

ON THE Campous

ECONOMICS STUDIED BY TEEN-AGERS

When Mrs. Macon Cooper, who lives at 9350 S. Calumet ave., in West Chesterfield, heard Wilbur Johnson and Lewis F. Scott, instructors of the School, speak at a meeting of the West Chesterfield Improvement association last fall, she resolved to take action immediately. She wanted to help in getting people to study fundamental economics.

And where better to start than with young people, thought Mrs. Cooper. She was sponsor of the Junior Spartans club, a group of teen-age girls including her two daughters, Carolyn, 16, and Antoinette, 15. Mrs. Cooper asked the School to send an instructor to the next meeting of the Club to explain the method of class study.

Robert Tideman responded to the call. The group decided to make the study. So every other Sunday afternoon, for eight months, Mr. Tideman made his way from his home on the north side to the far southern reaches of the city to prove the proverb that youth will be served.

The class took up a half lesson at each session, meeting for one hour at the home of one or another of the members. The last session was July 15, held at the residence of Sally Hayden, 9353 S. Calumet ave.

Miss Nancy Hill, chairman of the youth committee of the School, who attended the final session, hopes that many teen-age classes will be formed in the coming year.

Trustees Adopt 12th Year Budget To Provide for Enlarged Program

CLASS SPONSORING CHAIRMEN MEET AT BISMARCK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29

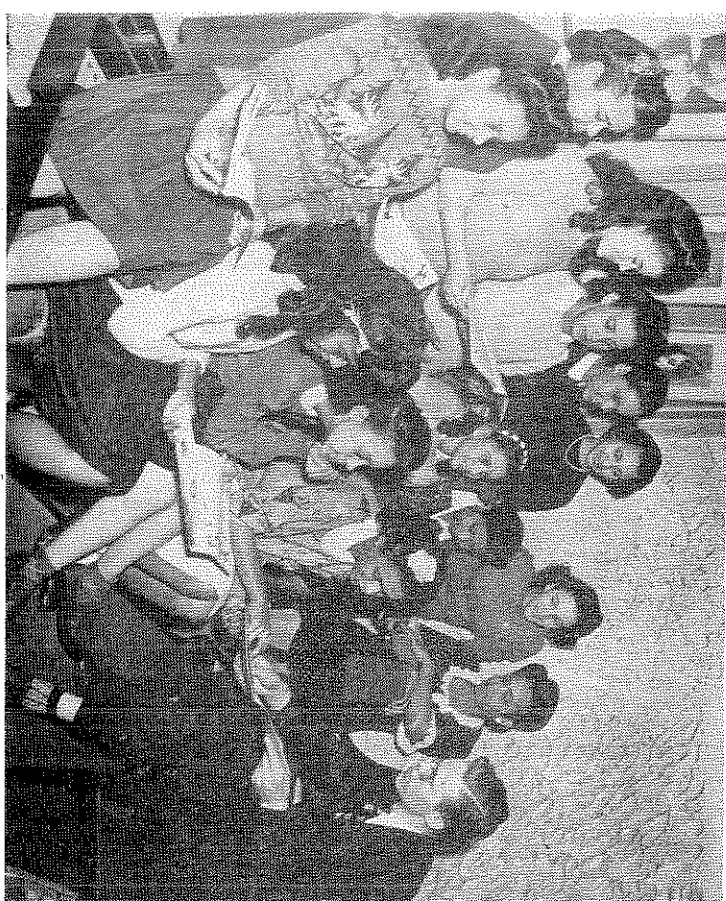
One hundred sponsoring chairmen, each in charge of the promotion of one of the basic fall classes, will meet in the Bismarck hotel on Wednesday evening, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock.

FALL CLASS ROSTER GROWS IN JULY

July saw the following class locations added for fall, George F. Carbine, sr., announced August 1:

