

The Freeman

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Five Cents

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E d i t o r i a l C o u n c i l

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Save Our Cities! The Problem

By Wayne D. Heydecker
Director of State Planning
State of New York

At the outset let me make general acknowledgment to the Urban Land Policy committee of the American City Planning Institute, the subcommittee on Urban Land Policies of the Research on Urbanism conducted by the National Resources Committee, to Harold S. Buitenheim, chairman of both study committees, to L. D. Segoe, Director of the Urbanism Study, and to Philip H. Cornick, consultant to the Division of State Planning, from all of whom I have drawn liberally, sometimes without specific quotation marks.

In this paper an attempt has been made to gather together in composite form some of the suggestions that have been considered by these competent authorities and study committees on these complex questions of land policies. If the statement of those suggested policies appears at times too dogmatic or positive, it is because of the necessity for great condensation in this text. The suggestions are all offered for further discussion as tentative remedies or policies on which the State Planning Council has not as yet taken any stand, and upon which the author, on further study, may wish to suggest modifications.

I.

In the short space of a century America has changed from a primitive frontier society to an industrialized urban concentration. Since 1790 our cities have increased in population 300-fold, while rural population has increased but 15-fold.

Population growth is slowing down. Present indications are that metropolitan areas will continue to draw population from rural areas and small urban cities, although central cities may decline in population.

L. D. Segoe, Director of the Urbanism Study, in a paper before the National Planning Conference in Detroit in May, 1937, described them thus:

"Concentration and congestion of every sort—population, buildings and traffic—and inadequate public facilities in the center; haphazard dispersion, unnecessary or premature subdivisions and superfluous public facilities in the outskirts. Over-intensive land uses in small central areas; under-use and deterioration in large sections. Indiscriminate intermingling of incompatible uses everywhere, save the more recently built up areas. Lack of public spaces for recreation and other socially desirable purposes, and an excess of unproductive privately owned land. Lag in needed public improvements. Despoiled water fronts, unattractive general appearance, obsolescence, inconveniences, inefficiencies, and waste of material resources and human effort, public and private. Such is a more or less representative partial list of the most prevalent evidences of our failures in city building."

We have submarginal cities and villages just as we have submarginal rural areas. Both are sick. Left alone, they will either grow sicker and be abandoned by their remaining occupants or they will ask to be treated to get back their health. Fortunately there are 144 definitely planned new communities in this country which, largely as a result of such plannings, were found by the Urbanism Study to be comparatively free from the physical defects and deficiencies common to unplanned communities.

Except for these encouraging examples of what can be done let us admit that we have made rather a bad job in the building of our cities and try to find out why it happened thus.

The first cause is the amazingly rapid rate of growth that has characterized our urban development in the last century and a quarter.

During this period of boisterous adolescence our nation as a whole came to worship bigness rather than

quality. Cities vied with each other for rank in the census volumes. They annexed outlying territory, they built competing railroads, they hopefully financed ill-assorted industries, they gauged everything by size and are now learning that debtridden public treasuries, heavy tax burdens and low standards of urban living are the fruits of our past folly in this respect.

Coincident with these excesses there occurred an orgy of land speculation never before equalled in the history of the world. The State of New York sold off its vast land holdings. Cities that were fortunate enough to own much of their land originally, sold their holdings in haste at ridiculously low prices often to finance public improvements and services to keep pace with rising demands. The fever of land speculation was rampant everywhere. Land prices rose by leaps and bounds. Land that was sold by our cities for trifling sums has been bought back at staggering figures because it was later needed for public purposes.

Curiously enough there also arose the fiction that in this great country good land was scarce. A hundred years ago throughout this State, in New York City, in Auburn, and in Buffalo, according to historic records, we passed through just the same kind of feverish cycle of artificial scarcity, land boom, crash, depression and tax delinquency as we have had within recent memory.

If a city is circular in shape with a radius of one mile from the center to rim at all points, an extension of only four-tenths of a mile of radius will double the city's area. If subdividers in their enthusiasm push out the boundaries as much as one mile in all directions the area of the city will have been multiplied by four. And that means corresponding outlays for pavements, sewers, sidewalks, water mains, etc. Meanwhile unless population growth has been phenomenal the supply of vacant lots will have exceeded many times the demand for building sites, or even the speculative demand predicted on resale at a profit.



The areas in which these premature subdivisions occur most frequently are in the outskirts of the larger cities and in the suburban towns immediately adjacent. High governmental cost payments per capita and high debts per capita appear to be definitely related to these epidemics of land subdivision.

There never was, there is not now and there is not likely to be any real scarcity of urban land in this great country of ours. All the area of all the municipalities of the country

scarcely exceeds one per cent of the total area. And of the area within the average municipality approximately forty per cent lies vacant. The sixty per cent that is used includes all the area devoted to streets, parks and other public uses as well as the area occupied by privately owned structures. There is no need to crowd. There is no lack of room for growth. There is already available in our cities far more land than is likely to be used for decades to come.

(Mr. Heydecker's valuable paper, which he entitled "A Suggested Municipal Land Policy for the State of New York," is being presented serially to facilitate discussion by The Freeman's readers. The opinions expressed in it are his own and are not necessarily shared by the several bodies, public and private, which enjoy his affiliation. Section II will appear in the March issue. It is presented here through the courtesy of William P. Capes, editor of the Proceedings of the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 28-30, 1937.—The Editors.)

See: "Social Problems," pp. 234-240; see also "The Crime of Poverty," "Teachers Manual" (P. & P.), LV. Q. 22, 23, 24; "Progress and Poverty," pp. 256-258.

Fascism, Landownership's Masque

Who benefits from fascism so much that he is willing to tolerate a system so destructive of all human values? When the costs of the Ethiopian campaign raised the Italian price level—and therefore the level of rent—in Italy, Premier Mussolini refurbished a crust-bare treasury by taking in taxation a portion of the increase in land values.

This would indicate no sympathy with the landowner. Mussolini followed with a 10 per cent capital levy, no boon to the capitalist. The effect of fascism in forcing down Italian wage scales is well known here through the writings of Gaetano Salvemini and others. Who benefits? Dr. Carl E. Schmidt gives the answer in "The Plough, and the Sword: Labor, Land and Property in Fascist Italy" (Columbia University Press, \$2.50).

The large landowners, and in some measure the industrial monopolists of Italy, have been the beneficiaries of fascism, Dr. Schmidt reports. Dr. Schmidt studied the consequences of fascist policies on the life of the Italian rural masses during a year's sojourn in Italy as a fellow of the Social Science Research Council and in several hundred documents.

The economic life of Italy is basically rural with nearly half of the people still getting their living directly from the soil, he points out. The extreme concentration of land ownership in relatively few hands is shown by the agricultural census of 1930, which put the total number

of farm enterprises in Italy at about 4,200,000, he says, reporting:

"Of these 1,500,000 (35.7 per cent) are one hectare (2.47 acres) or less in size, and therefore ought to be classed as dwarf holdings rather than farms; 2,300,000 (54.6 per cent) are more than one and less than ten hectares in area; roughly 400,000 (9.7 per cent) cover more than ten hectares. The 3,800,000 dwarf and small holdings comprise but 32.7 per cent of all the farm land in the country, whereas the 400,000 large farms control 67.3 per cent thereof."

Dr. Schmidt shows how the great army of industrial and agricultural wage earners have been the cannon fodder of the famed "Battle for Wheat" through the imposition of the wheat tariff.

"The extraordinarily large number of share-tenants and small peasant proprietors means that insofar as a wheat tariff is a help to agriculture, such help goes predominantly to the land-owning class," he says. "The mass of agricultural wage-workers are interested in wheat essentially as consumers. For them the tariff is only a factor in higher living costs—all the more burdensome because of the great importance of bread in their diet."

He calculates that in the years 1925-35 Italian consumers paid a premium on their wheat of roughly 32,000,000,000 lire—a premium that benefited chiefly the large and medium-sized landowners.

He makes a valuable contribution to understanding of Italian fascism when he shows how the reclamation

projects of which Duce is so proud, undertaken ostensibly to satisfy the land hunger of the peasants, do not change the property status of the land, so that "whoever happens to own the land" when its increased value is realizable will profit from the government subsidies" although "most of the costs are borne by the treasury."

In tax policy, also, fascism shows similar discrimination. The tax outlays of all classes, he reports, have been rising since the advent of fascism, with the total burden "becoming one of the heaviest in the world." But even though the big landowners succeeded in 1923 in obtaining a revision of the cadastral survey (land assessment) which gave them undervaluations on the big estates and overvaluation of peasant land holdings, and in winning an agricultural income tax which discriminates in wage bill exemptions, they were not satisfied. The base of the income tax was lowered. Indirect taxes have risen markedly. But still more and more subsidies are planned for the landowners.

The result? Growing poverty among the working classes and conditions close to serfdom among the rural classes, Dr. Schmidt reports. The data with which his 197 pages are crammed make his book indispensable to anyone who wishes to obtain intelligently digested facts on the land question in Italy today. His fundamental approach makes the study a model of scholarship.

—W. L.

Why Youth Goes Communist

By Frank Chodorov

(In the following article, giving the human side of the problem of Economic and Political Democracy vs. Communism, Mr. Chodorov introduces the series, "Why I Am Not a Communist: Science and Philosophy vs. Marxism," by Bertrand Russell, John Dewey and Harry Gunnison Brown, which will be a feature of the March issue of The Freeman.—The Editors.)

Do the colleges teach communism? That question has alarmed many parents. The answer is quite unimportant. The fuss and fury which has been aroused over the question, the newspaper notoriety heaped upon communistic collegiate organizers and organizations, the accusations against professors, the adroit and equivocal rejoinders, even court actions, all this is merely cover-all to hide the real problem, which is:

Why do college students become communists?

That communist doctrine and dialectic are extra-curricular subjects to which the students are much exposed in some lecture rooms is ridiculously obvious. But, flatulent jingoism is concurrently taught in history courses, from textbooks in which social trends and forces are presented from the point of view of privilege. Why are the students more influenced by communistic flubdubberty than by the more blatant, more firmly entrenched bunk of social history?

Worried parents and indignant Legionnaires would do well to analyze the ready acceptance of communism on the part of groping, querulous youth before condemning it. Scolding may satisfy the righteous indignation of the scolder; it doesn't help the scolded.

In the late 'teens or early twenties one has but few fixations on social and economic questions. But that is a period of wild groping. Curiosity is whetted by keen personal interest. What am I going to do when college years are over? In what kind of world will I be forced to live? How will I live in it?

The weaning years of high school and college are difficult. That difficulty finds its greatest expression not in communism, but in the alarm-

ing increase in the number of adolescent mental cases—dementia praecox. Psychiatrists tell us that what this disease is, what causes it, and how to cure it are questions they cannot definitely answer; but they know definitely that it is a product peculiar to our civilization, since it is not prevalent among uncivilized peoples. To the parent who has seen the promising mind of childhood wrecked in adolescence, this is a terrible price to pay for civilization. Ask the father who knows. He will tell you that communism is far less undesirable than dementia praecox. A "red" mind is at least an active, functioning mechanism; there is hope for it. There is little hope for an anti-social mentality that has ceased to will, that seeks refuge from reality in the dreams of sub-consciousness, that frequently finds only in self-destruction surcease from the struggle with civilization.

Civilization, not communism, is on trial. With all its impossible ideology, its warped reasoning, its raucous shibboleths, communism has at least the saving grace of attempting to re-phrase this civilization. Its intent is laudable. Which is much more than can be said of the fathers who protest most loudly against communistic teaching in our schools and colleges.

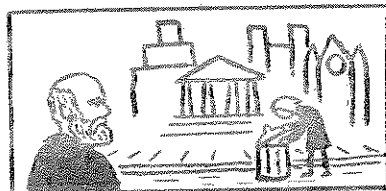
Why do college students become communists? Because communism seems to have a more rational answer to the problems of life, as recorded in the public press, as observed by them in their meagre contacts with life itself, than the answer they receive from either their parents or the "social sciences" they study. Because they know that the persistence of poverty in spite of increasing wealth production is incongruous, that charity is a lie, that industrial depressions, strikes, crime

and occupational diseases are all manifestations of a sick society. Because they know that at any moment they may be called upon to butcher their fellow-students of other countries against whom they harbor no grievance. Because they know that thrift, industry, honesty, morality, kindness and all the other Christian virtues have not brought that era of good will on earth which was promised to them in Sunday school. Because they know that the flowering of romance in marriage will have to be deferred for a long time because of economic handicaps. Because they know that they will not be able to get jobs when they graduate, that for long years they will have to live upon their parents' incomes, or upon the verge of starvation.

How do they know this? From their newspapers, magazine articles, radio talks. From their research work in history, economics, sociology. From the graduates whose story of struggle and frustration they hear in fraternity rooms. From their clear, unbiased, analytical observation.

Youth registers the tempo of its period. Maturity is influenced by the standards and the scruples of its own earlier years, and is inclined to measure present trends by these influences. Youth is not so bounded. What it sees it evaluates in the light of its meagre knowledge, and with its emotionalism. The evaluation is honest because it is untrammelled by prejudices. If it is a false evaluation, not in accordance with experience, the fault is with maturity in withholding salient information. Youth may not have wisdom, but its innate honesty detects and detests untruth.

