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

ON THE Campus

CLASSES BOOM IN CITIES FROM COAST TO COAST

Fall Enrollment Sets Record; 757 Students in 88 Classes

From Boston to San Diego, America is going to school—to the Henry George School.

"Things are humming here at headquarters as every mail brings requests for textbooks, lesson sheets, and teachers' manuals from new schools opening in many different parts of the country," reports F. M. Ehrlich for the extension department of the School at its international headquarters, 50 E. 69th st., New York City.



International Headquarters New York

The Los Angeles extension is hitting an all-time high with 21 classes in fundamental economics and one advanced class for review of "Progress and Poverty." William Beach Truehart, director, reports an enrollment topping the 300 mark.

Newark, N. J., opened its term with 23 basic classes; Philadelphia and St. Louis, with 9 classes each; Boston, 6 classes; and San Diego, 4 classes.

In addition to neighborhood classes in New York City, two classes in fundamental economics are held each evening, and one each on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons, at the international headquarters. Six advanced classes are also scheduled.

Correspondence course lessons from students all over the world are corrected at the international headquarters by a staff of volunteer instructors.

The School is on the air in New York daily at 5:29 p.m. and Sundays at 4:14 p.m. over Station WLIR, with a series of announcements. On the 196th anniversary of the birth of Henry George, September 2, a 15-minute question-and-answer program was broadcast.

CLASS REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET NOVEMBER 24

Representatives of the current Chicagoand classes of the Henry George School will meet at the Bismarck hotel, Randolph and Wells sts., on Saturday afternoon, November 24, at 2:00 o'clock, to counsel with the staff of the School on plans for the next term and for commencement exercises to be held December 17. Henry L. T. Tideman, dean, will give the address of welcome at the representatives' meeting.

Following the meeting, the Henry George Woman's club will hold open house at the headquarters of the School, 236 N. Clark st., where refreshments will be served, Mrs. Anna Buemann, president, announced.

Stephen Cronan Back; Speakers' Bureau Sec'y

Stephen Cronan, Chicago instructor, recently returned from three years' service in the Army, has accepted appointment as secretary of the speakers' bureau. He will direct the securing of engagements for the School's speakers on economic questions, and make bookings for the School's film, "Millions of Jobs." Mr. Cronan taught School classes in Seattle while with the 39th anti-aircraft artillery brigade.

Henry George Candidate For Hall of Fame

Henry George was a candidate for the Hall of Fame of New York university in the quinquennial election in September. Results of the balloting by the 102 electors will be announced in November.

Classes Blanket Chicago and Suburbs; Students Cross-Section of Community; 272 Learn of Course through Friends

The biggest term in the history of the School in Chicago—that's the record of 88 economics classes of the Henry George School of Social Science which opened throughout the city and suburbs during October with 757 enrollments.

More than 143 occupations are represented by the students, including two high school principals, a superintendent of schools, the assistant foreign editor of a Chicago paper, a meteorologist and a bacteriologist, a banker, a beautician, 8 ministers, 24 teachers, 5 realtors, 6 physicians, 5 lawyers, 16 engineers, 8 advertising men, 2 librarians, 35 high school and college students, a major in the Army, 8 telephone men, 11 accountants, 5 auditors, 2 suburban editors, 50 secretaries, and 155 homemakers. Women have a slight edge over the men, being 53 per cent of the enrollment.

272 Come Through Friends

How did they learn of the course? Two hundred and seventy-two students said they came through friends, 305 credited mail announcements, 30 reported seeing "T." and store-window posters, and 60, newspaper publicity.

Fourteen high school seniors at Austin High school enrolled in classes in Austin and River Forest on recommendation of their U. S. history teacher, Mrs. Mary Woolston Moore, who offered them credit for studying "Progress and Poverty," the School's basic textbook, as an alternative to reading a biography or historical work. Mrs. Moore studied with the School in 1937.