- NORTH SIDE**
 - Residence of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Menninger, 4847 N. Rockwell st.
 - St. Francis Episcopal church, 2314 W. Thorn-dale ave. Rev. David J. Keel, rector.
 - St. Paul's Church by the Lake, 1606 W. Estes ave. Rev. Charles H. Hill, rector.
- NORTHWEST SIDE**
 - Cladstone Park Lutheran church, canteen at 5810 W. Higgins rd. Rev. George L. Garver, pastor.
 - Shabbona Park Field house, Addison st. and Sayre ave. Mrs. E. C. Zoeller, supervisor.
 - St. John Lutheran church, church school, 4920 W. Pensacola ave. Erwin G. Becker, principal.
 - Avondale Methodist church, N. Spaulding and W. George st. Rev. Herod Loerich, minister.
- SOUTHWEST SIDE**
 - Braintree Community church, 88th and Throop sts. Rev. Horace H. Goodell, pastor.
 - Englewood Y.M.C.A., 6545 S. Union ave. Paul Carlsstedt, resident secretary.
 - Hiram Kelly library, 6147 S. Normal Blvd. Miss Minnie S. Clark, librarian.
- SOUTHEAST SIDE**
 - Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., 1400 E. 53rd st. Francis A. Compton, program secretary.
 - South Chicago Y.M.C.A., 3039 E. 91st st. Mr. O. G. Butler, resident secretary.
 - South Shore library, 2535 E. 71st st. Miss Blanche McLoughlin, librarian.
 - Woodlawn Regional library, 6247 S. Kimbark ave. Miss Bernadine McLoughlin, librarian.
- SOUTH SIDE**
 - All Coverage Insurance agency, 368 E. 61rd st. Edward S. Hatten, manager.
 - SUBURBAN**
 - Emerson St. Y.M.C.A., Evanston.
 - Nichols school, 810 Greendale st. Evanston.
 - Highland Park High school, 300 Vine st. Barrington High school, Barrington.

JUNIOR SPARTANS IN SESSION



Monarch photo

These teen-age girls, members of the Junior Spartans club at West Chesterfield, were students in the class in fundamental economics which met at members' homes on alternate Sundays during the past year. Standing, left to right: Antoinette Leon, DeJores Nicholson, Ella Azar, Helen Strickland, secretary; Bobbette Smith, and Margaret Klopner. Seated, left to right: Mary Young, Clara Blackwell, vice-president; Jean Robinson, president; Sally Hayden, Rita McGwin, treasurer; Carolyn Leon, Mrs. Macon Cooper, sponsor; and Robert Tideman, instructor.

Renew Headquarters Lease for 3 Years; Increase Staff to Serve Volunteers; 548 Graduates Reported for Past Year

"As we face into the postwar period, people everywhere—veterans, young people, old people, rich and poor—are asking for a world freed of war and depression and insecurity," said Max M. Korshak, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science in submitting the School's twelfth year budget to School friends.

"Those of us who know the economic principles taught by Henry George," Mr. Korshak continued, "must supply the vision and the leadership that will bring these principles to the attention of the people.

"In the coming fall campaign for 100 classes in 'Progress and Poverty' we shall be taking the economic issues to the people of Chicago through regional town meetings. The budget we have adopted will finance these town meetings—as well as our general advertising—as a means for interesting the public in economic study and class attendance."



Hiram B. Loomis
Max M. Korshak

Mr. Korshak made clear, that the budget outlines only what the trustees hope the School will be able to do.

"What actually is done will depend on the approval of the friends of the School as expressed in their efforts, pledges, and contributions," he said.

Administrative Staff of 4

"We now have an efficient and attractive headquarters. We have a growing staff of competent and inspired teachers who donate their services. We have the good will of scores of churches and civic centers who let us use their rooms without charge. We have increased our administrative staff to four, each member eager to assist every effort for getting more classes and students. A steady flow of contributions is needed to keep this work going on through the year.

"During the past year 805 contributors increased the support of the School from \$13,400 in the previous year to \$18,056 last year. We hope this year that the friends of the School will see through a budget of \$20,944."

Self-Support Is Goal

Mr. Korshak observed that last year 40 per cent of the budget was met by a contribution from the international headquarters of the School in New York. This year the trustees have asked the international headquarters for 33 per cent of the budget, looking to the time in the near future when all of the budget will be subscribed by individual contributors, thus freeing the funds of the international head-

SCHOOL'S 12th YEAR BUDGET	
July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1946	
Advertising (circulars & posters)	\$6,500.00
Speakers bureau (securing appointments)	210.00
Publicity bureau (newspaper releases)	120.00
Teaching (student lesson material)	400.00
Research department (reference books)	100.00
On the Campous (monthly paper)	640.00
ADMINISTRATION:	
Salaries (director, registrar, assoc. director, asst. registrar)	\$3,540.00
Headquarters (rent, light, phone)	1,884.00
Office postage, stationery, supplies	800.00
Special promotion (regional town meetings, annual banquet, three commitments)	1,250.00
TOTAL BUDGET	
FOR 1945-1946	\$20,944.00

British School Founder Returned to Parliament

Richard Rapier Stokes, member of Parliament since 1938, who helped establish the Henry George School of Social Science in Great Britain in 1936, was returned to the House of Commons from Ipswich in the recent general election. He received 26,296 votes as a Labor candidate compared to 18,177 for the Conservative, and 8,819 for the Liberal. Head of the engineering firm of Ransomes and Rapier, Mr. Stokes has taken a leading part in debates on fiscal and economic measures, always bringing the discussion back to the simple fundamentals. He has been a student of Henry George since he studied economics at Cambridge. His physical and moral courage made him a Rugby star at Cambridge and won him the Military Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and the rank of major in World War I.

quarters for opening new extensions throughout the country.