The World War ushered in a period of almost complete abandonment of social values. The recent imminence of death and destruction gave the lie to those standards of life about which their parents prated. If life itself was so cheap, could the way of living be of much value? The recent carnage belied the value of morals; the wealth that a forced production brought to those who did not fight



made a mockery of heroism; the destruction of both life and wealth showed the utter futility of preparation for living. Only today counted. And so, youth jazzed its way into maturity. To its parents, to its teachers who spoke of human values, it gave but scant heed. They were part of a past that created the great slaughter; why listen to them?

The 1920's passed. Came the tempo of the 1930's, of which the most important fact is Depression. The hideous monster of poverty stalks throughout the world. While maturity prates about "two chickens in every pot and two pots in every garage" youth sees with unbiased eye the very evident fact that it will grow up in a world not of its own making, not to its own liking. The teachers of economics, the men who ought to know, talk of cyclical depressions, of the inevitability of unemployment, of the permanent problem of relief, of charity as a continuous institution—of a world in which poverty is an ever-present, unavoidable ulcerous condition.

Such teaching does not square with the hopefulness that is the essential motive of youth. Such teaching sounds not only false but also traitorous. Youth did not ask to be brought into this world; being here it demands the right to so shape it that life will be worth living. If maturity has nothing better to offer than a continuous condition of economic slavery, then it is a confessed failure. Why listen to a failure? There must be a way out of this social crime of poverty. Ah! Here is a plausible way out — Communism. Sounds very reasonable, very promising. Let's go.

The influence of college education on the ideology of students is much over-rated. The system of requiring "points" toward the socially-necessary degree is an assurance that the courses studied will soon be forgotten. Question any student within a year after completion of his course on economics and—unless he is majoring in that subject—he will display profound ignorance of it. The same is true of any other required subject toward which he did not happen to have a strong inclination.

The professors who impressed him, the friendships acquired, the social and extra-curricular life he engaged

in will influence his reactions to life much more than the subjects he studied. Since this is so, it is begging the question to blame college education for the growth of collectivistic thought among students. A course in Marxism would have as little effect as a course in psychology or chemistry on the ideology of youth—if Marxism did not offer the promise of that fuller life which youth inherently feels is its due.

Youth wants an ideal. Youth wants hope. Neither parental scolding nor the puritanical driving out of the "demons" he has acquired will accomplish the intended result; rather, such methods will merely strengthen his emotionalism, to the exclusion of all logical processes.

To cure youth of communism you—parents, Republicans, Democrats—you must first be honest. Do not tell him that this is the best of all possible worlds; such a statement stamps you a liar. Do not offer the old platitudes of morality, thrift and industry as cures for our economic and social ills; history disproves you. Do not preach the hypocrisy of the American Liberty League; that invites contumely.

Rather, say what you know. Say that the persistence of poverty in the midst of plenty is due to privilege. Confess that the legal right of a few people to take from most of the people the product of their labor is the reason why most of the people are poor. The way to abolish pov-

erty is to abolish privilege. The greatest privilege of all is the private ownership of the earth—the source of all wealth. To abolish this privilege all we have to do is to collect the rent of land, which is the measure of that privilege. All this without uprooting society, without violence, without dictatorships, without any fatuous attempt to recondition human nature. All this within the scope of that political mechanism which history has proven the greatest safeguard of human liberty—democracy. Say that and you wed youth to truth-seeking, not myth-building.

Democracy—that is the ideal to hold up to youth. But a real democracy. Not one identical with the laissez-faire doctrine of the last century, the doctrine of robbery within the law made by the robbers. Rather, the democracy of a fair field and no favor. Economic democracy.

Hold forth that ideal to youth and he will drop communism, for against tyranny freedom will always prevail, in argument or in struggle. And with that ideal goes the promise—a promise that follows logically from fundamental principles—that a society freed from economic shackles will act as rationally and as decently as any group of people who are free from want and the fear of it.

And so — parents, Republicans, Democrats—do not blame the colleges for teaching communism. Blame yourselves.

Where's This 'Farmer's' Pay-off?

By O. K. Dorn

We have an unusually faithful tax collector in our town. I do not mean that conscious-stricken individual down at the court house who, though he may be ever so honest personally, yet looks and acts as if he felt that somehow the law makes him do things his conscience tells him is wrong. No! The collector I mean is the boy at the gas station. He may not know that he is the State's number one tax collector, because he

is not on a government payroll, but listen to this:

In the year 1935 the gas station attendants in the State of New Mexico, according to data compiled by the New Mexico Petroleum Committee from Census reports and published in The New Mexico Tax Bulletin, sold oil and gas in the amount of \$2,859,000 for which they received \$574,000 in wages; at the same time they collected taxes in the amount of \$3,523,000 for the State and Federal Treasuries, for which services they received no wages. Think of it. The direct sales tax alone was more than 100% in excess of the amount received for the merchandise sold.

"May I wipe your windshield?"



The Diabolists Exorcise Monopoly

By Harry Gunnison Brown

It would seem that there has been a substantial change in the Administration's attitude since the glorious days of N.R.A. Under the N.R.A., monopolistic codes to hold up prices and restrict output were being formed on every hand—and officially authorized. But now we have a recent pronouncement by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, to the effect that monopolistic prices are causing the present recession of business. And the President, in his Jackson Day address, declared for more effective anti-trust legislation.

It is not necessary to attribute to monopoly the chief blame for producing business fluctuations, in order to conclude that the influence of monopoly is wholly evil. Those readers who are familiar with what I have elsewhere said on the matter of the so-called business cycle, know well how much importance I attribute to alternate inflation and deflation of the commercial bank credit which furnishes nine tenths of our medium of exchange. But that monopolistic restriction operates in the direction of creating unemployment there can be no doubt.

In any line of production in which monopolistic limitation is attempted, the resulting higher prices curtail demand. Therefore, fewer workers will be employed. And the only way the workers thrown out of jobs in the monopolized lines can get jobs elsewhere, is to compete with other workers in bringing down wage levels and prices in the other, non-monopolized lines.

Thus monopoly differs in its effect on employment from labor-saving improvements when there is not monopoly. For labor-saving improvements cheapen goods, so that, if consumers do not buy—and they may buy—proportionately more than before of the goods made cheaper by means of the new methods, then they have more purchasing power left to buy things they previously couldn't afford to buy, and thus to stimulate the employment of labor in making these other things. Technological

improvement thereby makes new jobs to take the place of the jobs no longer available—if fewer jobs really are there available—in the lines where the improvement has occurred. But monopoly deprives men of jobs without making new ones, and they can get new ones only by accepting lower wages than if employment restrictions were effectively forbidden.

The same kind of effect in restricting opportunities for employment comes from the unconsciously monopolistic limitation of available land for production and homes, from what we know as speculative holding of vacant land out of use. In a sense, this is not monopoly, for it involves the decisions of many owners who act independently of each other and not by concerted agreement. Nevertheless, since new land cannot be manufactured or grown, like shoes or wheat, to confound the hopes of the speculators, and since these speculators are an optimistic crowd, always looking for higher land prices than current users feel they can pay, a very great deal of valuable land is effectively kept from use—and not just intermittently but chronically. Therefore, the opportunities for productive labor are definitely limited, just as they are in the case of monopoly.

I do not insist that this makes unemployment, any more than I insist that ordinary monopoly makes unemployment. I say only this: that since the land and natural resource employment opportunities are thus limited by land speculation, wage earners can secure steady employment only by accepting lower wages, only by accepting, that is, wages low enough to justify hiring them to work in more congested space and on poorer land resources where they can produce less and so are necessarily worth less.

Let me repeat. I do not say, with

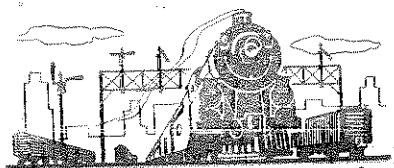
some, that speculation in land must create business depression and unemployment. To prove this beyond cavil would be difficult. What I do say is, that the withholding of good land from use, must, because of the considerations referred to above, bring either lower wages than would otherwise be necessary or a degree of unemployment.

Let those who object to public appropriation of the rental value of land insist, if they please, that land speculation does not make unemployment inevitable. For if it does not, this can be only because men choose rather to work for lower wages than not to work at all. In general, of course, they do.

But who, in public life, dares risk the resentment of interested landowners by saying this? It is easier—because presumably more popular—to attribute our misfortunes to large corporations, which have only a few eager spokesmen, than to the operation of an institution which has many. Who is there in our public life that will dare to tell the people something they do not already understand and something which, until it is made understandable to them, they don't want to hear? Are not our so-called "leaders," by the very nature of the case, not really leaders of opinion but followers?

As this article was in preparation, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes joined in the discussion of the monopoly problem. In this speech Ickes draws on a recent book by Ferdinand Lundberg, entitled "America's 60 Families," and contends, not only that these sixty families brought on the depression which began in 1929 but also that they started the present downswing of 1937. "They made," he said, "the same mistakes they had made before 1929. They ran the stock market up and helped it get started down. They did little or nothing to increase the purchasing power of labor to make up for the Government withdrawals and then ran prices to the sky, so that the consumer refused to spend what they graciously let him earn."

Continuing, the Secretary said:



"To the 120 million people of the United States they have made the threat that the professional operators of the American economic system, and the professional managers of the capital funds of the United States (capital to which every American man and woman over four generations has contributed sweat and blood) will refuse to operate that economic system, will refuse to let that capital be employed—unless they are once more given full powers to wreck American democracy in their own sweet way."

Here is not the slightest sign of an idea that there is any difference of economic significance between geologically-produced natural resources

(such as coal mines, rich deposits of iron ore and beaumontite, etc.) and community-produced site values worth many billions of dollars, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, constructive capital made possible by the individual saving of the people.

Incidentally, we find here the apparent assumption that the rich of America subject themselves to incalculable loss—for surely no competent person doubts that these terrible depressions make most of them lose—knowingly and purposely; that depressions are the result of deliberate conspiracy among a prosperous class who are so superbly clever that their secret never comes out, and can only be guessed at even by our very pen-

etrating politicians!

Perhaps I can conclude these comments in no better way than by quoting from G. W. Hartmann's review of Lundberg's book mentioned above:

"One wonders what would happen if every citizen knew the contents of this book. In the absence of more fundamental education, it is probable that punitive measures against a limited number of persons would be the sole result. Certainly the record of the New Deal * * * is none too encouraging. Much of it is pure quackery or pre-scientific therapy of the type that concentrates upon symptoms rather than upon the cause of a disease."

News: A Metropolis Pays Its Way

By F. Darwin Smith

Key cities of the United States reported during the last month a generally improved financial condition, as compared with the close of 1936, according to the annual municipal survey of The New York Times. Higher tax collections in 1937 gave a brighter outlook—for holders of municipal bonds and notes—in most instances, but the contraction of Federal relief funds available for municipalities also meant a greater local tax burden to meet relief needs.

New York, Philadelphia and Boston ended 1937 with increased indebtedness while Chicago, with other cities, reported reductions in their net debt positions. But none of the key cities of the United States has achieved a solution of the problem of raising large enough revenues, without burdening labor and capital incomes beyond endurance, to meet growing expenditures. Our cities do not pay their way. But on the other side of the globe there is a city that does. Sydney, key city of Australia.

How does Sydney do it? Roy Hendy, Town Clerk, explains:

"The unimproved capital value, land value, basis of taxes has been in existence in Sydney since 1909 but up to the year 1916 was only partially in operation. The authorized and enforced rating powers till that

year being dual rating comprising a system based upon the assessed annual value and the unimproved capital value.

"In 1916 the assessed annual value basis was suspended and the City became Municipally taxed wholly upon the unimproved capital value assessment. The incidence of the one tax has been to relieve the rating liability of the residence wards very considerably at the expense of the main or commercial wards. The tax payers have, however, cheerfully accepted the position and the prosperity of the city has not become affected therein."

Sydney is the second largest city in the British Empire. It has more than a million and a half population and is without a slum district or slum conditions of any kind. In the last fiscal year of which I have a report the total expenditures of the city amounted to \$5,152,090, of which \$4,392,500 was raised from the rental value of unimproved land. The remainder of the expenses of the City, about \$750,000, came from licenses, fines and various fees incident to the management and control of the city.

There is no tax whatever on buildings or improvements of any kind.

For instance, if one man owns a fine corner lot on one side of the business street and another owns one just across the street with the same value as to location and if the first man builds a million dollar building on his lot and the other man builds nothing on his, each pays the same rate to the city. In other words, in Sydney they do not fine a man for improving the city as they do elsewhere.

The District of Sydney has just recently finished the famous Harbor Bridge connecting the city of Sydney with North Sydney at a cost of \$50,000,000. The cost of this bridge is taken care of from the funds received from the ratable value of unimproved land. The latest report gives the rates levied as a City Rate at 4½ pence in the pound; the Bridge Rate, ½ penny in the pound; main roads rate, 7/32 of a penny in the pound, making a total charge, in our language, of 2.3%. This does not seem exorbitant when one remembers that the basis on which this is calculated includes no improvements whatever.

Sydney is perhaps the most outstanding example of the possibilities lying in using the earth which God gave us—in economic terms, the factor land, which is geologically-produced and community developed—for the benefit of His children, all the people.



