

ON THE CampUS

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SMORGASBORD SUPPER AT JUNE COMMENCEMENT

The thirty-fourth commencement exercises of the Henry George School of Social Science in Chicago will be held Thursday evening, June 29, at 8:00 o'clock, in the Grand Ballroom of the Skyline Athletic Club, 188 W. Randolph street, Chicago.

The annual smorgasbord supper, sponsored by the Henry George Woman's Club, will be served in the same room from 6:00 to 7:30 p. m., at 85c a plate.

All graduates, past and current, and their friends are invited to attend both the smorgasbord supper and the commencement exercises to follow.

The commencement exercises will bring to a close ten years of continuous classwork in the Chicago area.

An inspiring program is being arranged by the commencement committee composed of current graduates, members of the speakers bureau, and leading alumni.

Representatives of 40 Spring Classes Meet

Representatives of forty spring classes of the Henry George School of Social Science met at the School headquarters, 236 N. Clark street, Chicago, on Saturday, June 10, at 2 p. m.

The representatives counseled on means for bringing to a successful close the thirty-fourth term conducted since the School began its work in Chicago in the fall of 1934, ten years ago. A committee to collaborate in working out the details of the commencement program on June 29 was appointed.

Henry L. T. Tideman, dean, gave the representatives of the new graduates a picture of the background and significance of the School, in preparation for an open discussion of plans for the future led by John Lawrence Monroe, director.

Speakers Bureau June Schedules

- Saturday, June 3—8:15 p. m. Social Science Institute, 708 N. Clark
- "Freedom: America's Economic Philosophy" Milton Anton Klika.
- Tuesday, June 6—12:15 p. m. Marquette Lions Clubs, 6400 S. Washenaw.
- "Justice"—Lewis Fletcher Scott.
- Thursday, June 8—2:45 p. m. Northwest Women's Study Club 6341 N. Claremont Ave.
- "Freedom: America's Economic Philosophy"—Lewis Fletcher Scott.
- Tuesday, June 13—8:15 p. m. Brotherhood, Atonement Lutheran Church, 70th and S. Laflin Sts.
- "What Price Permanent Peace"—Lewis Fletcher Scott.
- Speakers may be arranged for by writing the School at 236 N. Clark St., or telephoning Central 3348.

Invasion Hastens Need for More Economic Education

Thank You, Mrs. DeMille
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to the School in Chicago! Congratulations on its past time record. And prayers that it may long continue to enlist an every-growing army of students of fundamental economics.

ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE
Daughter of Henry George and President of the Board, Henry George School of Social Science, New York.
Anniversary messages from other friends of the School will be found on page 2.

New York School Moves "Uptown"

This is a big month for the Henry George School of Social Science at its national—yes! international—headquarters in New York City.

This month the School is moving uptown to 50 East 68th Street, in a section of fine residences just half a block from Hunter College. Twenty-six rooms in a fire-proof structure, practically are ready-made for school purposes. Miss Margaret E. Bateman is director.

The Henry George News, published monthly by the School at its international headquarters, digests news of interest to friends of the School throughout the world. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

"The First 10 Years Are The Hardest"

SINCE 1934, we have conducted 623 classes in fundamental economics and social philosophy," Henry L. T. Tideman, dean, reported at the tenth anniversary banquet of the Henry George School of Social Science at the Bismarck Hotel, May 22.



"During this period, 8,106 people have come to these classes and asked, 'What did we have to give them?' That's a fair-sized town. And most of these have at least bought a copy of Progress and Poverty. And they all know that Henry George is not just a poor five cent cigar.

"Now, of these, H. L. T. Tideman's, 756 people have completed this course in fundamentals. That means that most of them have read Progress and Poverty, they have all come to class and they have discussed the book, almost page by page.

