

YEARS OF GROWTH

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY REPORT

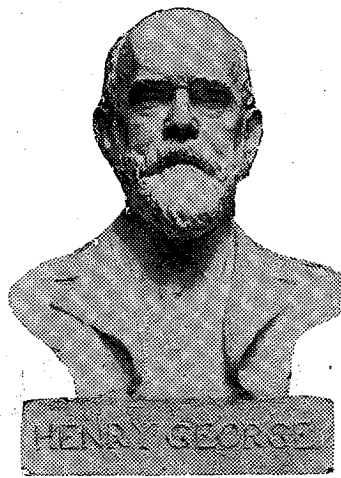
1932-1952

and

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

of the

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



The progress of civilization requires that more and more intelligence be devoted to social affairs, and this not the intelligence of the few, but that of the many. We cannot safely leave politics to politicians, or political economy to college professors. The people themselves must think, because the people alone can act . . .

Whoever, laying aside prejudice and self-interest, will honestly and carefully make up his own mind as to the causes and the cure of the social evils that are so apparent, does, in that, the most important thing in his power toward their removal . . .

Social reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting; by complaints and denunciation; by the formation of parties, or the making of revolutions; but by the awakening of thought and the progress of ideas. Until there be correct thought, there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow . . .

The great work of the present for every man, and every organization of men, who would improve social conditions, is the work of education—the propagation of ideas . . .

Let no man imagine that he has no influence. Whoever he may be, and wherever he may be placed, the man who thinks becomes a light and a power . . . Whoever becomes imbued with a noble idea kindles a flame from which other torches are lit, and influences those with whom he comes in contact, be they few or many.

— HENRY GEORGE, *Social Problems*

Twentieth Anniversary Report

ANNIVERSARY YEAR

1952 was the Twentieth Anniversary of the Henry George School of Social Science. In the years since its founding in 1932, the School has grown tremendously. It can look back on two decades of steady progress, and look forward to continued expansion of the great work to which it is dedicated—widespread education in economic fundamentals to the end that a more enlightened citizenry may bring about a better social order.

The year 1952 produced some interesting developments for the School. Here are some of the highlights:—

- There were about 2,300 graduates of the basic course during the year throughout the country.
- The Twentieth Anniversary was celebrated with a number of observances. There was a banquet in New York with Raymond Moley, Agnes de Mille and Lawson Purdy as speakers. *A Seed Was Sown* by Robert Clancy—a book about the School's founder, Oscar Geiger, was published.
- Development of the Commerce and Industry Division in Chicago included a banquet at which J. C. Penney of the Penney stores was guest speaker.
- The School's annual conference was held in Montreal in July. A leading speaker was Senator Arthur W. Roebuck, prominent in Canadian affairs.
- An International Conference for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, held in Denmark, was attended by a large number of persons from the U. S. A. associated with the School.
- The second annual state-wide conference of the Ohio Extension was held.
- Henry George Day, September 2nd, was celebrated in many cities, including—for the first time—New York.
- Press and radio publicity increased considerably.
- A new Extension was opened in Washington, D. C.
- All branches of the School moved forward.

YEARS OF GROWTH

On January 1st, 1932, in the depth of the depression, a school was founded in New York. It was the Henry George School of Social Science and its founder was Oscar H. Geiger, a business man and scholar.

This man had already done a great deal of lecturing on the philosophy of Henry George, and he continued to do so in the name of the School, though it had as yet no headquarters of its own. But, small in its beginnings, the Henry George School was destined for strong, steady, significant growth.

On April 15th, 1932, the School was incorporated, with a Board of Trustees. (The first Trustees were Frederic C. Leubuscher, Anna George de Mille, Joseph Dana Miller, Harold Benedict and William Ryan.) John Dewey, the noted philosopher, was invited to be Honorary President. He accepted this office and served until his death in 1952.

On September 15th of that first year, the School was granted a provisional charter by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, with the understanding that an absolute charter would be granted within five years if the School fulfilled expectations.

After more than a year of lecturing, Oscar Geiger offered the first course of the School on a trial basis, in May of 1933—a 10-lesson course in Fundamental Economics based on Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*. The course was an immediate success and thenceforth became the foundation of the School's program.

This first course was held in a room at Pythian Temple rented for the purpose, as were most of the activities of the School. One of the students of that trial class, Leonard T. Recker, saw the need of a School headquarters, and he offered to pay a full year's rent for suitable quarters. A modest building at 211 West 79th Street, New York, was selected, and the School moved into its first home on July 1st, 1933.

In September the first regular year of classes began, with courses in Fundamental Economics and also Protection or Free Trade and the Science of Political Economy (all based on works by Henry George), and the Philosophy of Henry George (based on the book by George R. Geiger, Oscar's son). Many of the students were public school teachers; their studies at the School entitled them to "alertness credit". Of 84 students who enrolled in September, 75 went through the entire course of study, ending in May, 1934.

Oscar Geiger taught in all the classes, performed all the administrative work of the School, and was never free of financial worries. The great burden shortened his life and, after completing one full School year, he passed away on June 29th, 1934.



OSCAR H. GEIGER, Founder and first Director of the Henry George School.



The School's first home, 211 W. 79th St., New York.

Students and friends banded together to carry on the work, though Mr. Geiger had left no plans for doing so. He felt that he had sown the seed and that its growth was in other hands. And so it turned out.

The Board of Trustees appointed Norman C. B. Fowles as Director, succeeding Mr. Geiger. The Student Alumni Council, a group of volunteers under Helen D. Denbigh, met regularly to help out. Geiger's classroom notes were made the basis of a Teacher's Manual which was printed and distributed to prospective teachers, who served on a voluntary basis. A new School year started in September, 1934 with twice the enrollment of the preceding year. (Oscar Geiger had charged a tuition fee, but henceforth the courses were offered free and the School relied on contributions to sustain the work.)

Soon, followers of Henry George in other cities took note of this new development and undertook to open local branches of the School. The first was Chicago, which started in the Fall of 1934; then Philadelphia, and other cities followed. Early in 1935 the services of John L. Monroe were secured, as Field Director. Mr. Monroe travelled around the country helping Georgists in many cities to form extensions of the School. Within a few years, classes were being held in towns and cities throughout the United States. Mr. Monroe continued this work up to 1939, when he became Director of the Chicago Extension. (The story of each extension is related separately in this report.)

As extensions were opened, they operated at first on a voluntary basis, with class materials, etc. supplied by Headquarters. Later, financial assistance was given from New York, and full-time directors began to be appointed. Aid from New York was supplemented by local contributions, and some extensions became entirely self-supporting.

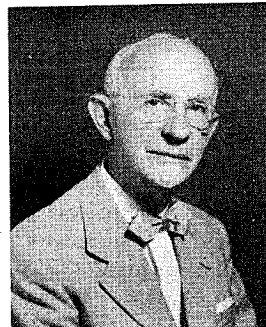
Otto K. Dorn succeeded Mr. Fowles in 1935 as administrative head of the School. (Mr. Dorn's title was Business Manager.)

In 1936 the work grew to an international level. Anna George de Mille and Lancaster M. Greene, a newcomer who became a Trustee, went to the International Conference for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade in London, attended by Georgists the world over. There they introduced the School idea, which was enthusiastically received by the delegates. Soon, similar schools were formed in England, Denmark and Australia. The slogan coined by John Monroe, "The world is our campus," became a reality.

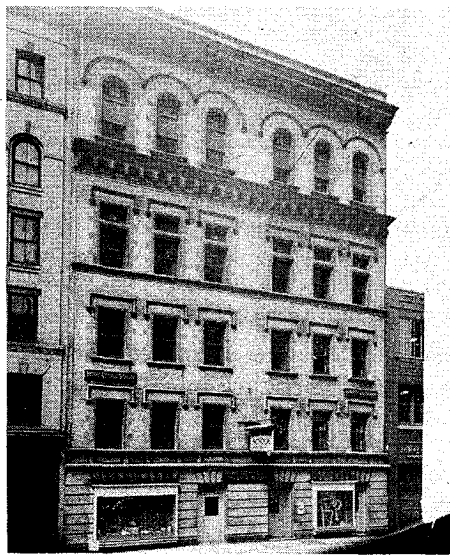
Back in the United States, the work continued to expand. The number of students kept increasing from term to term, year to year. Concomitantly, the number of teachers grew, all serving voluntarily. The New York School's first Dean, Herbert Garn, was appointed early in 1936. The alumni formed a Henry George Fellowship in New York (its first president was Arthur Vetterman), succeeding the Student Alumni Council, and soon Fellowship chapters were being formed in other cities. The Fellowship in New York issued a bulletin, *The New Standard*, the first printed periodical to issue from the School. (Other chapters also issued bulletins.)



