

The Freeman

A Monthly Critical Journal of Social and Economic Affairs

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Five Cents

Two-Timing Us With Two Prices

By Harry Gunnison Brown

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Lion, Bear and the Serpent

By Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn

Liberty is natural. It is as social development goes on that we find power concentrating, and institutions based on the equality of rights passing into institutions which make the many the slaves of a few.—Social Problems.

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The Poor Rich

It is only through the continued productive efforts of labor and capital that economic security can be achieved. This is a truism that is being driven into the consciousness of our "idle rich" with particular emphasis during these days of enforced idleness of labor.

* * *

The securities which have "supported" our various alimoners—from widows to millionaires—have in themselves no power of production. Their earning power is entirely dependent upon the daily efforts of labor and capital. When these forces are prevented or discouraged from increasing the fund of national wealth, the cherished pieces of paper (which are mortgages on this wealth) lose their value. A mortgage on nothing is still nothing.

* * *

What will "bring back" the value of these securities except large pay-rolls, belching smoke-stacks, turning wheels? Watching market quotations, hoping for an up-turn, repeating the shibboleths of Wall Street, are merely the wishful prayers of a gawky maiden for a Prince Charming. It is time the owners of these securities realized that our machinery of production has been stalled so effectively by our tax levies, so sabotaged by our land tenure system, that they never will "come back."

* * *

The value of any security is based primarily on its yield, present or prospective. The yield is based upon production. Production for nearly ten years has hardly been sufficient to provide a bare living for the workers, for capital less than

its replacement value. The lowered standard of living calls for less, not more, production. Increasing poverty has necessitated more and more taxes—which literally means the taking of wealth without any return to wealth-producers—and the consequential result of taxes is to discourage production. Wasteful use of wealth to provide non-productive jobs for unemployed has further increased the inroads on the efforts of labor and capital. The national debt promises a continuing and growing burden for production to carry.

* * *

Thus, there is nothing on the economic horizon to indicate an increase in production that might result in restoring the former yields of these securities, and their corresponding market values. Except, of course, that hideous and temporary stimulant, War, with its inevitable boomerang. Only a perverted mentality welcomes that sort of destructive production.

* * *

And so, for purely selfish reasons, the holders of securities find themselves allied with labor and capital in the search for a plan that will re-start the wheels of progress, and keep them turning at an ever-accelerating tempo. Assuming that such a plan will disclose that in the nature of these securities lies an element that itself impedes progress, what have the holders to lose by adopting such a plan? These papers are dwindling in value anyhow. Undoubtedly a change in our economic system which will abolish involuntary poverty and result in a permanent condition of security-through-production will benefit the

"rich" as well as the "poor." Instead of seeking security through a system which, as we have seen, tends to destroy not only the values we had hoped to live on, but also the human values we must live with, let us seek security in a system that insures the general welfare.

* * *

For how can one feel secure in a social order that breeds continuous war, an ever-increasing number of criminals, broken mentalities, prostitutes? One cannot run away from one's environment. Are there no thieves on the Riviera to disturb one's peace of mind? Do not the germs of disease and the ravages of insanity penetrate through the servants' quarters of the most guarded castles? What rest can a mother find in a world that breeds kidnappers? Whose heart can really be gay in a world that reeks with tears?

* * *

Thus, from an analysis of economic security values we find ourselves drifting into a consideration of our social order. Which is as it should be. For our social maladjustments are merely shadows of wrong economic ideas, and the proper adjustment of the one is impossible without correction of the other. Political economy and social science are so intimately related that only the mind trained in abstractions is able to keep their essential concepts apart. For practical purposes this mental separation is unnecessary.

* * *

To the rich, therefore, whose insecurity is becoming more and more uncertain, in spite of all the tricks of privilege that (as in Germany and Italy) have been resorted to, and who, after all, are human in their impulses, who have the necessary leisure for reflection and the strength of character that thrives on economic independence, we urge a study of the fundamental laws of political economy. To the end that a proper understanding of these laws may show the way to the making of this the best of all possible worlds.

Freeman Views the News

The Elections

Only in the light they throw on the socio-economic situation are the results of the recent elections of interest to **The Freeman**. The purely political interpretation we leave to those who find delight and stimulation in torch parades.

Whatever the influence of local conditions or personalities, the obvious lesson to be drawn from the general vote against the "ins" is that the majority of the voters are dissatisfied with the results of their efforts. The ballot box registers the revolt of the people against existing conditions; the party in power is identified with these conditions.

The conditions which the people dislike, and for which the political incumbents are blamed, are, in this election at least, purely economic. The inability to get jobs, the revulsion against "relief," the faint realization that make-work programs do not result in human satisfactions—these were the primary reasons for throwing out of office the party in power. Perhaps the growing tax burden may have had some influence in the people's decision; we hope so. Some votes may have been cast in protest against the idea of bureaucracy and regimentation and planning. We doubt the importance of any such ideological vote in the decision. Essentially, the people voted against continued poverty.

They identified this continued poverty with the New Deal—against which politico-economic monstrosity they recorded a vigorous protest. Did they vote for the Republican Party? We are not cynical enough to believe it.

And so, our political shuffle-board goes back and forth, from one political faction to another, year after year, in a vain effort to find surcease from poverty. We ask the politicians, as ignorant as our professors of causes, to find a formula that will liquidate unemployment, raise wages, make for prosperity and economic security. It is hopeless. We, the people, will have to

learn the cause, propound a cure, and tell the politicians what we want. They will give us only what we explicitly ask for, when we know what we want.

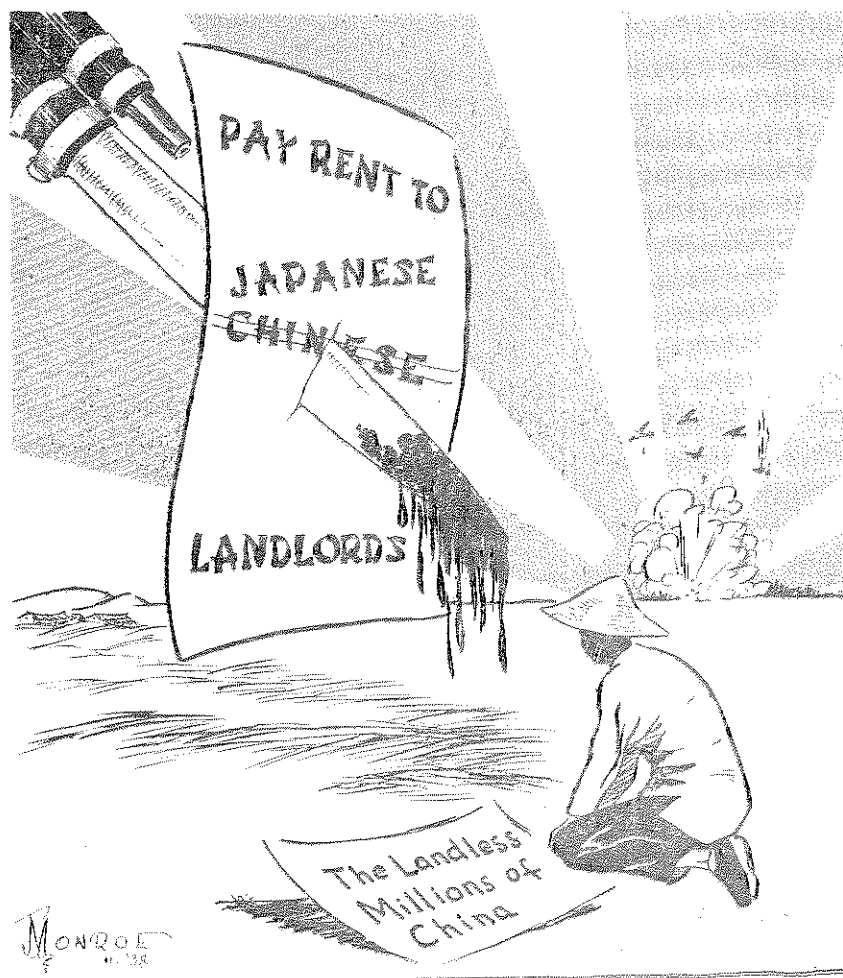
Out of the elections, however, comes one ray of hope for America. We have not yet become completely degenerate. Economic depression has not yet brought us to that low level where we will barter our conscience for "bread and games." The weasel words of promising demagoguery have not yet lulled us into slavery. We still have some fight left in us. Maybe there is time for us to learn what we should be fighting for before continuous poverty robs us of all vitality, and we elect a dictator and decide to live on the crumbs of political charity.

Who Slammed The Door?

Japan, as expected, has notified the world that China will henceforth trade with her alone. The "open door" has been shut.

American, English, and French merchants and manufacturers, through their several governments, will protest against this monopolization of a cherished market. Treaties will be invoked, diplomatic papers will be written, speeches will be made. But China will be forced to buy from Japan.

It is funny that Japan should have found it necessary to spend so much money and blood to get a customer. According to our protectionists we have been forced to close our own doors to Japanese products because



our high-priced labor cannot compete with the "coolie" labor of Japan. Why, then, was it not possible for Japan to conquer China economically without a war? How could American merchandise, produced by "expensive" workers, transported thousands of miles, outsell Japanese merchandise made next door by the lowest priced labor in the world? There is something in this protectionist argument that seems cockeyed.

But, how to re-open this door to the Chinese trade! Our salesman is prevented by a Japanese cop from seeing the prospective customer, or, if through some back door he does get into the store and writes an order, there is no way of delivering the goods. The ports of entry are in the hands of the Japanese.

And yet, if we really want to sell goods to China, there is nothing to prevent us—except protectionist arguments. All we have to do is to rip down our silly tariff walls.

It must be remembered that Japan could not sell to the Chinese because American goods were cheaper than Japanese goods—service and quality considered. The reason for the costly war was Japanese inability to meet free competition. Now that she has monopolized this market she will try to get back the cost of the war by forcing Chinamen to pay tribute through high prices for merchandise. The high prices will be made higher by customs duties.

Now, Japan is not self-sufficient. She must buy much from other countries. If we broke down our tariff walls she would find a better market here, because our more productive workers can buy more than the Chinese laborers, whose purchasing power is further depleted by the tribute collected by Japan. Since international debts are ultimately liquidated with goods, Japan would have to buy our products.

Since she could not compete with us in China because our prices were lower than hers, she would now find it profitable to re-sell the goods we sell her to the Chinese. She would find it more advantageous to be a middle-man, than a manufacturer. While she would collect an immoral "profit" (for a while) at Chinese

ports of entry, we would nevertheless have the Chinese market. It would be a back door, but it would be wide open.

Our free trade policy would open up the world for our goods. England, France, Russia—all the Japanese customers would shun her and come to us. To get our trade she would have to compete with the world for our custom, and everybody (except a protectionist and a militarist) knows that the way to beat a competitor is to lower price or give more service.

Much of the goods which Japan would send us would come from China. For the goods she proposes to force on the Chinese will be paid for with Chinese goods. Now, Chinese goods would necessarily be high-priced because of the inefficiency of robbed labor. Japan would be forced to encourage Chinese labor to produce more in order that she could liquidate her debt for goods bought in America. She would have to relinquish her tribute collections.

In fact, if we adopted a free trade policy the Japanese would find it more profitable to do business with us than to try to collect tribute from a people with vengeful knives in their sleeves. The way to open the door to China is to open our door to world trade.

Andrews Threatens

A warning that attempts by employers to defeat the purposes of the wages-and-hours act "by various devices" might bring on a more drastic law comes from Elmer F. Andrews, the administrator.

Thus, as usual, when a law is found unenforceable the tendency of politicians is to patch up the deficiency with another law. That the original law violates fundamental principle and is therefore unworkable never occurs to the state-worshippers. It is always the wickedness of people that makes their legislative enactments inoperative.

The reason the wages-and-hours act cannot and will not produce the desired effect—raise wages—is that wages come out of production, and the act does not contemplate an increase of production. The plain fact is that employers do not, cannot, determine the level of wages, unless they happen to be monopolists as well as employers—which very few are. The general level of wages is determined by the general productiveness of labor, and this in turn is determined by the opportunities for production open to labor. Labor pays its own wages. Removing governmental deductions will temporarily increase the purchasing power of wages. But, more important is the opening up to labor

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of greater opportunities to work. Since access to natural resources is the prerequisite of all production, it is evident that the private ownership of the earth is the cause of low wages.

In his report to President Roosevelt, Mr. Andrews reluctantly admits that the Wage-Hour Law has caused the substitution of efficient for inefficient workers, and goes on to say "a larger share of the total (lay offs) consists of marginal and handicapped workers, whose position in the economic system has long been insecure. Some of the inefficient workers laid off are already being replaced by more efficient workers able to earn the hourly minimum rate."

Which, of course, an embryonic student of economics could have predicted. Any minimum wage-law attempt merely replaces the marginal worker by a mere skillful worker who can on a production basis earn the fixed minimum. The number of unemployed has not been reduced. But the viciousness of this replacement of poor workers by good workers is its tendency to lower the market value of those fitted for the higher productive brackets. And the tendency, therefore, is for the minimum wage to become the maximum wage.

Preparing Farm-Less Farmers

As a part of its effort to help young persons on relief discover the vocation for which they are best fitted, the National Youth Administration has given "agricultural scholarships" to city-bred boys at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture. The "scholarship" consists of \$30 a month.

Well, when these scholars learn how to milk cows, how to coax eggs out of hens, how to harrow a field or prune a tree, where will they go to work? In a New York factory?

And while our professors pick farmers from the sidewalks of New York boys whose "scholarships" started in an Iowa cradle are trekking to the big city looking for jobs that they are not fitted for, because they could not find jobs they were fitted for at home.

Dear professors, a farmer has to have a farm to work on, and a farm, believe it or not, is land.