Graduates Can Speed Teaching Of Economics Through Their Efforts Says Hiram B. Loomis, President

"Let the ordeal of these hours of invasion remind us that it will be the greatest crime in history no less than the crime of war itself if the people of this country are not prepared to solve the problems of peace when the dearly bought peace comes, as it must come in time," said Hiram B. Loomis, president of the board of trustees, Henry George School of Social Science, in a message this week for the tenth anniversary edition of **On the Campus**.

"Those of us who have studied into the causes of economic chaos and have some appreciation for what constitutes an ethical basis of property, must grid ourselves for such a job of teaching as we have never done before.

"We cannot be in France to share those sacrifices but we can do our bit to prepare the way for a real peace and a real prosperity when this holocaust has spent itself.

"Men on the battle fronts reveal an almost unanimous hope that life will be easier for them all when they come back. We must — and students of the Henry George School can — prove to them that their future has not been forgotten while they were away.

"We must give these men — and all people everywhere — a fundamental basis for hope that such suffering as thousands upon thousands have endured shall not come again. Widespread education in basic economic and ethical principles alone can do this.

"Fortunately, in the Henry George School, we do not come to this task bare-handed though the assignment which we must place upon ourselves is not an easy one. No civilization, once on the road to red destruction and decay, has risen. But no people ever flew in heavier than air machines before. If we apply our thought and energy to the great problem at hand we can meet it.

"During the past year, the School has perfected methods for reaching an ever-widening circle of understanding students. Teaching materials and methods have been perfected. Our speakers bureau suggests the possibilities for gaining friends and students by its method. Our staff of volunteer advertising men, our research and writers group, our movie committee, our publicity bureau, our regional chairmen, and our staff at headquarters, not to mention the hundreds of graduates who are carrying on their campaigns of education in their own ways, all sum up to a great moving forward."

President of the Board



ON THE Campus

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

236 N. Clark St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Telephone CENTRAL 3348

Published monthly except January and July

Subscription price: 50c a year

Henry George Town

Population: 3,756.

The graduates of the Henry George School of Social Science in Chicago are a growing community.

Among us is almost every occupation, creed, and variety of political opinion. Gallup would probably find no great difference between the percentage of us favoring and opposing a fourth term as compared to the population generally.

What is it that binds us together?

Each of us came to class searching for answers to the larger questions confronting human beings in their relationships throughout the ages. What larger question is there for the people of any generation to consider than how all may live together in peace and well-being? When we ask about the cause of poverty, the cause of war, the cause of depression, we are asking subheads of the larger question.

After ten weeks of study, maybe we aren't all economists—any more than all citizens are lawyers—but we have gained recognition anew of "the simple truths which, beneath the warpings of selfishness and the distortions of suspension, seem to underlie every religion that has ever striven to formulate the spiritual yearnings of man."

Every three months a new influx of settlers comes to the borders of Henry George Town. Some enter for a spell and leave. Others stay and find a home of a sort in it. Each three months those who have stayed in Henry George Town for ten weeks—and gone to meet, regular—are welcomed as equal citizens with earlier settlers. Each three months as commencement rolls around Henry George Town is a new town because of the new complexion given it by its newly welcomed townsmen.

If our population today, after ten years, seems small, be reminded that the City of Chicago, after its first decade, had done little better—having increased from a population of 50 in 1830 to 4,470 in 1840. At the end of our second ten years, we have every reason to believe that the population of Henry George Town will be greater than that of Chicago at the end of its second decade, 28,269.

Wherever you live, wherever your work takes you, there you are a part of Henry George Town. For Henry George Town is not bounded by imaginary lines. Your fellow townsmen will greet you wherever you go.

In Henry George Town you enjoy the respect of everyone else, because you respect everyone else as an individual. You acquire full citizenship in Henry George Town, not by signing papers and taking oaths, nor by paying dues and observing ritual, but by a realization within you of the practical possibility of all living on the earth as brothers.

10th Anniversary Greetings

The time seems so short in retrospect to the days when our School was in its swaddling clothes, yet as we look back on our accomplishments, it is amazing that so much has been done in so short a time. May the coming years see the fulfillment of yours and our hopes for a better world, economically and spiritually.—GEORGE I. RUSBY, President, Henry George School of Social Science, New Jersey.

