

of training an efficient teaching staff, if the School is expected to continue its growth in these proportions, it will be necessary to relieve the head of the School of many of the duties that have heretofore fallen upon his shoulders, by having competent assistants to look after the numerous details and the many problems coincident to the rapid expansion of the School. This, however, will mean a larger staff and incidentally a larger budget.

Will the friends of the movement come forward and underwrite this—the greatest and most effective educational work that has been done in fundamental economics since the days of Henry George? It is this question that is perplexing the trustees of the School at present.

Never before have people been so responsive and so anxious to learn the answer to the economic problem that is baffling the world as now. The depression and the wide-spread poverty on the one hand, and the futile and wasteful efforts of our politicians who are endeavoring to effect recovery without knowing the cause of the depression on the other hand, makes this an opportune time to advance the Georgian idea, which furnishes the only answer to this economic enigma.

Never before have we had in our hands a method by which the work can be taught as effectively and as completely as by the School method, which is not only thorough but also convincing. It brings young men and women into the movement who are not satisfied merely to know the answer, they want action!

This is the opportune moment. The School and the value of the classroom method of teaching "Progress and Poverty" is proven. The results will follow in exact proportion to the number of pupils our means will enable us to enroll.

A Memorable Meeting in Washington

ON Sunday, June 9, the Single Taxers of Washington and nearby towns in Maryland and Virginia, met for their twenty-fourth annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Jessie Lane Keeley in Riverdale, Md., with about fifty present.

The announcement had been broadcast by the hostess that this year the guests were to come unaccompanied by lunches as this was to be her treat in celebration of her retirement about a fortnight before, from Government service, where she had been employed on editorial work in the Department of Labor since 1917.

A bountifully spread table greeted those who came, and after full justice had been done to the tempting array of good things, there followed an impromptu programme, with Mrs. Keeley acting as chairman.

The first speaker, Honorable Charles R. Eckert of Pennsylvania, said that since coming to Congress, he realized more fully than ever before, the difficulties in the way of getting policies and theories of government enacted into law, and urged an attitude of friendliness toward the Administration while pointing out errors in policy and striving to bring to the attention of the President, that more comprehensive subject, the land question. The Supreme Court had done a favor, Mr. Eckert believed, in declaring the NRA unconstitutional. The States have fallen down in the matter of taking charge of those functions which properly come under their jurisdiction, and have failed in the organization and management of the economic problem, and so it was taken up by the Federal Government, and the President, in his effort to correct what should have been done by the States in years gone by, sets up a programme and undertakes to regulate industry, which, under conditions of freedom and justice, natural law could be trusted to govern much better than we could do by making codes. It would be fine if we could get a policy established that would embody the principles of the Single Tax. The task of con-

verting the great body of humanity is beyond our ability; we can make greater headway by concentrating our efforts on those who are in positions of leadership, and we should therefore remain on good terms with the Administration. Attention was called to John Z. White's recent book on "The Basic Functions of Government" which was declared to be of great value to Single Taxers. One of the most promising developments that have taken place along the line of education is the Henry George School of Social Science, whose students are sure to get their economics on straight, and a good percentage of them will probably act as teachers in turn, to spread the gospel to others, and from this way develop a leadership that will eventually carry on the battle to victory, for as Henry George says, "When there is correct thinking, correct action will follow." It is to be hoped that with the confusion and bewilderment existing at present among those in authority, Single Taxers will crystallize and organize their forces and bring pressure to bear upon those who have the power to produce results. We are at the crossroads today and must either go forward to fuller freedom or retreat to greater oppression.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips, professional dramatic reader and inventor of the "Landlord's Game" for teaching the principles of the Single Tax, expressed hearty agreement with Mr. Eckert's reference to the need of crystallizing and organizing our forces, and declared that the cause stood in need of a systematic publicity campaign of education under the guidance of a first-class organizer. There is now much excellent talent going to waste which might well be utilized to further our cause. It is true our speakers are pretty well organized and used by the Henry George Lecture Bureau, but we have not systematically utilized our letter writers, debaters, broadcasters, actors, readers, story writers, poets, artists, or cartoonists, to say nothing of the hundreds of willing workers scattered throughout the country who only need some plan of action mapped out for them to be of great value to us.

Mr. Walter I. Swanton, who has been faithfully "carrying on" since the loss of Mrs. Swanton, told of his recent trip to New England, where he found unemployment among the "white-collar workers" increasing despite our boasted recovery, and cited a case of three or four hundred men being engaged in writing names on cards for the purpose of keeping them employed, and he thought what a pity it was that their time and energy could not be better used—in working for the Single Tax, for instance. Mr. Swanton urged our cooperation in helping to bring about the California constitutional amendment calling for the repeal of the present odious sales tax and prevention of its reenactment under any guise; the exemption from taxation of improvements to the extent of \$1,000 on homesteads; and the exemption of all personal property in five years, at the rate of twenty per cent each year. This amendment, following a referendum in which the petition received more than 100,000 signatures, will be placed on the ballot in the election of 1936, and with the passage of these four provisions, it is hoped and expected that a new era of prosperity will dawn on this Pacific Coast State of the Golden West.

Mrs. Marie H. Heath, president of the Woman's Single Tax Club of the District of Columbia, seconded Mr. Swanton's plea for help in passing the California amendment, pledged the support of the club in this undertaking, and asked that contributions be brought or mailed to her home, 2801 Adams Mill Road, Apt. 409, Washington, D. C.