(Left) JOHN DEWEY,
Honorary President,
1932-1952.



(Right) OTTO K. DORN,
Business Manager, 1935-1936.
Now Vice-President.



(Above)
FRANK CHODOROV,
Director, 1936-1941.

(Left) 30 E. 29th St.,
School Headquarters,
1938-1944.

In the Fall of 1936, Frank Chodorov succeeded Mr. Dorn, first as Business Manager, then Director,

Two new developments took place in 1937. A Correspondence Division was opened, and courses were offered by mail. Gaston Haxo became Head of this Division. The correspondence course was widely circularized, and in its first year over 2,000 students enrolled. (Mr. Geiger had offered the basic course by correspondence to students who could not attend classes, but he did not publicize it on a national scale.)

The other development was the appearance of *The Freeman*, a monthly edited by Mr. Chodorov, with Will Lissner of the New York Times as Associate Editor.

These expanding activities were made possible by the generosity of friends who saw the importance of this new school. Bequests were received, including that of Charles O'Connor Hennessy. John C. Lincoln began contributing, and his support over the years helped decisively in the growth.

Donations of books also enabled the School in New York to build up a reference library of several thousand volumes.

With the progress thus achieved, the School was granted its absolute charter by the Board of Regents in 1937.

Soon the School outgrew its 79th Street quarters and in September, 1938 moved into a larger building at 30 East 29th Street, where activities expanded accordingly. In the following year, the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation (publishers of the works of Henry George) moved its offices into the same building.

1939 was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Henry George. On this occasion, a conference was held in New York, co-sponsored by the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, and the Henry George School of Social Science. This conference, which was opened by Mayor La Guardia, brought together Georgist leaders from all parts of the globe; it culminated in a large meeting on September 2nd, Henry George's birthday, at the World's Fair, which was addressed by the Honorable Samuel Seabury. On that very day, World War II broke out, vindicating George's prophecies.

Besides expanding throughout the nation—and indeed throughout the world—the School was also expanding in its home city of New York. A Speakers Bureau was formed by Dorothy Sara, who contributed her services, and volunteer lecturers were sent by the School to speak at clubs, churches and other groups. Teresa McCarthy, a School staff member, organized classes outside headquarters, in such locations as Y's, libraries, etc. In the years 1938-1940, there were over 1,000 graduates of the basic course yearly, in New York alone.

In the Summer of 1941 there was held the first national conference of the School, with delegates from the School's many branches in attendance. Josiah C. Wedgwood of England was a guest speaker at one of the sessions.

Early in 1942, Margaret E. Bateman replaced Frank Chodorov as Director. Miss Bateman, a Canadian, had already served a year in New York as Assistant Director. C. O. Steele became



(Above)
MARGARET E. BATEMAN,
Director, 1942-1946
(with Dr. Li Yu Ying).

(Right) Entering the new
Headquarters,
50 E. 69th St. (1944).



Editor of *The Freeman*. With the September, 1943 issue, the name of the paper was changed to *The Henry George News*, which has continued to appear monthly up to the present.

With national effort concentrated on the war, and with so many in the armed forces and war work, the number of students fell off during 1942-1945. Many of the School's teachers, too, were serving in the armed forces, and in a sense brought the School into that milieu by forming classes and discussion groups at camps.

But the work continued, and in 1944 the School moved into its third home at 50 East 69th Street, a beautiful building in a pleasant neighborhood, which has remained headquarters to this day.

With the war's end, and the return to civilian life, School enrollments and activities began picking up again.

In 1946, the New York School's second Dean, Domenic Della Volpe, was appointed. In the same year, Robert Clancy, who had been serving in the armed forces, succeeded Margaret Bateman, first as Acting Director, then Director, which is his present position. Alice Davis became Editor of *The Henry George News*, and Bennett Challis Head of the Correspondence Division.

Also in 1946, School conferences were resumed, with one held in Chicago in May. Thenceforth, national annual School conferences have been held regularly, in a different city each year, in July. The 1947 and 1948 conferences were held in Chicago. In 1949 it came back to New York. In 1950, St. Louis; 1951, Los Angeles; and 1952, Montreal. (In 1953 it will be held in Boston.) These conferences have served as a useful clearing-house and provided a stimulating exchange of ideas and experiences. Prominent guest speakers have enhanced their interest and value.

At New York headquarters, graduation exercises for every term of students were initiated in 1946. In the Fall of that year, a program of weekly lectures, held on Fridays, was launched and has continued till now.

On March 17th, 1947, Anna George de Mille died. She was the last surviving child of Henry George and had served as President of the Board of Trustees since 1934 (succeeding Frederic C. Leubuscher). John C. Lincoln succeeded her as President. (A list of the current Trustees appears on the back cover of this report.)

The first New York post-war open meeting of friends of the Henry George School was held in June, 1947 at the Central Opera House. This rally was attended by about 1,000 persons—one of the largest Georgist meetings ever held. Guest speakers included William N. McNair, ex-mayor of Pittsburgh, and John C. Lincoln. There was also a memorial to Anna George de Mille.

(Below)
ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE,
President,
Board of Trustees,
1934-1937.



(Above) MARGARET AND
AGNES DE MILLE, daugh-
ters of Anna George,
at the grave of Henry
George and of their mo-
ther (Nov. 1952).

It was also in June, 1947 that a new alumni association was formed—the first in many years. It was called the Society for the Advancement of the George Economy (S.A.G.E.), and it continues to flourish. Its presidents have been Joseph B. Rose, George J. Musalino, Thomas Gilmartin and David Goldstein. It has sponsored social affairs, helped with School publicity, and conducted regular showings of documentary films. Chapters have been formed in Boston and Los Angeles.

Beginning in 1948, annual banquets sponsored by the School were held in New York. In 1948 the chief speaker was Professor Harry Gunnison Brown; in 1949 (as part of the Annual Conference), Professor Harry Carman; in 1950, Agnes de Mille; in 1951, Congressman Robert Crosser; and in 1952, Raymond Moley.

Over the years, several advanced courses were added to the School's curriculum. The basic courses remained very much as Oscar Geiger had outlined them, with a few modifications, as follows:

- Course I — Fundamental Economics (Text, *Progress and Poverty*)
- Course II — Economic Problems (Texts, *Protection or Free Trade and Social Problems*)
- Course III — Science of Political Economy (Text of same title.)

The following advanced courses, which are elective, are now being offered (all tuition free):

Democracy vs. Socialism	The Law of Property
Human Rights	Economic Basis of Tax
The Philosophy of Henry George	Reform
The Philosophy of Oscar Geiger	Modern Tax Practice
History of Economic Thought	Monetary Theory
European History	Current Events
American History	Public Speaking
India	Semantics and Economics

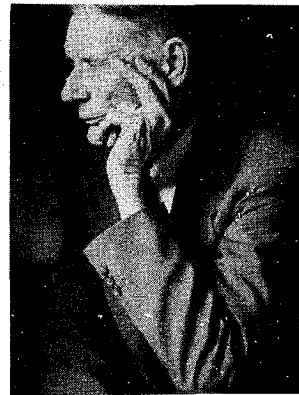
Another International Conference for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade was held in England in 1949, attended by Robert Clancy representing the School. Further interest was shown in the School and again Georgists in other countries began School efforts—Belgium, Germany and New Zealand and later Italy, India and Argentina.

Another 1949 event of note was a dance recital organized by Agnes de Mille (daughter of Anna George de Mille), for the benefit of the School.

Regional classes in the New York area were resumed in 1948, with Arthur Lea added to the staff as Regional Secretary. His successor, David Goldstein, in 1951, also assumed the work of the Speakers Bureau, which had been revived by S.A.G.E. in 1950. George H. Royal succeeded Domenic Della Volpe as Dean in 1950, also serving voluntarily and continuing to conduct teachers' training classes.

As the Twentieth Anniversary of the School opened on January 1st, 1952, the School had produced about 65,000 graduates of its basic course in all branches throughout the United States and Canada.

(Right) JOHN C. LINCOLN,
present President.



(Left) ROBERT CLANCY,
present Director.

NEW YORK IN 1952

In its twentieth anniversary year (actually its 21st year) the School made strides along many fronts. In New York, the year added 746 graduates of Fundamental Economics classes out of an enrollment of 1909—a substantial increase over the previous year. Of the graduates, 572 were from classes at headquarters (mostly evening, but some day classes), and 174 from regional classes at Y's, libraries, churches and public schools. For the various advanced courses (mostly at headquarters but some in regional classes), 786 enrolled and 478 graduated—another increase over 1951.