Hitler is Bankrupt

The \$400,000,000 "fine" imposed on the Jews of Germany is merely a capital levy. Hitler's attacks on the Catholic Church are not ideological in character; he wants its property. The stories of German barbarism are so horrible that we are prone in our emotional reaction to overlook the self-evident fact that these acts arise from the economic bankruptcy of the country. Hitler's economic program has brought Germany to such a low level that outright robbery is necessary to maintain his gang.

That Mussolini is following the same course, also necessitated by his economic system, is evident from news reports. When people are forced to work for the maintenance of the State—which means a parasitical bureaucracy with its necessary army—what is left of their production is too little to stimulate further productive effort. Especially so when the exactions of landlordism are added to the demands of the dictator. Production declines to such a point that national income cannot provide enough to maintain the people and the State.

The State never resigns. It does not overthrow itself. Faced by a shortage of wealth from income, its credit destroyed by its own profligacy, the State seeks to perpetuate itself by taking the means of production—capital. Of course, the depletion of a nation's capital destroys production. The next step in this barbaric system is a "foreign adventure"—which is merely a euphemism for the robbery of more people.

Thus, state-ism leads from robbery to greater robbery, with a consequent decline in human values. The inevitable result is the end of civilization. In Germany the final debacle—accelerated by the "gathering hordes"—is near at hand.

Jersey Injustice

The deliberate robbing of the people in favor of the landlord is so prevalent that repetition of the story, in our newspapers, becomes monotonous. So dull has become the conscience of our law-makers, so blind to the iniquity are the people, that screaming headlines are used to blazen forth the robbery.

For instance, "Jersey Plans Personal Levy to Help Realty." In bold, black type we are told that a tax commission announces its intention to introduce legislation which will increase taxes on production for the "relief of real estate." And the story goes on to say that the State Tax Survey Commission proposes to deprive the local municipalities of freedom in taxing real estate by placing in the hands of the State Tax Department the power to impose uniform personal property taxes, the proceeds of which would be allotted to the municipalities. Centralization of power in the State, with a small legislative body to control, is always the technique of the landowners.

So long as the people do not understand the difference in their economy between rent and taxes, between land values and labor values, just so long will the robbery go on.

Economics En Route

On our recent trip to the Toronto convention we asked an attendant at a Standard Oil station, who owned the station? He told us, as we expected, that it was now owned by the manager. Did the new owner get a return greater than his wages when the station belonged to the company? "Oh, yes!" Were the attendant's wages increased? "Oh, no!"

Making many small landlords out of a few big ones does not increase wages. It merely increases the number who have a stake in the private collection of rent.

Security At Last

LE ROY, N. Y.—Alfred Rogus, a farm laborer, told the village police he wanted to be arrested and locked up so he would be sure to have a comfortable winter.

The police ordered him out of town. Undaunted, Rogus threw a rock through a bank window.

He will have plenty to eat and a place to sleep for the next six months in the penitentiary.

Thank You

Dear Editor: Your November issue is the best yet, and contains the best exposition of the best social theory extant. I congratulate you all upon your clear articles, with the hope that such good seed will not fall on barren soil.—Harry A. Rice, Glendale, Calif.

Two-Timing Us With Two Prices

Harry Gunnison Brown

Has our Secretary of Agriculture discovered, at long last, the real solution for all the ills of life in country and city? Or is he just proposing one more application of the principle of special privileges?

His latest suggestion is that we subsidize at the same time both the farmers and the lower paid among the city population, presumably about a third of the latter (since the President considers that a third are "ill clothed, ill housed, ill fed"). The low-paid workers are NOT to be subsidized, however, by paying them money and **ALLOWING THEM TO SPEND THIS MONEY AS THEY PLEASE AND FOR WHAT THEY FEEL THEY MOST NEED.** While such an arrangement might be most satisfying to them, **IT WOULD NOT PROVIDE ANY GRAVY FOR THE POLITICALLY MUCH LOVED FARMERS, INCLUDING, OF COURSE, THE OWNERS OF BIG PLANTATIONS.** No, the poorer workers must take their subsidies in the form of lower prices, offered only to them, on goods coming originally from the farms, such as clothing made from cotton, bread and flour made from wheat and corn, and other goods the disposal of which will aid the farmers' sales. Thus are the poor to be stimulated to use up more of the farm output, so as to leave less of these goods for the middle class and make—or keep—prices to this class high. Thus the farmers will, presumably, get a high price on all they sell to the middle class. And as regards what is sold to the lower paid workers, the government is, apparently, to buy this produce from the farmers **AT A PRICE SATISFACTORY TO THE LATTER,** although selling it for a good deal less.

The government will then have to make up for its loss by the levy of taxes. On what classes the burden of these taxes is to rest we are not told. **BUT IT'S A SAFE GUESS THAT NO TAXES FOR THIS PURPOSE WILL BE LEVIED ON LAND VALUES, AS SUCH, EITHER IN CITY OR COUNTRY, and IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING TO FIND THE MONEY RAISED BY SO-CALLED PROCESSING TAXES ON THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE.** In that case, some of our people who

are NOT QUITE poor enough to be favored with the discriminatingly low prices may be made poorer than some of the plan's beneficiaries.

But how are these low prices favoring the low-wage groups to be managed? What is to prevent others, not listed for the low price privilege, from nevertheless purchasing at these low prices? Obviously, there must be some system of distribution of cards, or names and photographs or names and finger prints, to identify the individuals who are allowed to buy goods at the low prices and distinguish them from persons who must pay higher prices. More NEW DEAL "democracy,"—this time in the form of making a record of the low-paid, providing them with favored prices at government expense, taxing the rest of the people to pay for the favors given, and at the same time subsidizing farmers!

But what if some of the low-paid groups should try to buy plentiful supplies of the goods offered them at the low prices and **RESELL** them to others, thus making a little profit for themselves and **GIVING EVERYBODY THE ADVANTAGE OF THE LOW PRICES AT THE TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE?** Clearly, this could not be permitted. The favored persons must be limited and regulated. Each must be allowed only his specified amount of bread, cotton cloth, corn meal and tobacco at the discriminatingly low price, lest he sell the excess to someone else who is not on the favored list! Hence, retail dealers must, presumably, be held responsible for keeping each privileged buyer within his quota of purchases at the privileged prices. In that case, privileged buyers can purchase any article on which they are entitled to a specially low price, only at a specified place. And the proprietor or manager of that place must keep a careful record of each such purchase. **MORE regimentation!** Regimentation not only of the farmers but also of grocers, clothiers and dry goods merchants. The fa-

vored purchasers will select what they are permitted at the special price, show their cards or ask for a checking of the store records, and then pay at the privileged rate. Or else the government must itself distribute the reduced-price goods to the favored consumers through government establishments, and the necessary regulations and limitations will be applied there. For, in any case, regulations and limitations there must be.

How shall the favored citizens be selected? Will all those who make less than \$1,000 a year be put on the list regardless of whether they live in New York City, or in the country, where it is easy to raise fruits and vegetables? Will the test be family income regardless of the size of the family or will it be the per capita income of the family or what? How much allowance shall be made, if any, for sickness in a family, which necessarily requires draining away part of the family income for doctor and medicine? Will those who desire the benefit of the reduced prices be expected to make formal application? How much investigation will then be required to determine whether the income is low enough, the cost of living in the locality high enough, the number of children in the family large enough and the burden from sickness great enough, to justify a permit for the discriminatingly low prices? Will serious attempt be made to include all of the one third who are "ill clothed, ill housed, ill fed"? Will the granting of permits be influenced, in some cases, by whether the applicant votes "right"? Will it take only a TINY force of government administrators and clerks to gather the requisite information, keep it up to date, and prevent enjoyment of the low prices by persons not intended to enjoy them?

Will our people finally revolt against the increasing government control and limitation of individual freedom, and retire to private life the leaders responsible for this control? Or are we becoming so accustomed to ubiquitous and omnipresent regulations that such regulation will henceforth be submitted to without objection or serious criticism?

It seems that we are well on the road to the loss of freedom, and, perhaps, on the road to a Nazi state.



And by methods not greatly dissimilar to those practiced by Nazi leaders and followed by slick politicians in all times and places, viz., by appealing to the prejudices and desires and something-for-nothing instincts of the biased and the self-seeking. "Give us power to regulate your lives," they say, "and we will give you something at others' expense."

It is not through the activities of a few organizations of foreign born, whether "bunds" or anything else, that we are in danger of losing our boasted freedom. And there is certainly no immediate prospect of our losing it through revolution. We are likely to lose it—we have already partly lost it—in less perceptible and more insidious ways. Those who would regiment us, do it through mass bribery—bribery of low-paid workers, bribery of cotton farmers, bribery of tobacco growers, bribery of the producers of wheat and corn, bribery of the beneficiaries of a protective tariff. The members of each group may resent and denounce the privileges accorded to the others. But the members of each group are, in large part, eager to have the power of government used to take something from the others and give it to themselves.

The ideal of liberalism in an earlier generation was the abolition of privilege. By no means all of those who then thought of themselves as liberals were opposed to all forms of privilege. Not a few of them were unable to recognize privilege as such, in some of its forms. Nevertheless, their general philosophy was one of opposition to privilege and of support for political leaders who would limit or abolish it. But such is obviously not the philosophy or ideal of those who have lately appropriated the terms "liberal" and "liberalism." These present-day "liberals"—whose influence is so strong in New Deal legislation, are less eager to abolish privilege than to extend it. They are less eager to do away with schemes by which large groups get something for nothing at the expense of others than to increase the number of those so favored. The more some of our citizens have their hands in the pockets of other citizens, the better these New Deal "liberals" seem to be pleased. But this is definitely NOT the way to build either a good society or a strong nation.

To those now guiding the affairs of our country, it is either a matter of no importance at all or else it is a matter for congratulation, that a majority of our people must pay a

minority for the very PERMISSION to work on and to live on the earth, in any except extremely undesirable locations. The fact that a majority must pay tremendous sums to a comparatively few for location advantages produced by COMMUNITY development is not a matter of apparent concern to any of the leaders of the New Deal. The fact that the masses of our people, from one end of our country to the other, must pay heavy taxes in their food and clothing bills, in order to RELIEVE landowners of taxes on the COMMUNITY-PRODUCED value of their land, does not seem to concern them. Nor are they seemingly concerned at all by the fact that labor's productivity is reduced—and the wages at which employment can be obtained thereby kept down—by the speculative holding out of use of good land in every one of our cities, and of various natural resources. Indeed, so far as agricultural land is to be considered in this connection, the New Deal has PAID the owners—and not poor farmers only but well-to-do-plantation owners and big corporations as well—to hold their land out of use. Never in our history, so much as in this "wonderful" New Deal period, has there been so well exemplified the observation of Count Tolstoi that the "classes" are willing to do anything whatever for the "masses" EXCEPT to get OFF THEIR BACKS.

Certainly the government has shown itself willing—under our very "liberal" New Deal leadership—to give the farmers help at the expense of the city worker consumers. And now it seems that the same leadership may be willing, through the new proposal of Secretary Wallace, to give some of the poorer workers help at the expense of other workers who are not quite so poor.

So far, there has been no suggestion from any one high in the administration, in favor of using ANY PART of the billions of dollars of natural resource values and community-produced location values FOR ANY PUBLIC PURPOSE AT ALL. Other forms of income may be subject to administrative criticism and attack. But the income from land

because others must pay them for—the income that a few can derive permission to work on and to live on the earth, to enjoy the bounty of nature, and to make use of community-produced location advantages—this income our "liberal" New Deal leaders have no apparent desire to attack or criticize in any manner or to subject to any special tax.

Yet let us not despair. Perhaps some day we shall have a President—conceivably, even, a Secretary of Agriculture—who does not merely sympathize with the "ill clothed, ill housed and ill fed," and propose bungling and freedom-destroying schemes for their relief, but who truly understands what steps are necessary and just to bring them relief, and who is willing to lend his voice and the influence of his great office to an advocacy of the way of freedom,—including the equal freedom of all to use the earth.

In the U. S., 1938

One of the really surprising things is the number of supposedly intelligent people who do not believe that we have real poverty in this country today.

"Can't a hungry person go to a relief station?"

In answer to this question recently I told the following story of a conversation with the Sales Manager of one of the great food chains in the metropolitan market.

He asked a luncheon group what canned product was the fastest selling item in the grocery store today.

They guessed tomato juice, baked beans, soups, etc.

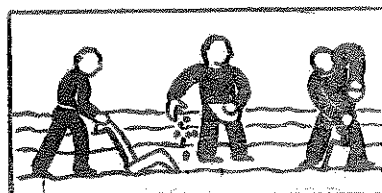
And you should have heard the gasp of astonishment when he said "Canned Dog Food."

One of the men immediately said "I thought you meant for human consumption," and he responded soberly "I did."

He went on to tell us that he could take us into communities near by and show us children 8 years of age who had never tasted fresh milk. Their mothers cannot afford anything except canned milk.

The next time someone finds it hard to believe there is poverty in this country in 1938—tell them this story.

MAC V. EDDIS



America Given Away Forever

By Alvin J. Forry

In 1879—the year “Progress and Poverty” appeared—the public lands, the land owned by the people as a whole, aggregated 1,100,000,000 acres. This is about fifty-five per cent of the total area of the country—the rest having been privately appropriated. Nevertheless, the country was at that time suffering from a depression.

In 1931 only 177,101,551 acres remained in the public domain. Over 900,000,000 acres had been given away to citizens and corporations during that half century. Not leased, not in usufruct, but in title deed in fee simple. The privilege of collecting rent went with this enormous gift of land.

Henry George and his followers have pointed to the land enclosures in England as an iniquitous deprivation of Englishmen's rights, and to the economic consequences. From 1710 to 1843 only 7,000,000 acres had been appropriated by English landlords—very petty larceny to what was done in this country. Let us look at the enormity of our American Land Robbery.

