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HOW TO SMASH HITLER

An Editorial

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All that we are proud of in the American character; all that makes our conditions and institutions better than those of older countries, we may trace to the fact that land has been cheap in the United States, because new soil has been open to the emigrant.—Henry George in "Progress and Poverty."

How to Smash Hitler

"WE shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

Very well, then, Mr. Roosevelt, let's get started. As head of the State you are undoubtedly in possession of facts which lead you to your conclusion. We citizens of your State presume only to counsel with you as to the best method of achieving the end you deem desirable.

To overcome an opponent it is common sense to ascertain the source and extent of his power, to search out his weakness.

Now, Herr Hitler came into power in Germany in 1933 when the people of that country were impoverished and degraded; people in that condition are always willing to take a chance on the plausible promises made by a demagogue. Like other leaders, he told them that he would provide food and joy, bread and games, works projects and free band concerts. As you know, Mr. President, other people have avidly accepted such promises, have voted themselves into the hands of leaders who demand more power in order to bring about the millenium, sight unseen.

It was the German people who gave Herr Hitler the power which he has used to their own hurt, to the hurt of world peace. Maybe they are disillusioned and would like to get rid of him; reports to that effect sometimes appear in our newspapers. We ought to find out, in a very definite and bold way, whether or not he has lost the support of his people, for without that support he is a dead mackerel.

Germany cannot be a happy place to live in. No country at war, on rations, hounded by police, burdened with taxation, given over to concentration camps and adding up a growing list of casualties is a place human beings like to live in. If the German people support Hitler now it can not be because of his broken promises to them, but because his enemies—including the United States—offer them no avenue of escape. Maybe they support him because they fear the consequences of a defeat by his enemies more than they fear him. They have felt the lash of revenge. They know what it means to be indicted, judged and punished by a victorious enemy.

So, if we want to crush Hitler by attacking his power, we must do more than promise his people a better life if they drop him and his wicked schemes. We must give them positive evidence of our intent to treat them as human beings. We must give them a chance to escape from Hitler and Hitlerism—now.

Let us send to Portugal a mighty armada of troopships well laden with provisions, and protected by our best ships of war. Let us make known to these dupes of Hitler—including his soldiers—that free passage to America will be provided for them, and no strings attached.

Let us explain to these poor fellows that while in Germany there are about 360 people to the square mile our land is occupied by only a ninth of that average, and that most of our people live in the cities. Let us offer every German farmer about five acres of our millions and millions of unused acres. A small family can get a living out of five acres; perhaps a meagre one, but better than anything a war-torn and tax-ridden country can provide.

Of course, we shall have to get rid of the monopoly privileges which keep idle our soil and hold down our production. Why not? We are, as you said, in a great national emergency. Things are bad and looking worse. A major operation is justified now, if it ever was. The monopolists are neither super-human nor particularly desirable. If breaking their graft is essential to the crushing of Hitler, why hesitate?

If you make the suggested offer to the Germans, and show them that you are ready to make good now, without waiting for peace terms, they will probably risk their necks to escape their crazy master. He will go mad indeed when he reads the daily desertion reports. He will be crushed by the weight of the debris of his maniacal temple. And you will have done the whole job with hardly any expense to your people, possibly without firing a shot.

Remember, Mr. President, that this country was built up by the offspring of men and women who ran away from tyranny. Give the present Germans the same chance that our free country gave their forefathers in 1848 and they too will embrace the opportunity. Indeed, Hitler will have to free Germany to keep it populated.

Of course, if the Germans don't accept your offer, maybe the only thing left to do is to shoot it out with them. But why start shooting—which will cost us untold billions of dollars, will involve us in a form of Hitlerization at home, will maim or destroy thousands of our best lads—before you have tried the scheme of crushing Hitler by undermining his support?

Humanity's Cause and the War

THOSE FEW AMERICANS who think in terms of human happiness have no political home. The two dominant schools of political thought in this country, labelled isolationist and interventionist, rest their respective cases on the same premise: national fear. And their programs are identical in insistence upon martial measures.

The point of divergence between them is the expedient way to safeguard our political existence; one believes that our first line of defense is somewhere near the Greenwich meridian, or further east, while the other contends that it is militarily wiser to do whatever fighting must be done a few miles off New York or Miami.

Neither group seems to realize that foreign policies are necessarily an outgrowth of domestic conditions, that war is a consequence of internal decay.

This war, like all its predecessors, began when the first man was enslaved, when the first oasis was fenced in and called "mine." There is no armor so thick, no force so brutal, no political tradition so finely spun as to prevent the outbreak of hostilities between men who are deprived of the right to live and to grow.

This war, like all its predecessors, comes upon us from the iniquities of the past. Given the poverty economies that have prevailed in all countries, democratic as well as totalitarian, and only the spark of a propitious occasion and the lung-power of demagoguery determines the time of conflagration.

No power on earth, save human intelligence and courage to attack the cause, could have prevented this war; no power on earth, save the same intelligence and the same courage, can stop its course toward the economic and physical exhaustion of the peoples engaged; no power on earth, save the same heretofore lacking intelligence and courage, can prevent a recurrence of the economic maladjustments which will lead to further wars.

Neither the isolationists nor the interventionists seem to be in the least cognizant of this truth.

The isolationist position is buttressed with protectionist arguments, and nothing was more conducive to the outbreak of war than the inhuman restriction of trade, through tariffs and quotas, in which the world has wallowed since the last war.

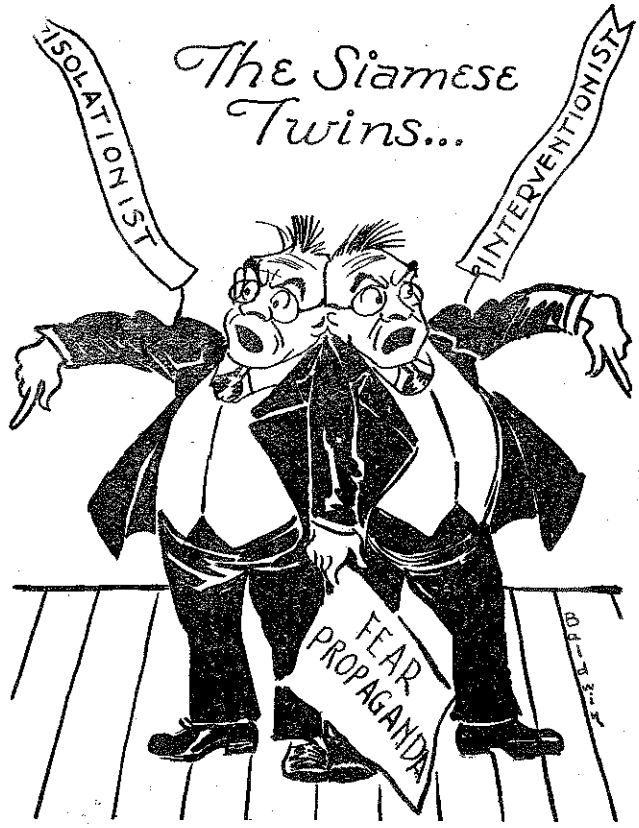
The interventionist looks upon trade barriers and embargoes as instruments of coercion.

To one, trade is like the oyster's hard shell of refuge; to the other it is a tiger's fangs. Neither seems to recognize in the free exchange of goods that mutuality of interests which leads to understanding and peace.

Curiously, an isolationist leader takes the point of view that international relationships are based on relative national military strengths, that economic, social and political alignments are determined by weapons. Economic interests, apparently, have nothing to do with treaties.

But is this not also true of the arguments of the interventionists? Do they not also say that our sources of supply must be safeguarded by force? Do they differ from their opponents and say that we should buy, not fight for, our materials?

The interventionists very definitely admit that to fight Hitler successfully we must out-Hitler him. We must abandon all our hard-won personal freedoms, completely subjugate ourselves, our lives and our fortunes, to an imperatorship. Some of them say this is an evil which we shall rectify as soon as the need for it is over. From semi-official statements, never officially denied, it is clear that many interventionists look hopefully upon this emergency regi-



mentation as an introduction to a controlled economy after the war.

Some isolationists point to this threat, others have made statements that are as hopefully fascist; none of them has offered a social plan based on economic freedom which is the only safeguard against a collectivized America, war or no war.

Besides, the all-out defense program of the isolationists entails a tax burden no less than the giving of munitions to Britain, the same taking over of industry, the same regimentation of labor. Centralized power is essential to both isolationist and interventionist programs.

The isolationist begins his argument with an acceptance of Hitler's conquest of Europe, and goes on from there with an economic and military plan to meet that condition. The interventionist merely reverses the process by using the same costly economic and military measures to prevent the further spread of Hitler's conquest.

The ultimate result to our political and social structure must be identical; the difference is in timing only. Neither side seems to recognize the possibility of destroying Hitler by democratic measures, by making this country a model of prosperity, through the abolition of internal privileges, through the breakdown of our stupid barriers to the immigration of labor and of capital, through the opening of our vast mineral resources, our agrarian storehouse, our rich city lots. No one will fight when he can get a good job.

The isolationists accuse the interventionists of having brought on the crisis; the interventionists say that the isolationists by creating dissension within the country have given encouragement to Hitler. Neither group recognizes the fact that political events arise out of economic conditions over which the personalities involved have no control. Both sides disregard principle; both argue their cases from the viewpoint of expediency, which leads only to futile acrimony.

The isolationist takes the impossible position that this country is capable of economic and cultural self-sufficiency, and proposes to build a "Chinese Wall" at our borders. A policy built on that position leads to low standards of living, a decadent culture, and to international suspicions and hatreds that break out into war. Russia, Italy and Germany are the products of isolationism; every subject country, like India or Manchuria, is isolationist.

The interventionist is an internationalist only in the sense that he proposes political alignments between dominant States for the purpose of establishing a modus vivendi between all political units; with, perhaps, the dominant States controlling the purse strings of the world.

True internationalism, to which the advocate of freedom subscribes, consists of permitting individuals of all races and citizenship to move themselves, their goods and their ideas across borders without let or hindrance. It recognizes no limits to civilization, no innate differences between men.

It is evident, then, that essentially the isolationist and the interventionist are two of a kind, and that those of us who plead the cause of humanity must go our own way. Nor must we permit ourselves to be turned from our course by the din and passions of the moment, for the only hope for a free America, a free world, is in our steadfastness of purpose, in our courage.

Shades of Hammurabi

EARLIEST RECORDED PRICE REGULATOR was Hammurabi, King of Babylon, more than 2000 years B.C. He cut into stone laws establishing compulsory prices which could not be exceeded nor undersold. The stone remains.

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England Plans Her Future

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO we reported on what approached a public scandal in England: the buying up of bombed areas by land speculators. Resentment toward such brazen opportunism at the expense of the nation's misfortunes was so bitter that the government could not ignore it. Public indignation suggested a possible attack on the very system of land tenure which is the basis of the social and political status in England as well as in other countries. A committee was appointed to investigate and recommend.