The Friday evening program of lectures and films continued during the year with a better attendance than 1951. Among the features which drew sizable audiences (sometimes over 100) were: a series of film strips on "Money", with discussion; Louis Crepeau of Montreal who spoke on French Canada; a report on Denmark by V. G. Peterson and Robert Clancy; a showing of films by the Bell Telephone Company; a lecture on the United Nations by Dr. Martin B. Dworkis; and readings from Shakespeare by School personnel and students.

On the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary, the School published *A Seed Was Sown* by Robert Clancy—a book on the life, philosophy and writings of the School's founder, Oscar Geiger. About 1,000 copies were circulated during the year.

The anniversary was further observed by a successful banquet at Town Hall in June, with 250 in attendance. The speakers—who all spoke brilliantly—were Lawson Purdy, Raymond Moley and Agnes de Mille.

Other special events in New York sponsored by the School included two "firsts": A Henry George Day observance on September 2nd, with a well-attended meeting in Central Park, at the tree planted there in George's memory; and a meeting at the grave of Henry George in Greenwood Cemetery on November 1st, commemorating the 55th anniversary of his death, with speakers representing the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faith.

The Speakers Bureau, under David Goldstein, was very active during the year, and filled 47 outside lecture engagements in 1952, as against 20 in 1951. Among the organizations addressed by School speakers were: Intercollegiate Alumni, Ethical Culture Society, Community Church, Mark Twain Association, Franklin Kiwanis, Square Deal Republican Club, Stuyvesant High School, National Council of Jewish Women, Ingersoll Forum, and Economics Society of City College of New York. Many of the audiences were quite large, over 100 in some cases, and great interest in the School was aroused through these lectures.



TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET
Town Hall, New York, June 18, 1952.

In May, the School engaged the services of Benn Hall Associates, public relations consultants. Good radio and press publicity was obtained. There was a feature story on the School in *Newsweek* magazine, June 30th; and a leading article in the *New York Herald Tribune*, October 5th, besides many smaller items. Radio engagements included interviews and discussions with School people over WJZ, WMCA, WEVD, WNYC, WFUV-FM and other stations; also a television broadcast with Lancaster M. Greene and Harry Gunnison Brown.

The CORRESPONDENCE COURSES also did better in 1952. There were 1,534 enrollments, 674 first lessons completed and 233 graduates (not counting students handled by the Boston extension, which see). Advanced correspondence courses enrolled 168 and graduated 104 (another increase over 1951). Among lists circularized for new students were Book of the Month Club, Korea veterans, Executive book buyers, and others; there were also advertisements in *Farm Journal* and *Popular Science*.

THE HENRY GEORGE NEWS, edited by Alice Davis, featured reports of the numerous important events of the year, and printed many of the speeches offered at these events. Some of the leading articles were: "The Way out of the Dollar Shortage" by Sven Rydenfelt; "International Trade" by Ashley Mitchell; "Henry George's Ideas in World Politics" by Viggo Starcke; "Canada and the Georgian Philosophy" by Senator Arthur W. Roebuck; and "Henry George and the Forgotten Man" by Raymond Moley.

Among staff changes at Headquarters was the retirement of Mabel L. Carlson, Secretary to the Director, after seven years of service, and her replacement by Kathy Shoaf of Columbus, Ohio, who had previously been serving the School there on a voluntary basis.

S.A.G.E., the alumni association, was quite active during the year. Its monthly Sunday meetings began, featuring guest speakers and discussions on current events. The publication of *Sages Pages* continued, improving its format and contents. Members helped greatly in School publicity, particularly in the distribution of class announcements.

The School increased its associations with other adult education groups in New York, many of which met at the School for discussions, including the New York Adult Education Council, the Adult Education Association, and a newly formed Saturday Committee for Adult Education.

In its Twentieth Anniversary appeal for funds, the School initiated a membership plan, offering various degrees of membership in the School based on the contribution given. This plan worked successfully, increasing the number of contributors, and it was decided to continue the membership idea.

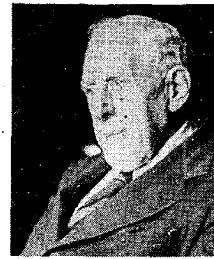
CHICAGO **—over the years**

Chicago saw the first extension of the Henry George School in the Fall of 1934—shortly after the death of Oscar Geiger—under the leadership of Henry L. T. Tideman. Serving voluntarily, Mr. Tideman formed and taught classes based on the new Henry George School method which was just beginning to spread. The first class was held in the office of the John S. Swift Co., a branch of the company of which Leonard T. Recker was an executive. Classes continued, with “old-timer” Georgist leaders (such as John Z. White) cooperating and new leaders emerging, on a voluntary basis, until 1939.

In that year, John L. Monroe, who had been working as Field Director with New York Headquarters, returned to Chicago to become full-time Director there. Mr. Tideman became Dean.

The Chicago School had been incorporated in 1936 in Illinois, and a Board of Directors formed, with Hiram B. Loomis as President. At first the School shared an office with another organization, later secured its own office, and eventually settled in a suite of rooms at 236 North Clark Street, its present quarters.

Class work and activities built up year by year, even during war years. There was a wide distribution of classes throughout the city and suburbs, in libraries, Y's, schools, and community centers. A



(Above)
HIRAM B. LOOMIS,
President,
Chicago Extension.

(Left)
HENRY L. T. TIDEMAN,
Founder of the Chicago
Extension.

group of alumnae formed a Henry George Woman's Club, which flourishes to this day and which has aided the School substantially. A popular School activity was the regularly scheduled Economist's Bus Tour—a trip throughout Chicago with an on-the-spot commentary on economic conditions. Local community activities were built up by graduates. A personal-calling fund-raising technique was developed.

In 1946 there was held, in May, a conference which was planned as a mid-west School conference, but which took on the character of a national conference. This served to revive the idea of national annual conferences, which have been held since then. The 1947 conference, to which the Chicago School was also host, featured discussions by School leaders throughout the country. Chief guest speaker was Judge J. R. Fuchs of Texas. In 1948 the Annual Conference was again held in Chicago. The culminating banquet featured John C. Lincoln as speaker.

A new program had its beginnings in 1946, when a Commerce and Industry dinner was held, sponsored by the School. In the following year, monthly Commerce and Industry luncheons were held, featuring business leaders as speakers, and to which members of Chicago's business community were invited. These luncheons—and an annual dinner—have continued up to the present. Some of the speakers have been Edwin O. Griffenhagen, Sterling Morton, Samuel B. Pettengill, Frank Lloyd Wright, Corinne Griffith and Vivian Kellems.

Efforts in this direction developed into the first Commerce and Industry class in the fall of 1949, at the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co., with the cooperation of its executive vice-president, Hoyt P. Steele. Others soon followed.

The next year saw a complete reconstruction of the basic course, along the lines of round-table conference methods, with a conference leader's guide and supplementary materials. In place of the full *Progress and Poverty*, selections from that book were made into pamphlets and distributed to students after each session.

The objective of the new program was to encourage the study of Fundamental Economics within industry, both at executive and worker levels. Study groups began spreading to other firms, notably in Chicago's industrial Clearing District, including Personal Products Co., Ethicon Suture Laboratories, Vulcan Tin Can Co., Delco Radio Co. and Allen B. Wrisley Co.; also the Clearing Industrial Club. Many firms have made financial contributions to the program.

Some of the business leaders who have cooperated are Edward W. Jochim (now President of the Society for the Advancement of Management), C. Bayard Sheldon (of the Harris Trust and Savings Co.), F. Dewey Anderson (President, Wilmette State Bank), and Jerome Joachim (President, Berwyn Publishing Co.).

— 1952

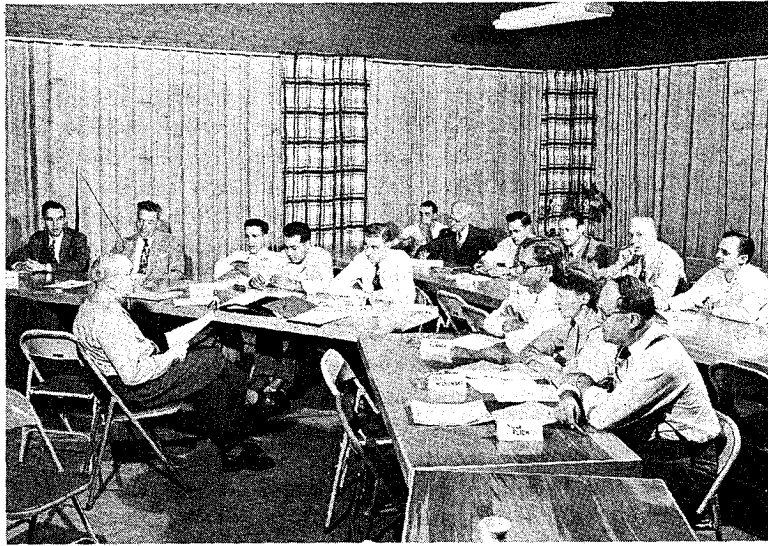
During this year effort continued to be focused on the Commerce and Industry program. Attention was given to the training of conference leaders, and to the further revision of the course. An experiment was made in offering the course on a "laboratory" basis, without any study materials distributed to students. The results seemed to be an absence of antagonism, an enthusiasm for the study, and a slowing-up of the course. The basic course took 20 weeks instead of the usual 10.



