

# The Freeman

*A Monthly Critical Journal of Social and Economic Affairs*

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Five Cents

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Henry George 3rd  
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## The Freeman

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## Upsetting Democracy's Cradle

The Swiss Parliament has been requested to prolong for two years the law which prohibits the opening in Switzerland—sometimes called the "cradle of democracy"—of additional department stores or chain store outlets. If one of these units wants to invade a city or add outlets, it must first get the equivalent of a certificate of public necessity. The likelihood of its issuance is small, ending an era of unlimited retail expansion.

The desperation of the small, independent shopkeeper which prompts this measure, so likely to appear soon in the United States, is understandable. Both his store and the large store are at the mercy of the site owner. But the large store, with its large organization, can determine more accurately the site rent which a business will pay at a certain location, and once a long lease has been signed—which it has the financial resources to negotiate—can use the site

more efficiently, under the conditions, than the smaller one.

If the site rent were socialized, the stores would have equal opportunity to obtain the location which best suits their businesses. Then the most efficient unit would survive. But the least efficient, instead of pushing the storekeeper into starvation after bankruptcy, would simply be a venture that didn't pan out. With jobs open everywhere, as they would be if rent were socialized generally, the inefficient storekeeper, whoever he might be, could go to work for some one else at wages which would represent the full value of his product. The consumer would gain from more efficient retailing.

But, as usually happens when measures are advocated in desperation and enacted in ignorance, the consumer pays.

—H. Ellenoff.

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# Dewey: Save Youth from Fascism!

About 5,000,000 young people between 16 and 25 are still unemployed, few ever had any sort of job, opportunities for the professionally and technically trained are proportionately unfair and the gap between school and the first job is "so extensive that it constitutes a major problem in the welfare of youth" and a social peril to the nation, the American Youth Commission reported last month.

The Commission, headed by Newton D. Baker, and directed by Dr. Homer F. Rainey, was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation for \$1,600,000. It found also that 1,500,000 have had to postpone marriage; marital frustration has led to an increase in pre-nuptial relations and illegitimate births; prostitution increased in forty-one of fifty-eight cities investigated; 35 per cent of youths of high school age have had to forego education; 26 to 43 per cent of youths are working for no pay. In the following article, Professor John Dewey, noted philosopher and educator, analyzes the problem, the peril, the fundamental solution.—The Editors.

I confess that I do not know very well just what is the youth question today. Is it what we are going to do with and for youth? Or is it what youth is going to do us, later? By "we" and "us," I mean society as it is controlled and managed by those exercising authority—political, economic, intellectual, educational. I suppose, however, that the issue concerns both of the questions that have just been asked. For in all human probability what we do in the next few years for and with youth will determine in later years what they do with and to the institutions in which they find themselves.

We have all read a statement coming from the Office of Education in Washington that since 1929 millions have reached the employable age, and, that as far as available facts enable us to judge, at least half of the number have not found steady employment.

If one reads this fact with any imagination, if one surveys what it implies, it is eloquent. It tells what society is now doing to youth. It is charged with predictions, threatening ones, for the future. Moreover, it is only part of the story. Just as I was sitting down to write this article, I received a letter from a discharged Junior College teacher in a

public school system in this country, himself recently emerging from youth into active service. In his letter he says:

held before students the ideal of intellectual integrity, of the scientific attitude of mind, of a social point of view, the development of a critical attitude toward modern society and its problems, but always with a suspended judgment until all the facts are available.

He was dismissed with the statement that he "was undermining the school system and ruining the students." As the end of this school year approaches, two more teachers in the same school are refused renewal of their contracts on similar grounds.

If I read such incidents aright—incidents that are multiplying all over the country—they signify that we are not only refusing to one out of two of the youth of the country opportunity to do the work for which they have been preparing themselves, but we are also deliberately refusing to give them the intellectual and moral guidance they need and that the society of the future is to need.

It requires an impervious mind to assert today that what is "ruining" youth is a fair social and scientific presentation of the facts of contemporary life. One would suppose that what is ruining their standing and their chance for a useful life is the breakdown of the economic system and the probability of their being conscripted to fight in wars which they have done nothing to precipitate.

It is terrible enough that so many youths should have no opportunity to obtain employment under the conditions set by the present economic system. It is equally terrible that so many young people should be refused opportunity in what we call a public educational system, to find out about the causes of this tragic situation, and, in large measure, should

be indoctrinated in ideas to which the realities about them give the lie. Confusion and bewilderment are sufficiently rife so that it is not necessary to add to them a deliberately cultivated blindness.

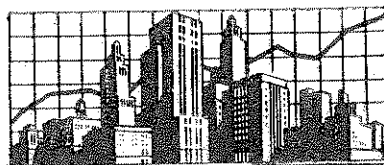
There are, of course, different phases of the situation in which youth finds itself. The immediate emergency has to be dealt with, and the plans of the National Youth Administration are a move in this direction. But persons who are intelligent enough to project these plans are probably also wise enough to recognize that at best they deal with symptoms, not with causes. They should be carried into effect to salvage individuals from wreckage. But they leave intact the economic and moral forces that create the need for emergency measures.

As far as I can see, the best way to do something of permanent value for present youth and for the future of society is to take the measures that will change the social causes that have produced the present plight. The experience of the Old World, notably Italy and Germany, shows that "youth movements" when they move in isolation from basic changes in the structure of society may be directed toward reaction even more readily than toward desirable ends.

Youth, made desperate by finding that society makes no provision for it, may grasp at straws if the straws float on a current that supplies some immediate outlet for pent up energies. We may expect in this country more and more appeals addressed to youth from American congeners of European fascism. Suppression of freedom of inquiry and discussion in the schools is a first step in this direction.

For the youth problem in this country I see no solution (which also will be a solution of the problem of the future of society) save one that enlists their hearts and minds in behalf of intelligent plans for social change based upon understanding of existing conditions.

I suggest that as a beginning of the first steps to permanent recovery



there be a nation-wide revival of interest in the writings and teachings of Henry George, and that there be such an enlightenment of public opinion that our representatives in legislatures and public places be compelled

to adopt the changes he urged.

—John Dewey.

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Social Frontier, Inc., 2,960 Broadway, New York. — The Editors.)

See: "Study of Political Economy," p. 3. "Science of Political Economy," pp. 2-4; 105-106; 110-111; 122-123. "Social Problems," pp. 42-43; 74. "Protection or Free Trade," p. 272; pp. 295-297. "Progress and Poverty," 519. "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. 10, Q. 25.

# Wage - fixing, Quixotic Windmill

Legislation fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for labor has an enticement for all students of labor problems that ought to be admitted at the outset: it seems a simple, direct method of attacking low wages and long hours, concededly curses of our present economy. But does it attack the evils? There is the crux of the present controversy and the answer should dispose of the issue; if it does, one should favor it, if it does not, one should oppose it.

For the contention of advocates of the legislation that marginal wages are too low and the upper range of the work-week too long should be beyond dispute. Southern sweatshops provide the best examples, but their counterparts can be found from New York to San Francisco, and even in the most humane plants there are sweated marginal workers. The Tennessee Labor Department provides an interesting case, a plant in Manchester, Tenn., one of twenty-one towns offering sites, tax exemptions, buildings, free power, water and right to carpet-bag "manufacturers," which pays \$7 a week to men, \$5 to women for the standard ten-hour day and then checks off 6 per cent of this miserable wage for the town to meet the subsidy. The carpet-bagger had run away to Manchester seeking to escape unionization and the costs of social legislation.

But what would the wages and hours plan offer these exploited workers? The form of the plan is a matter of technical detail. If it were administered by a small board, it would centralize virtually unrestrained authority in the hands of a few men, sparing the conflict of sectional interests, perhaps. If it were administered by Congress it would diffuse authority but promote sectional conflict. The large power, so

liable to corrupt them who possess it, would remain the same.

The magnitude of the task which would confront the administrators must be noted. Factory hourly wages in 1937 ranged from 43 cents in tobacco to 93 cents in tires, a difference of 116 per cent. Factory weekly wages in the eight divisions of the country ranged in 1935 from \$14.25 in the South Atlantic States to \$22.02 in the East North Central States. The board would have to know which group, not only in each industry but in each branch of industry, was the marginal group, for each locality. It would have to determine, for each market area, the purchasing power of the dollar, to adjust the money wage paid and obtain the real wage; for money wages are low when the claims upon wealth which they represent are small. The real wage would have to be adjusted to achieve what might be called the social wage; living standards vary from one section of the country to another and their components are by no means identical as to cost.

This is but a brief summary of the task, and it should be enough. But it does not simplify the job to suggest that instead of setting standards which vary from industry to industry, blanket standards should be set. The same facts would have to be known; the only virtue in blanket standards, as NRA experience should have made clear, is that the effects of the legislation make their appearance somewhat more slowly.

One should not rue the impractic-

ality of the legislation because not enough is known of the facts of wages and hours. For, apart from the monumental task facing a Federal agency, the ability of a State agency, such as exists today in twenty-four States, to deal with the question is limited almost to the point of futility. Limited State laws can sometimes give temporary aid to special groups of workers, but not to workers generally.

It must be remembered that the Southern factory worker cited above, the "Uncle Tom" of the legislation's advocates, is in competition with the agricultural worker. The latter's average earnings were shown by the recent study of Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom for the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics to range from \$62 a season for female Negro cotton pickers in Louisiana; \$125 for white male pickers in a Tennessee county; \$178 for male Negro cotton pickers in Louisiana; \$238 for sheephands in Montana; \$347 for white farm laborers in Pennsylvania to a top of \$748 for Orientals in Placer County, California. Secretary Wallace, after a trip through four southern States, said 20 per cent of the farmers "are living with a standard far below that of any peasantry in Europe I know about."

If by fiat the marginal wage in the factories were raised, the agricultural workers would flock from the farms to the cities, breaking down the margin no matter how large is the force of factory inspectors added to the State bureaucracy. If inspection were adequate, the premium offered would nurture the "kick-back" or graft, apart from its eventual subversion of civil liberties. For the bill specifically exempts farm labor.

Inclusion of agricultural laborers



would not overcome the plan's impracticability. For if the ordained rise in wages tended to reduce rent—as it always would except where the worker compensated for the rise by an equal rise in labor productivity, possible in some cases but improbable in most—the landowners near the margin would call a halt to production and wait. Labor starves when the landowner goes on strike; the land fattens. Unemployment would put another premium on the “kick-back”; taxes on non-landowners to support the jobless would lower real wages; raising the actual rent line above the necessary rent line by changing the margin of cultivation would tend to raise all prices, lower real wages further.

Here the economic fallacy upon which the theory of the plan is built becomes apparent. It is assumed that the State has the power to regulate wages, the power to order capitalists to give part of their capital to laborers. It is a reincarnation of the old discredited wages-fund theory,

which students of economic science had thought was buried in oblivion long ago.

The State has not that power, for capitalists do not support labor. Indeed, capitalists do not even employ labor; it is labor which employs tools, machines, plants, raw materials—or what is properly capital. And in this day and age, when most employers use capital borrowed from capitalists and not capital which they may own themselves and which may be available to them in their other capacities as capitalists, it ought to be clear that an order to the employers to meet higher labor costs out of “their” productive capital is one that will not be obeyed because it cannot be.

Labor creates its own wages in its contribution to the product. If it does not get its full share of the product, it is because monopoly has intervened, monopoly of natural opportunities and forces, either creating immediate unemployment and thereby dislocating the market for

labor; or raising prices and thereby reducing purchasing power (lowering real wages) and curtailing the market—eventually more unemployment. The plan, instead of curbing monopolies, fosters them by limiting competition and by increasing the anti-social powers of large accumulations of capital as opposed to smaller ones.

Here, too, the actual danger of the scheme becomes clear. Not merely did the similar attempts abroad, which failed in every case, divert attention from the fundamental cause of low wages and long hours, the private appropriation and exaction of rent. For the reasons cited, the plans themselves actually contributed to lowering labor standards further. Not only laborers, but all classes of society suffered from the check to production. This “treadmill” type of social legislation can only change the social problem from one of poverty in the midst of plenty to one of poverty in the midst of scarcity.

—W. L.

See: “The Condition of Labor.”

## A Blow at Trade Barriers

No one's education in fundamental economics and social philosophy is complete without an understanding of the fundamental principles of international trade and their relation to the principles of general economic theory. For this reason the Henry George School of Social Science has given, at national headquarters and at several extensions, courses in international trade, based upon Henry George's “Protection or Free Trade,” a classic in its field which students of economic literature declare an outstanding analysis of these principles.

But even more important is this course to those who wish a thorough knowledge of Henry George's social philosophy. George's philosophy is, of course, expounded fully in all his major books, not in any single one. “Protection or Free Trade” covers subjects which do not arise, and others which can only be alluded to, in “Progress and Poverty.” The books are, of course, complementary.

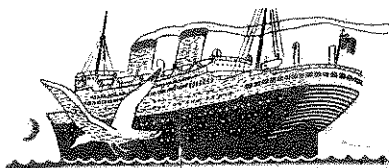
Students who have studied the former give testimony that their understanding of the latter was thereby greatly enhanced.

