

WILEY

In Memoriam: John M. Kelly, 1923-1986

Author(s): Oscar B. Johannsen

Source: *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, Vol. 45, No. 4 (Oct., 1986), pp. 423-424

Published by: Wiley

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3486453>

Accessed: 06-04-2024 02:52 +00:00

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>



JSTOR

Wiley is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 89ff.
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 110–11. See especially the quotation from the Permanent Mandate Commission on page 111.
11. The *indigénat* was abolished in Cameroon in 1945. See *Ibid.*, p. 101.
12. This action was contrary to the concept of federalism under which the new country was supposed to be operating.
13. Jacques Benjamin, "The Impact of Federal Institutions on West Cameroon's Economic Activity," in Ndiva Kofele-Kale, editor, *An African Experiment in Nation Building: The Bilingual Cameroon Republic Since Reunification* (Boulder, Colorado: Westview, 1980), p. 193.
14. Krueger, *op. cit.*, pp. 68ff.
15. See, e.g., David R. Kamerschen, "An Estimation of the 'Welfare Losses' from Monopoly in the American Economy," *Western Economic Journal* (now called *Economic Inquiry*), Vol. 4, No. 3 (Summer, 1966), pp. 221–37.
16. Krueger, *op. cit.*, p. 70.
17. William C. Ladd and James F. McClelland, *Francophone Africa: Cameroon* (Washington, D.C.: OPIC, 1975), pp. 70–71 Annex 5.
18. The burden from regulation includes not only the actual regulatory tax to be paid but also includes the cost of the paper work required to prove to the State that the enterprise is in compliance, as well as taxes to maintain the compliance monitoring bureaucracy.
19. Krueger, *op. cit.*, p. 55.
20. *Ibid.*, pp. 55–57.
21. Frank M. Stark, "Persuasion and Power in Cameroon," *Canadian Journal of African Affairs*, Vol. 14, No. 2, (1980), p. 292.
22. See, Krueger, *op. cit.*, pp. 69–70.
23. We must distinguish between functional income distribution which relates to income going to the factors of production and personal income distribution which may include transfer payments from public sources. Here we are talking about functional income distribution.
24. Krueger, *op. cit.*, p. 70.

In Memoriam: John M. Kelly, 1923–1986

JOHN M. KELLY, realtor, property manager and civic leader in Scranton, Pa., died of heart disease there on July 27, 1986 and in his passing the Georgist movement loses a dedicated leader.

Mr. Kelly was born on August 23, 1923. He interrupted his education to enter the service of this country at the beginning of World War II. Joining the U.S. Army Air Force, he became a pilot and an operations officer.

He was stationed at Thurleigh, England, on June 6, 1944 when his bombardment group took part in providing air support for the Allied D-Day invasion of Normandy. He wrote a fascinating article on the military operations of that day and his group's activities, concluding that it was "the beginning of the end of

the Third Reich." He retired from the Air Force with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

On resuming civilian life he became a real estate broker and property manager, establishing one of the region's leading real estate companies. He was a past president of the Greater Scranton Board of Realtors and a former director of the Greater Scranton Chamber of Commerce. He was a director of the Downtown Commercial Association of Scranton, the AAA Motor Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania and a past president of the Reserve Officers Association. He had also served on the Governor's Tax Committee.

An avid student of social betterment, he became acquainted with the economic, social and political philosophy of Henry George, through the efforts of the small group of Georgists in Scranton who made the city one of the pioneers in experiments to improve the property tax.

He quickly rose to leadership in the Georgist movement, becoming an active director and executive committee member of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, publisher of George's works, and serving many other Georgist organizations in various capacities. He wrote many articles in the popular press and gave numerous talks throughout the country on George's system of ethical democracy. He maintained close ties with faculty members of the University of Scranton and encouraged them to undertake research on improving the condition of the poor and disadvantaged.

An active parishioner of Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church in Scranton, he took part in the movement of Catholics to advance the democratic traditions of Catholic social theory.

Himself an ardent scholar, Mr. Kelly was a devoted supporter of this JOURNAL and other projects sponsored and funded by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation. He always found the time, in spite of a busy personal schedule, to assist in promoting and developing scholarship and educational projects relevant to the ethical democratic cause. To his wife and family we extend our heartfelt condolences. And to his memory we pledge continued work to achieve his goals—a free, ethical and just society.

OSCAR B. JOHANNSEN*

* [Oscar B. Johannsen, Ph.D., is executive director of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 5 East 44th Street, New York, NY 10017.]