Mr. George A. Warren, law editor of the Interior Department, was the next speaker, and no doubt voiced the sentiment of all present when he said that since the NRA road out of the economic depression had to be abandoned, Single Taxers wished with all their heart that the Single Tax road might be chosen, but this was not to be—at least, for the present. Even if the Single Tax were to be enacted into law today, he predicted that the Supreme Court would knock it out, unless perhaps it were passed by an overwhelming majority. The speaker called attention to the fact that the question of whether the Supreme Court should be given the power to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional, has been turned down three times in the

Constitutional Convention, and no such power is given in the Constitution nor exercised in any other country. Mr. Warren expressed satisfaction in the fact that a very much larger number of Americans were today doing more independent thinking along economic lines than ever before, and declared this boded well, for it had been his observation during a quarter of a century that for one person he had met who knew enough to argue concerning the Single Tax, there were two score that either knew nothing whatever about it, or merely recognized the name and that it was a cause advocated by a man named Henry George—the man the cigar was named after. Mr. Warren believed that Single Taxers could, without abating one jot of their zeal and effort for the Single Tax, lend their support to a number of movements or causes making for human betterment, such as free trade; reform of judicial system; the movement for peace among the nations by ceasing to build great armies and navies, and substituting conference on equal terms; the movement to conserve our natural resources, especially water power, and last but by no means least, everywhere and always championing freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assemblage, and freedom to obtain industrial democracy through collective bargaining.

Brief contributions to the programme were also made by Mr. L. W. Biddle of Takoma Park, Md., and Mr. Francis I. Mooney of Baltimore, Md.—GERTRUDE E. MACKENZIE.

Code for The Agricultural Artel

ADOPTED BY THE SECOND ALL-UNION CONGRESS OF
COLLECTIVE FARM UDARNIKS AND CONFIRMED
BY THE SOVIET OF PEOPLES' COMMISSARS
OF THE USSR, FEB. 17, 1935.

1. PURPOSES AND TASKS

THE working peasants of the villages and country voluntarily unite in the (name) Artel, to construct a collective economy by general means of production and collectively organized labor, to secure full victory over the kulak, over all exploiters and enemies of the toilers of hand or brain, to conquer hunger and darkness, overcome the backwardness of small individual agriculture, create a high productivity of labor, and thus secure a better life for the collective farmers.

The members of the Artel pledge themselves to strengthen their organization, work honestly, divide the collective farm income according to the work done by each member, protect the general property, guard the common good, care well for the tractors, machines and horses, fulfill all duties to the workers and peasants government—and so make this collective farm bolshevist and all collective farmers prosperous.

2. ABOUT THE LAND

All boundary marks, formerly dividing the separate lands of the members of the Artel, are to be abolished, and all lands converted into a single unit, for the collective use of the Artel.

The land occupied by the artel, like all land in the USSR, is the general property, of the people. According to the law of the workers and peasants government, it is placed at the disposal of the artel for perpetual use, forever, and shall not be bought, sold or rented.

The District Executive Committee of the Soviets will give to the artel a government deed for the perpetual use of the land, in which will be established its measurements and exact boundaries. Reduction of the size of this area shall not be permitted, but it may be increased—either by adding to it free land from the government fund or from excess land occupied by individual farmers.

From the land of the Artel there shall be given to each collective farm household for its personal use enough land for a garden or orchard. The size of these household lots, not counting the area under the habitation or buildings, may vary from a half-acre to an acre, and in some districts two acres, according to local conditions, established by the Peoples' Commissars of Agriculture of the republics.

It is forbidden to separate from the artel the lands of members leaving the collective farm. Those who leave the artel may receive land only from the free lands of the government fund.

The lands of the artel will be divided into fields according to the approved sequence of grain cultivation. Each field working brigade shall be given a permanent part of the land as its responsibility during the whole cycle of cultivation.

3. ABOUT THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION

The following shall be general property:

All working animals, cultivating equipment (plows, seeding machines, cultivators, thrashing machines, harvesters) seed stocks, enough feed for the collective farm cattle, general farm buildings, and all equipment for handling the collective farm products.

The following remain in individual use:

All dwellings, personal cattle and fowls, and such buildings as are needed for the cattle belonging to individual households. Also all small tools and equipment needed for the work of the individual household land allotments.

From the general working cattle the directors of the artel may set aside some horses for the service of the individual members, for pay.

Then follow other sections which give the rules for the management of the artel, the organization of its work, and other matters.

None of the rules make any mention of the ownership or control of clothing, household tools, utensils or other individual property, nor of children or other family matters. The reason these are not mentioned is that, contrary to some popular notions in America, all these things remain the private property and personal affair of individuals in the USSR.—A. H. JENKINS.

Opinion Makers in Our Day

ONE of the most significant facts that a student of these troubled times in the United States must observe, is that a great many of the public commentators upon social and economical affairs are expositors of some more or less nebulous Socialist or Communist philosophy, which demands vital changes in the existing order of things.

A writer in a recent issue of *Unity* (edited by Dr. John Haynes Holmes), declares that the small group of Union Square agitators who, in pre-depression days, were "distinguished by their preference for soiled linen and their pent-up hatred of the capitalist system," have now had their numbers greatly augmented by many more or less distinguished persons, mostly from the literary craft. The *Unity* writer proceeds to mention only a few of the "converts to the religion of Marx" who are now, it seems, enlisted for some sort of a revolution in this country. Among these are Edmund Wilson, Newton Arvin, Malcolm Cowley and Granville Hicks. He might, I think, have added Heyward Brown, Walter Lippmann, Stuart Chase and most of the editors of *Unity*, as well as of *The Nation*, *The New Republic*, and of the very influential *Christian Century*.

Indeed, I think one might fairly be able to include among the left wingers a few of the noted book reviewers of our metropolitan press, not to mention a raft of young college professors and some of the noted religious preachers of the day.

The sincerity and good faith of these gentlemen seem to me to be beyond question. Most of them are ardent