

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 236 N. Clark Street, Chicago I. CENTRAL 3348

**SPONSOR CHAIRMEN KICK-OFF****FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7**

The kick-off for the fall 100-class campaign will be Friday evening, September 7, at 8 o'clock, in the Elsmark hotel, Randolph and Wells sts., when 100 sponsoring chairmen, each in charge of the promotion of one of the fall classes, will counsel on plans and secure announcements for addressing.

## Mark Henry George Day With Open House, Sept. 2 At Mr. Tideman's Home

The 106th anniversary of the birth of Henry George will be the occasion of an open-house celebration at the home of Henry L. T. Tideman, dean of the School, at 2011 Bradley place, on Sunday afternoon and evening, September 2.

All students of Henry George and friends of the School are invited. Refreshments will be served. Entertainment will be . . . conversation.

**HOW TO GET THERE.** Take Ravenswood elevated to Lincoln and Addison. Walk 1½ blocks west to Damen; 1½ blocks north to Bradley place; west on Bradley to fourth house on left.

**Dunes Outing Also Planned**

Graduates and friends of the School who wish an all day outing are invited to join a group which will meet at the Randolph st. station of the Illinois Central on Sunday morning, September 2, at 9 o'clock to take the excursion train leaving at 9:30 for the Indiana Dunes. The round-trip fare is \$1.61. Those who come should bring wiener roast provisions. Many plan to return for the evening at the Henry George Day open-house celebration at Mr. Tideman's home.

**Mayor's Proclamation Expected**

Mayor Edward J. Kelly is expected to proclaim Sunday, September 2, as Henry George Day in Chicago, as in previous years.

## Packed Classroom

### Hears Professor Brown

Graduates and instructors packed the classroom at School headquarters August 3, 4, and 6, to hear Harry Cannon Brown, professor of economics at the University of Missouri, demonstrate his technique for teaching the laws of interest, wages, and rent. Closing his third session with a discussion of the Wagner-Blender bill, now before Congress, to aid housing by federal grants to purchase blighted area sites, Professor Brown said:

"To borrow vast sums for buying up lands at present or perhaps even higher prices, and then to impose on common folks the taxes to service and pay off the bonds issued, is only a pretense at solution of the problem. If, indeed, a few privileged individuals are, through such a policy, enabled to afford better housing, the burden of the extra taxes imposed on others to pay off the bonds may well compel these others to economize by living in even poorer tenements and having less and poorer food than before."

# Graduates in All War Theaters As V-Day Speeds School Program



Lovers of peace and freedom the world over will celebrate on September 2 the 106th anniversary of the birth of Henry George. Below are excerpts from his address on "Peace" to a branch of the Universal Peace Union, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 25, 1889.

**T**WENTY CENTURIES HAVE almost gone since, over the stable in Bethlehem of Judea, the angels sang their song of "Peace on earth, to men good will." Yet never before has the earth seen such monstrous armies; never before has human ingenuity and human industry been devoted to the preparation of such terrific engines of destruction. A few years ago I came across the Atlantic with an American inventor... He said to me... "Do you know what today is the most certain road to profit for the inventor? If he invents anything that is to augment the comfort of men, there is toil, trouble, worry, and, in nine cases out of ten, failure before him. The thing on which he can certainly succeed... is something that will destroy life and property a little quicker... the governments of the world will make haste to pay him any price for it."

A few weeks ago I walked one morning down the Avenue Du Grand Armee in Paris. A French regiment of the line was marching up the avenue, with life and drum corps at their head... The people of the city seemed to pay no attention whatever to it... so used are they to this thing of taking men in the prime of life, from their families, from their occupations, and turning them into mere killing machines.

