was born in Oldtown, Maine, in 1882. Educated at Bowdoin College, Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University. He has been with the National Council of the YMCA in New York since 1908 and is now executive secretary of the Students Department. He is a member of the General committee of the World's Student Christian Federation and editor of the "Intercollegian". He was one of the co-authors with Leslie Blanchard in the preparation of the book "Christianity and Economic Problems" which was published as a textbook by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. He is a member of the editorial council of "The World Tomorrow".

FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Professor Sayre was born in South Bethlehem, Pa., in 1885. He was educated at Williams College and Harvard University. Son-in-law of the Late President Wilson. He has been professor of law at Harvard since 1924. During 1923-5 he was adviser of foreign affairs to the Siamese government and negotiated new political and commercial treaties between Siam and European governments and was awarded official Siamese decorations for his services. During 1916, he did YMCA work on the Mexican border. Represented Siam at the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, in 1925. Member of board of directors of the International Grenfell Association, American Political Science Association, American Society of International Law and American Institute of Criminal Law. "The New Republic" of July 27, 1921, stated:

"A few months ago a number of Harvard graduates headed by Mr. Austin G. Fox, petitioned the Board of Overseers of Harvard University to discipline Professor Zachariah Chaffee, Jr. of the law school for having made certain misstatements in an article in the 'Harvard Law Review' concerning the conviction of Abrams and others under the Espionage Act. The Petitioners gave a clue to their state of mind when at the same time they referred to Dean Pound, Professor Frankfurter, Francis B. Sayre and the Librarian of the law school, Mr. Edward B. Adams, as 'parlor Bolsheviks'."

Sayre also wrote a number of pro-labor articles in "The Survey", such as, "The Picketing Decisions" (January 7th, 1922); "The Coronado Decision" (June 14, 1922); "A Minimum Wage Decision" (May 1923). He was also a contributor and subscriber to the pamphlet service of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is listed in the "Lusk Report" as identified with the Civil Liberties Bureau, American Civil Liberties Union, Labor Defense Council, secretary of the "Fellowship Press" and an editor of "The World Tomorrow". He was also active in the Paterson N. J. silk strike.

JOHN NELVIN SAYRE

Mr. Sayre is one of the best known radical pacifists in the country. He is a member of the national committee of the American Liberties Union, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, chairman of the National Committee on Militarism in Education and president of "The World Tomorrow". In his testimony, given before the House Military Committee on June 15th, he stated that the beneficiaries of the Garland Fund (Communist-controlled) were:

"The Fellowship of Reconciliation \$5,000 towards financing the Lane pamphlet issued in cooperation with the Fellowship of Youth for peace, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, \$1,543.17; League for Industrial Democracy \$19,426; American Civil Liberties Union, \$40,335.33; 'The World Tomorrow', \$8,000.

He is a consistent author of articles condemning military training in schools, which are published in "The World Tomorrow" and other radical publications. His name will generally appear as a speaker for pacifist gatherings around the country and is listed in the "Look Report" for his pacifist activities. He is also a member of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief organized by the American Civil Liberties Union and the League for Industrial Democracy to support the "Passaic Textile Strike" (Communist lesson in revolution).

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Mr. Scattergood was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1877. He was educated at Haverford College and Haverford University. He was nominated by Gov. Pinchot as a member of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, but was defeated because of his Communist associations. He is treasurer of the Haverford Company and Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. Member of the Board of Registration Commissioners of Philadelphia origin a member of the Committee of 70, Philadelphia. First chief of Friends' Reconstruction Bureau; member of original Red Cross Commission to France; American Friends' Service Committee. He is said to be quite closely associated with the Eastern Communist crowd. He was exposed in the Senate investigations as one of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot's Defeatist crowd. In 1921, in an address before the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor speaking for permanent abolition of war and world disarmament, he said:

"When you get ready for something, it always comes. The system of militarism used the world over is responsible for war and we must first do away with that. Then we can spend billions we are devoting to war measures, to industry and human programs."

In an address before a "peace luncheon" in Minneapolis, on July 20, 1924, he declared in effect that the people must drop hate and work for peace. At Haverford College he was an accomplished cricket player, being considered as one of the best wicket keepers in the game. It is said, however, that he has been seen to kick the wicket with his foot to jar the balls off when they came close to the stumps, which characterizes his poor sportsmanship, and is indicative of his mental capacity in other phases of life. He is also a contributor to the "American Federationist" (official organ of the American Federation of Labor).