The “rock-bound coasts of Maine to the Golden Gate of California” comprise 1,920,000,000 acres—about three million square miles. This is about one-eighteenth of the surface of the earth. A sizeable piece for one hundred and thirty million people to live on, quite comfortably, considering the natural resources and fertility of this land, to say nothing of the productivity of the people.

What has happened to this public domain? Here are some figures on the transfer of our common heritage to private ownership:

	Acres
* For Military services in Revolutionary War, Indian wars, War of 1812, etc. to 1840	10,000,000
* To veterans of Mexican War	60,000,000
* Homestead grants 1868-1920	234,983,114

** To states for schools, to 1929	98,519,946
* To seminaries and normal schools	1,820,800
** To A. & M. Colleges ..	7,830,000
* Grants & sales in 1921 ..	15,500,000
** To railroad promoters & builders	167,832,000
(a domain approximately the size of Texas)	
** To states for flood control, 1849 on to 1900 ..	64,000,000
** To states to encourage construction of wagon road	3,250,000
** To states for canal and river navigation	6,750,000

Samples of queer land grants:

** To General Lafayette ..	34,000
** To Canadian refugees (soon after Revolutionary War)	3 townships in Ohio

There were even grants offered and a few actually made in 1776 to deserters from the British army and navy!

Land and the War System

The practice of giving land grants for military reward and as an inducement to military service dates back to ancient times. This practice crept into American life in the colonial period, and lasted until 1862 when the Homestead Act replaced it, except that veterans of the Union army were shown special consideration. Each of these veterans was permitted 160 acres (twice the amount then allowed the homesteader), and was required one year's residence instead of the ordinary five year stipulation.

This policy was begun as early as 1646 when the Colony of Virginia gave 100 acres to the commander of its settlement at Middle Plantation. Maryland gave land grants to soldiers who had helped to put down an insurrection, and Connecticut did the same for leaders in the Pequot War. In the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress made more and

more tempting offers of land grants in order to secure soldiers; in 1780 a major general was promised 1100 acres and a brigadier general 850 acres. In the War of 1812 every private soldier was promised 160 acres of land. By 1855 the Federal Government, more and more eager to give away public land, passed a general act providing that a grant of 160 acres of land be given to any soldier, or his heirs, who had been in the service after 1790. Some 70,000,000 acres of land were given as military rewards or inducements to military service. Thus the Government gave away as war booty a tract of land about the size of our present state of Colorado—and during a period of less than a hundred years!

Land and the Prodigal Railroads

To-day when the railroads are pleading “poverty” it might be well to recall some of the vast grants of land given to them. The practice of making land grants to railroads began back in 1850 when Congress gave almost 4,000,000 acres of land to be held in trust in order to induce completion of the Illinois-Central Railroad. From 1850 to 1871 about 80 such grants were given in the Mississippi valley, totaling 158,293,000 acres, or a territory almost as large as the combined area of the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania.

An interesting grant to the railroads was that of some 21,000,000 acres to which they never made formal claim. For fifteen years the General Land Office recorded this vast tract of land as the sole possession of the railroads. No settlers were allowed on the land; but the railroads were permitted to cut the timber on it. And all those fifteen years settlers had to stay fifteen to thirty miles away from the railroads which the United States Government was helping so much in its “altruistic” project of opening up the west! In 1887, President Cleveland ordered that these lands be thrown open for general settlement.

Thus Went Our Land

This brief summary of the disposition of our public lands is indicative of the process whereby Americans have been made landless by their government. A study of this process reveals revolting incidents of corruption on the part of both public officials and the land-grabbers, and sheds much light on the economic and social consequences. The following recapitulation of the transfer of our public lands to private ownership, with the attendant annual burden of economic and speculative rent placed upon American producers, dramatizes its own story:

	Acres
Total land grants (from 'World Almanac', 1932)	670,519,860
Total land grant (from differing figures found in 'Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences')	704,219,914

This leaves 218,678,535 acres of land grants, or land that has in one way or another passed from public to private ownership since 1879—not to mention the 820,000,000 acres which had previous to 1879 passed from public to private ownership.

Or, this would be the present status of our 1,920,000,000 acres of land, which originally was all public:

	Acres
To Land Grants and sales, since 1879	704,219,914
To land grants, or miscellaneous ways of transferring public land to private ownership, unaccounted for, since 1879	218,678,535
Land which by one means or another had passed from public to private ownership previous to 1879	820,000,000
Our total public domain in 1931	177,101,551

Total area of all land in U. S. 1,920,000,000

* From the World Almanac, 1932.

** From the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Vol. IX, p. 32f. (published in 1933), states that "In all, fully 130,000,000 acres of public domain were given to states for common school education." 11,050,000 acres were given to the states for Agricultural & Mechanical Arts Colleges.

WHO PAYS WHOSE PREMIUMS?

By Franklin Wentworth

Managing Director, National Fire Protection Association

The fact, becoming daily more difficult for landlords to conceal, is that every bad building puts an annual fixed "exposure" fire insurance cost upon all its neighbors and increases by its continued existence the annual maintenance and service cost of the fire department. Such dilapidated structures go on year after year imposing by their mere presence a tax upon their better neighbors.

Some people believe that some day we may find a way to make these inferior buildings carry their own financial burdens. It has been suggested that if every hazardous building were especially taxed to sustain the fire department a balance of economic justice might be established; but the finer and better a building is, the higher the present municipal tax upon it. The less it needs the fire department, the more it is made to pay to sustain it, principally for the fire protection of its inferior neighbors that have the fires.

What a stupid and unwise policy to impose a fine upon the citizen who erects a safe and beautiful

building; to make him pay every year a penalty for his industry and enterprise! Every distinguishing sign of beauty, every embellishment beyond the line of stark and ugly utility makes these buildings a mark for the tax gatherer. I never cease to wonder at the brave and adventurous spirit of those builders who have enriched Manhattan Island with so many noble structures that under our system of taxation are doomed to bankruptcy from their birth!

The answer is not to attempt to distinguish in taxation between the value of one building and another; it is to abolish taxation on buildings altogether. If taxes were assessed on land values alone, the owners could not afford to maintain their fire traps. Fine buildings would multiply so rapidly the fire traps would find no tenants. Fire hazards would disappear. The fire departments would be amazingly reduced, and fire insurance premiums on the average building would fall to the low level now maintained upon the highly protected mercantile properties, which are so equipped that if a fire ever starts it is automatically extinguished before any material damage occurs.

INHERITENCE TAX: THE LANDLORD'S "OUT"

The Duke of Devonshire, living, was a vigorous and adroit opponent of land-value taxation, bogeyman that lurks around the corner always for the British landlord.

The Duke of Devonshire, dying, left a will which defeated English law in its attempt to take from his estate through inheritance taxes that which it had neglected to take during his life through land-value taxes.

Here is the story of how the duke outwitted one law by means of another, as brought by the cable from London:

"Publication of the will of the ninth Duke of Devonshire, one of England's richest land owners, reveals that by turning his estates into a company he saved his heirs more than \$5,000,000 in death duties. The British treasury, it was disclosed, will net only \$133,000 from the estates."

Had the British government, recognizing its interest in the duke's holdings, exercised the good sense to collect what it had coming from him year by year, as he collected the rent from his tenants, instead of leaving its tax money in his hands until after his death, the duke would not have been able to thumb his ghostly nose in John Bull's face to the tune of \$5,000,000.

Such lessons as this eventually may teach the people of Britain that there is no way of securing to themselves the wealth which they themselves create, and which the Duke of Devonshire and all the other landlords take from them in rent, except by collecting it exactly as the landlord does, at its source in taxes—called rent when collected by the duke or his agents.

REX LAMPMAN

Natural Law in Nome

By Donald MacDonald

An excellent illustration of the accurately reciprocating action of the laws of rent, wages and interest was given in the early history of the discovery of gold at Nome, Alaska.

Gold was discovered at Nome, in 1901, quite accidentally, by Lopp reindeer herders who had accompanied the deer in the Government's experiment to replace the whale, walrus and seal, the Eskimo's sole source of clothing and food supply, which had been practically destroyed by uncontrolled hunting.

When news of the discovery reached the interior camps, footloose miners, prospectors and their entourage of lawyers, wise guys, prostitutes and mixed adventurers headed for the new field. A scant handful (less than one hundred) armed with fictitious "Powers of Attorney" permitting them to stake claims in the names of other men, arriving in advance of the thousands that were coming, speedily staked all the ground that was known or was expected to contain gold.

As usual, while both the spirit and letter of the law had been disregarded in this staking, a benign Government looked with tolerant eye on those who wanted, through claim titles, to enslave their fellow men. Unfortunately, this seems to be the primary reason for government. We must remember that this Alaskan government was composed of non-resident appointees, lawyers in most cases, only too anxious to "get in on" the discoveries of hard working men through legal misinterpretation and evasion. Naturally, they were lenient. The result was that the thousands who came later milled around, blindly conscious of a great injustice, but unable to really perceive its cause. They, of course, were also animated by the same idea that the claim owners had, and this blinded them. Man really enslaves himself through his desire to enslave others.

As time went on, the claim owners became conscious of their strangle

hold on production; they demanded royalties of 50% of the output. Result, development lagged. Further result, unemployed miners starved. Wages receded from the five dollars a day Alaska minimum to three dollars and a half a day. Just enough, in that tough environment, to keep body and soul together and with parsimony; not enough to last through the long winter. A lower wage than that described in the "Iron law of Wages", since that law provided for reproduction. Economic rent as represented in royalties or in "capitalized" selling price of claims rose by leaps and bounds, as, of course, wages fell.

Revolt stirred the frosty air, as the long winter approached and miners thought of their empty pokes. Miners' meetings were held. Prospectors of a hundred wild camps recalled how only two years before they had held the Dawson bound steamers on the Yukon and compelled them at the rifle's muzzle to disgorge needed supplies for the lower river camps. Two officers of the United States Army who told those desperate men that soon the Yukon would run red with the blood of miners were answered that they'd better be damned careful or their own blood would be mingling with the Yukon "right now." Talk was of the old day when the only law was the miners' meeting, when no lawyer was allowed, in a mining camp. The miners' law was quick, sure and hard. Theft meant banishment with enough supplies to reach the coast. No man could hold land and not work it. (That was an axiom brought whole from California gold days.)

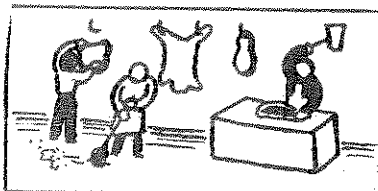
In such an atmosphere the frightened non-resident judiciary cal-

led for troops to back the claim owners.

Frontiersmen with scant respect for robes of office hiding the pallid souls of sedentary men, looked with cold eyes on the colors of the United States, upheld by the professional soldier in most cases driven to his calling by lack of ability to compete efficiently in a free field. They had no fear of soldiers. They knew their own cause was just. The American people would uphold them. Rifles were oiled and cleaned. Secret meetings held. Organization of the dispossessed proceeded. Daily the situation became more tense. An explosion could occur at any minute. Soldiers and frontiersmen eyed each other on the streets. Antagonists are created by the immutable decrees of Nature when her economic laws are perverted by political decree.

Into this strained situation burst a new factor. A desperate miner, driven to the last extremity, and knowing the old adage that "gold is where you don't find it," panned the beach—the ocean beach—below the high water line. To his astonishment he found gold, and gold in paying quantities. He panned two hundred dollars his first day. Below the high water line he could not stake a claim. The length of his pick handle and the radius of his shovel were the limits of his holding. The gold seemed fairly evenly distributed throughout the beach area and extended for miles.

Immediately there was a surge of men to the beach where an average (it is roughly estimated) of \$30 a day could be made. Hundreds of men worked the beaches. Wages went up rapidly. And as all wages went up, the prices asked for claims on the mainland went down. Many of the claims beyond the economic margin of the beach diggings were surrendered. Land value, that bugaboo of economists, did a summer-saltic gyration. Reflecting originally a low wage condition it tended



almost to disappear. Only those claims that were tremendously rich could be worked at all. Claim owners were begging laborers. Automatically, in a hundred ways, as men had gold to satisfy their desires, hundreds of opportunities for both capital and labor were created. As an instance, a friend of mine, a "capitalist" possessing an iron wheel from which he made a wheel barrow, made "better than wages" bringing in to Nome the cargoes of the ships as they were lightered to the beach. His wheel barrow evolved rapidly into horses and wagons. He became the Nome Transportation Co. Of course, within a week after the desperate miner's discovery the whole tense situation on the mainland was forgotten.

The obvious lesson of this historic incident is that free access to nature was all that is needed to employ both labor and capital—to raise wages and interest and, of course, reciprocally to lower economic rent and the barrier that such rent creates in capitalized land value. Also, the conflict that had impended between labor and government disappeared as its cause, monopolistic holding, was removed.

The classic sophistry of Socialism that a conflict exists between capital and labor is utterly disproved. Land is not capital, nor is monopoly capital. The difference between the economic means and the political means is clearly demonstrated. Government can create value by passing monopolistic law and creating and enforcing legal barriers. It cannot create wealth.

"Larceny Park"

That is how Mayor LaGuardia termed the city's Marine Park development when \$540,031 was awarded the speculators for eight parcels of land under water. Recently a judge reduced the awards to \$339,499, asserting that he had been misled in the original hearings by the realty "experts". However, whatever figures he would have arrived at would be merely an indication of the productivity and density of population in the district, and any price paid to speculators is therefore "grand larceny".

STORY OF A GREAT ESSAY*

By Will Lissner

Back in the dark days of 1932, a man who is foremost among America's few living exponents of belles-lettres wrote in his diary under the date of Oct. 27: "...I should think someone might soon be rediscovering Henry George..." Four days later he recorded: "I have been looking over the biography of Henry George, by his son, Harry... There should be a better one, for George was undeniably a great man." The critic was to have an opportunity to show how such a biography should be written; that winter Scribner's asked him for a paper on it. June 15 found him in Vidago in Portugal "working steadily at quite high pressure" on the overdue article. "I hope it will call attention to him," he added in the diary. By June 26 he was able to note: "I am done with Henry George and shall leave here tomorrow. What a great man he was..." The aftermath came on July 29: "Scribner's people seem satisfied... I suppose all the single-taxers in the country will curse me afresh."