**To Lead the World in Peace**

Against these great armaments, against this idea that war is a necessary thing... protest is needed... The very Prince of Peace—He whose mission it was to preach good will among men... His name and His effigy are used... to glorify the spirit that sends men by the millions to the grave before their time, that leaves women desolate and widowed at home. It ought to be ours to protest against this spirit... not merely as individuals, but as a nation... This ought to be the nation of nations to lead the world in peace... Too strong to fear injustice from any nation on earth, we ought to be too great to do it...

I drove yesterday afternoon with a friend of mine along the road between Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown, and he told me that on this road were the summer houses of sixty millionaires. Their aggregate wealth is estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. What is the complement of such monstrous wealth as that? It is the tramp and the pauper... when a few men can gather to themselves such accumulations of the products of labor, other men by thousands and millions must go without the things that their labor produces... Out of such monstrous inequality as we see being developed here, must come war...

**Peace Comes from Justice**

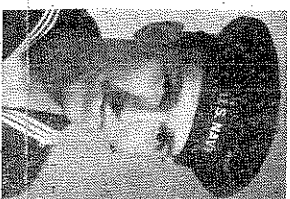
Now, look at the world today. Look over even this new Republic of the West. What do we find? Thousands and thousands of men and women laboring hard and long... for merely enough to live on... with all our advances, the growing intensity in the struggle for existence is everywhere showing itself in the increase of suicides, in the increase of lunatic asylums and of their inmates, in the arraying against each other of industrial classes. The industrial wars called strikes and lock-outs are only somewhat less disastrous than the war of hostile armies, and the growing ill-feeling manifested in our industrial life is passing into legislation and into our party politics.

If we would really have peace and the prosperity that is born of true peace, let us study these industrial problems, let us discover the cause of the bitter competition that is everywhere felt...

He who would insure peace, ay, he who would bring peace in its full, true meaning—must look deeper than to arbitration between nations; he must endeavor to build the very foundations of the State upon the firm rock of justice. War comes from injustice; peace comes from justice; from the securing to each man of his right; from the giving to each of that which is his due.

## War Workers, Vets To Swell Ranks as Teachers, Students

The War's end finds School graduates in the armed forces from Labrador to the Philippines echoing the words of Radio Technician Arnold Friberg, former North Side instructor.



Arnold Friberg

"I haven't forgotten the School." After 30,000 miles on attack transport U. S. S. S. Latimer, which took part in two reinforcing operations at Luzon and in the first Okinawa invasion, Radio Technician Friberg wrote June 30: "Let's look to an early end to this mess of a war, and get down to the necessary business of setting the world in order."

On August 8—six days before the Japanese surrender — Seabee Robert Stonell, Berwyn graduate, writing from the U. S. S. S. Zanah in the Pacific, prophesied, "From where we are anchored, it can't last much longer."

He added: "Thanks a million for the finest literature a serviceman could ever read away out here. . . . The public will be about ready for some honest education on the economic problems this world will be facing when the peace terms are signed."

Similar messages have come recently from Capt. Clifford C. O'Neal, who taught at Irving Park Y.M.C.A., Pfc. Harold F. Dorrance, Park Ridge graduate now in the Philippines; Paul Koons, Omaha School leader, who is recovering in Germany from injuries sustained diving out of a burning half-track vehicle April 24; Sgt. George Hansen, New York instructor, in Labrador for the past year; and Noah D. Alper, who was with the 69th Division in Germany on V-E Day and who is already back in civilian life enlarging the School in St. Louis.

**To Teach Ways of Peace**

War workers as well as veterans will again be joining School ranks as volunteers and students.

"My work at Western Electric expanding communications equipment to the field of action has kept me from teaching for three years," said Walter J. Teto, past commander of Constitution post of the American Legion, and former Austin instructor, "but now I want to get back teaching the ways of peace. I know many men here who will be studying in the classes now that they have finished this job."