The courses already given have been developed independently by various instructors and were probably as effective as formally organized courses could be. The School is anxious to encourage the teaching anywhere of a series of courses based on the economic and social philosophy of Henry George. As a first step, a year's study and experimentation was devoted to the development of a course in international trade on a par with the basic course in fundamental economics.

This year of intensive effort has yielded a Teachers Manual for the

course in international trade, using as its textbook “Protection or Free Trade.” The course is divided into six lessons, with an average of thirty discussion-provoking questions in each lesson. The Manual is available from the School at thirty-five cents a copy, postage prepaid.

To grasp properly the theory of a free economy and of the free society which it would inaugurate, the student has been admonished to acquaint himself with the whole system of ideas which Georgism embraces. The course in international trade should be conducted in every extension, following the basic course. For the development of qualified leaders and teachers of the people there is no more important step in the development of the Georgist movement. Publication of the Manual now makes this possible, and the School, its faculty and supporters, are to be congratulated on this constructive achievement.





# Plunderbunds Eye the Spanish Earth

Why have Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany been willing to chance setting off a new world war over the issue of intervention in the Spanish civil struggle? Why have the imperialist-democratic allies, Britain and France, aided by their stooges, the United States and Soviet Russia, been opposing the Spanish Nationalist-Fascist coalition with the farce of non-intervention while behind the scenes they carry on negotiations with the enemies of the Spanish Socialist-Democratic coalition, the Burgos government of the Spanish Fascists?

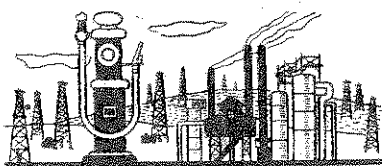
The answer is to be found hidden in the riches in the Spanish earth, lure for the plunderbunds of the world. To the Spaniard, the land question is primarily the agrarian question, for until the counter-revolution started three-quarters of the people depended directly on agriculture for their livelihoods. But that was because the Spanish people, ridden by monopoly and all but corrupted by it, had never exploited the natural resources of their country to any great extent.

Spain is probably richer in natural resources than any country in western Europe, and the monopolists in whose service the diplomats of the Fascist and "Democratic" plunderbunds toil well know it. Thus Britain has been willing to sabotage the struggle of the Spanish Republicans—who have not yet seemed to realize how much internal aid they could obtain if they adopted progressive capitalism as their philosophy—in return for an understanding about mineral holdings on the Iberian peninsula with the Fascist barbarians. Thus Italy has been willing to risk national bankruptcy and international anarchy to get a grab at the prizes. Spokesmen for monopolistic interests in Germany, France and "peaceful" Holland crowd them.

The whole north country, scene of the fiercest fighting, holds rich iron deposits in juxtaposition with coal. North of Portugal there are also tin deposits. Near the eastern half of the Franco-Spanish border are potash resources. Abundant iron de-

posits occur north of Valencia and in the southeastern coastal hills.

In the South, General Queipo de Llano, who up to now has been active only in talking a good fight over the Seville radio, hurled his men and fighting machines against the Republicans for three months to open up the area to further exploitation. Many mines resumed normal operations, one of the largest being the French-capitalized coal shaft, and the Spanish Fascists planned construction of new ones. Besides the coal and iron, there are rich deposits of lead, copper and mercury in the section.



## No Plans for Poor

Potatoes, the staple food for many poor families, are too plentiful, therefore too cheap. Poor families will be made happier to know that the AAA will overcome this condition of plenty by paying farmers fifteen cents a bushel for feeding these potatoes to pigs. Will the poor families, thus deprived of their staple spuds, be able to obtain pork at prices within their wage? Hardly. The government will see to it that the excess of livestock will be reduced, under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. That is the act; the tragic-comedy is entitled "Planned Economy."

\* \* \*

## The Real Murderer

An Ohio woman is convicted of murder. She killed four old men "for their money." She is a wicked woman, and no doubt mentally unbalanced. But does not "for their money" suggest a cause for her wickedness, a reason for her unbalanced condition? Was poverty the real criminal. Read "The Crime of Poverty," by Henry George.

The Almaden mercury mines are of special interest to Italy; if fully exploited, they are said to be rich enough to smash the Italian mercury cartel. Aragon's lignite deposits, estimated at 20,000,000 tons, west of Huesca, have equal interest for Germany and France, for the mineral is valuable in the manufacture of synthetic motor fuel. Thus they also have special interest for Britain, the Netherlands and the United States, to the oil rings of which synthetic fuel is a threat.

British interests own the rich Rio Tinto copper mines. Valuable tungsten and vanadium deposits occur along the Portuguese border. In various of the mountain ranges which wrinkle the Spanish earth are stores of silver, zinc, salt, molybdenum, sulphure graphite pyrites. And Spanish Morocco, on which Il Duce Mussolini has his envious eye, holds manganese and lead as well as iron. All this is apart from Spain's value as a source of food supplies in time of war and from certain other agricultural resources, such as the Terez wine area in which British interests are dominant.

Mussolini and Hitler talk of riding Europe of "Bolshevism"; Chamberlain and Chautemps prate of saving "democracy"; but all are cooperating to keep the people of Spain from making good their claims to the ores stored in Iberian mountains. For the national and intra-national industrial monopolies in whose interest these figureheads act must control the resource deposits on which their cartels are built—not to exploit them fully for general benefit but to sabotage efficient exploitation—or see these structures collapse like houses of cards. That they come so close to reaching an understanding among themselves should not be surprising; their common interest in opposing the equal rights of all men to the Spanish earth is so much more important than their individual interest in shoving one another out of the trough.

—W. L.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," p. 237.

# Shaw: Stop the War Drift

What about this danger of war which is making us all shake in our shoes at present? I am like yourself: I have an intense objection to having my house demolished by a bomb from an airplane and myself killed in a horribly painful way by mustard gas. I have visions of streets heaped with mangled corpses in which children wander crying for their parents and babies gasp and strangle in the arms of dead mothers.

That is what war means nowadays.

This is what is happening in Spain and in China, while I speak to you, and it might happen to us tomorrow. And the worst of it is that it does not matter two straws to Nature, the mother of us all, how dreadfully we misbehave ourselves in this way or in what hideous agonies we die, Nature can produce children enough to make good any extravagance of slaughter of which we are capable.

Consequently if we want the war to stop, we must all become conscientious objectors. I dislike war not only for its dangers and inconveniences, but because of the loss of so many young men, one of whom may be a Newton or an Einstein, a Beethoven, a Michelangelo, a Shakespeare, or even a Shaw. Or he may be what is of much more immediate importance, a good baker or a good weaver or builder. If you think of a pair of carpenters as a heroic British St. Michael bringing the wrath of God upon a German Lucifer, then you may exult in the victory of St. Michael if he kills Lucifer, or burn for vengeance if his dastardly adversary mows him down with a machine gun.

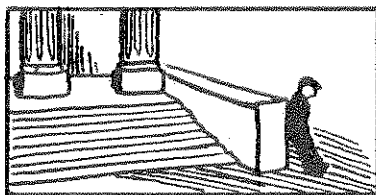
In that way you can get intense emotional experience from war; but suppose you think of the two as they probably are, the same two good carpenters taken away from their proper work to kill one another. That is how I see it, and the result is that whichever of them is killed, the loss is as great to you as to me.

In 1914, I was as sorry for the young Germans who lay slain and mutilated as for the British lads who

lay beside them. It was to me a sheer waste of life. I am not forgetting the gratification that war gives to the instinct of pugnacity and admiration of courage, as these are so strong in women. In the old days, when people lived in forests or in caves, a woman's life and that of her children depended on the courage and killing capacity of her mate.

In England, on the outbreak of war, civilized young women rushed about handing white feathers to all young men who were not in uniform. This is quite natural, but our women must remember that courage and pugnacity are not much use against machine guns and poison gas.

The pacifist movement against war takes as its charter the ancient document called the Sermon on the Mount. The sermon is a very moving exhortation, and gives you one first-rate ticket, which is to do good



to those who spitefully use you and persecute you.

I, who am a much hated man, have been doing that all my life, and I can assure you that there is no better fun, whereas revenge and resentment make life miserable and the avenger hateful. But such a command as "Love one another," as I see it, is a stupid refusal to accept the facts of human nature. Think how much we are lovable animals—do you love the tax collector?

Have you a moral and embracing affection for Messieurs Mussolini, Hitler, Franco, Atatürk and the Mikado? I do not love all these gentlemen, and even if I did, how could I offer myself to them as a delightfully lovable counsel? I find I cannot like myself without so many reservations that I look forward to my death, which cannot now be far off, as a good riddance.

If you tell me to "be perfect, as

my Father in heaven is perfect," I can only say that I wish I could. That will be more delight than telling you to go to the Zoo and advise the monkeys to become men and the cockatoos to become birds of paradise. The lesson we have to learn is that our dislike for certain persons or even for the whole of the human race does not give us any right to injure our fellow creatures, however odious they may be.

As I see it, the social rule must be live and let live, and as people who break this rule with persistency must be liquidated, the pacifists and non-resisters must draw a line accordingly.

It has become a commonplace to say that another great war would destroy civilization. Well, that will depend on what sort of war it will be. If it is to be like the 1914 war, a war of nations, it will certainly not make an end of civilization. It may conceivably knock the British Empire to bits and leave England as primitive as she was when Julius Caesar landed in Kent. Perhaps we shall be happier then, for we are still savages at heart and wear our thin uniform of civilization very awkwardly. But, anyhow, there will be two refuges left for civilization.

No national attack can seriously hurt the two great federated republics of North America and Soviet Russia. They are too big; the distances are too great. But what could destroy them? A civil war, wars like the wars of religion in the seventeenth century, and this is exactly the sort of war that is threatening us today. It has already begun in Spain, where all the big capitalist powers are taking a hand to support General Franco through an intervention committee which they think it more decent to call a non-intervention committee.

This is only a skirmish in the class war, the war between the two religions of capitalism and communism, which is at bottom a war between labor and land owning. We could escape that war by putting our house in order, as Russia has done, without

any of the fighting and killing and waste and damage that the Russians went through; but we don't seem to want to. I have shown exactly how it can be done, and, in fact, how it must be done, but nobody takes any notice. Foolish people in easy circumstances flatter themselves that there is no such thing as a class war in the British Empire. Well we are all far too reasonable and too well protected by our parliamentary system to have any vulgar unpleasantness of that sort. They deceive themselves.

We are up to the neck in the class war. What is it that is wrong with our present way of doing things? It is not that we cannot produce enough goods. Our machines turn out as much work in an hour as 10,000 hand workers used to; but it is not enough

for a country to produce goods, it must distribute them as well. And this is where our system breaks down hopelessly. Everybody ought to be living quite comfortably by working four or five hours a day with two Sundays in the week, yet millions of laborers die in the workhouse or on the dole after sixty years of hard toil so that a few babies may have hundreds of thousands of dollars before they are born.

As I see it, this is not a thing to be argued about but to take sides about. It is stupid and wicked on the face of it and it will smash us and our civilization if we do not resolutely reform it. Yet we do nothing but keep up a perpetual ballyhoo about bolshevism, fascism, communism, liberty, dictators, democracy and all the rest of it.

The very first lesson of the new history dug up for us by Professor Flinders Petrie during my lifetime is that no civilization, however splendid, illustrious and like our own, can stand up against the social resentments and class conflicts which follow a silly misdistribution of wealth, labor and leisure; and it is the one history lesson that is never taught in our schools, thus condemning the saying of the German philosopher Hegel, "We learn from history that we never learn anything from history." Think it over.

—George Bernard Shaw.

See: "Social Problems," p. 5.  
"Progress and Poverty," pp. 542-543; Book X, Chapter 4; p. 537.  
"Science of Political Economy," p. 341.  
"Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," LX, Q. 31.

## An Epic Story: Soggarth Aroon

When seated in the New York Academy of Music at the Anti-Poverty Society meetings, which crowded the large hall to capacity, we were accustomed to close our eyes and listen to the bell-like voice of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, first vice-rector of the North American College in Rome, rising and falling. For gestures added little to Dr. McGlynn's oratory despite his imposing presence (he was six feet two) and despite, too, the magnetic quality of his delivery.

He was a great figure in the early nineties. He made thousands of friends for the cause of man's equal right to the use of the earth, which as an unfrocked priest he embodied in the terms of his religion. We can see now how he made friends for Catholicism through his unswerving loyalty to the canons of his Church.



And when the ban of excommunication was removed and he was reinstated with not a single word of retraction he could rest serene in the confidence that the Church of Saint Peter had revealed itself in a new light to those who through sectarian

or religious bias had distrusted or misunderstood her.

We see it more clearly now. Some one had blundered. But with the reinstatement of the rector the mistake was gloriously rectified. Dr. McGlynn had made new friends for the Church where before were enmity and malice. He had signally established the fact that his Church stood for no partial truth, that all truth was free within her borders, despite how men might differ.

And so his words delivered at the bier of his beloved leader, Henry George, have an added weight: "Here was a man sent of God"—a defiant proclamation to those who sought to misrepresent him.

The story of this great life is told by Stephen Bell in "Rebel, Priest and Prophet," just published by the Devin Adair Company, New York, and it is marvelously interesting.