Mexican Idyll: Peons Into Padrones

By Bessie Beach Truehart

Mexico is dispensing the abundant life to her 90 per cent of under-privileged. They are making big farms into little ones down there below the border, and many of those big ones belonged to Americans.

Any Mexican citizen, under the present set-up, may claim four hectares (ten acres) of farm land, and a still larger share in the village commons, or grazing lands. A large family, consisting of father, mother, and several children of eighteen (the legal Mexican age) or older may thus acquire quite a sizeable ranch. And there is a government loan bank to finance the beginning of proprietorship for these former peons, who never before owned so much as the shadow under their sombreros, on the land where they were wont to labor as virtual serfs. These far-flung haciendas, some of them larger than European states, are now beginning to look like waffle irons; by law they are being cut up into minute sections and parcelled out to their former employees.

Under the law, President Cardenas may limit any farm to 150 acres of irrigated land. Most persons might figure that they could worry a living out of a garden patch of those dimensions, but when the holdings of some Americans down there are considered, 150 acres look like a dinky corral.

William Jenkins, for instance, owns—or did, until the cutting-up began—272,000 acres in the state of Puebla. Similarly large tracts are owned in Sonora by Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, the John Hays Hammond estate, and other prominent Americans. William Randolph Hearst counts his holdings in the tens of thousands. Our own state department, called upon to bolster its citizens' foreign interests, is wondering how it can consistently flay Mexico for doing what we ourselves advocated, putting the farm laborer on land of his own.

The Mexicans courteously offer to reimburse the dispossessed landlords. But here again Americans are floun-

dering in a ditch of their own digging. It is an old Yankee custom to report property for assessment at only a small part of its rental value. Americans transplanted this canny custom into Mexico, and it worked profitably for a while. But now, alas for Yankee acumen, Cardenas says, "You stated the value of your lands: we will pay you that amount." He then proceeds to pay in bonds which have no immediate, and (Americans say) a doubtful future, value.

Even the courts, traditional refuge of the privileged class, have had their claws clipped. Cardenas has gone Roosevelt one better in his Supreme Court reorganization plan. Terms of judges have been limited to six years, and they must run for office right along with the president. They are as dependent as any other politicians upon the favor of their constituents; whether or not their decisions are more just, they must at least be more popular than formerly. They recently refused to hear a test case of the constitutionality of the current seize-and-divide law.

The latest wholesale seizure of American owned lands under the Mexican socialization plan to be reported to Washington is that of Agua Caliente, California frontier resort, late playground of the movie stars.

What a pity that Mexico, shaking off the shackles of generations, is so destitute of intellectual leaders with real economic understanding! Professor R. B. Brinsmade of San Luis Potosi, one-time economic adviser to the Mexican government, was a Georgist of singular insight, and did splendid work in that country. He inspired the organization of the Union de Veteranos de la Revolucion, advocating the socialization of economic rent and the abolition of taxes. But Professor Brinsmade has

been dead over a year, and present leaders tend more to Marxist ideas.

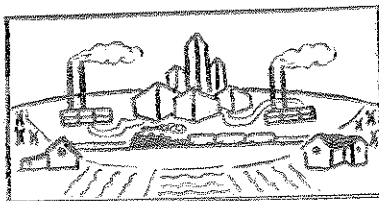
Standing at the crossroads of economic change, it would be easy for Mexico to choose the right road. She has already burned her bridges behind her. But she is laying no genuine foundation for the future security of her people. This generation has benefitted by the changes growing out of her revolutionary land policy, since more citizens may own their homes and produce their living from the soil. But this very widening of the base will serve to establish absolute private ownership of land on a firmer foundation. When all the land of Mexico again has been taken up, who will provide the next, and the next, generation with land?

Mexicans can understand that the laws which gave virtually all their land into the hands of a few were unjust. But will they understand, at a later date when the shoe begins to pinch, that the principle is equally wrong, even though the land be monopolized by many instead of few, so long as some are born there who yet have no land they may call theirs?

Another disturbing feature, to counteract the growing Mexican freedom, is that, instead of drawing its necessary revenue from the natural source, land values, the state is penalizing industry heavily in taxation, just as in the United States. Capitalists are fearful of Mexico's future.

Mexico is in an evolutionary, as well as a revolutionary, stage. With her newly awakened faith in democracy, with the rapid spread of literacy and education, she may yet grow from a despotic into a free society. But such a transition needs careful nurturing—and her leaders with real economic understanding are pitifully few.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 321-327; "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. VI, Q. 33.



What a Man!

An economic royalist must be the man who can get a job without governmental assistance.

Why Wheat Farming Revived

By Edward White

The following editorial from The Kansas City Journal-Post illustrates how clearly Henry George saw and explained the operation of natural forces in the field of making a living, how the laws he pointed out are working before our eyes in every direction if we but see what we look at.

Kansas' Bulging Wallet

"Kansas is completing 1937 without a bank failure, believed to be a record in the state's history. A number of factors are the cause. The state has had a high cash income from the soil; confidence in banks has been stimulated by federal insurance of deposits, and the state as

a whole enjoyed comparative prosperity throughout the year.

"All these could have prevailed, however, and there might have been an alarming number of bank failures had it not been for the influence of another factor. The major cause of bank failures in agricultural states is the deflation of land values, leaving the vaults filled with mortgages that cannot be liquidated without loss. Kansas land values had a thorough ringing out in the years of non-profitable farming, and they have not started back toward inflation.

"Profitable wheat farming, coupled with uninflated property values, gave Kansas a year of prosperity distinguished in that it was not treacherous prosperity. What part the pol-

icies of the national administration played in such good fortune is controversial. But it is not amiss to remark that in not a year of the famed "Coolidge prosperity" did Kansas fail to experience bank failures, some of them disastrous."

The Kansas City editor, in writing about what is writ broad across the adjacent landscape, has, in his own language stated what Henry George told about the effect of an abnormal margin of production, a price made artificially high. When the margin of cultivation is raised, even by so drastic a purgative as depression, foreclosure, collapse, then commerce and industry begin to revive.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 213-220.

A Corset on the Economy

By Bolton Hall

The injurious Federal tax on surplus earnings will not be a wholly unmixed evil if it results in convincing the American people that all taxes on production and trade are injurious to economic well-being. The worst feature of all the new taxes imposed since 1932 is that by decreasing the supply of capital they are checking our industrial development and increasing the numbers of the unemployed. In effect, all these taxes on production and trade are equivalent to a tax on the farmers' seed wheat. A tax on wheat intended for sale is a minor matter. A tax that takes from the supply of seed wheat causes great injury.

Taxing capital that should be invested in new industries, or in the extension of existing productive enterprises, operates to increase prices of commodities, and thus decreases the purchasing power of the consuming public. This is true of the sales tax (which is legalized petty larceny) and all the rest of our many nuisance taxes.

These taxes don't even pretend to give us anything in return for them. "s most of them that the poorer

people pay and little of them that the poor people get.

The theory of our lawmakers on the tax question seems to be that of the street fighters of my native city

Louisiana Lures New Industry

By Joseph Bauer

A year ago Louisiana adopted a constitutional amendment relieving new industrial enterprises from taxes for ten years. This year they are counting the benefits that have accrued by their "new economic policy." Thirty-six million dollars have been invested in sixty-nine manufacturing plants. Twenty thousand workers received employment in building and permanent employment has been provided for fifteen thousand.

Governor Richard W. Leche is quoted as saying: "If we take care of industry, then industry will take care of Louisiana."

Governor Leche, of course, makes the usual blunder of confusing the part with the whole in attributing to industrial enterprise new to the

of Ireland, "Whenever you see a head hit it." Whenever you see a useful industry, tax it. Isn't it about time that we abandoned our crude methods of taxation and adopt the scientific system of raising revenues by taking for public purposes the land values that are created by the public?

state the term industry. Whatever advantage such enterprise enjoys is obtained at the expense of the older established units which are the larger part of Louisiana's industry.

The governor was quite accurate, however, in saying that industry will take care of Louisiana. As all industrial advantage inheres in the land, the landowners of that state will absorb all of the benefits of Louisiana's own NEP.

Despite the objectionable features this policy stands as an excellent demonstration of the promptness with which industry reacts to the removal of impediments to production. If tax relief were extended to all industrial enterprises, both old and new, and the necessary taxes were taken from the accretions to the land values, Louisiana would soon realize a sound prosperity.

History's Verdict on Wage Control

By Edward Atlas

Congress recently defeated a measure for the control and regulation of wages and hours. The defeat may be attributed largely to differences between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization over the form regulation should take.

Some sort of wage-hour bill may be resubmitted to the next regular session of Congress. Yet, regardless of what form the measure may take, it will prove powerless to govern wages. History affords an interesting example of an attempt to regulate wages by law—the Statute of Laborers in England—and a convincing demonstration of its futility.

In England, in the first half of the fourteenth century, under the feudal system, lands of manors were divided pretty equally between the lord and the tenants. Each tenant usually had a garden plot surrounding his cottage and, in addition, generally had the right to use wood from the lord's timber, except oak and ash, and to use common pastures without stint. Perhaps half the area of England was held in common. Under such conditions it is not surprising that the wages of laborers were relatively high.

High though wages were, there occurred, in 1348, an event which raised them higher still. In that year the Black Plague appeared in England and carried away, on a conservative estimate, one-third of the population. The immediate economic consequence of the Black Plague was an increased competition among landlords for laborers and so an enhancement of wages.

To combat this situation, King Edward III issued a proclamation and circulated it amongst the sheriffs of the various counties. He directed that no higher wages than those which formerly were customary be paid, under penalties of fines upon the officials, which fines were called amercements. The proclamation was universally disobeyed. The King then laid heavy penalties on landlords if they paid laborers more than the pre-

vious customary wages. Severe penalties were also fixed upon laborers for accepting higher than the previous customary wages. But all to no avail. A rising trend in wage levels persisted.

At the next meeting of Parliament, the King's proclamation was reduced to an act, the famous Statute of Laborers. The essential feature of the statute was its attempt to fix wages of farm laborers at wages customary in the year 1347. The law proved to be no more enforceable than the proclamation. Even the landlords themselves, in the competition between them for laborers, schemed to circumvent the act. They were mediaeval "chiselers." One common method was by falsifying the manor rolls to show payments to laborers of less wages than they actually received. Parliament from time to time re-enacted the Statute of Laborers with new penalties and added precautions to plug up loop holes for evasions. Nevertheless, wages maintained their high level in spite of all the law of the realm.

The Statute of Laborers was finally repealed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By that time the need for it, from the point of view of the landlords, had disappeared. During the two centuries of its existence, enclosures were taking place in England. The commons were disappearing under force of private appropriation. By the time of Queen Elizabeth's reign, enclosures had progressed sufficiently so that the English farm laborer found that he had lost much of his heritage in the soil of England. He was becoming a landless man.

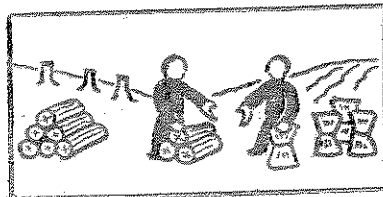
The economic consequence of enclosures was an increased competition of laborers for employment, and so a decline in wages. What the

Statute of Laborers could not do with all its coercive measures, the quasi-monopoly of land accomplished with ease. From the day of Queen Elizabeth on, England has no longer been troubled with the problem of high wages; from that day to this, her problem has been the problem of pauperism. For over three centuries she has been striving by poor law and dole to provide a bare em-bruting subsistence to a large and ever-increasing portion of her population.

History has thus demonstrated that when natural conditions, i.e. the system of land tenure, were such as to be conducive to high wages, Parliament by law could not, with all the powers at its command, enforce low wages. We may learn from this the lesson, that if natural conditions in this country are conducive to low wages, Congress will find that, with all the powers at its command, it is powerless to decree high wages. Any attempt by Congress to legislate high wages, without disturbing the cause of low wages, can confidently be predicted to be doomed to complete failure. It will be another example of an attack upon the symptom instead of upon the disease.

When statesmen learn that the wages of labor are not a sum of money, but the sum of the goods and services that labor can command; when statesmen learn that the wages of all laborers are based upon what a laborer can earn working for himself upon the most productive land available rent free; in short, when statesmen learn that the wage question is the land question, it is then, and only then, that we can hope to secure legislation for the public appropriation of ground rent, thereby dealing a death blow to land monopoly, the prime cause of low wages.

See: "Progress and Poverty," p. 23, p. 313.



Jailed for Fraud

Two New Jersey real estate men were sentenced to jail two weeks ago for fraudulently promoting, through the mail, lots in Englewood. Only two?

But, Mr. Wage-fixer, Lay-offs!

By Harry Gunnison Brown

Our "intellectuals" of "liberal" proclivities are, indeed, highly educated men and women. They have—perhaps—ransacked the archives of history—under the direction of the history professors. They have—perhaps—studied the details of political organization. They have—or some of them have—read widely in sociology. A few of them, doubtless, have even dabbled a bit in economics—along Marxist lines! Most of them have studied rhetoric and composition and can talk and write in forceful periods. Thus, they impress the common man as significantly learned, much as did the schoolmaster in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village":

"In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill;
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

The answer of our "intellectuals" to the problem of hard times and of poverty isn't that we must at all events maintain a money of stable purchasing power; or that we must avoid taxes which tend to depress industry by driving a wedge between prices and production costs; or that we should do anything at all to remove the semi-strangling effects of the speculative holding of good land out of use, which certainly forces productivity to poorer sites and resources.

