

tenderness. He can be forceful, too, when roused. His students love him and that is half the battle. For because of this they are more easily persuaded of the truth. But he asks nothing of them save the exercise of their reason.

And he has surrounded himself with able men who will help him carry on the work, some young and others more mature, teachers like John Luxton and Max Berkowitz, economists like Raymond V. McNally, and younger and increasingly proficient men like Charles Joseph Smith, Bill Moore and others, whom to meet and hear is an inspiration.

Years ago in a discussion over a disputed point in political economy, Mr. Geiger, then a very young man, ventured an explanation. Mr. George said delightedly to Jerome O'Neill, "Here is the economist of our movement," and nodded his head in satisfaction. And when later Mr. Geiger started a dozen boys, members of his Round Table Club, on their careers, he had the satisfaction of knowing that every one of them, including his gifted son, Dr. George Raymond Geiger, was a proficient economist and a soldier of the truth as expounded in "Progress and Poverty." "A born teacher," as others, not we, have termed him.

And he has given himself to this work unreservedly. He has cast behind him all hope for preferment in other fields. This is now his life work. It is big with promise and possibilities for the cause. There is nothing more important. Those who believe with him that the truth as expounded by Henry George is the only hope of the world should stand squarely behind the School. We must justify the faith that inspires him and give what is necessary even if it hurts.—EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM.

Henry George School Commencement

(REPORTED BY BEATRICE COHEN)

THE Henry George School of Social Science marked the close of its first complete year of work with commencement exercises at the Mahwah River Yacht Club, Suffern, N. Y., on Saturday, June 24, 1933.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Walter Fairchild, Commodore of the Mahwah River Yacht Club, provision was made for the conveying of guests to the club grounds.

At 10:30 a. m. the American flag was raised to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner. The grounds were then at the disposal of the guests for boating, swimming, tennis, hiking and the like, and at 12:30 noon, the guests partook of a campfire luncheon.

At 2:00 p. m., Host Fairchild opened the commencement exercises, introducing Admiral Henry Potter McKinney, who officially welcomed the guests, some one hundred in number.

Mr. O. K. Dorn, chairman of the conference, explained the object of the meeting, namely, the commencement exercises, or the conclusion of the first term of the Henry George School of Social Science. Mr. Dorn explained that the Henry George School was perhaps the best medium to assist Single Taxers in bringing their friends to understand the real economics of the Single Tax. The purpose of the School is to reach the young folks—the men and women of tomorrow.

Mr. Oscar H. Geiger, Director of the School, said in part: "Over thirty-seven years ago I first thought of a school in which the economics and philosophy of Henry George might be taught to students every day, all day. Just about thirty-seven years ago I started a class (we called it a club—The Progress Club of Harlem), which grew until we had about one hundred fifty-five members, all working men. . . . I dreamed of a school then quite different from the one we actually have. Today we are marking the end of our first complete year—this School was started eighteen months ago. We ended our season with a class on Monday and a class on Thursday at Pythian Temple, a class on Wednesday in Brooklyn, a class on Sunday in the Bronx. We have started a class in North Arlington, N. J., every alternate Tuesday, and if the summer season had not intervened, there would have been a class every other alternate Tuesday in Ridgewood, N. J. In addition we had a forum every Friday evening at Pythian Temple. Our classes numbered a minimum of one hundred students a week, so that the message was brought by way of actual classes to not less than one hundred students each week."

Mr. Geiger explained that the Henry George School of Social Science is chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, which is the Education Department of the State of New York. This gives the School the fortunate advantage that the certificates issued by the School are recognized by the Board of Education as "certificates of alertness." These certificates are required by the Board of Education on the part of teachers in the New York City School System, to give proof that these teachers are qualifying themselves for higher work, and it is one of the requirements of the Board of Education that teachers show such certificates of alertness if they desire higher salaries or advances in position. In the Fall the School expects to send an announcement to some twenty-five thousand school teachers offering to them certificates of alertness free of charge in return for a thirty-hour course in the Henry George School of Social Science. It is estimated that not less than one per cent of those circularized will attend, or some two hundred-fifty school teachers will enroll as students in the Henry George School. This year the School will start in September and the first semester, which will be an under-graduate course, will end in February. The second semester of the post-graduate course will end in June. The Board of Education will give a two raise credit to a teacher who has completed a sixty-hour course, taken in the same year or consecutively.