That was how Albert Jay Nock came to write "Henry George, Unorthodox American." How the tabloid biography came to be the thing it is needs for explanation the de-

tails of his career, which need only be listed here to recall them to the reader. For as essayist, historian and classical scholar withal, Mr. Nock has been one of the chief catalyzers of the intellectual ferment of his time. He was an editor of the old Freeman (1920-1924). He has written "How Diplomats Make War" (with Francis Neilson, 1915); "Myth of a Guilty Nation" (1922); "On Doing the Right Thing and Other Essays" (1928); "Francis Rabelais, the Man His Work" (with C. R. Wilson, 1929); "The Book of Journeyman" (1932); "The Theory of Education" (1932); "A Journal of These Days" (1934); "A Journey Into Rabelais's France" (1934); "Our Enemy the State" (1935); "Free Speech and Plain Language" (1937). He has edited "Selected Works of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward)" (1924); "Francis Rabelais" (Ugubhart-Le MatteaUX translation, with C. R. Wilson, 2 vols., 1931). He has served as visiting professor of American history and government at St. Stephen's College, where he took his bachelor's degree and where he was honored with a Litt. D.

* This essay, "Henry George, Unorthodox American," has been reproduced in pamphlet form by the Henry George School of Social Science, and is offered at five cents a copy, postpaid.

Drawing Lots—Free.

Sir William A. Craigie is at work on the "Dictionary of American English," defining phrases, words and meaning "made in America." Sir William claims the American language began at Plymouth Rock. Here's how he proves it:

"When the Pilgrims landed they drew lots for the division of ground. Each man's share of ground came to be referred to as his 'lot.' After that, any piece of ground was called a 'lot,' as it is today. This word

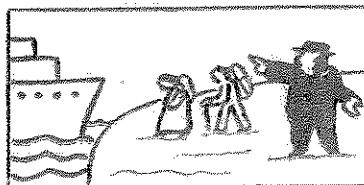
has never been used thus in Great Britain."

Why, Sir William fails to clear up; it would undoubtedly leave a bitter taste for the Peer and for the Colonel and his Lady, who have been so active in withholding 'lots' from use, and in collecting such a large proportion of labor's production in ground rents. His Grace would be wroth with Sir William for a reminder of how "lots" were once free.

LANCASTER M. GREENE

Some Americans Left

Near Noblesville, Indiana, there's an "unwelcome" sign for AAA representatives. It reads: "Government crop meddlers keep off this place. We own this land and expect to run our business. Stay out."



Mexico Chooses The Hard Way

By W. D. Hoffman

Foreign pressure, diplomatic and economic, has not only failed to force the Mexican government to retreat in the matter of oil expropriation; it has actually stimulated the Cardenas regime to go further to the left, notably in added seizures of vast landed areas on behalf of the agrarian peasants.

The result has been an intensification of the charges that the Cardenas government is communistic, a broad attack on Mexico from the outside, a break in relations with Britain, a boycott against her oil exports, depreciation of her currency through silver-purchase retaliation by Washington, a critical drop in her purchasing power, and finally a challenge from our State Department that threatens her good-neighbor relations with the United States.

In spite of outside pressure, leftist labor remains in the saddle in Mexico. The opposition of what is called "Oil Imperialism" down there has only consolidated the various elements behind the industrial union, the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers (the Mexican C. I. O.), including the conservative Crom-Confederation of Trade Unions. The Cedrallo insurrection, backed by the oil interests, was crushed overnight, failing of any numerical support. Perhaps there never was a time when any government below the Rio Grande enjoyed such popular unity as now, in consequence of the crisis between Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil, their seventeen subsidiaries, and the Cardenas alignment. Popular fervor rose to a high pitch following the expropriations, women contributing their jewels, even the church adding its donations with those of the labor organizations to sustain the government.

The conflict between Oil and Labor has been long-drawn out, the wage struggle becoming acute in 1936 with final successful organization of the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers. The oil companies were charged with exploiting cheap Mexican labor, pay-

ing much less than U. S. workers received for like labor in the face of less investment and greater profits, with being responsible for miserable housing conditions, lack of sanitation and welfare arrangements.

Labor demanded correction of conditions and in May, 1937, 18,000 workers went out on strike. The Mexican Labor Board (Tribunal) arbitrated. The strike ended in June, with the promise of federal fact-finding. In August the board's report verified in the main the claims of the workers, finding that though production was higher per well than in the United States and profits were 15 times greater, wages were under half. In December the Labor Board fixed a 40-hour week, welfare regulations, and 26,329,393 pesos wage increase as fair, though the union had asked 60,000,000 increase. The companies sought an injunction and in March, 1938, the Supreme Court denied the injunction.

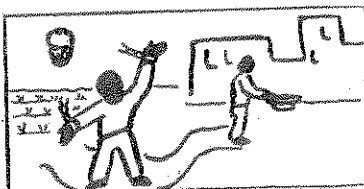
March 15 was finally set as the date of compliance, but the Royal Dutch Shell, Standard Oil and the Sinclair groups refused on the grounds of "inability to comply." In the face of another strike threatening the social welfare, President Cardenas issued his decree of expropriation, with payment for the properties within ten years from a percentage of earnings. Followed then the protests of the United States and Britain and the attempt of the government to operate the properties through the federal agency, the General Administration of National Petroleum.

There is little question of the sovereignty involved, since Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution declares the petroleum resources to be the property of the nation, though providing that "private property shall not be expropriated except for rea-

sons of public utility." This right Secretary Hull recognized in his first note, but later his attitude stiffened. Great Britain took an even firmer stand, resulting in the diplomatic break. A tide of bitterness against the Chamberlain government ensued, the Cardenas regime accusing the British lion of roaring at weak and liberal Mexico while winking at destruction of its own ships by Fascists, the rape of Ethiopia and direct affront by the dictatorships. All these incidents consolidated the domestic unity in forwarding the program of "Mexico for the Mexicans" and found added expression in the extension of the agrarian policy of the ejidal peasants.

Trouble from without now besets the southern republic for thus attempting to take control of her natural resources. Secretary Morgenthau's punitive action against Mexican silver shot the peso down 25 per cent, skyrocketing living costs in proportion. The oil embargoes of Britain and her possessions demoralized the market for her oil, threatening the government-administered project. Ironically the world's two great democracies have pressed for immediate compensation that may wreck the entire program, at a time when the German, Italian and Japanese consulates were engaged, according to documentary evidence, in sabotaging the Cardenas regime. Rather than finding a champion among the democracies against the inroads of Fascism, Mexico is faced with direct hostility from her friends. More even than the political pressure, the economic measures against Mexico are making it difficult for her to survive.

Wages, though increased 16.5% by trade and industrial unionists, nominally, are actually falling swiftly in terms of a recent increase of 25% in prices. Essential food stuffs are climbing alarmingly. Rice is up 75% above normal, maize 180%, beans 500%. City worker and agricultural worker alike are faced with a bewildering situation, frustrated in spite of their solidarity and fervor for the government which acted as their compadre.



With the best of intentions and with commendable courage, Mexico none the less made the common error of assuming that wages come out of capital, that the government must socialize capital in order to employ labor. In fact it is labor that employs capital. In attempting to administer capital, unnecessarily, she has brought down upon her the wrath of the world, with deadly reprisals that she could have avoided with ease by taking the kernel and leaving the shell in abler, more efficient hands. Had she socialized ground rent alone, allowing the owners of the oil derricks to work for her, necessarily competing with one another to pay her higher and higher ground rent, she would have solved her problem, raised real wages without Labor Board enforcement, and prevented the foreign boycott. It would not have been in the interest of the operators to permit such a boycott, much less bring it about. As working producers, unbuttressed by monopoly of the natural resources, they would have enriched her increasingly, efficiently, forced into competition one with the other to pay more and more to labor and more and more in ground rent, or go out of business. To the ablest operators, willing to pay the stiffest ground fee, would have gone the privilege of applying their management and skill to the

storehouse of wealth that is Mexico.

No exploitation rests in the retention of the physical properties in private hands. Exploitation comes alone from private appropriation of the oil (the land), which is the basic monopoly that inevitably leads to anti-social combinations that make agreements to hold wages down and evade just payment to the government for their privileges. Not only would Mexico have got the kernel had she placed a 100 tax on ground rent, she would have made those who hold the shell her partners, satisfied if not enthused because they had retained their operative tools, from casings to tanks. Mexico would have reaped from the technical, expert management; she would have avoided the blundering that is probable in paternalistic administration.

Likewise, she would have neatly sidestepped the scoldings and the threats of even benignant statesmen like Secretary Hull in the matter of agrarian realignment if she had let the lands of Mexico revert to the people of Mexico the natural and easy way—through land value taxation, regardless of title "ownership." To the highest bidder of ground rent for the public treasury would go the title of possession without exploitation, because the only ones who could maintain that possession would be those who would pay Mexico most

for the privilege. And of course they could pay 100% rental only by 100% use, which would imply that they would have to go to work themselves on such land as they could 100% develop, surrendering the remainder (doubtless 99%) to other workers who would do likewise. On such small portion of land as they retained, they would become producers, employing labor at the high rate fixed by the availability of land to all labor on equal terms, thus enriching Mexico in proportion as they enriched themselves.

The monopoly without which there can be no exploitation would thus be effectively broken. It is wholly unlikely there would have been any foreign interference with such a program. If so, it would have been futile. With wealth and production mounting steadily, equitably distributed among the masses, stimulating purchasing power and further production, Mexico would be economically unassailable.

Vulnerable silver need then be no longer the measure of her wealth, since she would have "the goods," and any one of a number of convenient objects could be used for counters, as chips in the game of exchange. With the goods she could even get the gold, if that would give her any added sense of security.

"DIRTY FOREIGNERS" BY AN IMAGINARY LINE

A group of 100 French Canadians, by the circuitous method of the pioneer seeking a place to work, settled near the little village of Escort, Quebec. They were "squatters" on the only free land they could find, far from civilization, clearing the land for cultivation and building little homes for their families and barns to shelter their livestock and crops.

Suddenly they are informed of an arbitrary and imaginary line running through this section of the country contiguous to the United States. This line in some cases passes right through such little communities, in one or two instances separating the barns from the houses, and in at least one instance passing right through a house. It has been decreed by law that to cross this line while in the possession of "unde-

clared" merchandise is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

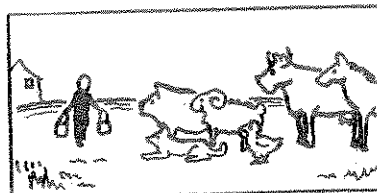
This simple, honest group of farmers have been ignorant of the fact that they were guilty time and again of the alleged crime of smuggling. It is of course quite natural to expect these folk to trade at the nearby Canadian village of Escort, where they are known by the store keeper who speaks their language and who extends them credit when they are short of cash, instead of traveling 75

miles through woods and wilderness to the nearest United States store in Maine, where they are unacquainted.

These are conscientious folk and do not wish to break the law; so they petitioned the Canadian government to annex about five miles of the northernmost tip of the state of Maine to the province of Quebec. But Governor Barrows of Maine will not listen to any such proposition, no matter how much it would benefit the people living in this out of the way place at the extreme north of this state.

Annexation is not necessary. All that is needed is to abolish the tariff, which would benefit all of the people through North America on both sides of this line; as well as the few families that are now cut off from trading with their own people because of this barrier.

—O. K. DORN



Lion, Bear and the Serpent

By Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn

Once again—in the twentieth century—the Land of Canaan has become an arena of bloodshed and slaughter. Violence, wasting and destruction are heard again in the Holy Land.

It is an old, old story only slightly modernized by radio and bombing plane. The wonder of it all is that so wee a parcel of land should arouse so vast a curiosity and alarm. How, for example, can the tragedy of Palestine be compared in magnitude with that of Spain or China?

Palestine's woes are neither novel nor extraordinary. That area comprising ten thousand square miles of land, which is not rich in minerals or other natural resources, is suffering from a chronic disease of world-wide character. Anyone who sincerely seeks enlightenment on the dismal situation should not limit his investigation to specifically Arabic or Jewish historians and publicists. For a well-rounded and amazingly applicable analysis of the Palestine malady, one should read Henry George's work on the land question in Ireland, published in 1881.

Then, in 1881—as now—Ireland (Eire) presented a diseased condition prevalent in every part of the civilized world. Then—as today—in Ireland, the *bete-noire* was the British Empire. Then, in 1881—as now—in Ireland, the real spring from which all the evils flowed was the hoary institution of land monopoly. Today (in 1933), in Ireland, 14 per cent of the population own all the land, about 20,000,000 acres; while 5,000,000 Irish are landless.

Line by line the same may be said of Palestine today. Several years before his assassination, Arlosoroff wrote: "At the top of this small, but commanding minority of the Arabic population in Palestine, is the landlord class, the *effendi*, the owners of large estates. These are often absentee landlords living in the cities of Palestine or abroad. They derive their income from the rent of their lands, an income usually

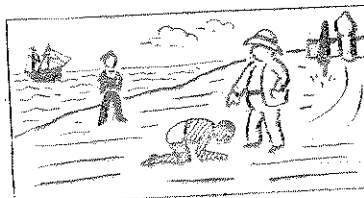
sufficient to enable them to live in grand style, to entertain lavishly, to cultivate the social elegances, and hence to be extremely popular in aristocratic social circles. It is estimated that this class owns about 80 per cent of the land in Galilee, about 50 per cent in southern Palestine, and about 85 per cent in Transjordan." Another reliable report states that 4,702,000 dunam of land in Palestine are held in large estates.