The committee—significantly called the "Expert Committee on Compensation and Betterment"—recently issued an interim report which blasts the hope, entertained by some, that any fundamental reform could be looked for. From detailed reviews of the report in both *The Economist* and *Land and Liberty*, we gather that the objectives toward which the committee is striving fall under these two main categories:

1. A formula for fixing the prices to be paid for land required for the country's reconstruction.

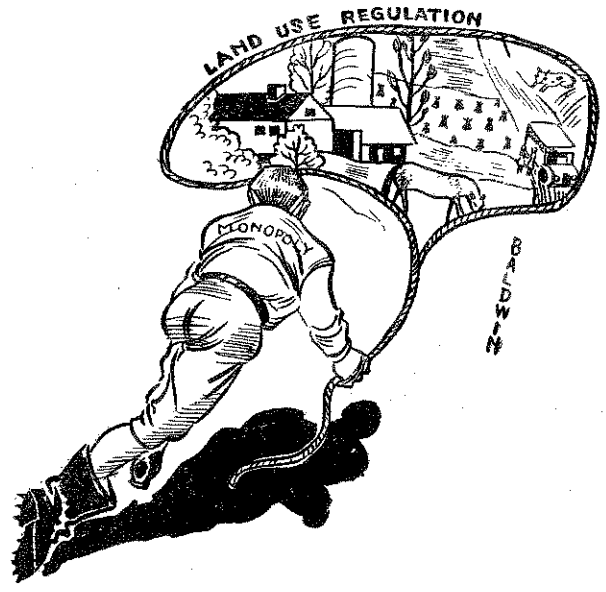
2. A plan for directing and controlling the use of land in the interests of reconstruction.

Naively the committee comments that speculation in land has been moderate during the war; "the situation at or towards the end of hostilities will be far more favorable to speculative dealings than the present." Quite true. It is only when production starts that land prices go up, for it is then that the demand for land becomes imperative. So, the committee has in mind the fixing of "compensation . . . (which) will not exceed sums based on the standard of pre-war values."

This is palpably an attempt to appease the speculators and the public with a "fair price," and it is reported that by this is meant values as of March, 1939. The reason, it seems, is that the pre-war speculator, the one who took advantage of the country's defense boom, is less reprehensible than the one who seeks to profit by the shooting war. When moral principles are warped by expediency some strange conclusions are arrived at.

However, since England has no land assessment system, how can the 1939 value of any piece of land be determined? The re-shifting of population during the war may have made a village out of a farm area. Will the condemnation price be by the acre or by the lot? Will a 1939 vacant lot bring the same as a comparable one with a bombed house on it, and will there not be a tendency to do a little speculating in the land via the rubbish?

The difficulties of arriving at present values are as nothing to any attempt to resuscitate yesterday's values. Nor need we muddy the waters with any thought of self-interest on the part of assessors, appraisers, judges, lawyers and others who may be involved in the impossible task. Yet it cannot be denied that the most patriotic of men who have some stake in the private ownership of land may look with favor upon a speculator's claim for higher compensation. There is no way of being honest with stolen property.



But of even greater social importance than the committee's search for a compensation formula are the proposals to regulate and control the use of the land after it has been acquired. Other British agencies than the committee referred to take the same tack.

Since all production requires the use of land, it is obvious that when the government decides how land may be used it also decides what may be produced. The control of agricultural land suggests a commissar's decision as to whether people shall have milk or berries; the control of factory land may make it necessary for the government to determine how many shoes one may have each year.

None of these things is actually being proposed. But it follows as the night the day that the plan-

ning of land use is the planning of production. Even aesthetic "town planning" might result in shaping production according to a pre-conceived blueprint rather than the needs of the market place.

Thus we learn that the general direction of England's post-war policy is now toward the safeguarding of its land tenure system within the framework of a socialistic economy. And those of us who had hoped that a fundamental reform, as a fiscal necessity, would ensue from England's catastrophe must now realize that no crisis, not even a revolution, can bring about such a reform where public ignorance of it prevails. The people of England will try some sort of socialistic regime because for generations they have been told of its promise by the vociferous intelligentsia; the thin voice of their land tenure reformers was effectively drowned out by the monopolists to whom any change, including socialism, is preferable to a frontal attack on their basic privilege.

Why the Junkie is King

THE JUNK-MAN is in the headlines. "Any rags, any bones, any bottles today" has become an economic phenomenon. Scrap iron looms larger in our war program.

Months ago the President called for a report on the steel producing capacity of the country; experts assured him there was nothing to worry about. Sometimes experts are wrong, sometimes their research work is not uninfluenced. This was one of the times that bias seems to have culled the assuring figures. A later report based on the obvious shows that with the existing facilities we cannot produce enough steel to carry on for war and have enough left for pots, automobiles and buildings.

But, what has junk, scrap iron, got to do with steel plant capacity? There seem to be two methods for making steel from crude pig-iron: the Bessemer process and the open-hearth furnace. In the former process scrap iron is not so important, for only a small portion of it is mixed with the pig iron, the product of the ore. In the open-hearth furnace about 40 to 60 per cent is scrap.

There is, of course, plenty of iron ore in the country. Geologists have asserted that the known deposits in northern Minnesota and Michigan would provide for the ordinary needs of the country for about four centuries, and much of the land has not yet been tested. All of these deposits are privately owned, many of them by the few giant corporations which produce the iron and steel.

The amount of pig iron (from the ore) that can be produced is determined by the blast furnace capacity of the country. Since ownership of the furnaces and of the mines is practically identical, it is wise business for these interests to control the price of iron ore by limiting the capacity to use it.

The price-fixing scheme works both ways. By limiting, through private ownership, the use of the mines and open pits, the price of the natural product is kept up. Capital that might engage in operating blast furnaces would be at the mercy of the landowners. So, the only capital that is warranted in entering the business is capital controlled by the owners of the source of supply.

To increase steel plant capacity would reduce prices and profits, and that does not happen to be the modus operandi of monopoly. Whether this fact had anything to do with the earlier, now proved false, estimate given to the President, is "one of those things." Anyhow, the Government now finds itself short of steel, and is planning to raise steel-making capacity and pig iron capacity.

Whether this investment of tax money in capital will remain in Government hands, whether the steel interests will then be in position to deal out iron ore to the Government at a fixed price, or whether the plant will be turned over to the steel interests after the war so that they can shut it down and thus keep up the prices of pots, automobiles and sewing machines—these are things the public will learn about in due time.

Meanwhile, marginal scrap is in great demand, the despised junk-man is so important that Leon Henderson, the price administrator, has called him on the carpet as a profiteer.

Economic point: Monopoly rent—the price at which the owner will permit use of the land—is not necessarily collected at the source. It is frequently collected through the price of the fabricated raw material, especially in those integrated industries that control both the land and the fabricated process.

Small Business Faces Disaster

ONE GOVERNMENT PROBLEM arising from the shift to war-time production is the fate of small industries. To try to solve it, a Division of Contract Distribution, with a successful business executive as its directing genius, has been established.

Army and Navy men lean to the theory that greater efficiency and reliability in executing contracts will be found with big plants; that any subdivision of the work (and profits) with small, specialized shops must be left to the judgment of the larger responsible units.

It seems that thus far the little fellows are getting very little from this arrangement, that their existence is threatened (because priorities have curtailed their civilian business); that the arms production program is retarded because of this failure to use the scattered productive capacity of the country, that the consequent laying off of help by the little plants is causing social unrest and affecting war morale.

Proponents of a sub-contracting system argue for it not only on the ground of social necessity, but also from the viewpoint of speeding up war production. On the first contention there can be no question; the unemployed are always disgruntled.

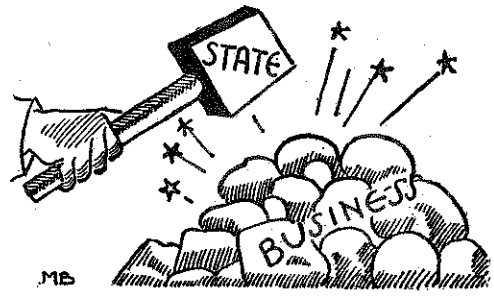
The small business unit is but another form of the subdivision of labor which makes for greater total productivity. Whenever a desire expresses itself in the market some entrepreneur will find it profitable to satisfy that desire. The large enterprise lacks the flexibility necessary to meet every whim of a public seeking novel gratifications; it cannot rearrange its plans whenever a new gadget or a new style is demanded.

The little fellow, with less fixed capital, is in a position to take the risk, and, because of higher unit profits, is anxious to do so. When the novelty gives promise of becoming a market staple, large capital takes it over, and the greater production makes lower unit prices possible. The little fellow is wiped out or becomes big; other little fellows then take up the cudgels for a public with variable desires.

The history of advancing civilization (that is, the gratifying of more and more human desires) is the record of little ones growing into big ones, to be replaced by more little ones. It is the saga of the emergence of the horseless carriage into General Motors, the nickelodeon into Hollywood, the earphone radio into the giant broadcasting systems, the peddler into the department store.

The big ones, however, recognizing their inability to adjust themselves to the vagaries of human desire, and fearing the competition of enterprising and flexible little ones, seek to safeguard their profitable position by making it difficult for little ones to come into existence or to flourish.

The approved technique is to get a special privilege from government. Ownership of natural resources is the best privilege of all; a patent monopoly, a tariff, a license or an excessive tax which handicaps small capital, all man-made laws, help to keep the little ones from taking too much business from big ones.



In an informative and, at times, interesting book, "Big Business, Efficiency and Fascism," Kemper Simpson, an economist connected with the late Temporary National Economic Committee, points out that the inefficiency of large concentrations of capital is overcome by their monopoly position and that they thrive only by curtailing competition. Particularly intersting are his comments on the social effects of this policy, as exemplified in Germany and Italy. Mr. Simpson unfortunately does not specify the source of monopoly, or what part privilege plays in it.

However, production for war is not production for the market place. Human desires do not give it direction. The pattern, determined on the battlefield, is ascertained by experts who translate it into blueprints, and only the enemy's contrary ingenuity or geographical advantage can alter the course of such production. The very purpose of war lends itself only to large-scale, totalitarian production.

In such a scheme the small fellow simply has no place; desires having been limited, his function as a specialized servicer is ended, and he must find his place in the new economy as a directed laborer. If his capital is adjustable it can be absorbed in the giant industry that war is; if not, it becomes junk.

Problems in Forced - Saving

FORCING THE LABORER to save part of his wages for future consumption is being advocated for two reasons: First, to avoid an inflationary price movement, and consequent dissatisfaction, during the war-limited supply of commodities. Second, to put into workers' hands some purchasing power during the period of unemployment that must follow the war.

One forced-saving proposal is to pay part of the wages in government securities, redeemable after the war. Another is to prevent the spending of wages by rationing all consumption; that is, to take the purchasing power out of money.