JOHN F. SINCLAIR

Mr. Sinclair, a Minneapolis banker, is a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union and is said to be a member of the People's Legislative Service. In June, 1924, he was connected with the Emergency Foreign Policy Conference which was advocated and supported by radicals, liberals and pacifists. The Communist-controlled "Federated Press" under date of January 12, 1922, stated:

"Minneapolis, Minn. -- A nation of 'provincial boobies', the United States has allowed itself to be dragged into a foreign policy utterly at variance with its own interests or the interests of the world, is the summary of the present international situation made by John F. Sinclair, Minneapolis banker, who recently returned from a first-hand study of economic conditions in the European war countries. If this policy is not reversed, 330,000,000 people - the whole of Europe - is destined to pass into oblivion and America is slated for a series of violent economic convulsions, he predicts. Sinclair advocated as immediate emergency measures for sick Europe: Suspension of debts both in principal and interest for 25 years; resumption of all trade and diplomatic relations with Germany and Russia; removal of all economic barriers between nations; immediate reduction of armaments to the minimum; as a preliminary measure he advocates a world economic conference representative of all nations of the world; 'We are 'provincial boobies', 'he says. 'We are ourselves paying Germany's reparation debts by stagnated industrial situations.' Sinclair also points out that debasing of currency is equivalent to confiscation."

The January 18, 1922, issue of "The Nation" (radical publication) carried an article by Sinclair, "How Can Europe Be Saved?" wherein he stated the same points as mentioned above.

WILLIAM E. SWEET

Mr. Sweet was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1869, and educated at Swarthmore. He was Governor of Colorado during 1923-24 and is a director of the Bankers' Trust Company, and member of the national committee of the YMCA. In 1922, Mr. Sweet was a subscriber to the pamphlet service of the American Civil Liberties Union and also was in England studying workers' education and industrial relationships. An article in "Labor" of April, 1922, quoting from an address delivered by Sweet in Cleveland, stated:

"This cooperative movement in England shows that most of the are learning how to handle their own affairs and that the dollar is not the only in-centive held by these laboring men. A finer race of men will when we get away from the idea that everything is measured on the standard of the almighty dollar. We have impaired character by placing emphasis on making money. The salvation of society depends upon substitution of the cooperative ideal of service for the present creed of greed for profits."

A press report of August 20th, 1926, speaking of Democratic candidates for senator in Colorado, stated:

"Another is former governor Wm. E. Sweet, far better known as a socialist than as a Democrat, who is tied up by actual membership or friendships with such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the League for Industrial Democracy and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, organizations that have been and now are, foremost in the move to prevent any form of national preparedness."

Another press report of October 14th, stated:

"In passing it is interesting to note that one of Coyle's (Albert F. Coyle, editor of the 'Locomotive Engineers' Journal) co-workers - as we are forced to assume from his public utterances wholly in sympathy with Coyle's efforts in the interest of Communism - is Wm. L. Sweet who, through the use of the primaries, was named as the Democratic candidate for senator from Colorado. Organized labor, we believe, has endorsed Mr. Sweet. We trust organized labor will - after getting through with Coyle - turn its attention to Mr. Sweet and undertake to expose him as it exposed Coyle."

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG

Mr. Schlossberg was born in Russia, in 1875, and attended the Columbia University School for Political Science. He was a clockmaker but became editor of "Das Abendblatt" in 1900, then "Der Arbeiter" from 1904-11. He is secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and has been editor of "The Advance" and "Fortschritt" (official organs of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers) since 1914. He is a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, associated with the "Federated Press" (radical and Communist press news service), member of the Liberty Defense League, Lecturer at the notorious Communist-controlled Rand School of Social Science and contributor to "The Daily Worker" (official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America). He protested against the deportation of Ludwig C. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Ambassador.

CHARLES M. SHELDON

Mr. Sheldon was identified with the Workers Educational Bureau, editorial staff of "Labor Age" and People's Council.

HENRICK SHIPSTEAD

Senator Shipstead was born in Minnesota, in 1881, and studied at State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn., and Northwestern University Dental School. Practiced dentistry at Glenwood and Minneapolis. Was elected to Senate in 1922 on the Farmer Labor ticket. He is connected with the Non-Partisan League and the People's Legislative Service and is endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

ABBA HILIEL SILVER

Rabbi Silver was born in Lithuania, in 1895. He came to the United States in 1902 and studied at the University of Cincinnati and the Hebrew Union College. Has been rabbi of "The Temple" at Cleveland, since 1917. He is a member of the executive board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; executive board of the Consumers League of Ohio; board of governors of Hebrew Union College; vice president of the Zionist Organization of America and member of the International Actions Committee of Same. He also is connected with other Jewish publishing and charitable societies. He is very pro-labor. "Finance and Industry" of December, 1920, speaking of Silver, stated:

"Rabbi Silver said that the open shop was an attack against unionism and that any attempt on the part of the employers to crush the unions would be resented by the general public."

