

The Freeman

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Five Cents

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Henry George 3rd

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Albert Jay Nock

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A Note for Economics Instructors

Every issue of *The Freeman* will contain a number of articles which can be used as illustrative material in classroom work. Teachers will find it helpful to read every issue with the Teachers Manual in mind. Mark an illustrative article with the number of the lesson—and of the particular question—where this article can be read or commented upon in class. Thus the abstraction which is being taught will become more firmly fixed in the students' minds. Some minds cannot follow abstract reasoning unless reinforced with concrete examples. The appeal of

Georgist philosophy is that its idealism is extremely pragmatic—that it is based on reality. *The Freeman* articles will demonstrate this.

Henry George's Mask

The formal presentation of the death mask of Henry George, made by Richard Fox George, to the Princeton University library, was scheduled to take place Oct. 31, the fortieth anniversary of the passing of the economist and social philosopher.

Mrs. Anna George de Mille, daughter of Henry George, made the donation.

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Triple A: Logic Plowed Under

In a radio speech the other night, Secretary Wallace again indicated his belief in the idea of control and restriction of farm output and took occasion to refer to the crop control attempt under the original A. A. A. as an experiment that "succeeded very well" although "many people objected to it." He added that "an utterly unguided, ruthlessly competitive agriculture will not fit" into present conditions "with practically all urban industry under centralized control of one kind or another," and that "what we need is adjusted, balanced production in both town and country and the town is nearer that goal than the country."

Here appears to be a typical appeal to rural prejudice against city dwellers, implying that city dwellers, through controlling output, are somehow, generally, gaining at the expense of farmer folk, and that limitation of the output of farm products is the only way to bring a satisfactory equilibrium.

There is, in this speech, no hint of a belief in the way of freedom. Restriction of output, whether in city or country, decreases the demand for labor and tends to unemployment. The A. A. A. policy of paying owners of land to remove it from use, reduced the amount of land available for farm tenants and laborers to work on. The effects in depriving of their employment thousands of cotton croppers in the South are now widely known, though the why of the matter may not be generally understood. I have been told of one case where the owner of a piece of land on which there were seventy tenant families, got rid of thirty of them—nearly half.

From administrators and legislators who really believe in such policies as the means of salvation for dwellers in the country, can we expect any sympathy whatever toward a policy which would appropriate to community use the tremendous com-

munity-produced site rents of our great cities and which would make impossible the speculative holding of good sites out of use? On the contrary, what these administrators and legislators have apparently been endeavoring to teach us is that if enough (i) good land is not held out of use without reward, then the people ought to be taxed in the necessities of life to provide means to pay the owners for holding it out of use.

The logic of the A. A. A. may be said to be as follows:

The more land is withdrawn from use the less goods can be produced and the prices of goods are thereby raised and the competition to use land is increased and land rents and land values raised and all the people made more prosperous. Since the people are more prosperous, they can have more to enjoy and more goods have to be produced for them. Thus, the more land is taken out of production and the more the output of goods is restricted thereby, the more goods are produced! The common people, so to speak, enjoy and produce more because they produce less, as well as because they pay more of this less for less space on which to produce less and thus have more!

If you are sceptical of such conclusions of some of our supposedly "great" minds, ask yourself what can be expected of "leaders" who will turn and twist in any sort of way to appear "liberal," except that they will never venture to question a system under which the majority must pay a few for permission to work and to live on the relatively desirable parts of the earth?

The more recent device, to tax the people so as to pay agricultural landowners—will we some day include city landowners among the favored persons?—to improve their land, may not be, economically, quite as ridiculous as the old, but who shall say that it includes less of special privilege?

Is public thinking so permanently warped by propaganda that political preferment can never be expected by those who urge the way of freedom? Or are we merely passing through a non-lucid interlude to a time when a disgusted public will revolt against special privilege and will listen seriously to those of us who would call them to the task of making a free earth?

—HARRY GUNDELSON BROWN.

See, "Science of Political Economy," pp. 210-241.
"Social Problems," pp. 119-119-120; 210-212.

Foolish Fritz, Crop Saboteur

Fritz Langrock is in jail. The Nazis put him there for "crop sabotage" because Fritz says he could not pay harvest hands and make money off his crop; so he let it rot.

Now, Fritz was a fool. He should have taken a lesson from the Junkers. They don't try to raise anything. So they don't have anything to let rot, and they don't go to Nazi jails. All they do is to let tenants do the harvesting.

Of course they collected rent for this privilege—and the rent never rots.

If the tenant hasn't enough left to live on—well, that's too bad. Fritz should not have tried to hire hands. Fritz should have had tenants, and Hitler might have knighted him. What a fool was Fritz.

By the way, in this land of freedom Fritz would have been paid for letting his crop rot. Why didn't he move his acres over here? Surely, Fritz was a terrible fool.

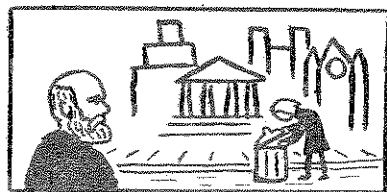
—F. C.

See, "Progress and Poverty," pp. 122-125.

Native Radicalism -- Not Liberalism

American radicalism is a virgin field, or better, a long-neglected and fallow field.

Radicalism and liberalism, unfortunately, are often used as interchangeable terms; so used, indeed, by whole myriads who, if a free public school-system is half what it is cracked up to be, ought to know better. Really, one is sometimes reminded of the man who told his little boy that ensilage is a kind of musilage. For present purposes there is no need of contrasting academic and philosophical definitions of the two terms; the dictionary will do



that in half the time, and save trouble all round. Some practical distinctions, however—such, for instance, as differentiate a radical from a liberal—are perhaps worth mentioning.

In the philosophy of public affairs, the liberal gets at his working theory of the State by the "high priori road"; that is to say, by pure conjecture. Confronted with the phenomenon of the State, and required to say where it came from and why it is here, the liberal constructs his answer by the a priori method; thus Carey, for example, derived the State from the action of a gang of marauders, Rousseau from a social contract, Sir Robert Filmer from the will of God, and so on. All these solutions of the problem are ingenious and interesting speculations, but nothing more than speculations.

The radical gets at his theory of the State by the historical method; by tracing back and examining every appearance of the State, to the most remote examples that history can furnish; segregating the sole invariable factor which he finds to be common throughout, and testing it both positively and negatively as a determining cause.

The result carries the radical to the extreme point of difference from the liberal in his practical attitude towards the State. The liberal believes that the State is essentially social and is all for improving it by political methods so that it may function according to what he believes to be its original intention. Hence, he is interested in politics, takes them seriously, goes at them hopefully, and believes in them as an instrument of social welfare and progress.

He is politically-minded, with an incurable interest in reform, putting good men in office, independent administrations, and quite frequently in third-party movements. The liberal forces of the country, for instance, rallied quite conspicuously to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in the good old days of the Progressive Party. The liberal believes in the reality and power of political leadership; thus, again, he eagerly took Mr. Woodrow Wilson on his hands.

The radical, on the other hand, believes that the State is fundamentally anti-social and is all for improving it off the face of the earth; not by blowing up office-holders, but by the historical process of strengthening, consolidating and enlightening economic organization.

The radical has no substantial interest in politics, and regards all projects of political reform as visionary. He sees, or thinks he sees, quite clearly that the routine of partisan politics is only a more or less elaborate and expensive by-play indulged in for the sake of diverting notice from the primary economic exploitation of one class by another; and hence all candidates look about alike to him, and their function looks to him only like that of Dupin's pretended lunatic in "The Purloined Letter."

On the side of economics, the practical difference between the radical and the liberal is quite as spacious. The liberal appears to recognize but two factors in the production of wealth, namely, labour and capital; and he occupies himself incessantly

with all kinds of devices to adjust relations between them.

The radical recognizes a third factor, namely, natural resources; and is absolutely convinced that as long as monopoly-interest in natural resources continues to exist, no adjustment of the relations between labour and capital can possibly be made, and that therefore the excellent devotion of the liberal goes, in the long-run, for nothing.

Labour, applied to natural resources, produces wealth; capital is wealth applied to production; so long, therefore, as access to natural resources is monopolized, so long will both labour and capital have to pay tribute to monopoly and so long, in consequence, will their relations be dislocated.

The liberal looks with increasing favour upon the socialization of industry, or as it is sometimes called, the democratization of industry. The radical keeps pointing out that while this is all very well in its way, monopoly-values will as inevitably devour socialized industry as they now devour what the liberals call capitalistic industry.

What good would possibly come to labour or capital or to the public, from democratizing the coal-mining business, for example, unless and until monopoly-interest in the coalbeds themselves were expropriated?



The miners of England have begun to see this and to shape their demands accordingly.

What use in democratizing the business of operating railways, as long as the franchise-value of railways remains unconfiscated? What use in democratizing the building industry, so long as economic rent continues to accrue to monopoly? No use whatever, as the radical sees it,

History's Verdict on the Land Question

The land question is much in the news these days. The Spanish war broke out. Investigators studied Spain's economic situation to find out why; their answer was, the land question. Peasant outbreaks in Puerto Rico, in the Philippines, in Cuba brought similar inquiries—and the same answer. And so with Mexico, with Japan, with every country where the question assumes a spectacular role. But what, precisely, is the land question and why?

Dr. George Raymond Geiger, author of "The Philosophy of Henry George," answered these questions in his book, "The Theory of the Land Question." Not merely in the dimensions of prosperity and depression, of peace and war, but of the rise and fall of civilizations he traces the course of the land question in history. He gives a comprehensive definition of land and explains the meaning and the peculiarities of land value.

Drawing upon the notable work of Professor Harry Gunnison Brown, he engages in controversy with contemporary economists on moot points in

value theory and makes an original contribution to economic thought upon the theory of value, presenting a possible synthesis of the subjective and objective factors in value. This enables him to overcome modern criticism of distinguishing between land and capital and to demonstrate fundamental distinctions which the objective scientist cannot ignore. Having shown the meaning, significance, uniqueness and historical background of the land question, he demonstrates in the final section on "The Socialization of Land Rent Through Taxation" how basic, how fundamental, how far-reaching in its effects is this

instrument for social and economic change.

The book is required reading for anyone alert enough to want to know what the land question is and what it means. And for him who wants to know the answer to the land question—as does every student of the social sciences who enrolls in the Henry George School of Social Science—it is a godsend. It can be obtained, in the Macmillan \$2 edition bound in cloth, 235 pages, from the office of The Freeman at the special price of \$1. Send for your copy while our supply lasts.

—W. L.

Housing: Shortage to Surplus

During the depression, rentals of single dwellings and apartments were reduced at least 50 per cent. After deducting for taxes, depreciation and obsolescence, not to mention mortgage interest, owners of such properties ran a deficit and frequently a fever. Foreclosures were an everyday occurrence.

Families "doubled up." Vacancies appeared all over the place. The irrepealable law of supply and demand worked every day. Chiselers were busy. They would scarcely get settled in a house or an apartment before they began to canvass the neighborhood to induce some other landlord to accept yet lower rents. Owners took it on the chin. Sometimes with a smile and sometimes not.

As conditions improved, families "undoubled." Los Angeles began to grow rapidly. The slack was taken up. Vacancies disappeared. Rents began to rise. Even now, however, they are 35 per cent below the average for 1930. Yet further increases are inevitable.

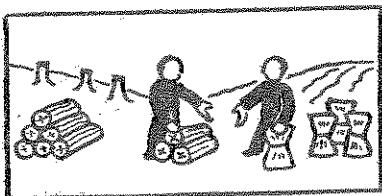
Each increase is a stimulus to the building trades. As everyone may see, new buildings are going up in every section. This is true all over the United States. It will be a crescendo movement for several years.

Thus millions of men now out of work will find employment.

If the past is a dependable guide, eventually supply will outrun demand. Then there will be another slump. I know of no way to stabilize rentals at a figure fair to both tenants and owners except to abolish real estate speculation by adopting the Henry George system of taxation, popularly but mistakenly known as single tax. This method, however, encounters deep-seated prejudice from both owners and tenants, who would benefit by it.

So, if we insist upon an irrational system of land tenure, we ought to have enough sportsmanship not to crab about the inevitable consequences.