Suppose, under either scheme, the workers accumulate an average of $20 a month. With about forty million workers in the country, total savings at the end of one year would amount to nine billion, six hundred million dollars. If the war should last for three years after the scheme starts, the workers would have in cash or in bonds nearly thirty billions of dollars.

Then the spending starts. Clothes are worn out, houses are dilapidated, long-suppressed desires cry for satisfaction. And here is a vast accumulation of claims on production demanding their due.

But there is no production. For more than three years the country has been shaped to make war; it must now be re-tooled for peace. That takes time, and the released claims demand immediate goods. The few goods that can be offered at once will command exorbitant prices because of their scarcity in relation to the number of buyers; consequently the wage-savings will buy comparatively little.

Another thing will occur that will tend to deprive the worker of the things he works for, but could not get when he worked for them. Thirty billion dollars' worth of purchasing power will be anticipated by an advance in the price of the land from which all the wanted products come. Rent will absorb a great part of the wage-savings.

Again, those workers who can retain their savings in government bonds will find the benefits of forced frugality largely overcome by the increased taxes they must pay to meet the interest payments to themselves.

In any case, the net result is, in effect, a confiscation of wages. Which is as it should be. No one should profit from a national emergency; neither workers nor landowners.

A Tale of Taxes

IF GIFT-BEARING GREEKS are supect, moralizing politicians are more so. Particularly when they moralize about the most unmoral thing in the world: taxation.

The Administration's proposal to require husbands and wives to file joint income tax reports was attacked by Congressmen on two moral grounds: (1) that it would encourage common law marriages as a means of evading the payment of taxes, and (2) that the hard-fought victory of woman to establish her individual dignity would be jeopardized.

The Congressmen who advanced these arguments, or who used them to support their votes against the bill, exhibited their low regard for the intelligence of the people.

The Government asserted that the joint returns would yield something more than $300,000,000. Now it is evident that to yield any such large amount the incomes of wives who now file separate returns would have to be considerable. The joint return could hardly affect those many families where the wife's income is needed to eke out a livelihood. The object of the proposal was to throw the double incomes into the higher brackets, so that they would be subject to larger surtaxes.

Would the wife whose independent income enables the family to have both town and country homes lose her identity as a person because she is forced to file a return jointly with that of her husband? Would she divorce him, or prefer the social disgrace of illicit home life, to save on her income tax? Only a Congressman could think of such a consequence.

And so, it is demonstrated that even in a time of national emergency the politician is the partner of privilege, and the taxing power of the government is used to favor those most able to bear the brunt.

When the proposal was defeated in the Congress the next step was to "broaden the base," to lower the exemptions so that more could be taken from those to whom a tax means so much less of the necessaries of life. The thought cannot down that many patriots are pocket wise, in war time as well as in peace time.

An Early Land Reformer

By FRANZ OPPENHEIMER

In 1805 Charles Hall, a London physician, published a pamphlet on "The Effects of Civilisation on the Masses in European States." Hall revealed himself to be "a true phenomenon in the history of economic thought," as Karl Marx said of him; he was the first scientific land reformer, and certainly the most interesting precursor of Henry George. He knew that progress and poverty are head and tail of the same coin: "Adam Smith little thought that increase of poverty was the consequence of the increase of wealth."*

Like George, Hall was not deceived by the pseudo-scientific assertion "that the state and condition of the poor is necessarily such as it is." He branded it as undiluted class-science: "This is an opinion which the wealthy are very much inclined to entertain and cherish, since it gives them the quiet possession of all their assumed advantages over their fellow creatures" (105). It is in the same spirit that George, following Macaulay, remarks that if any large pecuniary interest were concerned in disputing the attraction of gravitation, that most obvious of all facts would not yet be accepted.

Herbert Spencer introduced the concept of the "personal equation" into sociology, but Hall, half a century earlier, wrote unmistakably: "In case our interest is against a discovery, if any thoughts arise in the mind concerning it, they are unattended to, or are soon suppressed, as useless or disadvantageous; and this often passes in the minds of people unobserved and without their being conscious of this their seemingly unfair and uncandid mode of proceeding" (183).

Hall, again like George, instead of dropping into the pitfall of class-science, is seeking the cause of the social disease in order to detect its "Remedy": "For when the true cause of a disease is discovered, we are seldom at a loss for a cure" (172). On the ultimate cause of the disease, Hall arrived at exactly the same diagnosis as George. **It is the monopoly of the soil.** He did not employ the terminology, but his statement of the situation is unmistakable.

He described, just as Adam Smith had done before him, the unilateral urgency—which is the condition of every monopoly—on the part of the laborer to exchange his toil for mere sustenance, a disadvantage increased further by the State usually taking the part of the master against the worker. The power of the ruling class rests "on the seizure or assumption (by one or a few persons) of all the land and other things arising from it, in which the necessaries of life are included, and of which, in order to obtain sufficient quantity to sustain their existence, the people must submit to such services and labor as those who are in possession of them require" (148).

This monopoly is unfair and unjust. "It is evident that the Creator intended the land for the use of the creatures he put on it. Consequently, that no creature ought to be cut off from the possession of some part or other of the earth, and that in such quantity as to furnish him with the necessities of life" (87).

Possibly Hall found the first germ of his leading idea, the cause of the pathological state of society, in Rousseau's essay "On Inequality Among Men," where the Geneva philosopher expounds his notion that "inequality cannot arise till the holdings, all of them touching one another, cover the entire country." This truth, being self-evident, went over into the doctrine of Adam Smith and his successors. Hall, however, was the first economist to ask how this "complete occupation of the entire land" was brought about.

He answered with a simple fraction, the dividend being the arable land of England, the divisor being the number of English families at his time. The result is that each of the two million families could be provided with 36 acres of land, "enough to enable every family to live in such a manner, as one having 150 or 200 pounds a year now does" (220). And he made up a very detailed and substantiated calculation in order to show that a family living on the tenth part of this area, 3½ acres of average land, could be "comfortably supported" by spade cultivation (239). (The typical area cultivated by the Japanese, Chinese and Egyptian farmers is less than 2½ acres.)

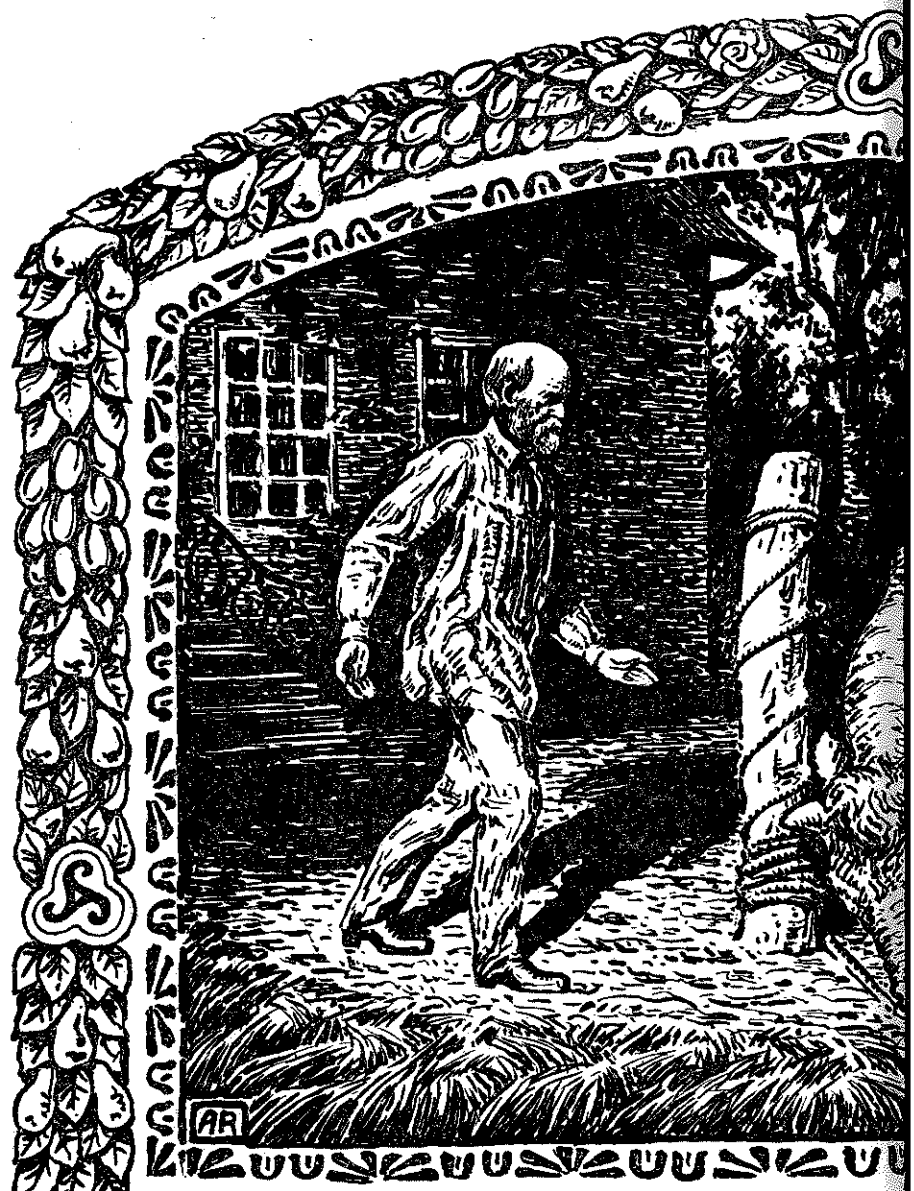
The inference is unavoidable. The complete occupation of the entire land had not been brought about by pacific means, one small or medium peasant settling beside the others "until the holdings, touching one another, covered the whole country," but by violence and fraud, "long before the tendency of civil society could be supposed to have given rise to it" (107). "A small number of people in these states have first gotten possession of the land and everything it produces; and then, by the means of these, have obtained the command of the labor of the people ... (and) the right of making laws, exclusively of the people, but which shall bind the whole people" (Section XXIX).

Hall, in these words, had anticipated the "sociological idea of the State," which, somewhat later, Count St. Simon developed as the foundation of his and all following work on the true science of the State, and which likewise is the foundation of scientific economics. Hall was fully conscious of the importance of his doctrine. He was the first scholar to detect the extremely simple, even

*Edition of 1849, p. 81. The figures in brackets in this essay refer to pages of the same book.

Free trade means free production. Now fully to free production it is necessary not only to remove all taxes on production, but also to remove all other restrictions on production. True free trade, in short, requires that the active factor of production, Labor, shall have free access to the passive factor of production, Land. To secure this all monopoly of land must be broken up, and the equal right of all to the use of the natural elements must be secured by the treatment of the land as the common property in usufruct of the whole people.

Thus it is that free trade brings us to the same simple measure as that which we have seen is necessary to emancipate labor from its thraldom and to secure that justice in the distribution of wealth which will make every improvement or reform beneficial to all classes.