## ON THE Campus

★ HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ★

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### Housing Looks Ahead

The Housing Act of 1945, to be taken up when Congress reconvenes, is written in expectation that a great many people will have very low incomes for at least 45 years to come. That's how long contracts are to run for annual Federal contributions to localities for low-rent housing limited in tenancy to families whose net annual income is less than the amount necessary to enable them to obtain and maintain decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

In the cities, on the farms . . . wherever you look in the postwar future of the Senate housing experts, you find people with low incomes—poverty-stricken families who, through the provisions of this bill, will nonetheless live in beautiful, well kept homes and apartments with all modern conveniences and happy community environment. For, as Senator Ellender says in support of the measure, "Decent housing is an American right. It is an indispensable requirement for good citizenship."

But neither the distinguished senior Senator from New York (Mr. Wagner) nor the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Ellender), co-sponsors of the bill, express concern as to the reason why American families have such low incomes that they cannot afford their own homes.

Are we to infer from this bill, therefore, that the Senators are resigned to the belief that despite the productive power of this Nation, with its boundless natural resources, and the cooperation possible between its peoples and the peoples of the world, that despite these advantages of nature and of civilization, there must still be citizens who though not handicapped in any physical, mental, nor moral way, nor incapacitated by age, cannot by the exertion of the mind and muscle with which they are gifted, produce enough to feed and clothe and house themselves without the special assistance of others? Is this to be the lot of millions of families on this continent that gave us the pioneers, the inventors, the organizers who wrested this continent from the primitive . . . and produced (ahead of all the other nations of the world) the atom bomb?

### Book Corner

VICTORIA THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS: *The Life of Lewis Carroll.*  
By Florence Becker Lennon. 387 pp. N. Y.: Simon & Shuster, 1945. \$3.50.

UNIVERSITY LIFE, FORTY-SEVEN years of it, with its attendant security, (providing one's moral life remained unstained), gave to the personality of Charles Dodgson an enclosure which might have sent the man, had he not had an outlet through art, directly from Tom Tower to Bedlam. Since his nature seems not to have been a particularly aspiring one, nor his labors in the field of mathematics amazingly original, one is driven to seek the reason for his long continued residence at Oxford, with the personal restrictions incumbent on the professors of that day.

It is somewhat difficult for us to realize the situation in which the sons and daughters of "gentlemen" of that day found themselves. Commerce, being vulgar, was not open to them; artists were considered peculiar, if not downright eccentric, and the young man was set down squarely between the Scylla and Charybdis of the clergy and the army. But live he must, be it in the service of God or government, and Dodgson was ordained in 1866.

"Certainty," said he, "is what the human intellect craves for." From this point of view mathematics should have been a remarkably satisfactory subject to him. But the certainty he needed most was that of bread and

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His is a projection of mad symbolism. That half of himself that was never touched by the obscenity of the Victorian point of view, that part of himself that could not bend against the grain of nature, that part which remained young and truly pure, because it saw what was to be seen, instead of what it was expected to see, by looking elsewhere, burst the bond of artificial restraint and pointed out with its **doppeldanger** where the true eccentricities of human life lie.

—MARIE MONROE

### Joe Writes Back Home

Joseph Venturella, barber at 742 W. 66th st., had a customer come in for a shave toward closing time one evening. The customer, reversing the usual order, talked to the barber—about the Henry George School. It seems there was a reunion of graduates meeting at the Englewood Y. M. C. A. just around the corner from the barber shop. A great speaker was to be there—John Z. White. Joe decided, when he got through with the shave, to join his customer in attending the reunion. He heard the great John Z. White and he said to himself, "This is the philosophy I have been looking for."

And by looking, Joe meant really looking. Ever since a headline which he saw on West Madison street in the early days of the depression had impressed itself upon his consciousness, he had been searching, searching for the answer to starving men. A barber friend had told him: "If anybody ever finds the answer, he'll probably tell about it in the Voice of the People. Read the Voice of the People." So for ten long years, every day, Joe read the Voice of the People. But no answer. None that satisfied him.

But now he had heard John Z. White.