Never having considered it worth while to go carefully through the analysis necessary to the understanding of the significance and need of these reforms, they are yet perfectly sure that they know what ought to be done in the interest of the wage earners. They would "pass a law about it" and force employers to pay higher wages. But they haven't much notion of how to make it possible for employers to pay such higher wages.

The current doctrine among "liberals" seems to be that paying high

wages automatically brings prosperity and that low wages are the cause of business depression. The present Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, for example, has been quoted as saying:

"The very men who had been grinding down labor began to see that it was upon the purchasing power of labor that their own welfare depended. . . . Wage levels must be raised. Otherwise we shall have recurrent slumps when more will have been produced than consumers can absorb."

The idea here seems to be that if employers give more money to employees, then employees will buy more goods from employers and thus the employers will be better off than if they did not give more money to their employees. This view, indeed, is not so weird to a generation trained, by Dr. Townsend, to the belief that if money is taken from the young and given to the old so that the old can spend it, this will stimulate prosperity and thereby make the young better off than if they were themselves allowed to spend their money!

The truth is, of course, that the young spend as well as the old. The truth is, though one could not expect our literary intelligentsia to recognize it, that employers spend as well as employees, each employer purchasing goods sold by other employers. The truth is, though our "intellectuals" of literary proclivities seem never to be aware of the fact, that those who "invest" savings spend as truly as those who do not save: they merely buy different things, brick and lumber and machines and structural steel, instead of motor cars, books, shirts and neckties, cut flowers, fur coats and jewelry.

And the buying of brick and lumber and machines makes employment just as much as the buying of books and shirts and cars. The truth is, though none of our near-Marxist "lib-

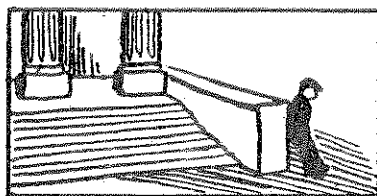
erals" ever seems to show the least understanding of it, that saving and capital construction tends definitely towards lower per cent returns on capital, competition to sell goods and to hire labor, and either lower prices or higher wages or both, so that workers can buy more of the goods they want and need.

Forcing wages to an artificially high level certainly does not insure prosperity or steady employment. Does not everyone know that considerable and widespread wage increases in 1937 have been followed by a distinct business slump?

The theory of our political "liberals" seems to be, if we can fairly combine the ideas of Secretary Perkins with the recently stated ones of Secretary Ickes, that high wages cause prosperity but that, if wages are raised and depression immediately ensues, this is due to antagonistic action by the rich, by "America's 60 families."

The truth is that wages above what economists call the "marginal" productiveness of labor necessarily increase the volume of unemployment. They surely don't reduce it. A slight increase of wages above this level must necessarily make unemployable many thousands of workers in the poorer coal mines, mines of iron ore, etc., which are barely worth working, and on some farms barely worth cultivating. Such an increase must similarly diminish the intensiveness of operation of many of the better mines, better farms and factories, inducing these to hire fewer workers.

For when the various industrial plants and mines and farming land are used more intensively by the employment of more men, the output does not increase in exact proportion. The larger number of workers is not quite as well equipped with capital and land as the smaller number. The output is subject to what economists call a "law of diminishing returns." The last men hired, in other words, add slightly less than their due proportion to output. And if wages are compelled which are above their contribution to output, they will not be hired. To raise wages generally, by



law, appreciably above the competitive level, is no favor to wage earners. For such a policy, if effectively enforced, cannot but bring widespread unemployment and destruction.

It may indeed be that our "liberals" gain a little popularity with wage earners by insisting that wages should be raised, and they can do this, so long as their comments are mostly pious wishes, without arousing much of bitter opposition among other classes. But, unfortunately, none of our literary intelligentsia or other modern exemplars of "liberalism" seems ever to have shown any capacity to analyze the problem, to arrive at a real understanding of the conditions that fix wages and to set forth a program based on a sane comprehension of the causes actually at work. To them may fittingly be applied the words of the late G. K. Chesterton:

"Oh, we have learned to peer and pore
On tortuous questions from our youth.
We know all labyrinthine lore;
We are the three wise men of yore,
And we know all things but the truth."

A very considerable part of the income of American wage earners now goes in taxes. A recent news item comments at length on "Studies in Current Tax Problems," prepared by a group of economists and financed by the Twentieth Century Fund. It is pointed out in this study that a "typical" wage earner's family living in Illinois and having a yearly income of \$1,000, pays an estimated \$190 of this in taxes! Much is collected through the state sales tax, and there are special taxes on gas, electricity, radios, phonographs and records, toilet goods, liquor, tobacco, automobiles, sporting goods, fire insurance and life insurance.

A tax reform which would remove nearly \$200 in taxes from the family of a workingman earning \$1,000 a year, would do more for it than any law arbitrarily forcing up the wage rate. But the advocate of such a tax reform would have to be ready to suggest some other way of getting necessary funds. And if there was to be no risk of other burdens on the workers, direct or indirect, and no additional penalties on thrift beyond what we have already, he would be driven to suggest taxing the geologically-and-community-pro-

duced annual value of natural resources and sites.

Alas! Horrible thought! Our "liberal" could not then curry favor with the laborers by piously saying that they ought to have higher wages and by making vague complaints regarding the "evils" of "capitalism" and of "the profit system," while keeping in the good graces of the prominent figures in his community who enjoy the rent of natural resources and sites.

To collect the rental value of land—or most of it—would tend to raise wages in another way. The tremendous amount of good land held out of use in the hope of an increase in its price, must force production on poorer land than need otherwise be used or must compel a greater crowding of the good land in use, or both. It must cause waste of effort in unnecessary transportation of goods and persons past vacant lots, in unnecessary extension of water and gas mains and electric and telephone wires. It must inevitably reduce the productiveness of labor. On the other hand, a tax system which would prevent such speculative holding of land—and social land-value taxation would prevent it—must enable labor to produce more, thereby make it worth more and thereby make it possible for wage earners to secure higher wages without having to suffer widespread unemployment.

But to go really to the root of the wage problem raises opposition among persons who are prominent, well-educated, influential. Many among them believe themselves to be sympathetic with the unfortunate. Some of them may even be willing to agree with near-socialists that the wicked "capitalists" exploit the poor laborers and that "something should be done about it." But that "something" must not be the putting of taxes on land values and removing them from thrift and labor and the products of labor.

Often, too, wage-earning owners of a single vacant lot of little value and

owners of small and poor farms, whose income is almost entirely from their labor, classes which would gain tremendously from a land-value-tax system, will be found, so keenly conscious are they of their tiny ownership, among the eager advocates of "tax relief for land!"

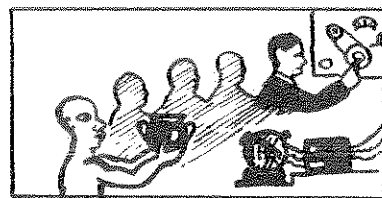
Land value taxation seems not to be a popular subject to talk about. Indeed, it may be said to be the subject of the great silence. Conservative recipients of community-produced land value desire it to be that way. The literary intelligentsia of "liberal" proclivities who write for our best known "high-brow" magazines (you guess what magazines!) seem to be entirely amenable. And so, apparently—and not unnaturally—are our "liberal" leaders in politics. Is it not politically wiser to urge inconsequential, futile and even harmful measures which look right to the superficial view and which are in line with current prejudices and habits of thought, than to urge fundamental and effective reforms which the masses do not understand and the advocacy of which will bring the bitter opposition of many of the most prominent?

It may make them uneasy to acknowledge this, but fundamental reform will be talked about in the centers of government when it has behind it a surge of public opinion. The tide is rising.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 204-217, "Science of Political Economy," pp. 266-267, 280-287, 290-291, 346-347; "The Condition of Labor: Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII," Section IV. But see also: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 304-306; 310-311, p. 444; "Protection or Free Trade," pp. 4-6, p. 137, 199, pp. 211-212.

Penny Bank Robbers

Colorado is honest, if anything. That all taxes, direct and indirect, deprive babies of many things they need, is obvious. But in other states the taxing officials are somewhat sensitive to the claims of babyhood, they rob the innocents through taxes on their parents. In Colorado they straight-forwardly impose a tax on all incomes, and the pennies the parents drop in their loved one's banks (for their future education) are, according to one interpretation of the new income tax law, not exempted.



Books: Anti-Fascist Strategy

By Grace Isabel Colbron

Those who feel they understand the economic mechanics of social reform cannot ignore the political background of the world around them; it is the stage-setting in which they must work. The governmental machinery of older days still persists and influences social change. In other eras the political issue was between absolute or limited monarchy, while tentative steps toward a republic were being taken in the New World. Now Europe struggles under brave attempts at democracy or pioneers in the dictatorships that, under the false slogans of democracy, republicanism, have easily dropped into the power left vacant by the defeat of absolute monarchy.

Two recent books give vivid pictures of the European backgrounds of today, with their menace or hope for the New World. "We or They: Two Worlds in Conflict," by Hamilton Fish Armstrong (The Macmillan Company, \$1.50), and "Dictators and Democracies," by Calvin B. Hoover (The Macmillan Company, \$1.50), both deal with governmental contrasts in Europe today. Both are of value to the student of economics and certainly to the student of contemporary history.

Mr. Armstrong is a journalist of many years experience and writes with the vigor of his craft. He knows Europe well and he can see beneath surface manifestations to conditions that make them. His description of the contrast between the "two worlds in conflict," democracy and the totalitarian state, is incisive:

"The gulf between the two conceptions of life is deep and wide. Here, not absolute freedom certainly but great and precious freedom . . . freedom to think, to believe, to speak, to will, to choose. There, not some freedom, but none . . . nothing but obedience, body, mind and soul before the iron will and unstretched arm of a restless infallible master. . . . The lines are drawn in terms both general and specific. On the one side are nations which assume that human beings have individual minds, wills and aspirations, that they have capacities for self-improvement even if very slowly; that they should be allowed to use their minds, exercise their wills and manage their own affairs as a means of learning how to do all these things better. Obviously the governments of these democratic nations are not ideal. They shelter plenty of narrow and selfish in-

dividuals who mistrust popular education and fear the power of the masses. But to the extent that these influence policy they must circumvent law and enlightened public opinion. . . . On the other side are nations that have never fully accepted the democratic conception of human progress, or which have discarded it because that sort of progress is annoyingly slow and undramatic."

Mr. Armstrong knows that what is happening today is not a new phenomenon, merely a modernization of ancient despotism. And he is just and well-informed about the causes of the rise of Europe's modern dictatorships. But most interesting of all are Mr. Armstrong's conclusions about the best way to combat the growing menace. It must be done, he says,

"in collaboration with other like-minded (democratic) peoples, by economic and social reform at home. . . . The call is not for an attack on the dictators but for a general mobilization against all their conceptions and practices; for an increase in the sense of interdependence between free peoples; and for energetic efforts at home to broaden the social and economic bases that sustain a solid political union."

Throughout his book, Mr. Armstrong urges that economic liberty is best defense against the menace of dictatorship . . . "by rescinding monopolies and privileges that already exist . . ." He goes no further, but shows through his book that he realizes the great importance to the modern world of true economic liberty and justice.

Professor Hoover does not seem to have as clear a sense of the importance of, and necessity for economic liberty as does Mr. Armstrong, and he seems imbued with the certainty of impending catastrophic war. But he has a clear understanding of the similarity and yet the wide difference between the authoritarian state in Russia, and that which evolved in Germany and Italy. He shows, as does Mr. Armstrong, how the "Extreme Right and the Extreme Left approach and touch." And yet

he shows the difference in their approach to private property. He does not emphasize that Russia does not allow the quasi-legal institution of private property in land to impede exploitation while the other two nations, while curtailing liberty in every other way, still leave land, and its income value in private hands.

Books Received

Rosario, J. C., "Development of the Puerto Rican Jibaro and His Present Attitude towards Society," University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.

Rustgard, John: "The Problem of Poverty," Appleton Century.

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish: "We and They," Macmillan.

Hoover, Calvin B.: "Dictators and Democracies," Macmillan.

"P. & P.," \$125 a Copy

NEW YORK—A presentation copy of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" is one of 150 American first editions now on sale at the Collectors Bookshop, 37 West 47th Street, here. It is offered for \$125. The catalogue description is as follows:

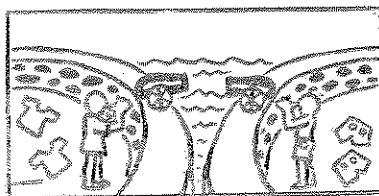
"The tipped-in publishers slip referring to reviews, noted in some copies, is not present. Binding somewhat rubbed; otherwise fine. With autograph presentation inscription by the author of end leaf, signed, and dated Oct. 3, 1879. "Progress and Poverty" is one of the most important books in the field of economics written in America in the nineteenth century. After many publishers had refused the manuscript, the author's friend Hinton (of William M. Hinton & Co.) brought out an edition of 500 copies."