The unions, he said, had been a powerful agency for better hours, better wages and better working conditions for workers."

A. "Federated Press" dispatch of May 3, 1923, stated that Rabbi Silver had published a letter to Newton D. Baker, at that time president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, in which he charged that the Chamber was making war on organized labor and was protecting employers using the American Plan Association to create non-union shops. He withdrew his membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He stated:

"Why was the Chamber silent during the steel strike of 1919? Here were men fighting for collective bargaining and for conditions of employment which the Interchurch World Movement declared were the sine qua non of decency."

In April, 1921, he addressed a reception for members of the Zionist mission to the United States. In August, 1923, he spoke at Harding memorial services and pleaded for the World Court.

WILBUR K. THOMAS

Mr. Thomas is executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, executive board member of the Russian Reconstruction Funds and member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. He was instrumental in the organization of what was known as the Joint Committee for Russian Relief in 1921. In a letter concerning this organization, Thomas gave a summary of the work done in Russia by English and American Friends, stating that "approximately \$200,000 worth of food and medical supplies had been received and distributed in Moscow and that by a recent agreement with the Russian Soviet Government, the American Friends' Service Committee is now able to distribute in the name and on behalf of various other organizations that may wish to send supplies into Russia for relief work, especially for women and children". The American Friends' Service Committee carries an advertisement in "The World Tomorrow" along with other pacifist organizations. Wilbur K. Thomas is named as executive secretary and their slogan is "Workers for Peace". The October 30th issue of "The Churchman", published an article by Paul Jones, captioned "Fellowship of Reconciliation Assembles to Study Peace Methods". This article, in detailing the program, stated:

"In the afternoon, speaking on 'Signs of the Coming Friendly Society', Agnes Pollack Cooper and Wilbur K. Thomas, the latter recounting how the seemingly impossible had been achieved in the war experience of the friends, gave the conference members encouragement to go out to achieve more miracles in the building of peace."

In "The Nation" of September 29th, appeared a letter dated August 24, condemning the suppression of Communists in Hungary. In conclusion, this letter stated:

"Will those of your readers who are interested to help send contributions to the International Committee for Political Prisoners, Room 410, 2 West 13th St., New York City."

This is signed by Roger N. Baldwin, Norman Thomas, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Haynes Holmes and Wilbur Thomas. Mr. Thomas is also vice chairman of the Committee on Militarism in Education, the publishers of the Lane pamphlet.

HENRY P. VAN DUSEN

Mr. Van Dusen was voted a license to preach by the New York Presbytery of the Union Theological Seminary, although he denied a belief in the virgin birth of Jesus. Dr. Stratton of New York denounced the seminary at the time as "breeding revolutionary religious ideas". In January, 1924, Van Dusen spoke at the convention of the International Student Volunteer Movement, an organization which has its declaration of principles, "a social order based primarily on production for use rather than profit". In his talk, he referred to the National Youth Movement. A conference of the latter organization held at Bear Mount in New York, early in 1924, declared itself for many radical changes in the social order, such as elimination of the profit system, abolition of child labor, unemployment insurance, nationalization of mines, railroads and superpower systems. He is on the editorial staff of "The World Tomorrow" and is alleged to be a member of the American Civil Liberties crowd, his name frequently appearing with those of John Nevin Sayre, Scott Nearing and Jane Addams, etc.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Mr. Villard was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1872, and is grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist. He was educated at Harvard and Washington and Lee Universities, and Lafayette College. He is the founder and owner of that most radical publication "The Nation". He is a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. In the January 9th, 1924, issue of "The Nation", in an unsigned editorial entitled "The Nervousness of Mr. Hughes", there appeared the following:

"We wish that Russia had been given an honest chance to try out the revolutionary theories of her rulers."