Father and Son Students

The youngest student this term is Gerald Popp, 12, who takes an active and intelligent part in the discussions of the class at the Irving Park Baptist church, attending with his father, William Popp, machinist. They study each lesson together. Their class taught by Lawrence Kolze, is the largest this term, having 26 students.

Miss Nancy Hill, who took the course last spring when a high school senior, and who is a freshman at North Park college this fall, is teaching a class in her home at 2624 Eastwood ave., on Friday evenings. Among her students is her former English teacher at Amundsen High school, Mrs. Martha Baxter.

O.C.D. Workers Form Class

Theodore W. Anderson, who was an active O.C.D. block lieutenant during the war, has his block workers meeting around a table in his home at 924 N. LaTrobe ave., for the study of the economic basis of peace. And "it's going over fine," he reports.

Of the 88 classes which blanket the Chicago area, 34 meet in churches, 13 in public libraries, 7 in public schools, 6 each in YMCA's and private residences, 3 each in field houses, community centers, municipal and county buildings, and private offices, 2 in

"The World Is Our Campus"

The world is our campus! This is more than a motto of the Henry George School of Social Science.

The Merseyside section of the School in Liverpool, England, opened eight classes, with "Progress and Poverty" as textbook, the first week in October.

Bue Bjorner, Danish Henry George leader, reports that the classwork is being resumed in Denmark where the classes were "never shut down during the five years of occupation" though the teachers had to be relied on to gather their students personally without "much advertising about it."

J. Orlando Smith, former member of the Malta parliament, has requested an instructor's kit and supply of textbooks for a class in his city on the British Mediterranean possession.

Joseph Venturilla, Chicago graduate, has heard from his uncle in Alimena, Sicily, whose plans to start a class are held up by lack of copies of "Progress and Poverty" in Italian.

The Canadian classwork is being actively promoted this fall in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Henry George Leaders Elected to Parliaments

Three Georgists were elected to the new lower house of the Danish parliament October 30. No party won a majority of the 148 seats.

Three prominent Henry George leaders returned to the recent election were F. C. R. Douglas, president of the English League for the taxation of land values, Henry George McChesney, and R. R. Stokes.

School's Winter Term To Open January 21

The School's winter term is scheduled to open the week of January 21. Advanced classes in "Protection or Free Trade" and "Social Problems" will be offered throughout the Chicago area in addition to new classes in "Progress and Poverty."

housing projects, and one each in a private academy and a college.

A teachers training class of 25 members meets at headquarters on Monday evenings, taught by Henry L. T. Tideman, dean.

MILLIONS OF JOBS?

JOBS! Jobs are the key to the solution of nearly every postwar problem—local, national, and international. . . . The simple fundamentals of the job question are shown in the slide-film, "Millions of Jobs" (the title picture of the film is shown above), produced by Miss Margaret E. Stearns, director of the Henry George School at its international headquarters, New York. The film is now available for showing to clubs, schools, churches, and home groups. Requests for showings may be made through the speakers bureau at School headquarters, Chicago.

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Wages in the American Tradition

When the supports for the bridge over San Francisco bay were sunk a few years ago, the hulks of old sailing vessels were discovered which had been lying at the bottom of the bay since the Gold Rush days of '48. The owners had left their vessels in the bay to rot and sink because they would not pay the wages asked by the sailors. The sailors had no union. They called no strike. There was no collective bargaining. No picketing. No mediating. No arbitrating. No NLRB. Yet in days when seamen generally were lucky to get \$3 a day, these men had no hesitancy in asking \$20 a day.

What gave the sailors their independence, their bargaining power? Opportunity—natural opportunity!

At this period, anyone who would go up in "them thar hills," with a few dollars' worth of grubstake, could pan gold out of the streams to the value of \$20 a day. These placer mines were found on land which belonged to no one. The claims could be worked without paying an owner for the privilege. The chance to do this raised wages of San Francisco cooks, waiters, barbers, sailors to \$500 a month. For, if the men were not paid what they could make panning gold, they would leave their employers. Each person was a one-man union. Each one, with the alternative of prospecting in the back of his mind, had a bargaining power such as no union can boast today.