Your many friends in Pittsburgh join with you in celebration of your Tenth Anniversary. Economic education was never so important as it is today and this fact is sure to be recognized more and more by all thoughtful persons.—PERCY R. WILLIAMS, executive secretary, Henry George Foundation of America, Pittsburgh.

In this hour of world upheaval, when nations swing to slaughter and the very foundations of international decency are shaken, it is comforting to know that Civilization still has at hand one means whereby she may save herself: the Philosophy of Henry George. The work of this School must go on, increasing its influence with each passing day.—ABE D. WALDAUER, attorney, Memphis.

Throughout an unusually long and active life as an engineer in applying the laws of nature to the solution of industrial problems, I have been forced to a growing faith in those laws and to a realization of the vital importance of logical, clean and honest thinking, versus wishful thinking. That there is exceedingly little of this kind of thinking in the more important realm of human relationships, is so obvious today as to need no academic proof. The only answer is a radical reform in our educational system. This is the job that you have undertaken, under the inspiration of the greatest social and economic philosopher that this country has ever produced, that master of straight and honest thinking, Henry George. — COMFORT A. ADAMS, past president, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Philadelphia.

Winning the war will avail little or nothing unless men will learn to know the true basis of peace. The Henry George School of Social Science, and the students of Henry George everywhere, are the vanguards in the struggle for peace, security and freedom.—CHARLES R. ECKERT, Beaver, Pa.

Joseph Fels was keenly conscious of the danger of race conflict through the restriction of economic opportunity by special privilege. This problem has grown still more pressing since he passed away. If the measures he advocated (based on the philosophy of Henry George) had been put into effect there would be more work available now; and so we should have less rivalry and conflict between racial groups and between labor and capital. However, there still is time for us to go on along the highway that he pointed out; and your school is vigorously helping to educate the public toward the new day.—MARY FELS, New York.

My congratulations to the Chicago Extension of the School on its completion of ten years of service to the cause of education in fundamental economics. And no question is more fundamental in economics than the question—constantly stressed in the School—who shall pay whom for permission to work on and to live on the earth, in those locations which geological forces and community development have made relatively productive and livable.—HARRY GUNNISON BROWN, professor of economics, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Your tenth anniversary should be an occasion for all of your graduates to study the philosophy of Henry George as they never studied it before.—FRANK CHODOROV, New York.

I remember the Henry George Congress in Chicago in 1934 when your extension of the School started. We had the usual papers by the delegates but there was a feeling that prospects were brighter because the School was being developed. We went back to Pittsburgh and had large classes but were all tied up with politics. When the political situation changed our progress was retarded. Chicago kept away from the political angle and has had a larger growth.—WILLIAM N. MCNAIR, former Mayor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

You folks in Chicago have shown us that in spite of war, more and better classes in economics are possible. Heaven knows with the after-the-war reconstruction almost upon us, we are going to need them!—SID EVANS, San Diego.

The Henry George School devotes itself to the principle that a people will enjoy the best society that the average person understands. Greetings to all students, old and new.—LANCASTER M. GREENE, Henry George News, New York.

Among other friends of the School who sent anniversary greetings: Mrs. Alice Thatcher Post and Mrs. Gertrude E. Mackenzie, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. E. Shaler, Omaha, Neb.; William E. Clement, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Fall River, Mass.; Professor George Raymond Geiger, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

As The Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

"TESTAMENT TO DEMOCRACY"

The time has come, the walrus said,

To talk of many things

Of shoes and ships and sealing wax

Of cabbages and kings.