—George A. Briggs.



except for a very moderate amount of educative value that may probably be held to proceed from the agitation of such projects.

Thus the fundamental differences between the radical and the liberal may be seen, even from this brief sketch, to be considerable.

—Albert Jay Nock.

(Mr. Nock's article is reprinted from the old Freeman and from B. W. Huebsch's "The Freeman Book" by courtesy of Mr. Huebsch. Copyright, 1930, by The Freeman, Inc., and 1924 by B. W. Huebsch, Inc.—THE EDITORS.)

See: "Science of Political Economy," pp. 311—312; 235—241.
"Progress and Poverty," pp. 319—321.
"Condition of Labor," pp. 57—64; 72—73.
"Protection or Free Trade," p. 305.

"The Profit of the Earth Is for All"

Solomon, Eccles. V. 9.

God made the land, men made fences—

Stole the earth and lost their senses.
What's the use of idle dreaming,
Spending time in planning, scheming
How to neutralize the blunder,
While men still retain the plunder?

—Stephen Bell.

Civic Education in Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, this past month, enjoyed an unusual type of primary election campaigning. While the other candidates engaged in the mud-slinging by which American politicians habitually becloud controversial issues, the Pennsylvania city's former Mayor, William N. McNair, used the opportunity to get the public ear which the campaign afforded to engage upon mass education in municipal problems of socio-economic policy along fundamental lines.

One of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor aptly characterized the level of the bulk of the campaigning when he summed up: "We have reviewed our chief opponent's background from earliest manhood." Why he neglected to go back to the foetal period we cannot imagine; had he done so he could have convicted Mr. McNair's successor of cannibalism and perversion. Meanwhile, Mr. McNair concentrated upon such as these:

"A Mayor should have his economics on straight and be able to defend his conclusions, not sit red-faced if he gets into a jam. A Councilman should think deeper than merely voting bond issues—you cannot borrow yourself out of a depression."

"I am offering ideas. One idea is to take taxes off buildings. We say

the resulting social appropriation, through taxation, of rent would help the unemployment situation and remedy the slums by stimulating building."

"We see poverty around us and we blame the selfishness of the rich, when violations of natural laws are the causes. So it is with selfishness in politics. We see corruption in government and we blame officials, while economic causes are working which can only be remedied by the collection of the economic rent and the removal of taxes from industry."

"This proposal to collect the economic rent and thus provide jobs for all, has been ignored by the other candidates. If this plan is not practicable, if it will not put men to work, they should say so. If it will succeed, then they should join with me in advocating this fundamental reform. Unemployment is too tragic, its dire results are too far-reaching for this situation to continue."

These sentiments were not taken from a single statement, but from a handful of them, and we could quote from more if space permitted. Moreover, Mr. McNair's reiterated advocacy of extension of the Pittsburgh graded tax plan was the keynote of the appeals of the candidates on his slate for the City Council.

The result of a campaign not to

win a solitary election but to effect mass economic education might be expected to be small. The candidate who appeals to the intellect of the voters rather than to their emotions outrages the time-tried rules of vote-getting. But here the outcome was surprising. Although Mr. McNair was opposed by what The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph declared a "closely-knit organization" he received 19,102 votes, 28 per cent of the total.

Each of those votes was a tribute to the character and intellectual calibre of Mr. McNair, as well as to his capacities as a mass educator.

In the quality of some of the candidates attracted to its primary contests for nomination to the City Council, Pittsburgh was more fortunate than most cities. In the Republican primary there were W. F. Beatty, Louis J. Conley and Walter R. Demmler, who were successful, and John B. Kearney; on the Democratic side there were Charles P. Berndt, Mario L. Bovee, Robert C. Bowers, William B. Foster, George H. Neubauer and John C. Weaver, who were not nominated.

All of these men have given evidence of acute awareness of the fundamental bases of the social problems afflicting the city.

—W. L.

China Gets Civilized, Western Fashion

The booming guns of the Japanese invaders in China, slaughtering innocent civilians and bringing desolation to their land, as well as the clap-trap of the politicians about the endangered safety of Japanese nationals, obscure the lure which stimulates the war machine to conquest.

North China has important iron deposits in Chahar, Shansi and southern Hopel. Shansi possesses immense quantities of high-grade coal besides, offering the possibility, by its juxtaposition with iron ore, of the development of a new steel centre. In the Yellow River valley cotton could be

grown to compete with the relatively high-priced American product. The Japanese, it has long been known, would like to build a railway from Tientsin to Shihchiachuang to ship out the coal and iron of the region. Moreover, they would like to have North China as a market more exclusively to themselves.

At home, the economic difficulties which have been multiplying in recent years made a foreign military adventure the only way out for the dominant class. Space does not permit an analysis of the economic situation in Japan which would do jus-

tice to the lesson the country has for the world; this must be reserved for a future article. These notes are intended to show only that when a nation ridden by monopoly is ready to go forth on a foreign military adventure, it seeks not a good fight but—monopoly of the land, monopoly of the market. Monopoly. That is the worthy cause for which the sons of landless Japanese peasants are murdering fellow-peasants in China, that is the high ideal for which they are sacrificing their own lives.

—W. L.

Share Wealth-By Earning It

I was impressed when President Roosevelt in his first inaugural address described conditions as follows:

"Values have shrunk to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; . . . farmers find no market for their produce; the savings of many thousands of families are gone. A host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence. Only a foolish optimist can deny the stark realities of the moment."

This description seemed vaguely familiar and then I remembered that more than fifty years ago another American thinker spoke of his times in these words:

"From all parts of the civilized world come complaints of industrial depression; of labor condemned to involuntary idleness; of capital massed and wasting; of pecuniary distress among business men; of want and suffering and anxiety among the working classes. All the dull deadening pain, all the keen, maddening anguish, that to great masses of men are involved in the words 'hard times' afflict the world today."

More than half a century of time between these two pictures and apparently no economic progress.

What is the matter with us? Are we incapable of learning the lessons of our own experience or are we being misled, deceived, blinded by those who are supposed to understand?

Between the depression of the eighteen seventies and that of the nineteen thirties there have been others of varying intensity, but all alike in certain ways. In all of them a major problem was taxes. In all of them the mass of the people starved and suffered and tried in vain to find out why, every ten years or so, they seemed destined to lose their homes, their jobs and their savings.

After each depression various economists pointed the way to a better era, but each one pointed a different way and before we could be sure which was the right way a new depression would be upon us.

Our President told us that in trying to get the country on a sound economic basis we must stop treating vital disorders superficially and get at the basic cause of the disease. In doing so, he suggested, we must not hesitate to abandon ideas which have been highly thought of in the past, but which have proved to be mistaken theories and "outworn tradition."

And that, I believe, is just what we must do if we expect to end the succession of economic calamities

which has occurred ever since our country lost its primitive social structure and became the complex, hectic civilization which it is.

Whether a civilization be simple or complex the welfare of the people will depend largely upon the rules which govern the production and distribution of its wealth. When the distribution of wealth is such that one man gets less than he deserves while another man gets more, there is something wrong with the scheme.

I do not wish to be understood to mean that one man should get the same as every other man; there would be injustice in that as long as one man can create more than another man. The point is that if every man gets the full value of the product he creates then—and then only—do we have just distribution.

That there seems to be unjust distribution of the world's wealth many economists and all radicals recognize.

What many of them do not recognize is that unjust distribution of wealth is primarily brought about by an unjust method of taxation, and could be cured by changing our point of view and revising the principles of our tax system.

—William C. de Mille.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 5-6; 408-414.

Marquis Wheat, Choker For Malthusians

It was long after "Progress and Poverty" appeared that Sir Charles Edward Saunders, the Canadian wheat expert who died the other day at the age of 70, produced the varieties of the grain which made him famous. In the 1900's the Dominion's great prairie areas of the West were unproductive. Although pre-eminently suited to the growing of wheat, the areas are so far north that the average growing season, free of frost, was not more than 110 days. The earliest maturing variety of good millable wheat—Red Fife—needed

120 days to ripen. Here, a century after Malthus, was proof that population could press upon subsistence.

But not to a scientist like Sir Charles. He obtained samples of the world's wheat strains. At his experimental farm at Ottawa—a small plot no larger than a suburban garden, with a two-story brick building on it—he crossed and bred varieties, chewing the wheat blobs to measure gluten strength to save milling and baking costs. In 1903 he harvested a single head of Marquis wheat, which matured in 110 days.

Within a decade Marquis wheat made western Canada the "breadbasket" of the British Empire, opened to cultivation the western States, and spread around the world. During the war huge crops of it enabled Canada to meet the loss of supplies from Russia. Sir Charles' career, now regrettably closed, gave spectacular proof how man increases his means of subsistence by harnessing the forces of nature.

—W. L.

See: "Progress and Poverty," p. 130. "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. III, 2, 18, 2, 36.

Beating High Living Costs

An enterprising advertising and sales consultant, Ray Giles, has just published a book, "How to Beat the High Cost of Living." He offers "364 practical money savers."

Obviously, no matter how well his ideas may work at the moment, if too many people buy his book it will turn out to be a fraud, just as horse-meat turned out to be as a beef substitute—too many impoverished French families decided to economize by eating the flesh of worked out nags instead of stringy cattle. They bid the price out of the reach of many.

Mr. Giles is to be commended for giving a moment's thought to the hordes of folk being pinched between wage levels and living costs. But if he wants to rise above the ranks of the home economists who, by regimenting menus, showed how a family of five could live on local doles—and almost wasted off the few humanitarians who tried it—he ought to search behind the headlines which inspired him to write.

That milk prices, house rents, food, heating oil, gasoline and coat and suit prices are up is painfully true

and he might have added many more. But the drama of the rise is not in the result but in the cause.

Take milk prices. Behind them he would find, among other things: The distributors' monopolistic combination. State milk control experiments. An extorbitant rise in business and other taxation on farmers, distributors and processors.

Railroad rates inflated to pay rent charges in the name of interest on watered securities capitalizing the value of the franchise and the monopolistic agreements into which carriers enter, and to cover the costs of the inefficiency which is the result of the whole business. Tariffs on cheese and other milk products and on substitutes. Exactions levied by patent and other industrial monopolists on users of farm implements. Federal crop control and farm aid schemes.

And—most interesting of all—the quasi-monopoly of urban land which inflates with monopoly rent the value of grazing and crop land in the proximity of our population centers and which tacks a needless transportation charge on the products of

more remote areas thus pressed into use. And the quasi-monopoly of agricultural land which adds its own dose of monopoly rent while denying more than half the rural population the right to obtain possession of soil on which cattle might transform fodder into milk.

Even these suggestions do not exhaust the drama of the subject. A look at the market would show an unstable demand for this necessity with, behind the instability, harrowing pictures of under-nourished children of industrial and agricultural workers, denied this food by the rising price and by falling real wages.

Indeed, if he continued on, seeking why prices rise and real wages fall and how this might be reversed, he would find himself pacing the trail blazed more than three-score years ago by that famous economist who himself knew the agony of the husband and father whose suffering wife and new-born babe must starve before his eyes for lack of milk.

—W. L.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," pp. 69—68; 71—72; 267—268.
"Condition of Labor," pp. 13—14 ff.

Sneak Thieves! Watch Your Purse

Do you relish being the victim of sneak thieves? But victim you will be when Congress convenes for the next session, according to the best-informed Washington correspondents. No one disputes the imperative need for new taxation to begin liquidation of the colossal public debt and reduce the long odds on the eventual possibility of a runaway inflation. Too few debate whether the new revenue shall be raised by public appropriation of unearned income or by sneak-thief State confiscation of earned income.

With an election year in the offing, it is almost a certainty, in view of political expediency, that the new levies will be "hidden taxes." That is, specifically, imposts designed to

take more of the net income, after operating costs and fixed charges, of corporations—the so-called corporate "profits". The ward-healers who will vote for this robbery without lending ear to the few statesmen who will oppose it will do so in the well-warranted hope that the taxes, when shifted to consumers' like any other cost of doing business, may not be recognized by the voters as due to a Federal law.

The prospect is one that would have made our great great grandfathers reach for the muzzie-loading muskets hanging over their hearths. In the shop and the store, in the sales room and the market place, wherever we seek to exchange the produce of our sweated labor—there

will be lurking the cadaverous sneak thieves, ready to rob us of the product of our toil. The honest shopkeeper, the scrupulous tradesmen, the fair-dealing merchant may put on new locks and add heavier bars but to no avail; here is a thief who laughs at locksmiths all.