Born in the East Side of New York, the good priest was familiar at an early age with the struggles of the poor, though his family were fairly well circumstanced, his father, being a prosperous building contractor. He was of Irish extraction, hence his fighting spirit. There is no doubt that he felt keenly the injustice meted out to him by his ec-

clesiastical superiors. He loved his Church, he differed from none of its canons, and he fulfilled in all his clerical functions the ideal that the church had set for those who take the vows of the priesthood. And he was loved by his parishioners as few priests were ever loved.

We would dispute but one point in this most fascinating biography, the statement of Mr. Bell that Dr. McGlynn was "a sombre character." Aside from his clerical functions he was anything but that. I remember being present at a gathering of young people at the home of the Rev. C. P. McCarthy, who is quoted by Mr. Bell in the biography in another connection. The priest was the life of the party and, seated at the piano, played a number of Irish tunes. It was difficult to keep one's feet when he rendered a jig measure to which the



young folks instinctively responded. Sombre he was not, but intensely human. No wonder we all loved him.

—Joseph Dana Miller.

"Rebel, Priest and Prophet," in the \$3 Devin Adair edition, may be obtained by our readers for \$2.75 from Land and Freedom, 150 Nassau Street, New York; mention that you are a reader of The Freeman.—The Editors.)



# Why the Duke's in a Fog

The Duke of Windsor, announcing the plan of himself and the Duchess to make the much-exploited tour through Germany, said that he intended to study housing and working conditions. The announcement asserted that he "has always interested himself in the wellbeing of the working man." According to the newspapers, a book was prepared in Germany for his perusal, containing selections from the Führer's speeches, dealing with problems of labor.

If the Duke has the same type of mind as many of our own brain trusters, cabinet members, et. al, he



will conclude, after a superficial study, that improvement in housing and in the condition of the workers generally, is to be accomplished without seriously attacking the land question. He will conclude that nothing whatever needs to be done by way of changing a system under which a few of us collect from the rest of us for permission to work and to live on the earth and to enjoy community-produced advantages.

He will conclude that taxes should rest heavily on the earned incomes of workers (processing taxes, for example) and on thrift, so that they may rest lightly on community-produced site values; and he will claim that such a policy (which inevitably raises land prices as well as reducing the possible savings of the poor) stimulates the ownership of homes by those who live in them. He will see no reason for doing anything to interfere with the speculative holding of good land out of use, or for thinking that such speculative holding interferes in any way with productive efficiency and high wages.

He will conclude, perhaps, that the government ought to raise large funds in order to pay high prices to landowners for community-produced site values in places where homes are to be built. He may contend that rents should then be

charged high enough to reimburse the government for all its expenditures in the matter, including interest on borrowed funds,—in which case the very poor will probably be prevented by the high rents charged, from living in the new houses so built for them.

Or he may urge that the government keep the rents below cost, even at the expense of taxes which make it harder for other citizens to enjoy comfortable living quarters. Unless the Duke is most unusual, it is safe to say that he will turn to every plausible remedy that has ever been thought of by amiable superficial reformers, rather than suggest that there is anything fundamentally wrong in our land system!

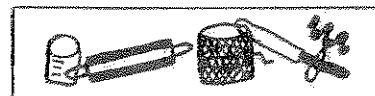
If the Duke does not come to some such conclusions, it will not be for lack of prominent examples. Our amiable reformers of wishy-washy mentality who want to cure the evils of poverty without taking any serious steps to destroy privilege, are always ready to support schemes of the sort. And they are aided and abetted by those who may be referred to as our "literary intelligentsia." These literary intelligentsia have, in general, no comprehension of the importance of distinguishing between incomes (actual goods) really produced by capital (capital which could not have been constructed except through individual saving) and incomes which a part of us secure for permitting the rest of us to work and to live on the earth in those locations having community-produced situation advantages.

They seem to be pretty much permeated with the ideology of Marxian socialism. Therefore, they find all the ills of our economic life in the exploitation of the masses by their "capitalist" employers, in "the profit system." That there is anything peculiar in the income from land as contrasted with the income from capital, or that the rent of land is a matter of significant concern in a society "suffering from the ills of capitalism" and of "the profit

motive," does not seriously occur to them.

Yet it is just such intellectuals who, on the basis of a little desultory reading in the literature of socialism and near-socialism, plus some training in belles lettres, plus a modicum of journalistic intellectuals in the complexities of our economic order, most commonly through the "high-brow" magazines as their chosen medium. And they have an influence far beyond what their number would lead one to expect.

They appeal to the instinctive prejudice felt against property incomes



by those who have little or no property and against large incomes by those whose incomes are small. They appeal to many of those who feel that there is unfairness in our economic system, who lack the patience or the analytical power to discover what specific things in our economic set-up are the trouble makers, and who crave a solution that seems simple, such as the theory that existing evils result from "the profit system" and from "exploitation by capital."

They appeal, especially, to impecunious would-be "intellectuals" of radical proclivities who, though usually without much—if any—greater fundamental comprehension of economic principles than the masses, like particularly to have their economic radicalism garnished for them, by their favorite high-brow magazine columnist, with a terminology that suggests wide learning and sophistication and with effective *bon mots* and literary allusions.

With conservatively-minded recipients of unearned income objecting strenuously to any change in the economic set up which might keep them from enjoying such income, with radicals among the masses objecting vociferously to all income from property regardless of the kind of property or its source, and

with the literary intelligentsia's studied coolness to the distinction between community-produced site values and individually-produced capital—what chance is there that it will even momentarily occur to the Duke to stress such a distinction?

The newspapers and magazines—almost without exception—never comment on it. Landowners are apt to be bitterly offended by it. All the currents of propaganda, both conservative and radical, persistently ignore it. The way to acknowledged prominence and to political influence and power does not, at present, seem to lie in the stressing of it. Why, therefore, should any-

one expect the Duke even to think about it or, if he does think about it, to consider it at all seriously or, if he should, for a time, consider it seriously, to be willing to risk whatever popularity he may still have with the well-to-do classes—while gaining no prestige with the "intelligentsia"—by emphasizing it?

In a world where both dictators and ordinary politicians secure acknowledged "leadership" and power by expressing, more skilfully and eloquently, perhaps, than others know how to do, the views and prejudices of the various groups among their constituents, the need is great for real leaders, who will tell the masses things they do not already

believe, and even what these masses disbelieve, who will show them the significance of distinctions they do not already understand, and who will boldly risk the antagonism of those groups whose pecuniary interests are opposed to real reform. Is there any chance at all that the Duke of Windsor will turn out to be such a leader?

—Harry Gunnison Brown.

See: "The Science of Political Economy: An Address"; "Progress and Poverty," pp. 166-167, pp. 221-222, p. 425; "Social Problems," pp. 32-33, p. 57, pp. 134-135; "Science of Political Economy," pp. 2-4, pp. 103-111. See also Professor Brown's paper, "The 'Single Tax' Complex of Some Contemporary Economists" and his chapter "Some Current Objections to Land Value Taxation Considered" in "The Economic Basis of Tax Reform."

## Opinion: Tubs Is Tubs

To bathe or not to bathe, that is the question. Whether it is wiser to pay the penalty imposed on us by our tax-gatherers for the privilege of luxuriously laving our bodies, or to collect the sweet sweat of toil on our persons, to encrust our carcasses with the precious and aromatic grime of our tour through life, that was the problem presented last month to the honorable, the worthy Justice Lester Lazarus of the New York Municipal Court.

Hear ye! hear ye! The Greater New York Taxpayers' Association vs. the City of New York. Argued the learned counsel for the great City: "A bathtub is a bathtub within the meaning of the ordinance." Words of wisdom, these; but under what ordinance is a bathtub not a bathtub? He continued, wisely: "No matter when it may be installed or whether it may be used for bathing and washing clothes as a combination affair." It does occur, to a lay mind, that washing one's body and one's red flannels at the same time may present some difficulties.

Ergo, argued the learned counsel, the tax levied by the Water Department, \$4.50 per bathtub, is valid, just, legal, and should be imposed on the citizenry. (Vide, Corporation Counsel opinions dated June 12, 1916, and September 23, 1926, respectively.)

But, retorted counsel for the Tax-

payers' Association, the bathtubs which the City aims to punish for being, are not new bathtubs, original and additional contraptions that evidence wicked increment of wealth to dwellings, but are replacements of kitchen washtubs: "We admit, your honor, that such replacements may add sanitary facilities for the tenants. That, however, is secondary. The law specifically exempts wash-

tubs from taxation. We maintain that the replacement of bathtubs for washtubs is merely a change of terminology, not an alteration of fact or evasion of reality. Washtubs is washtubs, whether men or men's underclothes are cleansed in them. The tax is unjustified."

The learned judge pondered long and seriously, and decided wisely that bathtubs are washtubs.

—Lancaster M. Greene

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 403-414; "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. VIII, Q. 16, Q. 19; "Social Problems," pp. 123-124.

## It's False-face Time for Baby

Come, my darling baby, try on this funny false face. Be careful, it's not one of those Thanksgiving Day false faces. This is a real one—and it was sent to you by the British Home Office. Yes, the great, big government wants you to try it on, you and nine hundred and ninety nine other little ones like you.—Why? Well, they want to see how these things fit babies.—I know it's a little hard on your breathing. You see, my dear, some day bad people might come and fill the nice good air with bad smoke that will hurt your little lungs and make you sick, and this false face

is to save your lungs and keep you well.—I know you didn't do these people any harm and there really is no reason why they should fill the air with smoke to make you sick. But they have a wicked ruler who will tell them to do it.—Oh, well, he will send them because he is wicked and wants to own England.—The reason, my son, for his wanting England is that his own people are poor and he thinks that if he takes England they will have more things to eat and to wear.—Yes, I know we have many poor people in England, too. But they are poor because—Oh, well, let me have that false face. I have to return it to the British Home Office and tell them that it fits my baby perfectly.

—F. C.

See: "Social Problems," p. 5.



# Tax Yield: Bootleggers, Rum Trusts

High liquor taxes, the International Association of Chiefs of Police was told last month, are the cause of post-prohibition bootlegging.

Declaring that in most places there was a \$3 tax on a gallon of alcohol that cost 20 cents, D. Frederick Burnett, New Jersey liquor control commissioner, said: "That's why we have bootleggers. That's why we are always going to have bootleggers until the tax is radically slashed and the dangling temptation removed."

Because of the high tax, he told the chief's annual conference, the bootlegger is able greatly to undersell the honest purveyor.

This brings to mind a lecture, later published in pamphlet form, by an economist of the last century entitled "How to Destroy the Rum Power." In that lecture facts were brought to light, which, had they been followed, would have made the remarks of Mr. Burnett unnecessary.

Had the political powers applied the principles outlined by Henry George, the problems confronting the law enforcement bodies might have been minimized.

The revenue tax imposed on liquor inevitably results in the multiplicity of laws, the complexity of law enforcement, and the corruption of public office. Mr. Burnett says, "Laws should not be put on the books unless they are meant to be obeyed, are capable of enforcement, and are going to be enforced. \* \* \*"

It is ironical that laws intended for social benefit and protection are more dangerous than the evils they would guard us from. Intemperance and the frightful consequences that follow the abuse of liquor, whether good or poisoned, are of small consequence as compared to the sapping of the social structure resulting from the created privilege of unjust taxation.

The public is exposed from every angle by the liquor revenue tax. The liquor interests go through the form of paying the taxes which they shift to the liquor consumer. Thus they have a privilege which excludes the small individual who wishes to op-

erate on his own. Liquor trusts spring into being and from them lobbies spawn, and political offices are controlled. Needless to say, the price of liquor to the consumer may be manipulated and the process of monopoly carried to its logical end—the exploitation of the public.

The bootlegger and his anti-social mechanism springs into being and flourishes under this tax. Fortunes are made by vicious men who put their creatures in places of power. Further ramifications must follow and the social fabric is undermined

by criminals. Then they join hands with the liquor trusts in demanding that this revenue tax remain; and their money speaks.

As the tax makes trusts inevitable, it also makes bootlegging a profitable concern.

Caught between these fostered vices, the public office becomes corrupted and the burden of taxation bows the public mind to the tragic realization that statute laws will not replace moral justice.

—Henry George III.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 428-429.

## Another Artist on the Blacklist

One of the most important cultural events of the last month was the publication for the first time in America of Franz Kafka's prophetic parable of justice, "The Trial," in a translation from the original German. Horace Gregory, the critic, considered it "an event of first importance."

But Mr. Kafka did not arrive in a luxury liner's first class cabin to collect his mounting royalties, nor was he given by his publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, the dubious pleasure of being lionized at the New York lunch-grubbing literati's cocktail parties. For Mr. Kafka died in a Vienna suburb in 1924, as the result of years of privation.

Of what sharpness of wit, of what heights of nobility his untimely death at forty-one deprived world literature we shall never know. There are portions of "The Castle" and "The Trial"—two of his three novels—"which the world would have been much poorer to have lost forever," Mr. Gregory declares.

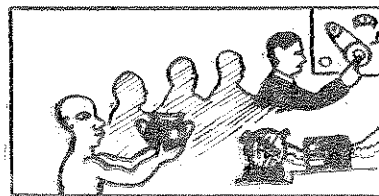
What poverty concedes to us in world literature is still a glorious thing, but it is scant and tawdry,

measured against the artistry which might have found expression if want amidst wealth did not curse the world. The list of artists in painting, music, literature and the other aesthetic disciplines who managed to achieve a little in spite of the fetters poverty wove around them is a long one; to it Kafka's name must be added.