"For more than 60 years I have been soaked in politics. I have seen it all from outside and inside, with the eyes of both servant and master, local and central from both Houses of Parliament. In many countries I have seen other Parliaments at work; in most I have known intimately those who worked the grand machine of democratic rule. My constituency has constantly reelected me, whatever my party label, for 36 years—for the last 13 without a contest and unannounced. To have been so trusted is a great responsibility. I should be ashamed to go down to the great House of Kings without setting out the reasons for my faith in democracy, signed, sealed and delivered as a Testament." Thus writes the author, Josiah Wedgwood, in the introduction to his book. Twelve other books are listed as from his pen.

Who is Josiah C. Wedgwood? A Briton, born March 16, 1872. His grandfather established and made the Wedgwood potteries famous, and in his day when the American colonies had established their independence, rejoiced publicly that "America is free."

Jos, as he was called by his intimates was a naval architect and engineer and for a time was President of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values.

This book is his last. He died, I believe, in 1943. The book is fascinating. The expose of British parliamentary method of abetting and interfering with bureaucracy is clever.

John Richard Green, in an early chapter of his *Short History of the English People* observes that in his day, it had become the fashion to sneer at Parliament as a talking place; to which he replies that talk is persuasion and persuasion is force.

In *Testament to Democracy*, Lord Wedgwood describes and comments talk in Parliament. He says: "It is Parliament as a sounding board, not Parliament as a law factory, that makes public opinion—shapes opinion, not only for the schools and the press, but for the Church and for the philosopher. All the tossing elements go into a thinking-vat, are there blunged and blended; and in that mixture ferments the political education; from it pours forth the understood responsibility of self control and liberty. For this blending and fermenting the British Parliament stands unrivaled." One is tempted to remark that this is one way of covering up the large and important matters, such as the land question, with a great mass of bureaucratically inspired small ones, which incidentally seems to be the procedure employed.

The chapter on "Reconstruction of England" may be read with profit. For though at every place that Henry George and the taxation of land values may be introduced with decorum that is done, in chapter XII the author discusses the land question tersely and for the space allotted, thoroughly. "Unemployment is caused by lack of opportunities to work."

"All useful, productive work must begin by the application to land." For instance, the machines we want to assist our production and transportation of goods depend in the first place on application of labor to raw materials; so also do clothes, food, drink, houses, etc. Useful productive work converts ore, coal and limestone into sewing machines. It converts agricultural land into ham sandwiches.

"If the primary trades—mining, building, agriculture—can get a chance of starting productive work, they will then pass on the job of completing production to all other tradesmen to finish and transport and retail the article. The employment snowball starts rolling.

"Salvation from unemployment . . . depends upon making all land cheaper and land for which there is no competition—free. How can we make land cheaper? The answer is simple—by making all owners willing to sell."

There is much in the book by which Americans can profit.

First of A Series of Interviews With Prominent Chicagoans

Francis Neilson A Man Of Achievement

by Eileen Campbell

Scholar
Writer
D. Litt.
One time member of Parliament
Journalist
Critic
Editor
Actor
Playright
Stage director and "super"

THIS IS Francis Neilson. Ask him any question about natural rights and he will give you an answer and refer you to a source. This man who has spent a lifetime in study, attempting to assemble truths, has become an important individual. Ask him about the present, and he will show you both the past—and Henry George.

You would never believe him to be seventy-seven. He's handsome, with the power of the actor in addressing audiences.

He's outspoken. "I ought to be senile and sitting in a chair before the fire, tasting my toes."

But Francis Neilson still has work to do. He's traveling, filling speaking engagements in Chicago and in New York. He is working on a book, two books, three books, and if they turn out to be anything as spectacular as **How Diplomats Make War**, or **The Eleventh Commandment**, or **Man at the Crossroads**, they will not only enhance his already great reputation, but will add much to the knowledge necessary to straighten out the entanglements that arise between nations. He is, also a regular contributor to the quarterly **American Journal of Economics and Sociology**.

