

revelatory of George's practical grasp of world affairs and gain an increasing understanding of the power of the Single Tax proposal.

In addition to such groups, the Alliance is forming classes in Georgean economics. The first class, using "Progress and Poverty" as its text, will hold its opening session at the Alliance headquarters on Tuesday, January 6, 1942, at 8:00 P.M. The instructor will be Miles Shefferman, former instructor at the Henry George School of Social Science.

The Speakers' Bureau, under the direction of Miss Sara Wald, is organizing an intensive campaign to arrange appointments for Alliance speakers in various organizations.

Copies of the Alliance's "Proposal for Georgeist Action Now" and "Functional Chart" are still available without charge upon request. For these, and for any information about the Alliance, address Elbert E. Josefson, Secretary, American Alliance to Advance Freedom, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## Henry George Schools

From the Chicago School's little paper, *On the Campus*, we glean the following news: Chicago has been aiming for an enrollment of 500. This Fall, the enrollment far surpassed that mark, the number of students being 682. This encouraging figure is twice that of last term, and nearly 50 per cent. higher than the 1940 Fall enrollment. The School is now thinking of its 1942 Spring term, and is aiming at the thousand mark. The financing of the School is undertaken largely by the Alumni Finance Committee, which has already received pledges amounting to \$3,000 from friends and graduates toward the School's \$5,000 yearly budget. The progress of the campaign indicates that the goal is within sight.

The Henry George Fellowship of Chicago conducts a weekly Fellowship Forum at the School's headquarters (64 W. Randolph Street, Chicago), under the leadership of Edwin Hamilton. Among the speakers at the Forum was Paul H. Douglas, Alderman of the Fifth Ward, who addressed the group on November 6.

*The Square Deal*, Canada's Georgeist paper, yields this information about the Canadian School: At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Montreal School it was decided henceforth to operate under the name "Henry George School." (The School has hitherto been known as "The School of Economic Science.") In Ottawa, graduates of Henry George study groups met on September 18, at the home of Mr. H. G. Barber, and organized as the Henry George Society of Ottawa. This organization will cooperate with the study groups, which are being held at Mr. Barber's home. Mr. R. C. Berkinshaw, active in the Toronto movement, has been appointed Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board, thus becoming controller-general of the wartime controllers. More and more, important positions in Canadian national life are coming to be occupied by Georgeists or sympathizers.

Advanced courses, leading to a fuller understanding of the Georgeist philosophy, are on the increase in the various Henry George Schools. Hartford, Conn., is preparing a "Democracy Versus Socialism" course. The New Jersey School has its own Teachers' Training class. Imposing is the list of advanced courses in the Chicago School.

Everywhere the signs are that the Georgeist educational movement is going forward. In addition to those mentioned above, permanent Henry George Schools are in operation in the following cities: Los Angeles, San Diego and Berkeley, Calif.; Boston, Mass. (with its own building at 90 Beacon Street); Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alstead, N. H.; Sioux Falls, S. D., and Hudson, N. Y.; and Valdez, Alaska (under the direction of Jim Busey, editor of *Alaska Frontier*). The encouraging thing is that the progress of all the foregoing schools is made possible through the interest and the organized and independent action of newly-made converts.

## Henry George School of Great Britain

REPORT OF LEON MACLAREN

[In a long letter to Mrs. Anna George de Mille, dated September 24, Mr. MacLaren related the very interesting history of the British Henry George School of Economics and Henry George Fellowship. Through the kindness of Mrs. de Mille, we present portions of Mr. MacLaren's account herewith.—Ed.]

The Henry George School of Economics was started in 1937 by Messrs. Stokes, Fox, Berens, Gardener, Mawson, Hildreth and myself. Preliminary preparations were undertaken in the Summer at a meeting held in a committee room of the House of Commons. For the first term, held in the Fall, we secured 170 students. By the end of our first year we had enrolled over 450 students in "Progress and Poverty" classes. Advanced courses were also given. In September, 1938, we obtained 350 students, despite the critical moment—that was the time of Munich, you remember.

