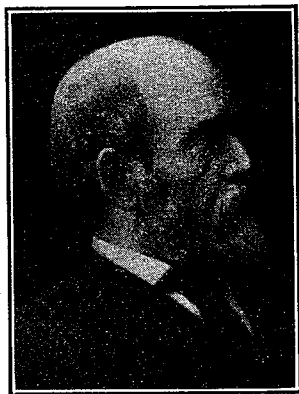


Free Classes and Forums
OF THE
HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chartered by the Board of Regents for and on behalf of the
State Education Department—The University of the State of New York

JOHN DEWEY, *Honorary President*

OSCAR H. GEIGER, *Director*



1839

1897

HENRY GEORGE

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT 8.30

PYTHIAN TEMPLE

135 West 70th Street, East of Broadway

Every Wednesday 8.30 P. M.

496 EAST 46TH STREET, BROOKLYN
Near Church Avenue

Every Sunday 11 A. M.

2278 HAMPDEN PLACE, BRONX
Corner Fordham Road

LECTURES — QUESTIONS — DISCUSSION

FREE—ALL WELCOME

College Students Especially Invited

Forum Topics (partial list)

FALL AND WINTER, 1932-1933

ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY.
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNMENTAL DUTIES.
NATURAL LAW IN THE ECONOMIC WORLD.
THE BIOLOGIST AND THE LAND QUESTION.
FUNDAMENTAL VS. SUPERFICIAL ECONOMICS.
INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.
THE FUTURE—What Can We Do About It?
A PRAGMATIC EXPERIMENT WITH TAXATION.
TRADE BARRIERS—Their Evil Effects.
THE NEW MORALITY.
THE MONEY COMPLEX.
UNEMPLOYMENT—Its Cause and Cure.
POPULATION AND LAND VALUE.
HARD TIMES IN THE FACE OF ABUNDANCE.
THE BIRTHRIGHT OF MANKIND.
THE CARDINAL SIN OF GOVERNMENT.
CAN THIS CIVILIZATION BE SAVED?
TAXATION—What It Is and How It Should Be Applied.
THE SINGLE TAX—What It Is and What It Will Do.
GOVERNMENTAL SELF DESTRUCTION

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President, Columbia University, New York, in his address at the 177th Commencement of Columbia University on June 2, 1931, said: "It is a full half century since no inconsiderable part of the World was plunged into vigorous and often excited controversy over the thesis and the arguments of a book by Henry George. He called it Progress and Poverty. The very title was abundant in challenge, and the argument of the book was more challenging still. Henry George pressed the question as to why it is that with all the vaunted progress that society has made and is making, there should still be so much poverty and want, and such apparently permanent lines of division between the great mass of those who prosper and the great mass of those who do not. * * * The years that have passed have set his economic analysis and economic teaching in due perspective and enable us now to consider them *with a just sense of their permanent importance and with regard to the soundness of their underlying principles*"

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Individual Instruction or Correspondence Courses, If Desired

Communicate with OSCAR H. GEIGER, *Director*, at Forums or at Office of School, 150 Nassau Street, Room 1302—telephone, (P. M.) Beekman 3-2806; (A. M.) Edgecombe 4-9483. Or with MR. JOHN LUXTON, *Associate Director*, at 496 East 46th Street, Brooklyn—telephone, Slocum 6-7370. Or with MR. MAX BERKOWITZ, *Associate Director*, at 2278 Hampden Place, Bronx—telephone, Sedgwick 3-1217.

TOPICAL CLASS OUTLINE

Origin and Genesis of Civilization	Incidence of Taxation
The Elements of Political Economy	The Nature of Wealth
The Fundamental Laws	The Production of Wealth
of Political Economy	The Law of Supply and Demand
The Physiocrats and L'Impot Unique	The Laws of Distribution
Adam Smith and	The Law of Rent and Wages
"The Wealth of Nations"	The Law of Interest
The Classical Economists	Machinery—Its Purposes and Effects
Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics"	Technology and Over-production
The Functions of Government	Trade and Tariffs
The Malthusian Theory Analyzed	Money and Its Functions
Population and Subsistence	Ethical Considerations in Economics
Canons of Taxation	The Law of Human Progress

DR. JOHN DEWEY

Many years Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, and perhaps the World's greatest Philosopher and Educator, writing of Henry George as a great Social Philosopher, said of him: "It would require less than the fingers of the two hands to enumerate those who from Plato down rank with him. * * * There have been economists of great repute who in their pretension to be scientific have ignored the most significant elements in human nature. There have been others who were emotionally stirred by social ills and who proposed glowing schemes of betterment, but who passed lightly over facts. It is the thorough fusion of insight into actual facts and forces, with recognition of their bearing upon what makes human life worth living that constitutes Henry George one of the World's great Social Philosophers. * * * *No man, no graduate of a higher educational institution, has a right to regard himself as an educated man in social thought unless he has some first hand acquaintance with the theoretical contribution of this great American thinker.*"