To Speak on Bodenreform

NEW YORK—Adolf Levy, whose article, "Tax Nonsense in Germany," appeared in the January issue of the Freeman, will speak on the land reform movement in Germany before 1933 at the Henry George School of Social Science soon. The date is to be announced. Mr. Levy was an associate of Adolph Damaschke and the Boden-reformers.

Ode for Statesmen

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—J. Rupert Mason of this city will send a copy of the Ode to Liberty, a portion of the Fourth of July Oration delivered by Henry George in 1877, to every senator and congressman in the United States. A second edition of this three color brochure, made possible by the generosity of Mr. Mason, has just come off the press of Wallace Kibbee & Son.



Adventure in a Co-op

By Joseph Dana Miller

(In the following article Mr. Miller relates a personal experience in the field of consumers' cooperation from the viewpoint of radical individualism. In a future issue the subject will be handled, with different results, from the viewpoint of social liberalism.)

Many of those who are looking for a solution of our economic problems seek it in the field of cooperation. The Cooperative movement has made some impressive gains. But it has failed to enlist general support and the economic problems remain unsolved. We say this despite the fact that some good minds have been drawn into it and the literature of cooperation is most extensive. Besides it has found many enthusiastic and devoted adherents.

It is easy enough to cooperate in the production and marketing of simple commodities. Where the system breaks down is in its failure to establish a partnership with those who control the sources of supply. The element of speculative rent is not at the command of the cooperators. Nor are they free from restrictive and oppressive taxation.

But cooperation has other drawbacks. It is artificial and lacks the stimulation of individual effort. It seeks to bring about results which are not desirable in themselves. Its chief effort is to abolish the middleman. It seeks immediate contact between manufacturer and consumer. In most cases this results in more expensive operation. In trying to do away with the profits of the middleman they dispense with their more efficient labor as distributors.

I was once a member of a cooperative enterprise, being the manager of the New York office of the concern. We had thirty-five thousand acres of land and paid to the owner of the land a release price of thirty dollars for every lot sold by the company. The price of the lots was one hundred dollars and something extra for corner lots. We sold lots to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in the first year. The lots were worth nothing, I am sorry to say.

But they sold readily. We had a

beautiful prospectus. I know because I wrote it. With every deed went a certificate of stock which entitled the investor to dividends on the industries to be established, as well as the increase in the value of the land. The land was situated in May's Landing, Atlantic County, New Jersey.

Then we started to establish industries. As a beginning we took up the making of clothing and cigars.

First let me speak of the clay beds on the Company's property. We believed this clay was adapted to the making of buff brick, then selling for forty dollars a thousand as compared with five dollars a thousand for the ordinary red brick.

Chemists agreed that the clay was adapted to the making of buff brick. But chemists do not make brick; workmen, laborers and superintendents make brick. And we couldn't make them, try as we would. Somehow the clay stubbornly refused to respond. How much the company lost in this unsuccessful attempt to make buff brick I cannot say at the moment, but it was considerable.

You see the members of the Company were not brick makers. One of the officers was a Wall street broker, another was a lawyer, and a third was connected with a large industrial company. Of course they could hire expert brick-makers. But that was not enough. Their occupational experience unfitted them for the running of a brick plant. Of course!

The reader may say that perhaps the clay was not adapted to the making of buff brick. But it was. When the ill-fated experiment went into bankruptcy, the clay beds fell into the hands of real brick-makers. Since that time the brick plant has turned out great quantities of buff brick for buildings in Philadelphia and elsewhere. This therefore is to be

charged as one more failure for semi-socialistic experiment and one more triumph for competitive industry and its normal results under partial freedom.

But now let me turn to the clothing industry. We tried to supply the consumer directly from the establishment owned and run by the company, thus getting rid of the middleman, you see. It works fine on paper. But our agents were land sellers, not tailors. We would instruct our lot-selling agents to take the measure of visitors to the company's property on the trains running out of New York and Philadelphia. We took 600 on one train from New York, so we had lots of prospects.

Incidentally, because we could not get the best qualified person, we placed in charge of the tailoring establishment the same man who had tried unsuccessfully to run the brick plant. He did know something about brick but little about clothing.

I tell you those suits were horrors. The cloth was of good quality but the suits were almost invariably misfits. I got some of these suits. I never had so many clothes and never went so badly dressed. I had a trunk full of forty suits and managed with the aid of a custom tailor to get some suits that fitted well out of them. The excursionists who were measured on the train by our agents did not fare so well and for the most part threw the suits back on us. But make no mistake. We had got rid of the middleman. But heavens, at what a cost!

It would take the pen of a Dickens to do justice to this experiment in cooperation. Take the cigars. Made on the ground in our own company's plant and delivered direct to the smoker. Abolish the middleman! But somehow it didn't work. The agents smoked most of the cigars and the company lost money. The cigars disappeared in smoke with nothing to show for them.

And so the adventure came to an end in the early nineties. We built some forty houses. I believe some of them are still standing.



There is about the same population at May's Landing that there was at the time of the Revolution, though it is a county seat. Most of those in the county have never been outside of it. And so ended this attempt to abolish the middleman. Maybe he

just doesn't deserve to be abolished, and is going to stick around quite a while.

It is to be observed that the one individual who reaped a profit, and no inconsiderable one at that, was the gentleman who got thirty dollars

for every lot of land released.

Some soft snap! But then it always is!

Compare: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 316-319, 454-472; "Social Problems," pp. 3-4; p. 191. pp. 200-201. But see also: "Protection or Free Trade," pp. 62-68.

Hope for Anglo - U. S. Trade

By R. Joseph Manfrini

Formal notice has now been given of the intention of the United States government to negotiate with the government of Great Britain, delegate of certain of her colonies, a reciprocal trade agreement, another step in the program for the reduction of international trade barriers. Discussion is now going on and soon negotiation will be in full swing.

At this phase of the program critics, who might concede that the endeavors of our State Department along these lines have succeeded in expanding our foreign markets for the products of the United States, will, not without warrant, contend that our standard of living has shown no noticeable improvement in the meanwhile, another of its aims. These same critics will also point to the chaotic state of affairs in business today and claim that surely the State Department has failed miserably to establish and maintain a better relationship among various branches of American agriculture, industry, mining and commerce, still another stated purpose of our commerce policy. They might also contend that, after eliminating government subsidies, there has been no improvement in the purchasing power of the average American taxpayer.

There is only one answer for these critics and that is to appeal to their sense of fairness and point out that our State Department is not running our Government. To be perfectly blunt and in order to avoid any further misunderstandings, let it be said in defense of our foreign trade policies that if certain other agencies of our Administration had not deviated in their policies from fundamental economic principles leav-

ing our State Department to struggle along unaided, indeed, even impeded by other policies, the wisdom behind our foreign trade agreements of the past three years would have been more easily discernible today.

This can be seen from the currently discussed Anglo-American trade pact. On Nov. 18, 1937, a preliminary announcement was made that a trade agreement of this nature was contemplated. Our communistic and fascistic-minded brethren who seemingly have no use for our present form of Government, should note that American enterprise was allowed ample time to debate the merits and the demerits of the proposal since suggestions from various business factions were invited up to and including Dec. 16.

The economic importance of this particular pact can be indicated by mentioning the fact that the United Kingdom is the largest foreign market of the United States. Our exports to that country in 1936 were valued at \$449,122,000.—and accounted for nearly 18% of our exports to all countries in that year. Furthermore, the value of the trade in 1935 was \$433,399,000.—which was a considerable decline from the figure for 1929 which totalled \$848,000,000. On the other hand, as a source of imports into the United States, the United Kingdom was second only to Canada in 1936, supplying about 8% of the imports from all countries.

Imports from the United Kingdom in that year were valued at \$200,385,000.—as compared to \$155,282,000.—in 1935 and \$329,175,000.—in 1929. Preliminary figures for the

first nine months of 1937 indicate a still further recovery of our trade with the United Kingdom. During that period our exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$432,763,000—and our imports from that country at \$158,182,000.—The export figure represents a gain of nearly 16% over that for the corresponding period of 1936. A similar comparison of import figures for the same periods show a gain of 14%. These figures were issued by the Department of State for the press on November 17th, 1937 and can be considered most reliable.

From the standpoint of dollar value some of our more important exports to the United Kingdom have been cotton, meats, tobacco, petroleum and by-products, saw-mill products, fruits and nuts etc. From the same point of view, some of our imports have been whisky and other spirits and compounds, undressed furs, hemp and ramie, tin, platinum, wool and mohair fabrics, etc. The reason for mentioning some of the products on either side of the import-export fence is to familiarize the reader with some of the interests which are apt to be more emphatic in their utterances either pro or con the pact in question so that the reader will then be able more clearly to weigh them.

It may be that the mutual concessions which result from the negotiations will not be large enough to make considerable breach in the American trade wall. The substance of the concessions, however, are less important at the moment than the necessity for concluding some kind of pact that will be a first step by two of the most protectionist nations of the world toward general reduction of trade barriers.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," pp. 166-191.



Quesnay, Physician to a Sick Society

By Royal E. S. Hayes (M. D.)

The December number of the New York Medical Times has given the profession a splendid lesson in Political Economy. With credit to Professor Haney of New York University the Medical Times recounts the activities and ideas of Dr. Francois Quesnay, leader of the old French Physiocrats, those forerunners of the "Single Tax" so intimately related to Georgists in spirit if not in time. If the medical profession could have more of this philosophy presented to them and be brought to realize the relation of land monopoly to disease susceptibility, not to mention its relation to professional freedom, it would become a great help to our movement and to the physicians themselves.

Dr. Quesnay, it is recalled, rendered valuable contributions not only to medical usages of his day, but as philosopher and economist. He exerted a radical influence which lives in the soundest economic thought of our time. To Quesnay, if to any one man, rightfully belongs, despite errors, the title of Father of Political Science.

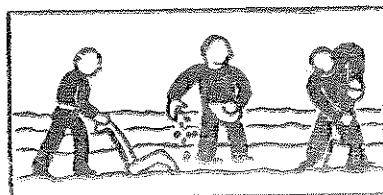
Before Dr. Quesnay began his writings on Political Economy he was employed as physician to King Louis XV. To offset the enervating effects of court life Dr. Quesnay wisely prescribed for the tired King a course in occupational therapy. After a preliminary course in making snuff boxes and such he was put to work on a printing press which had been set up in his private apartments.

Once he had become acquainted with the necessary materials and mechanics the Doctor said to him, "Sire, you have seen when hunting a great deal of lands, farms and laborers. You are going to print an account of how these people produce your wealth." And he was given such epigrams as these: "Poor peasant, poor country; poor country, poor peasant." At which the King was at least thoughtful enough to remark, "It is a pity the Doctor is not in the Government. He knows more about it than any of them."

After Quesnay had written his last notable contribution to medical literature in 1753, he turned specifically to Political Economy. A collection of his works is extant under the title of *Oeuvres economique et philosophique*. He and his school is credited with having influenced such men as Malthus, Benjamin Franklin, Gladstone, Mill, Proudhon, and George. Even today, Walter Lippman in his *An Inquiry Into the Principles of the Good Society* demands a free market. Jefferson with his "That government is best which governs least" but echoes Quesnay. Adam Smith intended to dedicate his *Wealth of Nations* to Quesnay but the latter died about two years before the appearance of that great work. Hendrik Willem van Loon declares "he could have saved France" had his intellectual contribution been accepted and applied.

The Medical Times goes on to say (quoting in essence), "The Physiocracy of Quesnay is defined by Professor Haney as a system of thought based upon a belief in natural laws which must be followed if men are to gain their highest well being. 'Their object was to ascertain the natural laws, whose observance would restore all France to opulence.' (Haney)."

"The Physiocrats emphasized individualism and freedom. Private property is the expression of individuality and the individual must be free to dispose of it. 'A man's private business is no proper concern of the government.' But it is to the self interest of men to cooperate with his fellows. The particular interest of the individual is always that of the community. This seemed to them proved by the benefits arising wherever industry and commerce were free. The abatement of poverty grows out of the application of these principles."



"Laissez faire was a favorite maxim of the school. The only function of government is to protect life, liberty and property. 'Since liberty and property spring from the very nature of man and are necessary to his individualism, human laws should merely recognize, formulate and maintain them.' Would that these sentiments might become a consistent and dominating passion in men's lives!"

"Quesnay's *Tableau Economique* visualized the distribution of wealth and was based on the mechanism of the circulation of the blood." Since every inorganic unit and every organic being in nature is formed and developed on the same plan, we can understand how vital to economic function, how harmonious was his accommodation of economic forces toward human well being; moreover, how necessary it is in our apparently more complex modern life to understand the normal direction of these forces.

"Quesnay applied the facts of animal economy to the economy of society. It was the Bible of the School. It has been named as one of the three great inventions which have contributed to the stability of society, the others being those of writing and money. Quesnay taught that what the economist and statesman should be concerned with is the increase of the net product." Quite the opposite of promoting scarcity so as to raise prices in terms of the numerals stamped on money while munching the rake-off in taxes, in the long eared fashion of our modern politicians!

Quesnay saw such aberrations of common sense as he saw disease, and indeed the similarity and the effects are apparent to all who possess a lively sense of what is natural and what is unnatural. The revolt of the Physiocrats, like the criticism of the Georgists today, was against artificial wealth founded on special privilege whether political, corporate or individual. Their concern was with nature, natural wealth and natural liberty. As the Medical Times writer says, "That nation is best governed

whose laws most nearly express the constitution of the natural order."