(Left) JOHN L. MONROE,
Director, Chicago Extension.

(Below) W. O. BAUMANN,
Conducting an Economist's
Tour of Chicago.





A Commerce and Industry study group at the Miller Motor Co., with George L. Ryan as leader.

Study groups were held in Crucible Steel Casting Co. (Milwaukee), Miller Motor Co., and National Aluminate Corporation. There were also inter-company study groups, attended by executives and personnel of several firms; conference leadership training groups; and several advanced course groups.

Monthly Commerce and Industry luncheons continued. Some of the guest speakers were Walter P. Paepcke (Container Corporation of America), Thomas E. Sunderland (Standard Oil Co. of Indiana), and John C. McKenzie (Baker, McKenzie and Hightower). The Annual Commerce and Industry dinner, held at the La Salle Hotel in May, featured James Cash Penney of the J. C. Penney Co. as guest speaker.

The Chicago Extension sustained a serious loss with the passing of its Dean, Henry L. T. Tideman, early in the year. In the Fall, Louis LaFortune was added to the staff as Field Director, to help establish new classes in industry.

An illustrated report on the Commerce and Industry Program, reviewing three years of progress, was released late in the year. As of the end of 1952, 320 students in 45 study groups had completed the basic course since the start of the program in 1949.

At the end of the year, the Commerce and Industry Division was planning, as the next step, an expansion of its study program.

PHILADELPHIA

—over the years

The Philadelphia School was one of the earliest extensions, having been founded by Julian P. Hickok in December, 1934. The first class in Fundamental Economics was held in the Social Service Building in February, 1935, with 15 enrollments and 10 graduates. The first completion exercises were held in June of that year. Mr. Hickok, Philadelphia's first Director, served on a voluntary basis; he was assisted by a number of volunteer teachers, some "old-timers", some graduates of his classes. Up to June, 1940, this voluntary effort produced 50 classes in Fundamental Economics, with 888 enrollments and 444 graduates.

In 1940, Edwin S. Ross, who was then employed at New York Headquarters, came to Philadelphia and became this Extension's first full-time Director. Mr. Ross resigned in 1941 to enter the armed forces, and Joseph A. Stockman replaced him, also as full-time Director, which is his present position.

Some of the features of the Philadelphia School over the years have been that many students go through the courses anonymously, without signing enrollment cards; that graduates, instead of organizing, help to forward the work on their own, inconspicuously; and that the educational work is already bearing fruit in the area of civic affairs (e.g., housing project plans, tax hearings, etc.).

The School has been called on frequently to fill speaking engagements, and the Director has completed over 100 such assignments.

Up to and including 1952, there have been 341 classes in Fundamental Economics, with a total enrollment of 2,898 and 1,686 graduates. (This does not include "anonymous" students.) And there have been 270 enrollments in the other two basic courses and 111 graduates, as well as informal attendance at other advanced courses and discussion groups.

— 1952

The year 1952 added a total of 25 Fundamental Economics classes, with an enrollment of 419 and 291 graduates, including special classes in industry, etc.

A simple U.S. postal card announcement, used for all three terms, as in the previous year, again produced good results. The Philadelphia Education Council gave the School top billing in its releases.

Friends and graduates of the School increased their activities during the year, not only in School matters, but also in civic conferences, Great Books study groups, forums and city affairs.

There were many unusual requests from various groups (high schools in particular) for School speakers on such subjects as his-

tory, geopolitics, and sociology. One such engagement resulted immediately in a class with 100% of the students completing.

The year ended on an optimistic note with the School gaining in respect and attention due to enthusiastic efforts of graduates and friends.

BOSTON **—over the years**

The Boston Extension owes its start to George H. Duncan of Jaffrey, N. H. and John Monroe, who came to Boston in August, 1935 and discussed the possibilities of opening a School with the local Georgists, Messrs. Edmund Burke, John S. Codman, Francis G. Goodale, John R. Nichols and Joseph L. Richards. As a result of these meetings Mr. Richards furnished the newly created extension with its first classrooms in the Art Galleries of Doll & Richards, Inc. on Newbury Street. Classes were held at that address from 1935 through June, 1941 with the active help of all the above mentioned. Among the other early enthusiasts were Dr. M. T. Easton and Dr. Charles R. Morgan, who spread the work through the suburbs all over Greater Boston. Dr. Morgan literally wore himself out keeping up a double schedule of a physician's and a teacher's work.

In 1941 the School had to move to new quarters. Dr. Morgan found space at 90 Beacon Street and rented it for classrooms. Thus the School acquired its first own quarters and was called the Henry George Institute of New England. When a chance presented itself to buy the building, Dr. Morgan and a young Harvard student,



JOHN S. CODMAN,
President,
Boston Extension.



Faculty of the Boston Extension at its
Headquarters.

Reginald Zalles, put up the necessary money. The School was re-named Free Market Institute, and under this name conducted classes and forums from Fall 1941 to 1947. Herbert Good, serving as secretary, arranged for classes, and very well-attended graduations and meetings at the Fox and Hounds Club and the Y.W.C.A.

One of the most enthusiastic graduates of the Free Market Institute was Sanford Farkas and when, in 1947, a group of Georgists decided to separate the School from the Free Market Institute, Mr. Farkas was made Director of the School, serving voluntarily in that capacity until 1951.

The School rented a small office-classroom at the Old South Building, 294 Washington Street, and opened 18 classes in Greater Boston, enrolling (in the spring of 1948) 320 students, of whom 266 graduated. It was soon realized that the School needed more space and a permanent secretary. Another additional room was rented, and A. C. Matteson, Jr. became secretary. The classes continued in a satisfactory manner, adding many new people to the list of friends and graduates. In September, 1949 Mr. Matteson left and Miss Lidia Alkalay became secretary. It was decided that still larger quarters were needed, and the School moved to two large adjoining rooms in the same building. In 1951 Mr. M. S. Lurio became the School's Director.

From its small start the School has grown into an accepted educational institution, well thought-of in the community, with classes in public libraries and public schools throughout the city and suburbs. Its graduates are often heard at meetings, forums, and in the columns of local newspapers. And while the public interest in economics is for the time being dormant, smaller but equally interested classes are turning out the enthusiastic teachers of tomorrow.

— 1952

Four terms of classes were held during the year, with 240 enrollments in Fundamental Economics and 99 graduates. For advanced courses, 75 enrolled and 61 graduated. 12 new teachers were added to the faculty during the year (including correspondence teachers).

In 1951 the Boston Extension, with the consent of New York Headquarters, experimented with conducting the course by correspondence for Bostonians who could not attend classes. (Hitherto, all such persons were referred to the correspondence course offered from New York.) Favorable results encouraged the Boston Extension to continue this program, and in 1952, 48 students enrolled by correspondence and 40 completed. The high percentage is attributable, in part, to special personal attention paid to the students.

In 1952 the School suffered the loss of two of its Board members with the passing of S. Warren Sturgis and John R. Nichols, who performed long and faithful service for the School. Paul Winsor, Jr., for many years a teacher and Trustee of this extension, was elected a Member of the Corporation.

Special activities included a series of lectures at the School, attended by 57 persons.

Several graduates of the School spoke at Greater Boston town meetings and at state legislative hearings, as well as for fraternal organizations and at public forums. These were not School assignments, but are fruits of School work.

LOS ANGELES **—over the years**

Prior to 1942, the work of the Henry George School in the Los Angeles area was carried on entirely by voluntary effort. Several loyal "old-timers" conducted successful classes periodically in their homes and other places. A chapter of the Henry George Fellowship held monthly meetings. In 1939 an impressive crowd turned out at the Henry George Centenary Dinner, to hear such distinguished speakers as Hamlin Garland, Cary McWilliams, and William C. de Mille. With the advent of World War II, the work suffered a setback, and the classwork stopped entirely in 1942.

