TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:

I hereby request that I be exempt from military training which is required in the Ohio State University under the provision of the Morrill Act of 1862 passed by the United States Congress and regularly required of all first and second year students.

I am making this application because I object to military training on grounds of religion and conscience; in other words, I am a conscientious objector and I have such deep convictions on this matter that I use that term to mean that I will refuse to enter military service in case the United States engages in offensive war against another nation and that I shall accept such penalty as the United States government may impose for such refusal. If the United States should be attacked by a foreign nation and should engage in a defensive war I understand that since I am a conscientious objector I shall refuse to assist in the defense of the United States at that time and that I shall accept such penalties as the government may impose for my refusal.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for Franklin County in the State of Ohio, personally appeared and declared he had read and fully understood the above statement and that he voluntarily signed the same on this day of 193."
Strike at War!
An Editorial

Certainly one of the central problems facing the American student today is how he can effectively fight the war danger. That war is imminent is understood by anyone who reads the daily papers; that students form an important part of the war plans cannot be doubted. The increase of the R. O. T. C. by 60,000, the establishment of an R. O. T. C. unit at Ohio University, and the role played by the students and universities in the World War force the realization that the student again will be called to serve in war for the interests of American capital.

In its program the American Student Alliance lists the fight against war as one of its primary issues. In anti-war action the A. S. A. will support all legislative measures that would make R. O. T. C. optional as a step toward complete abolition of military training on the campus.

The A. S. A. is prepared to sponsor anti-war action, such as strikes among students, and calls for cooperation of all campus bodies. For the strike is a dramatic and forceful statement of the students' desire for peace; the strike brings to the war effort the challenge that the American student will not be misled into war, and will carry on an aggressive struggle. This does not mean that the A. S. A. proposes a strike against the university administration. On the contrary the A. S. A. sees the aid of the administration in such activities. The strike is against those interests which promote war, as disclosed by the recent Nye investigation.

To this end the A. S. A. has adopted the Oxford pledge "to refuse to support any war conducted by the United States government." This pledge is not only a statement of principle, but it is a powerful force molding the action of the government. This pledge is being raised by the A. S. A. as the Continued on next page

American Student Alliance Appeals To Peace Mobilization Committee For April 22 Peace Strike

Appealing for action in answer to the call for a national Student Strike Against War April 22, the American Student Alliance proposed to the Peace Mobilization Committee that a strike be organized on the O. S. U. campus.

American Student Alliance Meetings Thursday, 4:00 P. M. Room 11, Ohio Union Everyone Welcome

Because of the effectiveness of the Peace Mobilization November 8, and because it is now necessary to demonstrate more forcefully student sentiment for peace, the A. S. A. proposed a mass student strike.

If this strike should vary greatly from national plans, the action on the O. S. U. campus would lose its effect, A. S. A. leaders declared. National strike plans call for open air demonstrations to begin promptly at 11:00 A. M. This meeting should include student speakers, and the Oxford pledge should also be administered.

Pointing out that the Mobilization was effective as an educational factor in the fight against war, the A. S. A. further declared that the April 22 strike would be more effective in that it would take a definite position for the Nye-Kvale bill against compulsory R.O.T.C., and that an effective strike of 500,000 students in support of this bill would be a powerful force for its enactment.

Local Y's in various communities have subscribed this more decisive action, and are participating in organizational activity. The Ohio State YMCA, however, has withheld a definite statement on its position in regard to the strike on the campus here.

Now that Italy's aggressive policy in Ethiopia has developed into actual warfare; now that Germany has marched troops into the demilitarized Rhineland; now that Japan has increased her aggressive activities against Soviet Russia; now that Congress has voted the largest armaments bill in history; now that they are increasing the number in the R.O.T.C. by 60,000, members of the Peace Mobilization committee recognize the need for militant peace action.
Our First Issue

With the growth of the A. S. A. on the Ohio State Campus, it has become necessary to issue the STUDENT in order to acquaint the mass of students on the campus with the policies of the A. S. A.

This issue is quite a modest one, but it is only the beginning. The issues that face the students are many, therefore the STUDENT will have a wide range of subjects, because the problems of the students will be the primary concern of the STUDENT.

The fight against R.O.T.C. against discrimination, against retrenchment for academic freedom, and for union of all progressive forces for a better life give the STUDENT reason for existence. When these issues are won, the STUDENT will no longer be needed. Now, however, the STUDENT must face the issues and fight.

We honestly want this paper to represent the interests of the student body. You, the reader, can help us. If you have any criticism or suggestions, we will appreciate them. Send them in!