Longer still, though, are the unwritten lists of men and women who might have added to the beauty of life had want not frustrated the artistic urge that burned within them and, in a world in which even the satisfactions of the mind become the monopoly of the privileged, blew it up into a soul-consuming fire.

Some day, when involuntary poverty is abolished, the last name will be added to this "blacklist" of artists. Then, when abundance for the few and privation for the many amidst potential plenty for all gives way to actual abundance for all, the world with its wealth will nourish the artistic urge, in retribution to the blacklisted whose souls its seared. He who cherishes beauty will hasten that day.

—W. L.



Why the Landowner Cannot Shift the Tax on Land Values—Karl Marx and Henry George—Justice the Object. (All three pamphlets for ten cents (coin or stamps). Postage prepaid.—The School.

# 'Sock' Winnings, Not Earnings

The silly system of "socking the rich" now being demonstrated is resulting in constantly diminishing income tax returns in the higher brackets. The rich paid more when they were not socked.

As Alfred E. Smith once remarked before a Senate Committee, no man is going to risk enough money to make a million dollars when, if he succeeds, the government will at once take \$675,000 away from him.

One axiomatic rule of business is that it does not pay to take all the risk for one third of the profits.

Why should we consider only the amount of a man's income and disregard how the money was made? Mr. Al Capone owed the government no more for his income based on blood and beer than if he had made the same amount selling bibles. If it is advisable to "sock the rich" merely because they are rich it might be well to sock the criminal merely because he is a criminal. A special surtax on income derived from murder would at least make it unprofitable to kill the little fellow.

The principle of "ability to pay" as a basis of taxation is fundamentally unjust when applied to the returns of labor.

Society does not pay labor more than it is worth; therefore what a man earns—if he gets his full wage—becomes the measure of the service he has rendered to society, of the degree to which he has benefited the community in which he lives. To tax him more and more as he renders greater and more valuable service is neither sound nor just. If the individual were taxed for the service he received from the community we would have a more ethical scheme.

There is one very simple principle which if used as the basis of all taxation would go far toward attaining justice; a principle so sound that no legislature has looked it squarely in the face; an idea so fundamental that it achieves by easy, natural means that economic justice which radicals think would be brought about by socialism or communism. Yet it would leave capital free to perform its highly necessary function

in civilization. It would leave the individual free to keep for himself all the wealth he can earn.

The principle is that whatever a man creates belongs entirely to him and that whatever he does not create does not belong to him.

In other words let us recognize the fundamental difference between winnings and earnings and, as far as it can be done, let us take the tax off earnings and put it on winnings.

By earnings I mean wages of every kind of labor and interest on capital engaged in productive industry; by winnings I mean all value received by an individual which he did not create, and all returns to capital as a result of special privilege. By special privilege I mean any right given or sold to a man which permits him to acquire wealth which he has not earned.

The cause of injustice in the present social scheme is the protection of winnings at the expense of earnings. Our whole economic system is distorted to protect certain groups of people in their "rights" to wealth they have won and not earned, wealth which they have acquired but not created. This thesis is not nearly as radical as it may sound at first. Much more radical ideas are in the air today and the country may soon have to choose not between democracy and conservatism, but between sane democracy and insane proletarianism. There was never a time in our history when it was more necessary for us to look clearly into our problems and to be unafraid to discard mistaken ideas of the past.

—William C. deMille.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 406-407; "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. VIII, Q. 13.

## Aiding the Idle - Privileged

At a dedication ceremony held after the completion of the widening and repaving of a business street in an outlying district of Chicago recently, Senator Keane of Illinois warmly praised Mayor Kelly for having obtained the costly improvements "without a penny of cost to the taxpayers of the community." This statement was greeted with loud cheers by the sales tax, gasoline tax, personal property tax and other multi-form taxpayers of the community. The improvement facilitates access to and parking in the district and thus increases the advantages of the district as a site for retail stores. The improvement was a WPA project, made at the cost of the taxpayers of the United States.

Will this improvement, made "without a penny of cost to the taxpayers of the community," benefit

all the taxpayers of the community? Certainly not. All of the added advantages to the street from the improvements will go in the form of increased rent to the comparatively few monopolists of the sites along the street. Already one small business man on the street, whose lease expires next month, has had his rent raised 25 per cent. It is safe to say that as existing leases expire, rent raising in the district will be general.

This case is comparatively small but typical. It illustrates a vicious circle. Land monopoly and high rents engender an army of unemployed. The unemployed are maintained by the State at the expense of all the taxpayers. The unemployed are set to work on "public" projects which, if at all economically sound, result in maintaining or raising land values which in the first place caused the inability by the unemployed to secure gainful employment.

—Edward Atlas.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 263-264.



# Home to Harlem Goes the Haven

The common knowledge that much money is lost in land speculation makes the argument that this speculation has anti-social effects sometimes incomprehensible. If land speculation absorbs so much of the wealth produced by labor and capital, how is it that so many land ventures prove unprofitable? This reaction is common because everybody knows somebody whose experience in land speculation has been disastrous.

The answer is, of course, that the loser in land speculation loses to some other speculator. Land purchases are not made on the basis of present economic rent, but on the promise of increment. For example, the land agent may tell his prospect that the land will be worth more later because of expected social improvements in the adjacent community. He does not say, however, that he has anticipated this expected increase in his present price.

If this increment does not materialize, or not as quickly as promised or expected, the new purchaser must lose. The speculative rent is far in excess of the economic rent, and unless the two meet the buyer is "holding the bag." He finds it impossible to pay taxes or mortgage interest based on the speculative price until the day when social improvements make the land really worth what he paid for it. He loses title. To whom? To the bank or the individual from whom he bought it.

Although the buyer loses on this speculation, it is a previous speculator who profits by the loss. Society gains nothing. On the other hand, if the speculation should be successful—society loses. But that is another point.

The point in question is illustrated by the recent foreclosure sale of the Paul Laurence Dunbar cooperative apartment house in New York's Harlem by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This model housing development was constructed by Mr. Rockefeller in 1929 to furnish adequate accommodation for Negroes; it contained 534 separate apartments. The original plan provided for the purchase of his apartment by each subscriber-tenant.

It was intended to be a utopian island in a sea of slum tenements.

The plan worked well until the advance of the depression brought defaults. Payments on the mortgages based on the inflated land prices, (which, undoubtedly, Mr. Rockefeller had to pay to previous owners) could not be met by the workers whose income had ceased or had been reduced. Finally Mr. Rockefeller foreclosed on his \$2,000,000 mortgage. He bought it in at an auction sale for \$1,857,000. And last month he sold the property for a reported consideration of \$1,000,000. The estimated original cost of the land and building was \$3,300,000. Therefore, the transaction showed a total loss of \$2,300,000. The story is that no purchaser of an apartment in the development lost on his investment, as Mr. Rockefeller voluntarily refunded about a half million dollars which had been paid in by subscribers.

The present owners have acquired a property which originally cost \$3,300,000 for one million dollars. The

winners in this transaction were the people who originally sold the land to Mr. Rockefeller. There has been, of course, a shrinkage in the value of the building, since it is now nearly ten years old. But the huge loss was hardly due to this shrinkage; it was due mainly to the shrinkage of inflated land values.

The present owners have acquired the land at its economic value. They will gain as the need for space in this congested area increases. Thus, it will be seen, land speculators at both ends of the transaction will thrive, while the charitable builder in between has lost. It might be mentioned, in passing, that the losses sustained by Mr. Rockefeller in this humanitarian effort did not force him into bankruptcy; that such huge sums of money can be acquired only by those who own natural resources. In this case rent paid the loss—which is quite unusual.

—F. C.

See: "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," Introduction to Lesson VI.

## "A Lasting Interest"

Another unsolicited letter from a student of the Henry George School of Social Science who has completed its correspondence course, typical of the month's sheaf, illustrates the value of the course. The letter, from a professional man, follows:

November 5, 1937

Mr. ———,  
C/o Henry George School of Social Science,  
211 West 79 Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. ———,

I just want to tell you that I enjoyed the course of study in Progress and Poverty, under your guidance, very much.

Needless to say, I read the book



in its entirety, thoughtfully, and prepared answers to all of the questions on the nine lessons. The fact that I was not seeking any credits did not deter me from endeavoring to be thorough in the reading or the preparations.

You are to be commended for your able presentation of the subject and for the interesting and pleasant manner in which you conducted the class.

You have awakened, in me, an interest in Henry George's philosophy which I am quite certain will not only last, but grow.

May you continue to acquire new enthusiasts for George.

(Signed) Thomas S. McClelland.

Give a course for Christmas—a correspondence course in Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy. It costs neither you nor your student anything. Send names of those you would like to have take the course.—The School.



# Pay-off On Oscar's Waldorf

A few years ago a group of progressive capitalists, some with large funds and some, organized as a unit by investment houses, with small sums, got together to build New York a hotel the like of which it had not yet seen. They built it, named it the Waldorf-Astoria after a famous old hostelry, and contributed a cultural center as well as a social and civic gathering place and a distinctive dwelling place for visitors and residents to the accommodations of the metropolis.

It had to be located on Park Avenue to attract the clientele which would provide the backbone of its patronage. Park Avenue sites are, of course, privately owned. Before the capitalists could make their contribution to the city's community life, before the management and the rest of labor could employ their capital to provide valuable services, a landowner had to be found who would permit the use of his site for the purpose.

A landowner at last agreed to give his permission for a basic ground rent fixed at \$1,000,000 annually. He stipulated that if this minimum were not earned in 1935, 1936 and 1937, he would take the net earnings in full payment. In return for this, he demanded and received a guarantee that if the net income should exceed \$1,100,000 a year, the ground rent was to be increased proportionately. With a burst of generosity, he waived the first \$100,000 after the first \$1,000,000 for payment on interest and other charges for the capital invested.

Once the building was up, prices of everything, including hotel services, dropped in the business depression and the hotel's income fell off. But the net rent to the landlord, who contributed nothing to the venture but qualified assignment of the special privilege which the absurd tax laws of New York had given him. If anyone was to suffer, it was not to be the landlord, but the capitalists, who contributed a magnificent building and hotel enterprise, and the labor, who contributed an efficiently-run organization.

This year the earnings pushed past the million-mark. Last March 1, the Waldorf-Astoria Corporation paid 1 per cent on their 5 per cent income debentures, the first distribution to holders since 1932. But when the Sept. 1 interest payment became due, it could not be made. Operating results were slightly better than a year ago, officials explained, and net earnings were boosted past the \$1,100,000 mark. This made the provisions in the ground rent agreement operative which call for the sliding scale of rent dependent upon earnings.

Business is better. So business is better for the landowner and worse for the capitalist. Is it any wonder that capital thinks twice before building a hotel? Is it any wonder that the hotel and restaurant workers have among their ranks some 20 to 25 per cent unemployed?

Incidentally, the base of the hotel does not rest upon the "ground" at

all, but upon stilts over the covered tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The landowner extorts his rent for the horizontal right of way from the railroad users and for the vertical right of way from the hotel builders and the people of the city. The builders could not hitch their hotel to a star. But with this experience, they could not be blamed if never again did they hitch their fortunes to a non-interest paying hotel and instead hitched it to the star of speculative land values.

The fate of the Waldorf makes it easy to understand why capitalists are increasingly wary of investing in productive enterprise and more and more turn to non-productive speculation. They want a run for their money.

—Harry C. Maguire.

See: "Progress and Poverty," p. 237.  
"Social Problems," pp. 206-7.  
"Perplexed Philosopher," p. 186.  
"Teachers Manual (P. & F.)," L. VI. Q. 25; L. VII. Q. 2-6.

## A Town That Boycotts Itself

Can you imagine what life in any of our towns or cities would be like if a political boundary surmounted by a tariff wall ran through its main thoroughfare?

There is such a town on the Franco-German boundary. It has two names. The German part is called Nassweiler and the French Part Rosbruck. By reason of the French and German guards which patrol the boundary, the inhabitants of the two parts—friends and neighbors until, following the Saar plebiscite, the International Boundary Commission drew its line down the street—do not speak as they pass by.

In the schools on the German side, Nazi political philosophy is taught. In the schools on the French side

French ideas are inculcated. As for the business of the town, each side flocks by itself and both have suffered.

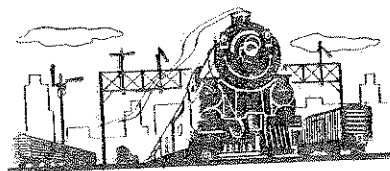
Was Albert Jay Nock right in his book, "Our Enemy, the State"? Is further proof needed that St. Paul was right in declaiming "The wisdom of man is foolishness with God?"

—Stephen Bell.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," p. 105, p. 150.

### Anti-Semitism, a Circus

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee reports that anti-semitic agitators in Poland consist of "the sons of large landowners, industrialists, the bankrupt nobility and the bureaucracy." The beneficiaries of privilege—the owners of the earth—have ever found the Jew a convenient "goat" when the slavery they impose on their tenants arouses resentment.