In the Fall of 1942 William B. Truehart was appointed Director of the Los Angeles extension on a full-time basis. He had previously been active as a volunteer in the area. After a period of training in New York and Chicago, he returned to Los Angeles to revitalize the School work, starting in 1943, and continuing up to the present.



WILLIAM B. TRUEHART, Director,
Los Angeles Extension.



NORMA COOLEY,
benefactress of the
Los Angeles Extension.



Los Angeles Faculty. At left, seated, GEORGE E. LEE,
President of the Board.

The work steadily built up. By Fall, 1943 there were 13 classes in Fundamental Economics; by Fall, 1944 there were 16; by Fall, 1945 there were 19, and by Fall, 1946 there were 20. There were also advanced classes. Fall, Winter and Spring terms were held. The number of enrollments in the Fall terms likewise showed a correspondingly healthy rise: From no enrollees in the Fall of '42, there were 202 in the basic classes in Fall, '43; 264 in Fall, '44; 303 in Fall, '45; and 392 in the Fall of '46. Los Angeles has maintained a fairly consistent high record of average enrollees per class—between 15 and 20.

In the Summer of 1945, Norma Cooley, daughter of Stoughton Cooley, and publisher of *Tax Facts*, passed away, and left to the Los Angeles Henry George School her modest home at 333 N. Madison Ave., which has remained School headquarters ever since.

Also in 1945, the School in Los Angeles was incorporated not for profit in California, and a Board of Directors was formed.

In addition to the volunteer teaching staff, volunteers have played an important part in other phases of the School's work, such as office work, addressing thousands of circulars each term, etc.

Special activities of this Extension include a visual education project. The objective has been to produce a 10 or 15 minute "strip film" to supplement each of the 10 basic sessions.

A contact was made with the local headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, with the result that each term the Central Labor Council distributes and mails 1,000 of the School's class announcement folders to its labor leaders.

Graduate activities have included regional and central groups, which meet for class promotion, social, and intellectual purposes. A Los Angeles branch of S.A.G.E. was formed, which has been holding monthly meetings, and assisting the School in various ways.

In July of 1951, the Los Angeles Extension was host to the Henry George School's Seventh Annual Conference, at which Prof. Glenn E. Hoover was chief speaker.

In the Fall of 1950, the local School held its first personal-cavass fund campaign. It proved to be so much more successful than the former methods of fund raising by mail and other techniques that it was decided to make it an annual project. Experience since then has demonstrated the wisdom of this decision.

— 1 9 5 2

There were four terms in Los Angeles during the year. In the Winter and Summer terms advanced classes only were held, while in Spring and in Fall there were also classes in Fundamental Economics. 25 classes in the basic course produced 341 enrollments and 145 graduates. For advanced courses there were 12 classes with 69 enrollments and 59 graduates. This is a better record than 1951.

Several meetings were held—3 completion exercises, 6 alumni meetings, 3 class promotion conferences and 3 fund raising meetings. Lancaster M. Greene of New York was a guest speaker at one of the meetings.

A local bulletin, the *Henry George Herald*, was issued periodically.

Another special project was the undertaking, by Mr. Truehart, of an experimental revision of the basic course to include supplementary data, current events and the use of up-to-date teaching techniques. Experimental classes were conducted, with favorable results.

School friends were saddened by the passing, in March, of William D. Hoffman, a member of the Board of Directors.

Plans were laid for strengthening and expanding the School work in 1953, including formation of a Speakers Bureau, handling of correspondence students, and improvement of teacher training.

SAN FRANCISCO

—over the years

The birthplace of *Progress and Poverty* saw the initiation of Henry George classes in the middle 1930's, at the time when the first wave of School influence was spreading over the country. Among the early School leaders were Edgar C. Pomeroy, Ralph

D. Huntington and Helen Wilson. In 1938, Helen D. Denbigh, leader of the New York alumni, moved to Berkeley and helped to build up the School. The death, a few years later, of Miss Denbigh, and another School leader, Grace Johnston, set back the work. About 500 students completed the basic course during this period.

During the war, some classes were organized, and they were taught by Jack Schwartzman, a New York teacher serving in the armed forces. After the war, the work fell off until a full-time Director was appointed late in 1949—Robert Tideman, who had until then been serving with the Chicago Extension.

By the end of 1950, the first school year, the San Francisco Extension was operating on a full scale. It was incorporated, with a Board of Directors. An office headquarters was secured. The basic course was completed by 70 students, and advanced studies by 17. Such leaders as Prof. Glenn E. Hoover, Joseph S. Thompson and J. Rupert Mason were drawn into the work.

A local bulletin, *The Inquirer*, was issued. Through the influence of School leaders, the Mayor began proclaiming September 2nd as Henry George Day.

In 1951, a highly organized and successful personal calling fund campaign was launched. Volunteers were assigned to prospective contributors, made calls on them and obtained contributions and pledges. In its first two years, 1950-51, the San Francisco Extension produced 239 graduates of the basic course.

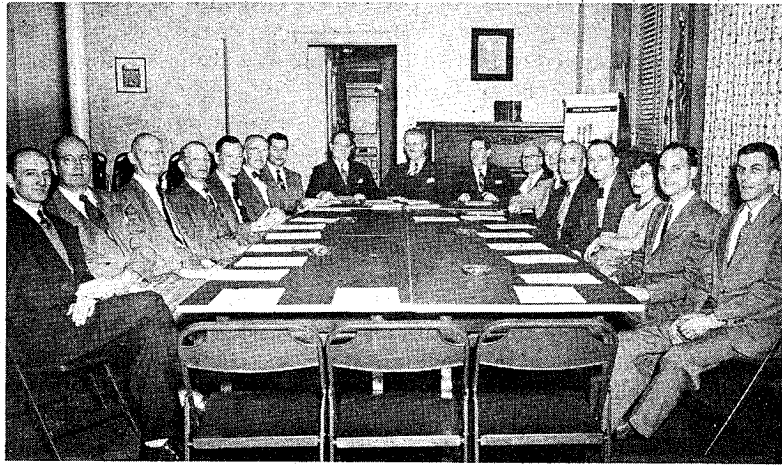
— 1952

There were three terms, with 37 classes in the basic course, yielding 445 enrollments and 120 graduates. In 6 advanced courses, 52 enrolled and 33 completed. Most classes were held in the city's public schools, in addition to School headquarters.

Special activities included: Two student conferences, to help clear up questions on the basic course. Three completion exercises. A Henry George Day celebration with Prof. Louis Wasserman as speaker. A series of monthly lectures, launched in the Fall. Two faculty meetings. The weekly Henry George Free Speech Forum, organized by Charles MacSwan. Among speakers at some of the School's meetings were W. Arthur Dowe (of the Australian Henry George School), Frank Chodorov and Mason Gaffney.

In addition, Mr. Tideman gave a radio talk, and five talks to community organizations, including the influential Commonwealth Club, in which he is active as a member.

The 1952 fund campaign was the most successful one held yet, with more pledges and a larger total raised than previously.



New Jersey Faculty, at Newark Headquarters. At head of table, JOHN T. TETLEY, GEOFFREY W. ESTY, ALEXANDER GOLDFINGER.

NEW JERSEY —over the years

“You are invited to join a class in Fundamental Economics . . .” —thus went out the clarion call, and the Henry George School of New Jersey came into being in the Spring of 1935. Dr. Elizabeth E. Bowen, and her husband, George L. Rusby, were the founders and they gave unstintingly of their time, energy and resources. Modest office and classroom space in Newark were continuously expanded, until in 1946 a three-story brick building was secured for Headquarters.

After a few successful classes had been conducted in Newark, leaders were trained and classes extended into numerous other cities in northern New Jersey. To date classes have been conducted in 47 different communities, in more than 75 different locations, including a number of Adult Education Programs, and more than 100 teachers have been members of the faculty. Close to 3,000 persons have completed the fundamental course in New Jersey.

From the notes of Dr. Bowen based upon *Progress and Poverty*, the book *Economics Simplified* evolved and replaced George's book as the text used in New Jersey. A correspondence course based upon the same text was developed and has been studied throughout the United States. Classes in fundamental economics using this book have also been conducted in a number of cities throughout the country.

For the most part advanced courses, such as International Trade and Science of Political Economy have been superseded

by Economics II, Analysis of Economic Thought, a sixteen-week course devoted to a study of the original works of many economists from Adam Smith to the present day. From time to time special courses have been conducted.

Lectures, entertainments, picnics and other events have helped to maintain the interest of graduates and attract new students. A Speakers Bureau has provided speakers for organizations, not only throughout New Jersey, but in other states. John T. Tetley has been Director in New Jersey since 1948.

— 1952

The usual three terms of Fundamental classes (Fall, Winter and Spring) were held, plus one Summer class. 14 classes were conducted in eight different cities. Total enrollments were 219, and 115 graduated.

