

ON THE
Campus

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Henry George School O.
Social Science
50 East 69th St
New York 21 New York
MAY, 1946

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 236 N. Clark Street, Chicago 1. CENTRAL 3348

LAMPS OF STUDY
UNDIMMED BY
COAL SHORTAGE

McNair Annual Banquet Speaker;
Midwest Conference May 25-27

Determined that no inconvenience should halt or delay the classwork, 10 classes in "Progress and Poverty" and 4 in "The Science of Political Economy" shifted into homes or prepared to meet by lantern or candlelight when the dimout struck.

Among students and teachers opening their homes to the classes were Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Drumheller of Robert King's class, E. F. Gurney of Hiram B. Loomis' class, Mrs. Phyllis Hurley and Miss Shirley Maxted of Kenneth Arbogast's class, David Helberg and Miss Marilyn Suckow of Victor Cronk's class, as well as Miss Gladys Wendel, Theodore Anderson, and Haidane K. Brown, instructors.

Before the dimout lifted, the Bryn Mawr community church was prepared to provide candles for the class taught there by Charles W. Winks, while the fundamental class of William Bell was set to bring its own light to the High Ridge Y.M.C.A.



—(Courtesy Herald American)
WILLIAM N. MCNAIR
Scholar—Statesman—Humorist

Work and Fun Go Hand-in-Hand in 15 Conference Events

Earnest discussion will alternate with gay entertainment in the packed three-day program of the School's First Midwest Conference, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 25, 26 and 27.

Visitors will be welcomed in an all-day open house at the School headquarters the opening Saturday. The Henry George Woman's club, hostess of the day, will have its annual art exhibit on display, setting the stage for an afternoon panel discussion of current books on Freedom. The panel will include Edith Siebenmann of Peoria, Helen Carter of New York and Edwin Hamilton of Chicago.

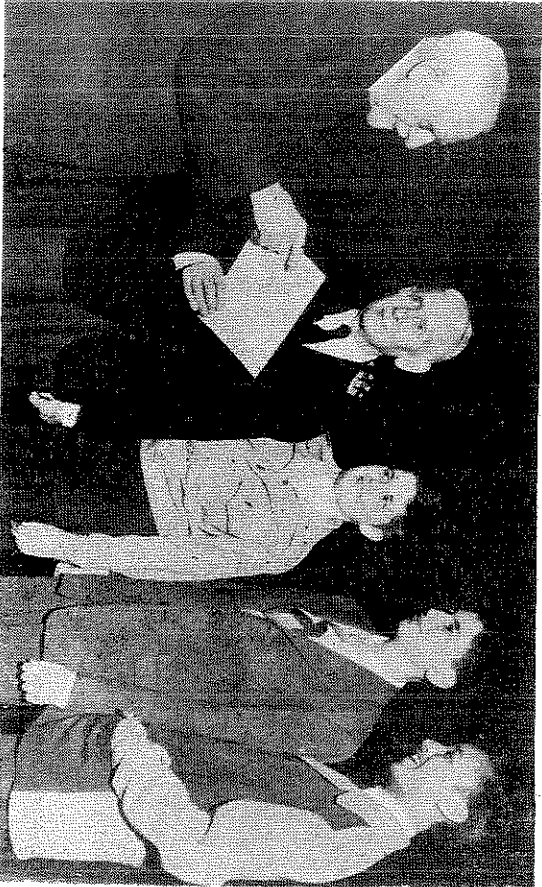
A theater party sponsored by the Woman's club will meet at the Goodman theater Saturday night for the play, "Let Us Be Gay."

On Sunday morning the conferees

will hear the Memorial Day sermon of Dr. Preston Bradley at the Peoples church of Chicago. Dr. Bradley will pay tribute to Henry George.