The trustees adopted the budget July 25 at a meeting in Mr. Korshak's office at 11 S. LaSalle st. Hiram B. Loomis, president, presided at the session attended by Henry L. T. Tideman, Jean; Gustave Carus, secretary; Joseph W. Bauser, trustee; Mr. Korshak, and John L. Monroe, director.

Headquarters Lease Renewed

The director's report of classes last year showed 548 graduates of 140 fundamentals classes, and 289 graduates of 52 advanced classes.

At a previous meeting on June 16, the trustees renewed the lease of the headquarters for three years, starting September 1.

ON THE Campus

★ HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ★

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The British Election

In Britain's first Labor government in 1924, J. Ramsay MacDonald was prime minister and Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer. To both of them Henry George was more than a name.

When Snowden opened his campaign for Parliament in 1929 he pledged: "A chancellor of the exchequer who taxes land values will deserve the gratitude of the country. A Labor chancellor will do this."

Two years later, as chancellor, again under MacDonald, Snowden introduced into Parliament a finance bill which he prophesied would be looked back upon "as a landmark on the road to social and economic progress, and as one further stage towards the emancipation of the people from the tyranny and injustice of private land monopoly."

The measure provided for valuation of all land in Great Britain, and, within two years, for a levy of a "penny in the pound" on the sale value of land (a rate of less than one-half of one per cent, compared to two per cent average in the United States). Previously, land values, as such, in England, went scot-free. Although simpler than the land values taxation budget introduced by Lloyd George in 1909, Snowden's bill likewise compromised in exempting agricultural land and small holdings. The tax, though small and with exemptions, drew the fire of bitter opposition. "I can say one thing about it," threatened Stanley Baldwin, "that if we get back to power that tax will never see daylight."

It never did. Before the end of 1931, a new coalition National government displaced the Labor government. Ramsay MacDonald continued as premier but Neville Chamberlain, Conservative, supplanted Snowden. Valuation of the land, started before the fall of the Labor Government, was discontinued on grounds of economy. In 1933 Chamberlain provided for repeal of the Snowden legislation.

* * *

A new and stronger Labor government now holds the reigns of the Empire. Will it take up the land question where Snowden left off? There is no indication that it will. The Labor program of land nationalization, involved with nationalization of basic industries, appears based on public purchase of sites and natural resources. The distinguished monthly journal, *Land and Liberty*, London, finds nowhere in the present Labor program "any assertion of the right of the community to the land value which the community has created."

England, however, will hear the basic principles of the land question related to postwar problems—and from a Labor member of Parliament, Richard Rapier Stokes, who was reelected from Ipswich July 26 by a thumping majority. In the House of Commons since 1938, Mr. Stokes has pressed continually for removing land monopoly as "the great obstruction to full opportunity," by taxing land values and removing taxes from production.

Book Corner

ENOUGH AND TO SPARE. By Kirtley F. Mather.
186 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1944. \$2.00.

"IT IS MAN, not nature, that enslaves." This is the verdict of Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geology professor, after reviewing the world's resources and population. He can see no present or prospective shortage of renewable resources and is not alarmed at the gradual exhaustion of certain non-renewable minerals such as petroleum, since substitutes are already being found.

"Famine and malnutrition," he concludes, "are not the result of any limitations attached by nature to the world's food supplies. Mankind has failed to utilize intelligently the resources of the soil."

Armed with this "principle of abundance," Mather approaches what he considers the crucial question of the twentieth century—the spiritual conflict between political democracy and totalitarianism. Democracy of course is his choice, even with its inequality of opportunity, its cartels, patent pools, interlocking directorates, and private trade agreements.

As a purge for these anachronisms of democracy, Mather predicts a new democratic version of "social and economic planning." He is not discouraged by the "fumbling and blundering" of planners, for "planning" is a new art. Didn't inventors take a hundred years to become really efficient in their calling?

The Labor Party Platform

FRANCIS NEILSON WAS piecing together the last chapters of the fifth and concluding volume of his "The Tragedy of Europe" when your reporter called at his study in the Drake hotel the other day to ask this former member of Parliament for his comments on the recent election in England.