Advanced courses included two terms of Economics II (Analysis of Economic Thought), Leadership Development, International Trade, Science of Political Economy, and Democracy vs. Socialism. Three new members were added to the Faculty.

The Random Lecture Series was continued at Headquarters, with four speakers, and three meetings were devoted to the film strip discussion on "Money". Various outside lecture engagements were filled during the year.

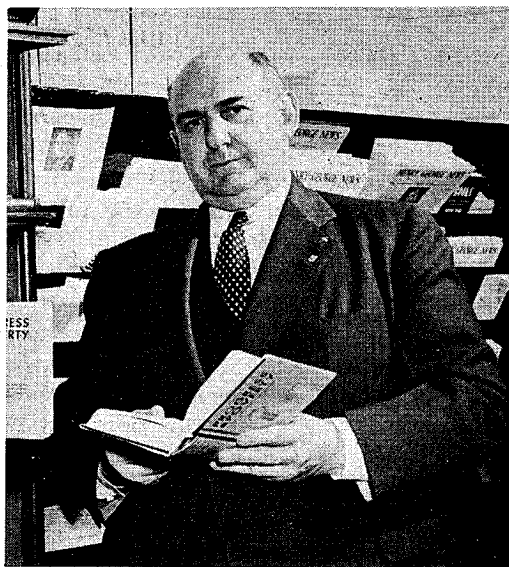
The Dean, Alexander Goldfinger, was interviewed on one of the popular radio programs, and two major network programs mentioned classes and *Economics Simplified*—John Gambling and Breakfast with the Fitzgeralds.

Another good piece of publicity was an article commending the correspondence course based upon *Economics Simplified*, in *Eyes Right*, publication of the Chicago College of Optometry. Several persons enrolled in the course as a result.

In the Spring a questionnaire was distributed to graduates, asking their views on charging for the course or keeping it free, their reaction to School publicity, the content of the course, etc. As a result of this poll, the School experimented with charging \$5 for the basic course, including textbooks, for the Fall term. Enrollment was small, but the calibre of students was encouraging and there were no dropouts.

Early in the year a Faculty Seminar and Workshop was instituted. The purpose was to thoroughly review concepts and principles and to devise an improved presentation of the basic course. Howard M. Thomson, Trustee and faculty member, contributed immensely to the endeavor and designed a series of charts to be used as visual aids. An intensive evaluation and possible rephrasing of terms and concepts has evolved.

NOAH D. ALPER, St. Louis Director, at his Extension's Headquarters.



ST. LOUIS
—over the years

In 1939, William C. Howard and Erwin Kauffman urged that an extension of the Henry George School be established in St. Louis. In the Fall of that year the present Director of the St. Louis branch, Noah D. Alper, met with 8 students in the auditorium of the Central Public Library and the first class in *Progress and Poverty* was under way. The class was an enthusiastic one, and out of it came teachers for five classes that were organized early in the following year.

During the years of World War II, while Mr. Alper was serving in the armed forces, William E. Hoeflin taught and served as Director of the School. At the end of hostilities in 1945 the present Director was engaged on a full-time basis. During the School year of 1949-50 Mrs. Elizabeth Angell Sausele served as Acting Director while Mr. Alper studied at Columbia University in New York. Mrs. Ross H. Shachner served in 1950-51 as Assistant Director.

St. Louis was host to the School's Annual Conference of 1950. Prof. Pinckney C. Walker was chief speaker at the banquet.

In 1951 a School Advisory Board was established. Chairman of the Board is Warren White. Other members are C. C. Case, Henry J. Johnson, Julius E. Kahre, Caroline G. Nations, Beverly M. Nevins, and Elizabeth Angell Sausele.

Riding the trends of good times and bad, war and peace, the School in St. Louis has carried on for 14 years. Its graduates, some now scattered over the world, have totaled some 1,800 in number. The School has long been a member of the Adult Education Council of Greater St. Louis, and is gaining in recognition.

During the year the St. Louis Extension enrolled a total of 192 students in 25 classes, with 112 completions. Three advanced courses in the Science of Political Economy and a Teachers Training class were offered.

The Board of Education of St. Louis announced in its September Bulletin that the basic course offered by the Henry George School is approved for "In-Service Training" points for public school teachers. This has stimulated teacher enrollments and is expected to continue to do so in the future.

The second industry-type class in Fundamental Economics was formed in 1952 in the office of the R. C. Can Company. A previous class in industry, using the School's basic course outline, was held at the Crater Carbureter Company's office in 1951.

The feature of the Winter terms graduation exercises was a symposium of 5 ten-minute talks linking the philosophy of Henry George with industry, religion, economic science, labor and politics. Members of the symposium were Joseph W. Widmer, C. C. Case, Noah D. Alper, George G. Clark and William C. Howard. Caroline Nations, a member of the School's first *Progress and Poverty* class, served as Chairman.

Bertram H. Mann, Jr., local graduate, and patent attorney for Carter Carbureter Company, addressed the Summer term graduates at a picnic given by the Henry George Woman's Club. The Fall term graduates had as their speaker Phillips Brown (son of Harry Gunnison Brown), Department of Economics, University of Missouri, who spoke on "An Economist Looks at American Economic Problems".

The St. Louis Extension participated in an economics program of the Dunkers, a St. Louis civic group, with Mr. Alper serving as moderator of a discussion on "What Good is Economics?" Included in the panel were several economists and representatives in the field of labor, philosophy and sociology.

During the year the St. Louis Extension became a member of the Missouri Association for Adult Education.

The Henry George Woman's Club, formed in 1951 by School alumnae, and with Mrs. Margaret Grindy as President, had a most successful year. The highlight of the year was its sponsorship of a month-long exhibit at the Central Public Library commemorating the 113th Anniversary of Henry George's birth, the 20th year of the founding of the Henry George School of Social Science, and the 14th year of the founding of the St. Louis Extension. Features of the exhibit were rare items and personal memorabilia of the author of *Progress and Poverty*. The exhibit was highly praised by the personnel of the Library, was seen by hun-

dreds of St. Louisans, and received good newspaper publicity. The Woman's Club also sponsored the dinner on the occasion of Henry George's birthday. Noah D. Alper, as the speaker for the occasion, reported on the International Conference in Denmark which he attended. Further helping the School, the Woman's Club presented the St. Louis Extension with a mimeograph machine and a typewriter.

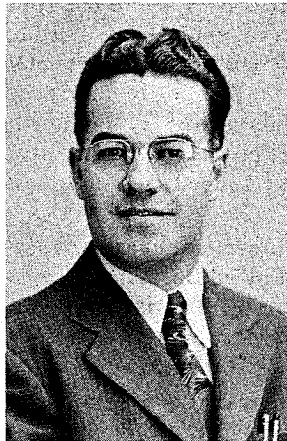
Warren White, Chairman of the School's Advisory Board, made possible a motion picture film program for the School. Among the pictures shown were "Wings Over England and Belgium", Pan-American Airlines films, and "Picturesque Denmark". The School's speakers made a number of addresses to church, business and service club groups.

The Public Revenue Education Council, a non-profit, non-political organization formed by School graduates in 1951, made a test mailing of circulars in November, designed to draw requests for its basic pamphlet, "Truth About Taxes". The response from industry men and other individuals was gratifying.

O H I O

—over the years

In 1935 several cities began classes in Fundamental Economics, as a result of visits of John Monroe and the enthusiasm of local Georgists. Ed F. Alexander in Cincinnati, Walter J. H. Schutz in Dayton, L. I. McKibben in Toledo, and Charles C. McGowen in Youngstown—these and other pioneers helped to put the Henry George School on the map in Ohio. Mention must also be made of Dr. Mark Milliken of Hamilton who, in the 1920's, expressed the hope that there might some day be a Henry George University—a thought which helped to inspire Oscar Geiger toward the founding of the School.



(Above) JOSEPH A. STOCKMAN
at the 1952 Ohio Conference.

(Left) VERLIN D. GORDON, Ohio
Director.



(Left) A Class in the Toledo main Library.



(Right) Graduation exercises at the Springfield Y.M.C.A.

Starting as a volunteer in his city of Lima, Verlin D. Gordon was appointed full-time Director in 1947. The idea was to inaugurate a Henry George School program throughout Ohio which would reach out to include a great many communities in its scope. This was the first state-wide Extension to be formed.