This will be bad enough. But to add insult to injury, the journals of the Marxists and their monopolist allies will be hailing the measures as new signposts of social advance to the economy of "production for use—and not for profit." We ought to tell them: Rob us if you must, until the day when we shall stop you, but none of your damned drooling piety about it!

—W. L.

Footnote to a League Document

(The intelligence division of the League of Nations has published a report, "Prosperity and Depression," in which all the major theories of the business cycle are analyzed, compared and to some degree synthesized. It finds that most theorists agree the cycle results from the fluctuating profitableness of investment, aggravated by cost rigidity and monetary instability. In the following article Mr. Miller explains what is at the basis of the fluctuation, the rigidity, the instability.—The Editors.)

Every period of industrial depression has been preceded by a feverish speculation in land. Speculation in houses or in stocks, or in commodities is a by-product of land speculation; inflation in the natural element is reflected in other inflations. An orgy of installment buying follows on this. The tendency of a large portion of people is to live beyond their means, and business hazards take on a new recklessness.

We know the blight which visits cities which are the subjects of so-called "land booms." For a time the cities regard with pride the increased business activities, rising land values, and building lots selling at constantly enhancing prices. They regard this as evidence of prosperity,

but it is not prosperity. It is soon discounted by the element of land inflation.

Land values are a community asset, but the factor that upsets all calculations of continued prosperity, that is bound sooner or later to interrupt the productivity of the community, is private speculation in what may be regarded as the life blood of the community.

The analogy may not be perfect that likens land values to the life blood of the human body, but it is through the arteries of a city's commerce that the stream of land values flows, without volition, determining the sites of the city's business activities, the distribution of its population, the direction of its transit lines. Anything that interrupts or interferes with the normal pulsation of land values through the city's various arteries, causes a disarrangement, or at times a total stoppage of the orderly processes of industry.

Business generally can carry the normal economic rent. It is part of the "overhead" that may be calculated pretty accurately in advance. It is met easily by the volume of business transacted even when the normal rent is high. It is only when land speculation sets in that abnormal rent charges are made under

which industry finds it increasingly difficult to produce at a profit.

Then, to reduce expenses, workmen are laid off, retrenchments are made, and the volume of production is curtailed. This tendency moves progressively until failures and bankruptcies follow one another. What is local becomes general; where men are laid off and wages cease, the effect of this is felt in other and distant cities. Following the decline in what the economists call the "effective demand," distant markets find their sales decreasing and employment slackened.

The identical phenomena are repeated there, though it may be that in these places land remains normal and what happens is due to economic disturbances occurring elsewhere. No important community is or can be an independent economic unit; and the effect of business disturbances caused by the passing of the normal economic rent line runs its course from city to city and town to town until the whole country is affected.

This is the simple explanation of the fundamental cause of panics and industrial depressions.

—Joseph Dana Miller.

See: "Social Problems," pp. 119—121.
"Progress and Poverty," Book V, Chapter I.
"Teachers Manual," (P. & P.), Lesson V, Q. 17.

Peons Without That Piny Scent

For a nation which prides itself on having abolished slavery almost a century ago, we are a gang of smug hypocrites. In The Nation recently, O. K. Armstrong called attention to legal peonage in Florida, where Negroes draw sentences of six months on the chain gang for "jumping accounts," failing to perform a contract of labor in the turpentine or lumber camps.

"Six months of back-breaking, blistering toil, with pick and shovel, working to build Florida's roads. Ten hours a day of steady work. Gang of twenty or more under strict guard. Locked in the steel cages at night,

with only the respite of Sundays to look forward to."

Says a judge: "It helped us build our roads." Says Governor Cone: "You have to have a law like that down here. If you didn't, no turpentine man could hold his workmen."

The spectacle stirs one to want to start marching through Georgia again. But should it? Here is a more hideous aspect of the slavery with which one meets on every hand. There is no need to go to Florida to seek it out. For the man who is robbed of economic opportunities, denied free access to the land on which alone his labor can produce wealth

with the aid of capital, must remain subject to him who can call the resources of nature his property.

In every state you will find men working on the roads for WPA, doing back-breaking, blistering toil for wages on which they can hardly subsist. A six months' sentence? No, the farmers, factory hands, clerks and men of other occupations in the WPA road gangs, in despair from futile hunts for work at their trades, would like a life sentence if they could lobby it through. The spectacle is less hideous, but just as degrading.

That is not to say that the im-

The Right to Work - for What?

"When the devil is sick the devil a saint would be." We are reminded of the saw by the unco righteousness with which the "right to work" is now being proclaimed by our strike-deviled industrialists.

At a recent session of the Institute of Human Relations at Williamstown, Mass., considerable palaver was spent on this newly found "right." The palaver of the cons was as odious as that of the pros. Those who argued for the right of man to work really were arguing against the right of groups of workers to try to get more wages. While those who took the opposite view maintained that capital was morally bound to provide wages, and did not hesitate to threaten capital with governmental interference if such duty were not properly performed. Not a single argument based on economic principle or sound reasoning was advanced.

"The right to work." The phrase is full of meaning, more than those who mouth it are aware of. Suddenly squeezed between the millstones of monopoly rent and labor's demand for more of what it produces, our industrialists have discovered that man has as much right to work as to be idle. But where were these industrialists in 1932? Perhaps hanging "no help wanted" signs on their doors. Did

pending movement to fight the Florida contract labor law on grounds of its constitutionality should not be encouraged. The law, and any similar one elsewhere, should be wiped off the books.

But it should be understood that this would abolish only the more brutal aspect of peonage. The more insidious kind—from which none of us are free—will remain until we make natural opportunities and forces free to labor by socializing the rent of land and abolishing taxation—the only measures which will really free labor.

—W. L.

See: "Social Problems," pp. 148-160.
"Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L.
VII, § 15.

not men have as much right to work in these dreary days as they have now, in these somewhat less dreary days? When has not man a right to work—and, what is more, to retain the product of his labor?

This is not a plea for the philosophy of trade unionism—much less for the destructive methods of Marxian dialectic of workers' organizations. That no strike can succeed without violence, so long as there is an army of unemployed, is conceded by every student of unionism. That thuggery is employed by both sides is known—and it little boots to query "who started it?" That unions cannot raise the general level of wages is obvious. Unionism is merely a defense mechanism employed by workers to get a little more of what they produce—when they have jobs. It is monopolistic in character. It is a monopolistic instrument used by the workers to meet monopoly conditions.

Murder is repulsive to the normal human being. But in the trenches, when it is a case of "your life or mine," murder becomes normal. In an economy where the right to have the product of his labor is denied him the worker resorts to impulses that are foreign to his normal reactions. That is to be expected—though not condoned. The trade union is a product of a world created by monopolists. Destroy monopoly, destroy the interference with the workers' right to work, destroy privilege, and trade unions will disappear. Until men really have the right to work, at all times and under all conditions, industrial strife will plague us.

Perorated the industrialist at Williamstown: "Is there anything in democratic ideals to force one man to provide a job for another man if he decides to shut down his factory?" Knock-out argument, that is. The answer, of course, is that labor can provide its own jobs. When one man produces the things that other men want he is creating exchangeable wealth. This wealth should be his wages; where good land is limited and where the use of capital is necessary, his full contribution to the

creation of that wealth should be his wage. Every man can do this provided he is not denied access to the natural resources. For all wealth is the product of labor and land. Free the earth and the factory need never shut down, for what the factory produces will find an effective market among workers getting the full product of their labor.

But his opponents met the argument with the usual drivel about collective bargaining, governmental interference, arbitration, and what-not. Emotionalism, plus a blind faith in the efficiency of prayerful bargaining, plus the benevolence of the State—these are the ingredients in the hash that so often is called economic thinking.

Yes, man has the right to work—and to work for all he produces. Nothing less. But when so much is taken from him, when so little is left for his sustenance, why should he be satisfied with the conditions of his labor? The right to work—for what?

Would that the industrialist really believed in the right to work. Would that he really understood how this right could be secured permanently. For the true industrialist, the one who employs capital to produce wealth, prospers only when the right to work is secure, and when the product of that work goes to the worker. For wages and profits originate at the very same source—production. And well-paid laborers are the only mass markets.

—F. C.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 467-469; 312-316.
"Social Problems," pp. 134-136; 34-39.
"Protection or Free Trade," pp. 305-307.

Swing It

On Caswell's corner lot the Oldham office buildings stand. He doesn't own the buildings but has title to the land. The rent's a hundred thousand, but as everybody knows, the Oldham folks will pay him more as population grows. Old Caswell's been a lunatic for twenty years in chains. Thus proving the efficiency of industry and brains.

—George A. Briggs.

WPA: Toryism's Last Ditch

Corrington Gill, assistant WPA administrator, in a recent article admits what always has been obvious—that the New Deal make-work program cannot solve the problem of unemployment.

What fun Mr. Gill must have had in the writing of it! For it is replete with statistics dealing with national income, with indices of industrial production, with comparative tables on unemployment, with technologicalities and all the other high-sounding gibberish with which the "expert" loves to becloud his studied aloofness from fundamental forces and relations.

Let us consider some of Mr. Gill's statements and conclusions by themselves—unencumbered with meaningless phraseology—so that we may bring into relief the kind of economic solutions we are offered in lieu of sound remedies.

"Unemployment measures the disparity between the demand for labor and the supply of labor." This is only true where labor is a drug on the market, and then it is only part of the truth. In terms of production, is there any difference between the demand for and the supply of labor? Are not demand and supply but two aspects of the same thing—production? Does not the laborer work to produce what he wants, or to exchange his production for what other laborers produce? And is not unemployment the measure of the unnatural interference with this natural exchange? The "disparity" between "supply and demand" arises from a distortion of a natural trend. What causes it?

"There exists a body of unemployed—the irreducible minimum—some (of whom) will never get jobs." Nice prospect that. How can we ever expect a solution of our economic problem from those who preach that many of us are ordained to eternal idleness, unable to produce the things we want, or that others will take in exchange for their production? What kind of toryism are we being fed in the name of liberalism?

"Even with prosperity exceeding 1929 by a large margin (sic) a sub-

stantial unemployment problem is unavoidable." But why? Perhaps Comrade Gill believes there are too many workers—the fructifying brats—and some should be removed from our midst by wars or synthetic epidemics. He doesn't say. But he does imply.

"The problem of the worker over 45 becomes more and more acute." Well, let's chloroform them. If they cannot produce why clutter up our census with them? Or, maybe if these old fogies were given a chance they might be able to produce at least enough to support themselves. Bob Fitzsimmons won the world's heavyweight championship at about the age of 45, and other old timers have been known to support large families. Maybe, Comrade Gill, these old fellows would work wonders if they were given a chance. What is stopping them?

"No tested method has been discovered by which the business cycle of recurring depression and prosperity may be prevented." That's a confession of hopelessness which Comrade Gill shares with other dilettantes in economics. The quack doctors have diagnosed the case and declared the disease fatal. Let's play bridge. Or maybe we might try other doctors. We can't do worse.

"The payment of lower wages than the (NRA) codes provided has limited re-employment because of lowered mass purchasing power." Why not? Lower wages should be accompanied (if there is no robber in between) by lower prices. Lower prices widen the purchasing base. More buyers, more jobs. More jobs mean more demand for labor, and

that is the way to raise wages. But prices are higher. Who is the "robber in between"?

"The relief rolls have had to take care of people who are not acceptable to private industry." Now the truth is out. The make-work program is really charity. Why not call it a dole and have done with hypocrisy?

"As long as the volume of unemployment continues to be large, we face a serious relief problem." Which means that the WPA Ye Shall Have With Ye Always. Or at least until the problem of unemployment is solved by the method—used in all other sciences—of finding the root cause in the national economy and of applying the remedy which such investigation discloses.

And now the political wind-up. "In a land as rich as ours people should not be thrown on the scrapheap when they are involuntarily idle." Hoorah! Vote for Gill.

