

ON THE Campus

8744

NUMBER 11

69 DELEGATES CONFERR ON SCHOOL PLANS

"I've always wondered what could be done about the housing problem. Now I know."

"I can begin to see that there is some real hope for ending unemployment."

"I want my union to take up this study."

"It's been an eye-opener and I hope to go on."

"I'm only sorry I didn't start 10 years ago."

So testified in varying ways the 69 representatives of the fall term classes of the School who met at the Bismarck hotel November 24 to confer with School leaders on plans for commencement and for the new winter term.

From 1 to 88 Classes

In welcoming the representatives, Henry L. T. Tideman, dean, reviewed the growth of the School from a single class in the fall of 1934 to 88 classes this fall.

Robert Tideman, north side instructor, told of opportunities for further study in principles of international trade and social problems, to meet in 25 loop and neighborhood centers starting concurrently with new beginners classes the week of January 21.

"Our Chicagoand Campus" was the topic of a talk by George F. Garbhe Sr., associate director, on how the School extends its classwork into the various communities through the cooperation of individual graduates who assist in arranging places of meeting, mailing announcements, placing posters, and teaching.

Ways to Help

Miss Martha Haanel, registrar, outlined how each graduate can help the

Graduates to Hear Walton Pyre At 38th Commencement Dec. 17

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DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS

The Christmas sale of the Henry George Woman's club will continue at School headquarters from Tuesday noon, December 18, through the afternoon and evening. Your opportunity to get that exquisite last minute gift—just seven days before Christmas! All are invited to the Christmas party beginning at 8 o'clock.

School by listing names of prospective students for special mailings, by volunteering aid as addressers and teachers, and by contributing financially to the growing needs of the School's expanding program.

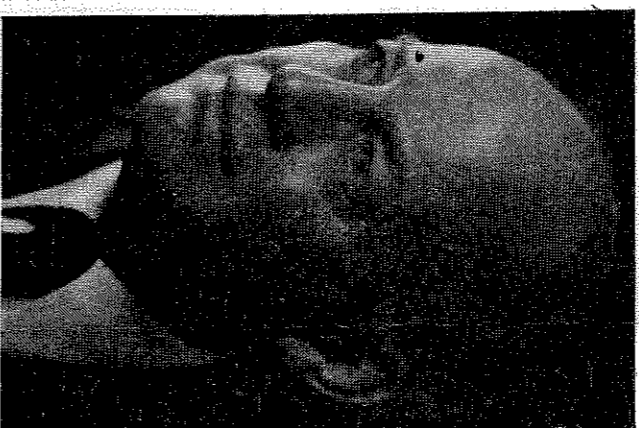
Discussion of plans for commencement was led by John Lawrence Monroe, director.

Following the meeting, the class representatives went to the headquarters of the School at 236 N. Clark street where the Henry George Woman's club had prepared an open house reception with refreshments and opportunity for the representatives to get better acquainted both with each other and with the work of the School.

Arsenal of Freedom



While attending open house for class representatives at Henry George School headquarters, Raymond Olson, loop building manager and current graduate at Bethany Evangelical Lutheran church, shows instructor's kit to Mrs. A. L. Grinnell, critic leader who is completing course at Howard school in Wilmette. George F. Garbhe Sr., associate director of the School, is showing where new classes are needed in Chicagoand. The mountain of 240 teachers' kits is ready for classes to be organized in the new year. On the Campus Photo



WALTON PYRE

Walton Pyre, commencement speaker, is director of the Walton Pyre Academy of dramatic arts. He is nationally known for his Shakespearean roles and for his five years on the stage with Otis Skinner. Before establishing his own academy, Mr. Pyre was dean of fine arts at the University of Wisconsin and at Atlantic university.

Speakers Bureau Fills Variety of Engagements

The first engagements in the new year arranged by the School's speakers bureau, Stephen Cronan, secretary, are:

Tuesday noon, January 8—South Shore Lions club, at South Side Swedish club. Speaker: John A. DeVos. "Can We Legislate Full Employment?"

Tuesday noon, February 5—South Shore Lions club, at South Side Swedish club. Speaker: Lewis F. Scott. "The Standard of Living?"

Tuesday noon, November 13—Northwest Town Kiwanis club, at Division street. Y. M. C. A. Speaker: Lewis F. Scott. "The Businessman and the Economist."

Monday evening, December 3—Lions club of Harvard, Ill. Speaker: Lewis F. Scott. "The Businessman and the Economist."

Monday evening, December 10—Kiwanis club, South Chicago. Y. M. C. A. Speaker: Lewis F. Scott. "The Businessman and the Economist."

Mr. Cronan will welcome inquiries about the School's speakers.

Order your 1946 Henry George calendar today. 25c at School headquarters. Attractively printed with text and illustrations of interest to every economic student. Published by Robert Schalkenbach foundation, New York.

Students to Speak; Loomis, Tideman, DeVos on Program

Walton Pyre, eminent actor and dramatic interpreter, will give an address on "The Vision of Henry George" at the thirty-eighth commencement exercises of the Henry George School of Social Science in the grand ballroom of the Skyline Athletic club, Randolph and Wells streets, on Monday, December 17, at 8 p. m.

