

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, during the depression of the 30's, shocked the nation by announcing that one-third of our people were ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed. This, with relatively minor fluctuations, is apparently our congenital condition, but it seemed new to us. We met the challenge head on, as nearly every nation does: in our case, with make-work projects, subsidies, charity and deficit spending - all which continue, in one form or another, with no end in sight.

There are thirty to forty million poverty stricken Americans today, including millions of senior citizens physically incapable of working, for whom charity, in food, housing and medical attention, is desperately needed. Other millions, in minority racial groups, are 13% unemployed, in addition to being denied more skilled job opportunities, and often having to pay doubled rents for quarters unfit for humans. Open housing alone would solve the latter problem and would help with all other problems.

Along with minority groups, migrant farm workers, recent immigrants, and many others working for low pay, unemployed, or only partially employed, are poorly fed, poorly housed, poorly educated, and often in poor health. The percentage increase in crime, as a result, is several times that of the population increase, and there is no solution for it other than prosperity. Technological unemployment is as old as history, and is not the problem. In spite of its recent speed-up, those whom it throws out of work, and members of groups suffering from discrimination, even though lacking a grade school education, would quickly find employment if access to the earth were available at its true rental value - its actual superiority over marginal land. Statistics are important only as a spur to quick action. Our problem now, as always, is to do what is right, because it is right, and not merely because our country can no longer afford to wrong these millions of people. So far as the wronged are concerned, we never could afford to do wrong. We must permit our economy to function according to the laws of the science of political economy.

#### A DANGEROUS STUDY

"There is nothing that suggests so much what Schopenhauer said of the works of Hegel than what the professors (of political economy) have written, and the volumes for mutual admiration which they publish as serials:

"If one should wish to make a bright young man so stupid as to become incapable of all real thinking, the best way would be to commend to him a diligent study of these works. For these monstrous piecings together of words which really destroy and contradict one another so causes the mind vainly to torment itself in the effort to discover their meaning that at last it collapses exhausted, with its capacity for thinking so completely destroyed that from that time on meaningless phrases count with it for thoughts." It is to this state that political economy in the teachings of the schools, which profess to know all about it, has now come."

Henry George, in "The Science of Political Economy"

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Questions and Answers - \$3.00

# One-Sentence Economics And World Leprosy

## MODEL FOR THE AMERICAN RENAISSANCE

### Questions and Answers

- *The first comprehensive analysis of fundamental economics as an integral phase of natural human rights, and the social problems created by the violation of these rights.*
- *A statistical and graphic representation of the irrefutable logic of cause and effect, as demonstrated through mathematics, psychology and the evidence of history, past and current.*

Howard W. L'Hommedieu

12982

# One-Sentence Economics and World Leprosy

Model For The American Renaissance

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

*A presentation of economic, social and legal problems in the logical sequence of machine teaching, which should enable everyone to arrive at correct solutions*

1. From what two large-scale horrors does the world constantly suffer?  
a. Chapt. II and Chapt. IX.
2. What is the principal underlying cause of each?  
a. Chapt. II and Chapt. IX.
3. Is title to the earth held by the users thereof, or a reasonable percentage of them?  
a. Chapt. I
4. What are the effects of concentrated land holdings on income, diet, health and life expectancy?  
a. Chapt. II, and page 136, par. 8
5. What divergent effects do prosperity and poverty have upon diet, and thus upon population growth?  
a. Page 5, par. 3 and page 6, par. 1
6. What is the origin and principal cause of large-scale warfare?  
a. Page 8, par. 1
7. Will the removal of foreign domination alone eliminate the chief cause of poverty?  
a. Page 9, par. 1
8. What are some collateral effects of poverty upon health, living conditions and international relations?  
a. Page 9, par. 2; page 10, par. 5; page 11
9. Are medical or economic measures more important in improving community health?  
a. Page 10, par. 1 to 4
10. Have we a set of exact economic terms with which to work?  
a. Chapt. III
11. Do school textbooks employ anything remotely comparable to a scientific study of political economy?  
a. Page 85, par. 1 and 2
12. Why is political economy not taught as a science?  
a. Page 20, par. 1; Chapt. VIII
13. Does the science of political economy embrace only the production of material goods, as some claim, or does it properly include also the production of human satisfactions "consumed" on the spot, such as plays, lectures, concerts, teaching, professional sports, the setting of a broken arm, the filling of teeth, legal and religious services, the dressing of hair, the reporting of news, and many others; do the laws governing the production of material goods differ in any way from those governing the production of so-called services, and should we not study the way in which everyone makes a living, and include all production in our definitions?  
a. Page 12, par. 1, 2, 5 and 6; page 19