Near the window by which I write, a great bull round he has wound his rope about the stak rich grass he cannot reach, unable even to toss his

This bull, a very type of massive strength, who, be free, suffers want in sight of plenty, and is hel no unfit emblem of the working masses. – – –

But until they trace effect to cause, until they see struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull in the way that will untwist this rope. But who shall dr

(Introductory of „Protection or Free-Trade", 1888).

is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and
until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by
ead to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders.
because he has not wit enough to see how he might
lessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me

how they are fettered and how they may be freed, their
Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull
ve men into freedom?

HENRY GEORGE.

The partial reform miscalled free trade, which consists in the mere abolition of protection—the mere substitution of a revenue tariff for a protective tariff—cannot help the laboring-classes, because it does not touch the fundamental cause of that unjust and unequal distribution which, as we see to-day, makes "labor a drug and population a nuisance" in the midst of such a plethora of wealth that we talk of over-production. True free trade, on the contrary, leads not only to the largest production of wealth, but to the fairest distribution. It is the easy and obvious way of bringing about that change by which alone justice in distribution can be secured, and the great inventions and discoveries which the human mind is now grasping can be converted into agencies for the elevation of society from its very foundation.

—*Henry George.*

Congress Solves the Railway Problem

By T. J. RUSSELL

The railroad transportation companies constitute one of the largest industries in the United States, and from a standpoint of service rendered, one of the most important.

The steam carriers operate a network of about 238,000 miles of point-to-point mileage within the country and do a gross annual business in the neighborhood of $4 billions. This mileage, together with rolling stock, buildings and other capital equipment is valued in the property accounts of the companies comprising the industry at $26 billions.

The greater part of the growth in the industry took place during the latter half of the last century. The population of the country was increasing rapidly. As periodic depressions resulting from excesses in land speculation pressed the population westward, railroad lines followed and sometimes preceded the settlers.

The rapid increase in rail facilities during that period was by no means entirely dependent upon private capital. The various governmental authorities, federal, state and local, assisted in financing the building of the roads. Land-grants and direct subsidies were freely given. To aid in the building of the Union Pacific, for example, the Federal Government gave in addition to the right of way, a land-grant of ten alternate sections per mile and subscribed to the purchase of bonds. Altogether the land grants to the railroads totaled more than 130 millions of acres, an area comparable to the state of Texas.

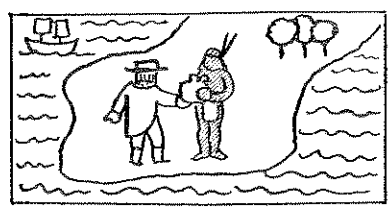
For nearly a century this industry possessed practically an absolute monopoly of overland transportation of goods and persons in the United States. The potentialities for exploitation were tremendous—and they were not left unused. Railroading became a very profitable form of enterprise. Its securities were regarded as the very soundest of investments.

More recently, the railroads have encountered difficulties. In fact, during the past decade earnings have decreased so drastically that serious doubts have been raised concerning the industry's future. Since the early 1920's the carriers have been faced with a relative decline in freight hauled and consequently in revenues. The rapidly expanding production of the 1920's obscured the decline and prevented it from becoming absolute; the railroads continued to show small absolute gains in revenue during that period. As a matter of fact revenues of the steam carriers reached an all-time high of $6,382,000 in 1926. Nevertheless, comparison of freight revenues and volume of production for that period with similar ratios for periods previous to 1920 reveal that a stage of relative decline had begun.

About 1930 with the advent of the depression the decline became absolute. It soon became obvious that a serious downward trend in rail revenues was in progress. Furthermore, while industry in general managed to stage a recovery after the 1932-33 lows, tonnages moved by the railroads displayed an alarming tendency to lag. By 1937, a year when the Federal Reserve Index of Production averaged 110, as compared with 114 in 1928, railway tonnage handled was 21% below 1928. In 1940 the Federal Reserve Index averaged 11% above that of 1929. Rail revenues were 32% below those derived in 1929.

Three factors contributed most largely to the decline of the railroads.

1. The development of the auto and trucking industry.



2. Relocation of plants with regard to nearness to raw materials and markets.

3. The increased use of pipelines, inland waterways and other competitive modes of transportation.

Perhaps not without significance also is the fact that a long series of increases in freight rates by the railroads culminated in 1921 in an all-time high of 1.275 cents average per ton mile. This represented an advance of about 70% above the average rates prevailing near the beginning of the century.

Undoubtedly this series of advances was a factor of some importance in the considerable amount of relocation of industry that took part during the 1920's. Also, higher rates encouraged the growth and use of pipelines and inland waterways. However, it is to buses and trucks that the greatest diversion of traffic has occurred. High freight and passenger rates added tremendous impetus to the growth of this new industry.

Registrations of motor trucks rose more than 450% between 1920 and 1940. At the present time there are more than 4 million motor trucks in operation in the United States. Today the trucking industry has grown to where it rivals, and in some respects exceeds the railroad industry.

For example, it is estimated that about four million men are employed in the trucking industry as compared to slightly less than a million by the railroads. Revenues of the trucking industry have grown to the point where they compare with those of the railroads. Reasonable estimates indicate that trucking revenues approximated $3 billions for 1940 as compared with a little over $4 billions for the railroads.

The huge overbalanced capital structures of the railroad companies, consisting to a large extent of fixed-interest liens, made them particularly vulnerable to any long-continued period of depressed earnings. Defaults and receiverships became

numerous soon after 1930. By 1939 thirty-four railroad companies operating about 88,000 miles of line were in bankruptcy or receivership. In addition, the finances of a group of companies comprising a like amount of mileage, the so-called "borderline" railroads were in such shaky condition that receivership has probably been deferred only by the fillip given to their earnings by the "defense" program.

The inroads being made into their revenues by their competitors made some action by the railroads imperative. Two courses of action were open—1. Competition with the other modes of transportation. 2. An appeal to the State. The latter was the one chosen. After the usual fact-finding boards, committee reports, investigations, hearings, etc. lasting over a period of several years, Congress enacted two pieces of legislation designed to aid the railroads, namely, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and the Transportation Act of 1940.

Among other things the bills provide that:

1. Both interstate truck and bus traffic and inland water carriers are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

2. Truck and bus companies are required to adhere to rate schedules.

3. New interstate trucking concerns cannot be established without obtaining a certificate of necessity from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

4. Stringent safety and labor restrictions are imposed upon trucking concerns.

5. Low land-grant rates on government traffic carried by the railroads are eliminated (a gift of about $10 millions annually to the railroads).

* * *

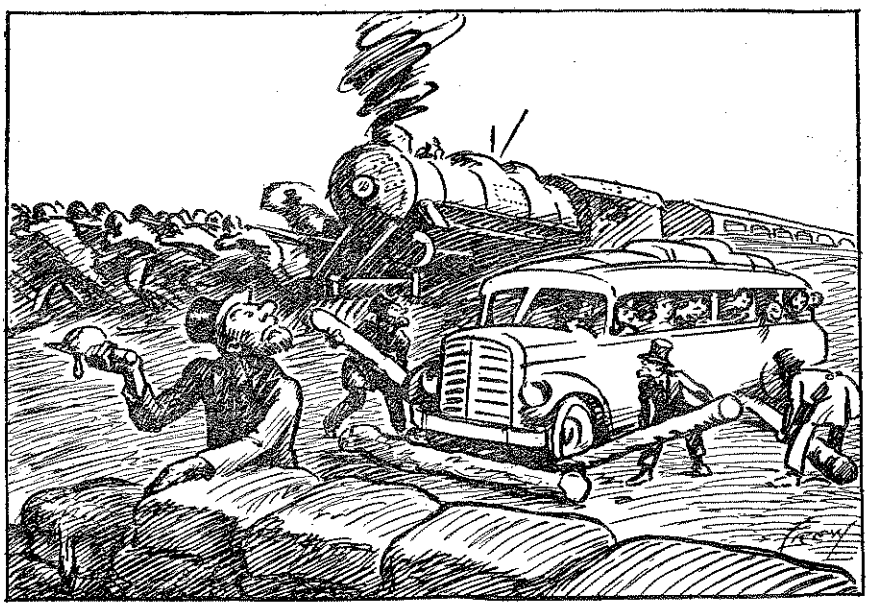
This legislation has not been in effect long enough for the results to become fully apparent. However, the Acts have already had the effect of raising truck rates to a level considerably closer to rail rates in many cases. It can be seen that further growth of the trucking industry will be seriously impeded. The benefits which have accrued to the public as a result of the lowering of transportation costs by the apparently more efficient trucking industry are nullified by an attempt to preserve the security values of an enterprise, a large proportion of which represents nothing more than the capitalized value of the excess earnings of a monopoly industry.

According to statistics published by the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, the gross capital expenditures made by the Class 1 railways during the fifteen years 1926-1940 totalled $6,820,596,000. The life of railway equipment is usually estimated at twenty to twenty-five years. If a maximum average life of twenty-five years is taken, it follows, on the basis of the above-mentioned expenditures, that the total investment of the railway industry in depreciable capital equipment is about $12 billions. But the total property investment of the railroads is valued on their books at $26 billions. Evidently, the remaining $14 billions represent the amount at which the rents derived from control of the right of ways have been capitalized by the various companies comprising the industry. By the same token, railway securities outstanding against the railway properties are, to a large extent, not investments in wealth-producing assets, but merely legal claims to the amounts over and above the cost of service exacted by the railroads. The State-granted privilege of exclusive ownership of the right of way has made this extortion possible.

A railroad is a narrow, unbroken strip of land, which may extend for several blocks or for hundreds of miles, to which the railroad company has been given exclusive use by legislative enactment—the right of way. In addition the company may own terminals, the rails, rolling stock, locomotives, buildings and other capital equipment necessary for operation of the road.

It is to be noted that railway property falls into two categories, which might be termed depreciable and non-depreciable; duplicable and non-duplicable. The land which constitutes the right of way is non-depreciable and more important non-duplicable. Ownership of these important strips of land forms the basis of the monopoly. It enables the railroads to levy on shippers, in addition to the cost of the service performed, a surcharge which in reality represents rent for the use of the right of way.

Railroad freight and passenger rates are not, and never have been based on any cost of service formula, but rather upon what the traffic will bear. According to



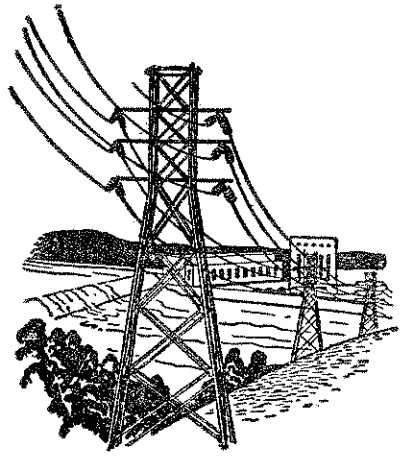
Chairman Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission rates are usually set by what is known as the "Three C's," which are "Comparison, Competition and Compromise." The various companies comprising the railroad industry range from those with tremendously profitable operations to those marginal units which barely manage to exist; from those with densely traveled lines to those with traffic so sparse that no economic justification for their existence is discernible. A blanket rate on a commodity which will make its transportation profitable for all may be many times the cost of the service to the more efficient roads. Under freely competitive conditions rates would tend to approach the cost of service performed. The goods would be carried by the mode of transportation that could perform the service most efficiently—tnat is, the cheapest.