# On the Spot: Our Cities

President Roosevelt, the members of his National Resources Committee and the members of its Urbanism Committee, deserve the gratitude of the nation for their epoch-making study, "Our Cities: Their Role in the National Economy." For the first time a government agency has faced squarely the ominous facts of poverty and plenty in the city, the ever-present juxtaposition of slum and mansion, and for the first time a government agency has the courage to show the country the root of the problem and suggest the fundamental remedy.

In an enumeration of "emerging problems," the National Resources Committee lists in all its aspects the social problem of the urban areas and shows how these arise from the central problem of poverty. But more than that, it considers the urban problem within the vast dimensions of boom and depression on a national scale and declares with scholarly candor:

"The unparalleled growth of cities has been accompanied by uncontrolled subdivision and speculative practices and by the most fantastic real estate booms which have meant dramatic profits to a few, but tragic personal losses to others and burdensome delinquent properties to the community; and this on a scale affecting the economic situation of the entire Nation.

"The history of the recent industrial depression cannot be written without an account of the role of unsound financing and of speculation in real estate which at times became mere gambling.

"We are now faced with the problem of arriving at a rational urban land policy which, while affording private owners and developers adequate opportunity for wise and profitable land uses, will curb the forms of speculation that prove calamitous to the investing and tax-paying public."

To the nation, the trenchant declarations of this report, based upon the most careful and thorough study of the facts, will come as a bombshell.

To Georgists these will be nothing new. For they are the same assertions which the followers of Henry George have been making since the noted economist discovered in embryo the dangerous social and economic trends which have now been measured and verified by the Federal committee.

Having discovered the problem, what had the committee to say of the remedy? It would have been easy for it to have dismissed this aspect of its study by pointing out that the Federal government is powerless to correct the condition. To its everlasting credit, it did nothing of the sort. Its Urbanism Committee, in a series of recommendations, included this important one:

"State and local authorities should consider the reduction of the rate of taxation on buildings and the corresponding increase of such rates on land, in order to lower the tax burden on home owners and the occupants of low-rent houses, and to stimulate rehabilitation of blighted areas and slums."

Nor did the Urbanism Committee stop there. It also recommended:

## Headed Land Study

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of *The American City* and president of the Tax Policy League, a noted authority on municipal finance, was head of study in the preparation of a report on urban land policies for the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee. L. Segoe is director of the committee.

Collaborators of Mr. Buttenheim included Wayne D. Heydecker, Ira S. Robbins, Herbert S. Swan and Dr. Mabel L. Walker, executive secretary of the Tax Policy League. George A. Blair, Oscar Fisher, William H. Ludlow and Marion E. Lewis served as assistants. Their work is contained in the Urbanism Committee's report, "Our Cities: Their Role in the National Economy."



"A thorough study should be made of the problem of special district assessments and the place of such assessments in the fiscal policy of the city. A study should also be made of the increment tax on real estate in lieu of special assessments, to see whether such a tax would make possible the financing of public improvements more nearly through tax revenue derived from the increased values which these improvements create, and whether such a tax would aid in combatting speculation in land."

Noting that these recommendations require action by authorities other than the National Government, the National Resources Committee declared: "Their consideration is commended to the various State and local authorities vested with power to deal adequately with the serious problems presented."

President Roosevelt, in making the report public, pointed out that this was the first national study of urbanism undertaken in the United States. It is significant that the first time a competent study should be made of urban problems, the findings should confirm the observations of that economist and social philosopher whose amazing insight into the operations and the consequences of complex economic and social forces enabled him to overcome the lack of information and knowledge which obscured the meaning of those problems even from some of the wisest men of his day. It is doubly significant in view of the patronizing neglect with which it was the fashion of many economists, sociologists and social philosophers to view Georgist social theory until fairly recent years.

The report analyzes the trends of urban population, mushroom growth, land policies, urban housing and slums, urban planning, the problems of public health, crime and crime prevention, education and recreation, overlapping Governmental organizations, the place of the city in the transportation and power structure and organization, and the possibili-

ties of sounder Federal-State-local governmental interrelationships. It points out ways of dealing with many emerging and critical trends of urban life. Especially noteworthy is the National Resources Committee's introduction, an excellent and colorful statement of the problem of wealth and want on farm and in the city.

Without endorsing all that is said in the report—indeed, reserving the right to take definite exception to some sections—this, however, needs

to be said: It shows intelligence and courage of a higher order in facing the facts of poverty, expropriation from economic opportunities and forces, and economic concentration, which make the future of the urban community so drab, so black.

Its signature, including the names of Secretary Ickes, five other departmental heads, and those of a long list of experts in various fields of the social sciences, suggest the extent to which the economic theories and the social philosophy of Henry George

have influenced the thinking of the more intelligent of America's intellectual leaders since the world depression began in 1929. The student of fundamental economics will find the facts with which the report is crammed of particular value. He may obtain a copy for fifty cents from the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

—W. L.

See: "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. 5, Q. 20, Q. 23, Q. 24, Q. 26, L. 6, Q. 4, Q. 5.

# Blind to the Key to Grandeur

Mussolini, it is said, wants to restore to his country something of the grandeur and dominion of imperial Rome. He calls attention, frequently and by various devices, to the splendors of Rome's past. He endeavors to arouse in his people a pride in Italy's power and an ambition to increase this power. Hitler, too, seeks for his country greater military strength. To this end, he has been propagandizing and re-arming Germany. Can it possibly be, then, that these dictators have missed one of the great secrets of national strength and power?

Let us suppose a war to break out between a democratically-governed and a dictatorially-ruled country which are, in most respects, evenly matched.

But in the democratically-governed country, because of the influence of selfish interests and the ignorance of the masses, a majority of the people must pay to a few, tremendous sums every year for permission to work and to live in their country, at any rate on all but the least desirable sites. And the few who receive these sums are allowed to keep most of the money for their support, so that they can enjoy a much better living than the common run of folk and can, in many cases, live without any work at all.

In the other country, the dictator, by some quirk of fortune, really does know the secrets of national power. He sees to it, therefore, that the community-produced rental value of land goes to the community to be used for ordinary public expenditures,

such as streets, schools, courts, police, etc. Land rent is not allowed to go to the support of drones or as a privileged income to persons who do not produce or earn it. So when every resource is being drawn upon to wage war the government does not have to divide its most natural revenues — the community-produced rental value of land—with private citizens who did nothing to produce it. If other sources of revenue must also be drawn upon, at least all the money so raised can be used to provide additional military supplies and equipment. None of this other revenue has to be used as a substitute for revenue from the rent of land. Result, of course, more military power.

Furthermore, the land value tax system makes unprofitable the speculative withholding of land. The good land is all used and is put to its best use. Production is greater. More can be spared, after the people are fed, to maintain and equip the army and navy. Result, again, and obviously, greater military power.

What if, with these advantages, the dictatorially-ruled country extends its empire over more democratically-ruled countries, and gives the advantages of its tax system to its newly-conquered provinces; what if the masses of the people in these newly-conquered provinces are thus relieved of the necessity, formerly imposed on them, of supporting parasites, parasites who get their living only by charging others for permission to work and live on the earth! Could it then happen that the conquered provinces would prefer the

dictator's rule to their former "freedom" and that, finally, some successor of the dictator would realize the dream of a world empire?

Or is this all wrong? Is the real way to build military power the way of inequality and special privilege? Does a nation become strong and have a better chance to win wars if a relatively few of its people are privileged to live as parasites on the rest, charging the latter for permission to work and to live on the earth? Does such a policy effectively enlist these few in the service of the dictator and his ambitions? And will their interested propaganda stir more enthusiasm among the masses for victory, make them more patriotic, make them surer that they have something real and great to fight for and make them fight better than if no parasites were living upon them?

Probably this last is what the dictators think—if they think about the matter at all. Certainly none of the dictators has yet shown an understanding of the distinction between economically earned incomes and such unearned income as land rent. And who of us seriously believes that any of the dictators will? For is not the whole matter beyond the dictators' ken, so that they struggle blindly for national power without really knowing how to get it? And is there, perhaps, a bare chance that the democracies will eventually do better?

—Harry Gunnison Brown.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 442-444; "Protection or Free Trade," p. 323; "Social Problems," pp. 12-15, p. 116, pp. 206-209.

# Britain's Free Trade Masquerade

Lord Peel's passing in England recently, noted widely in the press over here, brought to many who have been initiated into the fascinations of economic history recollections of Britain's development during the course almost of a century—91 years, precisely—from a country which nominally adopted the commercial policy of free trade to one which is foremost among the protectionist nations.

Lord Peel was the grandson of Sir Robert Peel, who a century ago was a Tory of Tories, bitterly opposing the passage of the Reform Bill by the British Parliament. Becoming Prime Minister for the second time in 1841, and for a period resisting the efforts of Richard Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League to repeal the corn laws, he at last in 1846 embraced the limited free trade ideas of the League, proposed and obtained the passage of a bill greatly reducing the duties on imported grain and leaving only nominal duties thereon, which subsequently were entirely abolished.

These corn laws were an elaborate system of legislation regulating Great Britain's home and foreign grain trade. They enhanced the price of foodstuffs and were supposed to encourage and protect British agriculture from foreign competition. The growth of manufacturing in England, and the idea that low wages would enable Britain to become the "workshop of the world," led the manufacturing interests to believe that lower food costs would enable them to lower wages and compete more successfully in the world market. Singularly enough, they gained a large competitive advantage while employment and wages increased.

Why Britain stopped half way in her tariff reforms, substituting a revenue tariff for a protective tariff, has not been sufficiently publicized. Debates in Parliament at the time show, however, that there were plenty of Tories as well as Liberals who saw clearly enough that to abolish the tariff as a source of public revenue would necessitate the raising of revenue some other way, and the land

and its rent was the most obvious and promising source of such revenue.

During the remainder of Sir Robert Peel's life his party, a wing of the Tories called "Peelites," held the balance of power in British politics. The benefits conferred by this theft of a Liberal policy were such, however, that protectionist sentiment died out. The lower tariff was called a "free trade tariff" and Britain masqueraded as an exponent of Free Trade until recent years, when she became convinced that, amid the towering tariffs and vexatious import quotas set by other countries, she was being made a "goat" and resumed the protectionist policy.

To date, Britain seems to be prospering under protection. It is a delusive prosperity due largely to the nation's feverish endeavors to enhance her armaments. From this distance, the only advantage reaped from the bringing of new industries to the country, whose products are enhanced in price, seems to be ab-

sorbed by the owners of the lands needed for the location of the new industries.

Britain's landowners in general, however, can scarcely be said to be profiting from the results of the last war, the world conflict. The taxation of industry and trade since the war has imposed on them so great a burden that they can scarcely sustain themselves and rentals have suffered in consequence. The income taxes, far more drastic than those of the United States, have taken heavily from the rentals remaining, and the great estates of the country are being gradually broken up.

This breaking up of great estates, however, can be of little if any benefit to the country until the burden of the public revenue is placed where it belongs and industry and trade are free.

—Stephen Bell

See: "Progress and Poverty," p. 254; "Protection or Free Trade," p. 14, pp. 291-295, pp. 324-325; "Teachers Manual (P.F.T.)," L. VI, Q. 28.

## Move That Bridge-Or Else!

The citizens of New York may have a moving job on their hands soon. That shiny, new bridge which connects the borough of the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens is a nuisance to a landlord. On account of this pestiferous structure he's been deprived of air and light. He hasn't any buildings on his land; for eighty years there hasn't been a structure on it. But any day he may decide to build, and the bridge is in his way. Move it.

He means business. For he has brought suit in the Supreme Court to force the Triborough Bridge Authority to get the bridge out of the way. (Of course, he's a reasonable landlord, and will accept money instead of the air and light he so earn-

estly desires. Then, again, he might be satisfied by an injunction which would prevent the burghers of the metropolis from using the bridge.) Yes, sir, he means business. He's represented by a law firm which thirty years ago collected damages from the city for landlords whose enjoyment of air and light were interfered with by the construction of elevated lines.

So, off with your coats, you New Yorkers. Let's start the moving job quick. Put on your boots, too, because about 220,000 square feet of this land on which we are trespassing is under the East River.

—F. C.

See: "The Land Question," Chapter V.



The Crime of Poverty—Thou Shalt Not Steal—Moses. Three inspirational booklets you should read. All three for ten cents, postage prepaid.—The School.

# A Study: George on Trade Cycles

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., the credit reporting agency which specializes in research in business trends, has rendered an exceptional service to the business community and through it to the public in giving wide distribution to its publication, "Behind the Scenes of Business," by Roy A. Foulke, manager of its analytical report department.

The work reports the results of a monumental task of statistical research in a field about which too little has been known heretofore, the actual experience of business enterprises as disclosed by carefully checked records taken from their own books. A new edition has been published recently, and there are now 65,000 copies in circulation. The wide demand is a tribute to the practical value of Mr. Foulke's suggestions for the shaping of business policies so as to avoid needless difficulties and unnecessary failures.

But the book has a special value to students of socio-economic policy since for the first time it makes available measures of the effects of speculation in natural opportunities and forces upon business enterprise. Regarding this, Mr. Foulke makes the following acknowledgment of the source of the theory of his approach:

"In the years of reconstruction and rehabilitation following the speculative panic of 1873—and they were ten long lean years—there appeared a remarkable volume of English literature from the pen of an economist, a philosopher, and social thinker, a volume which was destined to be translated into almost every language of the world. The power and inherent strength of its thoughtful, restrained persuasion have placed it on a plane which has been reached by few economic treatises. That volume is 'Progress and Poverty' by Henry George."