Quesnay held that every man has a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of the property which results from the exercise of his faculties in productive labor. "It follows from these rights that the sole function of government is to protect life and property and to administer justice, and no interference by the government is permissible." Free land, free industry, free commerce and free competition can regulate the unjust differentials automatically. The Physiocrats had the social instead of the official point of view. "They saw how interdependent people really were and centered attention on production and circulating the necessities

of life.' (Haney)." Their aim was to promote the vitality of interdependence, not the paralysis of dependence.

I will quote the closing paragraph of the Times article entire; "Quesnay and his group, working with prodigious energy in his apartment in the old palace have been compared to the old painters working under the direction of a master. The atmosphere of that workshop was feverish; there was nothing dull or academic about its curriculum in economics, for around this clinic and laboratory a stupendous drama of greed and exploitation was being played; society was sick unto death; an unofficial 'brain trust' was trying heroically to stem the fearful tide

presaged by Louis XV when he said, 'After us the deluge.' Their failure is history but many of their ideas are incorporated today in our everyday thinking and in the economic principles and practices of our system, for the intellectual vitality that begot Quesnay and his pupils was a formidable one."

Dr. Quesnay lighted an undying flame, the first bright light toward lasting peace and a free society. He sketched the design; our modern dynamical sense can show the way to an even better application.

See: Medical Times, N. Y., December, 1937; "Progress and Poverty," pp. 423, 424, 433; "Science of Political Economy," many references between pp. 57-213; for comparison of Georgist and Physiocratic system see also "Philosophy of Henry George" by G. R. Geiger.

Self-Help for Jobless Sinbads

By W. D. Hoffman

"Make Jobs or Perish," warns the title page of a booklet just reprinted from Survey Graphic, written by J. Russell Smith, professor of economic geography at Columbia University. It adds: "This is the story of a group of people in Richmond, Va., and the way in which they have faced the facts of unemployment. In their experience this distinguished economic geographer sees a lesson that America must learn—or else! . . ."

In the Richmond experiment the unemployed united in a self-help group called the Citizens' Service Exchange, formed in January, 1933. It started as a salvaging institution—salvaging materials, salvaging humans. It was found all the members had to offer was work. Each was to put up one week's work of 40 hours for a membership. The first piece of work was repairing an abandoned building; artisans put it in order for the use of the Exchange. Calls went out to the Red Cross to "share what you can spare," especially clothes and shoes. Sixty truckloads came. Another call went out for sewing machines and 23 came. Thus the experiment was put under way.

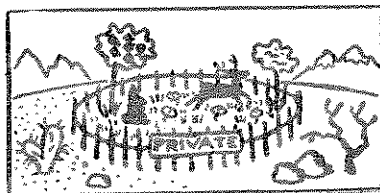
The chief objectives at the beginning were to furnish unemployed

families with fuel, shelter and clothes. Old trucks were patched up to haul workers out to chop wood (donated) and to haul the wood back. Empty houses were taken for a period of time and reconditioned to pay the rent. The workers were paid for this work in scrip, and the houses were rented to them for scrip. Surplus products from the U. S. Government—hides from slaughtered cattle, wool, etc.—came to the Exchange as donated raw materials. From cobblers to carpenters and seamstresses the enterprise was soon using unemployed barbers, beauticians and the like. One pitiful discovery was that many were "industrial invalids," so long unemployed they could not work at all, or to little advantage.

And how has the Richmond experiment worked? It is still in operation. It has salvaged many on the verge of despair, sent them forth to take jobs in industry. In this it has been worth while. Yet as a self-help unit, standing on its own bottom, it has failed. Financially it is

going further and further into the red. It depends on outside donations—charity. Its support comes in the form of "gifts." In 1936 it was supported chiefly by the Richmond Community Fund (Chest), and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, about half and half. Tragic as is the fact, it, like most self-help institutions, has solved nothing. Its salvaging operations with old clothes, old shoes and donated cast-offs, has actually reduced the standard of living of its members, forcing them to be satisfied with cast-offs and patch-ups in a land where machinery is disgoring more bright new raiment than can be sold.

Why is this so? Partly, as Prof. Smith concludes, because the self-helps have not been permitted to sell their surplus outside where they would compete with "profit" business. "Probably," he says, "the most significant thing about self-help cooperatives from the industrial viewpoint is that a number of them have succeeded so well that they had to be killed. In a number of cases they have been stopped (assassinated) by the action of the owners of profit businesses who feared the abundance that the self-helpers were producing. This gives us compulsory unemployment in the interest of profits—a new and peculiarly destructive kind



of slavery—more destructive than chattel slavery."

Of course, in an economic order in which the battle for "profits" is so ferocious, there would be resistance to competition from self-helpers in the limited market that now exists. There is so little purchasing power that a dog-eat-dog condition exists everywhere. "Profits" by and large are precarious enough as it is. And what are these "profits"? The return to enterprise, if legitimate—the wages of management. No one can quarrel with these.

But in the term "profits" we have come to associate other elements, as the return to the monopolist, the collector of special privilege-levies of many varieties. "Profit business" is a myth unless we look into its component parts and see wherein the exploitation really lies. Business in the main is on the ragged edge of bankruptcy itself, in about the same position as labor. Both are fighting to survive in a world in which millions cannot buy because they cannot produce wealth (purchasing power). Our bankruptcy statistics show this.

The self-help cooperatives have failed principally because they are locked out of the sources of raw materials. These they must get by meagre donations or not at all. Most of their labor is expended on patchwork or services to one another. Essential wealth they cannot produce in quantity because access is denied to our planetary storehouse. Like the masses of the people, they stand disinherited at the start.

They have no share of ownership in our lumber resources with which to house themselves; our coal and iron beds with which to heat themselves and fashion implements; our cattle, corn and wheat domain with which to feed themselves.

They own no share in our pools of oil from which they could extract fuel to move about, nor any share in our transportation routes, rivers, harbors, terminals. There is no interest in our national resource of falling water, the power sites.

They own no part of the choice focal points of populations in the great cities where all of the people combine by their presence to make trade yield vast ground rentals.

For all of these essential doors of

access to Nature the full yield possible is demanded of them before they can go to work. They are whipped before they begin. They are trying to survive up in the air, without their feet on the ground. They are in the position of the negroes under chattel slavery who might inaugurate self-help among themselves, one mammy baking the corn-bread in return for the weekly washing of the ragged garments of slaves.

And of course they do not have adequate capital, the tools and machinery needed to produce the things our standard of living has given to the few. This capital, too, can only come out of the ground through application of work or brains to Nature.

Self-help? Cooperation? Excel-

lent. But these must go beyond performing services for one another. That may buck up the morale of the dispossessed, mending their rags, shining their re-soled old shoes, barbering their distraught faces, offering social intercourse and cheer. Even misery loves company. Rendering services, however, may delay but will make inevitable the advent of Fascism, which Professor Smith properly fears. One cannot expect the jobless to forswear a comfortable existence forever. When the Earth is locked up, at an excessive fee for access, self-help and cooperation can survive only as all the dispossessed now survive—through the pitifully inadequate donations from the House of Have.

They Even Sell the Skyline

By Lancaster M. Greene

The owner of a vacant lot asked me why he should pay as much taxes as the owner of a home next door to his site. There was no one on the vacant lot who benefited from the view or the use of the municipal improvements, such as the highways or parks, and he was getting no income from it currently. He talked of joining the realty movement for taxation on the basis of income only.

However, when he goes to sell his land to a prospective buyer what will he sell, the fertility, by any chance? Let the sales director of a suburban development corporation answer in his own words.

In purchasing the Hedgesheimer farm and parts of the Burkhart and Davies farms in Queens, W. M. Noone, sales director for Green Park Homes, Inc., said recently:

"After carefully investigating all the suburbs, our organization selected Queens County because it has the most to offer home buyers anywhere. The number of transportation, high-

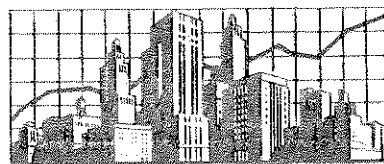
way and recreational improvements established in this section of New York City is drawing the attention of the discriminating one-family-house buyer. We selected these properties because of the nearness to the new Queens-Eighth Avenue subway, Juniper Park, with its fifty acres of recreational facilities and also because of its high elevation overlooking New York City's skyline."

It becomes evident that a vacant lot owner does sell availability of the municipal highways and parks and desirability of the view, the air and sunlight. These are all inherent attributes of the location and benefits from society or nature, not the result of individual production or effort. The seller capitalizes these attributes in his price.

See: "Progress and Poverty," p. 257.

Honesty in One Quarter

William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, told a Senate investigating committee that although his company felt the worst decline in its history he knew no economic reason for it. His honesty is commendable, however regrettable is his ignorance. If the politicians who control our economic destiny were as honest there would be some hope for the country.



NEWS OF THE CRUSADE AGAINST ECONOMIC ILLITERACY

Edited by Madeleine Swarte

Otto K. Dorn and John C. Lincoln Named Trustees of Henry George School; Careers Reviewed

NEW YORK—Otto K. Dorn, former acting director of the Henry George School of Social Science, a retired manufacturer of Cleveland, and John C. Lincoln, industrialist and engineer of Ohio and Arizona, were elected members of the Board of Trustees of the School during January.

The trustees, acting on the advice and counsel of thousands of Georgists throughout the country, meet weekly to formulate policies and aid in devising procedures for the School. Their experience in their careers and in the movement helps to explain the School's phenomenal growth and the cooperation it has won from community leaders throughout the country. Sketches of the new trustees follow:

Otto K. Dorn

Otto K. Dorn, a member of the social-minded group of business leaders in Cleveland who made Tom Johnson's mayoralty administrations there one of the leading traditions of American democracy, was a manufacturer and distributor of shoes and developed a nation-wide chain store organization before his retirement from business.

It was the educational method developed by the late Louis F. Post, noted Georgist leader and assistant Secretary of Labor, which brought him into the movement. He attended a classroom course in "Progress and Poverty" given by Mr. Post in Cleveland in the winter of 1896-7, and has been active in Georgist work ever since.

During his active business career he was an officer and director in several small but flourishing concerns. Because of his business and cultural interests, he travelled extensively throughout North America and knows intimately the leading cities of the country.

He was among the first to rally to the aid of the late Oscar H. Geiger in the foundation of the Henry George School. When the School was left without a director in 1934, he was asked to assume the office of acting director until a per-

manent appointment could be made. He accepted, and during his tenure the principal plans for the national expansion of the School were first developed.

He was permitted to retire from the administratorship only when the heavy burden he had assumed resulted in illness. He took a vacation in Florida, recovered his health and soon was back at his desk at headquarters, carrying out special assignments for the Board of Trustees.

John C. Lincoln

John C. Lincoln, noted electrical engineer and inventor of Ohio and Arizona, has long been interested in education as a social instrument for the maintenance and extension of democracy and has been an active participant in Georgist activities for many years in Ohio as well as in those nation-wide in scope.

He was the nominee for Vice-President of the United States of the Single Tax party, which has since disbanded, in 1924. He encouraged the School to establish the correspondence division, to reach adult students outside the scope of the classroom work and to establish extensions of the School in those areas where veteran Georgists or School graduates are not available.

Because of his keen interest in educational matters, he makes frequent trips to New York to consult with the officers of the Henry George School of Social Science on school policies and methods of promoting the work of the institution.

Besides scientific training, broad social vision and deep human sympathy, the attributes of the veteran Georgist, he brings to the School's administration successful business experience as chairman of the board of the Lincoln Electric Co. He is a graduate of Ohio State University.

Sketches of the other trustees will appear serially in subsequent issues of this journal.

Teaches Engineers

NEW YORK—John H. Allen, who is widely known for his advertisements in The Universal Engineer which are really editorials explaining in interesting and forceful language the case for scientific thinking on social problems, is directing his readers to inquire of the Henry George School for further information.

In an early issue of The Freeman it is hoped a reproduction of one of Mr. Allen's advertisements can be presented to inform the readers of this journal of the work Mr. Allen is doing. His advertisements carry 1,000 words of text, permitting him to give its readers a comprehensive lesson in fundamental economics.

Mark Classes' Close

NEW YORK—Members of the two fundamental economics classes conducted at the Master Institute of United Arts by Morris D. Forkosch, president of the New York Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship and Clyde Dart, gathered in the Rainbow Room of Child's Restaurant on upper Broadway to celebrate the completion of the ten weeks course.

Two minute speeches reflecting the enthusiasm and interest of the students were made by Victor A. Race, Sydney S. Siegler, Nathan Smith and Hamilton Vanderslice. Frank Chodorov, Director of the Henry George School of Social Science and Mr. Dart and Mr. Forkosch also spoke.

Advanced Course in Boston

BOSTON—Besides six classes in fundamental economics, headed by recent graduates of the Boston Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, an advanced course in international trade began Jan. 18. The instructor of the latter is Francis G. Goodale. About twenty have registered for the advanced course, which is open to all students who have completed the basic course.