The above legislation is apparently designed to bring the trucking industry and other competing modes of transportation under this blanket rate arrangement. Where previously competition between the truck carriers kept rates near the cost of service, restriction of this competition will enable them to charge the higher arbitrary rates set by the Interstate Commerce Commission, designed to enable the railroads to participate in the traffic. Also the obstructions placed in the path of further expansion of the trucking industry will in itself tend to restrict competition and to result in higher rates.

It would seem that in enacting the above legislation Congress had in mind primarily the interests of railroad security holders. Following this line of reasoning, the Congress in the early 1800's might well have declared that the railroads must keep their charges on a sufficiently high level to enable the less efficient stage coaches to share the available traffic; that no railroads should be built without obtaining a "certificate of necessity" lest the stage coach companies be forced out of business. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the public interest received secondary consideration in the enactment of these two bills.

Better perhaps from the public viewpoint might have been the appropriation of the land on which the roads and terminals of the railways are built. The railway transportation business could then be thrown open to free competition just as the trucking business was before being brought under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The State could retain the duties of traffic regulation and maintenance of the roads as the public highways are at present. If a charge for the expense of maintenance is considered necessary, this could easily be collected on a "wheelage" basis as is now done by many privately owned roads for the use of their right of way by the equipment of other companies.

Since the ownership of rolling stock, locomotives and other equipment is not a monopoly, charges would tend to approach a level consistent with the cost of service performed. The impossible task of the Interstate Commerce Commission to "regulate" the railroads and the other carriers and to arbitrarily set "fair" rates on several thousands of commodities would be achieved in the marketplace. The relative efficiency of the several competing modes of transportation would be decided on a basis of performance. The public would benefit from the lowest of rates for the carriage of goods and personnel and the readiest adoption of improvements, and all industries would share the advantages.



Typewriter Ribbons

No nation can be secure which supports too many sinecures.

It is not the freedom we lose, but the tributes we pay, that hurts...

Price fixing is economic suicide... Priorities is economic murder. Inflation is the embalming agent.

Tribute is the tyrant that has torn down every civilization of history.

Tribute is treason, whether it be to a foreign dictator, a local politician, a monopoly or a labor leader.

No government should have the right to regulate pay, profits or prices.

Economic planning is like tickling your own ribs ... it doesn't work.

All the power of Hitler's Gestapo could not enforce price fixing. Hitler is the result of seven years of "Economic Planning" by a German republic.

Every economic "system" known to man has been tried and found wanting save one—freedom.

A democracy is doomed when it muzzles free enterprise.

Freedom is a moral individual right beyond the scope of government ... its political essence is nothing more or less than property rights—yours, mine, ours.

GRANVILLE W. ANDERSON

The Freeman

A Monthly Critical Journal of Social and Economic Affairs

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The Freeman does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed in signed or initialed contributions or statements in news reports, assuring the widest freedom of expression to its writers. Contributions consistent with the policy of The Freeman are welcomed; no payment is made, for the writers contribute their services as a living endowment to the cause for which The Freeman stands.

History of a Montana Fortune

By G. GIACONE

THE CLARKS:
AN AMERICAN PHENOMENON
By William D. Mangam
Silver Bow Press, $2.50

This remarkable biography of the late Senator William Andrews Clark and his family will undoubtedly appeal to a great many readers who wish to get the low down on the Montana Copper King. The paramount significance to the disciples of Henry George, however, is that it exemplifies and substantiates two important economic theories of that great philosopher.

Although the theme of the narrative is the scandalous exposé of the Clark family, it is studded, nevertheless, with shocking revelations of the social evils inherent to inequitable distribution of wealth and power. We who have diligently perused "Progress and Poverty" know the devastating effects of the private control of natural resources and to have them publicized in a social document of this kind is, indeed, a big boost to our movement.

The story dates back to the gold discovery era and the chief character concerned is Senator Clark, who represented Montana in Congress from 1901 to 1907. When he was seventeen his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Iowa and a few years later he continued westward to seek his fortune. During his adventures in the West, Mr. Clark had worked on numerous jobs, from a common laborer to a successful banker. Later he acquired his copper mines. He was an able, industrious, and shrewd man, whose impelling ambition made him one of the ten richest men living in his day.

Although all his enterprises had yielded him substantial profits under his excellent business management, Mr. Clark's principal interest lay in mining. In this field alone the foundation of his fabulous fortune was built in the six mines he owned outright. Each yielded several millions of dollars in profits.

However, his most prized and richest possession was the United Verde Copper Mine in Arizona, that paid close a hundred millions in dividends. His other sources of income included three public utilities in Butte—the water supply, electric light and the street railway systems, all owned by Mr. Clark.

When Mr. Clark ran for Senator again in 1901 after two unsuccessful attempts he already enjoyed the distinction of being one of the wealthiest men in Montana. He depended on his vast fortune to buy his way to Congress in that year; by the free use of his money he had corrupted and debased the public life of the virile young commonwealth. Here the author delves into details on how Mr. Clark prevailed upon Montana's legislature, judges and other politicians with his incredible bribes and thereby blunted the weapons of justice—a venture in chicanery made possible only by his fantastic fortune amassed by the private ownership of natural resources.

At the expiration of his senatorial term Mr. Clark was at the height of his career as a mining magnate.

His enterprises had widened until they took in banking, lumbering, public utilities, cattle raising and beet sugar production. He was the sole owner of all these undertakings which he managed himself.

When Mr. Clark died in 1925 in his palatial mansion at Fifth Avenue and 77th Street, a building which took six years to construct at a cost of more than seven millions, he left the bulk of wealth to his children. His prized art collection, valued at three million dollars, was turned over to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington after the Metropolitan Museum had refused to comply with the restrictions imposed by Mr. Clark's will.

Mr. Mangam's biography emphasizes two points of Georgist theory. They are that most huge fortunes are made possible by monopolization of natural resources necessary to the production of all wealth; that those who possess or control them are really the persons who have the most influence with the operation of their government and power over the masses.

Such a condition of gross injustice in the distribution of wealth and power affects the economy of all forms of governments and breeds not only prostitution, ignorance, unemployment but contempt for law, religious and racial persecutions and war.

Schedule of Classes (Fundamental Economics)

Fall Term, 1941—Philadelphia Extension
Henry George School of Social Science

West Branch Y. M. C. A.	52nd & Sansom Street	Oct. 9
Jewish Community Center	63rd & Ludlow Street	Oct. 9
Germantown Y. M. C. A.	5722 Greene Street	Oct. 6
Frankford Y. M. C. A.	Arrott & Lieper Streets	Oct. 8
North Branch Y. M. C. A.	1007 W. Lehigh Avenue	Oct. 9
Social Service Building	311 S. Juniper Street	Oct. 6
Southwest-Belmont Y. M. C. A.	1605 Catharine Street	Oct. 8
Neighborhood Center	426 Bainbridge Street	Oct. 8
Manoa, Pa. home of Miss Katherine Auchy		Oct. 8
Bristol, Pa.	252 Madison Street	Oct. 8
Red Cross Headquarters	911 Delaware Avenue Wilmington, Del.	Oct. 6
Red Cross Headquarters	Wilmington, Del.	Oct. 8
Red Cross Headquarters	Wilmington, Del.	Oct. 10

All the above classes meet at 8:00 P.M.

The Book Trail

AMERICAN FARMERS IN THE WORLD CRISIS
By Carl T. Schmidt
Oxford University Press, $3.00

This is not the first time **The Freeman** has reviewed one of Dr. Schmidt's works. In the issue of February, 1938, there appears a review of "The Plough and the Sword: Labor, Land and Property in Fascist Italy." Dr. Schmidt is also author of "The Corporate State in Action." He was Senior Agricultural Economist of the AAA for two years, a Research Fellow in the Social Research Council, Lecturer in Economics at Columbia University, and has been in the army since August, 1940, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. Schmidt concerns himself with the economic problems that beset the farmer, and the attempts which are made to solve them. He is not over-optimistic about the AAA technique. "The powerful weight of pressure groups long has left its imprint on American agricultural policy, and there is little reason to suppose that future administrations will not be swung back and forth by such forces. Indeed, this is one of the gravest problems confronting those who would co-ordinate the industrial life of a community within the framework of free institutions. There is even a question whether self-seeking pressures do not make impossible any truly democratic social planning." And Dr. Schmidt quotes Eugene Staley: "'Can democracy find ways to make its economic planning be broad social planning and not a hodge-podge of concessions to pressure groups?' This is the fundamental question before the planners and administrators of our farm policy—and indeed of our entire national policy."

Though Dr. Schmidt does not here advocate any specific remedy—certainly not making land common property—he recognizes the nature of the problem clearly enough. "Our farm problem is part and parcel of our national problem. We shall have surpluses of goods, surpluses of farmers, cries for public help, so long as the incomes of American families remain on their present levels. . . The task before us is to find means for making a wise and humane use of all our resources."

Translated into Georgist terminology, this means that there can be no solution of the farm problem while our resources are kept out of use by speculators. And short of dictatorship we may confidently expect such speculation to continue while it offers a hope of profit. Dr. Schmidt is wise and honest, and has made a wise and honest study of American agriculture. Every such study must lead irresistibly to the conclusions of Henry George.

PAUL PEACH

* * *

RADIO'S LISTENING GROUPS
By Frank Ernest Hall and W. E. Williams
Columbia University Press, $2.75

No man can see far enough into the future to describe or predict the effect that radio will ultimately have on education. But there is evidence that there is available, via the radio, a new and powerful pedagogical technique. As evidence there is presented herewith the first study of the groups that gather, both in England and in the United States, by loud speakers to listen to programs of an educational nature.

How these groups operate and behave, the numbers of them that exist, their program preferences, and the methods of presenting programs —all of the information of this sort available to these researchers is presented in this pioneer work. All educators and broadcasters concerned with the problem of education in radio will find much practical information in this book.

It suggests a question which readers of **The Freeman** might do well to ponder: Is the present technique of Georgist education the most efficient, in the sense that for a given expenditure of money it achieves a maximum dissemination of Georgist ideas? Does radio offer a promising alternative method? Or can radio be used to supplement present methods of instruction? These questions ought to be answered, if the work of the Henry George School of Social Science is to be effective.

C. U. P.

* * *

A QUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ORDER
By Jackson H. Ralston
John Byrne & Co., Washington, D.C., $2.00

Judge Ralston has undertaken to study international law as a system of ordered relationships among States, and arrives at the conclusion that the present framework of national sovereignties is not adapted to peace and progress. He suggests as a possible alternative an international federation not unlike the League of Nations, or (better) the proposed Federal Union advocated by Clarence Streit.