Mr. Foulke states the many fundamental problems covered by the major economic theories of which George made, he notes, "one of the most painstaking, broad studies," the study by which he arrived at his belief that the speculative advance in land values is the basic cause of the ever-recurring paroxysms of indus-

trial depression. Describing succinctly how these advances occur, he summarizes George's theory of the business cycle, turns to the highlights of the history of land speculation in America from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, and then continues:

"The skyscrapers of New York City, in many cases, with a small or moderate percentage of their space leased, the precipitate drop in rental values in all parts of the country, the failures of chain stores due to excessive rentals, the inability of mortgage guarantee companies to meet their obligations, the uniform extensions granted by insurance companies to mortgagors, the decrease in the amounts of monthly building permits—all of these devel-



opments of the past few years were direct results of the ever-recurring speculation in farm lands, suburban real estate, and city properties."

Pointing out that land value as "a pre-eminent factor in the consideration of speculation, investment and wealth" has become "somewhat obscured by the importance of an intermediate step in the form of an almost infinite variety of corporate securities," Mr. Foulke declares that speculation which formerly went directly into land purchases now concentrated in corporate securities, stocks, and evidences of debts, and government obligations.

The corporations in turn speculated in business expansion, Mr. Foulke reports, which resulted in increases in the proportions of fixed assets to their net worths. (Fixed assets, it must be remembered, is an accounting term which is an economic hybrid, representing both liquid and frozen real capital assets as well as land and other items which are spurious capital assets.)

"The toll of these top-heavy holdings in fixed assets during depressed conditions," Mr. Foulke concludes, "became evident in the repossession of real estate and buildings by mort-

gagees, in the widespread losses of corporate enterprises brought about in no small degree by the depreciation charges on excess holdings in times of relative inactivity, in the payment of interest on mortgages, bonds, debentures, and long term notes issued to cover the cost of unwise expansion programs.

"This is not new, strange, or only theory. It is elemental. It is business today. In 1904 Veblen made this idea the crux of his theory of depression and in more recent years that theory has received most careful attention by outstanding students of the business cycle."

These conclusions are drawn from 47,980 sets of figures analyzed over a five year period, measuring the ratio of fixed assets to tangible net worth, current debt to tangible net worth and funded debt to net worth, to show that "if correct proportions are maintained in these automatic controls of safety, profits will be earned more steadily, and many financial embarrassments, particularly of larger enterprises, will be forestalled." They are drawn also from Mr. Foulke's intimate knowledge of the operations of a large number of concerns, whose fiscal officers, over the years, have turned to him with their financial problems.

This is one section of the panorama of speculation which Mr. Foulke portrays in cold fact. His inventory ratios show the disastrous effects of speculation in raw materials, another section; and of restriction of market freedom, which destroys the normal price determining mechanism, a result of the competitive chaos which speculation in general causes. How a decline in production, and therefore in effective demand, at some point is communicated to an ever-widening circle of industrial activity is shown in his studies of sales ratios. His net profit ratios show how vulnerable business is to general economic conditions.

Mr. Foulke has made a valuable contribution to the extent that accounting practises permit, to statistical measurement of the operation of fundamental economic principles.

—W. L.



# Frisko Turns to Transit

San Francisco, California, and the nation built two of the engineering wonders of the World, in the Golden Gate and the Oakland-San Francisco bridges. As a result of this San Francisco land monopolists became alarmed. The fear grew that one could get to Oakland and Berkeley, over the Bridge, faster than he could get to parts of San Francisco not far removed from down-town. So the landed interests pressed for rapid transit, particularly subways.

Bonds for \$49,250,000 are to provide the funds for the transit system. The proponents of the bond issue have pointed out that what is known as the Twin-Peaks Tunnel, built at a cost of \$5,000,000, increased property values (possibly including improvements) to \$157,000,000. Their publicity handout said: "Tax returns from that district now approximate \$45,000,000—a 900 per cent return, on our Twin Peaks tunnel investment."

What the publicity release did not say is that the original cost of the Twin-Peaks tunnel was covered by a levy on the land values to be created in the district, and not on improvements and tangible personal property taxes, taxes on food, clothing and shelter, the vast majority of which piles up on Mr. Citizen Consumer.

Now there comes another proposition before the people. Building the East Bay Bridge poured traffic into downtown San Francisco and gave the city a bit of congestion hard to handle, even in the comfort of a city, air-conditioned by God. "Dead End" streets became like civic sore thumbs. They must be removed, and streets opened.

Under land value taxation the job would be simple, for the buildings involved in most cases are of the "Model T" variety. But the conception of the privileged holders of their "future rights" make the proposition loom as a \$2,000,000 Bond Issue which is now before the people.

The Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations of San Francisco came out in opposition to the bond issue. They said:

"Outlying districts paid for Twin Peaks, Duboce and Stockton Street tunnels and similar improvements, through special assessment levied on property benefited, and we can see no reason why owners of the most valuable real estate in the city, expecting enormous benefits from this 'improvement,' should not likewise be assessed nor can we see any reason for denial of State aid, comparable

to that granted East Bay Bridge approaches."

And here, we see, an approval of the increment taxation principle. If good for "dead end" streets, why not for schools, parks, streets, public services, etc.? After all, products of labor are worth no more because of public improvements, their value varying with the costs of reproduction. Only land values are increased or maintained by public improvements. Is it not a simple matter of cancellation?

—N. D. Alper.

## The Capital, Reform Leader?

In the coming regular session of Congress Representative Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, will press his bill transferring all taxes now levied on buildings in the District of Columbia to land values over a period of three years. He has been promised full hearings on the measure by the House Committee on the District. The nation's capital will have the opportunity to adopt a reasonable tax measure. It will be easier to get in Washington than in many cities, because members of the voting bodies are not so subject to reprisals from the landlord group and its shrewd lawyers.

Figures already have been presented to the national legislature showing that the three blocks facing the U. S. Treasury, bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, 15th St., New York Avenue and 14th St., would pay a significant percentage of the total yield of a tax on land values. In 1936 the assessed value of these three blocks was \$22,193,000, of which the buildings were only a little over one-third, \$8,054,000. The land was \$14,139,000.

Representative Bigelow's three-year period for the shift is much shorter than the one in the plan we proposed for Wellesley, Mass., a year or so ago. Our plan, presented when a committee was appointed by the town to consider revaluation of all Wellesley real estate, was to shift five per cent a year from buildings to land values so in twenty years the town would be taking for taxes what

properly belongs to it, and quit mulcting home owners. During the period of transition the home owner would pay annually a decreasing tax on his buildings—and an increasing tax on his land only if there were not enough vacant acreage to make up the five per cent shift. The five hundred absentee owners of Wellesley land and the local owners of vacant property would begin to build upon it and take advantage of tax free buildings, or sell it at its assessed value for somebody else to build upon. The building operations, would stimulate prosperity by the employment of labor and purchase of building materials, and the town tradesmen would profit by the increased population. Everybody in Wellesley would gain except those who are holding land out of use to secure a value the growth of the town and its community services alone are creating.

It isn't bad people who are counting on getting this value they do nothing to create. Long custom has made such speculation an ordinary and respectable routine. But when increasing intelligence reveals just how it operates to burden home owners and stifle the normal growth and prosperity of the town, is there any reason why collective action should not be taken to modify or put an end to it?

—Franklin Wentworth.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 436-439; "Social Problems," p. 202; "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. II, Q. 1-7.

## NEWS OF THE CRUSADE AGAINST ECONOMIC ILLITERACY

Edited by Madeleine Swarte

**Bust of Henry George Given to Princeton;  
Notables Attend Ceremony on Anniversary**

PRINCETON, N. J.—A bronze bust of Henry George, his death mask as made by Richard Fox George, sculptor son of the noted economist, was presented to Princeton University Oct. 31 by Mrs. Anna George de Mille, the economist's daughter. It marked the fortieth anniversary of George's funeral.

About 150 persons attended the ceremonies in the Pyne Memorial Library. The bust is to be exhibited in the Lawrence Hutton collection of death masks of famous persons. Frederic P. Leubuscher, New York attorney, presided.

Professor Charles Raymond Whittlesey, a representative of the university, in his

address declared that "no social philosopher has reached as many people as has Henry George." The university also was represented by Walter Lincoln Whittlesey. Professor Broadus Mitchell, widely-known economist of Johns Hopkins University, discussed George's life and work. Dr. Walter Mendelson, a close personal friend of George, related some of his personal relationships with his friend in a notable address in which he compared George with the great thinkers of history.

Epton Hall, distinguished publicist, Princeton '75, also spoke. Tributes were read from Samuel Seabury, John W. Davis, Daniel Carter Beard and others who were unable to attend.

**Toy Bank Raises Funds**

DETROIT, MICH.—A demonstration of the efficacy of the cardboard Henry George School bank in raising funds for the School work was given at the closing session of the Henry George Congress at the Hotel Statler by Edward White and James C. Fuller, sponsors of the Henry George School of Social Science in Kansas City. One of the banks, "a little red schoolhouse," characteristic of early America, was passed around and was quickly filled with coins totaling seven dollars.

The classwork of the Kansas City Extension has very largely been financed by contributions from friends of the School who keep the banks on their desks at business or conveniently situated in the home, where they drop spare pennies from day to day and remit to the extension treasurer at stated times during the year.

**Codman Trains Teachers**

BOSTON, MASS.—John S. Codman, a lifelong Georgist, who has been teaching classes in the fundamental economics of Henry George in the Boston Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, will divide his time between conducting an economics class and a teachers training class to develop additional teachers for the Boston area.

**Boston Fellowship Meets**

BOSTON, MASS.—Veteran Georgists, alumni of the Henry George School of Social Science and members of the Boston Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship heard an address by Anna George deMille, daughter of Henry George and president of the Board of Trustees of the School at a Fellowship meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 140 Clarendon Street, Oct. 21.

Nathan Hillman, attorney, president of the Federated Chapters of the Henry George Fellowship, national alumni association, appeared on the program with Mrs. deMille. John S. Codman gave a brief talk on the progress of the Henry George School in Boston.

**Pittsburgh Up to 35 Classes**

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Five new classes in the city proper and nine suburban classes within a radius of sixty miles brings the total number of study groups in the Pittsburgh Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science to thirty-five.

Representative Charles R. Eckert, who is teaching two of the classes, one in Beaver and one in Rochester, sees great hope for the future of the School in western Pennsylvania. Other teachers in this district are G. Frank Kelly, insurance salesman, Ernest O. Kooser, attorney, Ambrose J. Swope, grain merchant, Carl Brosch, landscape architect, Robert W. Stiffey, retired school teacher, Elmer D. O'Neill, attorney, and Charles R. Jones.

**53 Classes, New York Goal**

The eighteen extension classes of the Henry George School of Social Science now being conducted in New York in addition to the classes at national headquarters, will be augmented by a dozen more, reports Miss Teresa McCarthy, secretary of the School. This is made possible by the development of new teachers in the training classes now in session. The total number of New York extension classes will be thirty. The headquarters building will carry on its usual capacity quota of twenty-three classes. The Winter term will start during the week of Jan. 17.

**130 Study in Cincinnati**

CINCINNATI, OHIO—A registration of 130 is reported for the six classes in the economics of Henry George conducted by the Cincinnati Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science at local YMCA buildings, the Newport Public Library and the Union Central Life Building. Sixteen more enrolled for the correspondence course. The Cincinnati press gave the School much favorable publicity, particularly the Times Star, the Post Enquirer and the Suburban News. Among the first to enrol was Assistant Superintendent of Schools Roberts.

**Congress Hails School**

DETROIT, MICH.—The record of the Henry George School of Social Science in spreading knowledge of fundamental economics and social philosophy was hailed at the twelfth annual Henry George Congress, which met here under the chairmanship of A. Laurence Smith. The congress set up a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Smith to bring about a national organization of followers of Henry George.

Other members of the organization committee are V. A. Rule, David Gibson, C. R. Eckert, J. L. Monroe, Otto Cudman, N. D. Alper, G. M. Tucker, Mrs. Helena McEvoy and Mrs. Anna George de Mille.

Another committee was named to arrange restoration of Henry George's birthplace in Philadelphia. Mr. Smith was elected a director of the Henry George Foundation, sponsor of the congress. The congress approved the Ralston amendment campaign in California as a move toward social land value taxation. A complete report of the congress's work, in which many noted Georgist leaders took part, will appear in Land and Freedom.

**Shaw Broadcasts to U. S.**

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw, who went to America for a lecture engagement a few years ago to repay a debt he thought he owed her—the interest in social problems awakened in him by the American economist, Henry George—added compound interest for good measure Nov. 2 when he broadcast a warning to the United States that the world was drifting into war.

The noted writer said that the civilizations of the United States and Soviet Russia might alone escape destruction in a world war, but he warned them, they would not escape destruction from an inevitable civil war unless they set about reform at once to settle the land question and thus solve the maldistribution of wealth.

Mr. Shaw spoke in a special program from London, England, and was heard in the United States over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company. The full text, as transcribed from the air by the National Broadcasting Company, appeared in The New York Times of Nov. 3. A slightly condensed version of this text appears on another page of this journal.

