

nize first principles in a maze of modern complexities has obscured the fundamental fact that employment, in the last analysis, is the application of labor to land.

Treating the *symptoms* of bad distribution cannot solve the problem of unemployment. The cause must be eliminated. All of the attempts to increase the productive power of producers, who are also consumers, by means of government improvements, such as better roads, harbors, bridges, inland waterways, education, supervision of health, restriction of crime and vice, a sounder credit and money system, lower rates from public utilities, etc., will be of no avail, for they tend merely to increase rent, encourage speculation and widen the gulf between rich and poor. Furthermore, not even regulation of the stock exchange and of the underwriting of securities can benefit the majority of the people. The stock market crash was largely a collapse of land values. Stocks and bonds, particularly the speculative part, were based chiefly on capitalized economic rent. As the cause of bad distribution is the private appropriation of economic rent, the remedy suggests itself: Divert economic rent into the public treasury. This would make it unprofitable to hold land out of use and by increasing the market supply of land, would destroy the speculative element in the price that labor and capital have to pay. The best land would be brought into use and with lower prices and lower rents and greater wealth production, the returns to labor and capital would rise. With easy access to the source of all employment, the natural opportunities for work would far exceed the available supply of labor and capital. If economic rent were used to defray the expenses of government, labor and capital would be still further benefited by freeing them from the multitude of taxes that now constitute a deduction from their earnings and hamper them in their efforts to produce. Economic rent would be sufficient for this purpose, because the *necessary* expenses of government cannot exceed the advantages of living under that government and these advantages are reflected in economic rent. This remedy does not violate sound economic principles, because it does not interfere directly with distribution and thereby lessen production but tackles distribution indirectly by removing the obstruction at the source, that is, by freeing production. Nor does it violate sound moral principles. Individual values would be left entirely with individuals and social values would be taken for society. An objection might be raised that this would not be just to those who have invested their savings in land, but it is extremely doubtful if it was just to permit anyone to invest in something that is absolutely essential for human existence and that was not made by man. The abolition of an injustice can hardly be considered unjust.

While a remedy that is economically expedient cannot be anything else but the purest justice, any prolonged discussion of it can be of little value, until the principles

underlying it are thoroughly understood. What is of prime importance at this time is the matter of acquainting ourselves with the fundamentals of economic life and of training ourselves in the precise use of words. Loose terminology has strangled thought in the economic field too long a time, and we would be taking a big step forward, if we could free our minds from all of the false concepts that have been engendered largely by the confounding of money with wealth.

Around The World With The Henry George School of Social Science

By GEORGE BINGHAM

Mr. Bingham is a member of the class in Journalism, a group of eighteen persons training themselves to undertake the education of the public in social and economic questions as newswriters, feature writers, editorialists and correspondents.

To provide the members of the group with experience, Mr. Monroe arranged that he should be interviewed by them. Instead of making a formal report to the movement, he is presenting his report through the newswriting group.—Editor LAND AND FREEDOM.

NEW YORK, JAN. 7, 1936

MORE than 1,200 students attended the courses of the Henry George School of Social Science at its national headquarters in New York and at extension classes throughout the country in the fall semester just ending, John Lawrence Monroe, field director of the School, announced tonight.

Progress toward the goal in 100 cities by July 1, and 100,000 students completely familiar with the philosophy of Henry George in five years was shown by the reports from extension secretaries in fifty-two localities. All of these will give courses in the winter and spring semesters.

Spread of the school movement over the world has also begun, the field director disclosed. Twenty-five copies of the Teachers' Manual prepared by the late Oscar H. Geiger, founder of the School, have just been sent to the Rev. David H. Stewart, pastor of the Baptist Church of Tauranga, North Island, New Zealand.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart is starting a branch of the School which, like the New York School, will organize extension classes throughout New Zealand. He had intended to start a school which was to have been called the Henry George Institute. But on learning of the activities of the nation-wide American School, he decided that it would be best for the New Zealand movement to be identified with the American institution, the educational standing of which is attested by its charter from the University of the State of New York.

Not only in New Zealand but in Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico and Peru, branches of the School are being established.