Major General Eli A. Holmick, in his pamphlet "Subversive Minorities in America", states:

"And among the prominent radical pacifists are: Oswald Garrison Villard, Rev. John A. Ryan, Norman Hapgood, Jane Addams, John Haynes Holmes," etc., etc. He is also a member of the People's Legislative Service and American Medical Aid for Russia; also the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, which was organized by the American Civil Liberties Union and the League for Industrial Democracy to collect contributions for the support of the "Passic Textile Strike" (Communist lesson in revolution). In the March issue of "The Forum" appeared an article by Villard condemning registration of aliens. Here he states:

"To do so is to establish in free America one of the most hateful police regulations of the Old World. It means the final abandonment of old-fashioned Americanism in favor of bureaucracy, espionage and tyranny."

STEPHEN S. WISE

Rabbi Wise was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1872. He was educated at the City of New York College and Columbia University. He founded the free Synagogue in New York, in 1907 and has been Rabbi there since its founding.

He is also the founder of the Zionist Organization of American, and a member of various liberal Jewish societies. He is a representative of the American League to Enforce Peace; vice president of the Open Forum of the National Council of the American Association for Labor Legislation; director of the Peace Society of New York; one of the organizers of the Civil Liberties Bureau; national committee member of the American Civil Liberties Union; Neutral Conference Committee; Fellowship of Reconciliation and League to Limit Armaments. Many of these are Communist-controlled. The American Federation of Youth completed its organization at the Community Church in New York City, on May 2nd, 1926. Delegates from Communist, Socialist and "liberal" religious and political organizations united in establishing this movement which received the commendation of Rabbi Wise. He is endorser of racial equality for negroes and interested their various so-called "uplift" organizations which are mostly Communist-controlled. He is a member of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, organized by the American Civil Liberties Union and the League for Industrial Democracy to collect funds for support of the "Passaic Textile Strike" (Communist lesson in revolution). During the course of this strike, Rabbi Wise has constantly appeared on the platform in support of the Communists, who have been active in keeping the strike alive, and condemned the mill owners because they refused to accept his services as a strike mediator. He also denounced the courts as "being stacked against the workers". In a sermon in his church, he stated:

"Religion must not be lowered to the level of 'scab agencies'."

He is a contributor to "The Nation", "The World Tomorrow" and "The New Student".

MARY E. WOOLEY

Miss Wooley was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1864. She was educated at Amherst and Smith Colleges and Yale University, and has been president of Mt. Holyoke College since 1900. She is on the national board of the YMCA; a member of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; American Association of University Women; American Friends of Greece; American Association for Labor Legislation; National Committee of One Hundred for Law Enforcement; National Council of Women (committee on peace and arbitration); American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; Church Peace League; League for Permanent Peace; The World Alliance for Promoting International Fellowship Through the Churches; American Peace Society; American Schools Peace League; National Consumers League, and was also a member of the Russian Reconstruction Farms.

The biographical sketches herewith given hit only the "high spots" in the careers of but a very small percentage of that element in our country who, possessed of constipated mentality, engaged in their favorite pastime of tearing down, offer nothing constructive as an alternative for a supposed solution of the all-embracing subject matter of nation defense. These include primarily, so-called intellectuals of both sexes and of all types, principally the teaching professions in universities and colleges, schools, theological seminaries and private educational institutions. Then, as close followers, come the clergy of practically all denominations, cults, creeds, dogmas and racial complexions.

Next in line come the politicians with special axes to grind, seekers of votes to perpetuate themselves through blocs and afraid of expressing their personal convictions in preference to that of a vociferous organized minority of their constituents, and especially fearsome of the buga-boos of powerful lobbies, falsely claiming untold millions of voters.

The Deluded pacifists of both sexes and in the main misled but wielding powerful influence by reason of their idealism and devotion to the concept of a warless world and the millennium of human brotherhood, are unwittingly promoting the very things that Communism stands for.

Next in line, and this constitutes the smallest class, come those wealthy folks, philanthropically inclined, who rarely investigate carefully enough the causes to which they subscribe. They furnish the ammunition for scores of organizations under patriotic guises and high sounding corporate titles, whose objectives are distinctly subversive to the continued well being of the country at large.

The last class consists of the cowardly parasitic "borers from within" who know what they want and are ready and willing to adopt any and all tactics to gain their ends, and this finally means "the complete overthrow of all forms of government, the abolition of all private property rights, destruction of religion, and the sanctity of marriage and the home, and the substitution of a system of license with out authoritative restraint of any nature whatsoever".

On application to the address below the source of the information contained in this bulletin will be furnished promptly.

Be sure to preserve these bulletins; additional issues will follow at biweekly intervals.

Headquarters,

The National Society of Scabbard & Blade.
307 Watson Street,
Wakron, Ohio.