14. If a concert or boxing match is filmed, with sound track, while being performed for an audience, are the participants, in their capacity as producers of film - material goods which can be "consumed" at a later date - laboring to produce capital and wealth, while concurrently, in their capacity as entertainers of an audience who must "consume" their satisfaction on the spot, merely producing a service which is outside the economic system?  
a. Think
15. What are some other means of tightening up our economic terminology and helping to clarify the subject?  
a. Page 15, par. 8 and 9; page 16, par. 1 to 3
16. Using the word, capital, in an exact economic sense, what place do all forms of capital occupy in the production process, and under what sub-headings can they be grouped?  
a. Page 16, par. 4 and 5; page 17
17. Can capital be defined according to its functions, or must it be defined according to its structure?  
a. Page 18, par. 1 and 2
18. Is it possible for one form of capital to be active and another passive; for one to be a factor of production, and another merely a result of the production process, or must both forms have essentially the same characteristic?  
a. Page 18, par. 3
19. Considering the effect of competition in bringing prices down to cost, is there any reason to believe that either form of capital can yield to its producer a net return over and above the value of the labor that went into its production? Has anything but dialectics ever been used by those attempting to prove it?  
a. Think
20. Is there any evidence, considering the charges on widely varying risks, ranging from about 2% to 30%, at the same place, at the same time, to believe that a net return, beyond the wages of investigation, supervision, and other costs involved, can be obtained from a loan of capital, except where some monopoly advantage is involved? If such a return - true economic interest - existed, why cannot the world's population be supported without effort?  
a. Page 24, par. 3 and 4; page 140, par. 4 and 5; page 141; page 142, par. 1 to 4
21. Regardless of infinite ramifications of detail, is the production process fundamentally simple?  
a. page 19
22. What are the two factors of production?  
a. page 20, par. 2
23. Is a wage the money arbitrarily drawn out of a business at regular intervals, or the total income from the business - the entire product of one's labor? What is "profit" in a "profit-and-loss" statement?  
a. Page 25, par. 1 and 2
23. As a margin of safety is only a contingent wage of management (or management and employees, if on a profit sharing plan), what justification is there for taxing corporation "profits" at a higher rate than individual income?  
a. Think
25. Should the net income of all types of business - individually owned, partnerships, cooperatives or corporations - be taxed alike (except where monopoly is involved, and until none is taxed), as all must be the return to the labor of individuals, and therefore classed as wages?  
a. Think
26. If some business income results from monopoly, should not we distinguish, in our tax rates, between those firms which benefit from monopoly and those which do not - or preferably eliminate whatever monopoly advantages exist? (Any direct or indirect favoritism contributes to monopoly).  
a. Think
27. Where does the principal economic discrimination lie?  
a. Page 20, par. 3; page 21
28. How is this discrimination accomplished?  
a. Page 22, par. 1; page 31, par. 10 and 11; page 34, par. 1 to 4; page 139, par. 2 and 3 (A patent, permitting the exclusive use of an invention within a certain land area, is a limited form of land monopoly.)
29. What do current anti-monopoly laws try to regulate, and what is their all-important limitation?  
a. Page 23, par. 1
30. How can we best satisfy our economic desires?  
a. Page 23, par. 3
31. Does the "law of diminishing returns" determine rent, wages, and "interest rates?"  
a. Page 25, par. 4; page 26, par. 1 and 2
32. Does the "law of supply and demand" determine the normal price of an article, as is taught in many schools, or is price, on the average, set by cost, with occasional variations causing the supply to adjust to meet the effective demand - that is, the demand which is willing and able to pay the cost? Is demand fairly predictable?  
a. Research
33. Is statism (autocracy), under whatever name - the divine right of kings, government by the self-styled "best people," socialism, communism, technocracy, "planned economy" - workable or desirable, from any point of view. Consider not only modern Russia and China but the regulated economies of Louis XIV and Colbert, the Incas, and others, and our own "planned economy" in agriculture and "soil conservation," which most farmers don't want - and of course shouldn't have (normal adjustments being to diversify, to rotate, to give up certain crops for others, to shift from some crops to livestock, to feed some crops to livestock - all which precludes tenant farming, now poisoning the country with impoverished tenants and ruined farms - or to change occupation), but which farm racketeers, politicians and their patronage of administrative jobholders want; as well as government operations and interference with private business in numerous ways throughout the world.  
a. Page 4, and page 27, par. 1
34. Is lack of adequate natural resources the reason for the world's hunger, rags, and poor or non-existent housing? Why were these lacks in evidence when every country had a fraction of its present