His reasoning stems from the observation that there is no such thing as a State. "Who created that imaginary thing called the State, and endowed it with a mythical sovereignty and independence? MEN. Whose ambitions and avarice have led to war? MEN'S. Who are responsible for the inequalities in opportunity which lead to war? MEN. Who created war and the infinitely silly laws of war? MEN. Who hamper commerce and the movement of populations? MEN. Who is responsible for all the misery a spurious International Law has brought upon the world? MEN. Who can rescue mankind from the evils mankind has itself created? MEN."

Since there is no such thing as a State, it follows that no world progress can result as long as we maintain our artificial national boundaries. Judge Ralston does not indeed go this far in his recommendations; but he does emphasize the need for applying in world affairs the same standards as we use among ourselves. His chapters on "War" and "Laws of War" are highly thought-provoking.

"A Quest For International Order" is a challenging attempt to analyze world affairs in the light of Georgist principles.

ALAN FREEMARTIN

News of the Crusade for Economic Enlightenment

Edited by LAURA BREST

Philadelphia Extension Drives for Students Record Enrollment Expected for Fall Term

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Henry George School of Philadelphia will begin its 1941 Fall term the week of October 6th with 13 classes—more than double the number of the previous term.

15,000 class announcements were sent out; this represents an increase of 11,000 over previous terms. The securing of mailing lists was one of the summer's most important projects. A committee of local Georgists was able to get about 3,000 names by carefully culling local newspapers. Names of writers of letters to the editor, and speakers on current events before clubs and committees, were regarded as likely possibilities.

Through the mediation of Dr. Henry George, the Wilmington Red Cross contributed about 2,500 names from lists of students in their own adult education projects. (This might be a good field for other extensions.)

A special effort has been made to reach the Negro population of Philadelphia—the largest racial minority in the city. The managing editor of a local Negro newspaper, **The Tribune**, was most cooperative, running a feature story with a picture of Negro Georgists, and also furnishing a mailing list. The Negro Y. M. C. A. gave additional assistance, and an attempt is being made by William Carpenter to organize classes in Negro churches.

The greatest present difficulty in Philadelphia is not so much to organize classes as to secure teachers. A Teachers' Training class will begin October 17, and it is hoped that additional teachers will soon be available. "Sandy" Wise, formerly of the New York faculty, Henry George School of Social Science, is now teaching in Bristol.

Contributions during the summer totalled $396, sufficient to meet mailing costs and opening expenses. A drive for additional contributions will be organized after the Fall classes get under way.

Publicity stories were sent to local newspapers with particular emphasis on residential papers near class locations, and "Leisure Magazine" published by the Philadelphia Traction Company.

Several new classes are projected for opening in November if teachers can be secured.

Montreal Changes Name

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science has been operating under the name "School of Economic Science" but has decided to change to "Henry George School," in order to take advantage of the wide publicity campaign of the New York School.

Ad Campaign Continues

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advertising campaign inaugurated in June by Al Gants has been built up to the point where it is showing real promise.

The summer months were distinguished more by steady growth in the quantity of advertising than by enrollments received. During June our circulation was 22,000. This grew to 663,000 during August. In these months 186 students enrolled in the correspondence division. The September circulation is estimated at 1,900,000, and at the half-way mark in September 302 enrollments had been received.

The total number of students for the campaign now stands at 488. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that three-quarters of this number were obtained in two weeks.

Volunteers Dress School

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About the first of September a little group of volunteers, who decided that they could do it if Tom Sawyer could, undertook to paint the woodwork in the Students' Room—and sure enough, the Sawyer formula worked like a charm. Painters came and went, and the job was done! Katherine Klock, Paul Mueller and Syd Mayers were very much on hand, as also "Hugo" who came to heckle but stayed to paint. Richard Moos, in the character of Tom Sawyer, told everybody what to do.

Besides the new paint, the New York building has a new window display—"71 Taxes on a Loaf of Bread." Credit goes chiefly to Alf Christianson.

Canadian Georgists Active

MONTREAL, Que.—The Henry George School in Montreal devoted the month of September to a campaign for new students. A room has been made available in the Y.W.C.A. each Monday evening for classes in Fundamental Economics.

In addition to classes studying the fundamental course, advanced classes have been scheduled to study International Trade, "Social Problems," and several other subjects.

Speakers' Bureau Reports

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Dorothy Sara, Secretary of the New York Speakers' Bureau, reports the following engagements:

Oct. 2—A. C. Matteson, jr., at Exchange Club, Hotel McAlpin, New York.

Oct. 14—C. O. Steele at Prospect Park Branch, Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn.

Oct. 23—R. J. Manfrini at Exchange Club, Hotel McAlpin, New York.

Oct. 28—Jacob Schwartzman at New York Society of Accountants, Hotel McAlpin, New York.

Nov. 14—Henry A. Lowenberg at Young Israel Synagogue of Tremont, Bronx.

Georgist Wins Contest

MONTREAL, Que. — Len Huckabone, Secretary of the Henry George School in Montreal, was the winner of a $50.00 prize offered by a Montreal merchant for the best 100-word letter on "How We Can Best Smash Hitlerism." Mr. Huckabone's letter, which took first place in a field of over 1100 entries, is as follows:

"Great Britain, the United States and other democratic countries should immediately announce and practice Free Trade. There are many millions of persons now idle, who would begin at once producing commodities to exchange for the things they desire most. This stepping up in production would create jobs, increase wages and bring undreamed prosperity to these countries. Our war production must continue to increase to check conquest by force. Free Trade, being economically sound, would deliver a knock-out blow that could not be stemmed by Hitlerism. In addition poverty, unemployment and monopoly would be cut down to a minimum."

The editors of **The Freeman** congratulate, not only Mr. Huckabone, but the judges of the contest for their selection.

Late Bulletin

As we go to press, comes the news that Mr. Huckabone has contributed his prize to the Henry George School, on the ground that the ideas were the School's, not his own. While we need not accept Mr. Huckabone's self-disparagement, we may yet feel proud of him as a fellow-student. What can the School not accomplish with students like that?

Mrs. de Mille on Radio

NEWARK, N. J.—Mrs. Anna George de Mille was the guest on Bessie Beatty's program broadcast over WOR—Mutual on September 16th. She took the opportunity to tell the world about the Henry George School of Social Science.

Chicago Phone Campaign

CHICAGO, Ill.—A new plan for obtaining students is being tried out in Chicago, and early returns are encouraging.

The telephone directory is used as a basis for the campaign. Literature is sent to a prospect. Three or four days later the mail invitation is followed up by a phone call, renewing the invitation and mentioning the fact that the course is free and that classes are conveniently located in many districts.

Of 167 calls made, 132 were completed; 13 enrollments were definitely promised, and 7 more tentatively. If this 10 or 15 per cent return can be maintained consistently, it means that the cost of securing a student can be cut to something like 50c. The present cost, by ordinary mail circularization, is about $2.00.

It is probable that the plan will be given a trial in New York this fall or winter. In the meantime, other extensions who try it are urged to communicate their results to headquarters.

Credit for organizing the phone campaign goes to Myron Goldenberg.

* * *

A late post card from Mr. Goldenberg informs us that the success of the 'phone campaign continued right up to the deadline, bringing in about 13 to 15 students an evening.

Woman's Club Meets

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first fall meeting of the Henry George Woman's Club was held at the Normandie House Restaurant on September 9th with about thirty members and friends present.

Guests of honor were Mrs. George Lehle, President, Ninth District Federation of Women's Clubs, Mr. Charles Walker from "We, the Citizens," and Mr. Henry Tideman, Chicago Director of the Henry George School of Social Science.

Four new members were received into the Club: Helen Lange, Catherine Jackson, Ruth Goldthorpe and Mildred Baldwin.

The speaker of the evening was Henry B. McKay, Senior Research Sociologist, Illinois Institute of Juvenile Delinquency, who discussed the subject "Juvenile Delinquency and the Community." The meeting closed with songs by Clyde Bassler.

The October meeting of the Club will be held on October 14th in the clubrooms. The members are planning a flower show for this meeting.

Forum Group Helps School

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Members of The Freemen's Forum, a discussion group composed of graduates of last year's New Brunswick class, are assisting Philip Blacher, local instructor, in the campaign for students for the fall term. The forum is helping with direct mail advertising, distribution of posters and literature, and personal campaigning for prospective students.

Schedule of Classes (Fundamental Economics)

Fall Term, 1941—New Jersey Extension

Henry George School of Social Science

Bloomfield	Public Library, 90 Broad Street	Sep. 22, 7:30 P.M.
Butler	Butler Methodist Church, Barholdi Ave.	Oct. 1, 8:00 P.M.
Caldwell	To be announced later	
Cranford	Township Rooms, 23 North Avenue E.	Sep. 22, 7:30 P.M.
	Public Library, 32 E. Clinton Street	Sep. 22, 7:15 P.M.
Elizabeth	Y. M. C. A., 135 Madison Avenue	Sep. 22, 7:30 P.M.
Hackensack	Y. M. C. A., 360 Main Street	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.
Hawthorne	Hawthorne High School, Parmelee Avenue	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.
Irvington	Morrell High School, 1253 Clinton Street	Sep. 25, 7:30 P.M.
Jersey City	Y. W. C. A., 270 Fairmount Avenue	Sep. 24, 8:00 P.M.
Kearny	Public Library, Kearny & Garfield	Sep. 26, 7:30 P.M.
Metuchen	Y. M. C. A., 65 High Street	Sep. 25, 8:00 P.M.
Montclair	22 S. Park Street	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.
	10 Roosevelt Place	Sep. 23, 1:30 P.M.
New Brunswick	Y. M. C. A., Livingston Avenue	Sep. 24, 7:30 P.M.
Newark	Y. M. H. A., 652 High Street	Sep. 24, 8:00 P.M.
	1 Clinton Street	Sep. 24, 7:30 P.M.
Orange	Y. M. C. A., 125 Main Street	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.
Paterson	Y. M. C. A., 125 Ward Street	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.
Summit	Y. M. C. A., 67 Maple Street	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.
	Y. W. C. A., 232 Morris Avenue	Sep. 22, 1:30 P.M.
Westfield	St. Christopher's School, 857 Mountain Avenue	Sep. 23, 8:00 P.M.
Westwood	Public Library, 49 Park Avenue	Sep. 22, 7:30 P.M.

Classes in "Science of Political Economy"

Dover	Public Library, 32 E. Clinton Street	Sep. 25, 7:15 P.M.
Montclair	10 Roosevelt Place	Sep. 25, 8:00 P.M.
Newark	1 Clinton Street	Sep. 22, 8:00 P.M.

Classes in "International Trade"

Newark	1 Clinton Street	Sep. 26, 8:00 P.M.

Headquarters Offers New Advanced Courses

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several new advanced courses have been added to the curriculum of the Henry George School of Social Science in New York, in addition to the usual courses based on the work of George, Hirsch, Brown and Geiger, and the courses in Teacher Training and Public Speaking.