Dines Teachers

CLEVELAND, Ohio—David Gibson, Cleveland publisher, gave a dinner for the six instructors of the Cleveland extension during the week of Jan. 17, when seven classes of the Henry George School of Social Science, with an attendance of 175, held opening sessions. John Radcliffe, is extension secretary.

Maguire Biography Out

PITTSBURGH—As a memorial to Francis W. Maguire, noted Georgist of Pennsylvania, John C. Rose has published a biography, "Forty-five Years in Harness: The Life and Philosophy of Francis W. Maguire, Who Labored Long and Faithfully in the Service of Humanity." Orders for copies, at \$2 each, should be sent Mr. Rose at 491 Norton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

50 Classes in N. Y.

NEW YORK—Fifty classes in fundamental economics and social philosophy are being given by the Henry George School of Social Science in the New York area. They started the week of Jan. 17. Others are to open in February and March. National headquarters, as usual, has a capacity schedule, nineteen classes in the basic course and four in the advanced course in international trade. Twenty-four classes in the basic course and three in international trade are held in various other institutions.

British Classes Thrive

LONDON, England—The Henry George School of Economics, British section of the Henry George School of Social Science, had five classes a week, one each night, during the term which started Nov. 29. Leon MacLaren, head of the school, announced. Attending were 166 men and women, who had responded mostly to invitations given at various meetings.

Seven classes are to be in operation by Jan. 31, two of them being training classes, at 13 Theobald's Road, W.C. 2. Additional classes are planned for 94 Petty France, London, headquarters of the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain, the Battersea Central Library, in the Southwark and Camberwell district, as well as in Keighley, Cardiff, Liverpool, Codnor, Portsmouth and other centers. The first English section of the Henry George Fellowship is to be established in February.

Mathew Alonzo Safe in Tarragona in War-Torn Spain But Needs Books to Carry on His Noted Work

TARRAGONA, Catalonia, Spain—Professor A. Mathew Alonzo, noted Spanish Georgist, in a letter to Joseph Dana Miller, editor of Land and Freedom, international organ of the Georgist movement, appeals to Georgists of the United States to provide him with copies of "Progress and Poverty" and of Land and Freedom for his classes, which cannot obtain foreign money of any kind with which to purchase them.

Professor Mathew Alonzo, whose books and furniture are in Salamanca in insurgent territory, but who managed to make his way here to this capital fifty miles from Barcelona, has been appointed professor of English at the National College of Tarragona and professor of French in the Mastery School of Tarragona.

For these classes he needs fifty copies of the English edition and fifty copies of the French translation of "Progress and Poverty." He also asks for "some copies" of Land and Freedom, but American Georgists, the editors of The Freeman believe, will want to see that 100 copies of the movement's organ are available for all his students. Professor Mathew Alonzo uses "Progress and Poverty" as the text-book in his course, and points out that all his pupils are now very advanced in English translation.

The Freeman urges its readers to show their gratitude for the good fortune that Professor Mathew Alonzo is still able to teach in war-torn Spain by sending contributions in answer to his appeal to Mr. Miller at 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Weekly Toronto Meeting

TORONTO, Ont.—A gathering of local Georgists meets for luncheon every Wednesday at one o'clock at the Dutch Inn, 106 Young Street. All Georgists and persons seeking information about the Georgist movement are welcome and will be directed to the group by inquiring for the Land Value Tax Table.

3 New Albany Classes

ALBANY, N. Y.—Three classes of the Henry George School of Social Science in fundamental economics, all held in the Board of Education Building on Elk Street, started here on Jan. 17, 18 and 19, with Miss Anna Grace Dolan, Carlton M. Garrison and Arthur D. Brown instructing.

Not Retired As Georgist

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Rev. Louis G. Hoeck, retiring dean of the faculty of the Cincinnati Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, whose devotion to the movement has remained steadfast and undiminished across the years, says of the work of the School: "I only wish I had the time and strength to continue the work indefinitely. My interest has been warm and steady for the last 42 years but I have never had such a gratifying opportunity of 'spreading the gospel' until now."

Weights George's Work

NEW YORK—The manuscript of a thesis on Henry George's contribution to the science of economics by a student taking honors in economics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., will be submitted when completed to the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, publishers of Henry George literature, for critical reading.

The Foundation supplied bibliographies, criticisms and pamphlets for the thesis and arranged for the student to take the correspondence course in fundamental economics and social philosophy given by the Henry George School of Social Science.

Cleveland Is Blanketed

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The winter schedule of the Cleveland Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science shows that ten classes began the week of Jan. 17 in various neighborhoods, so placed that they give the city practically complete coverage. No matter where one lives or works, there is a class every evening of the week at some convenient Y, public library, community center or at Extension headquarters, 31 Superior Street, Room 117.

Quasha Debates 'Way Out'

NEW YORK—William H. Quasha, member of the faculty of the Henry George School of Social Science at national headquarters, debated the question, "Is There a Way Out of Our Present Business Recession?" with Miss Sadie Van Veen, a charter member of the Communist Party, at the Ninety-second Street Y.M.H.A. here Jan. 13. O. K. Dorn, a trustee of the Henry George School, was chairman. About 200 persons attended.

Korshak Raises Funds

CHICAGO—Max Korshak, a veteran in the Henry George movement, announced that he would meet dollar for dollar the money raised to finance the work of the Chicago Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, at the dinner given to the graduates of the fall term held on Dec. 15. Pledges were received for \$340 of which sum \$130 was collected on the spot.

New Castle Graduates 21

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Certificates were presented to twenty one students who completed the course in fundamental economics with Charles R. Jones, at a commencement dinner of the Henry George School of Social Science held in the banquet hall of the YMCA on Jan. 15. John Lawrence Monroe, field director of the Henry George School of Social Science was the guest speaker.

C. H. Ingersoll Broadcasts

NEW YORK—Charles H. Ingersoll, president of the Manhattan Single Tax Club and popular radio commentator, is now being heard on twelve broadcasts weekly. His current schedule follows: Mon: WCNW 2:30P; WWRL 11:09P. Wed: WCNW 3:45P. Thur: WLTH 8:14A; WBIL 6:45P. Fri: WPEN 10:45A; WDAS-Phila 12:45P; WSNJ 3:06P; WTNJ-N.J. 7:45P. Sat: WWRL 11:00P. Sun: WBIL 4:00P (Director, Public Service Forum Hour). All 1,400 to 1,500 k.c. except WBIL, 1,100 k.c., 5,000 watts.

Mendelson at Germantown

GERMANTOWN, Pa.—Dr. Walter Mendelson spoke on "The Philosophy of Henry George and its Relation to the Society of Friends," at the regular monthly meeting of the Bible Class of the Religious Society of Friends on Jan. 9.

Riverdale Plans Class

NEW YORK—Plans for the formation of a neighborhood class are the outcome of an address on "The Fundamental Cause of War" by Frank Chodorov, director of the Henry George School of Social Science, to a group of about 30 persons in the Church House of the Riverdale Presbyterian Church. Lancaster M. Greene, a trustee of the School, spoke there previously. The audience was made up principally of lawyers, physicians, advertising men and social workers.

Study Tax Problems

NEW YORK—William H. Quasha, a member of the faculty of the Henry George School of Social Science at national headquarters, has accepted the chairmanship of a sub-committee of the Taxation and Finance Committee of the City Club of New York, leading civic body, which is reporting on whether or not there should be a differentiation between land and improvements for tax purposes and whether the rate of taxation on land values should be limited.

Lancaster M. Greene, a trustee of the School, has accepted membership on the sub-committee. Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of The American City and president of the Tax Policy League, an authority on municipal finance, is chairman of the full committee.

Seeks Seminary Courses

BOSTON—Dr. Elwood T. Easton is working on a plan to introduce the study of the philosophy of Henry George into the curricula of the two theological schools here.

Swope Touring Australia

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—A. H. Swope, instructor of the Johnstown Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, left for Australia Jan. 10. He expects to stop at Sydney, Melbourne and other large centers and will call on every point in his itinerary wherever possible.

Bread Upon the Waters

NEW YORK—Dominic Volpe, stopped in recently at the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation to buy a copy of *Progress and Poverty*, and told Miss V. G. Peterson, Secretary, that although several years ago he won a prize of \$100 in an essay contest in which he contended that George's premise was not sound, he has enrolled at the Henry George School of Social Science for the course in fundamental economics. Lawson Purdy, now president of the Foundation, was the sponsor of the contest.

Upon mature consideration, said Mr. Volpe, he has reached the conclusion that he was entirely wrong in his point of view and he wants to study Henry George again. According to Mr. Volpe, the prize money came out of Mr. Purdy's own pocket.

Two Classes in Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y.—The first session of a regular ten weeks course in fundamental economics to be given by the Hudson Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science at the Presbyterian Guild House will be held on Wednesday evening, January 19 at 7.30. This is Hudson's second class. A third is scheduled for March 1 at the Columbia County Convalescent Sanatorium. All the classes will be conducted by Willis A. Snyder, Secretary of the Hudson Extension.

New Class in Hollis, L. I.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Twenty-six members of the audience who heard Morris D. Forkosh, Georgist attorney of New York, speak on "The Salvation of Democracy—Henry George," at the Hillside-Hollis Jewish Center on Dec. 8, enrolled for a class in fundamental economics that was organized at the close. Dr. S. A. Schneidman of Bellaire is the instructor. Classes met at the Center beginning Jan. 13.

To Teach Convalescents

HUDSON, N. Y.—Willis A. Snyder, secretary of the Hudson Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science has been granted permission to start a class in fundamental economics at the Columbia County Convalescent Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Livingston, about ten miles south of here. It is Mr. Snyder's belief that as the patients are discharged and return to their homes in all parts of the United States, they will carry the message of Henry George with them and many of them will undoubtedly start classes of their own when they go home.

Hudson Joins H. G. F.

HUDSON, N. Y.—A chapter of the Henry George Fellowship was organized here on December 9 by thirteen graduates of Hudson's first class in the fundamental economics of Henry George, who met at the home of Willis A. Snyder, extension secretary and instructor, and elected Robert E. Knarr president and Bertha E. Conrad, of the Hudson City Hospital faculty, secretary.

New Montreal Class

MONTREAL, Que.—One of the graduates of last year's class in fundamental economics of the Henry George School of Social Science, Mrs. Louise Boudler, will lead a group of eight in a small select class just formed here. Although the number is small, Stretthal Walton, extension secretary, assures the School that their mental average is far above the normal, and the class should be highly successful. Mrs. Boudler has also completed the study of international trade; John Anderson was the instructor.

Seven Classes in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hartford Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship issues a friendly challenge to the other chapters to beat its record of performance if they can. Organized a little over a month ago, on Dec. 6, 1937, by members of Hartford's first two classes organized and conducted by Nathan Hillman, the Chapter points with pride to seven classes for the winter semester—six in Hartford and one in New Britain, and a teachers training class.

Mr. Hillman, who is president of the Hartford Chapter as well as president of the Federated Chapters of the Fellowship, will teach three of the classes, one of which is being given by the Board of Education on its adult education program; another is sponsored by the YWCA. The instructors are Samuel Lafferty, Auguste L. Byron, Winifred D. Chamberlin and Mrs. Nathan Hillman.

Four California Classes

OAKLAND, Calif.—The East Bay Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science began four classes in fundamental economics in Berkeley and Oakland during the week of January 17. C. K. Sutcliffe, Ewald Redpenning, Robert A. Hunter and Miss Olive Maguire are the instructors.

Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Redpenning are graduates of last year's spring class. Mr. Hunter and Miss Maguire have been advocates of the philosophy of Henry George for many years.

"If our teachers were paid princely salaries," says Miss Grace A. Johnston, Secretary of the Berkeley Extension in a recent letter to the Henry George School, "I do not believe they could be more faithful to the task they have undertaken."

Drives for Students

OAKLAND, Calif.—An appeal has been made by the East Bay Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship to students and alumni of the Henry George School of Social Science to organize a personal drive for new students. By increasing the enrollments, the cost of enrolling a student, now in the neighborhood of some \$2, can be materially reduced, statistics prove, and the best results are obtained by personal solicitation of friends and neighbors. All prospect lists should be sent to Miss Grace Johnston, Extension Secretary, 2350 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley.

Urge Rent Tax

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Among the recommendations for sources of revenue for state aid to support the public schools of Pennsylvania submitted to Gov. Earle at Harrisburg on Jan. 7 by Philadelphia Local 192 of the American Federation of Teachers was this: "A tax on the unearned increment in land value is considered a socially desirable one."

Chodorov at Jamaica, L. I.

JAMAICA, L. I.—Frank Chodorov, director of the Henry George School of Social Science, gave an address on "Monopoly and Your Children—the Future," before the Sisterhood of the Jamaica Jewish Center on Jan. 18.

2 Classes in Omaha

OMAHA, Nebr.—Students who completed the fall course of the Henry George School here in fundamental economics under Harold W. Becker have been invited to attend the new course in international trade which will shortly open with Arthur W. Falvey as instructor. Mr. Becker's next class met at the Hotel Paxton beginning Jan. 21 to study "Progress and Poverty."

Kolthek Advises Belgium

GRONINGEN, Holland—The King of Belgium has acknowledged the open letter formally presented to him, together with a copy of "Progress and Poverty," at the instance of M. Kolthek on behalf of the Justice and Freedom Party of Holland. This letter is a commentary on a message sent by the King to M. van Zeeland while he was Prime Minister, requesting him to study and report upon the economic causes of the depression.