"Atlee?" repeated Mr. Neilson with a raising of his Gladstonian eyebrows. "A very nice kindly person. I don't know whether he's got the political strength to stand up against all the opposition. He will try to do too much. And people will be so disappointed at not seeing the overloaded program get anywhere because of Parliamentary delays that they will lose faith in the Labor leaders. The by-elections will tell the story. Watch them eighteen months from now. . . . None of the leaders are Henry George men."

Mr. Neilson sees in the overloading of party platforms and governmental programs the inevitable consequence of the abandonment of principle. He referred to his article on "The Decay of Liberalism" in the April issue of the *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*. On the basis of broad principle, he points out, all the people can be served by a single act of justice. But abandon principle, and the government is forced to take up each individual problem as a separate issue: housing, slum clearance, temperance, sweat shops, educational reform, prison reform, milk for the children, medicines and insurance for the sick, daylight saving to add an hour of sunshine to the lives of the workers—an unending list of measures for alleviating—only alleviating—the distress. Each member has a pet project of his own. Parliamentary time does not permit all measures to be debated and acted on; impatience grows; by-election majorities are reduced and seats are lost. . . .

The Labor party, in Mr. Neilson's analysis, has merely fallen heir to the "chaos of superficial reform" left by the Liberal party, "irretrievably shattered" by its abandonment of the Cobdenite tradition of fundamentals first.

* * *

A Tribute to George Moyland

Will you please have 10 copies of "Progress and Poverty" sent to us. . . . We will begin group study this week.

These simple words written July 16 by Arthur Little, education secretary of the Civilian Public Service camp at Gatlinburg, Tenn., are in a way a tribute to the memory of George H. Moyland, killed in a forest accident at the Port Wald, Ore., C.P.S. camp on March 8.

George was a graduate of the second class taught by the School in Chicago. He supported every forward looking step that the School was to make. He taught many classes.

When the war called him into a C.P.S. camp, he followed the lead of Paul G. Nelson, also a graduate in a C.P.S. camp, in helping to draft a letter to education directors of C.P.S. camps throughout the country in which the School offered class kits, and textbooks at publishers prices, for forming classes. The Camp at Gatlinburg is one of those responding.

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In Henry George Town

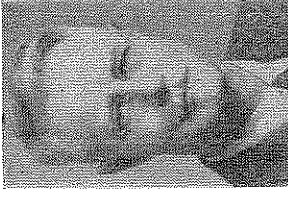
Benton Hall Schaub, Jr., was born April 7 at New London, Conn., son of Benton Hall Schaub, Henry George School instructor, now in the Navy, and Mrs. Schaub, a graduate; and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. Benton Schaub, Wilmette, School instructors.

As the Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

RECONVERSION

IF THERE BE anything generally devoid of reading interest, the financial page of a daily newspaper is just that; still, once in a while an item or comment in one attracts attention. I quote from one of July 18: "Yesterday's break in stock prices served to emphasize the unexpectedly slow progress made toward getting industry back into civilian production."



That sort of sounds like the difficulty of getting a cat into a bath.

Here we observe the influence of the protectionist notion that capital employs labor and pays wages. It is implied that the unwillingness of capital to take chances places a duty somewhere, probably on the government, to offer special inducement to get "industry back into civilian production." Must we be reminded that it is never necessary to get industry into production or into anything? It takes a lot of regulation to keep industry out of production. Just free it of artificial regulation and unreasonable taxation and you may then watch it hum trying to make everybody prosperous.

Government Is a Pauper "Forever Passing the Hat"

I quote again: "The interim between the defeat of Germany and the fall of Japan was referred to in Washington as 'period 1' when the transition from a full war economy to a civilian economy would get under way. . . . All information from Washington, however, emphasizes that the government will continue to impose economic controls for a long time after the war."

Considering the faith in the omnipotence of government now prevalent, we can expect much of such nonsense. One fact we need to remember is, that government has nothing of its own. It is like a pauper "forever passing the hat." It is a powerful pauper, however, for it can take the wages of some people, giving them to others. One way of doing this is to prevent its people from buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market.

Of course the regulators will want to hold on to their jobs. Being liberal with other people's earnings is fun and being well paid for it is good fun.

Untaxed Industry— With Untaxed Customers!

Once again: "The tax outlook is unclear. Many questions make it extremely difficult to make definite business plans. Not all these uncertainties can be eliminated by government action, but manufacturers believe that some of them can be reduced."

Oh ye of little faith! or is it little understanding?

All of these uncertainties can be not only reduced; they can be eliminated. You have only to have the taxation abolished and the regulators fired.

Of course, if you do that, you will need to exercise the courage to make the holders of our rich natural resources and our valuable city lands furnish the revenue for the little government that will remain; but think of the possibilities of free, untaxed industry with untaxed customers!