* * *
"Your School is but the Chicago section of the largest university in the world," Mr. Neilson told graduates of the Henry George School of Social Science on a recent occasion. "For the School is known to have flourished in the leading countries of all the continents. We know of the School in Australia and New Zealand. We also know that in our own land and in Canada the teaching of George's economic message has flourished from northern Alberta to the Gulf of Mexico, and from California to our eastern seaboard. Buenos Aires and Montevideo have also been reached."

"Perhaps graduates of the day fail to realize what an illustrious group of students of Henry George has preceded them. There was Tolstol and Turgenyev in Russia; Count Lucchi in Italy; Sun Yat-sen in China; and Edison and Westinghouse in our own land. "The alumni of the Henry George School are all over the world, and yet this extraordinary university is not yet twelve years old. And Henry George wrote **Progress and Poverty** less than seventy years ago."

* * *
Mr. Neilson likes to tell about his early experiences in England, where he was born, and of his first visit to America at the age of eighteen. In fact, he claims that the two years spent in a garret in New York, when he was living on five dollars a week, were the most important of his life. It was then that he began studying fundamental problems and laying the basis for his work.

"I was in a top-floor, back room, on 22nd street, for which I paid \$2.50 a week. It was my library, my dining room, even my cobbling room. I had lots of time—heaps of time—as my vocation was that of a 'super' on the stage. That would take me to the theater for an hour or two in the



evening, save on rehearsal days. When business wasn't good, I was ready to help a man in delivering coal or barrels of flour. I think it worked out at about \$5.00 a week to keep me going, and out of that five, goodness knows how, I saved dimes and nickels to buy books. I bought them. Now if I could do that, anybody can do it. For I had no special knack in such things. Indeed, I really had to learn as I went along, and how often I did stub my toe."

It was on this visit to America that Mr. Neilson first heard of Henry George. He went to the open-air meeting at Union Square one evening back in 1888. The speaker dealt with **Progress and Poverty**. He got a copy of the book.

"It was this book that gave me the zeal to go after knowledge. No matter where I went for years, I studied it conscientiously. Here was the reply to Marx. Here was the reply to the proletonists. **Progress and Poverty** is a manual which every man should work upon, if he desires to make of himself an educated man."

Back in England, Mr. Neilson gained fame as stage director for Charles Frohman and the Royal Opera in London. But matters of government interested him, and before the election of 1906 he delivered speeches coupling the taxation of land values with free trade. The record of the important part he played in drafting the Land Values Manifesto reads today as an exciting bit of history. Among his colleagues, while he was a member of the House of Commons (1910-1915) were Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, and David Lloyd George. Both in England and in Europe Mr. Neilson learned a great deal about the secret diplomacy that goes on between nations. Much of this he set down in his book, **How Diplomats Make War**.

* * *
Mr. Neilson says, "The student should not be satisfied merely with the study of George's fiscal measures. He must go further and deeply appreciate the object of George's philosophy—Justice." He urges students to study the sources of Henry George's economics and philosophy. He refers to the Bible as the basic source. He says the passage from Matthew sixth contains the fundamental of all economic truth:

Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his justice, and all else will be added unto you.

"The secret of the School's success is this," he claims, "for it is a fundamental that satisfies the yearning of every man and woman whose soul is awakened to the urgency of discovering a way out of the economic and political turmoil of life. George—his great precursors notwithstanding—discovered what I have called the fundamental co-heirship of all people. George came to reveal to us that there could be established eternal justice, if man would only use the facilities with which the Almighty endowed him and seek the coming of the Kingdom."

"It is this deeply religious note in George that caught my young mind in days of great trouble, and now, after more than fifty years of study every day, I gain strength in my belief and faith that through the message of **Progress and Poverty**, man's redemption is not a forlorn hope. We cannot tell what he will do, for he is man, but we do know this: that, if ever he is to have a chance to rise to higher things, justice—economic justice—must be established first."

"The beauty of Henry George's system is this, that no one will go short, no matter how big a duffer he is. Why? Because every man, woman and child in the community is co-heir to land value. His presence here is quite sufficient. He has got to be fed, housed and clothed. He makes his demands as a land animal. His presence here adds to the value of the land. Therefore, he is co-heir to that value. The system is water-tight."