A course in research and composition will be given by Dr. Janet Aiken, of Columbia University and Brooklyn College. The course in logic, formerly given by Mr. Peach, will be taken over by Morris Forkosch. Mr. Peach will, however, continue with his class in statistics.

Courses not given before include "Modern Tax Practice" (6 weeks; Isadore Platkin, instructor) and "History of Economic and Political Philosophy" (30 weeks; Jacob Schwartzmann, instructor). Mr. Schwartzmann will give the second half of his course this fall.

In addition, studtnts are offered a special 11-session review course on "Progress and Poverty," conducted by eleven different instructors. This course will be free; it will meet Friday evenings, beginning October 3rd, and offers a real opportunity to graduates who want to "brush up."

Graduates who desire more information concerning advanced classes should write to the Registrar, or telephone. Don't overlook these opportunities to extend your Georgist education.

Georgists Move East

METUCHEN, N. J.—Richard Irmiter and Ina Hatcher, Chicago students whose engagement was announced in **The Freeman** for August, have been married and are living in Metuchen. Mr. Irmiter attended the Newark Teachers' Course and is now conducting a class in Metuchen.

New York Georgists Wed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Paul Peach, member of the New York faculty of the Henry George School of Social Science and Assistant Editor of **The Freeman**, and Beatrice Brest, for over two years an enthusiastic volunteer worker, were married at City Hall on September 9th. Director Frank Chodorov and News Editor Laura Brest were best man and maid of honor.

Mr. Peach joined the faculty in September, 1938. His bride was a member of his first class, and it was thus they became acquainted. Their engagement was announced last April.

Another Georgist Married

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Donald Marcellus, one of the most dependable workers of New York Headquarters of the Henry George School of Social Science, was married on September 12th to Miss Florence Winifred Haskell.

The Freeman joins the many friends of the happy pair in extending all good wishes.

New York Headquarters Reopens for Fall Term Tries Fifteen Weeks for Fundamental Course

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Henry George School of Social Science, at its New York headquarters, opened its doors for the fall term to approximately 1300 new students for the course in Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy. About 300 additional students registered for advanced courses, bringing the total enrollment to 1,600.

A significant feature of the first week's enrollments was the large attendance at the new daytime classes, held during the week on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 2:30 P.M. Two well filled classes on each of these days may lead to an extension of the daytime offerings—always provided that there are enough teachers available at these hours.

When students came down from the classrooms after the introductory session, they found many of their fellow-students gathered around tables in the Coffee Shop improved during the summer by a staff of amateur, but well-disciplined painters.

Jean Lackey, tireless and charming new secretary of the Headquarters School, had a corps of at least ten volunteers on hand each opening night to direct bewildered newcomers to the proper rooms, answer endless questions, and fill in their few spare minutes getting out volumes of circular work for the School. Harriett Philmus easily wins the palm for service rendered—she was in the School every afternoon and evening, and showed up Saturday, but was given the day off so she could go to a show. The bride, Bee Peach, abandoned her husband of two weeks and contributed all day Monday, all day Saturday, and five evenings. Alma Christianson put in all her spare time at the School, not only Registration Week but also the week preceding. Jo Billington was in every evening, either working or attending classes. George Hansen was on duty every afternoon and evening. And these were only the highlighters—the complete list of those who contributed two, three or four evenings a week would be much longer. To all these devoted volunteers, the Henry George School and the Georgist Movement owe the deepest appreciation.

The fundamental course has been lengthened to fifteen weeks, following the plan of the new manual.

Schedule of Classes (Fundamental Economics)

Fall Term, 1941—Chicago Extension

Henry George School of Social Science

Loop	64 W. Randolph St., Suite 600	Sep.	29,	6:30 P.M.
		Oct.	1,	6:30 P.M.
		Oct.	3,	6:30 P.M.
		Oct.	4,	2:00 P.M.
North Side	Lincoln—Belmont Y.M.C.A., 333 N. Marshfield Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:30 P.M.
	People's Church, 941 W. Lawrence Ave.	Oct.	2,	8:00 P.M.
	Church of the Atonement, 5749 N. Kenmore Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:30 P.M.
South Side	Englewood Y.M.C.A., 6545 S. Union Ave.	Sep.	30,	8:00 P.M.
	Chicago Lawn Library, 6234 S. Kedzie Ave.	Oct.	1,	7:00 P.M.
	Bryn Mawr Community Church, 7000 S. Jeffery Ave.	Oct.	2,	7:30 P.M.
	Blackstone Public Library, 4900 S. Lake Park Ave.	Oct.	1,	7:00 P.M.
	Woodlawn A.M.E. Church, 65th St. at Evans Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:30 P.M.
	Good Shepherd Community Center, 5120 So. P'kway	Oct.	2,	7:30 P.M.
	Hall Branch Library, 4801 S. Michigan Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:00 P.M.
	Lincoln Center, 700 E. Oakwood Blvd.	Oct.	2,	7:30 P.M.
West Side	Austin Public Library, 5609 W. Race Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:00 P.M.
	National Institute, 3322 W. Douglas Blvd.	Oct.	2,	8:15 P.M.
	Logan Square: Church of the Advent 2610 N. Francisco Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:30 P.M.
Suburban	Berwyn: Office of Atty. J. J. Shepro			
	Berwyn State Bank Bldg., 6804 Windsor Ave.	Sep.	29,	8:00 P.M.
	Blue Island Community High School 12915 S. Maple St.	Sep.	29,	7:30 P.M.
	Elmhurst: Hawthorne School, Cottage Hill & Arthur	Oct.	2,	7:30 P.M.
	Evanston Public Library, 1703 Orrington Ave.	Oct.	3,	7:30 P.M.
	Evanston: Nichols School, 800 Greenleaf St.	Oct.	1,	7:30 P.M.
	Hinsdale: Res. of Mr. & Mrs. J. A. DeVos 443 S. Monroe St.	Oct.	2,	7:00 P.M.
	LaGrange: Res. of Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Baldwin 15 N. Stone Ave.	Sep.	30,	8:00 P.M.
	Maywood Public Library, 121 S. Fifth Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:00 P.M.
	Oak Park: Grace Church, 924 Lake St.	Oct.	1,	7:30 P.M.
	Park Ridge: Mary Wilson House Prospect & Crescent Ave.	Sep.	30,	7:30 P.M.
	Skokie Municipal Bldg., 5127 Oakton St.	Oct.	1,	8:00 P.M.
	Wilmette Public Library, 1242 Wilmette	Oct.	2,	7:00 P.M.
	Winnetka Community House, 620 Lincoln	Sep.	30,	7:30 P.M.

Anderson to Detroit

NEWARK, N. J.—Granville W. Anderson, who has been a member of the New Jersey faculty for the past two years, will leave New Jersey on October 1st to take up residence in Detroit. Mr. Anderson has thirty-five graduates to his credit one of whom, Frank A. Bermingham, is now a teacher and will carry on in Irvington during Mr. Anderson's absence.

The members of the New Jersey Extension congratulate "Andy" on his promotion and know that while New Jersey loses a teacher, Detroit gains one.

Chicago Classes Start

CHICAGO, Ill.—Registration for the thirty-five classes in "Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy" which were scheduled to start during the week of September 29th was 434 at press time. These mail enrollments were being supplemented by an intensive telephone campaign during opening week, and it is expected that this number will be materially increased. Registrations for advanced courses showed a 20 per cent increase over the corresponding term of 1940.

Through the cooperation of Chicago's Rapid Transit large two-color posters were displayed for several weeks in the system's 300 "L" stations. In addition to these, over 250 of the largest business institutions in the city displayed the School's posters, in numbers running from one to 50 per institution.

About 46,000 circulars were mailed to names taken mainly at random from the telephone book.

During the week of October 6, fifteen advanced classes will start in different parts of the city.

New Georgist Publication

WEST CHESTER, Pa. — Volume 1, Number 1 of **The New Freedom** made its appearance in September. It is to be published monthly by Gilbert Cope, Box 71, West Chester.

Canada Paper Plugs School

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal **Monitor**, in its issue of September 4th, contained a full column writeup of the Henry George School under the headline, "Montreal's Unique 'Economics' School," and the sub-head, "Teachers Get No Pay and Pupils Attend Voluntarily Classes That Teach Cause and Cure of World Chaos."

The writeup said in part, "Those who are interested in an airplane view rather than a worm's eye view of economics are invited to enroll in these classes."

Party to Jefferson City

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A group of St. Louis Georgists plans to make the trip to the capital to attend the Catholic Rural Life Conference, which meets Oct. 4th.

Contributors' Corner

The Freeman is fortunate this month in being able to present original articles by two of the outstanding scholars of Georgism: **C. Villalobos Dominguez** and **Franz Oppenheimer.**

Dr. Oppenheimer began his career as a physician, and subsequently abandoned medicine for sociology, becoming Professor of Sociology at Frankfort University in 1919. His masterpiece, **The State,** is one of the great classics of modern Georgism. Oppenheimer may truly be listed among those who have built importantly and enduringly on the foundations laid by Henry George. In his article on Hall, Prof. Oppenheimer calls attention to a career which would have delighted Henry George, who had such faith that if he had seen a star, others must have seen it too.

Prof. C. Villalobos Dominguez, of the University of Buenos Aires, appears in our columns for the second time this year—remember his article on the Argentine Colonization Law, back in April? The manuscript of the present article, on the incidence of taxation, was delivered to the editors of **The Freeman** by his son, **Julio Villalobos,** architect, in New York as the result of winning a prize in architectural design. Senor Julio Villalobos bids fair to compete in distinction with his distinguished father.

But the editors of **The Freeman** cannot resist the temptation to question the theory involved in Dr. Villalobos Dominguez' aricle. It must be conceded that if wages are indeed at an irreducible minimum, then they cannot be reduced. But it sometimes happens that people can be induced to reconcile themselves to a lower standard of living, and in such a case it would seem possible to depress wages without the burden falling eventually upon rent. If you can sell the idea of "Guns, not butter" thoroughly enough, you can depress the economic condition of all economic classes except the lowest—those actually on the verge of starvation, who of course cannot be depressed further. The extreme poverty and undernourishment of the German people in 1916—1919 indicates that even though war may eliminate unemployment, the diversion of productive capacity to armaments may result in shortages of consumer goods, and a consequent diminution of real wages. What are wages except consumer goods?

Under the pseudonym of **T. J. Russell** there returns to **The Freeman** a highly valued student and research worker, who has not written for us since over a year ago. We welcome Mr. Russell back to the fold, and hope we shall not have to wait a year for another of his informative, factual articles.

Mr. G. Giacone came to us originally as a book reviewer—in fact, we have in our desk a review by him which, due to space limitations, we have not yet been able to publish. Mr. Giacone is connected with one of our great metropolitan daily newspapers. His review of "The Clarks: An American Phenomenon" is longer than our average for a book review, but because of the Georgist points involved we have used it as a short article.