population; and if a country could barely support itself when it had half its present population, why do not half the people of all countries now starve, naked, by the roadside? Why does any country, city or family take pride in increasing the number who must die of starvation? Why is the emphasis placed upon food, when housing is equally lacking, in spite of the boundless clay and trackless forests of the earth? Why did the poor live better, during World War II, when half our production was used to support the war?

a. Page 27, par. 2 and 3

35. From which pigeonhole, or from which pigeonhole on which day of the month do you pull your excuse for mass unemployment and hunger: (1) Population increase exceeds maximum possible production of food; (2) insufficient accumulation of capital equipment as yet to equip efficiently all potential producers; (3) increase in technological skill required exceeds rate of training in new skills; (4) increasing efficiency makes a smaller percentage of producers necessary, as consumers' desires are limited to the goods and services to which they are already accustomed; (5) millions of people prefer rotting away on a dole to working; (6) people's desires are so unpredictable that producers are often producing a great oversupply of some things and a great undersupply of others; (7) sun spots affect the emotional stability of people; (8) banks arbitrarily refuse a large percentage of justifiable credit; (9) wages, borrowing charges or tariffs are either too high or not high enough; (10) business activity inevitably fluctuates widely in regular cycles, for reasons unknown to man; (11) government controls are needed forcibly to direct our increasingly complex economy into desired channels, and to regulate production, wages and prices so that everyone will do and have what the government knows he should do and should have.

a. Write-in

36. Is it possible that instructors of political economy alone are incapable of creating a set of definitions and laws upon which every scientifically minded person can agree?  
a. Think
37. What are the forces behind all monopoly?  
a. Page 29, par. 5
38. How does nature create extractive value? Who is entitled to it?  
a. Page 32
39. How does the community create site value? Who is entitled to it?  
a. Page 33
40. How are rent, wages, taxes and unearned income related?  
a. Page 35, par. 2
41. How does land speculation make full employment impossible for both the relatively low skilled and highly skilled producers?  
a. Page 36, par. 1 and 2
42. How does rent keep wages related to production on all grades of land?  
a. Page 36, par. 3; page 37, par. 1 to 3
43. How does land speculation keep the basic wage below the subsistence level?  
a. Page 34, par. 5 to 8; page 35, par. 1; page 39, par. 3 and 4
44. Can a general increase in either production or savings of any kind

result in a higher wage level?