No nation that has embarked on a charity-make-work program has ever receded from this economic fallacy. Rather, this solution seems always to have aggravated the problem, and to have increased the number of dole-receivers. The constantly increasing strain of supporting people who are not allowed to go to work, has always sapped the moral fibre of the nation, to say nothing of the burden of taxation. The inevitable debacle has been the disappearance of these nations and the wiping out of their civilizations. See Athens. See Rome.

—F. C.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 392; 540-543.
"Social Problems," pp. 73-77; 217.
"Protection or Free Trade," pp. 244-247.

Ever-normal Syllogism in Agronomy

Secretary Wallace's proposal for an ever-normal granary won't work, a New York Times editorial writer says, until the economic planners develop some scheme to produce ever-normal weather. The editorial writer ought to make the acquaintance of a crop-controller we know, who has a plan for putting the country's arable acreage under greenhouses. At that,

the scheme still would require establishment generally of the ever-normal appetite. But who shall say that the eugenicists of a brave, new world cannot breed the whole human race into a species of oxen? The editorial writer should be condemned in the next fireside talk as an economic defeatist.

—W. L.

Germany's "Red Ink" Prosperity

The German press was jubilant recently over the news that the country's export figures in August set a new high mark for the Hitler regime, 541,300,000 marks, 2 per cent better than July's record total, which was 34 per cent better than that of July, 1936. On the surface it would appear that there is reason for the joy of the coordinated journalists. The exports were largely finished goods of the type which Germany is best able to exchange in the international markets—iron products, machines, chemicals, textiles, automobiles. An export balance was shown by the debtor nation.

But behind the inspired celebration there was reason to manufacture optimism. With one million men under arms to prepare for the war which the rivalry of European imperialism makes inevitable, the workers of Germany must labor to maintain this gigantic army and equip it. This means that the products of their labor and capital must be sequestered by the State in taxes; a conclusion which the State has long since drawn.

With monopoly unrestricted in the ownership of the limited natural resources of the country, its highly

valuable industrial and residential sites and its agricultural acreage, and with cartels—industrial combinations—fostered by the State further taxes are being levied upon labor and capital. Here the taxes—monopoly exactions—benefit not the State and its mercenaries but the private monopolists and their mercenaries. The victim is the same. This, of course, has burdened and discouraged production and further restricted economic opportunities and mass unemployment has resulted.

But fascism rides to power and holds it by "abolishing" mass unemployment. So, a grandiose public works scheme was put into operation. Construction of military roads, military airports, military barracks and similar improvements in the social services upon which the modern State concentrates are making work—at added terrific expense to those who produce the goods and services upon which man subsists.

That Germany, like the other leading industrial nations, has been living beyond her income is shown by the steady dwindle toward zero in the Reichsbank's gold reserves. To obtain in the foreign markets raw

materials such as copper, tin and oil which cannot be manufactured synthetically, even at the most uneconomic cost, as well as needed foodstuffs, Germany is exporting finished goods at uneconomic prices while her population's living standards are in steady decline.

One of the items in the export list is that of finished goods to Brazil. These are bartered to Brazil for coffee, which is packaged in Germany and sold at heavy losses to Brazil's customers. A host of similar transactions add to the red ink on Germany's ledgers.

As in other countries the losses must be socialized. Germany, like the United States, has monopolized the capital market to feed credit to the State. The tenth loan since 1935, the third this year, will bring the Reich's borrowing of the last two years up to 6,518,000,000 marks or \$2,622,191,400. "Bolshevism" has been banished from the National Socialist State but the records of planned economies, it appears, must still be kept with red ink.

—W. L.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," p. 116; pp. 112—122.

Wage Trouble in Soviet Utopia

Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent for the New York Times, writes: "It is a curious paradox that the Soviet regime now shows sharper and more widespread inequalities than in any country in the world." The inequalities are not of birth or privilege or class, but of earning power of various workers. Differences in wages.

"It is anything but uncommon that one worker in a mine or factory earns 1500 rubles a month while his fellow-worker in the same mine or factory gets only 200." Something has apparently gone askew with the Marxian principle of equality, although Mr. Duranty does not say so. It would be strange for one condi-

tioned to that ideology to recognize the obvious fact of differences in ability. For such recognition would lead to an individualistic conclusion.

What is true of the industrial workers, according to this article, is also true of the farmers. It would be more pertinent if Mr. Duranty had also compared the wages of workers in various parts of the country, to substantiate also that other fact of wages—that the general level is determined at the margin of production.

But the "reasons" for these inequalities are more interesting than the story, for they show the fallacy of conclusions based on wrong premises. When one takes the position

that wages can be planned by human agencies, rather than natural law, one is likely to sink into absurdity. The main reason given for these inequalities between Soviet workers is "management." It is true that in a poorly managed business wages are likely to be lower than in a well-managed business; because production will be less. But Mr. Duranty has pointed out that the differences occur "in the same mine or factory—even in the same shaft or shop." Given the same management why are there differences in wages? Mr. Duranty does not say.

The other "reason" is Stakhanoffism—the Russian edition of American scientific management. Under

Why Spain Is Torn Asunder

The fight of brother against brother goes on in Spain. As we go to press, the government forces appear to be gaining on the Aragon front while General Franco's fascist hordes seem to be making headway on the Asturian front. One army alone has no gains to chalk up—the army of women and children, of old men and halt men, behind the government and the fascist lines. On them air bombs and artillery fire continue to rain death and destruction.

It is a fight of brother against brother, with anti-fascist brothers aiding one of them, and Nazi and Italian fascist brothers aiding the other. With supreme hypocrisy, the democratic states have made a football of international diplomacy of Spain's misery, and the whole world is in on the war, aiding and abetting in one way or another.

It is not too much to say that these actions generalize responsibility for the horrors that mark the armed struggle on the Iberian peninsula. Mob atrocities behind the government lines appear to have abated lately, but their memory is fresh. We do not have to trust to memory to call into account the deliberate military atrocities—the mass execution of ideological adversaries—perpetrated by Franco's army at the command of his high officers. Even as we write they still go on.

Why is Spain the scene of men run amok? As George Seldes has said, every fair-minded objective investigator of the Spanish situation

this system differences in skill and intelligence between workers are emphasized. Such differences must find expression in earning power. Thus the equality of Marxist dialectic comes in conflict with natural law. It can't be done without a headache, from which the Soviet is suffering.

—F. C.

See: "Science of Political Economy," pp. 310—312.
"Progress and Poverty," pp. 206—210.
"Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. IV, Q. 29.

has written that the land question is the great problem of Spain. Almanac statistics show that 1 per cent of the population owned 51.5 per cent of the land. And this included all the better grades of land. Under the degeneration of land use which absolute private ownership brought about, the wealthier class, including the former nobility, held the 10 per cent of fertile land and most of the 45 per cent of moderately fertile land. Mining of the soil made 35 per cent of the remaining land infertile; it was this—the remaining 10 per cent is nothing but rock, perhaps not even suitable for breeding goats—upon which the 99 per cent of the population was largely dependent.

In 1929, the year for which fairly accurate statistics are available, there were 2,000,000 landless peasants who lived in a state of peonage or semi-peonage. Altogether there were 4,250,000 peasants owning 13.3 per cent of the land. These included the owners and their families, eking out a poverty-stricken existence from patches of ground far too small.

The total number of landowners in all Spain was about 1,023,600. Of these, 845,000 gained less than a peseta a day from their holdings and had to resort to day labor, at pitiful wages because of mass unemployment, for a living. About 160,000 lived precariously solely on the yield of their holdings. Some 9,700 landowners lived comfortably. The great latifundists, who in fairly recent times had gobbled up the little owners and who are Spain's one-per-cent, numbered in all the country 9,000 landowners!

The effects of this distribution followed universal pattern. As Pascual Carrion pointed out in "La Reforma Agraria," about 60 per cent of the land was left uncultivated and only about 27 per cent was cropped each year, although some 75 per cent of the people still depended directly on agriculture for a living. In some provinces illiteracy in rural sections reached 85 per cent. Conditions were hard. Few public services were afforded. The landless farm workers

who cultivated the great estates were at the mercy of the landlords. In the regions where small farms abound, share croppers and leaseholders who cultivated them were frequently dispossessed, as the Foreign Policy Association reported, on any convenient pretense.

A similar condition affects the other aspects of the land question. Whereas the absentee owners of agrarian land are almost wholly fellow-Spaniards with voting addresses in the country, the absentee owners of the other natural resources are often French, British, Italian and Dutch interests. Land speculation was not an unusual phenomenon in the municipalities; its only benefit was that it caused them to rush to take advantage of the limited social land value taxation measure which the Georgists of Spain pushed through the Cortes.

Outside of the municipal land value taxation law, which is permissive and not mandatory, the republic has made timid efforts at social reform—efforts the imperialist-democratic bloc have sought desperately to block. Since August, 1933, 4,289,215 hectares of land have been distributed to the poor, over four-fifths of this since the outbreak of the barbarian rebellion. This will bring temporary benefit, but greater difficulty in the long run, for it will create a new, diffused class of owners who, while a new cycle of concentration is started, will be a new bulwark to absolute ownership.

Spain is torn asunder by war. She still faces social revolution. Only the future will tell if she will pass that stage of growth peacefully, rationally, or if in that period too, brother will murder brother.

—W. L.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 527—543; pp. 548—552. "Land Question," pp. 21—23; pp. 30—34. "Social Problems," p. 79; p. 150; pp. 230—231. "Condition of Labor," pp. 74—75. "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. VI, Q. 25, Q. 33; L. VII, Q. 6, Q. 14, Q. 15, Q. 16; L. X., Q. 23, Q. 24.

"It Will Color My Thinking"

From a sheaf of letters which give the reaction of students in the correspondence division of the Henry George School of Social Science to the basic course in fundamental economics and social philosophy, each recorded voluntarily by the student himself as he completes the course, the following letter has been taken.

Comment is needless. Unsolicited expressions such as this one should be ample reward to the thousands of persons banded together in the Henry George School who are sacrificing valuable time, energy and intellectual effort, as well as large proportions of income or savings to bring socio-economic knowledge to the keen, earnest student who is typical of those attracted to the course.

This letter is one of a series which will appear in *The Freeman*:

The Henry George School of Social Science,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have now finished reading "Progress and Poverty." Let me say to you that I am indeed grateful for the assistance and incentive furnished me. Without such stimulus I might never have read the book at all, in which case I should have been much poorer.

I feel that it is a great book and I am sure that it will colour my thinking for the rest of my life. In one place Henry George says of Social Conditions that they are like "a Slough of Despond into which good books may be tossed forever without result." I trust his book may escape such a fate.

I greatly admire Henry George for

his humanitarianism. I admire him also for what is perhaps a more frivolous reason—his lucid and beautiful prose. What a beautiful way he has used the English language! Especially in those parts of his book where his fervor shines through most clearly.

I am amazed that never, until from you, did I hear of this book. I shall help the School by speaking of my experience with it when that is possible.

I might go on expressing my enthusiasm and minor criticisms to undue length and instead I shall say again,

Thank you,

Ellen Vawter

822 Connor

(Name of town deleted,) Missouri

Leased Lands in Texas

A dispatch from Dallas to The New York Times states that "never in the history of the oil industry in Texas has there been such a scramble by operators for leases of the oil and gas rights to State public lands as was shown in the receipt by the State Land Department * * * of approximately 600 sealed bids on 100,000 acres of submerged lands lying within the three-mile limit of the Gulf Coast."

The article goes on: "It is estimated that the Public School Fund, to which the submerged lands belong, will receive, in cash bonuses and deferred payments, from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 from the sale of leases. To this will be added one-eighth of oil produced. Nearly all of the submerged tracts are adjacent to producing oil fields."

It has been complained that advocates of the Henry George theory never cited any proof that the social land value tax had worked. Now the plan adopted by Texas, whether the lawmakers who framed it know it or not, and no matter what they may

call it, is the exact social land value taxation principle. These Texas lands are not sold in perpetuity or outright, but are leased under competitive bidding. The State School Department Fund is in receipt of a continuous income from its leases as long as the oil flows. It also benefits additionally by the proceeds from the sale of one-eighth of the oil produced.

No real Georgist will quarrel with this plan, but he will insist that it would be unfair and unjust if the State were to exact one additional cent of tax on the machinery or equipment of any kind used by the oil men in extracting the oil. The Henry George theory is that anything produced by man or through the employment of capital should be exempt wholly from taxation. The only duty the State or government has the right to impose on a free-born citizen is to serve his country in time of peril and pay an annual rental return for the privilege enjoyed over all the rest of the people whose very presence in any com-

munity makes any and all land valuable.