In the beginning there were no active instructors, but with some encouragement, former teachers living in Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Dayton and Zanesville revived School activities in their respective centers. During the first year (1947) the Ohio Extension was called upon to supply speakers for church and union groups meeting in various towns. Classes were formed in most of these communities. Students were obtained at first by free newspaper publicity and posters. Personal contacts were made with editors and officials of libraries, Y's, churches and labor unions. Special mailings of letters prepared by Rev. W. L. Weber, formerly of Cincinnati, and Rev. W. Wylie Young of Batavia, N. Y. did much to attract the favorable attention of the clergy to the School program. School posters, with reply cards were placed in almost all county libraries.

Robert D. Benton, who started as a volunteer teacher in Zanesville, became Columbus Director in 1948, and while in that capacity, set up new classes in many cities within an 80-mile radius of Columbus. Mr. Benton left the Columbus assignment in the Fall of 1950 to become full-time Detroit Director of the School.

During the past five years, Henry George and the School received excellent publicity in editorials in the *Cleveland Press*,

Cleveland Plain Dealer, Toledo Blade, Dayton News, Columbus Citizen and others.

Since early in 1951, the Ohio Extension's Bulletin has been sent out at irregular intervals to all active supporters of the School program here. This mimeographed broadside, now being edited by volunteer Jeanne Kennedy of Lima, has kept graduates and teachers informed of progress here and elsewhere. It is also used to announce conferences and other meetings scheduled from time to time.

Harry E. Kuck began preparing studies on teaching techniques and, due to his efforts, has been vested with the title of Dean of the Ohio School.

Due to the demands on the part of Ohio leaders for an annual symposium, the first Ohio School conference, with Joseph Stockman as featured speaker, made its appearance in the summer of 1951, when it was held at Indian Lake. Its success was due to much volunteer effort.

Other highlights of the years 1947-1951 include numerous meetings for graduates held in a number of centers, at which times enthused graduates from other towns always participated.

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Although Ohio experienced a drop in enrollments in 1952, the state-wide program showed progress. Several Ohio centers built solid foundations for flourishing School Extensions, based upon volunteer direction and support, which has been increasing. Volunteer treasurers in at least eight cities are now looking after the funds for community extensions.

During 1952, 161 students enrolled for the basic classes, with 80 graduating. There were 16 graduates of advanced classes.

On March 20th friends of the School were guests of the Middletown Toastmasters' Club to hear and participate in a debate entitled "Is the Henry George Philosophy Socialistic?" Ellis R. Jackson, Hamilton Extension leader, was speaker for the negative. In Springfield on June 4th a large number of School friends from various cities attended a lecture by Walt Rybeck of Columbus on Ecuador and Colombia.

The Ohio School became a member of the Ohio Association for Adult Education in 1952.

The climax of 1952 School activities was the second Annual Ohio Conference, held at the peninsular resort of Lakeside on Lake Erie, August 22nd-24th. John C. Lincoln, the School's President, gave an address on "Natural Law". Besides many Ohioans participating, others on the conference agenda were Robert Clancy of New York, J. Rupert Mason of San Francisco, Robert Benton of

Detroit, Joseph Stockman of Philadelphia, John Tetley of Newark, and Mrs. Emma Hildebrecht of Chicago.

Leading press events of the year were an editorial in the *Dayton News*, September 6th, on "Henry George—Anti Socialist"; and a nearly half-page story in the *Columbus Citizen* about the School and one of its graduates.

Ohio looks forward to the day when she may join her sister extensions in maintaining a headquarters office.

DETROIT

—over the years

One of the cities where Henry George School activities were stimulated by John Monroe, Detroit classes started in the middle 1930's. Henry Forler, Alan Brett and Lawrence Smith were the first teachers.

Class activities were interrupted during the war and it was not until the Fall of 1950 that they were resumed. In that year Robert D. Benton was appointed full-time Director, and remains so. (Mr. Benton had previously been active in the Ohio Extension, in Zanesville and Columbus.) Some friends from the early class efforts assisted, and Robert Smith granted the use of his business office in the Ford Building for temporary quarters.

The first classes of the new Extension were held in libraries, Y.M.C.A.'s, and other locations obtained free of charge. The first term produced 3 classes with 18 enrollees and 13 graduates.

In 1951 the Extension secured its own offices. Classes were continued as before, and Warren Johnson become the first volunteer teacher. In 1951 there were 73 enrollees and 31 graduates.



ROBERT D. BENTON,
Detroit Director.

— 1952

The year opened with 4 high schools co-sponsoring courses with the School in their own adult education programs. These high schools furnished their own publicity and organized classes. The course presented was the regular one in *Fundamental Economics with Progress and Poverty*. One class alone produced a record enrollment of 54. In one high school the text *Science of Political Econ-*

omy was used for an advanced course. In June a dinner meeting was well attended by students from the four high schools. The Fall term opened with the same high schools participating.

Mr. Benton represented the Henry George School at the 2nd annual conference of the Adult Education Association at Michigan State College, October 20-23. There were 500 adult educators present and several of them became acquainted for the first time with the Henry George School and its purpose.

Carl Shaw was the second volunteer teacher to be added, and more were trained, ready to teach in 1953. For 1952, total enrollment was 121 for the basic course, with 68 completing. On December 9th a dinner meeting, marking the conclusion of the Fall schedule, was well attended by graduates and friends of the School. Warren Johnson was the speaker, using the topic, "Democracy and Tariffs".

CANADA

—over the years

In MONTREAL the class teaching of Henry George's philosophy began during the middle '30 s. The late John Anderson, then president of Chase & Sanborn's Canadian organization, and a friend, Gerald Britten, formed an extension of the School and the first class was held in Emmanuel Church. Since then the School has held classes every year.

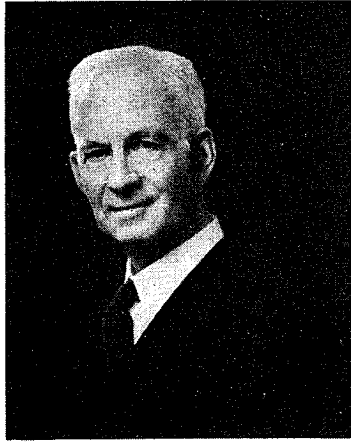
Miss Strehel Walton was appointed full-time Director in 1939, and has remained so since then. In 1942 a charter was granted to the Montreal Henry George School by the Province of Quebec.

For some time there was no headquarters in Montreal. Books and materials for teaching were kept at the homes of interested friends. An adequate office-schoolroom was eventually found, centrally located, on St. Catherine Street, for the astonishing rental of \$10 a month. This remained headquarters during the war years, but afterwards, when controls were lifted, the rent rose in powerful leaps, and the School had to seek new quarters. In 1951 the School moved into its present quarters, which is centrally located and provides plenty of space.

In May, 1950 the first Canadian inter-city conference was held. Groups from Ottawa and Montreal met to discuss problems and plans. Miss V. G. Peterson and Robert Clancy of New York were principal speakers at a concluding dinner meeting.

A well-knit group of volunteers has helped to sustain the School work over the years.

In OTTAWA, Herbert G. Barber, who is still volunteer Director, began forming and teaching classes in 1940 at his home—which



HERBERT G. BARBER, Director
of the Ottawa Extension.



SENATOR ROEBUCK
addressing the 1952 Annual
Conference in Montreal.

still remains Ottawa headquarters. Close liaison has been maintained over the years with the Montreal Extension.

The classes, though small, have held up very well. Many graduates and friends have left the city; there are now about 35 active members.

In 1951 a number of graduates formed a local branch of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, and have been doing educational work on the municipal level.

Other cities in Canada—TORONTO and HAMILTON—have also held classes over the years.

— 1952

In MONTREAL, the outstanding event of the year was the Eighth Annual Conference of the Henry George School of Social Science, to which the Montreal Extension was host. This conference was attended by delegates from nearly all branches of the School in the U.S., as well as many Canadians. It was held at the Queen's Hotel in July. One of the features of the conference was the remarkably good publicity in the Montreal press. School leaders had a profitable and stimulating time discussing the latest developments in promotion, teaching, etc. Luncheon and dinner speakers included Dr. Geoffrey W. Esty, John D. Gilmour, Hiram B. Loomis, Col. E. C. Harwood, and Sen. Arthur W. Roebuck of the Canadian Parliament. Sen. Roebuck's remarks on the need of Canada for the Georgist philosophy were widely reported in the press.

For the year 1952 the Montreal School had 98 enrollments in Fundamental Economics and 50 graduates. There were two advanced classes with 44 enrolled and 33 graduated.

During the Fall and Winter a course of lectures on the History of Economic Thought was given, with a \$5 fee charged, and it was well attended. In October, a 4-day seminar, with Alexander Goldfinger of New Jersey as leader, was held for advanced students and teacher trainees. Fund raising activities included a successful card party and bazaar, with the School benefiting.