Economist's Bus Tour
"An Economist's Bus Tour of Chicago" will start from School headquarters Sunday afternoon to see through splendor and poverty, historic spots and economic landmarks into the operation of economic principles. A

When Young Fellows Get Together—



For fifty years a scholar and teacher of fundamental economics, Dr. Morris Lychehelm, 85, graduated from the fundamental course last term. He is receiving his graduation certificate from Hiram B. Loomis, president of the School's board of trustees, and enjoys an encouraging pat on the back from Gerald Popp, 18, who graduated last fall and is now studying the science of political economy. Lowell Schurman, 18, and Richard Williams, 18, fellow graduates of Mr. Lychehelm, look on.
On the Campus photo

Former Mayor to Describe "Adventures,"
Leaders Coast-to-Coast to Tell Progress;
Conference Will Map 200-Class Campaign

William N. McNair, who as mayor of Pittsburgh spoke at the first commencement of the Henry George School of Social Science in Chicago 12 years ago, will return to the Windy City to tell of "The Adventures of a Political Economist" at the annual banquet of the School in the Bismarck hotel May 27.

The banquet will climax the three-day First Midwest Conference of the School and will wind-up the all-day "production meeting" at which School leaders throughout the city will prepare for execution of the record-breaking 200-class program planned for next fall.

As mayor of Pittsburgh from 1933 to 1936, McNair had a quickness of speech and an unvarnished manner that made him the front-page favorite of Pittsburgh newsmen. He became the best known man ever to occupy the mayor's chair.

He resisted an attempted ouster by setting up a cot in his office and later resigned rather than become the tool of the party machine. He is at present a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

School instructor will act as Barker on each bus.

Visual Education

Visual methods in promotion and education will be the subject of an after-dinner session at the North Shore room of the Triangle restaurant, 225 S. Wabash Avenue, on Sunday night. The meeting will be led by Miss Margaret Bateman, who will show her slide film "Millions of Jobs" and J. Charles Laue, former secretary of the tax board in New York City, who will show a sequence of colored slides. Both productions have been used successfully to create interest in economic study. Leonard Nitz will be chairman of the meeting.

On Monday the conferees will go into action in an all-day meeting at the Bismarck hotel. The morning will be devoted to one large session on teaching methods and materials, and the afternoon to 10 concurrent panels, each treating a different aspect of class promotion.

Getting Briefed for Action

School leaders throughout Chicago plan to brief themselves in the panel on their parts in putting over the 200-class program for next fall. One member of each panel will prepare a manual to serve as a concrete starting point for discussion.

Edwin Phelps of Wilmette, chairman of the afternoon meeting, will call for five-minute reports from the 10 panel chairmen and will present an over-all report at the annual banquet in the evening.

Korshak to Speak

At the between-sessions luncheon on Monday, Max M. Korshak, school trustee, will address the conference on "The Philosophy of Henry George in the World Crisis." Klaus L. Hansen of Milwaukee will be chairman. Out-of-town guests will be introduced by Miss Gladys O. Wendel, conference program chairman.

Once, when the city council refused to provide funds for an anti-pollution drive, lanky McNair went on the stage of a Pittsburgh theater as master of ceremonies for a troupe of dancers, singers, acrobats and a performing mule, and put his \$1500-a-week salary to the purpose. The Associated Press said of his debut, "Audiences howled

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR CONFERENCE EVENTS

- 8 p. m. Saturday, Goodman Theater Economist's Bus Tour, \$1.00
- 2 p. m. Sunday, From the School Visual Education Supper, \$1.00
- 6 p. m. Sunday, 225 S. Wabash Conference Luncheon, \$2.00
- Noon Monday, Bismarck Hotel Annual Banquet, \$3.00
- 7 p. m. Monday, Bismarck Hotel

and applauded, calling for more. He spoke lines to suit himself—regardless of continuity of skits—told of his experiences, played the fiddle. Professional members of the troupe ran into trouble attempting to match the mayor's impromptu lines."

Among his favorite writers are Benjamin Franklin and the philosopher Spinoza.

McNair was graduated from the University of Michigan law school in 1908 and in the following year became interested in the philosophy of Henry George through his fraternity brother, Newton D. Baker, who was then city solicitor under Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland.

Reports from Other Cities

At the banquet, Miss Margaret Bateman, director of the School at international headquarters in New York, William B. Truehart, director in Los Angeles, and Noah D. Alper, director in St. Louis, will give a "report from the nation."