Most States of the Union, with few exceptions, have not been as wise as Texas in this vital matter. Indeed, even Texas has been remiss in the past and once gave away 3,000,000 acres of virgin cattle land to a cattle syndicate which took the land in payment for the building of the Texas State House.

The history of the disposal of Government lands and state public holdings is a picture of fundamentally wrong legislation, leading, as it has, to land monopoly and burdensome taxation of business enterprise, depression and a long line of socialistic and unworkable legislative curatives which never go to the heart of the problem; restrictive tariffs to "protect" labor, often resulting in panics; strikes against capital, whose profits are reduced or utterly wiped out.

—Edwin James Jones.

See "Progress and Poverty," p. 404.
"Teachers Manual (P. & F.)," L. 8,
Q. 3, 9, 11.

Close of the Planning System

The Institute of Agriculture, meeting in Rome, Italy, last month, took a punch at planned economy. But, having no other solution for the problem, they "pulled" their punch very discreetly.

"Unless the world is to acknowledge utter intellectual and moral bankruptcy and admit its planned economy is a system of bold economic suicide, it eventually **must change the direction of its planning efforts.**" So says the report. The emphasis is ours.

The intellectual dishonesty of intellectuals passes all understanding. Here a group of experts—the Institute has a membership of 72 nations, and periodically issues surveys of the world situation—admit that trying to direct economic forces by fiat invites bankruptcy, and yet offer as a substitute only a change of direction. That a recourse to fundamental law might offer a way out does not even occur to them.

See how near they come to the root of the problem. One branch of

production cannot be subsidized indefinitely at the expense of the general community, the experts held, unless the community's resources could be developed rapidly enough so that increased demand would make the subsidized branch self-supporting again.

Subsidies are wrong in principle and treacherous in operation. The only possible justification is the eventual restoration of the subsidized industry to self-support. But, is this possible if the subsidy itself is absorbed in rent? Every advance of the subsidized industry is merely a further opportunity for the landowner to absorb the product, leaving the industry as helpless as before. The "experts" do not see that.

Note again that these experts admit that the present recovery is artificial, then turn about and declare that "intervention and planning were largely responsible for the improvement." Artificial stimulation has restored the body politic to prosperity. If that is so, why not continue indefinitely the same therapy?

The fact is that whatever improvement in our economy we have had has been due to the fact that labor and capital have had a chance to go to work the past few years. They have been enabled by low land values to enjoy the privilege of producing things people want and are willing to work for.

For the most part the artificial restoratives that have been tried delayed, rather than helped, the recovery. The restrictions of planned economy have tended to hold up inflated land values, and thus held back the application of labor and capital to natural resources. If the deflation of land values had been allowed to proceed, and as rapidly as possible, work would have started sooner and advanced further. Planned economy, however, tended to retard this natural recovery.

—F. C.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," pp. 89—93.
 "Progress and Poverty," pp. 268—273; 381.
 "Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. VI, Q. 17.

Counting the Jobless-Out

The family skeleton is finally being dragged out of the closet, brought into the parlor, and the clan of respectables are going to examine and discuss it. The rattling of bones has become too annoying. The cousins and the sisters and the aunts must swallow their pride. They will manfully admit their disgrace and see what can be done about it.

For in this, our great land of the free and the brave, the noble citizens consigned to involuntary poverty are to be finally branded. We are going to know about them, numerically. Spiritually they can be evaluated only on Madison Street, Chicago, on the great Bowery in New York, in the hell-holes of dependency in every city of our great country.

The jobless census is on. Our bu-

reaucrats have appropriated our money for the purpose of ascertaining what everybody knows—that millions of us are prevented by our insane land laws from going to work, barred from producing things we want. Well, when our enumerators know how many of us are willing to be slaves, what will they do about it? Nothing. For they know not how.

During one week—a sort of Holiday Week—all the nation's "Bums" will be registered. No, they unashamedly will register themselves. They will boldly fill out a paper and say: "Here you see the signature of a citizen of the grandest country on earth, able in body, sound in mind, but a bum. Record me." There will be millions of them. Some poor souls will rebel at this act of abasement

and tear up the questionnaires. The experts will not have a full count. They will have a record of those only whose self-respect has been completely destroyed by a continued condition of economic slavery.

In order to overcome this remaining spark of self-respect in some of our citizenry, this branding of the unemployed was preceded by a big publicity campaign. The leading political figures held a conference and, in phrases of the well-fed, urged the many down-and-outers to record themselves as a duty of citizenship. "Come, my poor bums, let us know who you are, so that we can tax the other fellows who are still able to beat this economic game. And with the proceeds thereof, minus the salaries of the bureaucrats and political henchmen, we will throw you crumbs

Tollgate of Free Waters

The United States has moved another step toward complete federal control over the nation's rivers by enactment of the stream pollution bill.

As Business Week points out: "By the simple process of chipping in toward construction costs, Washington has bought a varying degree of control over developments in navigation, reclamation, hydroelectric power, flood, control, and now, under the Vinson-Lonergan bill, stream pollution. At present federal control is scattered; the next step will be to consolidate it, as has already been done in the Tennessee Valley."

It should be clear by now that development of our inland waterways has far outgrown State lines. But must it be concluded, therefore, that federal control is demanded? Not by the economist. He knows that the United States, far from being a homogeneous entity, is a vast empire, a commonwealth of economic regions, each with its peculiar resource structure, each with conditions which vary from those in the others. He knows that each region obtained its frontiers by the limits set by the exchange of goods and services between one section and another at whatever level of productive efficiency prevailed.

He knows that the outward march of these frontiers found no permanent barriers in the archaic lower political divisions which had their origin

of bread, and mayhap show you a circus."

In the interests of efficiency, the administration plans a study of unemployment census methods employed abroad. We will go to Fuehrer Hitler, to Comrade Stalin, to Il Duce Mussolini for advice and counsel on the proper way to find out how to brand our economic slaves. Perhaps there too, one day, will we find out how to employ them—in concentration camps and on forced labor projects.

—F. C.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 5-6; 356-357.

in the whims of land-granting kings or the schemes of land-grabbing railroads. He knows that were it not for the artificial walls erected against international trade, these frontiers would not even be contiguous with the boundaries of this empire.

Obviously, the progressive step would be to vest control over the interstate waterway in the community which is economically dependent upon it—the region whose economy is built up upon it. Only then would the proper supervision be exercised over the control of the waterway; only then would the control be by the public rather than the bureaucracy.

But this would raise questions which the advocates of federal, and the defenders of State control would rather see unasked. If the region is dependent upon the waterway, why does it not have free access to it? Though title to the waters and the land under the waters be vested in the sovereign, that is, the people, they do not own it and cannot have free access to it so long as its margins, the land on its shores, are owned and controlled by the quasi-monopolists who have title to waterfront sites. You can sail your boat or your barge where you will once you get on it—but to get on it you must pay tribute to the keeper of the tollgate of the waters—the landowner.

And if the possessors of these sites, and of sites and resources throughout the region, are benefited by the existence of an improved waterway, why should they not bear the expense of establishing and maintaining it? Indeed, if they benefit from the presence and activities of people attracted to a region favored with the existence of a waterway, why should they not bear the expense of providing for the communal needs of just those people? And bear them in proportion to the benefit?

But this would be too clear, too logical. So the politicians who do the political jobbery for the real owners of the waterways clamor for State "control" or campaign for fed-

eral "control". To them it makes little difference if patronage fat is added to the fire of political centralization, and either form is a convenient disguise for the waterway owner.

So long as the Great White Father is Lord of the Waters, why should 120,000,000 persons be interested in the petty fortunes of little Joe Doaks, who owns the 60x100 parcel at the corner of Front and Water Streets? The Joe Doaks' find themselves in the position of being the Barbary Pirates of our day but they need not worry. If the Navy is sent after them it cannot enter the publicly-owned and federally controlled waterways without faithfully paying the usual toll to the privately-concerned keeper at the gate.

—W. L.

See: "Social Problems," p. 174; p. 193.
"Science of Political Economy," pp. 23-25; 31-33; 292-312.
"Thou Shalt Not Steal."

Tariff Wall Needs Roof

The illustrated papers show what Mr. Herrick, the inventor, has made—what he calls a vertaplane—because it can go up from your own barnyard as a gyro, or windmill plane, "convert" in the air into a fast bi-plane, and alight quietly in any vacant lot as a gyro again. No more long runs on a level ground needed to start, nor costly lighted and patrolled landing fields.

This may be handy for smugglers, as well as for other so-disposed citizens. Pack your windmill plane with valuable United States goods at night, surmount the Canadian tariff lines, and land unostentatiously on any selected farm.

"A fine opening for a young man," freeing a lot of trade. As Henry George said: "Sometime, the only way to protect a country from goods will be to 'roof it in.'"

—Bolton Hall.

See: "Protection or Free Trade," pp. 32-35.

He Spoke Up. And You?

Once upon a time a traveller came to a small town, wherein the main excitement of the moment was a funeral. Which our traveller, having nothing more for the moment to do, attended. The minister called for the next of kin of the departed to speak up for the repose of his soul. There being no next of kin present, no response came forth.

"Are there any friends or acquaintances who would like to say a few words for the deceased?" Still no answer. Apparently the dead would have to be interred without verbal kindness from anybody. The funeral was about to be expedited upon this theory when our traveller spoke up. Said he: "If nobody wants to talk, I'll say a few words on the 'Single Tax.'"

Which is offered as the text for

the truism: Once a Georgist always a Georgist. For once the true solution for the problem of poverty is understood one is impelled to speak of it whenever an auditor can be found. And this impulse to tell the world all about it should not be inhibited, for the solution will never be put into practice until enough people know about it—laws are but the reflection of public opinion.

But, to be an effective teacher of anything one must be thoroughly familiar with his subject. Therefore, no graduate of the Henry George School of Social Science should be satisfied that he knows simply because he has read "Progress and Poverty" once—or even twice. The best way to read this book is to do so in conjunction with the Teachers Manual—in which the important concepts of each chapter are high-

lighted in question and answer form.

Besides, the study of the textbook with this Teachers Manual will introduce the graduate to the classroom method of instruction. Every graduate should prepare himself to be a teacher, for the success of our movement depends upon an ever-increasing number of classes. Classroom methods and technique will be discussed in *The Freeman* from time to time. Right now we urge every reader to review "Progress and Poverty" with the Teachers Manual before him, to better understand the text, to prepare himself for teaching.

The Teachers Manual has up to now been sold for \$1.00. A second printing always is cheaper than the first. Therefore, the School is able to offer the Teachers Manual for 35 cents a copy, postage prepaid.

Trade Unions Vote for Mars

At a recent convention of British trade unions—the oldest and strongest organization of workers in the world—the Government's rearmament policy was endorsed by an overwhelming vote. Also, the policy of non-intervention in the Spanish civil war was "deplored," since it barred the sale of arms to the Loyalists.

It has been the custom of pacifists to lay the blame for war at the collective door of munition-makers, diplomats, bankers. In the vote of British unionists we have a hint at the real cause for war—unemployment in times of peace. The workers want war because war provides jobs.

The cruel fallacy of a monopolistic economy is that providing of work is in itself a boon. "Anything" that enables labor to work (which it would do anyhow) is desirable in itself. Anybody who provides jobs must be a public benefactor. It is on this false premise that protection, that hideous twin brother of landlordism, thieves. It is on this false premise that workers vote for war measures.

Until workers realize that what they want is the wealth they pro-

duce, and not the privilege of working—until they realize that all this wealth comes from the land on which they must work—until they realize that monopoly of the earth deprives them of the produce of their labor—

there will be war. The workers will ask for it.

—F. C.

See: "Social Problems," pp. 75-77.
"Protection or Free Trade," p. 243.
"Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. 4.
Q. 21.

Shotgun Troth, Dowry or Dole

A petition, bearing the names of a million Britishers, asks the House of Commons that pensions be provided for all spinsters who have reached the unproductive age of 55.

Why not? The government owes everybody a living. Why discriminate against these unfortunate females? Since raids on the public treasury are the vogue, should any group for any reason deny themselves the privilege of loot?