a. Page 30, par. 7; page 37, par. 1 to 5; page 38, par. 1 to 3

45. How can equality of opportunity be established and the general wage level raised, with the same production?  
a. Page 22, par. 2; page 20, par. 4; page 37, par. 6; page 38 par. 4 and 5; page 40, par. 1 to 7
46. What is the only equitable way of paying for land?  
a. Page 22, par. 3; page 40, par. 8 and 9
47. With only two factors of production, how many general types of levies can there be?  
a. Page 41; page 42, par. 1 and 2
48. What is the difference, in effect on prices, between an assessment on ground rent and a tax on production?  
a. Page 42, par. 3 to 8
49. How does the government's revenue policy indirectly transfer wealth from producers to landholders?  
a. Page 42, par. 9; page 43; page 44, par. 1 to 3
50. If all producers would pay less, when assessed the full ground rent alone, than they now pay, in numerous taxes on production and savings (in addition to some ground rent), how could the government support itself?  
a. Page 44, par. 4 to 8; page 46, par. 1 to 3
51. Of what do all business costs consist?  
a. Page 46, par. 9 and 10; page 47, par. 1 to 6
52. Can wages of a group arbitrarily be raised in an economic society?  
a. Page 46, par. 6 to 8; page 47, par. 7 and 8
53. How many kinds of trade are there?  
a. Page 46, par. 4 and 5; page 49, par. 6
54. What are some types of restrictions on foreign trade, their presumed purposes, and actual effects?  
a. Page 48, par. 2 to 4
55. Can free trade reduce the number of producers in any country?  
a. Page 49, par. 2
56. Are changes in production necessitated by foreign competition greater, on the average, than those required by technological changes in domestic industry?  
a. Research
57. Does free competition stimulate greater improvements and earnings than the relative stagnation of restricted competition?  
a. Consider the Common Market of Europe and the common market of our 50 states, compared to the former tariff and colonial favored markets of Europe, and their many backward industries, modernized to a considerable extent by the Marshall Plan - an extreme example being the coal industry of England, which had one-sixth the efficiency of ours, making it economical to ship coal to Newcastle.
58. Is free trade beneficial both to more efficient and less efficient countries?  
a. Page 49, par. 1, 3, 4 and 5

59. What is a so-called "favorable balance of trade," and is it desirable, or even possible, while yet being called trade? Is it possible between states of the United States, between business firms, or between individuals?  
a. Page 40, par. 7 and 8; page 50, par. 1
60. What are the functions of money?  
a. Page 12, par. 13
61. Considering the fact that money is a claim on wealth, and that 95% of money is bank credit, how could banks help to keep the amount of money in circulation comparable to the value of all goods offered in the market place, and so maintain price stability?  
a. Page 50, par. 2 to 7; page 51
62. Do banks now employ a scientific method of maintaining a balance between money in circulation and the value of goods on the market, or do they periodically juggle the value of money by measures having no bearing upon the relationship between claims on wealth and goods available for purchase?  
a. Page 50, par. 8; page 52, par. 1; page 53, par. 4 to 6
63. What condition, other than bank action, is necessary to maintain price stability?  
a. Page 53, par. 2
64. Must the government obtain extraordinary revenue either through borrowing or inflation?  
a. Page 52, par. 3
65. Does the government employ borrowing and inflation in order to favor the rich, and because of the greater ease of collection?  
a. Page 52, par. 4 to 7; page 53, par. 1
66. Can increased production compensate for inflation?  
a. Page 53, par. 3
67. In view of the fact that productive efficiency, in general, is constantly improving, and should result in lower prices, can it be said that inflation has been checked when prices merely remain the same? Is there any reason to believe that correct results can be obtained other than by mathematically sound, ethical methods?  
a. Think
68. When productive efficiency in a particular business has improved, should the value of the improvement be paid to the person or group responsible (if industry-wide, to the public in lower prices), or to whatever group has the power to appropriate it? In a genuinely free economy, who would get it?  
a. Think
69. What expedient should be employed, under present conditions, to maintain the equity of all contracts and obligations?  
a. Page 52, par. 2 (The Crusader Insurance Company of England, has devised a growth pension scheme to keep up with inflation. As the value of money decreases the amount of the pension increases.)
70. To what extent do we have free enterprise?  
a. Page 54, par. 2
71. What is the effect of the free enterprise we do have upon wages?  
a. Page 39, par. 1; page 54, par. 3
72. To what extent can arbitrary trade union and government action affect the general wage level and conditions of employment?  
a. Page 54, par. 4 to 8
73. What are some of the expedients employed to ameliorate, rather than eliminate economic injustice?  
a. Page 55, par. 1 to 3
74. Is there actually a conflict between human rights and property rights, if only we learn to distinguish between what ethically belongs to the community and what to the individual? Would the public be satisfied with less than its rights if it learned what they were, and felt strong enough to attain them?  
a. Think
75. How would producers, consumers and home owners, as such, save by paying only ground rent, while landholders, as such, would lose out?  
a. Page 56
76. If a home owner sells his house at a price higher than what he paid, in spite of its inevitable depreciation, with time, and the house is worth several times the value of the land, so that most of the gain is usually only the imaginary one of inflation, is it not outrageous robbery to levy a 25% capital gains tax on the transaction? Why should the owner have to buy a house of at least equal value, to avoid being robbed? If the object is to assess the unearned increment of land value, why not assess this value alone, and assess it every year, as the landholder is benefitting from it right along, wherever it exists?  
a. Think
77. Why are periodic depressions inevitable, so long as we have large monopoly income? Must all income be spent or invested to maintain full employment?  
a. Page 57
78. What occurrences occasionally delay the arrival of our periodic depressions?  
a. Page 58, par. 1
79. After establishing basic injustice by largely exempting land value from assessment, is the remainder of our system of taxation essentially socialistic, both in practice and underlying philosophy?  
a. Page 60, par. 7
80. What is our best assurance of domestic and foreign security and social progress?  
a. Page 61, par. 1 to 3
81. What is the general effect of attempts to ameliorate, rather than eliminate basic injustice?  
a. Page 62
82. Has the advocacy and successful application of land value assessment been confined to any period of history, any section of the world, any type of economy, any degree of civilization?  
a. Chapt. VI
83. What does the western world's most renowned legal authority have to say about title to the earth?  
a. Page 63, par. 4

