

mentator Mr. Nock makes the following assertions:—  
- "No statement that he [Bryant] makes from beginning to end, can be questioned."

"Mr. Bryant's statements are all true and are all put with the most careful discrimination."

In view of our own careful examination of "Unfinished Victory," it is obvious that Mr. Nock is either deliberately attempting to distort and mislead, or else has assumed the role of irresponsible scribbler. He is completely unconcerned with or unaware of the need for arming himself with some authoritative corroboration for the point-of-view he so unqualifiedly endorses. The history of the German Republic, and of the rise of National Socialism have been exhaustively documented, developed and discussed. There is literally no end of accurate and trustworthy sources of information in this field. But Mr. Nock chooses to stand sponsor for a book that might almost have originated from Goebbel's German Ministry of Propaganda. So we shall gently draw the veil by charitably supposing that Mr. Nock's present attitude is due to ignorance, and in order to help him (and others who share his prejudices) to avoid similar mistakes in any future treatment of the subject, we are appending the following bibliography:—

*The Revolution of Nihilism*—Hermann Rauschnig.  
*The Voice of Destruction*—Hermann Rauschnig.  
*The Rise of the German Republic*—H. G. Daniels.  
*The Fall of the German Republic*—R. T. Clark.  
*The History of National Socialism*—Konrad Heiden.  
*Hitler*—Konrad Heiden.  
*The Fascist: His State and His Mind*—E. B. Ashton.  
*Inside Germany*—Albert Greszinsky.  
*Men Against Hitler*—Fritz Max Cahen.  
*The Nazi Dictatorship*—Frederich Schuman.  
*Fascism for Whom?*—Max Ascoli.  
*Germany Enters the Third Reich*—Calvin Hoover.  
*Nazi Germany Means War*—Leland Stowe.  
*The New German Empire*—Franz Borkenau.  
*The End of Economic Man*—Peter F. Drucker.  
*The German Republic*—H. Quigley and R. T. Clark.  
*The Third Reich*—Henri Lichtenberger.  
*The Burning of the Reichstag*—Douglas Reed.  
*Militarism*—Karl Liebknecht.  
*The Recovery of Germany*—James Angell.  
*Fascism and National Socialism*—Michael T. Florinsky.  
*War Against the West*—Aurel Kolnai.  
*Peace With the Dictators?*—Norman Angell.  
*My Austria*—Kurt Schuschnigg.  
*The Vampire Economy*—Gnenter Reimann.  
*Battle Against Time*—Heinrich Hanser.  
*German Economy, 1870-1940*—Gustav Stolper.  
*The Strategy of Terror*—Edmond Taylor.  
*France Speaking*—Robert de St. Jean.  
*Unto Caesar*—F. A. Voigt.  
*Out of the Night*—Jan Valtin.

(Mr. Nock thinks that Valtin's book is simply war-mongering anti-German propaganda, and almost purely fictional. He is referred to a review of the same by the Rev. H. A. Reinhold in *The Commonwealth* for March 28, 1941.)

In addition to the above, the following are Nazi sources, or sympathetic to National Socialism. They tell their own damning story:—

*Mein Kampf*—Adolf Hitler.  
*Germany Reborn*—Hermann Goering.  
*My Part in Germany's Fight*—Joseph Goebbels.  
*Hitler's Official Programme and its Fundamental Ideas*—Gottfried Feder.  
*Man and Technics*—Oswald Spengler.  
*The Hour of Decision*—Oswald Spengler.  
*The End of Reparations*—Hjalmar Schacht.  
*A New Social Philosophy*—Werner Sombart.  
*Germany Prepares for War*—Ewald Banse.

## John Dewey on Henry George

Dr. John Dewey, America's foremost philosopher, has written a Foreword to the new "Guide for Teaching the Principles of Political Economy," published by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation (See the Foundation's report elsewhere in this issue). The Guide is a student's manual based upon Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," and in his Foreword Dr. Dewey has the following to say:

**P**ROGRESS AND POVERTY is one of the world's classics. While it falls technically in the field of economics, it is one of the comparatively few books in that field that link economics with politics, sociology, and ethics, and, in consequence, it is required study for the student of government, social affairs and morals, as well as economics.

Domestic conditions have for a long time forced attention to the need of free access by the inhabitants of a country to land, in which are included the natural resources of mines, forest and water-power as well as farms and building-sites. Present international conditions, the world war included, point with intense emphasis to the fact that the problem is of equal importance in all questions and issues arising in the intercourse of the nations of the earth with one another. That person lives in a dream-world who believes war can be permanently averted and helpful cooperative relations of the peoples of the earth established until the question is faced of free access of populations to the resources nature has provided for the common use of mankind.

Because of my conviction that no person is properly educated today without acquaintance with the problem and with the solution advanced by Henry George, I am happy to write this Foreword. Whether study of the book leads or does not lead a student to acceptance of the views put forth by George, it will immensely widen and broaden his understanding of the world in which he lives and equip him to deal with the menacing problems it presents.

The Guide which is here offered bears on its face the proof that it is a careful and competent aid to any student who is given the great opportunity of becoming acquainted with a book which will enable him to see domestic and international problems in a vitally important perspective which might otherwise escape his vision.