**Scully, Demmler Win**

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cornelius N. Scully, chairman of the board of the Henry George Foundation, was re-elected Mayor here on New Deal and C.I.O. backing. Walter K. Demmler, member of the Henry George Club, is high man among city council candidates.



## Chodorov Named Director of Henry George School; Former Manufacturer Brings Teaching Experience

The Board of Trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science filled the vacancy in the directorate of the School recently by appointing Frank Chodorov, who as business manager has been the executive in charge of the organization, the director.

Mr. Chodorov has been associated with the School, officially and unofficially, since its founding by his friend and close associate in the Georgist movement, Oscar H. Geiger. Previously comptroller of the School, he succeeded O. K. Dorn as business manager when a severe illness forced Mr. Dorn into an extended convalescence. Mr. Dorn returned to active participation in the School's executive following his recovery and is now engaged in performing special assignments for the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Chodorov brings both teaching and business experience to the directorate of especial value to that post. After graduation from Columbia University in 1907, he spent several years as a member of the faculty of a New York High School. After four years as an advertising man

with a Chicago mail order house, employment which lured him from the less remunerative teaching profession, he became production and labor manager for a clothing manufacturer during the war years.

Deciding to become a manufacturer himself, he established a clothing factory in which 750 workers were employed in Springfield, Mass. After the business had been absorbed by a competing concern, he established an underwear manufacturing concern, employing 100 workers, which he operated for seven years.

During the depression, he decided he could make a larger income selling goods than operating a factory. He became a traveling salesman and for four years toured the northwest, building up extensions for the School while he sold goods. Then he accepted a position as promotion manager for a printing house—which enabled him to stay in New York, center of Georgist activity. He resigned this when the business managership demanded all his time.

## Posters Prove Value

NEW YORK—Posters announcing the courses given by the Henry George School of Social Science have demonstrated their effectiveness as sources for correspondence students in the short time they have been in use.

They should be mounted on every bulletin board in your library, school, Y, club room and other public places, wherever public notices are carried. Write for as many cards as you can hang to advantage. They will be supplied on request by the School.

## Young Executives Study

Members of the New York Young Men's Board of Trade opened an extension class of the Henry George School of Social Science at the Zeta Psi Fraternity Club House Nov. 9. Lancaster M. Greene, who is a member of both organizations, is the instructor. Sidney Tobias, president of the New York Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship (and treasurer of the Y.M.B.T.) conceived the idea. Thirty members are taking the Correspondence Course. The group is dining together every Tuesday evening before class.

## Brings Bjorner's Greetings

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Mary A. Frantz, a student in the class of Julian Hickok at the Henry George School here, brought greetings from Bue Bjorner, head of the Danish Branch of the Henry George School of Social Science and president of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade on her return from a trip abroad recently, when she visited at Copenhagen and called on Mr. Bjorner. Miss Frantz declared the movement is to be congratulated upon having such an able person at the head of the Henry George School in Denmark.

## Geiser at Antioch

YELLOW SPRINGS, O.—Henry George Geiser, who taught an extension class of the Henry George School of Social Science in Cincinnati, where he was an executive of the H. & S. Pogue Department Store, joined the staff of Antioch College as personnel counsellor on Sept. 1. His grandfather was a member of the Dover Jail Single Tax Club in the bitter Delaware land value taxation campaign of the late '30s.

## Ontario Returns Roebuck

TORONTO, ONT. — Arthur Roebuck, Georgist, former attorney general, who resigned his post in April when Premier Hepburn fought the C.I.O., was returned to the cabinet in the election held on Oct. 7, two years before it would have been necessary for him to seek the verdict of the electorate. His steadfast devotion to radical liberalism won him wide support.

## School Holds Forum

NEW YORK—The Henry George School of Social Science will conduct a forum at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue at 92nd Street, on Thursday evening, January 13. Two or more speakers representing different points of view will be provided for this occasion by the School.

## Graham Forum Speaker

NEW YORK—Whidden Graham, publicist, spoke before the Ingersoll Forum Nov. 21 on "What Is Behind Anti-Semitism" and showed that the racial issue has been used in various parts of the world to divert the muddled people from seeking out the causes of their misery and poverty.

## Lecture Diagrams Demonstrated

LONDON, ENGLAND—A brief preliminary introduction to the study of Progress and Poverty utilizing a series of diagrams intended to clarify the definitions of economic terms and thus pave the way for a clearer understanding of the subject was demonstrated at the Matlock Bath Conference held by the British Section of the Henry George School of Social Science and the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain. The diagrams were adapted with slight alterations from the "Outlines of Lectures on the Taxation of Land Values" by Louis F. Post.

Class leaders will find it helpful to present this introduction at the opening session of classes in the fundamental economics and social philosophy of Henry George and its use before proceeding to attack the problem is recommended.

## Lincoln Pamphlet Issued

Abraham Lincoln, martyr president and apostle of democracy, came in contact with the land question when, as a frontier lawyer, he was called upon to aid the settlers in their struggles with the land sharks. He saw the oppression to which the masses of men were subjected everywhere by the evils of land speculation, attacked absolute private ownership of land and predicted that, once the chattel slavery issue was resolved, a reform which would abolish the iniquities of land monopoly would be worked out.

This aspect of Lincoln as a man of broad social vision is depicted in a pamphlet, "Lincoln and the Land Question," which contains a foreword by William Allen White, noted editor of The Emporia, Kansas, Gazette, on the relation between Lincoln's social thought and that of Henry George. The pamphlet is offered by the Single Tax Publishing Co., 150 Nassau Street, New York, at 5 cents for two copies, 25 cents for twelve, \$1.40 per 100.

## Birthday Fete Marked

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Graduates of the Henry George School of Social Science read from the speeches made by notable Georgists twenty-eight years ago at the 70th anniversary of the birth of Henry George at a dinner commemorating the 98th year since the birth of the "Prophet of San Francisco," given by the San Francisco Chapter of the Fellowship. Several guests also paid short tributes to the memory of the noted economist.

## Princeton Requires "P. & P."

PRINCETON, N. J.—A study of Henry George's classic work in economics and social philosophy, "Progress and Poverty," is required of every graduate student at Princeton University. Professor Charles Raymond Whittlesey declared in his address on behalf of the institution at the unveiling of Henry George's bust here Oct. 31.

## Henry George Fellowship Marks Federation

HARTFORD, CONN.—Nathan Hillman, president of the Federated Chapters of the Henry George Fellowship, in a message to the chapters marking the first anniversary of the federation's founding, reported the combined membership was now 4,000. The most important work at present consists in helping the extensions of the Henry George School organize more and more classes, he emphasized.

## Square Deal Out

The Square Deal, A Journal of Democracy, bimonthly publication of the Single Tax Association of Canada, which was founded in 1903, resumed publication at Toronto, Canada, with the September-October issue. Ably edited by Alan C. Thompson, Ernest J. Farmer, Dorothy E. Coats, A. C. Campbell and Herbert T. Owens, the paper contains many interesting and informative articles and news of the Georgist movement and of Canadian extensions of the Henry George School of Social Science. The Georgists of Canada are to be congratulated.

The address of the association is 71 Bloor Street East, Toronto. A yearly subscription is fifty cents.

## New York's Commencement

Classes of the Henry George School in and around New York ending the Fall term, will hold their graduation exercises at the Engineering Building Auditorium, 29 West 39 Street, on Monday evening, Dec. 13. About 600 graduates are expected to attend. Since the seating capacity of the auditorium will accommodate only 950, all others who desire to attend should reserve seats immediately.

Abe D. Waldauer, noted attorney of Memphis, Tennessee, and Representative Herbert Sigelow of Ohio, will speak. Two recent graduates will also give short talks. There will be music, and refreshments will be served—after the exercises—on the fifth floor of the building.

Tickets, set at twenty-five cents to cover nominal expenses, are being sold. Reserve your tickets by writing to the School secretary at once.

## Study Club in Scranton

SCRANTON, PA.—Peter Yaney, a senior of the Technical High School, completed the correspondence course in the economic philosophy of Henry George and immediately thereupon set about to organize a social science club among his schoolmates. Twelve have enrolled.

He took the course when a lesson assignment was handed to him by his instructor in history, Mr. Hahn, who encouraged Mr. Yaney to form the group.

The meetings are to be held evenings at the Technical High School. "Mr. Hahn has also engaged in this study," Mr. Yaney wrote John Lawrence Monroe, Field Director, "and we know that with your cooperation we cannot fail."

## Publisher, Graduate, on Visit

NEW YORK—George A. Averill, prominent in newspaper and industrial circles in Michigan, publisher of The Birmingham (Mich.) Eccentric, who became an enthusiastic and ardent Georgist when he took the course in fundamental economics under Henry C. L. Forler, leading attorney of Detroit, has been invited to study the potentialities of the Henry George School of Social Science "as the last bulwark of democracy," and is expected to visit the School just before the Thanksgiving week, to see the School at work and meet the members of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Averill made an important contribution to the Detroit Congress and his recommendations, foremost of which was a three day Henry George institute to be held, say, in New York, for industrialists, business and labor leaders, was referred to a committee of eleven, with A. Laurence Smith of Detroit as chairman. "Lock the doors on them and immerse them in the philosophy of Henry George," he urged.

The entire column "This and That," in the October 21 issue of the Eccentric was devoted to an exposition of the economic synthesis of Henry George. Ever since he completed the course, Mr. Averill has constantly been talking Henry George in speech and print and he has given away dozens of copies of "Progress and Poverty."

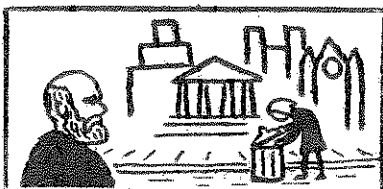
At Mr. Averill's suggestion, an invitation was extended to Floyd J. Miller, publisher of the Daily Tribune of Royal Oak, Mich. Mr. Miller took the course with Mr. Averill.

## Geiger Studies Launched

NEW YORK—A weekly series of talks and discussions conducted by Robert Clancy on the life, philosophy and writings of Oscar H. Geiger, founder of the Henry George School of Social Science, began on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 4.30 P.M. at national headquarters.

The purpose of these discussions is to give the graduates of the School and its friends an opportunity to know something about the man whose vision and driving power created this institution. To the instructor it will present a broader view of the Georgist philosophy and the educational stimulus inherent in the Henry George movement.

Mr. Clancy proposes to use the notes on Oscar H. Geiger's achievements as the basis of a biographical brochure on the pioneer whom Henry George called the orator and economist of the movement.



## Classes Dot Britain

LONDON, ENGLAND—The British section of the Henry George School of Social Science is conducting five classes in fundamental economics and social philosophy, a class every working evening of the week, at 1 Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C. 1, Leon MacLaren, Hon. Secretary announced.

Twenty one other classes—three of them in London, three in Liverpool, two in Glasgow, and classes in Ballyclare, Belfast, Birkenhead, Cardiff, Codnor, Halifax, Huddersfield, Portsmouth, Rawlenshall, Salford and South Shields are already in progress and still additional classes are being formed in Crosby, Southport and elsewhere.

Arthur W. Madsen, secretary of the United Committee for Land Value Taxation and editor of Land and Liberty, will have a class in international trade beside his class in fundamental economics at the Committee's room, 94 Petty France. A number of tutors who have not previously held classes have joined the teaching staff and the way is being paved to reach out into more and more cities as soon as instructors have been trained for this work.

## Urges Title Plan

NEW YORK—A simplified procedure that would reduce the cost of foreclosure in ordinary cases to \$40 or \$50 from the present average of \$693.81 per action and "effectuate a valid transfer of title," is urged by Walter Fairchild, instructor of the Middletown Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, attorney and president of the New York Torrens Title League, in an article in the October issue of the Law Review of the Brooklyn Law School.

## McNair Reviews Slumps

BROWNSVILLE, PA.—Former Mayor Wm. N. McNair of Pittsburgh reviewed the symptoms which preceded the various major depressions in the United States in an address before a group of 150, at an open forum sponsored by the Senior Womens Club of Brownsville, in the B.P.O.E. hall here.

A dollar's worth of reading for a dime. Three speeches by Henry George: Thy Kingdom Come—Scotland and Scotsmen—Study of Political Economy. Postage prepaid. Send coin or stamps.—The School.

"Chains"—Picturized Story of the Savanahs.—Send ten cents, for postage only.—The School.

Theory of the Land Question—by Dr. George Raymond Geiger. One dollar, postpaid.—The School.

Social Problems—by Henry George. One dollar, postpaid.—The School.

Start a class.—Write the Extension Department for details.—The School.

# Roster of Classes

## Henry George School of Social Science

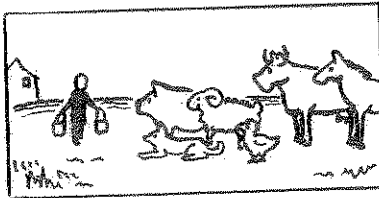
*Extension Class Secretaries and Instructors are requested to check this list and report errors and omissions to headquarters. It is known that this list is not quite complete, due to lack of reports from a number of extension classes.*

**ALBANY, N. Y.**  
Mon. 8. Inst. of Hist. & Art, 125 Washington St.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
—\* —\* 5103 Norwood Ave., Havard Park.