Edwin Phelps, chairman of the afternoon "School in Action" conference, will report for the Chicago School.

Jerome Joachim, publisher of the *Berwyn Beacon*, will be toastmaster.

ON THE Campus

★ HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ★

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Who Is to Blame for the Coal Strike?

Recent comment in Chicago's newspapers blames only scapegoats for the coal strike and its paralyzing consequences.

Foremost among them is John L. Lewis, who is denounced as if he alone had willed the concerted action of the 400,000 miners. Without minimizing Mr. Lewis' powers, one may doubt whether he is that much of an artist. The miners must have had some share in the matter.

We therefore hear complaints against the miners which seem to imply, since they cannot be punished, that preachers should be loosed upon them to declaim the wickedness of their strike. But 400,000 men do not act in concert without the support of their consciences. Their hard and dangerous work underground, their sordid surroundings above, offer them justification enough. It is not moralizing, but wages that they need.

The mine operators are the third scapegoat. We hear complaints that their stubborn refusal to pay higher wages and take better care of the miners caused the strike. To be sure, the operators offer the least for which miners are willing to work. And why not? Are the miners the charges of their employers, who like shepherds must assume the burden of caring for their flock? Is this the dignity of labor?

In fact, since coal mining is a competitive business, the operators cannot pay the royalty sought by the union unless they get a higher price for coal or pay less in royalties to the mine-land holders.

We might therefore ask, though the other papers do not, whether the landholders are to blame. They make no contribution whatever to the mining process. The coal they call theirs was in the ground before man trod the earth. Yet, merely for permitting others to mine it, they receive royalties, as in the case of the Girard estate, as high as \$1.25 a ton, compared to 10 cents demanded by the union. They hold valuable deposits out of use, which makes fewer jobs at lower wages and sets the stage for a strike.

But however unjust and mischievous their privileges, the landholders are not solely responsible for them. They have the law and the police to help them collect royalties and evict temerous squatters.

Are the government officials, then, at fault for not affirming the rights of all and opening job opportunities, as they could by denying special privileges to both miners and landholders, and taking all royalties, actual or potential, for the public?

With popular economic understanding sparse as it is, what could the officials do?

Who is to blame for the coal strike? Let each look to himself.

Book Corner

LAND TITLE ORIGINS. By Alfred N. Chandler. 519 pp. New York: Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 1945. \$3.00

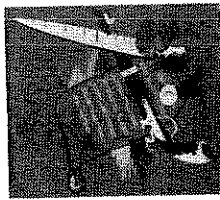
LAND TITLE ORIGINS is a detailed and well documented account of early European explorations and settlements in this country, and of the various wars and purchases by which we acquired our present boundaries. Not only has the author, for the first time, assembled all this information in one volume, but he has described frankly the economic factors involved in the political activities of each nation.

He shows that the basic causes of emigration to America were economic, rather than religious or political, as is often claimed.

Successive seizures of the English common lands by the nobles had created a vast horde of beggars and thieves who could not find work.

Countless hangings and whippings having failed to solve the unemployment problem, the discovery of America finally opened up new opportunities for settlement. Judges sentenced many prisoners to deportation, as a lenient alternative to the punishment specified by law. Other unemployed were sent at public expense merely to lessen the burden of taxation for poor relief.

It is estimated that one-half the colonial population paid their passage by selling themselves as indentured servants for a period of four or more years. So great was the land speculation that most of them, upon attaining their freedom, were unable to obtain



Edith Siebenmann and Eileen Campbell Win Contests

"It's hardly news any more" was the reaction at School headquarters, when it was learned that members of the Henry George Woman's club had again won prizes in the state-wide writing contests sponsored by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Otto Siebenmann won first prize in the essay contest on "A Good American Citizen," and Miss Grace Campbell won third prize in the short-story contest with her story "Night Life."

Both are instructors in the School. One of a good citizen's attributes, Mrs. Siebenmann said in her essay, is the eschewing of special privilege.