Joe came to America in 1921 when he was 19 years old. He has had no word from his uncle and other relatives in Sicily since 1938. But now Joe feels he has something that he wants his relatives in the little hamlet of Alimena, nestled in olive groves, to know about so he is writing them a letter telling them about the School. "Get the School started in Alimena," pleads Joe. "Then let it spread through Italy, and all Europe. This School has the philosophy of freedom and justice, it has the fundamental principles, which will give Europe, and the world, the answer to its eternal wars and long suffering poverty and strife."

Joe has written the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain in London to see if they have copies of "Progress and Poverty" in Italian. He is telling his uncle that he is sending the books if they are in print.

Joe thinks his uncle can get a class started all right. His uncle knows a lot of people in Alimena. He is the town barber.

### A Dripping Good Picnic

Despite rain all morning, and showers, drizzles, and rain in the afternoon, the Henry George Woman's club annual picnic for John Z. White on his birthday was a delight to 75 guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jackson in Skokie on August 5. One guest missed was the guest of honor, John Z., who didn't feel up to the rainy trip. However, records made by Mr. White in 1939 when he was 85 were heard, and a message from him was read by Edwin Hamilton. Out of town guests included Mr. W. H. Plummer, formerly with Swift & Co. in Australia, who has moved to Chicago from Buenos Aires; Miss Lillian M. Haggerty, now living in Vicksburg, Miss.; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Siebenmann, who have moved to Peoria; Professor Harry Gunnison Brown, Columbia, Mo.; and his son, Richmond, stationed at Great Lakes.

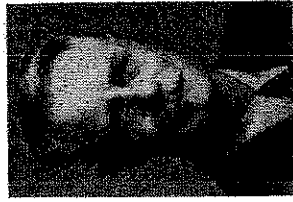


### As the Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

BREAD AND WORK

FROM MILAN COMES a news item that Ferruccio Parri, premier, has issued a statement that the essential Italian problems are to secure bread and work for all; to free Italy from the condition of international inferiority; to get her admitted to the United Nations; to



limit the number of political parties; to prevent a new issue of paper currency and therefore obtain support for a loan of several billion lire; to obtain coal supplies from the Allies; and to control the growing unemployment. The item further states, Henry L. T. Tideman "this morning an angry crowd of unemployed gathered before the Viminale palace in Rome . . . yelling for bread and work. . . Labor leaders who conferred with the labor ministry demanded distribution of food and money."

Bread and work for all? Surely not work for the aristocrats; but if they can get the working folks back to work, the aristocracy will have better than "bread."

International inferiority. The incomes from past exactions of rent from the Italian people, invested in privileges in foreign countries must be guarded! How else can Italy have an excuse for future foreign wars?

#### Don't Expose Land Question And Make Aristocrats Work!

Limit the number of political parties. Good! You never can tell but that some new party may come into being that will expose the land question and by success make it necessary for the aristocrats to seek "work."

To prevent a new issue of paper money. Such a calamity must be avoided. The inflation would make it possible for those in debt to clear themselves without giving real value in payment.

Obtain a loan of several billion lire. If the rent of the land is such that the people who labor on it are not permitted to keep more of their product than will barely suffice to feed themselves, taxation of labor will not bring much money into the government treasury. Loans become apparently necessary. They would do better to print the money. Neither the working folk nor the aristocrats will be called upon for taxation to pay interest on it. After all, paper money is merely non-interest bearing debt.

#### Why Not Produce Wealth To Exchange For Coal?

Obtain coal supplies from the allies. Why not let the people go to work and produce wealth to sell in exchange for coal? The coal producers, the world over, not being able to eat their coal, will gladly sell to them.

Control the growing unemployment. Yes, do something! Do anything except give the Italian working man free access to the one absolute essential for wealth-producing work!

Angry mobs . . . distribution of food and money. I thought at first, "how thoroughly European!" But I blushed when the memory of "relief" and W. P. A. intruded on the thought. Maybe the Italian premier and his people are not alone in their ignorance.