Continued from First Page

focal point for those hundreds of thousands of students who wish to join in carrying forward an offense for peace.

April 22 at 11:00 A. M. has been set for the nation-wide student strike. The A. S. A. reaffirms its support of the Peace Mobilization Committee in its plans to cooperate with the National Strike Against War in a strike on our campus that will be attended by greater numbers and will be even more dynamic than the Peace Mobilization.

N.Y.A. vs. American Youth Act Gives A.Y.A. Best Chance To Win

The Welfare of American Youth is at the present time being weighed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, in its consideration of the American Youth Act. The passage of this bill would insure adequate employment and education for the 8,000,000 young people in the United States who are neither employed nor in attendance at educational institutions, and who cannot look for relief from their circumstances under the present set-up of N. Y. A.

The American Youth act was democratically molded by the youth of this country through the agency of the American Youth Congress, and its passage has been highly recommended by such prominent citizens as the historian Charles A. Beard. In brief, the act provides vocational training and employment for all unemployed youth between the ages of 16 and 25, establishing a minimum wage of 15 dollars per month for high school students (in addition to fees), 25 dollars per month for college students, and 15 dollars per week plus 3 dollars for each dependent for unemployed youth. The act, administered by the Department of Labor in conjunction with a commission composed equally of representatives of youth organizations, of organized labor, and of social service and educational organizations, is to provide a wage scale that is the same as the rate prescribed by organized labor at the time. The estimated three and one-half billion dollars required for the administration of the act is to have its source in the U. S. Treasury through taxes on individual and corporational incomes over $5,000, on inheritances, and on gifts.

If objectors to this bill cry that such a sum is out of proportion to the needs of youth, supporters point out that $3,500,000,000 is the yearly cost to the government of youth's part in crime.

Race Education Committee Finds Negro Discrimination

Although John H. J. Upham, Dean of the College of Medicine, has offered retribution against the argument presented by the National Methodist Convention that there is discrimination against Negroes in the medical school, the Race Education Committee has prepared a list of discriminations against the Negro which states that the number of Negro students permitted to enroll in the Medical and Nursing Schools is restricted.

This list further points out that such University administered activities as dances that are held in the Ohio Union bar Negroes. Restaurants around the campus refuse to serve Negro students without the University officials attempting to alter the condition. Such activities as the Council of Fraternity Presidents, recognized by the Administration, also bar Negroes.

Campus Honoraries that exclude Negroes from membership include Mortar Board, Sphinx, Boots and Saddles, and Bucket and Dipper. Generally the Educational Honoraries of the Colleges of Commerce, Education, and Law (proctor) do not permit qualifying Negro students to join their organizations.

Other instances of discrimination listed by the Race Education Committee include the State Theater, Pershing Rifles, Dormitories and University Houses, Pan Hellenic, and the Home Management House under the supervision of the Home Economics Department.

The Consumers' Cooperative Movement is the most peaceful and proven solution of our economic problems. It leads to international peace.

(Signed) Columbus Consumer's Cooperative, Inc., 2037 N. High Street.

ATTENTION!

We are offering part or full time employment to students, selling Blazer Blades, Lotions, Cognettes, Spices, Novelties, Notions, Specialties and many other home and store necessities. A number of students are at present earning all or part of their expenses by working during their spare time.

You too can earn college expenses. Work up a route of your own. Go into business for yourself.

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10:00 A.M. WED., APRIL 23

PLACE TO BE ANNOUNCED

OVAL - FRONT OF LIBRARY
REPORT ON THE AMERICAN STUDENT ALLIANCE
Ohio State University

February, 1939

Program:

The American Student Alliance is the Ohio State affiliate of the American Student Union which was founded in December, 1935, at Columbus, Ohio. The group has grown in scope and has developed its program since that time, so that today its program may best be summarized as a support of the social objectives of the New Deal.

The purpose of the local group as set forth in its original constitution is: "To unite students in their desire for peace, freedom, economic security, free education, and equal opportunities of education for all, no matter what creed, color, or race.

The national program of the American Student Union includes the following points:

Education and Security: The rapid extension of educational facilities; a school-building program; economic aid to the student; the establishment of cooperative houses, eating-places, and bookstores. The enactment of social security legislation; the organization of workers into legitimate trade unions.

Defense of Academic Freedom: The Union defends the independence of the student and the teacher. It presses for representation from labor and other progressive groups on boards of trustees and boards of education; it dedicates itself to the democratization of the whole school system; it exerts every effort to revitalize the curriculum, to provide content and social purpose for education; it encourages and supports progressive, socially-minded action outside the curriculum.