Let's rationalize their claim. They should have been married these many years, and no doubt most of them were at one time very desirable mates. They couldn't all have been homely. But whom should they have married? The poor unfortunates on the dole? One can starve more

cheaply than two. Or, would you have every seamstress and every chambermaid share her wage with some unemployed man for the privilege of having a husband?

This is, or should be, the argument of the spinsters for their bill; England, you have laws that do not give our men the opportunity to find work and live the normal lives of happily married husbands and fathers. Therefore we have also been deprived of the right to wifehood and motherhood. In our old age we are lonely and helpless. Assume the blame for your wicked laws—and support us.

—F. C.

See: "Land Question," pp. 52-3.
"Thou Shalt Not Steal," p. 5.
"Progress and Poverty," p. 357.

George and Marx, Progress and Decline

Henry George and Karl Marx were contemporaries mutually critical of each other's work. Each was an economist of note, each constructed an original social philosophy, each founded a social movement which influenced the thought and action of subsequent generations. What is the relation of their ideas?

Frank McEachran, M.A., B. Litt., presented an introduction to this far-reaching subject, defining and explaining the fundamental differences in the points of view of those important social thinkers, in a paper before the Fifth International Conference to promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade in London last year. His scholarly contribution, succinct and packed with interest, is

available in a pamphlet, "Henry George and Karl Marx," copies of which can be obtained from the Henry George School at five cents each, three for ten cents.

Mr. McEachran's paper and any two of eight pamphlets will be sent for ten cents, which is the price of any three. The list includes Henry George's "Thou Shall Not Steal," "Moses," "Thy Kingdom Come," "Scottsman and Scotland," "The Crime of Poverty," "Land and Taxation," "The Study of Political Economy," and "Why the Landowner Cannot Shift the Land Value Tax." The price of the complete set is thirty cents. Send coin or stamps to national headquarters.

More will be said later of each of

these items. Of Mr. McEachran's essay, it should be noted that he presents an interesting critique of capitalism from the Georgist point of view. Depicting how this type of economic development affected liberal and Marxist policy, he studies the mentality of his subjects on the background of economic environment. Explaining Marxism as the product of a capitalism made decadent by monopoly, he discusses Marxism dialectic and its relation to social history, closing with an apt warning that world conditions show that Marxism in application does appear the culmination of the retrogression of a century.

—W. L.

No Profit in Price-Fixing

Like a story from the world of spirits is the recent public statement of Howard Veit, vice-president of M. Lowenstein and Company.

Mr. Veit claimed that attempts to interfere with the law of supply and demand have always failed, and for this reason, both cotton and cotton cloths should be permitted to seek their natural levels.

"Let us continue along sound lines, volume production at low cost and low selling price," Mr. Veit suggested. "Let us sell the wide world, whether it be cotton at the right price or products of cotton at the right price."

In addition Mr. Veit berated the folly of giving farmers a bonus when they violate the law of supply and demand: "They are no more entitled to receive a bonus for their greed than are the cloth producers who are guilty of the same violation of the law of supply and demand."

Just imagine! In this day and age—in this price-fixing, wage-fixing, supply-fixing, demand-fixing, fix-fixing era—to suggest that there should be a "natural" market. The ghost of laissez-faire!

On the other hand, Mr. Veit is no antiquated crank. It takes more

than that to be a successful, hard-headed business man in these times. He has simply consulted his own successful experience. If we broaden the vista a bit, and consult the whole history of price-fixing from the time of the Good Queen Bess, we find nothing but a succession of failures. If our economic doctors would give this more than cursory scrutiny, they

might one day (but one hardly dare hope) reach the same conclusion that our medical doctors have reached—and which even medical quacks must finally admit. That is, that man may make use of natural laws but he never can repeal them.

—Robert Clancy.

See: "Science of Political Economy," pp. 347—348.

Slave Crop Speed-up?

If one were to judge by one of the speakers, the "Convention of Natural Sciences" which was held recently at Los Angeles must have been a rare collection of addle-pated specimens of the corruption of mankind which inequality is spawning in our monopolistic society. The "scientists" listened gravely while he told of the glandular injections which, he dreams, one day will eliminate "the economic waste and tedious labor of rearing children" by rushing them to maturity like rats.

Among ignorant, primitive tribes one might expect the notion that rearing children is economic waste;

among the luxury-loving privileged classes one might look for the delusion that parentage is tedious labor. But when a spokesman for a group of average human beings looks upon happy, laughing children as wastrels, when one looks upon expression of the normal urge of mature human beings for the higher pleasures of parenthood as tedious labor, it is time to seek out the causes for our civilization's internal decay.

—W. L.

See: "Progress and Poverty," p. 357; p. 459; p. 537.
"Social Problems," p. 68.
"Teachers Manual (P. & P.)," L. 7, Q. 18.

Twenty-five Enrollments Daily Is Record of New Mail Course

NEW YORK—More than 1,000 students were enrolled in the correspondence course of the Henry George School of Social Science as of Oct. 10. For the past month enrollments have averaged better than twenty-five a day. Keen interest is shown by the students, many of whom send in warm letters of appreciation on completing the course.

The course is identical with that in fundamental economics and social philosophy which has given in classrooms in 200 cities. It is divided into ten lessons, each with an average of twenty questions. The student is required to read an assignment in the textbook, "Progress and Poverty," and to write answers to the questions. The answers are corrected and commented upon by a competent instructor and are returned to the student with printed, annotated answers for comparison.

The course was begun experimentally last February. During the first seven months 20,000 circulars were mailed. About 600 enrolled. In the meantime the technique of handling papers, correcting questions and the office details were

worked out. Last month the big push for students was begun. Several small ads in newspapers and magazines were tested during August. On the basis of the results the School's board of trustees voted a monthly appropriation for advertising.

To lawyers, ministers, business men, high school teachers, college professors, etc., 30,000 circulars were mailed. This brought the present encouraging results. The greatest returns from circularization, however, are from "recommended names," lists sent in by the students themselves and by Georgists generally. Readers are requested to send in names of persons who might be interested in taking the course. The sender's name is not divulged.

Posters advertising the correspondence course are being distributed to libraries, churches, industrial institutions, clubs and other centers. Write to the School for as many posters as you can place on your local bulletin boards. This is the least expensive method of obtaining students. Those who place these posters are making a real contribution to the School's work.

School Moves Books by Thousand In Few Weeks As Classes Start

NEW YORK—The records of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, publishers of the works of Henry George, show that almost 1000 books have been shipped within the past few weeks to the extensions of the Henry George School of Social Science in the San Francisco district, the Boston area, Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, without taking into consideration the numerous classes scattered across the states from coast to coast.

The increase for the year 1937 to date in the sale of Progress and Poverty and other books by Henry George used in the courses in fundamental economics and social philosophy given by the Henry

George School at its national headquarters, 211 West 79th Street, exceeds the total sales for 1936 by one third and the number distributed so far this year up to September 25 is about four times as great as the total number of books disposed of by the School to its students in the calendar year 1935.

The response to an open letter by the Schalkenbach Foundation asking Georgists to do their part in helping to establish "Progress and Poverty" in the book stores boosted sales for the month of July by 66 per cent., according to the estimate of Miss V. Peterson, acting secretary of the foundation.

30 Classes in Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science opened its Fall term Sept. 20 with about thirty fundamental economics classes in the city and suburbs including Wilmette and Oak Park.

A class in public speaking and voice culture opened at the same time. This course gives students an opportunity to delve further into the economics of Henry George and become efficient public speakers for the Henry George movement as well.

The season's social activities were ushered in by a dance and round table discussion given by the Northside Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship at the Jeffersonian Club, 1342 W. Roscoe Street, Sept. 25. Graduates, members and their friends attended.

Waldauer Blankets Tennessee

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Abe D. Waldauer, noted Tennessee attorney and veteran Georgist, who proposes to make Memphis the Georgist capital of the South, has obtained the cooperation of the Henry George School of Social Science and as the first step in the program has circularized a list of 7,000 names in Memphis and other cities in Tennessee with announcements of the correspondence course.

John Lawrence Monroe, field director of the Henry George School, will organize the correspondence students into groups after they have completed the course to develop teachers for local extension classes in this area.

Raise \$1,000 Fund

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—A fund of about \$1000 to carry on the work of the Los Angeles Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science was raised at the Henry George Anniversary Dinner while the class of George A. Briggs held its graduation exercises. About 150 members and their guests were present. William C. de Mille, noted dramatist and motion picture director, was the guest speaker.

Mr. Briggs reported the results of a survey by which the economic illiteracy of hundreds of persons with whom he came in contact was disclosed. He said, "It is almost futile to try to meet such persons by argument or persuasion. I am convinced the slower process of education must be used. For this reason I am also convinced that the Henry George School of Social Science is the best technique we ever devised."

* * *

12th Congress Meets

DETROIT, MICH.—The Henry George Congress is holding its twelfth annual session under the auspices of the Henry George Foundation of America, Pittsburgh, here on Oct. 14, 15 and 16.

The gathering is studying and suggesting tactics for the year, with some of the ablest leaders of the Georgist movement taking part in the conference on effective methods of education and propaganda.

* * *

Hughes in Trenches

TOPEKA, KAN.—George Hughes, son of Tom Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," a boys' book that has become a classic, is arranging to conduct a class of the Henry George School of Social Science here in spite of his advanced age and his not too excellent health.

* * *

O'Regan Gives Books

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND—A gift of twenty volumes of the works of Henry George has been received by the newly established Henry George College of Social Science in New Zealand, extension of the Henry George School of Social Science, from Dr. Rolland O'Regan of Wellington.

The college was founded at a conference of Georgists held in Auckland recently. It was decided to form classes in fundamental economics in Auckland and Matamata forthwith. E. E. Nicolaus, presiding officer, made an inspiring and successful appeal for cooperation.

The foundation members of the college are Rev. D. H. Stewart, C. M. Fowlds, F. G. Rhodes, E. Middleton and C. W. Nightingale of Auckland City; Mr. and Mrs. Petersen of Swanson; Mrs. M. O. Cranch, Cambridge; E. J. Bror and C. Muller, Warkworth; P. R. Hawke, G. H. Hawes, H. T. A. McGahan and T. E. McMillan, Matamata.

400 New Donors Drawn from Ranks of School's Newly-gained Adherents

NEW YORK—An appeal for funds, sent to the alumni of the Henry George School of Social Science for the Not-Over-\$1-Fund brought a response from 400 graduates who had never before contributed to the support of the School. All monies raised in this drive as well as future Not-Over-\$1-Fund campaigns will be used to promote the school's extension work.

A growing number of members of the alumni made regular contributions of substantial sums to the work of the School. Many of these teach as well, sacrificing

time, in the midst of busy professional and business careers, as well as portions of the income, to extend the field of the institution.

This trend is especially heartening to the veteran Georgists who make similar sacrifices, for these new contributors to the cause base their gifts on practical, first-hand knowledge of the effectiveness of the courses which the School gives, and on confidence, instilled by intimate acquaintance, in the eventual triumph of justice and liberty through the School program.

Manual for Advanced Course Being Prepared; Based on Class Data, Work Is Group Effort

For several years the Henry George School of Social Science has conducted an advanced course in fundamental economics and social philosophy, using as textbooks "The Science of Political Economy" by Henry George and "The Philosophy of Henry George" by Dr. George Raymond Geiger. These classes have demonstrated the value of the course to the serious student of the social sciences. George's posthumous work is a formal exposition of his economic theories. Dr. Geiger's monumental book is a complete presentation, analysis and appraisal of George's economic system and his social philosophy, and is a restatement of George's ideas within the framework of modern economic and social thought and modern philosophy.

The need for a manual for the course to a world-wide school offering a complete education in fundamental economics and social philosophy to the masses is obvious. The School has the valuable notes of Will Lissner of New York, based up-

on the notes of Oscar H. Geiger, founder of the School and Mr. Lissner's tutor and teacher during the last years of his life. (Mr. Lissner has been the most consistent instructor but his duties with The Freeman now preclude any teaching work.) Also, the school has the helpful notes of John C. Rose of Pittsburgh, likewise developed from classroom experience.