**BEAVER, PA.**  
Tue. 7.30. Beaver Cty. Ct. Hse.

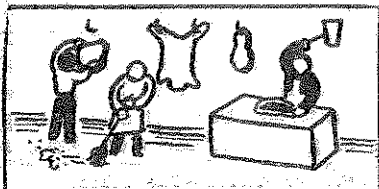
**BERKELEY, CALIF.**  
Fri. 7.45. Rm. 109 McKinley School, Dwight Way & Telegraph.



**BOSTON, MASS., AREA**  
Mon. 7.45. Doll & Richards Gallery, 138 Newberry St.  
Thu. 7.45. ditto  
Tue. 7.45. Public Library, Brookline.  
Tue. 7.45. Bachrach Studios, 44 Hunt St., Newton.  
Tue. 7.45. D'Orsi Studio, 11 Riverside Drive, Medford Sq., Medford.  
Wed. 7.45. Social Union, Brattle St., Cambridge.

**CHICAGO, ILL., AREA**  
Mon. 7.30. 11 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1415.  
Tue. 7.30. N. LaSalle St., Rm. 909.  
Tue. 8. Hyde Park YMCA, 1400 E. 53rd.  
Wed. 6.30. 180 W. Washington.  
Wed. 7.30. YMCA, 3333 N. Marshfield.  
Wed. 8. Res. of G. K. Carus, 2120 N. Sedwick St.  
Thu. 7. Rm. 502, 180 W. Washington St.  
Tue. 8. Roseland YMCA, 4 E. 111 St.  
Fri. 7.30. Rm. 209, 30 N. LaSalle St.  
Other classes to start in Chicago: Englewood YMCA, Austin YMCA, Jewish Peoples Institute, Wilmette, Ill., Irving Park Blvd., YMCA, S. S. Cooperative, Riverdale Village Hall.

**CINCINNATI, O., AREA**  
Mon. 7.30. University YMCA.  
Tue. 6. Union Cen. Life Bldg., 4th & Vine.  
Wed. 7.30. Valley YMCA, 8207 Vine.  
Thu. 7.30. Union Cen. Life Bldg., 4th & Vine.  
Fri. 7.30. YMCA, Norwood, O.



**CLEVELAND, O.**  
Mon. 7.30. Rm. 117, 314 Superior St.  
Fri. 7.30. Rm. 117, 314 Superior St.

**EUGENE, ORE.**  
—\* —\* Westminster House, 14th & Kin-kaid.

**GLENDAL, CALIF.**  
Mon. 8. 439 Kenneth Road.  
Wed. 8. same.  
Fri. 8. same.

**HANNIBAL, MO.**  
Mon. 7. 212 Magnolia Ave.

**HARTFORD, CONN.**  
Mon. 8. Rm. 708, 18 Asylum St.  
Wed. 7.30. Hartford High School.

**HAZLETON, PA.**  
Mon. 7.30. Green St., Schl. Bldg.

**HUDSON, N. Y.**  
Tue. 7. Chamber of Commerce, 426 Warren St.

**INDUSTRIAL STATE COLLEGE, GA.**  
—\* —\* Georgia State College.

**JOHNSTOWN, PA.**  
Tue. 7.30. YMCA.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
Tue. 7.30. Room 311, 818 Walnut St.  
Thu. 7.30. Rm. 311, 818 Walnut St.  
Fri. 7.30. 410 N. Oakley Ave.

**LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**  
Tue. 10 a.m. 2936 E. 8th St.  
Wed. 7.30. 2936 E. 8th St.

**MARQUETTE, MICH.**  
Mon. —\* Marquette H. School.

**MEMPHIS, TENN.**  
Tue. —\* YMCA.

**NEWARK, N. J.**  
Mon. 7.30. 323 Essex Bldg.  
Tue. 7.30. Same.  
Wed. 7.30. Same.  
Thu. 7.30. Same.  
Fri. 7.30. Same.  
Wed. 8. 17 Academy St.

**NEW BRIGHTON, PA.**  
Tue. 7.30. New Brighton Jr. H. S.

**NEW CASTLE, PA.**  
Mon. 7.30. Rm. 601, Lawrence Savings & Trust Bldg.  
Thu. 7.30. North St. School.

**NEW YORK CITY (HEADQUARTERS)**  
Mon. 2.30—4.30. Sat. 10—12 a.m., 2—4 p.m.  
Mon. thru Fri. 4.20—6.30 & 7.30—9.30 p.m.  
Mon. 2.30—4.30.  
Advanced Courses:  
Teachers Training—Mon., Wed., Fri., 7.30.  
Protection or Fr. Trade—Tues., Thurs., 7.30.

**NEW YORK CITY (EXTENSION)**  
Mon. 7.30. City Club, 56 W. 44th St.  
Tue. 7.00. Schalkenbach Foundation, 11 Park Place.  
Tue. 7.30. Harlem YMCA, 180 W. 135th St.  
Wed. 8.00. Pent House Club, London Terrace, 470 W. 24th St.  
Thu. 8.00. Allerton House, 143 E. 39th St.  
Mon. 8.00. Grand Central Railroad YMCA, 224 E. 47th St.  
Thu. 8.00. Sunnyside Park, 39th Ave. & 49th St., Long Island City.  
Mon. 8.30. Master Institute, 310 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C.  
Mon. 8. Temple of the Covenant, 612 W. 130th St.  
Mon. 8.00. Central Branch YMCA, 55 Hanson Pl., Bklyn., N.Y.  
Tue. 8.00. Flushing YMCA, 138-46 No. Blvd., Flushing.  
Tue. 8.00. YMHA, Fulton Ave. & 171 St., Bronx.  
Tue. 7. Zeta Psi Club, 21 E. 39th St.

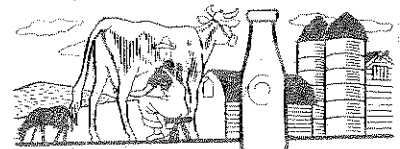
**OAKLAND, CALIF.**  
Tue. 2. Alden Pub. Library, Telegraph Ave. at 52nd.  
Tue. 7.30. Roosevelt High Sch., 19th Ave. & E. 19 St.  
Thu. 7.30. Rm. 35, Tech. H. Sch., Broadway and 43rd.  
Thu. 7.30. Central Trade Sch., 12th & Grove.

**OAK PARK, ILL.**  
Tue. 7. Suburban-Metropolitan College, 1118 Lake St.

**OMAHA, NEBR.**  
Fri. 7.30. Paxton Hotel.

**PASADENA, CALIF.**  
—\* —\* 1900 Patoma St.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
Tue. 7.30. YMCA, 1067 W. Lehigh.  
Wed. 7.30. YMCA, 5722 Greene St.  
Thu. 7.30. 311 S. Juniper St.  
Fri. 7.30. YMCA, 1421 Arch St.



**PITTSBURGH, PA.**  
Mon. 7.30. Perry High School, Perrysville Ave.  
Mon. 7.30. Latimer Jr. High Sch., 500 Tripoli.  
Mon. 7.30. Arsenal Jr. High Sch., 40th at Butler.  
Mon. 7.30. Schenley High Sch., 4101 Bigelow Blvd.  
Mon. 7.30. Westinghouse High Sch., 1101 N. Murtland.  
Mon. 7.30. Taylor Alldredge H. Sch., 2409 Shady, Squirrel Hill.  
Mon. 7.30. Burgwin School, Glenwood & Mansion, Hazelwood.  
Mon. 7.30. Langley High Sch., Hutton Ave.  
Mon. 7.30. Ingram Public Sch., Vancouver Ave., Ingram.  
Mon. 7.30. South Hills High Sch., Ruth St., Mt. Washington.  
Mon. 7.30. South High Sch., 10th & Carson.  
Mon. 6.00. Rm. 809, 324 4th Ave.  
Tue. 7.30. Swissholm Sch., 120 Whippie St., N. Homestead.  
Wed. 7.30. Oliver High Sch., 2323 Brighton Rd.  
Wed. 7.30. Frick Teachers Trn. Sch., 5th & Thackeray, Oakland.  
Wed. 7.30. Peabody High Sch., Black & Beatty, E. Liberty.  
Wed. 7.30. Carriek High Sch., 125 Parkfield.  
Wed. 7.30. Dormont High School, Dormont.  
Wed. 6. Rm. 809, 324 4th Ave.  
Fri. 7.30. YMCA, 2621 Center Ave., Heron Hill.  
Fri. 8.00. Rm. 809, 324 4th Ave.  
Wed. 7.30. Dormont H. S., Dormont.

**ROCHESTER, PA.**  
Tue. 7.30. Rochester H. S., Adams St.

**ROME, GA.**  
Mon. 7. Brotherhood Classroom, Trinity Church, W. 7th St.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**  
Mon. 7.45. Pacific Bldg.  
Wed. 7.45. 3945 Caly St.





SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.  
Mon. —\* Library.  
SCOTTTDALE, PA.  
Mon. 7.30. YMCA.  
SOMERSET, PA.  
Mon. 7.30. Union Street School.  
SOUTH HUNTINGTON, N. Y.  
Wed. 8. Study Hall, Central H.S.  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Mon. 8. Classical High Sch., State St.  
ST. CHARLES, MO.  
Tue. 7. Court House.

TOPEKA, KAN.  
Tue. 7. YMCA.

TROY, N. Y.  
Wed. —\* Public Library.  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.  
Thu. 7.30. 25 S. Hazel St.

WATERBURY, CONN.  
Mon. 7.30. Bunker Hill Congregational Church.  
Mon. 8. Bklyn YMCA.  
Tues. 8. Central YMCA.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.  
Mon. 7.30. Memorial High School, 12th St. & Peck Ave.

HAMILTON, ONT.  
Thu. 8. YMCA, Main St.  
TORONTO, ONT.  
Tue. 8. King Edward Hotel.

The Toronto class meets at its own Hdqrs., 71 Bloor St. East.  
The Hamilton class meets at the Hamilton Conservatory of Music.

# The Freeman's Raison d'Etre

In a free economy only those enterprises will survive that serve. Even in our present monopolistic order this rule operates in many cases. But such is the power of parasitic pressure groups that without special privilege every venture seems doomed to failure, even if the venture serves a useful social purpose. There cannot be healthy growth except in the sunshine of freedom.

However, *The Freeman* asks to be measured by that yardstick of sheer service which it advocates for society. If this publication renders its readers a service it asks of these readers support in proportion to that service. It is not, and never will be, a supplicant for financial aid. True, its editors have volunteered their services, but they do so for the same reason that those who teach in the Henry George School of Social Science devote their time and effort to that gallant venture. Their compensation is in those values which cannot be measured by any monetary system. To bring light where there is only darkness, to eradicate error by enunciating truth, to show the way to a far better world than the one in which we live—that is pleasure as well as duty. "The labor we delight in physics pain."

But, beyond this living endowment to a worthy cause, those who make *The Freeman* possible every month ask for nothing which its pages do not demand. This publication must be self-supporting. It will be self-supporting only if the message it brings to its readers is interesting, helpful, satisfying. The "message" being the service it hopes to render, the merchandise it purveys, let its general content be examined.

*The Freeman* teaches the philosophy of Henry George. Its method is pragmatic—it tests the scientific truth of this philosophy by applying its tenets to the daily experience of the society of which we are a part. In the recorded history of the present the facts are found. In the analyses of these facts will be discovered the socio-economic forces which gave birth and character to them. The principles of Georgist social philosophy are used to trace the origin of these forces for the same reason that the medical diagnostician uses roentgen-ray and fluoroscope—there is no other instrument so penetrating to root causes.

The philosophy of Henry George is sometimes confounded with the mere study of economics, which is like identifying a luxurious automobile with its engine. And quite frequently this philosophy simmers down in some minds to the fiscal proposal made by Henry George. The intricacies and proper functioning of the carburetor become of more importance to these persons than the complete vehicle. Again, the sociological content of this philosophy, as expressed in its apotheosis of human liberty, is frequently divorced from the economic laws and the fiscal reform which must be understood and which must be prerequisite to the enjoyment of that liberty.

*The Freeman* finds its scope in the complete philosophy of Henry George. In his challenge to the stultifying and misleading statistical school of economics, which in its ultimate end is merely a study of commercial mechanics, and in his insistence on treating economics as a science, this

publication shall always stand with Henry George. In his ethical interpretation of economics, in his sociological concept of a society free of privilege, in his practical fiscal reform as a method of achieving the free society in this life, *The Freeman* shall ever find its light and its inspiration.

Its editorial method is summed up in these instructions to its contributors: every article must have a "news peg"—an item of current interest, every article must have a Georgist point, every article must prove this point, every article must be as brief as the subject matter will allow, every article must be written clearly in plain, idiomatic English. To this it is necessary to add only that the editors hope to cover in its brief space the important trends of events; to document articles so that teachers and students may be encouraged to supplement their understanding of current events with study in the classics of Georgist literature; to report news of the Georgist movement generally and especially of the Henry George School of Social Science.

This is *The Freeman's* "raison d'etre." If this is a service that its readers desire it asks their support. *The Freeman* has been priced at its actual cost of production, so as to reduce any price-resistance to its scope of influence. Its subscription price is economically possible only if and when its circulation reaches six thousand. The acceptance of the first issue augurs well for this accomplishment, but there is still a long way to go. A subscription blank is enclosed.