"Another great thing about George," Mr. Neilson points out, "is the astounding mystery of how that poor man, without any formal schooling, in his early years, who had to educate himself, could become such a master that he could analyze easily the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer. That's a triumph. And when John Dewey says he is one of the five philosophers, I say that so far as this country is concerned, he is our only philosopher, with the possible exception of John Elor Boodin."

"But won't education and re-education be necessary before we can do very much?" asks a student of Mr. Neilson.

"There is no doubt about that, and I think it is possible. Yes, it will take lots of time, and this is distressing when one has so much to do. But if you really believe in the work, and you intend to go on with it, then, never, never trouble to think about the time. Never trouble to think about so much going on. Yes, there has got to be a lot of education. Of course, we can do it. Anybody can do it. It's easy, too, once we start it. But you have got to get used to it. You must not be afraid of the work. I can promise you that, if you once start to study Henry George and the sources of Henry George, you will have the most fascinating job you have ever put your hand to."

* * *
Yes, Mr. Neilson has a pet aversion, and that is visiting. When someone says to him, "I don't have the time to study when I work eight hours a day," he answers, yes, with a little bit of heat.

"I work a darn sight more than eight hours a day and I find time. There are 168 hours in a week; you work 40 or 48, sleep 56. That leaves 64 hours. What do you do with them? Go to the movies, read the jokes—then visit! "We've got to call on Mr. and Mrs. So and So. Your wife sits in a rocker

ARTICLES OF PERMANENT VALUE

Progress

55c per issue
Annual Sample of 7c per copy

GUIDE

Look for this masthead of *Progress Guide* at your favorite newsstand. Ask for a copy of the July issue containing a revealing article, *You Can't Soak the Rich*, by Victor Yackthman, publisher, and William W. Newcomb, associate editor. The issue will also contain the fifth in a series of articles on fundamental economics based on *Progress and Poverty*. Joseph P. Mulken, promotion manager, reports a favorable response to the economics articles and a growing circulation with a nation-wide distribution of 100,000.

The editors of *Progress Guide* at present are seeking articles on patent monopolies and on the restraint of trade by tariffs.

Women's Club Now in Sixth Year

The annual dinner of the Henry George Woman's Club at the Normandie Restaurant on Saturday, April 15 marked the close of five years' fulfillment of its purpose "to endeavor to cure social evils by discovering their cause, through the study of economics."

"The Club recognized the fact," said Mrs. Otto Stebenmann, the Club's first president, "that this purpose could best be achieved through wholehearted cooperation with the Henry George School of Social Science."

The Club was accepted by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual convention in May, 1939.

The idea of forming a Henry George Woman's Club originated with the women graduates of the three classes taught by Henry Hardinge. The late Mrs. Amy P. Lewis, and Miss Eileen Campbell, graduates, and Mrs. Edward C. Goedde and Mrs. George C. Olcott, who were interested in the philosophy of Henry George long before the School, were among early members.

Mrs. Walter Hermsdorf, then president of the Ninth District of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, helped in getting the Club launched.

Officers of the Club are: Mrs. Clyde G. Bassler, president; Mrs. Anna Buenemann, vice-president; Miss Eileen Campbell, second vice-president; Mrs. C. O. Watson, recording secretary; Mrs. Edward C. Goedde, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. George T. Tideman, treasurer.

and you sit on an uncomfortable chair, and then for fifteen minutes you talk about what Willie did when he was seven years old, and this goes on for an hour and a half; then they give you a glass of water, and after you take the water you get up to go, and then you visit again, for ten minutes saying what you forgot to say while you were sitting in the rocker. Now, think of the time that is wasted on the visit! Yes, without visiting there would be plenty of time to study!"