84. What things is it criminal to consider as personal or exchangeable property?  
a. Page 63, par. 6; page 68, par. 4
85. Where could we live if landholders decided not to permit others to rent their land?  
a. Page 64; page 65, par. 1; page 66, par. 6
86. Can a system of land tenure be justified if it makes legally possible the expulsion of most of the world's inhabitants from the earth?  
a. Think
87. According to Spencer's "law of equal freedom" what value belongs exclusively to the community, and what exclusively to the individual?  
a. Page 66, par. 4 and 5; page 67, par. 5
88. With regard to land, as with other stolen property, does a sale, or any number of sales constitute a valid transfer of title?  
a. Page 67, par. 1 and 2
89. What is the largest area in the United States to exempt improvements from taxation for the last 50 years?  
a. Page 73, par. 2
90. What country has had excellent success during the last few years, by assessing only land value, exclusive of improvements, in two of its parishes?  
a. Page 73, par. 4
91. What nation has collected the most ground rent for many years, to give its people almost full employment, at all times, and on relatively poor land, with no mineral resources, the highest standard of living for the average citizen?  
a. Page 73, par. 5; page 74, par. 1 to 3
92. What American city is now trying to follow the lead which Pittsburgh, permanently, and Houston, temporarily, gave us nearly 50 years ago, by assessing land at a much higher rate than improvements?  
a. Research
93. How can we create a cooperative world?  
a. Page 74, par. 4
94. Does a democratic type of government guarantee prosperity?  
a. Page 75
95. What was the origin, and what remains the essence of our system of taxation?  
a. Page 76, and page 77, par. 1
96. Where is the chief blind spot in our economic thinking?  
a. Page 78
97. What principles of taxation should be employed, and how should we progress toward that goal?  
a. Page 79 and 81
98. Aside from its injustice, is our present tax morass criminally wasteful of time and life?  
a. Page 80; page 82, par. 1 (Every year, a number of Americans, at the prospect of making out their income tax reports, commit suicide.)
99. Note the chain reaction toward an improvement in economic, political and social benefits in all directions, resulting from the ethical

assessment of land value, in the interest not only of the landless, but also of landholders, in their capacity as producers, savers, consumers and members of society.