There is one factor which makes the situation of the Jews in Palestine today more heart-sickening than the woes of the Irish in the nineteenth century. It is the appalling conspiracy of at least two nations to harass the Jews everywhere, even in the Holy Land. It is this which distinguishes the calamity of the children of Israel from that of all other peoples. Yet when we turn to the history of Israel, we come upon many experiences of similar extent and intensity of suffering. The pattern of these experiences is so well defined that it takes on the character of prophecy as well as of geometric regularity. Consider, for example, what the prophet Amos said at a time when the social and economic conditions in Palestine closely paralleled the story written in our generation: "As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house, and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him."

When this parable is unfolded in language familiar to Georgists, we learn that wherever the Israelite turned he found himself face to face with a monstrous adversary—the land monopolist. Most staggering is it indeed today when the "lover of Zion" discovers the serpent—within his own house, within the land of promise, the land of hope, the long-

prayed for haven of rest and spiritual salvation. Today the lion is the land monopolist in Europe, or even America; the bear is the *effendi*; the serpent, the Jewish land speculator himself. In September, 1934, Rabbi Silver of Cleveland wrote: "The story of Palestinian speculation in real estate and orange groves is a faithful replica in miniature of the disastrous Florida boom in 1925. The rapid urban development of Palestine which has been stimulated by the stupendous immigration into the country in the last few years is destroying the Jewish character of many of the farming settlements which were built at so much cost of labor and substance. ... What, therefore, appears to some as the mounting sap of wholesome growth may, in reality, prove to be deadly, creeping dry rot. ..."

The bear and the serpent might have been mastered by the flaming spirit of the Jewish pioneers. Palestine might have been reconstructed according to the patterns laid down by the framers of the American Zionist Organization's program, which embodied the highest and noblest ideals of social justice along lines of sound political economy. But Palestine could not escape the fatal consequences of concentrated land speculation within an area of ten thousand square miles. The irrepressible explosion—"the day of judgment"—might have been postponed had the same series of events taken place in Uganda or Australia. But in Palestine the poverty of the fellahin was so deep and broad that there was but one avenue of release open to them, outside of slow starvation—revolt, revolt against their oppressors. And as is the way of such phenomena the fellahin were turned aside in their wrath from their real enemies. National and religious prejudices were cunningly employed by the *effendis* to save themselves from the hands of the fellahin. And the Jews, who for the most part regarded themselves not only as the friends, but as the benefactors of the down-trodden fellahin, became the victims.



True, the enterprise, the industry, and the large capital investments of the Jews have greatly increased the aggregate wealth of Palestine. But as Henry George taught and the universal experience of mankind confirms this principle of law, "material progress does not merely fail to relieve poverty; actually it produces it." True, no Arab peasant in Palestine has been illegitimately dispossessed of his land. Yet the phenomenal increase in the value of land in Palestine accomplished the same baneful result. Speculative land values accompanied by an increase in the cost of living, together with a reduction in the earnings of the Arab peasant,—these factors made it impossible for the fellah to retain possession of his land and to maintain himself even at a bare subsistence level. Hence, from the perspective of his mud-sills, the fellah could associate his impoverishment only with the ceaseless influx of Jewish immigrants.

Naturally, the highminded Zionist is shocked. He thinks the Arab peasant is ungrateful. He imagines his Arab neighbor has been solely swayed by German and Italian intrigues. Rapprochement with the fellahin is accepted by all Jews—except the fascist Revisionists—as the paramount objective. But there can be no permanent peace between Arab and Jew in Palestine until the ideals set forth in the 1918 platform of the American Zionist Organization become the law of the land—and not merely of that portion of Palestine held by the Jewish National Fund. There must be one and the same law for the Arab and for the Jew. The jealousy and fears that now array Jew against Arab and Arab against Jew will give way to a true fraternity when land monopoly in all its ramifications is eradicated from the Holy Land.

How is this to be accomplished? How are the three monsters, the serpent, the bear and the lion to be conquered? Most assuredly not by a campaign of vilification against the British Empire, nor by savage conflicts with the Arab nationalists. An appeal must be made to the hundreds of millions of Christians and the millions of Moslems as well as to the several million Jews in every

part of the world to free the Holy Land of the curse of land monopoly by the abolition of the system of private ownership and the establishment of common ownership through the medium known as the "Single Tax" program of Henry George.

Thus Palestine should become, neither the homeland of the Jews nor an Arab province, but the common heritage of all the population; and the wealth created by Arabs and Jews in Palestine should be THEIR common wealth. In November, 1929, Rabbi Judah Magnus of Jerusalem made this statement: "Palestine should not be a place of political 'domination' at all on anyone's part. It is of much more importance to mankind than that. It does not 'belong' to Jew, Christian or Moslem, but to all of them together, to humanity."

One of the outstanding leaders who appeared before the British Royal Commission less than two years ago was David Ben Gurion. "The Bible," he testified, "is the 'Mandate' upon which the Jewish people rest their claim to Palestine."

Two dominant thoughts may be discerned in the Old Testament regarding the fate or destiny of Palestine. The first is that dealing with the "everlasting covenant" made between God and the children of Israel, wherein Palestine is designated the perpetual heritage of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The second great thought is that Palestine has been selected as the spiritual center of the world. This latter idea is most vividly set forth in the words of the prophet Isaiah: "All nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

To fulfill her traditional destiny,



Palestine must become the spiritual Switzerland of the world. As soon as Peace has spread her beneficent wings over Palestine, prosperity will come to every village and town; quietness and security will reign in all her borders as in Switzerland today. Yet the analogy is not complete in this respect only. For, just as little Switzerland is renowned throughout the civilized world for her physical beauty and political harmony, Palestine will draw to her ports hundreds of thousands of pilgrims and tourists year by year. They will come with reverent curiosity and glowing eagerness to see with their own eyes the rivers, the hills, the mountains, the woods, the cities, the villages and the shrines of this, the most publicized, the most venerated country on all the earth.

Let then the true-hearted Zionist and the equally high-minded Arab point the accusing finger at the land speculator, who is making merchandise of the sacred, good earth of Palestine, and say: "Thou art the man! Thou art the cause of all our misery, our want, our brutishness." Let the earnest Arab and the earnest Jew in Palestine appeal to Christian, Moslem and Jew everywhere. Let them appeal to their conscience, their intelligence, their imagination—to their sense of justice. Above all, let them appeal to the deepest and most powerful emotion, that of religious faith in the "Word of the Lord." Let all the inhabitants of the Land of Canaan go to the world with such a plea, and all the mighty forces of progress, benevolence and righteousness will array themselves against the lion, the bear and the serpent to fight under the banners of Amos, Isaiah, and Henry George—in the name of Truth and Brotherhood, and for the glory of God.

Taxing "Improvements"

In view of the fact that it may become necessary to construct bomb-proof air raid shelters in order to protect great masses of our population when the next war overwhelms the so-called civilized nations, may I inquire whether these "improvements," public or private, will be erected free of taxation or will our assessors immediately levy taxes upon them?—Waldo J. Wernicke.

Providing Jobs a Simple Matter

By John Ise

The prosperity engendered by the tariff measures of Calvin Coolidge was greatly enhanced by the genius of his successor, Herbert Hercules, who extended the principle of the tariff to operate among the several states, and even between counties. So general was the enthusiasm and happiness of the people that when the great efficiency engineer economist's term of office was over, many of them wanted to make him king or dictator, like Mussolini; and a delegation was appointed to call upon him and ask him to take over the government and administer the tariffs. He was finally persuaded to do this, on condition that he be allowed to inaugurate a "new economic policy," which should represent the final completion and rounding out of the protectionist program. He explained that while the tariff had been applied consistently and logically to tariff between communities, it had not yet been applied to trade between individuals, and assured the delegation that by extending the principle in this way he could further enhance the prosperity and happiness of the people.

And So the Sales Tax

Thus, in the first year of his reign as king and dictator and regulator and extender of the tariffs, the great efficiency engineer-economist issued an edict taxing all sales, all trade between individuals. He explained to the people that the new order was for the purpose of encouraging industry, providing employment and increasing wealth; that, while it might seem a hardship at first, in the long run, like the tariff, it would enhance the prosperity of the people so much that they would be able to buy and sell and trade more than ever.

The sales taxes were an unmixed blessing, like the tariff. When farmers had to pay a tax on the shoes they bought, they were encouraged to make their own shoes, and in this way they found employment, and

Many nostrums of un-American origin now befog, bedog and bedevil the American people. But a prophet from the University of Missouri, Prof. John Ise, now shows us an American (100 percent) way out of our difficulties. Like all great political principles, it is an extension and refinement of proven practices. It involves hard work, but no good American is afraid of that. In order to show his principle in operation, Professor Ise (in his pamphlet "Excelsior" from which the following is selected) has projected himself into the future, and writes as a chronicler of the period 1927-1947.

also kept their money at home. Plumbers found that they were taxed on the meats they bought so they raised their own chickens and pigs and cows. Many people found clothing, with the tax added, too expensive to buy, so they made their own clothes. In this way housewives were given employment, and the money was kept at home, and all people were blessed and made rich therewith.

Problem Keeps Recurring

But here again was encountered the same vicious circle that was met in the enactment of state tariffs. The higher the sales taxes were made, the more employment the people had, and the more prosperous they became, and the more goods they were able to buy, the higher the sales tax had to be raised again. It finally became necessary to create a government tax board whose function was to raise the sales tax each week. Thus the great efficiency engineer-economist had again enriched his people by the application of simple economic principles which had never been understood even by the most learned economist.

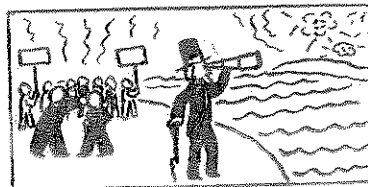
But even greater achievements were in store for them, for the great efficiency engineer-economist, king

and dictator and regulator and extender of the tariff, issued a second mandate of even more far-reaching importance than the first. Realizing full well that the people might not understand the profound and subtle logic of his scheme, he explained that the sales tax was not fully effective for the reasons above mentioned that it was essential to all tariff legislation, and indeed to all legislation designed to enrich the people, that must operate to prevent the people from working in the most effective and advantageous way possible; the national tariffs, for instance, were imposed to prevent the world from taking advantage of the economy of international division of labor; the interstate tariffs were useful only as far as they prevented the development of regional or territorial division of labor; and that the sales taxes were enriching the people by reducing occupational division of labor, but that when once the people had become very prosperous, the sales taxes were no longer fully effective.

End of Specialization

Therefore, as a supplement to the sales taxes, he was issuing a decree that all specialized occupation should be abolished; that all plumbers should become farmers, that all farmers should take up carpentry, plastering or plumbing; that all laywers should engage in the grocery business, and that all grocery-men should teach languages in the university. It was further decreed that every man should change his occupation at least once a year and should trade jobs with his wife at least one day in each week. If he didn't have a wife, he could trade jobs with someone else's wife.

This order aroused much discussion, and there were some who declared that it would ruin the country, but the profound logic of it gradually permeated the public understanding. The new order provided much more employment, since workers could not do as much as formerly, and more of them were required, and of course this raised



wages and increased the general prosperity.

More Workers Required

For instance, it took twice as many men to teach the language when grocery men taught them as had been required when professors performed that service; it took twice as many men to manage the farms when plumbers did the work as had been needed when farmers farmed; in fact, it required about twice as many men to do the work of the country as had been required before; and inevitably this great demand for labor raised wages and enriched the people. It is true that some of the goods and services offered were not as good as had been offered previously, but what the people lacked in goods and services they made up in employment and prosperity, and much more indeed.

Hobbles for Workers

But the great crowning achievement of the great efficiency engineer-economist, King and regulator and extender of the tariffs, was still to come, and it followed as the logical climax to the great series of constructive decrees just recorded. In the third year of his reign, he issued an order that all workmen, while engaged in the performance of their duties, should wear chain hobbles not to exceed one foot in length. As on previous occasions, he explained the philosophy underlying the decree. He pointed out that all of the various laws and decrees imposed during the past years had been designed to prevent the world, the nation, and the states from availing themselves of the most economical and effective ways of doing things; that these laws had, in a sense, hobbled and obstructed economic activities, to the great benefit and enrichment of the people; and that obviously hobbling the people themselves would be attended by the same benefit.

Not Exactly Perfect

All this seemed so reasonable that the people cheerfully accepted the new decree and adjusted their hobbles, with hearts grateful for the wise and courageous leadership that God and the Republican party had given them. It was soon evident, however, that while the new decree greatly increased the amount of employment and prosperity, its bless-

ings were unequally distributed, that the hobbles were a far greater benefit to some than to others. They were far more beneficial, for instance, to tall men than to short men, more helpful to farmers and mail carriers, who walked a great deal, than to professors and chauffeurs, who walked very little and so received scarcely any benefit at all; and it was presently found necessary to revise the edict, to permit other ways of interfering with activity.

Other Devices Prescribed

So other ways were authorized. In some occupations, workmen were permitted to tie one arm behind them, in others they were required to wear blinders over one eye, in others they must walk backward, in still others they were required and permitted to stand on their heads. With a beautiful and touching fidelity to the great principle of circulatory obstructionism, brain workers were required to wear their collars at least two sizes too small for them. Thus each occupation had an appro-

priate blessing, for like all the decrees of the great tariff regulator, this decree was very scientifically drawn.

Thus was the program of protectionism brought to the logical ultimate perfection. Thus was it brought to flower in new heights of wealth and prosperity for God's chosen people. It seemed that there could be no further possible extensions of this great energizing, wealth-producing principle. But suddenly, without any warning, unforeseen even by the greatest business minds, a cruel depression settled down upon the people.

Why Bring That Up?