In Australia three headquarters cities are organizing

classes, in Adelaide, South Australia; Melbourne, Victoria and Brisbane, Queensland. Arthur Masden, secretary of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, obtained materials for twenty teachers on his visit to the United States to attend the recent Henry George Congress.

E. S. Westrup, missionary attached to the Mexican Mission of the Church of Christ, Monterey, Mexico, is translating the manual into Spanish. The School hopes to make a copy of the translation available to Gerardo Klinge of Lima, Peru. Mr. Klinge has just been provided with teaching materials in English.

The social benefits of the educational movement founded by Oscar Geiger have been established in Milk River, Alberta. There a group of Georgeists considered the possibility of launching an extension school and all but J. B. Ellert of that town thought the method was inapplicable to the local situation.

Mr. Ellert persisted and launched a class, to which he attracted several university graduates who in their courses in economics had not been acquainted with the work of Henry George. As he put it, he "muddled through," reading "Progress and Poverty," with the principles of which he was acquainted by other names, for the first time himself.

The province was swept by Social Credit agitation recently and the graduates of Mr. Ellert's class, now supported by other old-timers in the section, fought the proposals of the Social Credit group as an unworkable palliative liable to inflict great damage to the economic system of Alberta.

The Social Credit group carried the province by sizeable pluralities, but failed to carry those localities in which graduates of the School, who had been trained in economic analysis and discussion by their study of "Progress and Poverty," had contested the doctrines of the Social Credit group.

The first class in "Progress and Poverty" integrated into labor education is opening under the auspices of the New York Printing Pressman's Union, No. 51, Mr. Monroe said. The instructor is Charles Erwood, of the staff at national headquarters. The enthusiasm of labor delegates at the sessions of the recent Henry George Congress indicated that this phase of the School's activity will be extended.

THE hero of that classic song "On the Bowery" was taken from life. His indignation when the policeman rescued him from the designs of a confidence swindler shows he was modeled after the head of one of those agricultural organizations which are now protesting against the reciprocity treaties.

UNLESS its foundations be laid in justice the social structure cannot stand.—"Progress and Poverty."

Extension Classes of the Henry George School

ALABAMA

FAIRHOPE: *Instructor:* R. L. Rockwell.

SELMA: *Instructor:* William H. Dinkins, A. M., President, Selma University.

CALIFORNIA

GLENDALE: *Instructor:* Hollis C. Joy, 1850 Verdugo Knolls Drive.

LONG BEACH: *Instructor:* Cary Richard Colburn, 1011 E. Broadway.

LOS ANGELES: *Extension Director for Southern California:* Harry Ferrell, 539 Bradbury Bldg.

PASADENA: *Instructor:* George E. Lee, 1900 Paloma Street.

SAN DIEGO: *Extension Secretary:* E. M. Stangland, 2660 National Avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO: *Extension Secretary:* N. D. Alper, 83 McAllister Street.

SANTA ANA: *Instructor:* Ben E. Tarver, Suite 418, Otis Building.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD: *Instructor:* Mrs. Nathan Hillman, 19 West Raymond Street.

NORFOLK: *Instructor:* Joseph R. Carroll.

STRATFORD: *Extension Secretary:* William J. Lee, 219 Burritt Avenue.

WATERBURY: *Extension Secretary:* Dr. Royal E. S. Hayes, 314 W. Main Street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON: *Extension Secretary:* Miss Edith Swanton, 1464 Belmont St., N.W.

ILLINOIS

CANTON: *Instructor:* Mabel Brooks, Moran Apts.

CHICAGO: *Extension Secretary:* Maurice Welty, 4833 Dakin Street.

OAK PARK: *Extension Secretary:* J. Edward Jones, 137 N. Marion Street.

PEORIA: *Extension Secretary:* Albert Henniges, 326 Harrison Street.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON: *Extension Secretary:* Mrs. Francis G. Goodale, 79 Webster Road, Weston, Mass.

CHICOPEE FALLS: *Instructor:* John B. Knight, 91 Main Street.

FALL RIVER: *Instructor:* Rev. William R. Reid, 373 N. Main Street.

GREAT BARRINGTON: *Extension Secretary:* M. Rees Moffatt, Savings Bank Bldg.

