

Henry George Congress. We believe that the time was never more promising. The School is filling splendidly its function and the Schalkenbach Foundation is doing a work that is imperatively needed. Both of these organizations are estopped from any kind of political activity. And both can function better without it.

**I**N this connection a communication addressed to the Henry George Congress, but not read, by C. H. Kendal, of Summit, N. J., is important. He wrote as follows: "I assume that Single Taxers see as I do, a definite trend to some form of collectivism and that this trend must run its course and in the end go down in failure. This being so it seems to me that it behooves us to take our stand for individualism and not be confused in the public mind with that which is doomed to failure. Another matter: We have noted in New York that visitors from abroad and from distant parts of our own country interested in the land question have difficulty in locating the Single Tax or Henry George movement. Without interfering with any of the present Henry George activities I hope we may, at an early date, have a Henry George Society of America, with at least its name in the telephone directory in each and every large city. I advocate this only as inexpensive nucleus, a clearing house for Single Tax information and activities. I am not the only one suggesting this form of organization, and if there is any favorable action to be taken beware the expensive or extensive. Let us start with simplicity and, assuming a real need for it, it will grow."

**T**HERE are 48 experimental stations in the Union. In every one of these something can be done. But a national association for help and encouragement is needed. As soon as a vulnerable place in the armor is discovered in any one of these experimental stations the national association may direct its influence toward effective action.

**W**HAT is needed is publicity. A national organization will give it. It will stimulate and excite action. It will aid to correct misunderstanding and misrepresentation. It will be constantly at work through a paid secretary. His duty will be to gather statistics, of which there is so much need. And to bind together the forces now scattered, a branch office in every city with one individual who will consent to act, and one telephone call, without cost to Single Taxers. This skeleton organization will in many cities expand into something more, but always as a branch of the National organization with headquarters in New York, Chicago or Washington. The Henry George Fellowship will, we believe, collaborate in this proposal.

## The Movement in Holland

**A**T the late International Conference in London, Mr. Kolthek appealed for financial support of Georgeists throughout the world for the campaign beginning in Holland in 1937. The disciples of Henry George in that country believe conditions are suited for carrying on a political campaign, which they have done since 1890 to the present day.

In 1931 the existing party known as "Justice and Liberty" was founded under the direction of Mr. Kolthek. He was a member of the Dutch Parliament from 1918 to 1922. He became an adherent of the Henry George philosophy in 1927 and in 1929 made a translation of "Protection or Free Trade," and is now engaged in a translation of "Progress and Poverty." He edits a weekly paper in Groningen which is now in its sixth year.

In 1931 the Georgeists of Groningen participated in a municipal campaign and obtained over 900 votes which entitled them to one seat in the municipal council, which was taken over by Mr. Kolthek. In 1933 the party also nominated candidates for Parliament. With no money to carry on a campaign the nominee received nearly 5,000 votes.

In 1935 the municipality of Groningen had another election. This time the party received 6,608 votes and had five seats assigned it.

At the beginning of 1937 the Dutch Parliament will again be elected, but the Henry George party, the party of Justice and Liberty, is badly in need of funds. Each party participating in the election must deposit the sum of 750 pounds. This sum is refunded if the party obtains 75 per cent of the number of votes necessary to secure one seat. Holland has Proportional Representation.

The Dutch people are tenacious of the ideals of liberty to which they cling. This is proved by the history of this sturdy little country. It is gratifying to know that the movement is making such progress in Holland and is in the hands of competent leaders.

**I**T seems to me impossible to consider the necessarily universal character of the protective theory without feeling it to be repugnant to moral perceptions and inconsistent with the simplicity and harmony which we everywhere discover in natural law.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

**T**HE protective theory implies the opposition of national interests; that the gain of one people is the loss of others; that each must seek its own good by constant efforts to get advantage over others and to prevent others from getting advantage over it.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?