There was much dispute as to how it got into the country. Some said that Bolshevik agents brought it in; others thought it came from Europe, by way of Honduras, in a bunch of bananas. It was only known that it came from Europe, and that it was not due to high tariffs—but that is another story, and not one to make children happy.

KELLY ALWAYS PAYS THE FREIGHT

THE MORE POVERTY. THE MORE POLICE.—F. C.

Momentarily alarmed by the howls of its irate taxpayers at the prospect of an all-time-high rate, the Commissioners of Newark, New Jersey, recently decided to cut down expenses. No one thought of eliminating a few useless city jobs or paring the salaries of the big boys. There are so many more "practical" ways for a city to save money. For instance, the old trick of dimming the street lights hadn't been worked for some years; this form of economy seemed opportune now. So, out went a goodly number of lamps.

The inevitable happened. In Military Park, for example, where all the lights were extinguished, there were five glorious nights of purse-snatching, drunk-rolling, and hold-ups. (You see, we DO have in our midst

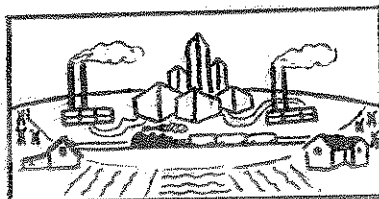
the Huns and fiercer Vandals of whom Macaulay prophesied.) People deserted the park; whereupon the officials sent a squad of policemen and detectives to patrol it.

By itself this action seemed proper enough, but some one computed the added expense of policing a lightless city and showed that the extra cops were costing the town about twice the cost of the dimmed lights. Another howl from the taxpayers, and the Commissioner announced that their good intentions had miscarried. The lights were restored. The taxpayers paid.

—CHARLES JOSEPH SMITH.

Acknowledgement

The article "On Competition" by Henry George in the November issue, reprinted from "The Standard," is published in pamphlet form by the Henry George Free Tract Society, Endwell, New York. C. LeBaron Goeller, president, requests us to advise readers that copies of this article, and other interesting tracts, can be had on request, without charge.



Is It Enough?

By R. M. Connor

The following tabulations, taken from the 1931 New York State Tax Commission Report, comprise an answer to the question—would the collection of rent alone in New York State, as advocated by Henry George, be sufficient to meet the budget?

*Total Taxes (1931) ---	\$1,148,132,474.00
Assessed value of land (where separately listed) ---	11,840,843,198.00
Half of assessed value of other property (land and buildings) ---	2,220,621,318.00
Total assessed land value (approx.) ---	\$14,061,464,516.00
Full value of land (using 83% average equalization) ---	\$16,350,000,000.00
Special Franchise (full value as set by Tax Commission) ---	1,106,700,000.00
Total taxable value ---	\$17,456,700,000.00
Estimated average tax rate (property) ---	.0260
Assumed rental value at ---	.0500
Total rate (full rental value) ---	.0760
Gross receipts at .0760 ---	\$1,326,709,000.00
Excess of estimated receipts over 1931 total tax ---	178,576,526.00

These figures represent but a faint glimmer of the entire picture. Federal taxes are, of course, a considerable item, but a large portion of the federal revenue is derived from customs duties. It is impossible to estimate even an approximation of what portion of its rent New York State would be required to contribute toward the cost of the Federal Government.

However, assessed values and accepted equalization are by no means the real value of land. The real value is what someone is willing to pay for it, that is, its sale price. Below are shown figures on sales and assessments, and the ratio of these is used to translate the assessed values to their full value. Thus is added further weight to the contention that our land values are enough and more than enough if the full annual rent is taken for social needs.

Sales of Real Property—land and buildings in 80,912 transactions used by Tax Commission to substantiate equalization for 1932.

Sale price ---	\$529,785,625.
Assessed value ---	307,357,297.
Ratio of assessed to full valuation ---	58%
Equalizing assessed land value at 58% instead of 83% (approx.) ---	\$24,240,000,000.
Special Franchise (full value) ---	1,106,700,000.

Total ---	\$25,346,700,000.
at .0760 ---	1,926,349,200.
Excess over total 1931 taxes ---	\$778,216,726.

These few figures hide many facts which any student of economics knows. For how can we truly eval-

uate the vacant land, held for speculation, grossly undertaxed and under-assessed—how can we estimate the savings in abolishing these multitudes of taxes—how can we evaluate the productivity to be unleashed when this taxing of wealth is ended—and how can we estimate the increase in land values which such productivity would reflect in the enormous demand for land?

* Excludes all federal taxes levied in New York State but includes all state and local taxes as well as approximately \$40,000,000 of special assessments such as for roads, sidewalks, sewers, etc., which are not generally considered as part of tax rate.

Just Common Sense

By H. C. Maguire

The real estate section of a daily newspaper reports that "An entire block front of land in the Bronx, two and a half acres, is sold at \$1,000,000. A nine story apartment, 1300 rooms, for 400 families, will be built." Let us see how we treat the enterprising builder who will put his land to productive use.

PRESENT SYSTEM

Investment	
Land value ---	\$1,000,000
Building value (est.) ---	2,000,000
Total ---	3,000,000
Yearly Upkeep	
Interest 5% on \$3,000,000 investment ---	\$ 150,000
Taxes 2½% on investment ---	75,000
Total ---	\$ 225,000

Suppose we reverse the method and favor the builder, who is putting up homes for 400 families, and providing work for several hundred building employees, as follows:—

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM

Investment	
Land value, cost, none (saving \$1,000,000) ---	
Building value, cost ---	\$2,000,000
Saving in investment ---	1,000,000
Total ---	\$3,000,000

Yearly Upkeep

Interest on land value (none) ---	
Interest 5% on \$2,000,000 building ---	\$ 100,000
Tax on building (none) ---	
Tax on land value ---	75,000
SAVING—22% yearly to builder ---	50,000
Total ---	\$ 225,000

Under scientific taxation the city gets its \$75,000, just as it does under the present system.

The builder saves 22% in yearly upkeep, which competition will soon force him to pass to his tenants.

The land speculator gets neither \$1,000,000 in a lump sum nor, \$50,000 a year.*

The builder and labor putting up the \$2,000,000 building earn interest (on capital) and wages (for labor).

The city gets \$75,000 yearly for giving social services (police, fire, etc.) to the plot of land.

The land speculator gets exactly what he gives—nothing.

The federal government does not have to provide a 22% subsidy to buy out the million dollar land speculator.

Why not try Scientific Taxation?

* A selling price of \$1,000,000 is based on a yearly income and is \$50,000 after New York City takes 2½%, or \$25,000, in taxes. To illustrate:

Gross land rental ---	\$75,000
Less city tax ---	25,000

Net income on land ---	\$50,000
This is 5% on \$1,000,000	

A Good Gamble

Dear Mr. Chodorov: When I received the announcement of the correspondence course, my first reaction was to throw it in the waste basket, for I am afraid of things that are free. But for some reason I decided that maybe it would be a good gamble to invest one dollar in a copy of "Progress and Poverty."

When the book arrived, I read the introduction and the conclusion—I have found that an excellent way to find out whether a book is worth reading. The conclusion especially impressed me. I read the book through.

I immediately decided that I would have to try to get George's ideas across to a class in this CCC Camp, and so I started making abridged lessons and having them mimeographed. I got the class through Book V in four months; that's why I sent in only two correspondence lessons in that time. It was hard work, but perhaps it was worth it. Then I went to work on my course and finished it.

We now have a new company here and I am trying to get the Educational Advisor interested in having some of the boys take the correspondence course. From what I know of CCC camps, most of them will be here only long enough to get about half way through the book. I can help them with their correspondence work in classes held either every morning for 30 minutes, or once a week for an hour or two.

So much for my first reaction to "Progress and Poverty."

I studied Taussig in college, and got very little out of it. During the Technocracy craze I read everything I could get on the subject, including the more important of Veblen's works. But Veblen has nothing constructive to offer except a "soviet of engineers." I am much interested in the Russian experiment, but it won't work. I have always felt rather dimly that Christianity would work, if it were given a trial. During the past few years it has become necessary for me to get something to tie to, and I have found that religion will work if it is given a chance—for there is no difference whatever in the teachings of the different religions. Buddha said: "There

TWO NEW GEORGIST BOOKS

Wallis on War

All Europe, and eventually America, is moving inexorably toward war unless timely readjustments are made in the direction of economic justice. Against this background is the tragedy of Premier Neville Chamberlain's tory imperialism inherited from a turn-coat father (the late foreign minister Joseph Chamberlain), who began by challenging the economic injustice which breeds war, but who deserted the cause of democracy, promoted the Boer War, and offered an alliance to the German Kaiser in startling forecast of his son's accord with Hitler today.

This Mr. Louis Wallis brings out in his new book "State of War Permanent Unless—." The substance of this book was given on a speaking tour of Britain just as the recent war scare was coming to a crisis, and was enthusiastically received. Of pungent interest are certain under-surface facts, little known in America, given in a forceful style.

Doubleday Doran Company, New York. Are the publishers, and the price is One Dollar.

Man at the Crossroads

When Francis Neilson produces a book it is taken for granted that a valuable contribution to the philosophy of freedom has been given the world. His latest book (*Man At The Crossroads*, 272 pp., Nelson Publishing Company, Appleton, Wis., price \$1.50) is the culmination of a life time of reflection on his favorite topic, supplemented by that brilliance of observation which comes from constant testing of events in the light of fundamental principle.

This volume constitutes a natural sequel to his two most recent books: "Control from the Top" and "Sociocratic Escapades." In the former the author makes a spirited attack on the rhetorical solutions of economic problems by the Messrs. Tugwell, Soule and Chase. In the latter, Dr. Neilson summarizes thus: despite man's entry into the social

are not many truths, there is one truth." The Man of Nazareth said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In Psalms it is written: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." That is my understanding of Henry George's teaching.

I have an A.B. from Yale, and an M.A. from New Mexico, both of which cost me quite a lot. But the free course in the Henry George School of Social Science is worth as much as either of them, although they undoubtedly did much toward getting me in the proper frame of mind to accept George's philosophy.

—William Chauvenet, New Mexico.

welfare field, he has not made a success of it, and from the evidence of political and economic events, we have every reason to expect the disintegration of present day society. Dr. Neilson is no equivocator. There is nothing weak-kneed in his analyses of the planners. He goes after them, not with tongs and hammers, but with skillfully thrust rapiers.

In "Man at the Crossroads" he wastes no time in getting down to fundamentals: "...So far as we know man received the earth into his possession as a gift." From that point on Dr. Neilson develops his thesis: man the primitive achieves greater satisfactions in the fashioning of tools; capital becomes a mighty implement in his development.

But man's gregariousness led him into errors from which he suffers. Along with the accumulation of desirable capital there came two new developments in the economy of organized society which were detrimental to the social well-being of man: the appropriation of land by individuals, and the development of an overpowering State. The restrictive measures imposed upon man by the State destroy the objective of man's gregariousness, which is individual satisfactions.

The effect of State-ism on man is expressed in Dr. Neilson's evaluation of our planners: "I am of the opinion that the system might be reformed if it were not for the disintegration that is taking place in the minds of men, and the dislocation of the mentality of reformers. To me, it is a question of mind, and there does not seem to be any mind dealing with these problems. Any brash young man who comes from a university with a diploma is supposed to be an authority on almost any subject he wishes to deal with. And as there is no public opinion worth a vagrant's touse, there is no one to challenge these very young people."

Dr. Neilson is disturbed by the "liberals" of today in contrast with their fellows of a generation ago. He feels that most of those who believed in Socialism, before the turn of the century lived long enough to see the error of their thoughts. He finds it far worse for a man to be born in economic sin than the sin of the priest is most concerned with: the Church holds out a promise of redemption, but redemption in economic bypaths makes it necessary for one to go "through the ordeal of profound study for fundamental economics."

It would take too much space herein to enter the sphere of Property, Government, Man and Society, Rights of Man, the Consumer, the Unemployed Question, Piece Meal Reform, Industrial Warfare, Banking and Credit—all of which Dr. Neilson discusses briefly and succinctly.

We recommend a careful reading of this book. It shows the power of worthwhile leisure—when a true thinker is fortunately able to take time and foresight by the horns, and put the gems of his mind on paper for the rest of us.

W. W. N.

Publicity Is What You Make It

By William W. Newcomb

For the shower of letters to the national publishers that we requested last month, and for the many letters of cooperation sent into **The Freeman** office, many thanks. These letters to the editors will bear fruit only if they are followed with more. Write again, and again.

You are free to use ideas in **Freeman** articles in your letters. Those who give their time and talent to discussing current problems of the day in the light of Henry George's teachings have no "pride of authorship"; use these **Freeman** articles. Paraphrase, take what you want, rewrite verbatim, always remembering that a letter must be concise: single page letters are best.

Write a letter a day. To start with, here are addresses for the next twelve days:

Curtis Publishing Company, Independent Square, Philadelphia. (Satevpost, Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentleman).

Crowell Publishing Company, 250 Park Ave., New York. (American, Collier's, Woman's Home Companion, Country Home Magazine).

McCall Company, 230 Park Avenue, New York. (McCall's Magazine, Redbook Magazine, etc).

Time, Inc., 135 East 42nd St., New York (Fortune, Time, Life: Suggest pictorial of the new building and its activities).

Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd St., New York (Harpers).

Forum Publishing Company, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York (Forum and Century).

Esquire, Inc., 919 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Esquire, Coronet, Ken)

Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N. Y. (Reader's Digest).

MacFadden Publications, Inc., 205 East 42nd Street, New York. (Liberty, True Story, etc).

American Mercury, Inc., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York. (American Mercury)

Atlantic Monthly, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston Mass. (Atlantic Monthly).

Current History, Inc., 63 Park Row, New York. (Current History).

New York is being favored with a play produced by Federal Theatre called "On the Rocks." It is typically Shavian, with the grand old Irishman's pointed barbs as sharp as ever, although its plot development is

rather sluggish for stage presentation.