GREENFIELD. *Instructor:* Bernard Dirks.
SANDWICH. *Instructor:* Lincoln Crowell.

MICHIGAN

CEDAR SPRINGS. *Instructor:* J. S. Tindall.
DETROIT. *Extension Secretary:* William J. Palmer, 1257 National Bank Building.
GRAND RAPIDS. *Extension Secretary:* M. Herman Friedrich, 701 Livingston, N.E.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS. *Extension Secretary:* Louis B. Schwartz, 310 McKnight Bldg.
ST. PAUL. *Extension Secretary:* Mrs. Irene Lucier Buell, 378 N. Franklin Street.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY. *Extension Secretary:* Edward White, 300 La Salle Building.
SPRINGFIELD. *Extension Secretary:* Dr. J. V. Boswell, 823 Woodruff Building.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA. *Extension Secretary:* A. W. Falvey, 2618 S. 26th street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EAST ALSTEAD. *Instructor:* Hartley Dennett.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK. *Instructor:* Dr. Elizabeth E. Bowen, Jacksonville Road; Towaco, N. J.
WESTFIELD. *Instructor:* Edwin J. Jones, 311 Prospect Street.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN. *Instructor:* John Luxton, 496 E. 46th Street.
Instructor: David Chodorov, Executive's Secretarial Training School, 1560 Flatbush Avenue.
BRONX. *Instructor:* Max Berkowitz, 655 E. 223rd Street.
FLORAL PARK, L. I. *Instructor:* Leonard T. Recker, 230 W. 17th Street, New York City.
MIDDLETOWN. *Extension Secretary:* Miss Candace B. Fuller, 128 Academy Road.
NEW YORK CITY. *National Headquarters:* O. K. Dorn, Business Manager, 211 West 79th Street.
SCHENECTADY. *Extension Secretary:* W. W. Munro, R. D. No. 3.

OHIO

CINCINNATI. *Extension Secretary:* E. E. Hardcastle, Union Central Life Insurance Co.
CLEVELAND. *Extension Secretary:* Virgil D. Allen, 2304 Bellfield Road, Cleveland Heights.
COLUMBUS. *Extension Secretary:* J. H. Kauffman, 403 State House Annex.

YOUNGSTOWN. *Extension Secretary:* Charles C. McGowan, 25 S. Hazel Street.

PENNSYLVANIA

INGRAM. *Instructor:* Richard E. Howe, 810 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA. *Extension Secretary:* Julian P. Hickok, 315 Zeralda Street.
PITTSBURGH. *Extension Secretary:* Richard E. Howe, 810 Keystone Building.

Ukrainian Extension Secretary: Miss Mary Zenchak, 7th and Carson Streets.

SOMERSET. *Instructor:* Ernest O. Kooser.

TEXAS

HOUSTON. *Extension Secretary:* Mrs. Bessie Beach Trueheart, 5308 Alameda Road.

WASHINGTON

ALDERWOOD MANOR. *Instructor:* W. H. Proctor.
TACOMA. *Instructor:* Robert S. Doubleday, 2306 S. Yakima Avenue.

CANADA

MILK RIVER, ALBERTA. *Instructor:* J. B. Ellert.
TORONTO, ONTARIO. *Extension Secretary:* Miss Dorothy E. Coate, 140 Arlington Avenue.

MEXICO

MONTERREY. *Instructor:* E. S. Westrup, Ave Morales 132, Ote.

NEW ZEALAND

TAURANGA. *Field Director for the Dominion of New Zealand:* Rev. David H. Stewart, Cameron Road.

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE. *Instructor:* A. S. Bayly, Henry George League of South Australia, George Parade.

It is a position not to be controverted that the earth in its natural uncultivated state was, and ever would have continued to be, the common property of the human race. In that state every man would have been born to property. He would have been a joint life-proprietor with the rest in the property of the soil, and in all natural productions. . . . It is the value of the improvement, and not the earth itself, that is individual property.

—THOMAS PAINE.

Men of England, wherefore plough
For the lords to lay you low?
Wherefore weave with toil and care
The rich robes your tyrants wear.

Wherefore feed and clothe and save,
From the cradle to the grave
Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat—nay, drink your blood?
—SHELLEY, Song—To the Men of England.