For several months, Henry L. T. Tideman of Chicago and Julian P. Hickok of Philadelphia have been working independently on the development of a manual for the course. The job could not have been assigned to better hands. When they have finished formulating provocative questions and answers and have planned the lessons, a committee of competent Georgists will make a comparative study of their work and Mr. Rose's memoranda with the notes of Mr. Lissner. The result should be an authoritative and helpful manual. It is hoped to have it available for advanced courses in the Spring.

New Danish Manual

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK—The Eco-Technical High School, as Denmark designates its extensions of the Henry George School of Social Science, has its own teachers' manual, an adaptation of the British and American manuals pagged to follow the Jakob E. Lange translation of Progress and Poverty.

Three hundred students were enrolled in twenty classes at various points in its first year, most of them in Copenhagen and its environs. One of the most successful was conducted by Sven Larsen on the Island of Laaland. It met twice weekly.

The Danish School's inspiration came from the London International Conference of 1936 and the address of Lancaster M. Greene, trustee of the Henry George School of Social Science of New York which traced the origin, progress and scope of the School's contribution to the Georgist movement.

Absolute Charter Granted

NEW YORK—The Henry George School of Social Science started Sept. 27 its first term under the absolute charter granted by the Board of Regents of the State of New York on July 31. The charter supersedes the provisional charter granted Sept. 15, 1932, when the independent enterprise previously conducted by the founder, Oscar H. Geiger, was incorporated as a non-profit making educational institution to teach fundamental economics and social philosophy. The Regents' action certifies to the high standards maintained by the School as an educational institution.

The text of the application comprises a history of the School's inception, growth and progress and a statement of its aims and objectives. Copies are available to friends of the School on request to national headquarters.

21 Classes in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Seventeen of the twenty-one classes in which the Pittsburgh Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science is giving courses in fundamental economics and social philosophy are housed in the public schools of this city as the result of the cooperation in this adult education project by Coit R. Hoechst of the Board of Public Education and the principals of the schools where the sessions are held.

The sponsoring committee and John Lawrence Monroe, field director of the Henry George School, worked for almost two months to arrange for the use of the classrooms, thus insuring the foundations of a good school year.

A total of 26,500 announcements of the course were mailed out. According to calculations, one out of every six householders received a notice of the course. One out of every 25 residents of Pittsburgh had his or her name on one. Out of every three who have telephones, one got a card.

In each of the 418 voting districts of this city, 68 residents, on an average, were invited to attend the classes. Allowing five members to each family, it would appear that 340 people in each district received first hand information about the courses.

This is said by the committee to be the most intensive coverage of any area in the history of the Henry George School's campaign for students. The city organized all its forces to have books and classroom material ready at all the schools during the opening week of Oct. 11.

New Paper in Africa

JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, S. AFRICA—A new journal, The Free People, which aims to promote the social and economic philosophy of Henry George made its first appearance here July 1. The paper urges its readers to join and promote the classes of the Henry George School of Social Science.

The editor, Mather Smith, is conducting two classes, one in The Graighill, just outside the municipal area and another in the heart of the city. He reports good prospects for extensions at Brakpan and East Rand. Mr. Smith is also pushing the sale of Henry George books in the local bookshops. His co-worker is F. A. W. Lucas, veteran worker for the Georgist cause.

Gets Book Display

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gilbert M. Tucker, author of "The Path to Prosperity," has arranged with Clapp, the leading bookshop of Albany, to stock "Progress and Poverty" and other works of Henry George.

Mr. Tucker was for over a year instructor at national headquarters of the Henry George School of Social Science in New York City. He started a class here in the Institute of History and Art at 125 Washington Street on Sept. 13 with an attendance of twenty-four.

Headquarters Trains Teachers to Push Classes Beyond Goal of Fifty

NEW YORK—The Henry George School of Social Science is giving teachers' training courses on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at national headquarters. The course takes at least fourteen weeks to complete, to assure that the instructor has an adequate grasp of his subject matter and is at home in the classroom method.

Fundamental economics will be taught in fifty classes this Fall in various parts of the city. The number would be much greater if more instructors were avail-

able, for many educational centers have offered rooms and classes which cannot be included in the Fall program.

The growth of the School is limited only by the number of those who have the ability, knowledge and desire to engage in this educational work which is so fruitful of result for social improvement. Everyone who has studied the basic course in fundamental economics and is interested in the work the School is doing is urged to join the teachers training class.

Vetterman Named Dean as Faculty Starts Series of Monthly Parleys

NEW YORK—Arthur H. Vetterman, an instructor of the Henry George School of Social Science at national headquarters, was elected dean of the faculty at a meeting Sept. 20 which inaugurated a series of monthly faculty meetings. Mr. Vetterman will hold the deanship for the school year ending September, 1938.

At the meetings, over which Mr. Vetterman will preside, round-table discussions will be held for the exchange of ideas for the improvement of classroom techniques.

Lancaster M. Greene, an instructor and trustee of the School, gave a demonstration of the handling of the important opening-night session of the basic course, at the first of the meetings. Mr. Greene

emphasized the importance of following the Teachers Manual faithfully in order to hold classes to the successful schedule which has evolved from four years of actual experience.

The second session was devoted to a discussion of the highlights of the course, led by Frank Chodorov. It was agreed that emphasis on the problem, its solution through an understanding of the laws of distribution, and the efficacy of the remedy were the three essentials of the course. Some time was devoted also to methods of demonstrating that a tax on land value could not be shifted.

The following meeting was devoted to presentation of the law of rent.

Eckert Speech Reprinted

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The complete text of the address of Representative Charles R. Eckert, of Beaver, Pa., on "Land, Labor and the Wagner Act," delivered in the House of Representatives on May 19, 1937, was carried in *Organized Labor*, leading labor paper here, in its special Labor Day edition of Sept. 4.

The same edition of another labor paper, *The Labor Clarion*, gave its most prominent position to an article by Judge Jackson H. Ralston in which he indicates the position of labor in relation to relieving the tax burden on the products of labor and the substitution therefor of the taxation of land values. Judge Ralston is in the forefront of a fight to repeal the sales tax in the State of California.

Record in Transvaal

NEW YORK—Frank A. Vandreau of Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, by profession an assayer, reports 100% attendance for the first half of the course he is giving in fundamental economics to a group of five students and expects to end the course with the group intact.

Square Deal Due

TORONTO, ONT.—The Single Tax Association of Canada is reviving its periodical, the *Square Deal*, which has not appeared since 1933. The issue now in press will list the land values per capita in all the leading centers in Ontario in the first of a series of articles based on original research into Canadian conditions. The editorial offices are located at 71 Bloor Street, E., where the permanent quarters of the Association have been established.

H. T. Owens, Secretary, reports that the first of the season's classes of the Toronto Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science opened on Sept. 29 at the King Edward Hotel with encouraging attendance. Prospects for additional classes in and around Toronto look good, he said.

Dutch Print Classic

NEW YORK—As soon as the new Dutch translation of "Progress and Poverty" is off the press, extension classes of the Henry George School of Social Science will be started in Holland. Previous efforts to establish the School in that country were hampered by the fact that the only existing Dutch edition was not only a very poor one but the book is practically out of print.

The translation is being financed by a fund raised by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation of 11 Park Place and the work done under the direction of M. Kolthek, of Groningen, Holland, who translated "Protection or Free Trade" in 1923.

460 in Brown Class

COLUMBIA, MO.—Dr. Harry Gunnison Brown, Professor of Economics at the University of Missouri, is assigning chapters of "Protection or Free Trade" to his classes in general economics this semester. Through his efforts orders for forty books were placed with the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, publishers of the works of Henry George, for the University of Missouri college library.

Professor Brown has 460 students in his course in general economics at the university for the Fall semester.

Spencer Polemic Issued

NEW YORK—The 1937 edition of "A Perplexed Philosopher," by Henry George, the author's famous examination of Herbert Spencer's recantation of his earlier declaration of the land question, just published by the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain, has been added to its list of Georgist literature by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 11 Park Place. The high importation duty has made it necessary to put the price of this book at 75c a copy postpaid.

Reprints George's Address

LONDON, ENGLAND—Readers of *Land and Liberty* received with the August issue as a special supplement a reprint of Henry George's address, "The Land for the People." The address appeared in its columns in May and was reprinted as a pamphlet in response to the great demand of the monthly's readers.

This is the latest addition to its series of addresses of Henry George, a part of the notable contribution made by the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain to the literature of the Georgist movement. A special insert describes the aims and purposes of the Henry George School of Social Science and its teaching technique and calls for cooperation. The correspondence course is also featured.

Congressman a Teacher

BEAVER, PA.—Representative Charles R. Eckert has taken over charge of the extension of the Henry George School of Social Science here. He opened the class in fundamental economics on Sept. 28 with twenty-six students. Several inquiries have been received about the correspondence course.

U.S. Votes on Rent Tax

A significant and refreshing incident occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington the other day which has thus far escaped the attention which it deserves. A social land value taxation amendment to a District of Columbia tax measure received about 25 per cent of the votes cast. The last previous vote on a similar measure was only about 3 percent favorable.

This has aroused a new interest in the subject and it is safe to predict that the Henry George plan will gain in favor steadily by comparison

with other forms of taxation. The Georgists now in Congress are reputed to be both active and intelligent in pressing their arguments.

Ever since "Progress and Poverty" was published in 1879 critics of the plan have admitted that it was all right in theory. In later years it has been found that the system, wherever it has been used in any degree, is eminently practical.

It supplies government with the revenue which justly belongs to government, economic or ground rent which is the fruit of population, while

at the same time it abolishes and makes unnecessary the multitude of taxes, federal state and local, which now fall so heavily upon every business enterprise and which are clearly responsible for the business depression, unemployment and low wages.

Its advocates are certain that adoption of the plan will increase salaries and wages, lower rents, liberate opportunities for work, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost, in short that it will provide that genuine prosperity which is the natural heritage of all men.

—Henry Ware Allen.

Religion's Message for To-day

Joseph Dana Miller reveals himself as a passionate lover of religion and as a profound critic of the church as an historical institution in the leading editorial of the current issue of *Land and Freedom*.

Reviewing the historical development of religion as an institution with frankness and yet with the objectivity of the scholar to whom the sociology of religion is a science whose truths no partisan spirit must defile, he relates how "the vision of Jesus receded as the friends and defenders of privilege sought for its

perpetuation the alliance of the ermined and sceptered followers of the companion of fishermen."

"It is true of all creeds that they are purest in revolt; it is true of all creeds that institutionalism weakens their essential strength," he notes, but adds:

"The church may wield a mighty power when it decides to enthrone the plebeian Christ. When she does she will not lack adherents. Here and there in her history such times have been, and men have arisen at whose words humanity rose up and girded

itself with a strength which, when summoned, the forces of evil, of injustice, of oppression, may in vain assail."

Mr. Miller's article, in which the editor of *Land and Freedom* is once again at his best, makes the issue alone worth the price of a year's subscription. Send \$2 to the magazine at 150 Nassau Street, New York, to be sure you receive a copy. If you are a graduate of the Henry George School, you may avail yourself of *Land and Freedom's* introductory subscription rate of \$1 for the year.

Industry Abandons the Jobless

We've heard explanation after explanation of the problem of unemployment. We've heard of technological displacement (so ornery to say "Machines throw people out of work") and of excess immigration and over-population, and of cheap foreign goods flooding the market and overproduction, and of inadequate money supply and volume of credit, et cetera, ad nauseum. But like the popular songs, we must always have new ones.

Obliging George H. Davis, President of the U. S. Chamber of Com-

merce, is right on hand to provide us with a new explanation. Half, anyway, of the present unemployed, he says, are unemployable. Why? Because three million people—half the number of the present unemployed were out of work in the peak years of 1928 to 1929. Industry just couldn't absorb them, even in boom times. That's proof, isn't it, that three million people are unemployable?

The economic problem is thus explained away beautifully. Davis may well be proud, for he takes "some of

the mystery out of unemployment figures." And unemployment (half, anyway) is thus relegated, perhaps as a psychological problem instead of an economic one.

It's all so neat and exhibits such faith in our prosperity that 'it seems a shame to suggest that maybe our much-acclaimed prosperity isn't so hot, after all. We're wondering what the next unemployment theory will be. Keep your seats, the show will go on.

—Robert Clancy.