What the placer mines did for wages in California in the Gold Rush days is but a spectacular example of the effect which the free land of all America had upon wages. But with the disappearance of free land—half of it into the hands of those who even today are simply holding it for a rise in value in city, town, and county—the freedom of opportunity that gave the individual his independence, and which fostered democracy, was gone. No longer was there a safety valve to release the pent up pressures which were now to explode in prolonged depressions, mass unemployment, strikes.

If, as President Truman says, "the time has come for labor and management to handle their own affairs in the traditional, American, democratic way," every statesman, every union man, every industrialist, and every citizen, will seek methods for restoring to America the freedom of opportunity to use the natural resources of this continent which for more than a century gave labor its independence and capital its richest rewards.

Book Corner

SIXTY MILLION JOBS, by **Henry A. Wallace**
86 pp. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1945

"SIXTY MILLION JOBS" is more than a book dealing with current problems. It is a definition of a philosophy which has influenced national legislation and which will influence, for good or evil, future sessions of Congress, the marts of trade, and the lives of our people. In his book, Henry Wallace tells his idea of how sixty million jobs can be created, resulting in a national income of 200 billion dollars. He does not claim that his suggestions are a permanent cure for poverty.

His thesis is that there is a backlog of work providing consumer goods for the home and great public projects for the nation. His plan places a duty on each community to become a "planning center" for the purpose of surveying "what consumers can consume . . . and to find ways and means of expanding local industries or establishing new ones."

In making allotments to the various agencies charged with the creation of the national income, Wallace proposes that "each of us should form his own idea as to how much of the 200 billion [in income] should be contributed by Federal government, how much by city and state governments, how much by consumers, and how much by businessmen."

Wallace apologizes for leaving it to "each individual" to decide for himself, for he adds, "I readily admit that at first the process of arriving at a decision seems as complicated as trying to understand the thousand and one parts of the human system."

Yet Wallace gives no attention to the obstructions to the natural functioning of the body economic. He admits that taxes discourage production, and therefore employment, but he offers no condemnation of our taxing system. He makes no criticism of the land system in this country, under which millions of acres of productive farm land and millions of city lots throughout the nation, untouched by the hand of man since the beginning of the world, are speculatively withheld from production.

"Sixty Million Jobs" misses the cue which Wallace might have taken from a radio address he himself made when he was secretary of agriculture: "Sometimes I think land speculation is a plague more terrible than the drought or insect pests, and as bad as war itself."

—MAX M. KORSHAK
Mr. Korshak reviews "Sixty Million Jobs" more completely in the forthcoming February issue of the Merchants of Progress magazine.

John Z. White

STANDARD BEARER in a thousand battles for economic freedom, philosopher, author, master of dialectics, friend of man, John Z. White died October 8 at his home in Riverdale, two months to the day after his 91st birthday.

His mind merely sharpened by the years, a marvelous example he was of the serenity that can be attained only by those of great intellect and generous soul. Hundreds of graduates heard him at commencement exercises during the past 12 years. And they found in his voice the same ringing challenge that made him remembered and admired by more than a million persons who heard him as he went out over the country from 1903 to 1927 under auspices of the Henry George Lecture association.

Born in Oneida county, New York, in 1854, "John Z." was trained as a printer and type setter. He traced his interest in economics to his early youth when he discovered that the inculcated maxims of honor and diligence were not all that were necessary to achieve material success. There was something wrong somewhere: for the hard working boy saw about him the failure of the industrious and the success of the mere obstructor.

Then accidentally a copy of "Progress and Poverty" fell into his hands. Its beautiful exposition of the philosophy of freedom, and its economic implementation of that philosophy, were so overwhelming to his mind that John Z. decided to devote his life to the realization of the great ideal. He did and he did it gloriously.

