

of forbidden books. Now, we know from their biographies, meagre as they are in this connection, that two doughty opponents of both proposals were Cardinals Gibbons and Manning. In the result the Knights of Labor were not condemned, Archbishop Taschereau was obliged to remove the ban in Canada, and "Progress and Poverty" was not placed on the Index. Assuredly, all this is relevant to the case of McGlynn, and is strong evidence of the validity of his position from a Catholic point of view. Incidentally, it is no mean tribute to Henry George that two princes of the church, particularly men so eminent as the Archbishops of Baltimore and Westminster, took such an attitude when it was sought to condemn his masterpiece.

Mr. Bell comments on the meagre records of the McGlynn case in the Catholic Encyclopædia. This reminds me that there seems to have been so far a studied attempt to minimize the case and to obscure it. There is a lengthy reference to it in the biography of Cardinal Gibbons, whence it is plain, though the fact is not emphasized, that the Cardinal did not approve Archbishop Corrigan's conduct, and notwithstanding that the final vindication of Father McGlynn is mentioned, it is dismissed with a couple of sentences! A two-volume biography of Cardinal Manning—little better than a caricature in my opinion—has been written by Purcell, wherein no mention is made of the McGlynn case. The author does record that Henry George had an interview with the Cardinal, but he omits the fact that he was introduced by Wilfred Meynell, a distinguished Catholic publicist, and he betrays his ignorance of George's principles by calling him an advocate of land nationalization and a Socialist. In a later biography of the great Cardinal by Shane Leslie there is a chapter headed "The Coming of Democracy" in which there is extensive reference to the McGlynn case. The author is plainly infected by a strong bias against Father McGlynn, and he tells a garbled story in that there is very little to indicate what the Cardinal's view was, while not a word is said to inform the reader of McGlynn's ultimate vindication by the Papal Ablegate! Further, an extract is given from a letter written by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin to the Cardinal, the most significant portion of which is suppressed. I have taken the trouble to peruse the biography of the Archbishop of Dublin, however, and there the letter is printed in full as well as several others on the case of Father McGlynn. Dr. Walsh expresses the opinion that "Progress and Poverty" is "a singularly interesting as well as ably written book". He adds: "It is very plain, very painfully so indeed, that the Archbishop of New York whose pastoral condemns it so strongly, cannot have read it at all." It would be interesting to have the Cardinal's reply, but I have no doubt what his view was, and when a proper and adequate biography of the man is written, the whole truth will be told. We are

in possession of evidence sufficient, however, to justify the conclusion that there is a studied endeavor on the part of a few obscurantists to stifle discussion of the McGlynn case and to misrepresent it and minimize its importance.

Finally, may I say that the McGlynn case, coupled as it must be with the Pope's refusal to interdict the Knights of Labor, or to condemn "Progress and Poverty," is a magnificent tribute to the Catholic Church. Only a Catholic priest would have accomplished what Father McGlynn did, and his achievement was due to the august and historic tribunal with which the church is provided for the settlement of disputed questions. A clergyman of any non-Catholic denomination might have been as resolute as Father McGlynn, but he could never have achieved a result of such deep and world-wide importance. I entertain the fullest confidence that men will yet arise in the church to pursue the path indicated by Bishop Nulty and Father McGlynn, and when Henry George's proposal shall have been realized in practice, the courageous New York priest will be appraised at his real worth—as one of the best and bravest men of his time.

H G S S S Activities

FRANK CHODOROV, Director of the School, has just made his annual report to the Board of Trustees for the current year. In a most restrained manner, it sets forth the glowing attainments of the noblest experiment yet undertaken for the advancement of the Georgerist philosophy. The report contains a concise history of the founding of the School by the late Oscar H. Geiger, and proceeds with the story of its growth and the acquisition of its school building. It contains also a financial statement of assets and liabilities as well as a statement of income and expenditures. All together it is most illuminating and a complete justification for the continued loyalty of its generous financial supporters and volunteer workers alike.

The phenomenal growth of the school toward almost institutional proportions, may be more easily appreciated in mentioning that the expenditures for the fiscal year, 1939, amounted to \$30,710.79. Plans are well under way to carry out the envisionment of an increased expenditure for the ensuing year, in order to accommodate 3,000 additional students per term, for a total enrollment of over 10,000 per year. To reach this goal will necessitate the renovation and equipment of the two upper floors of the building, in order to accommodate applicants now being turned away. This work is estimated to cost \$7,000 and is worthy of liberal support.