Mason Gaffney postcards to inform us that his new address will be Cambridge, Mass., instead of Winnetka, Ill. Mr. Gaffney's first contribution to **The Freeman** appeared in last month's issue. He is now beginning his studies at Harvard, planning eventually to take a doctorate in economics.

Our illustrations this month are the work of **Mildred Baldwin, Eda Casterton** and **John Frew,** of the Artist Staff. Our center spread is a reproduction of an old illustration; it is initialled "A. R." but we have not been able to trace its origin. If anybody knows who "A. R." is or was, we should like to know, so we can give him screen credit. The layout for the center fold is due to **John Lawrence Monroe,** of the Chicago Extension.

Objections Overruled

The following questions and answers on Georgist doctrines are selected from Louis F. Post's "The Taxation of Land Values," and edited to bring them up-to-date:

Q. Why does not labor-saving machinery benefit laborers?

A. Suppose labor-saving machinery were ideally perfect—so perfect that no labor was needed. Could that benefit laborers, so long as land was monopolized? Would it not rather make land monopolists completely independent of laborers? Of course it would. Well, the labor-saving machinery that falls short of being ideally perfect has that tendency. The reason that it does not benefit laborers is because, by enhancing the value of land, it restricts opportunities for employment.

Q. Under the Single Tax theory what right have you to tax the value of "made land," like the Back Bay of Boston? Is not such land produced by labor?

A. The surface soil is produced by labor. But the foundation—the bottom of a bay, a swamp, a river, or a hole, is not. "Made land" does not differ industrially from a house. Its materials are produced from one place to another and adjusted to meet the demand. But nature in the case of "made land," as in that of houses, supplies the materials and the foundation. The value of the Back Bay of Boston is chiefly the value of a location—a communal value. The Single Tax would not take the value of "made land"; it would take the value of the location where the "made land" is.

Letters to The Editor

Marjorie Carter's "Introduction to Henry George" is a good serio-comic bit—a nice, meaty chuckler, it seems to me. And certainly Morris Forkosch's "Hitler's Dollar and Ours," is thought provoking and illuminating—though I wish he had stated flatly how to make it possible to retain ours.

This is my only criticism: **The Freeman** seems to be written for those who already know what is wrong with the world, not for those unaware, who need to have their hearts and minds stirred.

Lydia N. StJornberg
New York City

* * *

To give **The Freeman** a wider appeal among those unfamiliar with Georgist principles we suggest that **The Freeman** include in every issue a statement of its policy. This should be conspicuously displayed.

It would also be helpful for **The Freeman** to contain some articles of a more elementary nature for the benefit of new readers and new students. The fundamentals cannot be stressed too often or too plainly. They should be emphasized rather than implied.

We believe that these things would help the average reader to know what he is getting into when he first reads a copy of **The Freeman.**

The Freeman's Forum
New Brunswick, N.J.
Doris Redshaw, Sec'y.

* * *

If it were possible to get more articles like that exquisite one by Marjorie Carter, I feel sure that **The Freeman's** circulation would increase.

I think most subscribers read the news of the movement before and perhaps in preference to the able but sometimes slightly heavy articles and editorials.

Willis A. Snyder
Hudson, N. Y.

* * *

The little sketches now used to illustrate the articles, as in the August and September issues, do much to "perk up" the paper—as well as adding a little humor. Gertrude Mackenzie's article, "My First Crusade," for example had four scattered sketches which never failed to bring forth a chuckle.

I particularly like the recent center spread drawings. Don't you think the center spread should be kept as the main editorial page, with a drawing, as in July and August?

Mary Dee
New York City

Who's Who in Georgism

Lawson Purdy

Undoubtedly, the foremost authority in New York City, on the subject of Taxation, is Lawson Purdy; and he received his first knowledge on the subject from reading Henry George. That was over half a century ago. As a young man, he spoke on George's philosophy, twice a week, all summer, in Madison Square.

Mr. Purdy is a lawyer, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. The list of organizations, fiscal and charitable, with which he has been connected, often as President, is too long to give in full. One of his most important achievements was drafting and securing an amendment to the New York Charter, providing for the separate statement of the value of land in assessments of real estate and the publication of land value maps, these being the first publications of this kind anywhere.

He served as President of the Board of Tax Commissioners under three Mayors of the City of New York. For five years, he was Vice President of the National Tax Association; for three years President of the National Municipal League; and he has held the offices of President of the Russell Sage Foundation, Comptroller of Trinity Church Corporation, President of the National Information Bureau, Chairman of the City of New York Emergency Work and Relief Administration, and President of the Planning Foundation of America. He is also President of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation of New York, which publishes Henry George's books and others that pertain to George's philosophy.

War From The Egg

Concerning the Smoot-Hawley Tariff, TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine, says in its issue of August 4 (page 16):

"One of the most enormous acts of isolationism in U. S. history was committed in June, 1930: passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. Its purpose was to give U. S. producers a non-competitive monopoly of the U. S. market, regardless of consequences abroad. . .

"The bill was 14 months in preparation. The Tariff Commission submitted 2,750 pages of data; 11,000 pages of tables and data filled the printed hearings, in which Hawley listened to 1,131 witnesses, Smoot, to 1,232; 2,800 pages of the **Congressional Record** recorded the debate. The bill raised tariff rates on more than 650 articles, some of them to the highest level in U. S. history. As the bill passed, a Tennessee Congressman named Cordell Hull, famed for his persistent 23-year-long losing fight for freedom of trade, wept.

"Thirty-three countries protested, then took revenge by erecting their own trade barriers. Austria's Credit-Anstalt failed. Foreign credits began to be called. U. S. gold imports increased. The Republicans lost their House majority for the first time in 14 years. The Young Plan fell apart. England abandoned its historic free-trade policy. European nations set up quotas, licenses, exchange controls, other trade barriers. The depression was immediately deepened.

"In 1931, 19 nations went off the gold standard, 34 by 1933. 'Buy British' became the Empire slogan. The New York Stock Exchange's new long-term foreign issues shrank from 1928's billion dollars to 1932's nothing. England went off gold. In the U. S. men sold apples on street corners; the Bonus Army marched on Washington. Into power in Germany came a nervous, harsh-voiced, twisted genius named Adolf Hitler. Economic nationalism, forced into full flower by the Smoot-Hawley Tariff, became the physical basis for the ideology of Fascism. The lines were written, the stage was set for World War II."

Teacher's Index

If you want live illustrations to help you in teaching, look in this column. It is made to your order—a Teacher's Index to The Freeman. No matter how good your teaching is, you can improve it by using better, more modern illustrations. Get them from The Freeman, and find them in The Index.

* * *

References at the beginning of each entry are to the manuals. **P & P** 8:4 means Progress and Poverty, Lesson 8, Question 4. Other references are page numbers in **The Freeman.**

Note well: P & P references are to the **Fourth** Edition of the Teachers' Manual, which divides the elementary course into fifteen lessons instead of ten.

* * *

P & P 2:5—"Congress Solves the Railway Problem" (278). Most people think of a railroad as a capital enterprise par excellence. Note Mr. Russell's definition of a railroad—"a narrow, unbroken strip of land. . ." How does this possession (the right of way) compare in importance with the ownership of the rolling stock? Which depreciates most in the course of time?

P & P 4:28—"How to Smash Hitler" (266). Could the United States support the entire population of Central Europe in addition to what we have here at present? (See population statistics in note to Question 10.) Do you think this plan would work?

P & P 7:20—"Congress Solves the Railway Problem" (278). How did technological improvements in transportation affect the demand for land in the American West?

P & P 11:1—"An Early Land Reformer" (273). Every instructor should be familiar with the names of the great anticipators of Henry George who were quick to recognize the injustice of private property in land. Most of them are discussed in Geiger's "Philosophy of Henry George."

P or F T 2:2—"War From the Egg" (287). It would be difficult to find in any Georgist publication a better discussion of the evil effects of a protective tariff than this one from "Time."

P or F T 5:21—Quotations on pp. 276-277. Georgists in the past have had a tendency to support this or that activity or reform—various monetary schemes, legislative reforms, taxation reforms, and so on. No doubt most of these objectives are praiseworthy; but they are hardly intrinsically part of the Georgist program. Even free trade is no more than a secondary objective, which George himself concedes will be useless if the primary objective, of abolishing private property in land, is not attained.

CELEBRATE MY FOURTH BIRTHDAY WITH A GIFT TO YOUR FRIEND

This Is the Forthy-eighth Time I Have Appeared

The other night I was looking through my Volume I, Number 1, dated November, 1937. The spotlight of Georgism in those days was centered on events which, in comparison to the scene today, were rather bucolic: whether the AAA would work and what it would do, a definition of radicalism, something about the right to work, an article on the Spanish civil war, tollgates, etc. A heterogeneity of comments on important but not soul-stirring topics.

Came the second year. In November, 1938, we were pointing up the futility of reforms proposed by Madam Perkins, and commenting on Hitler's absorption of Austria. The problem of mass unemployment, descending on us a decade ago, was still unsolved. I told about why securities could not pay because production was down, and I explained the economic forces that would drive Hitler to war. Mexico's confiscation of American property came in for economic analysis. The clouds were gathering.

The third volume began with a world at war. My first editorial warned of the dangers to democracy and was called "Gambling with Freedom." The Hitler-Chamberlain "phoney" war period was handled, as usual, from the economic viewpoint. I asked in another piece: "What After Communism?" While I could smile at the presidential campaign in October, 1940, the war was becoming a subject that made smiling rather grim.

In my fourth year war became the only current event worth spotlighting. The emotionalisms that a catastrophe of this kind arouses make it difficult to maintain an ivory-tower position. Yet, that's exactly what one must do in applying a fundamental philosophy to a kaleidoscopic and plotless series of events. That's my job—to analyze the current scene in the light of freedom, to find its meaning in economic and social terms.

And that's what I propose to keep on doing — to the best of my ability. The volunteer writers and artists who make me what I am are better trained than they were four years ago. New ones are coming along. I believe my fifth year will be my best, and that the job I have to do will be carried out more interestingly and effectively.

If, dear reader, you agree with me that this is a worthwhile job—that it ought to be made more effective by a wider distribution of my message, I suggest that you celebrate my birthday by buying a subscription for some friend—preferably a soldier boy at a camp. And, so that he may know more of the philosophy here's something especially good you can send him:

"On Human Rights," some extremely timely passages on freedom from speeches by Winston Churchill; "A Business Man's Religion," by Joseph Fels; "By the Waters of Babylon," a novel by Louis Wallis; and by Henry George, "Thy Kingdom Come," "Causes of Business Depressions," "Crime of Poverty," "Thou Shalt Not Steal," "Study of Political Economy," "Land for the People," "Why Landowners Cannot Shift the Tax," and "Justice the Object."

All ten pamphlets and the novel—and an annual subscription—for only One Dollar. The publication may be sent to one address, the pamphlets and book to another.

The Freeman

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