In Henry George Town

NEWS FLASH: Mrs. Clyde G. Bassler will speak on "The Social, Cultural, Religious, and Educational Aspects of Life in Latin America" at the monthly meeting of the Henry George Woman's club at School headquarters Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. The public is invited—men, too! . . . **Albert Alfredson**, current student, has paintings in the free exhibition of the All-Illinois society of the fine arts now at the Drake hotel . . . An article by **Edith Siebenmann**, Peoria, former Chicago instructor, on "Society's I.Q." appears in the December March of Progress magazine (formerly Progress Guide) on sale at all newsstands.

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WELCOME HOME: **Arthur C. Schreiber**, graduate of spring, 1936, and instructor of several summer classes, has returned from three years as battalion sergeant major at Camp Roberts, California . . . **Harry Burke**, whose typographical designing for the School has won high acclaim, is out of the service and now typographical designer for Goldblatt Brothers, Inc. . . . **John H. Xearby**, fall 1942 graduate, is home after 19 months in the service.

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BEST WISHES: **Francis Nellson**, author, known to thousands of graduates for his addresses at commencements and annual banquets of the School, moved to New York September 1, where he is residing at the Hotel Savoy-Plaza. **Miss Phyllis Evans**, instructor in the School and member of the speakers bureau, is continuing as his secretary and assistant, and has also moved to New York . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Chester S. Cassingham Jr.** active North Shore graduates since they studied in Evanston in spring, 1944, have returned to their home in Warrensburg, Mo. . . . **Lloyd Shawgo**, instructor for many terms at St. Paul's Church by the Lake, has moved with his family to Lincoln, Ill., where he will operate a Shell Oil service station.

As the Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

THE WORRY SEASON—HOW LONG?

NOW COMES THE worry season. The fighting part of the war concluded, billions of dollars of war material orders are cancelled. In thousands of manufacturing plants a large part of the help is regretfully discharged. These must seek other employment, and while they are about that, the armed forces are discharging millions of men and women who will join the army of the temporarily unemployed.



After World War I the great word was reconstruction; now it is reconversion. With the greatest of ease it floats on the sentences of the interviews with "prominent industrialists," it gleams from the financial and editorial pages of newspapers. Politicians propose revising the income tax to permit industrialists to keep a slightly larger portion of their earnings for reconversion of their plants to suit the needs of peace-time economy. The Congress is called together to do something—no one knows what—to relieve the distress of reconversion.

A note of Pollyanna cheeriness is sounded now and then, but it is patently intended to give recognition to the fact that this is the worry season.

We Produce in War; Why Not in Peace?

The millions of people who are being released from industry have learned new skills, both in making and using machinery. Labor will now have an effectiveness far superior to that of any previous period in history. Permitted to work, men could produce as many billions of dollars worth of the facilities and comforts of peaceful civilization per year as they have been producing engines of destruction.

What will stop them? Will the earth fail to yield its increase? Will the laborers' energy have run down like that of a clock unwound? Will they be content to live with less, so that there will be no need for the expenditure of labor?

Wherever men will be permitted to apply their efforts the earth will yield more than its customary increase. Given expectation or merely hope, the laborers' energy by reason of the newly developed applications of power, will result in ever increasing production of wealth. And surely the little taste of prosperity which overflowed from war production has not jaded anybody's appetite.

Millions of People Unemployed We Know Unnecessary

Still, this is the worry season. Despite our hopes, we all are reasonably sure that millions of people will be unemployed, not contributing to the national prosperity. And we know that to be unnecessary. "It is a well provisioned ship, this on which we sail through space. If the bread and beef above decks seem to grow scarce, we but open a hatch and there is a new supply, of which before we never dreamed."

Until enough people will have learned how to get at and pry open those hatches, the worry season will remain.