- a. Page 58, par. 2 to 6; page 60, par. 1 to 5; page 82, par. 2; page 83 and 84
100. Is there any racial problem, involving Negroes, Indians or others, that would not much more readily be solved by making land available to all on equal terms?  
a. Page 83, f 1 and 2
101. What is the most widely read book on political economy, translated into every modern language?  
a. Page 85, par. 3
102. Considering the extensive land holdings of privately endowed colleges, their many large bequests from the beneficiaries of privilege, and the control exercised by privilege over schools in general, both public and private, could it be said that any institutions of learning have academic freedom to teach political economy?  
a. Page 87, par. 1
103. Are we constantly being encouraged to hope for better things, discouraged from ever hoping for better things, or being sidetracked into blind alleys, with a cynical disregard for a scientific analysis of our problems?  
a. Page 87, par. 2 to 5; page 88; page 92; page 144
104. Much was made of the fact that Russian professors, some years ago, were compelled, for political reasons, to distort the teaching of the Mendelian law of heredity (and many other matters as well), and Napoleon expressed a viewpoint, often merited, when he said that history was a lie agreed upon. On the vastly more important subject of political economy, do you believe that instructors in the republic of the United States Of America should have academic freedom equal to that prevailing in the empire of the Kaiser's Germany?  
a. Page 72, par. 1
105. What was the original, and what remains, to a large extent, the principal purpose of the police and prison system?  
a. Page 89
106. What is the most efficient form of slavery?  
a. Page 91, par. 1; page 145, par. 1
107. What is the relationship between poverty and most crime and vice?  
a. Page 39; page 91, par. 2 to 4
108. What country has by far the highest percentage of its population in prison?  
a. Page 26, par. 1
109. Does the stupid, vicious, boring, expensive, time-killing, life-wasting, health-ruining, socially degenerating, disease breeding, crime and vice breeding, haphazard, highly discriminatory, money controlled police and prison system, in its inhuman treatment of men, women and children, innocent or guilty, accused or not, booked or not, indicate anything but a determination to keep the poor suppressed at all costs? Can anyone be trusted with power, and does the division of government into legislative, executive and judicial branches provide anything remotely comparable to adequate checks upon power?  
a. Page 93, par. 1 to 4; page 95, par. 9; pages 96 to 117

110. Does confinement in an animal cage, lack of privacy, lack of beauty, lack of space, the stink of numerous other bodies, washed or unwashed, in unventilated cells - often filthy and vermin ridden - an unbalanced, unhealthful, monotonous, often inadequate, disgusting to mediocre diet, overwork, lack of work, robot work, the complete absence of social life with the opposite sex, almost complete lack of self-expression in work or recreation constitute cruel and inhuman treatment? Is abnormal treatment conducive to lessening or enhancing the difficulties of readjusting to work and social life after leaving prison?  
a. Research
111. Whatever purpose our legal system may serve in keeping peace between equals, is its relationship between the halves and have-nots essentially different from that prevailing between the private police and game wardens, and poachers whom they could hang or blind with a hot poker, for attempting to alleviate their hunger?  
a. Chapt. IX
112. As the deterrent effect of prison has proven to be negligible, and certainly eliminates no causes, should we not concentrate upon eliminating causes, and the making of maximum reasonable restitution - considering all the circumstances - rather than poison everyone concerned, and play God, by inflicting completely unscientific punishment - much of it always unspecified and unintended by the legislators?  
a. Write-in
113. Considering the infinite combinations of economic, political and social circumstances affecting our lives, is the Greco-Roman legal system attempting to give specific verdicts, applying to every human action, feasible? Should not our laws express certain objectives to be attained, and certain principles to be followed, with the exact means left to meditation, in accordance with ancient Chinese custom, and that of many simpler societies? Does not our present system permit unreasonable practices or reasonable modifications to be followed, according to the whim of the administrators?  
a. Research
114. It is unreasonable to assume that men prefer to skulk through dark streets and alleys, holding up people, break into stores and households, or blow up safes - in constant fear of detection and imprisonment, and with no normal social life - to working at good, steady jobs. Could not, therefore, legislators who pass laws favoring the creation of monopolies and their consequent impoverishment, or who refuse to change these laws, justly be sentenced for both the legal thefts of monopoly and the illegal thefts of those made desperate by monopoly; also for the bestiality of the police and prison system?  
a. Think
115. Prostitution is invariably a crime of the poor, and prostitutes are known to detest their lives - not only because of their profession but because of the normal lives they miss - become drunkards, narcotic addicts, psychopathic cases, and sometimes suicides - all in addition to ruining their health and shortening their lives by their profession itself. It is impossible to say that they take up this life voluntarily. Could not, therefore, the same legislators and those who control them justly be sentenced for contributing to the statu-