In January, 1938, we formed the Henry George Fellowship and enrolled about 60 of our students. Dues were a minimum of a dollar a year. The objects of the Fellowship were to spread the work of the School and to undertake political activities in an effort to bring about a change in the laws of the land to accord with the economic principles the School was teaching. In the Spring of 1939 we found the Fellowship declining and the finances of the Fellowship and the School in a bad way. We therefore spent the Summer of 1939 putting the whole matter on a sounder footing. The Fellowship took over the entire responsibility for the School, and the Fellowship Committee took over the control of the School's activities, the self-appointed School Committee (consisting of the gentlemen named at the beginning of this letter) resigning. A strong Committee was elected at the Fellowship Annual General Meeting, and certain principles were laid down, chief among which was sound financing. It was decided to charge

students a small fee for the courses, and to put the Fellowship dues into a sinking fund. Extra expenses were to be raised by special appeals. Every member of the Committee was to be responsible for a department of the School's work, and Fellowship meetings were rather like a board of active directors sharing information and work. This plan worked exceedingly well, and the School and the Fellowship moved forward.

Needless to say, the declaration of war in September, 1939, disrupted our activities. However, as the months went on, and it appeared that life was still reasonably normal, we resumed classes and meetings in January, 1940, and the results were gratifying. As the Fellowship was reviving from the first shock of the war, we decided that we should have a permanent headquarters. At Grosvenor Place we acquired a splendid clubroom, with other rooms available when we needed them. With our new quarters we launched into a big program for the Fall of 1940. Besides six introductory classes and three advanced classes, regular weekly Fellowship meetings were arranged. All this was introduced by a housewarming—a roaring success—at which Members of Parliament spoke. This was held on Friday, September 6. The next day London was on fire and the "blitz" had begun. It is very much to the credit of the Fellowship Committee that during this dangerous time they met every week without fail.

Besides the difficulty of operating during the "blitz," Fellowship and Committee members were being called to national service. In these very difficult conditions, we found it impossible to run the organization without permanent help and an office. Both were secured in the Summer of the present year, through the generosity of Mr. Stokes.

This Summer we also launched a correspondence course. Without an advertising campaign, we have already secured 156 students for this course, some as individuals and some in study groups. This Winter we are undertaking an intensive campaign to secure students for the correspondence course.

Meantime, the Fellowship organization has been completely overhauled. It is now organized into definite branches. We elect our own Committees in General Meetings. The branches then elect delegates to a Delegate Conference, which is the governing body of the Fellowship. There are branches now at London, Ipswich and Stoke-on-Trent, and more are expected, due to the correspondence course groups.

In order to keep in close touch with one another, and with members who are serving in the Forces, we issue a monthly *News Sheet*, which is widely read. There are many different Fellowship activities going on, such as series of lectures and propaganda activities. All this progress is due to the unstinting effort of volunteers. Our headquarters here, right in the heart of London, are in a way emblematic of the conditions under which we are working. They are midway between Piccadilly and Trafalgar Square. The neighboring building has been demolished, and there are very few panes of glass

## Au Revoir, Gaston Haxo

GASTON HAXO, author of "The Philosophy of Freedom" and at one time the head of the correspondence course at the New York Henry George School, is no longer employed by that organization, his services having been dispensed with. He has since found work in a defense project which soon will take him overseas. We deplore the events which have brought about the loss of this faithful servant to our cause, but we know that he will be happier working for freedom in the way that has been opened to him. Our hearts go with you, dear friend. "Strong soul and high endeavor, the world needs them now."

left in the building opposite which, by the way, is the Haymarket Theater.

Our success I put down simply to untiring effort, to humility before difficulties and willingness to learn from mistakes, and from a belief that if people do not understand what we have to say it is because we do not know how to say it. Perhaps the happiest part of the whole thing is that throughout all this time we have never suffered from personal animosity of any kind.

We are now so organized that nothing short of invasion of England could prevent our going forward, and I have no doubt that even under extreme circumstances, when we had time to adapt ourselves to them, we should, as we have already done, find means of overcoming them.

## Denmark

REPORT OF GRACE ISABEL COLBRON

News from Europe comes slowly these days, if at all. The latest issue of the Danish Georgeist quarterly, *Grundskyld*, to arrive is the September number, bringing news of the successful Convention of the *Okoteknisk Højskole* (the Danish Henry George School), held June 27, 28 and 29 at the *Husmandskole* (Farmers' School) near Odense—a school of which our good comrade, Jakob Lange, is still principal. Teachers of classes all over Denmark and many other comrades were present. Among the speakers were Bue Bjorner, founder of the Danish School; Christian Norlev, clergyman; the "grand old man" of the movement, Jakob Lange; and many others who told of the work being undertaken all over Denmark of organizing classes and teaching the truths as set forth by Henry George.

Another Convention—that of the Danish Henry George Association—was held on September 28 in Grundtvig's House in Copenhagen.

There are classes and Georgeist activities all over Denmark, in spite of all the troubles that brave little country is suffering under. We may be sure that in spite of everything, our Danish comrades are carrying on!