The School and Minority Races: The ASU stands against racial quotas and differentials, against intolerance, Jim-Crowism, and segregation.

The Fourth Convention of the American Student Union in December 1938 made the following addenda and amendments to the program:

Education: Education must take the initiative in giving youth a working faith in democracy. To this end, we advocate that chapters undertake a "Primer of Democracy" course. The educational community must be a democratic organization if it is to successfully teach

NOTE: In George W. Rightmire's papers (RG 3/f/45/30) there is a folder entitled, "American Student Union: Correspondence: 1937." Most of correspondence concerns their publication, "Student Advocate."
the principles of our democracy. This means that for teachers and students alike, there should be complete academic freedom. We urge increasing cooperation among students, faculty, and administration so that all three will have a voice in determining the policies governing the institution. Our educational system, if it is to serve its purpose, must revise its curriculum in terms of our present-day problems and needs.

Legislation: Democracy must be kept moving forward by making democracy serve human needs. These human needs are a vigorous foreign policy that will check aggression, a program that will give security to every home in America and increase opportunity for every young person. Specifically this means: Federal aid to education; Adequate social security legislation; Expansion of NYA; Federal slum clearance and housing program; A peace program that will defend democracy; Federal health program; Defense of the Wagner Labor Act; Security of tenure and cost of production for the farmer; Anti-lynching legislation.

Peace: We urge a democratically-controlled foreign policy enacted in legislation that would halt American participation in Japanese aggression; that would lift the embargo on the legitimate government in Spain; that would not reward aggression and penalize the victims of such aggression. We approve the steps taken by the United States at Lima to strengthen democracy in the Western Hemisphere. We urge education for and support of a democratic application of the Good Neighbor Policy. We caution against any identification of relief needs with armaments. The American Student Union re-dedicates itself to the education of the campus on the issues of peace and foreign policy and the integration of such education with action through activities sponsored by the United Students Peace Committee, through campaigns for humanitarian aid for Spain and China, through efforts to raise funds for refugee students from Central Europe. We urge a positive foreign policy that would discourage the forces of aggression and support the forces of peace. We urge multi-lateral disarmament. We urge that ROTC be made optional. We request that the ROTC undertake a review of its material and syllabi and personnel so that there may be no doubt of the devotion of the ROTC to democracy.
Local chapters may refrain from support of any part of the national program, but they may not publicly oppose the program in the name of the organization.

Activities:

General meetings of the American Student Alliance are intended to be on topics of general appeal integrating the specific interests dealt with by the commissions. Activities at meetings include talks by campus and Columbus speakers, discussion of the talks, and entertainment. Speakers addressing the group this year have been: Professor R. D. Patton, Department of Economics; Dr. C. C. North, Department of Sociology, Dr. Henry Spencer, Department of Political Science, Mr. Elmer Fehlhaber, State Secretary of Labor's Non-Partisan League; and Mr. Joseph P. Lash, National Executive Secretary of the American Student Union.

The various committees conduct commissions which discuss in detail specific areas of interest. These commissions are open to all students, and their activities are democratically directed by the participants. Commissions now in operation, or to commence shortly include labor, peace, education, civil liberties, and conservation of natural resources.

Relation to Other Groups:

Marxist Club: Several members of the ASA are also members of the Marxist Club.

Peace Mobilization Committee: The ASA is represented on the Peace Mobilization Committee, and supports and participates in the activities of that group.

Socialist Club: There are at present no members of the Socialist Club in the ASA.

Social Problems Congress: The ASA has in the past been represented in the Social Problems Congress, and will probably again support the group.

Student Christian Movement: The ASA will very likely cooperate with the YMCA and the YWCA in raising funds for the relief of Far-Eastern Students.
United Students Party: The ASA participated with the United Students Party in the recent campus election in an effort to bring a greater degree of democracy to the student government.

Young Democratic Club: Previous to the November election, the ASA was represented in the Young Democratic Club, which urged students to vote by absentee ballot.

Feb. 11, 1939

[Signature]
Pres. American Student Alliance
The name of this organization shall be the American Student Alliance and it shall be affiliated with the American Student Union.

The purpose of the American Student Alliance shall be to unite students in their struggle for peace, freedom, economic security, free education and equal opportunity of education for all no matter what creed, color or race.
American Student Alliance
(formerly American Student Union)
Feb. 5, 1936

{Dr. E. A. Helms
{Dr. Huntley Dupre
{Dr. C. C. North