

mas offer in December, 1934; 10,000 main list teachers, editors, etc., May, 1935, enclosing catalogue.

Estimating a daily correspondence of an average of twenty letters would fix the yearly correspondence rate at 6,000 letters.

ANTOINETTE KAUFMANN,
Executive Secretary.

On the March With John Lawrence Monroe ITINERARY

Indianapolis and vicinity, May 20-26, inclusive.

Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, O., May 27-June 9, inclusive.

Columbus, Coshocton, Youngstown, O., June 10-June 23, inclusive.

CLEVELAND, O.

THE spirit of Tom L. Johnson is alive in Cleveland thirty-four years after his taking office as mayor and twenty-four years after his death.

Between April 2 and 12, Peter Witt, leading disciple of Cleveland's great Single Tax mayor, delivered seven addresses on the philosophy of Henry George over the Cleveland radio station, WGAR. The response of over 800 listeners asking for copies of the speeches is some indication of the large audience Mr. Witt must have had, and of the great interest in his message.

These names together with those of the Schalkenbach Foundation and the Ohio Economic League were immediately circularized with an announcement of a ten-weeks course in "Progress and Poverty" to commence Friday evening, April 19, and to be given under the auspices of the Henry George School of Social Science in Cleveland College. Cleveland College is the downtown branch of Western Reserve University. Its building is on the Public Square within a stone's throw of the statue of Tom L. Johnson which shows him sitting and holding a copy of "Progress and Poverty."

A surprise enrollment of over 230 made it necessary to form four classes (each one larger than it should have been). Three instructors had to be drafted in addition to Virgil D. Allen, extension secretary of the School and secretary of the Ohio Economic League. These were Karl B. Mickey, publicity director of the Cleveland Railway Company, and Saul S. Danaceau and Edward C. Crudele, prominent young attorneys. Mr. Allen himself is a civil engineer by profession and a former candidate for governor of Ohio on the Commonwealth Land Party ticket.

Former State Senator Marvin C. Harrison made an inspiring talk at the first meeting, recounting the story of how Tom Johnson drew the inspiration of his career from the book that was to be studied in the course, and emphasizing the need in Ohio and in the Nation for men and women who know its fundamental truths.

In the nine subsequent meetings the instructors are conducting their classes on a discussion basis, being guided by the Teacher's Manual of the School. Each lesson's questions are mimeographed and distributed as assignments. Page references in "Progress and Poverty" are included with the questions, indicating where the answers are discussed.

The students are a cross-section of the thinking people of Cleveland. Only a few have given any previous consideration to the subject though about thirty had copies of "Progress and Poverty" in their libraries and brought them. The average age of the students is probably little over thirty.

A survey of their occupations shows twenty-eight clerks, twenty-six in trades (such as mechanics, carpenters, printers, boilermakers, etc.), twenty-five salesmen and solicitors, thirteen secretaries and stenographers, twelve teachers, eleven engineers (civil, mechanical, etc.), eleven housewives, eleven accountants, ten business executives and managers, ten in professions (doctors, druggists, architects, musicians, clergymen, etc.), seven students, seven merchants and business men, six lawyers, six postal employees, five foremen, three librarians, and three social workers. Twenty-six were without occupations, four being unemployed and two retired.

A questionnaire answered by the students at the first meeting showed that thirty-four per cent had studied economics in high school, thirty-one per cent in college, forty-nine per cent "on their own," and thirty-one per cent not at all.

Other questions answered on this questionnaire give a cross-section of the thought of the students on such questions as What is wealth? What is capital? etc. The answers are being tabulated and at the close of the course the same questionnaire will be answered by the students. A comparison of the answers will show the progress of the class as a whole in economic thought. No check is made on any individual's answers. This questionnaire was based on the one prepared and used successfully by Noah D. Alper in St. Louis.

A commencement dinner is being planned to take place shortly after the close of the course on June 21. The Cleveland Extension Committee of the School is Peter Witt, Edward W. Doty, Marvin C. Harrison, Edgar S. Byers, and Edward S. Crudele.

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NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Cedar Springs, Mich., April 25. Mr. J. S. Tindall writes: "We have twenty-five enrolled in the class now. . . . All have books and read more or less, and discuss with me quite frequently. Some are deeply interested and by talking with others have been induced to join. . . . We are to meet at my house this evening as we have done for the past three meetings."