* * *
Mr. Neilson lives at the Drake Hotel when in Chicago. He spends his summers in Green Lake, Wisconsin. His wife, Helen Swift, the daughter of Gustavus F. Swift, is also a writer of note. Among her recent books are *My Mother and My Father* and *Zack Jones*, two remarkable literary achievements.

"GOOD DAYS AHEAD," SAYS PETER WITT, CLEVELAND SAGE

Peter Witt brought to 267 guests at the annual banquet of the Henry George School on May 22 a new appreciation of the great men who have given their years to promulgation of the philosophy of Henry George men like Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland's immortal mayor; Joseph Fels, the soap maker, and Father McGlynn. But he, made clear, "I know the good days are ahead and not behind us!

"People's hearts are right, even if their heads are wrong. "Every once in a while—and I saw it for nine years, with Johnson—every once in a while, among the humans, an horticulturist takes a crowd of people, against their will, inspires them with the thought that he is possessed of, lifts them up and gives them a sight they never saw before, teaches them that the man or woman who goes through life and doesn't experience the joy of working and living for others misses joy in its entirety.

"So . . . it's a wonderful fight in which you can engage. It is a wonderful thing to understand the fundamentals. Once you get on the outside of the philosophy of Henry George, nobody can fool you on any question that is presented in the economic forum. . . . People have to be economically intelligent before they can act wisely politically.

"But the good day is coming. Nothing at all will stop it."

The whole of Peter Witt's great address was taken down in stenotype by Mrs. Samuel Levin as a contribution to the School. A bound volume may be read at the headquarters. Copies of the poem, *Uncivilized*, by Edmund Vance Cooke, which Mr. Witt read in concluding his address, may be had for the asking.

Research Group To Get the Facts

Some good juicy statistics. The salt of analysis. The spice of human interest.

Put these ingredients together in a well blended article and you have a product of the research and writers group of the Henry George School of Social Science.

The purpose of this group, which meets for a conference at the headquarters each Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, is the writing of articles for magazines and newspapers with a circulation of a general character.

Readers Urged To Help Ye Editor

Copy boy! Copy boy! On the Campus is going to press! Thursday evening each week is *the Campus* night at the headquarters of the Henry George School. A month of Thursdays and a new issue is on its way to Chicago graduates around the globe!

News! Editorials! Features! Contributions of letters, articles, drawings, and photographs and hot tips—or just plain ideas—are invited. A graduate is NEWS when he does something about the study he has made—when he gets a letter in a daily paper, when he conducts a class in a foxhole, when he gets bitten by a dog while taking a class announcement to a neighbor's home. An article is printable when it is based on documentable facts, and devoid of unsupported statements of opinion and what the semanticists call "loaded" words.

SCHOOL FORGES AHEAD FROM COAST TO COAST

Throughout the land, in large cities and in little hamlets, the study of fundamental economics based on *Progress and Poverty* is going on month after month, year after year.

In Hartford, Conn.; Portland, Ore.; Selma, Ala.; Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Montreal. In all of these and many more, progress is being made daily.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of Henry George (1839), was one of the first extensions organized when in February, 1935, Julian P. Hickok started a class-work that has since produced around 800 graduates.

Los Angeles is moving up into the front line; had 125 graduates last term alone. Despite victory gardens, draft, and all, it has 15 basic classes and 4 advanced classes going this spring.

No graduate played a greater part in building up the Chicago classwork in its early years than Nathan Hillman who, since 1937 has lived in Hartford, Conn. The organizing talent that he displayed here has appeared there where Hartford now claims around 500 graduates from 50 classes.

Omaha, estimates one of the graduates, Mrs. W. E. Shafter, has 500 students and followers.

Pittsburgh is getting its stride again after a slow-up; two classes were held last term.

At Selma University, in Selma, Ala., President William H. Dinkins keeps everlastingly at it. "In the midst of a life busier than usual this school year," writes Dr. Dinkins, "I have conducted a class under the School at the University" and am recommending three students for completion of the work."