Rev. Dr. Mather of Christ Church, Brooklyn, is preparing to organize the Christ Church Institute, in which he is going to teach the higher reaches of theology, and for which he will issue degrees that are desired by young ministers all over the city. He believes that not only theology, but a wider range of subjects should be taught. To this end he has offered to Mr. Geiger as Director of the Henry George School of Social Science, the entire management of the social science courses in Christ Church Institute. Mr. Geiger will be expected to deliver a lecture or two each week in that Institute. Besides this, and perhaps of greater importance, Dr. Mather will circularize among the ministers, advising that attendance on their part at the Henry George School of Social Science will entitle them to the degree they desire, and enrollment of some fifty to one hundred ministers is expected from this source.

The Henry George School of Social Science now has its own headquarters at 211 West 79th Street, New York City, where it is going to have classes from eleven in the morning until eleven in the evening, every day of the week. One of the tasks of the School is to make its own teachers and already some half-dozen have offered themselves for this position.

Dr. George Raymond Geiger, son of Director Geiger, Professor of Philosophy in the University of North Dakota and author of "The Philosophy of Henry George," in a light vein expressed his surprise at the unique setting of these commencement exercises. He drew attention to the attire of the audience, (bathing suits, pajamas, shorts, sweaters, sports costumes, etc.) in place of the customary cap and gown, and the unusual setting, the banks of the Mahwah River in-

stead of the customary auditorium. Dr. Geiger said: "Commencement speakers usually have great difficulty in telling just what a commencement means. They seem to think you are commencing life, looking upon education as preparation for life, when life and education are the same thing. This commencement of the Henry George School is a literal and an actual commencement. The School is beginning, it has had one and one-half years of rather experimental work—now it has the building, it will have the expanded staff and the School is really commencing. Most schools give their students facts, information; they are descriptive, objective, they take the attitude, we will give you the facts, you will judge them. This School is unique that in addition to facts and information it gives value, it is critical, it is interpretive." Dr. Geiger brought greetings from the regions of North Dakota and Minnesota and the hope that this would be the first of many, many beginnings.

A great treat was experienced in the talk given by Dr. Frederick W. Roman of Los Angeles, who was passing through New York, preparatory to his annual trip across the continent. Dr. Roman touched briefly on the politics and economics of our country and that of Italy, Germany, Russia, England, China and Japan. He expressed the hope that the determined effort of the Henry George School of Social Science for indoctrinating the young men and women with the philosophy of Henry George would meet with great success.

Mr. Joseph Dana Miller, Treasurer of the Henry George School and editor of LAND AND FREEDOM, an always welcome figure at Single Tax gatherings, expressed his appreciation of the work done by the School up-to-date, and urged support for the School as the most important institution we now have in the Single Tax movement.

Mr. Bill Moore, a student of the School, was surprised at being called upon by the chairman, but gave testimony that the Henry George School was to him an intellectual stimulus, and he expressed the hope that the School will be, to the young men and women who attend, as it has been to him, not merely an outlook on life, but life itself.

Mr. Dorn closed this most interesting meeting at 4:15 p. m., complimenting the management of the School for the splendid work thus far accomplished.

A copy of the Provisional Charter granted to the School by the Education Department of the University of the State of New York was passed among the audience, as was also a printed copy of the address by Mr. Oscar H. Geiger, which was read by Mr. Joseph Dana Miller at the Henry George Congress held in Memphis on October 10, 11 and 12, 1932.

The courtesies of the Mahwah River Yacht Club were at the disposal of the guests for the balance of the day. All in attendance expressed their sincere thanks to Mr. Fairchild for his part in arranging this most delightful occasion.

WHAT a terribly wicked thing it is to hoard gold! That is, to hoard it after some one has dug it out of the earth. To keep the land hoarded with undug gold within it while men who want to dig it out remain idle and hungry is not wrong at all—in the eyes of statesmen and university economists. To them this is wisdom and foresight.

WE elect a President and a Congress. The President's duty seems to be to tell Congress what legislation to enact and the duty of Congress seems to be to say: "Yes, Mr. President." If there is any need of congressmen it must be for some better purpose than that. Why not elect some capable of carrying out that purpose?

The Henry George Lecture Assn.

(United with the Henry George Foundation of America)
538 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN LAWRENCE MONROE, Director and Treasurer

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EASTERN TRIP OF JOHN LAWRENCE MONROE

Michigan, June 2-25

DURING the past four years the Henry George movement in Michigan has been getting organized for a drive against the forces of land speculation which are fast wrecking the State. Duped by land speculation interests, the people have adopted an amendment to the State Constitution limiting the tax rate on real estate to one and one-half per cent and thrusting the greater part of the tax burden upon the working people. Under the same land gambling influence the people have placed upon themselves an unwieldy burden of public debt for the over-expansion of public improvements which have brought speculative profits but to the few. The equivalent of 1,200 fifty-acre farms adjoining the city of Detroit, for instance, have been needlessly subdivided, sacrificing the freedom of growth of the city and placing a deadening load of public debt upon the people. Land speculation