Detroit, Mich., April 30. Mr. Frank L. Morris writes:

"My class closed tonight very successfully. They all make fine converts to the cause. Especially is Mr. Wilson enthusiastic. . . . As for the Manual I consider it a great help. It is very thoughtfully and very thoroughly prepared. It seems to cover the cardinal points of every lesson. Its greatest help is in preparing the lesson for class. . . . To teach effectively, however, one should be so well prepared as to be somewhat independent of the Manual, permitting the Manual to be used only as a general guide."

Detroit, Mich., May 9. Mr. A. Laurence Smith writes: "We are trying to perfect arrangements to start the Extension Classes with the opening of the School year this fall. I am glad they are getting along so well in Cleveland and hope that we may put ourselves in position to do equally well."

Toledo, O., April 25. Speaking of his "Ladies Class" Mr. Robert L. McCaig writes: "I have nine now, with others to come, and hope to have about a dozen converts when the class is finished. We had our third meeting this evening and finished the second lesson. I am agreeably surprised with the results. All but three are young women not long out of school. . . . I am well satisfied that this class now not only knows that wages are not drawn from capital, but also that there are not too many people on this earth, nor that it is possible for there ever to be too many. They are now prepared to look elsewhere for the culprit that robs them and keeps them poor."—JOHN LAWRENCE MONROE.

Henry George Economics Class in Newark, N. J.

THIS class opened at 17 Academy Street, Newark, Friday evening, March 1, under the leadership of Elizabeth E. Bowen, M.D.

No other evidence is needed of the success of this class than the following testimonial, presented to its leader at the last session, signed by twenty-four members, among whom were three lawyers, an accountant, an engineer and various other business men and women.

"Dear Dr. Bowen: It is with mingled feelings of regret that the fascinating hours spent so constructively during the past months have come to an end, and with genuine happiness that we have had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the philosophy of Henry George, that these words are written. In this period of economic distress, of social and political unrest and of rampant nationalisms, nothing seems to so analyze causes and to so surely suggest orderly remedy as your presentation of the economic doctrines of Henry George. In an era of concepts of bewilderment and confusion his plan stands sharply and boldly as the sole haven for the freedom of the individual in a healthy capitalistic society. This conclusion which has impressed itself upon our minds has been due, in no small part, to the masterful, tactful and tolerant manner in which the course was presented, and we subscribe ourselves to exert our best efforts in its universal adoption and operation, as the sole basis for the happiness of mankind."

That there was a sustained interest is shown by the fact that starting with an enrollment of thirty-one, the average attendance was twenty-three. One of the graduates is already organizing a class which he will lead.

The Henry George School of Social Science

500 STUDENTS FOR THE FALL TERM

THAT is the goal discussed at a meeting of the Student-Alumni of the Henry George School of Social Science held at the School on Wednesday, May 8, 1935. Enthusiasm mounted high as the graduate students sensed the possibilities for growth involved in this tremendous jump from this term to the next. Of course, they realized the importance of financial support to make this possible, but those best posted on that phase felt sure that it could be worked out satisfactorily.

It may be wise to indicate right here that the cost of getting students has been reduced each semester since September, 1933, and there is sound reason to believe that it can be still further reduced this coming term. Of course, this item will decrease with the increase in numbers aside from improvements in methods, to say nothing of the increments from the Student-Alumni Council as that body enlarges.

The creation of a staff of teachers to handle the increase in classes at the School already obtained has proceeded with gratifying results. Messrs. Smith, Fairchild and Heath have been enjoying themselves to the full in expounding George's philosophy to the newcomers and getting necessary experience.

The Extension Courses which had their inception with the publication of the "Teacher's Manual" is reported elsewhere in this issue.

It may not be generally known that the questions and answers given in the Manual were those developed and used by the late Oscar H. Geiger in his classroom work. No substantial changes were required or made. The manner in which these Manuals caught the attention of those interested in teaching economics from George's point of view has been a sound indication of the great need for this kind of a book. From the time that the advertisement first appeared in LAND AND FREEDOM under the auspices of the New York School, there has been a steady demand for information and this office has been as assiduous in mailing, correspondence, etc., as it has had the equipment to be.

With Mr. Monroe's coming into this particular work it seems a splendid avenue for growth has been opened up and one well calculated to end the wondering of the older ones as to "who will carry on the work when we are gone." The seed planted by George, Geiger, North and many others will bear fruit now that means have been found for attracting the attention of the young people and standardizing the method of teaching. Uniformity is strongly to be desired and by orientating the combined experiences of all of the classes in this and other places, that object can be completely obtained.