Last year LeRoy Bjorklund, a graduate from a class at the Bryn Mawr Community Church, in Chicago, went to Phoenix, Arizona, for his health. Now he has ten graduates to his credit and they sound like live-wires. This past year, the Reverend W. Wyley Young, recent visitor to Chicago, has taught three classes in Batavia, N. Y., with a total of 92 graduates.

Add up the extension class graduates throughout the country. Add the correspondence course graduates to these. A total of 30,000 graduates is conservative—and more on the way!

Post War Planning Subject of Neilson Article

The practical, economic, and ethical aspects of constructive planning for after the war will be discussed by Francis Neilson, Chicago leader of the Henry George School, in his article *They Will Be Done* to appear in the July issue of the *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*.

Copies of the magazine containing Mr. Neilson's article may be had for one dollar each at the School headquarters.

Volunteers Needed By Movie Group

William W. Newcomb, formerly with Eastman Teaching Films, Rochester, New York, and until recently editor of *Land of Freedom*, heads a motion picture committee to aid in securing student enrollments. He will be assisted by William Kreicker and Leonard K. Nitz.

The committee has been meeting with the Speaker's Bureau in order to study ways in which the picture can best serve as an auxiliary to the School's speakers.

Volunteers to write the script, match film, inspect scenes, and help edit the proposed picture are needed. Those wishing to work with this Committee should communicate with the School.

Ad Committee To Study Results

To assure maximum returns on the School's advertising for the fall term, Herbert B. Jones, who has assisted in the enrollment campaigns of 1941 and 1942, and Miss Martha Schwartz, an advertiser by profession, are outlining a program for testing the effectiveness of various advertising appeals. The cooperation of graduates in submitting sample ads to their friends will be sought. Graduates who are interested in advertising methods and in getting a working knowledge of how to procure direct mail results are invited to attend the weekly conferences Tuesday evenings at the headquarters of the School, 236 N. Clark street.

JESSIE MATTESON TO CALIFORNIA

Mrs. A. C. Matteson, Jr., took office as registrar of the School on the eve of the annual banquet in 1943. Thirteen months later, on the eve of this year's banquet this year, Mrs. Matteson resigned her post to join her husband, Pvt. Matteson, stationed at Camp Cooke in California. Pvt. and Mrs. Matteson are 1937 graduates of the School in New York where Mrs.  archie and Jessie Matteson also served as registrar, 1941-1942.

The registrar's desk will be taken over June 12 by Miss Martha E. Haanel. Since studying *Progress and Poverty* under J. Edward Jones at the headquarters of the School in the fall of 1941, Miss Haanel has completed all the advanced courses, sponsored classes in her home in Golf as well as in Glenview and Skokie, taught an advanced course in Skokie last term, and assisted in the general secretarial work. Miss Haanel visited the international headquarters of the School in New York last June. Her father, the late H. P. Haanel, and her mother took the course at their home in Golf two years ago. Miss Haanel and her mother will live in Evanston after June 15.

NEW ASSISTANT Sam Venturilla, Des Plaines' one-man class of the winter of 1943, has been assisting full time at the headquarters since April 17. He is honorably discharged from the army.

Hollywood Dancer Turns School Director



Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland read script with Bill Truehart

WHEN William Beach Truehart was faced with the choice of following Fred Astaire up the ladder of dancing success or of entering the lists against economic ignorance by serving in the Henry George School, he chose to turn his back on Hollywood. Bill's father was a famous dancing teacher of Houston, Texas. But his mother, also a dancer, was the daughter of one of the first adherents of the philosophy of Henry George in the Lone Star State. From his mother, Bill learned the principles of a just society. At the age of 13 he resolved that when he grew up he would devote his life to spreading knowledge of those principles. Ten years later after college and the start of a promising career in films, he was to realize his youthful ambition by becoming director of the Los Angeles Extension of the School. Before taking over that post assigned to him by the national headquarters of the School in New York, Bill worked for a month in the fall of 1942 with the Chicago extension.