In the 9th district contest, Miss Campbell won first prize, as she did last year. For six consecutive years, Miss Campbell has won prizes in the district contest.

Something to Bark about

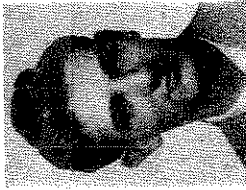
School instructors who will be barkers on the "Economist's Bus Tour" at the First Midwest Conference made their "training tour" of the route Sunday, May 12. "The outskirts of the buildings, bad as they are, don't tell the story behind the walls," said instructor Gratz Bailey, pointing out slum conditions to the other barkers. He told of a case he knew in which 121 people were living in ten rooms and of slum rents as high as \$10 to \$12 a room by the week.

High School Speaker's Debut

At Woodruff high school in Peoria, Paul, who plans to be a history professor, gave talks on Henry George April 25 to two classes taught by his last-term history teacher. The class which heard his first talk wanted him to return the next day, and Paul's own history class visited for the second talk.

Mr. Hoeflin, head of the social science department, is now reading "Progress and Poverty."

"The two teachers Paul R. Siebenmann asked questions too," writes Mrs. Siebenmann. "I was a little worried. . . but when he got home he told me what they asked and what he answered, and he seems to have done very well."



Edward C. Goedde Dies at 76

The friendly, familiar figure of Edward C. Goedde will be missed at functions of the School. He died of a heart attack April 17 at the age of 76. Mr. Goedde was a pattern maker by trade.

The funeral address, containing quotations from "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems," was given by Dr. Carl D. Thompson. He said, "To have followed with such unfailing devotion the high ideals and social purpose of such a man as Henry George is to have rendered the highest possible service to the cause of humanity."

Lectures at Lychenheim's

Dr. Morris Lychenheim, who was graduated last term (see page 1) has invited graduates and friends of the School to attend the weekly lecture meetings which he is arranging in his home at 2030 Touhy Avenue. One of the recent speakers was Marlon Griffin, wife of the noted Australian architect and graduate of the School.

As the Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

OVERPOPULATION

WASHINGTON—Our earth is overpopulating itself so fast that man's constant struggle for bare survival endangers the permanent peace and good will he is seeking.

Russia especially presents "grave problems in the near future."



Those jarring observations are contained in a bulletin by the Population Reference Bureau, a scientific, non-profit educational organization of Washington. — Chicago Daily News, April 15, 1946.

Henry L. T. Tideman * * *

HERE ARE THINGS about which one must be careful to see whether ordinary arithmetic will apply. Malthus' formula is one of them.

In his autobiography Henry Adams tells that when he was reading something about population trends, he diverted himself by a calculation respecting his ancestry.

Honest? * * *

He had two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents; and carrying this back through 40 generations, he found that in the 12th Century he must have had 256 billion ancestors. There being now scarcely more than two billion people in the world, one could cry about the great population decline. Also one would be inclined to think that Adam must have been a tremendous crowd.

* * *

One of the things we learn in public school is that an acre of land contains 43,560 square feet.

Who Will Eat 30 Cabbages?

If you were to plant cabbages two feet apart each way, so that each cabbage had four square feet in which to grow, you could raise over 10,000 cabbages on one acre of land. In order that these be consumed during a year, it would require the eating of about 30 cabbages per day. Now, is there anybody who will undertake to eat, year after year, all the cabbage I can raise on one acre of land?

* * *

Wheat Too

Or, by careful cultivation it is possible to raise on one acre 40 to 50 bushels of wheat a year. Again I ask, is there anyone willing to undertake to eat a bushel of wheat each week from now on, if I will get the acre of land on which to raise it?

* * *

World's Population in Texas

The area of the State of Texas is 267,400 square miles. The world's population is estimated at about two billion people.

If we were to draw lines 50 feet apart one way and 100 feet apart the other way, dividing the lone-star state into 50 by 100-foot lots, and were then to put five persons on each lot, we could fit the population of the world into Texas with almost three-fourths of the state left over. One fourth of Texas would be a great city and the rest of the world a howling wilderness. That is how crowded the world is.