tory rape of all the prostitutes in the country; also to the siring of countless illegitimate children, the orphaning of many, the destruction of families and the prevention of their formation. Must we not believe in the law of cause and effect?

a. Think

116. And whatever is said about legislators, could it not be said equally about the schools, newspapers, magazines and other media of publicity and those who control them? Is not one of the greatest evils of our monopolized economy and shortage of jobs the implied censorship over public expression on important matters? Aren't we all not merely authors, educators, editors, reporters, preachers but every employee and business head in danger of losing our jobs or our customers if we make fundamental criticisms of anything? What would happen to an instructor in economics, sociology or law who taught anything worthwhile? What happened to Ken magazine, in the 30's, whose much advertised European and domestic denouements died aborning, as advertisers, one by one, killed them off, condemning the magazine to an early demise? What happened to George W. Norris, denied even a page boy in Congress, when he refused to "go along?"  
a. Think
117. Economic experts were recently quoted as saying that a 4,000,000 unemployment figure for this country was "tolerable." Tolerable for whom - employers, who want a pool of unemployed on tap, to keep down real wages, and supply any sudden need for help which they might experience - or for the 4,000,000 unemployed (and the millions whom their pressure keeps poorly employed); the millions of women whom they can't marry, or whom they've deserted; the weak, the sickly, the diseased, the perpetually worried, perpetually frustrated?  
a. Think
118. Under conditions of gross economic injustice, would even an un-discriminating application of the law result in true justice for the poorly educated, unemployed, poorly employed or partially employed?  
a. Page 126, par. 2
119. Is there any solution to "revolving door" prisons, "revolving door" mental institutions, "revolving door" alcoholic institutions or "revolving door" narcotic hospitals other than an economy with a superabundance of opportunities to work, to eliminate the original pressure to steal and to escape from reality, and to permit rehabilitation and restitution without these pressures? (In New York City, one-third of the crimes are committed by drug addicts and 80% of the prostitutes are drug addicts. Addicts are usually dead in ten years or less. In ten years of trying hospitalization as a cure, it was estimated that the cost of each of the few permanent cures ran to about \$400,000.)
120. Even assuming that we were determined never to have economic justice, what ameliorations of our present police and prison system should be put into effect?  
a. Page 93, par. 5; page 94 and 95; page 116, par. 4, to page 127
121. What is the best environment for both criminals and mental patients?  
a. Page 129, par. 5
122. Under present conditions is there either security of person and

property or ease of conscience?

a. Write-in

123. What can a trade union, enforcing its demands by publicity, voting power, boycott and violence, do to improve conditions for employees in general, and what are its evils and limitations?

a. Page 30, par. 4 to 6; page 31, par. 1 to 8; page 134, 135 and 136, par. 1 and 2

124. Is there an ethical solution to any wage or condition of work problem other than to have an economy with many more opportunities to work than there are people wanting to work - thus permitting anyone to work for himself alone, in a partnership, a cooperative, or as an employer or employee, according to his nature and training, and to his best advantage, and so indisputably receiving the full return to his labor, because of the free choice offered to him? Is violence or threat of violence a correct, accurate or successful means of attaining full employment and the full return to one's labor?