The following is a short account of the Student-Alumni Council meeting held May 8:

1. Three new members were elected to the Executive Committee to serve for three years: Mrs. Eva Maxwell, Mr. Max Berkowitz and Mr. Robert Clancy. Other members of this committee are: Miss Helen D. Denbigh, Mr. Leonard T. Recker, Mr. Henry George Atkinson, Mr. Morris J. Goldston, Mr. Charles Joseph Smith and Mr. John Luxton.

2. Two important committees were formed:

a. Library Committee to increase the number of books in the School Library from 1,000 to 5,000 volumes in two years, in order to comply with the requirements of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The committee consists of Mr. Charles Erwood, chairman; Mrs. Margaret Bingham and Norman Fowles, Jr.

b. Newspaper Committee to prepare a School Paper for circularization among the Extension Classes. The committee consists of Mr. William H. Falconer, chairman; Miss Sophia Green, Mr. Robert Clancy and Mr. Max Berkowitz.

3. A vote of thanks to be sent to Mr. Leonard and Mr. Gene Recker for their splendid work on the pamphlet "Chained."

4. Election of officers of the Student-Alumni Council: Miss Helen D. Denbigh, president; Mr. Max Berkowitz, vice-president; Mr. Charles Joseph Smith, treasurer; and Miss Edith Lee Salkay, secretary.

The addition of Mr. Otto K. Dorn to the School office staff as Business Manager permits of a division of labor that ought to produce constructive results immediately. Under the plan the present director will be chiefly concerned with the class-work and the curriculum while Mr. Dorn will be in charge of business matters.

The entire staff has sensed that there has developed a need to model our curriculum in such fashion that current interest in related subjects can be utilized to draw those interested into the serious study of the science of economics as George elucidated it. There is, of course, not space to even outline that ambitious plan. It is the intention of the present director to attack that phase at the earliest possible moment.

Meanwhile, a careful study of the reactions and resistance of the classes has been going forward with a view to increasing enthusiastic reactions to George's arguments and lessening any resistances that may make conviction on essentials more difficult. In all this work there has been, to date, some falling off in the attendance. This, too, is receiving careful study. The attendance has been, it is true, better than we in New York have a right to expect but, nevertheless, every single absentee is noted, possible reasons explored and efforts to correct are maintained. Experience seems to indicate that the method of presentation has much to do with a falling off in attendance where attendance was at all possible.

In conclusion, the writer feels that after twenty-five years observation of the movement the School method is justifying itself as the most efficient in securing young, open-minded people getting a hearing for George's views, carrying conviction of the truth and arousing a desire to "do something about it." This is said without any effort to disparage the splendid work of others whether organized or unorganized.

Five hundred students for next September and it is believed it can be done!—N. C. B. FOWLES.

Activities of the Manhattan Single Tax Club

THE following officers and directors of the Club, constituting the Managing Board of the organization, were elected at a largely attended meeting of the members on April 16:

Charles H. Ingersoll, president; Anna George de Mille, vice-president; Walter Fairchild, general secretary; Elma Dame, recording secretary; Charles S. Prizer, treasurer and executive director.

John H. Allen, George H. Atkinson, Terese F. Burger, Amalia E. DuBois, Joseph Dana Miller, Harry Weinberger were elected directors.

Recognizing the national scope and character of the Club, the officers were directed by the meeting to create a general executive committee and to appoint a prominent Single Taxer in each State to constitute said committee. The work to be performed by the members of this committee is to assist in securing names for a new and comprehensive mailing list, to secure new members in each State, to build up the national scope and to carry into effect the programme of activities recommended from time to time by the Club.

The composition of the personnel of the newly elected Managing Board assures the close cooperation of the Henry George School of Social Science with the Club.

It is proposed that the graduates and the pupils of the Henry George School of Social Science be urged to join the Club, in which latter organization they will find incitement and opportunity to engage in active propaganda and practical political work for the Single Tax, which activities are not included in the curriculum or programme of the School.

IF half the effort applied by the American Federation of Labor during the past 40 years to strikes, squabbles and securing of futile restrictive legislation had been devoted to securing application of the teachings of "Progress and Poverty" there would today be neither unemployment nor poverty. So organized labor has its share of responsibility for the depression and resulting evils. Continuation of this neglect does not improve the indefensible position it has been occupying.