Thousands of copies of the open letter, entitled "Dictatorship or Democracy," in pamphlet form have been sold, including a great number in Belgium itself. It will be translated into French and the text will be published in *Terre et Liberté*, Georgist journal.

17 End Scranton Course

SCRANTON, Pa.—Certificates were awarded to seventeen students of the Henry George School of Social Science in the class just conducted by Peter Yaney, Technical High School senior who organized a group of his own among fellow students after he had taken the correspondence course in fundamental economics given by the School.

Mr. Yaney is hopeful that this group will proceed with the study of international trade and classroom helps and the teachers manual for this course have been sent him.

Chicago Graduates Invited

CHICAGO—The Single Tax League, an educational organization which meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the headquarters of the Chicago Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, extends an invitation to all members of the Chicago Chapter who cannot conveniently attend regular chapter meetings on Tuesdays, to drop in on Fridays and bring their friends.

Roster of Classes

Henry George School of Social Science

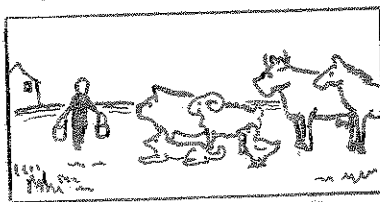
Extension Class Secretaries and Instructors are requested to check this list and report errors and omissions to headquarters.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Mon. 8. Board of Education Bldg., Elk St.
Tue. 8. Board of Education Bldg., Elk St.
Wed. 8. Board of Education Bldg., Elk St.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Tue. 7.45. Rm. 109 McKinley School, Dwight Way & Telegraph.



BOSTON, MASS., AREA

Mon. 7.45. Doll & Richards Gall. y., 138 Newberry St.
Thu. 7.45. ditto
Tue. 7.45. Cambridge Social Union, Brattle St., Cambridge.
Tue. 7.45. Bachrach Studios, 44 Hunt St., Newton.
Tue. 7.45. 35 Grand View Ave., Medford.
Wed. 7.45. Brookline Public Library, Brookline.

CHICAGO, ILL., AREA

Mon. 8.00. Res. of G. K. Caras, 2120 N. Sedgwick St.
Mon. 7.30. 11 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1415.
Tue. 7.00. N. LaSalle St., Rm. 909.
Tue. 8. 3945 West North Ave., 2nd floor.
Wed. 6.30. 189 W. Washington.
Wed. 7.30. YMCA, 3333 N. Marshfield.
Fri. 7.30. 13933 Westworth Ave., Riverdale.
Fri. 7.45. The Covenant Church, Evanston.
Thu. 7. 180 W. Washington.
Fri. 7.30. 30 N. LaSalle St.
Sun. 2.30. Jewish Peoples Institutes, 3500 Douglas Blvd.
Mon. 8. Midwest Athletic Club, 6 N. Hamlin Ave.
Wed. 8. South Chgo. YMCA, 3039 E. 91 St.
Wed. 7.30. Hyde Park YMCA, 1400 E. 53 St.
Wed. 7. 230 S. Wells St.
Fri. 7. 330 S. Wells St.

CINCINNATI, O., AREA

Mon. 7.30. University YMCA.
Tue. 7.30. Union Cen. Life Bldg., 4th & Vine.
Wed. 7.30. Valley YMCA, 8207 Vine St.
Thu. 7.30. Church of the Advent, 2366 Kemper Lane.
Thu. 7.30. Union Cen. Life Bldg., 4th & Vine.
Fri. 7.30. YMCA, Norwood, O.

CLEVELAND, O.

Mon. 7.30. Rm. 117, 314 Superior St.
Wed. 7.30. Rm. 117, 314 Superior St.
Fri. 7.30. Rm. 117, 314 Superior St.
Mon. 7. Lakewood Public Library, 15425 Detroit Ave.
Mon. 7.30. West Side YMCA, 3200 Franklin St.
Mon. 8. Bklyn. YMCA, 4200 Pearl Road
Mon. 8.30. E. 105 St. House, C.E.A., 918 E. 105 St.
Tue. 7.30. E. Cleveland YMCA, 14732 Euclid Ave.
Thu. 7. Mt. Pleasant House, C.E.A., 13512 Kinsman Rd.
Thu. 7.30. Broadway YMCA, 5303 Broadway.

DAYTON, OHIO

Tue. 7.30. YWCA.

DETROIT, MICH.

Tue. 7.30. Eastern High School, Blvd. & Mack Ave.

EAST BREWSTER, MASS.

Wed. 7. VCC Camp State Park.

GREENFIELD, MASS.

Tue. 7.15. 397 Main St.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Mon. 8. Rm. 708, 18 Asylum St.
Tue. 8. Rm. 708, 18 Asylum St.
Wed. 8. Rm. 708, 18 Asylum St.
Thu. 8. Rm. 708, 18 Asylum St.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Wed. 7.30. Presbyterian Guild House.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Tue. 7.30. Room 311, 818 Walnut St.
Wed. 7.30. 311 Hall Bldg., 818 Walnut St.
Thu. 7.30. 311 Hall Bldg., 818 Walnut St.

KEARNY, N. J.

Tue. 7. Public Library, Kearny & Garfield Aves.

KEENE, N. H.

Tue. 7. Public Library.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Tue. 10 a.m. 2936 E. 8th St.
Wed. 7.30. 2936 E. 8th St.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Mon. 8. Universalist Parish House.

NEWARK, N. J.

Mon. 7.30. 951 Broad St.
Wed. 7.30. 951 Broad St.
Thu. 7.30. 951 Broad St.
Fri. 1.30. 951 Broad St.
Sat. 1.30. Same.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Tue. 8. New Britain YMCA, Main & Court Sts.

NEW YORK CITY (HEADQUARTERS)

Mon. 2.30-4.30. Sat. 10-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.
Mon. thru Fri. 4.20-6.30 & 7.30-9.30 p.m.
Mon. 2.30-4.30.

Advanced Courses:
Protection or Fr. Trade—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. 7.30.

NEW YORK CITY (EXTENSION)

Mon. 7.30. City Club, 55 W. 44th St.
Mon. 7.30. Harlem YMCA, 180 W. 125th St.
Wed. 8.00. Pent House Club, London Terrace, 470 W. 24th St.
Thu. 8.00. Sunnyside Park, 39th Ave. & 49th St., Long Island City.
Mon. 8.30. Master Institute, 310 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C.
Thu. 8.00. Central Branch YMCA, 55 Hanson Pl., Bklyn., N.Y.
Tue. 8.00. Flushing YMCA, 133-46 No. Blvd., Flushing.
Tue. 7. Zeta Psi Club, 31 E. 39th St.
Mon. 8. Jacob Schiff Center, 2510 Valentine Ave., Bronx.
Mon. 8. Parish House, Union Church of Bayridge, Ridge Blvd. & 81 St., Bklyn., N. Y.
Tue. 8. Church House, Riverdale Presbyterian Church, Riverdale Ave. & 247 St., N. Y. C.
Wed. 8. Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., N. Y. C.
Thu. 8. Hillside, Hollis Hebrew Center, 182-61 88th ve., Jamaica, N. Y.
Thu. 7.30. Pennsylvania Railroad YMCA, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. C.
Thu. 8.30. Long Island Debating Society, 53-17 69th St., Jackson Heights, L. I.
Thu. 8. Conquerer Lodge, 910 Eastern Parkway, Bklyn., N. Y.
Thu. 8. St. James Presbyterian Church, St. Nicholas Ave. & 141 St., N. Y. C.

Prospective Classes

Municipal Bldg., Manhattan American-Peoples School, 67 Stevenson Place, N. Y. C.
YMCA, Fulton Ave. & 171 St., Bronx, N.Y.
YMCA, 215 W. 23 St., N. Y. C.
Prospect Park YMCA, 357 Ninth St., Bklyn., N. Y.
Flatbush YMCA, 112 East 21 St., Bklyn., N. Y.
Heights Jewish Club, 334 Audubon Ave., N. Y. C.

Principles of International Trade

Tue. 8. YMCA, 55 Hanson Place, Bklyn., N. Y.
Mon. 8.30. Master Institute, 310 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.
Tue. 7.30. Harlem YMCA, 180 W. 135 St., N. Y. C.

NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J.

Thu. 7.30. North Arlington High School, Ridge Road.
Tue. 7.30. Roosevelt High School, 19th Ave. & E. 19th St.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Wed. 2. Alden Public Library, Telegraph Ave. at 52 St.
Thu. 7.30. Rm. 35, Tech. H. Sch., Broadway and 43rd.

OMAHA, NEBR.

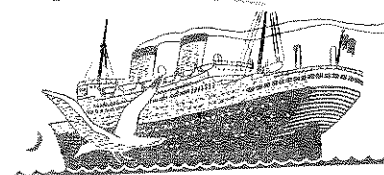
Fri. 7.30. Paxton Hotel.

PALMER, MASS.

Wed. 7.30. Palmer High School.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tue. 7.30. Social Service Bldg., 311 S. Juniper.
Tue. 7.30. North Branch YMCA, 1013 W. Lehigh Ave.
Wed. 7.30. Germantown YMCA, 5722 Greene St.
Thu. 7.30. Central YMCA, 1421 Arch St.
Thu. 7.30. Raynerville Hall, Pechin St. & Walnut La., Roxborough.
Thu. 7.30. Neighborhood Center, 438 Bainbridge St.



PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wed. 7.30. Hillside School, Dormont.
Wed. 8. Peabody High School, Black & Beatty, East Liberty.
Fri. Bellevue YMCA, Bellevue.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thu. 8. Jewish Community Center, 403 W. 7th St.
Wed. 8. Rundel Memorial Library, 115 South Ave.

ROME, GA.

Mon. 7. Brotherhood Classroom, Trinity Church, W. 7th St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Mon. 7.30. Community Welfare Bldg., 83 State St.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

International Trade:
Starts in March.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Fri. 7.30. TOPEKA, KANS.

International Trade:
Started Jan. 4.

WATERBURY, CONN.

International Trade:
Starts in February.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Mon. 7.30. Memorial High School, 12th St. & Peck Ave.

WINSTED, CONN.

Mon. 7.30. YMCA, 490 Main St.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Wed. 8. Emmanuel Church.

YOUR PRESIDENT WANTS TO KNOW HOW — YOUR GOVERNOR ASKS FOR YOUR PLAN — YOUR MAYOR SEEKS YOUR ADVICE —

Every public official is anxious to find a practical way out of the present mess of relief, unemployment, burdensome taxation—to say nothing of the social problems arising from poverty.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

FOR THE BEST PLAN SUBMITTED

A reader of The FREEMAN has offered a prize of One Hundred Dollars for a memorandum which could be presented to public officials, showing how the collection of rent and the abolition of taxes can be instituted—how it can be done with our existing political machinery—why it would work—what it would do.

The FREEMAN reserves the right to publish your article, whether it wins the prize or not. It is hoped that the articles submitted will provide practical formulae which students will find interesting, informative and convincing.

Your article should not be over 1500 words, written or typed on one side of the paper, and must be received before April 1, 1938. The judges will be guided by (1) practicality of your plan (2) logic of presentation (3) literary merit.

PLANS WILL BE PROPERLY PUBLICIZED

2,000 in Mail Course

NEW YORK—Gaston Hazo, head of the correspondence division of the Henry George School of Social Science has announced that there are 2,000 students enrolled for the correspondence course in fundamental economics given by the school. Although it was never intended that the correspondence course should take the place of the classroom work, it is beginning to assume substantial proportions and has become one of the big features of the school.

Every student who takes the course by mail, it is pointed out, is a potential nucleus for a class in his home bailiwick for which he will probably draw on his friends and neighbors for students and in this way increase the sphere of influence of the Henry George philosophy and carry it into those corners where it is not practical to send a field organizer to start classes.

Foundation Work Spurts

NEW YORK—That "Progress and Poverty" is slowly but steadily taking a front place in public favor and public interest is indicated by a recent report issued by Miss V. A. Peterson, Secretary of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 11 Park Place, publishers of this and the other works of Henry George, to Land and Freedom, international organ of the Georgist movement.

In the first three weeks of December, 325 books were sold by the Foundation for Christmas gifts alone. Forty new bookshops were added to the list of outlets in the last three months of 1937. These stores had never handled "Progress and Poverty" previously.

One man in Chicago purchased 150 copies for sale and reports that he is doing a fine job. Another somewhere in South Dakota has appointed himself a one-man selling force and is disposing of substantial numbers of the book. And in January, Clapp's, the largest bookellers in Albany, again made a window display of Henry George books and literature.

N. Y. Faculty Meets

NEW YORK—The faculty of the Henry George School of Social Science in New York, including instructors and secretaries at national headquarters and instructors and class secretaries of extension and district classes, held a dinner meeting at the Hotel Lucerne and discussed plans and proposals for the new term which began the week of Jan. 17. More than fifty men and women attended.

For Real Tax Relief

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Herbert S. Bigelow of Ohio, in a radio address which was reprinted in The Congressional Record, urged adoption of special land value taxation in a program of tax reform as the only way to give tax relief to business without grave social adversities. "I would be happier as a Democrat if the leadership of my party were tending in this direction," he said.