The play covers many social subjects—what plays of Shaw do not?—but the dominant theme is "land nationalization." Those of you in the New York area should enjoy it. Front row seats are fifty-five cents. This play makes good material upon which to base a letter to "vox populi" columns.

Within the limits of our space in this column each month there will be frequent references to letter writing. The importance of this activity cannot be stressed too much. Editors are responsive. Letter writing involves no organization. As an art, our literary critics say, it is lost. Let's make it an important piece of business then. It reflects back in both increased class attendance, correspondence enrollments, and general discussion in all social intercourse.

We can't all be classroom teachers; not all of us are fitted for the task. Many of us work better behind the scenes. Some day soon the clarion call will go out for articles on Georgism. Letter writing disciplines the creative function of the mind, makes for greater facility in correlating

what you learned in your study of Fundamental Economics, increases fluency of expression.

There have been many radio talks presented over the air in the interest of Georgist activity. Some of these have been written as simple fifteen minute playets, other have been dissertations, and a third group have been in the nature of debates—anything to whet the interest of the listener-in.

Will you send a copy of your radio sketch so that it can be studied? We should like permission to make copies of the better scripts, and enclose them with other literature sent out for classroom announcements.

Those of you working on radio sketches, plays, movie scenarios, novels or short stories around Georgist thought may like whatever counsel this office can give you in the way of editorial appreciation. Sometimes it is possible to slant propaganda in such a way as to make it acceptable to the most lynch-eyed editor. We'll help you—if we can.

NEXT MONTH: Motion pictures.

Economics a la Hamburg

Port Allegheny, Pa., thought it was going to be a great thing for the town when the Pittsburgh Corning Glass Block Company built a new factory there early this year. Perhaps some of the citizens of Port Allegheny still think it is a great thing. But if they do they are not the workers of the city.

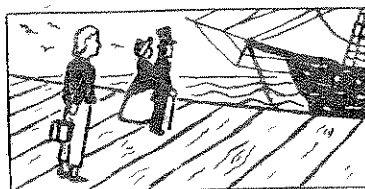
"Rents began going up before the factory was completed," said Joe, proprietor of Port Allegheny's best upholstered hamburg diner, when interviewed by a **Freeman** correspondent between munches of delectable

cow meat properly chopped up, cooked and onioned.

"Yes," Joe continued, "a family used to be able to get a fair apartment for \$12 or \$15 a month. As the men got to work on the factory—even before—rents for the same places jumped up to \$20 or \$25. A furnished upstairs apartment is \$40 a month.

"The average worker can't do much on the fifteen bucks he gets each week—if he's lucky enough to have full time at six hours a day for a five day week. It was bad enough before the factory came. Now it's worse because the rents have gone up."

Joe never went to college. He never studied the science of political economy out of a book. But there are some college professors who don't know the law of rent as well as Hamburg Joe.



NEWS OF THE CRUSADE FOR ECONOMIC ENLIGHTENMENT

Edited by Margery Warriner

**"Buy a Brick" Campaign Off to Great Start,
Hundreds of Student and Graduate Buyers**

NEW YORK—The campaign to liquidate the \$50,000 indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the five-story school building was launched last month. Up to this writing \$5077 has been contributed in various sums, from one dollar up. In addition, \$6850 has been pledged by two friends.

More significant than the total amount received or promised is the number of contributors. And still more heartening is the fact that by far the greatest num-

ber of "brick buyers" come from the ranks of graduates of the School—the recent recruits in this crusade against economic ignorance. Enthusiasm that expresses itself in hours of labor devoted to the movement is indeed a tribute to the effectiveness of our educational campaign; when this is supplemented by a contribution of cash, in these days when that symbol of wealth is so scarce, then the cup of devotion really overflows.

Newark News

NEWARK, N. J.—Six classes in Fundamental Economics are reported by Wm. L. Hall, Newark Extension Secretary. The instructors: E. J. Eichert, K. A. Gruelich, Henry L. Grosken, Morris J. Hoenig, H. O. Marlatt and J. L. Mandy. Other classes and instructors are: Mountain View, Dr. E. E. Bowen; North Arlington, Donald Freeman; Kearny, John Morris; Jersey City, M. S. Lurio; West Orange, William L. Hall. On November 15 a class studying "International Trade" under Alexander M. Goldfinger met at 951 Broad St., Newark's main classroom.

City Club Committee

NEW YORK—Three of the ten members of the Committee of Taxation of the City Club of New York are recent graduates of the School. At a meeting of this committee on November 10, to discuss the Graded Tax Plan now before the City Council, these three, unknown to each other, discovered their common intellectual origin through their remarks on the bills.

Ross Writes Playlet

NEW YORK—Ed. Ross, of Arden, Del., has written a one-act play in which Georgist principles are vividly illustrated. In spite of its purely propagandist purpose it is entertaining and highly amusing. Mr. Ross claims it will take forty-five minutes to perform. About twenty characters are in the cast. It is proposed to give this playlet as part of an entertainment and dance to be held next February. Mr. Ross plans to start rehearsals after first of the year.

Library Open

NEW YORK—The work of preparing the building and conducting classes at the same time has forced the neglect of the library. Robert Clancy, who takes care of the library, has been getting the books in shape, and within the next few weeks this attractive room will be ready for use. More books on economics, sociology and philosophy are wanted.

Chicago Graduation

CHICAGO, ILL.—In November 30 the one hundred and fifty students of the classes in Fundamental Economics now coming to a close will hold their commencement exercises, John Monroe reports. Complete details will appear in the December Freeman.

"Strip Tease" Talk

NEWARK, N. J.—Alexander Goldfinger of the Newark faculty has been giving a number of talks for the purpose of interesting prospective students in the course. One young lady described the address as a "strip tease talk," because instead of giving the answer to the problem of poverty, which Mr. Goldfinger described, he told them to join a class in fundamental economics.

Spring Term Preparations

NEW YORK—It has been decided to start the Spring term during the week of February 6. Fifty thousand card invitations to the fundamental course are now being addressed, folded and stamped by students and graduates. Preparations are now being made for an enrollment of fifteen hundred. Of the six hundred who are completing this course in December it is expected that at least three hundred will enroll in the advanced courses, making a total enrollment of eighteen hundred.

Ethical Culture Society

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Young People's Group of the Ethical Culture Society, consisting of thirty young men and women, on Sunday, November 7, listened to a talk on "Are Depressions Necessary?" by William H. Quasha.

In Vanderbilt University

NEW YORK—Vanderbilt University has fallen in line with those progressive educational institutions which are giving serious consideration to the study of "Progress and Poverty." The Schalkenbach Foundation reports receipt of an order for 35 copies from the Economics Department.

Graduate Bookstore Manager

NEW YORK—Robert Black, graduate of the HGSSS in 1934 under Norman C. B. Fowles, is now managing the Concord Bookshop at 58 W. 8th Street. "Progress and Poverty" receives prominent display.

Graduation Plans

NEW YORK—Teresa McCarty, School Secretary, has engaged the Engineering Auditorium, 29 West 38th Street, for the graduation exercises of the New York classes in Fundamental Economics, to be held on December 22 at 8 P. M. The seating capacity of nearly one thousand is expected to be taxed to the limit. C. O. Steele will be chairman of the exercises. Speakers have at this moment not been decided upon. A reception will follow.

Concordance Progressing

INGERSOLL, Ont.—There are 5480 words in "Progress and Poverty" that begin with the letter "a." There are 3900 words that begin with "b." There are nearly 8000 that begin with "c."

This information is the irrelevant by-product of the work Mrs. Helena McEvoy of Ingersoll, Ont., Washington, D. C., Chicago, Ill., and Alaska in preparing a complete concordance of "Progress and Poverty." The importance of this work can only be appreciated by the speaker or teacher who has wracked his brain to recall that exact place in the book where a certain subject was treated.

Mrs. McEvoy expects to finish the concordance this fall and to have it ready for publication by January.

Group Mail Study

COLUMBUS, IND.—Rev. F. E. Bennett, Seattle, Wash., recommended the correspondence course to Chester M. Davis of this city. Not only is Mr. Davis taking this course, but he has also organized a group to study "Progress and Poverty" with him, in connection with his course on "Christian Economics and Social Science."

Meets in Church

HUDSON, N. Y.—Willis A. Snyder has a class of twenty-seven students, meeting in the Presbyterian Guild House on Wednesday evenings at 7.30 p. m.

Through Other Organizations

NEW YORK—The Bronx and Manhattan "Home News" announces a membership campaign by the Bronx Big Brothers under R. Joseph Manfrini, recently elected Director. Mr. Manfrini, an instructor of HGSSS and an associate editor of The Freeman, has been active in the Big Brother Movement for several years. He is also a member of the council of the 63rd St. Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and Treasurer of the Chinese Mutual Benefit Society, a 79-year-old Swiss philanthropic organization.

Monroe in Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL.—In line with a policy of concentration in key cities, the trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science have assigned John Lawrence Monroe to the Chicago Extension for one year. This will not only relieve Henry L. T. Tideman, extension secretary, of the organization work so as to permit him to concentrate on the preparation of more and better instructors, but will assure a faster growth of the school work in this area. Mr. Monroe will secure class room space, develop plans for increasing enrollment, work out financial plans.

The Correspondence Course will cooperate with this intensive plan by circularizing the Chicago area and turning over its students and graduates to the local classes, when possible.

Readers' Committee

NEW YORK—Under the direction of C. O. Steele, assistant editor of *The Freeman*, the regular reading of current literature, of an informative and authoritative nature, will be done by the following committee: Jessie Tredway Matteson, Maurice C. Giraldi, Samuel Lutner, E. Hamilton Crabbs, H. A. Lessells, Marshall de Angelis, Sidney Abelson. The immediate objective is to assist the editors in the preparation and selection of material for articles. Committee meetings will be held on Wednesdays, at 6:30 P. M., in the library.

Information Please

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Herman Ellenoff has submitted a number of Georgist questions to the popular "Information Please" period of the National Broadcasting Company.

Successful House Party

NEW YORK—Mrs. Anna George deMille conducted the first of a series of house parties, at her home, 25 E. 9th Street, on Saturday evening, November 5th. Thirty people were present and the proceeds of the party, \$37, were donated to the building fund of the school.

Many parties are to be held throughout the winter and spring and they promise variety, for among those already planned is a "Socratic gathering" at Mr. Manfrini's and a "Swedish smorgasbord" at Mr. Christianson's.

The instructors who have already planned to hold similar parties for their graduates are listed below.

Burt Levey, Sunday, Oct. 20; R. Joseph Manfrini, Saturday, Oct. 25; Emanuel Choper, Sunday, Oct. 27; Sidney Manster, Saturday, Dec. 3; Earl Jones, Saturday, Dec. 3; David Hyder, Sunday, Dec. 4; Abraham Ellis, Sunday, Dec. 4; David Hiller, Friday, Dec. 9; Andrew P. Christianson, Saturday, Dec. 10; William H. Quasha, Saturday, Dec. 10; Teresa McCarty, Sunday, Dec. 11. Other parties will be announced later.

Oratorical Organizing

NEW YORK—Lancaster M. Greene on October 27 addressed a group at the Community Center, Avenue 1 and East 13th Street, Brooklyn, on "Economic Education."

On Nov. 5, Mr. Greene acted as co-leader of a group studying economic democracy at a Conference for "Young Churchmen of the Anglican Catholic Church," meeting at St. Lukes Chapel, Trinity Parish, N. Y., to discuss the social aspects of the teachings of the Church. Co-leader Spencer Miller, Jr., Consultant on Industrial Relations of the National Council of Churches, said that his senior thesis at College was on the fiscal reform proposed by Henry George.

On Nov. 6, Mr. Greene addressed the Sunday evening group of Christ Church (Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor), 60th St. at Park Avenue, on "Progress and Poverty, or the Meaning of Civilization." A number of students were enrolled for the November term at the HGSSS, and a class will probably be held at the Church also for those interested.

Getting After Publishers

HUDSON, N. Y.—Graduates are writing to publishers in accordance with Mr. Newcomb's article "Arousing the National Publishers" in November issue of *The Freeman*. Willis A. Snyder advises he has written four letters himself.

Minister Speaks on Georgism

TROY, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. Schlachter, a former graduate of Mr. Snyder's class in Hudson, New York, read a paper entitled "The Church and the Economic Situation" on Nov. 7, before the Capital District Lutheran Minister's Association at the Redeemer's Lutheran Church. This paper led up to a presentation of Georgist doctrine, and the subject was discussed by the twenty-seven ministers present. Mr. Schlachter has been invited by a Hudson minister present to read the same paper before the Men's Club of his Church.

Dr. Morgan's Classes

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Charles R. Morgan's classes started in Everett, Mass., on Nov. 1, with 18 present and more students promised; in Melrose with nine students; classes at 138 Newbury Street have about twenty. Dr. Morgan finds cards placed on literature tables at Community Church, Symphony Hall, Boston, and Old South and Ford Hall Forums have been his best means of obtaining students.

Artist-Teacher Speaks

JAMAICA, L. I.—The Queensboro Society of Arts and Crafts held a meeting on Friday, Nov. 11, at the Town Hall, at which Dr. S. A. Schneidman spoke on "Economics for the Artist." Dr. Schneidman is well known locally as an art collector and teacher of HGSSS extension classes in this district.

Correspondence Course Class

LEXINGTON, Ky.—A group of twenty is being organized to study through the correspondence course of HGSSS, by Bruce Poundstone, Assistant in County Program Work and Field Agent in Farm Management, of the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Kentucky. Mr. Poundstone writes: "All of these people are students of Economics and are interested in following this course for two reasons: first, it will give us a better insight into the writings of Henry George, and, secondly, give us a chance to brush up on economic theory. The fact that your course is carefully outlined made it especially useful for our purpose."