See: "Progress and Poverty," pp. 263—267.

Roster of Classes

Henry George School of Social Science

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

ALBANY, N. Y.

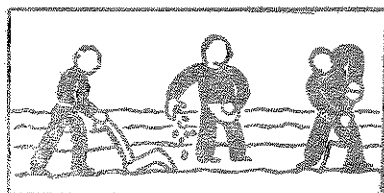
Mon. 8. Inst. of Hist. & Art. 125 Wash-
ington St.

BEAVER, PA.

Tue. 7.30. Beaver City. Ct. Hse.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Fri. 7.45. Rm. 109 McKinley School.
Dwight Way & Telegraph.



BOSTON, MASS., AREA

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

CHICAGO, ILL., AREA

Mon. 7.30. 11 S. LaSalle St., Rm. 1415.
Tue. 7.30. N. LaSalle St., Rm. 909.
Tue. 8. Hyde Park YMCA. 1409 E. 53rd.
Wed. 6.30. 189 W. Washington.
Wed. 7.30. YMCA. 333 N. Marshfield.
Wed. 8. Res. of G. K. Carus. 2120 N.
Sedwick St.
Thu. 7. Rm. 502. 180 W. Washington St.
Tue. 8. Roseland YMCA. 4 E. 111 St.
Fri. 7.30. Rm. 909. 30 N. LaSalle St.
Other classes to start in Chicago: Engle-
wood YMCA. Austin YMCA. Jewish
Peoples Institute. Wilmette, Ill. Irving
Park Boul. YMCA. S. S. Cooperative.
Riverdale Village Hall.

CINCINNATI, O., AREA

Mon. 7.30. University LMCA.
Tue. 6. Union Cen. Life Bldg., 4th & Vine.
Wed. 7.30. Valley YMCA. 8207 Vine.
Thu. 7. Public Library. Newport, Ky.
Thu. 7.30. Union Cen. Life Bldg., 4th &
Vine.
Fri. 7.30. YMCA. Norwood, O.

CLEVELAND, O.

Mon. 7.30. Rm. 117. 314 Superior St.
Fri. 7.30. Rm. 117. 314 Superior St.

EUGENE, ORE.

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

GLENDAL, CALIF.

Mon. 8. 439 Kenneth Road.
Wed. 8. same.
Fri. 8. same.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Mon. 8. Rm. 708, 18 Asylum St.

HAZLETON, PA.

Mon. 7.30. Green St. Schl. Bldg.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Tue. 7. Chamber of Commerce. 426 War-
ren St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Tue. 7.30. Room 311. 818 Walnut St.
Thu. 7.30. Rm. 311. 818 Walnut St.
Thu. 7.30. Rm. 311. 818 Walnut St.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Mon. —* Marquette H. Schl.

NEWARK, N. J.

Mon. 7.30. 323 Essex Bldg.
Tue. 7.30. Same.
Wed. 7.30. Same.
Thu. 7.30. Same.
Fri. 7.30. Same.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Tue. 7.30. New Brighton Jr. H. S.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Mon. 7.30. Rm. 601. Lawrence Savings &
Trust Bldg.
Mon. 2.30—4.30. Sat. 10—12 a.m. 2—4 p.m.

NEW YORK CITY (HEADQUARTERS)

Mon. thru Fri. 4.20—6.20 & 7.30—9.30 p.m.
Mon. 2.30—4.30.
Advanced Courses:
Teachers Training—Mon., Wed., Fri., 7.30.
Protection or Fr. Trade—Tues., Thurs.
7.30.

NEW YORK CITY (EXTENSION)

Mon. 7.30. City Club. 55 W. 44th St.
Thu. 7.30. Bethany Reform Church, Cor-
ner 1st Ave. & 67 St.
Tue. 7.00. Schakenbach Foundation. 11
Park Place.
Tue. 7.30. Harlem YMCA. 180 W. 135th St.
Wed. 8.00. Pent House Club. London Ter-
race. 470 W. 24th St.
Wed. 8.00. Church of the Covenant. 310
E. 42nd St.
Thu. 8.00. Midston House. 22 E. 38th St.
Thu. 8.00. Ailerton House. 143 E. 29th St.
Fri. 7.45. Labor Temple. 242 E. 14th St.
Mon. 8.00. Grand Central Railroad YMCA.
224 E. 47th St.

Mon. 8.00. Sunnyside Park. 39th Ave. &
49th St., Long Island City.

Thu. 8.00. Sunnyside Park. 39th Ave. &
49th St., Long Island City.

Mon. 8.30. Master Institute. 310 Riverside
Dr., N.Y.C.

Mon. 8.00. Central Branch YMCA. 55 Han-
son Pl., Bklyn., N.Y.

Mon. 7.30. Room 1193. 18 E. 41 St.

Tue. 8.00. Flushing YMCA. 138-46 No.
Blvd., Flushing.

Tue. 8.00. YMHA. Fulton Ave. & 171 St.,
Bronx.

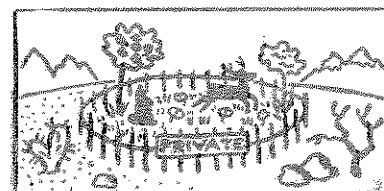
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Tue. 2. Alden Pub. Library. Telegraph
Ave. at 52nd.

Tue. 7.30. Roosevelt High Sch., 19th Ave.
& E. 19 St.

Thu. 7.30. Rm. 35. Tech. H. Sch., Broad-
way and 43rd.

Thu. 7.30. Central Trade Sch. 12th &
Grove.



OAK PARK, ILL.

Tue. 7. Suburban-Metropolitan College,
1118 Lake St.

OMAHA, NEBR.

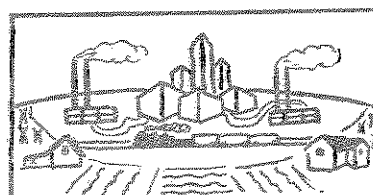
Fri. 7.30. Paxton Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tue. 7.30. YMCA. 1007 W. Lehigh.
Wed. 7.30. YMCA. 5722 Greene St.
Thu. 7.30. 311 S. Juniper St.
Fri. 7.30. YMCA. 1421 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mon. 7.30. Perry High School. Perrys-
ville Ave.
Mon. 7.30. Latimer Jr. High Sch., 509
Tripoli.
Mon. 7.30. Arsenal Jr. High Sch., 40th at
Butler.
Mon. 7.30. Schenley High Sch., 4101 Bige-
low Blvd.
Mon. 7.30. Westinghouse High Sch., 1101
N. Murtland.
Mon. 7.30. Taylor Alerdice H. Sch., 2409
Shady. Squirrel Hill.



Mon. 7.30. Burgwin School. Glenwood &
Mansion, Hazelwood.

Mon. 7.30. Langley High Sch., Hutton
Ave.

Mon. 7.30. Ingram Public Sch., Vancou-
ver Ave., Ingram.

Mon. 7.30. South Hills High Sch., Ruth
St., Mt. Washington.

Mon. 7.30. South High Sch., 10th & Car-
son.

Mon. 6.00. Rm. 809. 324 4th Ave.

Tue. 7.30. Swishholm Sch., 120 Whipple
St., N. Homestead.

Wed. 7.30. Oliver High Sch., 2323 Bigh-
ton Rd.

Wed. 7.30. Frick Teachers Trn. Sch., 5th
& Thackeray, Oakland.

Wed. 7.30. Peabody High Sch., Black &
Beatty, E. Liberty.

Wed. 7.30. Carrick High Sch., 125 Park-
field.

Wed. 6. Rm. 809. 324 4th Ave.

Fri. 7.30. YMCA. 2621 Center Ave., Her-
ron Hill.

Fri. 8.00. Rm. 809. 324 4th Ave.

Wed. 7.30. Dormont H. S., Dormont.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Tue. 7.30. Rochester H. S., Adams St.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.

Mon. —* Library.

SCOTSDALE, PA.

Mon. 7.30. YMCA.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, N. Y.
Wed. 8. Study Hall, Central H.S.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Mon. 8. Classical High Sch., State St.

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

ST. CHARLES, MO.

Tue. 7. Court House.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Tue. 7. YMCA.

TROY, N. Y.

Wed. —* Public Library.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Thu. 7.30. 25 S. Hazel St.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Mon. 7.30. Bunker Hill Congregational
Church.

Mon. 8. Bklyn YMCA.

Tues. 8. Central YMCA.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Thu. 8. YMCA, Main St.

TORONTO, ONT.

Tue. 8. King Edward Hotel.

Get Behind The Freeman

One thing needs to be said, even at the risk of boring the reader with the obvious. The paper is not a revival of the old Freeman nor an attempt at it. If it takes its standards from the old Freeman, it does no more than any journal of opinion since the days when that model of periodical journalism made its weekly appearance.

The traits that marked the old Freeman are gone. The gallant enthusiasms that brightened its pages are translated by our times into fear, bitterness, last-ditch determination.

With a new world war many times more horrible threatening, with a new great depression many times more disastrous impending, with totalitarianism driving out the last remnants of freedom in one new nation after another and with poverty reaching blacker depths and brutalizing mankind, there is no time for the easy grace with which it spun out its words, its phrases. Nor is there spirit for the literary charm which made each paragraph in the weekly a pleasurable experience.

These things are gone. But the old Freeman is with us still, and ever will be as a challenge to think through the intellectual chaos of our day; as a dare to stand up without quavering for the principles of justice and liberty for which men have fought desperately—and gallily died; as a guide to that era, certain to come, when human values will be restored to favor and man will be resurrected from the mass of men.

The challenge we accept. The dare we take. The guide we follow, humbly, gratefully.

* * *

The purpose of *The Freeman* is to interpret the social and economic events of the day from the viewpoint of a Free Economy.

In a world permeated with monopolistic thought—which finds expression politically in various forms of centralized power, socially in the subjugation of the individual, and economically in the tendency of wages and interest to the minimum of a wage-slave—there is need for a

publication that assays the news with the touchstone of freedom.

But *The Freeman* has no political ideology, no propagandist purpose. Its objection is education—education in the philosophy of Henry George, which has been aptly described as the philosophy of a free exchange of goods, services and ideas.

From the writings of this greatest of socio-economic thinkers we have learned that the persistence of poverty in the midst of plenty arises from privilege, and that the greatest and most pernicious privilege is the private ownership of the earth. The simple, just and efficient way to destroy this privilege is to collect the rent of land for the needs of society. This will make unnecessary our system of iniquitous taxation.

This reform, readily suggesting itself from the study of the laws governing the distribution of wealth, is not offered as a panacea. It is offered as the only means of destroying involuntary poverty and the fear of poverty. With man freed of these shackles such other reforms as are found necessary for the improvement of social conditions will be found easier to accomplish. While poverty persists no reform in our social or political order can have any lasting effect, and the longer poverty does persist the greater will become the danger of the collapse of our civilization.

Our daily history is replete with instances demonstrating the soundness of Georgist philosophy and the fundamental errors in the prevailing monopolistic political economy. The analysis of these instances will therefore be the policy of this publication. In these analyses wrong thinking, rather than personages or political parties, shall be attacked. The purpose of *The Freeman* will be to direct correct thought, because:

Social reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting; by complaints and denunciation; by the formation of parties, or the making of revolutions; but by the awakening of thought and the progress of ideas. Until there be

correct thought, there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow.—Henry George.

Thus, *The Freeman*, a product of the Henry George School of Social Science, takes its place in the movement for mass education for economic justice. In order to reach a greater number of people its price has been set as low as production costs permit. All of its editors and contributors freely volunteer their services for this worthy cause, and a considerable amount of clerical work is done without remuneration.

The publishers intend that these columns shall be the media for the public expression of the best thought of the Georgist movement. Therefore, they cannot be the forum of any one individual, no matter how brilliant; or any small group, no matter how devoted. *The Freeman* is a serious student of the social sciences whose name is legion and whose locale is our whole sub-continent. The ranks of *The Freeman's* makers are still open to recruits—and ever will be.

But to make the paper self-supporting, which it must be, a minimum of six thousand subscriptions is necessary. Each graduate, each friend of the school is therefore urged to solicit subscriptions—not only to make *The Freeman* possible, but also to widen the scope of its influence. Get behind *The Freeman*. —The Editors and Publishers.

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