The Lecture Forum started its 1939 season on October 8, and has been held each Sunday, instead of once each

month as heretofore. The popularity of the Forum last season prompted the more frequent gatherings this year. Judging by the caliber of the speakers and their topics, and the lively interest shown by the audiences, this change was fully warranted. The Forum is again conducted by Herman Ellenoff, to whom a great deal of credit is due for its success.

The Speaker's Bureau continues to furnish lecturers to a diversified list of clubs, leagues and societies. Miss Dorothy Sara, its indefatigable secretary, is constantly on the alert to contact heads of groups to arrange for speakers to address them. Many of the teachers at the Headquarters School are pressed into this service when not on duty in their class rooms. Miss Sara succeeded in booking 19 engagements during the month of October. There are 21 lectures already arranged for December, and there will be many more which are still in process of arrangement. To obtain the services of a lecturer it is only necessary to notify Miss Sara that 50 or more people want to listen and learn. She will gladly submit a list of titles, some of which may appeal especially to certain groups. Among the organizations booked are Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary Clubs, Young Men's and Women's Christian and Hebrew Associations, College and Business Clubs, University and Public School Forums, and Church Organizations. To say the least, this constitutes a formidable array of listeners. For the time being, Miss Sara's "sphere of influence" extends only within a radius of 100 miles from New York City. However, the value of this activity is so keenly felt in many other centers, that news is already at hand of similar work being done in this direction, notably in California.

The Extension Classes of the school (those having teaching courses away from Headquarters) are continually growing in all sections of the country. Boston reports an increase of 50 per cent in enrollments over last year; in this sector, John S. Codman is dean of the Faculty. In Middletown, N. Y., Mr. Z. K. Greene has started a 12-weeks course in Fundamental Economics. In Canada, new classes have been started in Toronto and St. Catharines, Ontario, both being under the direction of Herbert T. Owens. From Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, comes an interesting report, that the first course in "Progress and Poverty" has been started there on November 7 by Ashley Crowell, by introducing it into the curriculum of the Milton Social Study Club.

THE sort of courage and intrepidity of mind, which distinguishes itself in dangers, is vicious and faulty, if it be void of all regard for justice, and support a man only in the pursuit of his own interest.—CICERO.

HAPPY is he who is skilled in tracing effects up to their causes.—VIRGIL.

Robert Schalkenbach Foundation Report

OUR mail bag yields several interesting items with which to start off this report of the Foundation's activities.

From far-off Alaska comes a letter addressed to us by one Jim Busey. Here, in part, is Mr. Busey's enthusiastic missive:

"I am pleased to announce that Alaska's first magazine devoted to the philosophy of freedom will make its appearance by the middle of January. Its sole aim will be to present Henry George's thought in a way that will be so palatable that Alaska will not only favor it, but demand it in short order.

"Thus, I am urging you to send me all the literature, propaganda and news items you can manage to get together. I want editorial letters by folks who know Alaska's problems in the light of Henry George's philosophy. I want news items on this subject from all over the world. If, after the first issue, I can get subscriptions from folks interested in supporting this cause, I will, of course, be glad to receive these, too.

"The main thing, however, is news and editorial material. I cannot pay for it, as the magazine will barely pay for itself. Anything you can do along this line will be of tremendous benefit in moving Alaska in the right direction. Due to the small population, there should not be as much of a struggle as is found in larger centers."

We were able to send Mr. Busey considerable data and to make some suggestions which we hope will help him. May we hear from Georgeists who have material suitable for Mr. Busey's magazine?

Another of our busy correspondents, Mr. Albert Colby, writes us: "I have just been elected the first mayor of Greenhills, Ohio." Mr. Colby, in his "leisure" moments, conducts classes in "Progress and Poverty," sends out literature and checks up on his local library.

Those who attended the Centenary celebration will remember our Australian friend, Mrs. Ivy Akeroyd. A letter just received from London tells us that Mrs. Akeroyd has completed the first stage of her journey back to the other side of the globe. "The voyage across the Atlantic was pleasant," she writes, "and at no time were we in actual danger. Every precaution was taken for our safety. We could leave our lipsticks where we pleased, but, never for one moment, could we be separated from our gas masks and life belts. They accompanied us to the dining salon and were dumped beside us at the orchestral concerts. They made the place look so untidy!"

All through the autumn letters and circulars have been going out, thousands at a time. As a result several hundred copies of "Progress and Poverty" have been sold to new people. Particularly encouraging is the fact that a number of these converts have already sent in orders for other books.

For years the Foundation has encouraged its friends