In OTTAWA a class of about 10 began studying in the Fall. The Director, Mr. Barber, was also active in speaking before outside groups, having addressed five organizations. The Henry George School group heard a guest speaker in June, W.M. Mott, M.P. Before entering Parliament in 1949, he had been mayor of New Westminster for a number of years, and he told of the history of land value taxation in that city.

OTHER EXTENSIONS

PITTSBURGH (Pa.) had one of the earliest extensions of the School. William N. McNair became mayor of that city in 1934, and thereafter School activities boomed, with hundreds of graduates per term. But this fell off when Mr. McNair ceased to be mayor. The School carried on, however, with Richard E. Howe serving as voluntary Director, carrying the class work to members of the United Electrical Workers Union. In 1951, Walter R. Schwarz took over as Director, also voluntarily. The offices of the late Mayor McNair are serving as School headquarters.

HARTFORD (Conn.) is another city which got an early School start in the middle 1930's. Nathan Hillman was the moving spirit and the Director. (Mr. Hillman was also President of the Federated Chapters of the Henry George Fellowship in 1938.) Steady School work has been carried on in Hartford over the years—all on a voluntary basis. In 1952 Mr. Hillman retired as Director, and James A. McNally took his place, also voluntarily.

SAN DIEGO (Calif.) began an extension in 1943, initiated by a number of Georgists of long standing, including Capt. Jesse B. Gay, Sidney G. Evans and Louise MacLean. This extension has been supported entirely by local contributions, and has its own headquarters. Mrs. Bessie B. Truehart served as full-time Director until 1950; her successor was Ida Reeves until 1951; and Mr. Evans is now serving as Acting Director on a voluntary basis. An active Alumni Association helps to keep the School running and to conduct meetings and activities of general interest.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) has a volunteer extension, formed in 1944 by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Smith. The first class was held

in the Y.M.C.A. with 10 enrollees and 6 graduates. Classes have been held every year since then, and a group of graduates meets regularly. Many of the activities are held at the Smith's residence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. was another city that started a School extension in the 1930's. Early leaders were Walter I. Swanton and Walter N. Campbell. The Woman's Single Tax Club, under Mrs. Gertrude E. Mackenzie, also cooperated. Activities fell off during the war. In October, 1952 a new full-time Director, Robert E. Allen, Jr., was appointed for a revived Washington extension. (Mr. Allen had previously served voluntarily in Baltimore.) The year ended with preparations for the first term to begin in January, 1953.

INTERNATIONAL

The great international Georgist event of 1952 was the Eighth International Conference for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade in Odense, Denmark, July 28-August 3. There were 23 delegates from the United States and Canada, all in some way associated with the Henry George School.

School leaders, both from the U.S.A. and other lands, appeared on the conference program. Robert Clancy reviewed School developments since the last conference in 1949; Mrs. Jessie Matteson outlined the Commerce and Industry program in Chicago; Noah D. Alper spoke on "The Great American Tax Shift". V. H. Blundell, Director of the English Henry George School, told of teaching experiences and experiments. W. A. Dowe, Director of the Australian School of Social Science, spoke on the Malthusian fal-



Delegates to the International Conference,
at the railroad station in Odense.

lacy. Leaders of the Danish School also participated. All these and other School leaders also joined in special meeting to exchange ideas and information on the School in their respective countries.

The conference was held at the Folk School in Odense, thus offering the opportunity to School delegates to get a first-hand glimpse of the renowned Danish methods of adult education.

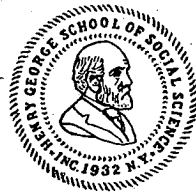
Another international event was the formation of a school in Buenos Aires, Argentina, similar to the Henry George School. It was called Instituto para la Educacion Economica. A former student of the School in New York, Hugues Fua-Lamessine, now in Buenos Aires, helped to get this school started.

Other Schools already established in England, Denmark, Australia and New Zealand continued moving forward. Educational activities along the same lines were developing in Italy and India, and there were discussions on forming a School in the Netherlands.

CONCLUSION

The first score of years of the Henry George School of Social Science shows the following developments: —The creative spark of genius that started the School. The emergence of its *modus vivendi*. The continuance and growth of the School after its Founder's death. The first wave of enthusiasm spreading over the country, resulting in voluntary School activities everywhere. The difficulties encountered in sustaining this broad-scale activity and its ebbing, especially during the war years. The new postwar progress, with more solidly established units of the School moving forward. And underneath it all, the organic growth from the seed that had been sown in 1932.

And, finally, must be mentioned the abiding faith, the unspoken dedication, and the persistent effort of the many friends, supporters and workers that have brought the great work of the School to the height it has attained and will bring it to still greater heights.



Summary of Progress



The Henry George School of Social Science was founded in 1932 by Oscar H. Geiger, in New York.

The University of the State of New York granted the School a provisional charter in 1932 and an absolute charter in 1937.

Extensions of the School started in other cities in 1934, shortly after the death of the founder.

Today the School has a large headquarters building in New York; 18 active extensions in 10 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada; correspondence students in all states and many foreign countries; and sister schools in 6 foreign countries.

The School's name is registered in nearly all states. Extensions in Chicago, Boston, New Jersey, Los Angeles and San Francisco are separately incorporated.

Since 1932, the School in the U.S.A. and Canada has had over 65,000 graduates of its basic course in Fundamental Economics. Between 2,000 and 3,000 graduates are added each year.

Currently, about 500 volunteer teachers are serving in all School branches.

Progress is being made possible by contributions and bequests, and by the voluntary services of the School's many graduates and friends.

**LIST OF EXTENSIONS
And Extensions Directors**

CALIFORNIA —

LOS ANGELES: 333 N. Madison Ave. (William B. Truehart)

SAN DIEGO: 1536 7th Ave. (Sidney G. Evans)

SAN FRANCISCO: 260 Kearny St. (Robert Tideman)

CONNECTICUT —

HARTFORD: 40 Hungerford St. (James A. McNally)

ILLINOIS —

CHICAGO: 236 N. Clark St. (John L. Monroe)

MASSACUSETTS —

BOSTON: 294 Wasington St. (M. S. Lurio)

MICHIGAN —

DETROIT: 8409 Woodward Ave. (Robert D. Benton)

GRAND RAPIDS: 1801 Breton Rd. S. (Benjamin F. Smith)

MISSOURI —

ST. LOUIS: 818 Olive St. (Noah D. Alper)

NEW JERSEY —

NEWARK: 1114 Broad St. (John T. Tetley)

(also for classes in other cities of New Jersey)

NEW YORK —

NEW YORK: 50 E. 69th St. (Robert Clancy)

OHIO —

LIMA: Box 1004 (Verlin D. Gordon)

(also for classes in other cities of Ohio)

PENNSYLVANIA —

PHILADELPHIA: 4 S. 15th St. (Joseph A. Stockman)

PITTSBURGH: 725 Bakewell Bldg. (Walter R. Schwarz)

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

1301 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (Robert E. Allen, Jr.)

CANADA —

MONTREAL, QUE.: 222 Wood Ave., Westmount (Miss Strehel)

OTTAWA, ONT.: 24 Lisgar St. (Herbert Barber)

TORONTO, ONT.: 1083 Broadview Ave. (David Farmer)

FOREIGN SCHOOLS

ENGLAND —

Henry George School of Social Science
4 Great Smith St., London, S.W.1

DENMARK —

Okoteknisk Højskole
Ridehusvej 15, Gentofte

AUSTRALIA —

School of Social Science
Box 666, GPO, Sydney, N.S.W.

NEW ZEALAND —

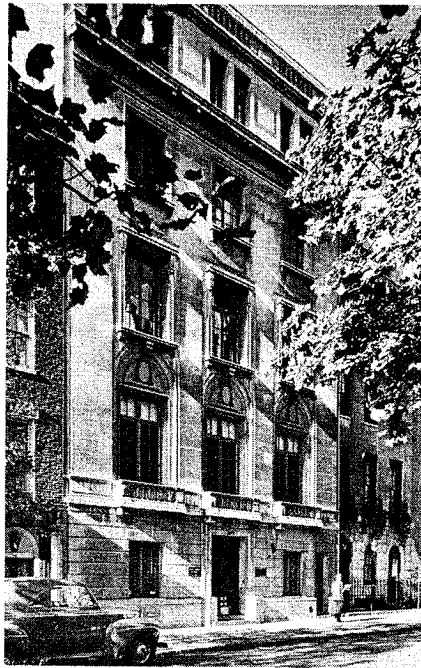
Henry George School
Box 951, Wellington

ARGENTINA —

Instituto para la Educ
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INDIA —

Henry George School
Box 227, Madras 2



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