

is there in complaining now that Russia is on the grab—her foreign policy was not unknown.

Was this suicidal folly inevitable? It was not! Killing Germans was not the problem, instead it was to divide them, because a house divided against itself cannot for long stand. And the means was political warfare astutely waged under cover of military warfare.

We knew that a considerable minority within Germany was opposed to Hitler—the Gestapo and the concentration camps told us that. Therefore, from the start of the war we should have offered salvation to Germany as well as damnation to National Socialism, and by doing so have recruited our victorious army *within* Germany.

Had we done so, there can be little doubt that the revolt of the German generals in July, 1944, would have been successful, as it nearly was and without our aid. And had it been successful *National Socialism would have been destroyed by the will of the German people*—the only instrument which could utterly destroy it—and, be it noted, at a time when the Russians were still east of Warsaw. This might even have happened a year earlier when Mussolini fell.

Yet to blame President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for all our present troubles would be grossly unfair, because throughout the war these two leaders were cheered along their suicidal way by the vast masses of their respective peoples.

Thus it has come about that the chaos we are now in is largely of our own making. We called the tune; we danced our macabre jig, and now we have got to pay the piper.

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WHERE TO—AMERICA ?

JUDGE MAX M. KORSHAK, of the Chicago Bar, has written a remarkable book, produced in a remarkably attractive and challenging style. No more conclusive exposure of all that has been done and proposed in the name of the "New Deal" is extant. The "planners" and their folly as well as their wicked condonation of the land monopoly and of repressive taxation, the basic causes of industrial distress and evil social conditions, are rightly put to shame. In particular Henry Wallace and his book, *Sixty Million Jobs*, comes under review and with Wallace as his whipping boy, the author severely castigates all who like him propound policies which say that "the free market shall be replaced by bureaucratic control of production, distribution and prices; that free bargaining between labour and capital shall be replaced by national regulation of both; that freedom of agriculture to produce and to sell shall be replaced by national directives issued by the Department of Agriculture; that free enterprise shall be replaced by a species of national socialism; that the freedom and independence of the individual citizen shall be sacrificed whenever it is considered necessary in order to increase the powers of administrative agencies of the Government."

These arguments are demolished and *Where To—America* leads the reader to the exposition of the alternative, the *FREE ECONOMIC SOCIETY*. It is illustrated by striking cartoons and other pictorial matter. "The Wallace plan," the author says, "is characteristic and similar to the various artificial respirants, restraints, taboos, prohibitions, hypodermic injections, pump priming

operations, and 'boot strap' regulations offered as remedies to a distraught nation over a long period of years. All such 'cures' have proven to be worse than the disease. They have violated the fundamental rights of man, and instead of creating prosperity have frequently hampered, bogged down, and even destroyed national commerce and trade. They have operated as plaster casts on our body politic and in a most unnatural way have stunted the growth of our nation."

"Our present society is not built upon a foundation of natural and fundamental justice. Changes should be made in our social structure but the changes should be directed to the *foundations* and not the *superstructure*. We should treat *causes* not *effects*. The changes should deal with a proper system of land tenure which recognises man's proper relation to the earth from which he draws his sustenance.

"What the world needs to-day is leadership which will point out the true road to economic freedom and the promised land for all in a world of to-morrow. This road should be a common highway upon which both labour and capital can walk side by side, since they are partners—not foes—in the common enterprise of creating wealth for the benefit of the people.

"Both labour and management now find themselves, figuratively, between the jaws of a huge vice, the upper jaw of which is the myriad taxes and the lower jaw is ground rent, which obstructs and reduces production. Instead of dissipating their energies in bitter recrimination and struggles against each other, labour and management should unite against their common foe.

"Only as they unite can both labour and management share appropriately and proportionately in the sum total of wealth which *both* have created and which to-day is being shared with them by a third party who does not create any wealth but who only gives permission to use land—that which existed since the beginning of the world and which was intended for the use of all mankind.

"When that is done, there will be more jobs than men, whether there be sixty or one hundred million employables. The national income will be as many thousand millions as the combined energy of full employment with advanced technology can create. The optimistic and glowing goals in Henry Wallace's book will pale into insignificance beside the greater achievement obtained by labour and management when they receive a truly proportionate share of the wealth they create—a wealth freed from the burden of taxes of every kind, while the share of the wealth which now supports land speculation will be used for the payment of federal, state and municipal and community expenses."

Where To—America? is in quarto format, 48 pp., set in large and readable type. It is a real broadside, fully deserving the commendation of Ralph Borsodi, who, in his foreword, says, "Every American should read this book." It is published price \$1 by Bayard Lane, Inc., Suffern, N.Y.

1s. 6d. Set of LECTURES AND ADDRESSES, by Henry George. Single copies 3d. each, viz.: THE CRIME OF POVERTY; MOSES; SCOTLAND AND SCOTSMEN; THOU SHALT NOT STEAL; THY KINGDOM COME. At 2d. each, viz.: JUSTICE THE OBJECT, TAXATION THE MEANS; LAND AND TAXATION; THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE; THE STUDY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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