Over 800 graduates of the current record-breaking term of the School will be presented certificates at the commencement by Henry L. T. Tideman, dean.

Past graduates and other friends of the School are invited to attend.

DeVos Chairman

John A. DeVos, member of the School's speakers bureau and headquarters instructor, will be chairman.

Raymond M. Stanley, packing company market analyst and one of the School's 75 fall term volunteer instructors, will speak for the faculty in response to the address of welcome by Hiram B. Loomis, president of the board of trustees.

Student speakers will be Mrs. Mildred L. Schwartz, graduate of the headquarters Wednesday class; Rev. A. A. Timms, graduate of the class at the Providence Baptist church; and William J. Burns, high school senior who is completing the course at the Austin Academy of fine arts.

Youngest Graduate 12

The youngest student of the current term to receive a certificate will be Gerald Popp, 12, seventh grade pupil who has studied each lesson with his father, William Popp, machinist, both attending the class at the Irving Park Baptist church.

Other graduates are a high school principal, a superintendent of schools, the assistant foreign editor of a Chicago newspaper, and men and women throughout Chicagoand representing a cross section of over 100 occupations.

Commencement reception committees will be: Mrs. F. W. Andre, Berwyn; Neil S. Booth, Avallon Park; Miss Alyce Mader, Ravenswood; Mrs. Alonzarne Reynolds, Ida B. Wells Community house; Mrs. Sandra Rose, South Deer-ling; and Mrs. Abbie C. Simpkin, Ravenswood.

First Term of 12th Year

The exercises will mark the close of the first term in the twelfth year of the School's uninterrupted classwork in Chicago.

The first Chicago commencement of the School was held in December, 1934, when William N. McNair, then mayor of Pittsburgh, was the principal speaker.

ON THE Campus

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

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A Patch of Ground

Do you see the picture?
It is a picture of a building.
The building is sit-u-ated at the corner of Clark and Madison streets in the city of Chi-ca-go. It is called the Mor-ri-son hotel.

Do you see how the drawing sets off the tower section?

The tower part of the hotel may be separated as it has its own ele-va-tors, stair-ways, u-til-i-ties, and party walls to bed rock.

Do you see the black par-al-lel-o-gram under the tower?
That black parallelogram represents the piece of black earth on which the tower part of the building stands.

Do the people who own the tower also own the black earth on which the tower stands?

No. The people who own the tower pay to the people who hold title to the black earth \$65,000 every year, clear of taxes and other obligations, for per-mis-sion to use the black earth.

Why were the people willing to build the tower on a piece of land which they did not own and for which they had to pay such rent?

The people were willing to build the tower because they had a 99 year lease on the black earth which does not expire until 2022.

But is not \$65,000 quite a lot to pay each year for the use of a spot on God's footstool not much larger than one-fifth of an acre?

Yes, it is a good deal. The owners of the tower feel it is worth as much to do bus-i-ness on this small patch of ground as farmers would pay for 13,000 acres, or 20 square miles, of rich Illinois black earth used only for ag-ri-cul-ture.

Was this piece of black earth always worth \$65,000 a year?

No. When Chicago had a pop-u-la-tion of 350 in 1833, the school board sold the whole square mile bounded by Madison, Halsted, Roosevelt and State, which had been set aside by our fore-fa-thers to fos-ter ed-u-ca-tion forever, for a total of \$38,865—about one half of what this one-fifth of an acre in that same square mile today is worth net to the titleholders each year.²

Why is this patch of ground worth so much?

Because of the pe-des-tri-an count. Over thirty thousand people pass the entrance to this tower every day.³ Twenty-one railroads bring people to the loop, some of whom want places to lay their heads. So some man like Mr. Morrison wants to build a hotel for these tired people. But before he can build a hotel he must agree to pay \$65,000 a year to some other people for permission to use a piece of black earth on which to put a part of his hotel.

Did the people who hold title to the black earth make the black earth? No. Cred-it for that must go to the Cre-a-tor.⁴

And do you know what?

If the hotel people do not pay that \$65,000 each year, and in addition pay all the taxes on land and building, do you know who will get that pretty building?

The people who hold title to the black earth that the Creator created and the value of which is made by the pedestrians!

But if the pedestrians make the value of the black earth why do not the pedestrians take that value and pay for the sidewalks they tread on, their streets, sewers, policemen, and other public services?

It just isn't done that way. The rent which the pedestrians make goes to the titleholders of the Creator-created black earth and taxes are levied on the people who build the nice buildings.

But do not the owners of the nice buildings kick?

No, because they all have to pay taxes alike, and they pass the taxes on to their customers in higher prices.

But do not the nice customers kick?

Yes, sometimes a stray customer is found who kicks about the high prices but he does not know enough about e-co-nom-ics to know why they are high.

Do you see the picture?

²See advertisement of Chicago Title and Trust Company in Chicago Sun, Oct. 31, 1945, inviting bids for purchase of this site with rent of \$65,000 net annually; tenant pays all real estate taxes, insurance, etc.

³Homeyer Hoyt, *One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1933), p. 25.