Debate

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.—Walter Fairchild, prominent Georgist, will take the affirmative in a debate on the Belows Quinn bills (Graded Tax Plan), and George L. Knott, an engineer, will oppose him, at Public School 109, on November 28 at 8 P. M. Dr. Charles C. Kyle, pastor of Queens Evangelical Church will preside, and Dr. S. A. Schneidman, of the HGSSS staff, will act as referee. The bills have been introduced in the New York City Council.

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30 East 29 Street, New York

Helping Mail Course

NEW YORK—A friend of the School, who desires to remain unnamed, is running advertisements in various national publications, in which the free correspondence course (with a coupon) is mentioned. Many enrollments have been received from this source. This friend has also furnished the School with thousands of names; over 4 per cent of these people have enrolled in the correspondence course.

Graduate Writes Article

BOSTON, MASS.—"Apartment Management in New England," a magazine calling itself a "Spokesman for Apartment House Associations," contained an article in the September issue by Joseph L. Richards. Mr. Richards graduated in January, 1937, from HGSSS class conducted by J. S. Codman, and his article entitled "How Shall we Limit Taxes" urged collection of economic rent and abolition of taxes on industry.

"Social Science" Course

NEW YORK—At the conclusion of the present term, the classes which have been studying "Progress and Poverty" will take a five weeks' course based on "Social Problems." Each lesson will be a discussion of current events and trends, analogous to those brought up in this famous book of essays, supplemented by a review of fundamental principles.

Meet in City Hall

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak.—Herman Rabe and Arthur Linahan, starting classes, report a large attendance on October 25 at the opening meeting held in the City Hall, the Mayor permitting them to use the Commissioner's room.

Free Book Offer

NEW YORK—A copy of "How To Abolish Poverty"—containing the life story of the prominent Georgist-politician George L. Record—can be obtained from the Schalkenbach Foundation, 11 Park Place, New York, upon request accompanied by \$.25 to cover mailing costs. This offer is made possible through the generosity of James Blauvelt.

Uncle Sam Buys

NEW YORK—Robert Schalkenbach Foundation reports a visit from a reserve officer of an army group at Fort Bliss, Texas, who inquired about "Progress and Poverty" and the possibility of leading a sturdy group in his division. He left an order for ten copies—and the Teacher's Manual and classroom helps.

Bateman Address Available

NEW YORK—The informative address of Margaret Bateman delivered at the Toronto Congress, reprinted in "Land and Freedom" and summarized in the November Freeman, is being reprinted by the Schalkenbach Foundation. Copies may be had at fifteen cents each, ten for one dollar.

California For Classes

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Noah D. Alper, secretary of the Tax Relief Association of California, reports that the Central Committee has decided to carry on an educational campaign, particularly the organizing of extension classes of the Henry George School of Social Science. For the present activities will be confined to the San Francisco area.

New Promotion Plan

NEW YORK—The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation is cooperating with the School in the promotion of the correspondence course and the sale of "Progress and Poverty" through a novel plan. Mr. William Newcomb has been engaged to place on a consignment basis five copies of the book, put up in an attractive display which advertises the free course, on the counters of bookstores, cigar stores, drug stores, etc., throughout the city. If the experiment succeeds, the project will be extended to other cities.

Letter Writers Meet

NEW YORK—Regular Tuesday night meetings of a committee of "letters-to-the-editors" writers were inaugurated on November 15 at the School, under the chairmanship of William W. Newcomb. A feature of the committee's work will be a "work shop" for the training of epistolary embryonics. Typists are needed. Georgists throughout the country are requested to send clippings of printed letters to Mr. Newcomb.

W. P. A. Class

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Peter J. McGrath has a class of twenty W. P. A. workers here which started Oct. 20. As his students work from 4 to 10:30 p. m., the class is held from 12 noon to 2 p. m., and continues to 3:30 with questions and discussion.

Denbigh in Oakland

BERKELEY, Calif.—Grace A. Johnston, East Bay Chapter, reports graduation of 45 students on November 4, when a dinner meeting was held at the Hotel Cliff, Oakland. The principle speakers were Dr. Glenn E. Hoover, Chairman, of the Department of Economics, Mills College, Oakland, and Miss Helen Denbigh (well known to New York students, who is planning to live in California). Miss Johnston advises us that Misses Denbigh and Wilson are taking part in Extension School activities and at a meeting held Nov. 14 made plans for the coming term.

P. and P. Records

NEW YORK—A. J. Boulton, of Brooklyn, informs us that the blind can get phonograph records of "Progress and Poverty" from the Library for the Blind, 137 West 25th Street, New York City. It takes sixteen records on both sides—the kind that require about a half hour to run each side.

Who's Who in Georgism

DONALD MacDonald



Donald MacDonald was born in Wiltamport, Pa., April 18, 1880. After a brief career as a reporter on the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. MacDonald turned to engineering as a profession. By the time he was thirty-five he had worked in Mexico and nearly every State west of the Mississippi, constructing railroads and irrigation canals.

Mr. MacDonald soon became impressed with the way in which the efforts of the engineer were thwarted by economic forces entirely outside the field of applied engineering. To help him discover the flaw in the socio-economic set-up, he took a course in political economy at the University of Arizona. His attention was called to "Progress and Poverty" and in it he found the explanation he was seeking.

In 1912 Mr. MacDonald carried every ward and precinct of Everett, Wash., for land value taxation by a vote of five to three. But he is not proud of the victory. He is convinced that legislation before public understanding gives but the illusion of victory.

At that time, Mr. MacDonald was chief draftsman in the West for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. In 1914 he moved to Alaska where he helped build the Alaska Railway. In 1923 he became exploratory engineer for the Alaska Road Commission.

While with this commission, Mr. MacDonald conceived the idea of the proposed United States—Canada—Alaska International highway which he is now promoting as a member of the Alaskan International Highway Commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

Married in 1907, Mr. MacDonald is the father of six children, all Georgists. His home is in Fairbanks.

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.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley—Tues. 7:45 p.m. McKinley School, Dwight Way near Telegraph Ave.
Glendale—Mon. 7:30 p.m. 429 Kenneth Road
Tues. 7:30 p.m. 439 Kenneth Road
Los Angeles—7:30 p.m.
Oakland—Tues. 7:30 p.m. Fremont High School, Foothill Blvd. and 47th Ave.
Tues. 7:30 p.m. Oakland High School, Park Blvd. and Hopkins St.
Wed. 2:00 p.m. Alden Public Library, Telegraph Ave. at 52nd St.
Thur. 7:30 p.m. Technical High School, Broadway and 43rd St.
San Diego—Wed. 7:30 p.m. Spreckles Theatre Bldg.



CANADA

Hamilton—Fri. 8:00 p.m. 80 Victoria Ave., So.
Montreal—Mon. YMCA.
Thur. YWCA.
Ottawa—Sun. 24 Lisgar St.
Toronto—Tues. 8:00 p.m. Beaches Presbyterian Church.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford—Mon. 8 p.m. 18 Asylum St.
Tues. 8 p.m. 18 Asylum St.
Wed. 8 p.m. 18 Asylum St.
Thur. 8 p.m. 18 Asylum St.
Tues. 8 p.m. Y. W. C. A., 252 Ann St.
New Britain—Fri. 8 p.m. New Britain Y. M. C. A., Main & Court Sts.
Norfolk—Mon. 8 p.m. Town Hall
Winsted—Tues. 8 p.m. St. James' Parish House

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Thur. American Red Cross Bldg.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—Sun. 2 p.m. Duncan Y. M. C. A., 1515 W. Monroe St.
Mon. 8 p.m. South Shore Temple, 7315 So. Jeffrey Ave.
Mon. 8 p.m. Englewood Y. M. C. A., 6345 So. Union Ave.
Mon. 8 p.m. Wilson Ave. Y. M. C. A., 1725 W. Wilson Ave.
Mon. 7:30 p.m. 11 S. LaSalle St.
Tue. 7:45 p.m. 30 N. LaSalle St.
Tue. 8:00 p.m. Division St. Y. M. C. A., 1621 W. Division St.
Wed. 8:00 p.m. Lincoln Belmont Y. M. C. A., 2223 N. Marshfield Ave.
Wed. 7:00 p.m. 180 W. Washington St.
Thur. 7:00 p.m. 130 W. Washington St.
Thur. 7:30 p.m. Roseland Spiritualist Church, 133 E. 114th Pl.
Thur. 8:00 p.m. Wabash Y. M. C. A., Wabash Ave.
Thur. 7:00 p.m. Austin Branch of Chicago Public Library, 2622 W. Race Ave.

Fri. 7:30 p.m. 30 N. LaSalle St.
Fri. 8:00 p.m. Raymond T. Hennessy Parlors, 2145 S. Ashland Ave.
Fri. 8:00 p.m. 3312 Ogden Ave.
Sat. 7:00 p.m. Home of Sadie Crain, 5430 S. Michigan Ave.
Evanston—Fri. 7:30 p.m. Evanston Public Library Lecture Rm., 1703 Orrington Ave.
Oak Park—Tue. 7:30 p.m. 1033 So. Blvd.

KANSAS

Ottawa—Mon.
Topeka—Tues. 7:30 p.m. Topeka High School

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—Mon. 7:45 p.m. Doll & Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury
Thur. 7:45 p.m. Doll & Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury
Brookline—Wed. 7:45 p.m. Brookline Public Library, 261 Washington St.
Cambridge—Wed. 7:45 p.m. Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University
Medford—Thur. 7:45 p.m. City Hall, Salem St.
Newton—Tues. 7:45 p.m. Bachrach Studios, 44 Hunt St.
Everett—Tues. 7:45 p.m. City Hall Annex, 379 Ferry St., Glendale Square.
Malden—Mon. 7:45 p.m. 6 Pleasant St.
Winchester—Tues. 7:45 p.m. American Legion Bldg.
Melrose—Wed. 7:45 p.m. Calvin Coolidge School

MICHIGAN

Detroit—Mon. 8:00 p.m. Hotel Gordon, 4740 M. Elliott Ave.

MISSOURI

Kansas City—Tues. 317 Keith & Perry Bldg.
Fri., the same

NEBRASKA

Omaha—Fri. 8:00 p.m. Hotel Paxton
Mon. 8:00 p.m., the same

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City—Mon. 8:00 p.m. Carteret Club, 83 Dunoon Ave.
Lincoln Park—Fri. 7:45 p.m. Lincoln Park School
Newark—Mon. 7:30 p.m. 951 Broad St.
Tues. 7:30 p.m., the same
Wed. 7:30 p.m., the same
Thur. 7:30 p.m., the same
Fri. 7:30 p.m., the same
West Orange—Wed. 8:00 p.m. St. Cloud Presbyterian Church

NEW YORK

Bronx—Wed. 7:45 p.m. Al Home of Mr. A. P. Christianson, 2830 LaSalle Ave.
Brooklyn—Tues. 8:00 p.m. 56 Mackay Place
Hudson—Wed. 7:00 p.m. Guild House, Presbyterian Church
Jamaica—Tues. 8:00 p.m. Y. M. C. A., 8925 Parsons Blvd.
Middletown—Mon. 8:00 p.m. Middletown High School
New York—Tues. Rambam Club, 7 Washington Place
Queens Village—Thur. 8:00 p.m. P. S. 109, 213th St. & 92nd Ave.
Rochester—Tues.
St. Albans—Wed. 7:45 p.m. Community Center, Andrew Jackson High School
Troy—Mon. Y. W. C. A.
Wed.
White Plains—Mon. 7:30 p.m. Eastview Evening School
Headquarters Classes—30 East 29th St.
Classes every evening—except Sat. and Sun.—from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., and from 8:00 p.m. to 10 p.m.



OHIO
Cincinnati—Mon. 7:30 p.m. Walnut Hills Commercial School, Ashland & Burdett
Wed. 7:30 p.m. Union Central Bldg., 4th and Vine St.
Wed. 7:30 p.m. Hughes High School, Clifton & McMillan
Wed. 7:30 p.m. Oldsmobile Sales Rm., 8456 Vine St.
Thur. 7:30 p.m. St. Luke's Church, 3315 Glenmore
Thur. 7:30 p.m. Wyoming Civic Center, Worthington & Springfield Pike
Fri. 7:30 p.m. Norwood Y. M. C. A., Sherman & Walters
Cleveland—Mon. 7:00 p.m. Lakewood Public Library, 15425 Detroit Ave.
Mon. 7:30 p.m. St. Luke's Evang. Church, Pearl Road & Memphis
Mon. 7:30 p.m. Room 116, 314 Superior Ave., N. E.
Tues. 7:30 p.m. Cleveland Y. M. C. A., 14732 Euclid Ave.
Wed. 7:30 p.m. Room 116, 314 Superior Ave., N. E.
Wed. 7:30 p.m. Dover Town Hall, 27387 Center Ridge Road
Thur. 7:30 p.m. Northeast Y. M. C. A., 14916 Aspinwall Ave.
Thur. 7:30 p.m. Euclid City Hall, E. 222 St. & Priddy Ave.
Fri. 7:30 p.m. Room 116, 314 Superior Ave., N. E.
Hamilton—Thur. 7:30 p.m. Y. M. C. A.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia—Mon. 7:30 p.m. Germantown Y. M. C. A., 5722 Greene St.
Tue. 8:00 p.m. North Branch Y. M. C. A., 1013 W. Lehigh Ave.
Wed. 7:30 p.m. Central Y. M. C. A., 1421 Arch St.
Thur.
Pittsburgh—Mon. Public School, Ingram
Thur. 7:30 p.m. Hillsdale School, Dormont
Fri. 7:30 p.m. Langley High School
Fri. 8:00 p.m. Bellevue Y. M. C. A., Bellevue



SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioax Falls—Tues. City Hall
CLASSES ARE ALSO BEING HELD IN Chula Vista, Calif.
Waterbury, Conn.
Pembroke, Mass.
Kearny, Mountain View, No. Arlington, N. J.

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