Is equal access to the earth and the consequent full return to one's labor all that anyone has a right to expect? Is it too much to expect? Must, or can the rights of some be obtained by the violation of the rights of others?

a. Think

125. Where is the most featherbedding - the original cause of trade union featherbedding?

a. Page 45

126. Is control of the basic industries of the country highly concentrated?

a. Page 136, par. 9; page 137 and 138

127. What effect does this concentrated control have upon prices; upon incomes?

a. Page 138, par. 4 to 8

128. What are the defects of our patent laws, as applying both to inventors and the public, and how do they help to concentrate the control of industry?

a. Page 139

129. What simple improvement in patent law would eliminate that form of monopoly and help both inventors and the public?

a. Page 140, par. 2 and 3

130. Who are the most dangerous people in the country?

a. Page 127, par. 4

131. Considering the size of voting districts, the undemocratic control of media of communication, and the expense involved, does the theoretical right of referendum and recall adequately supplement the checks which each branch of government exercises over the other, in addition to the checks of periodic elections?

a. Think

132. It was reliably stated, in 1961, that the current functions of the federal government could be performed for \$64,000,000,000, instead of the \$80,000,000,000 it was actually costing, and similar comparisons exist in state and local governments. Nor does this take into account the many functions which are useless, harmful, or which could better and less expensively be performed by private business. Is there any solution to our enormous surplus of government employees-usefully, uselessly or harmfully occupied, or idle - our stupidity, ignorance, indifference, waste, graft and cruelty (a

generation's supply of food for the armed services, \$16.00 cost for a 25¢ item, 60% graft on Illinois road building - to cite miniscule samples), our obstructions to normal action - tariffs, subsidies, controls, sumptuary laws, taxes, business records ad infinitum -- other than to provide a stable and prosperous economy, to relieve the pressure to have the government run more and more of everything, and to hire and subsidize more and more people, to rescue them from the uncertainties and deprivations of our private economy?

a. Think

133. In view of the effect which our monopolized economy and unethical tax system have in creating the social problems of unemployment, poverty, sickness, crime and human waste, and the demands which these elephantine problems make upon our grossly topheavy structure of government and endless maze of taxes, is there the slightest chance of breaking this vicious circle except through the inevitable sequence of events resulting from the ethical assessment of land value, the first and most important result of which would be to ensure full employment, by equalizing the costs of the factors of production?

a. Think this through thoroughly

134. If one were to look for the exact, specific means of putting into effect the Golden Rule, incorporated in the teachings of every major religion - and practiced by no government of peoples professing these religions - could he do better than to establish laws based upon Herbert Spencer's principle of "complete freedom, limited only by the equal freedom of others?"

a. Think

135. It was pointed out by Richard Cobden, the English free trader, in Parliament, and by Thomas Carlyle, that since the signing of the Magna Charta, the substitution of taxes on labor and labor products, in place of collecting all the national revenue in proportion to land holdings, steadily proceeded until by the middle of the nineteenth century 96% of the revenue was obtained from labor, and only 4% from land. Together with the seizure of the common lands, upon which people had raised their crops and grazed their cattle, without charge, and the incorporation of these lands into enormous estates comprising one-fourth of the country, beginning in the reign of Henry VII, and continuing through several successive reigns, the misery these measures forced upon the people grew until, by World War I, they had the poorest health of all the peoples of Europe. By various methods, the world as a whole has been similarly impoverished. This is the process which must be reversed. Wheresoever the vagaries of opportunity and necessity may, from time to time, lead us, is it not desirable to have always before us a model procedure, leading to social and economic justice, knowing that wherever, whenever, to the extent that, and for so long as correct principles are followed, beneficial results have been and will be attained?

a. Think

136. What series of economic, legal and social steps should be taken to improve conditions for both the immediate present and the future, redress, so far as possible, current and recent wrongs, and bring about an American Renaissance? How many of these could be established, begun, or at least influenced by executives and administrators (whether or not directly involved in the problem), by persuasion or by a scratch of the pen?

a. Page 145 to 147