⁴Olcott's *Land Values Blue Book* (Chicago: Geo. C. Ottott & Co., 1942), p. 81, says number of people passing this site each day is 32,700.

Gen. 1: 1.

Message from Mrs. deMille

DECEMBER IS the time for taking stock of the closing year. This yule season will be happier than for four years past, although beneath the singing of gay carols, many hearts will be heavy because of the human mockery of the angelic mandate: "Peace on earth—good will toward men!"

During 1945 the breaks in the ranks have been great: Walter Fairchild, Helen D. Denbigh, H. W. Noren, Stephen Bell, Jackson H. Ralston, Norma Cooley, P. W. Schwander, John Z. White—and now comes word from Danish friends that one of their most ardent co-workers, Brunshøj Hellerup, died in the pulpit as he quoted from "Progress and Poverty."

But against these heavy losses there is much to rejoice over during this past year—particularly the growth of the School in our own country, in Canada, Britain, Denmark; many new classes; several new extensions; a new enthralism.

Whatever 1945 has written of loss, of gain, of hope—the new year must record accomplishment! It is not enough for us to understand why wars have been and why bitter poverty persists. It is not enough for us to know the way to peace and justice. We have got to do! We must see transcribed into the living law of our land—equal opportunity for all; special privilege for none!

Big work for 1946! Tireless work! But it must be done since "for him who knoweth to do good and doeth it not—him it is sin!"

—ANNA GEORGE DE MILLE
*President, Board of Trustees
Henry George School of Social
Science, New York*

Recalling a Kansas Rancher

AKANSAS RANCHER came home to his family one evening in 1887, his eyes full of sand and sun, and he turned to his daughter, Helena, saying, "I wonder if there is a little girl around with a pair of good strong eyes that would read a while to her old dad."

Helena Mitchell McEvoy, visiting the School the other day, recalled how she opened a book—"father adjusted the old student lamp and I started out. It was all Greek to me but the analytical mind of my father absorbed it as a child takes milk. At one place he broke out, 'That's right, daughter, that's right, that fellow is all right. You see, I have no right to an inch of land if I don't use it. He's right!'"

From that day to this, "Progress and Poverty" has lived in the mind of Mrs. McEvoy. Whether on a newsboat in Chicago, Washington, or New York, or teaching school in Alaska, she has always championed its tenets.

"When we reached the chapter on 'The Central Truth,' my father commanded me, and I obeyed, to memorize that part beginning . . . 'Liberty came to a race of slaves . . .'" Mrs. McEvoy remembers it to this day.

But because not everyone has such a memory as she, and not every student to put his finger on every word in it, Mrs. McEvoy devoted years of arduous labor, and a small but ill-spaced fortune to prepare a concordance of the book. This concordance, now in manuscript, awaits support that will make its publication possible. When published the speaker, teacher, preacher, writer, editor, or student who wishes to draw upon "Progress and Poverty" for information or inspiration will find a helpful tool ready at hand—thanks to a Kansas rancher with his eyes full of sand and sun, and his obedient daughter.

As the Dean Sees It

by Henry L. T. Tideman

OUR COMMON ESTATE

IN THE ARRANGEMENT of social affairs, we encounter three principal systems of ideas. Every existing institution and every proposed change, for better or worse, will be a part of one of these. They are anarchism, socialism, and that middle road presented by the philosophy of Henry George.

Anarchists believe that we can get along without the political structure and coercion of government. Socialists propose that we integrate the whole of society within its political structure, regulating



everything from the center; that to have order, society should own the entire industrial plant, and through the agency of government, should direct the production and allocate the distribution of wealth.

What Is the Proper Field of Government?

The Henry George folks observe, that in the nature of things, such matters as keeping the peace, and maintenance of land tenure and highways, are social matters properly the field of government; and that economic and cultural development should be left to individual enterprise or such associated effort as the cooperative nature of man and the needs of the task induce men freely to adopt. They believe that there is a need for people of intelligence who will ever use their persuasive powers among their neighbors to the end that government be restricted to its proper field, leaving to individuals all the freedom, faith, and hope that prompts to exertion in economic development.

Let us view our problem in its broadest aspect.

On this great globe sailing through space and covered with the green mold we call vegetation which is their principal support, there live about two billion humans. We plant seeds, dig holes, and fish the waters, getting our food and ores and oil and the rest of our subsistence from this earth. Plus a great spiritual quantity, we are land animals.

Two Great Concepts:

Man and the Earth

Here then are two great concepts: man and the earth. Both are the beginnings for any philosophy on social matters. The necessary relation of man to the earth demands that the earth should at all times be freely accessible to all men for them to labor to support themselves. Lacking this basic condition it becomes impossible for them to live independent and moral lives. Clearly, if government has a responsibility it is to see to it that unused lands be not held in such monopoly as will prevent men from having free access to them.

The earth is the common estate of mankind. We should build our institutions around that fact.

When we shall become wise enough to do this, we shall rid ourselves of most of the terrible problems which now make it impossible to find our way about in the world of ideas.

* * *
These paragraphs are from a recent address by Mr. Tideman at a recent conference at Notre Dame university.