

teaching devices for instructing and freeing the individual mind. We believe that we have found it in the carrying of the great tradition to the individual mind. The masterpieces of the great thinkers are the tangible embodiments of the tradition. The hundred best books of European thought in all fields will provide the college new means of instruction." Further on, a partial list of the authors to be studied, was given. Among them appeared Karl Marx, but not Henry George. A letter was immediately dispatched to President Barr, together with a complimentary copy of "Significant Paragraphs" from "Progress and Poverty." The following courteous reply was received: "Thank you for your kind letter, and for the copy of 'Significant Paragraphs' from 'Progress and Poverty' by Henry George. The list of books which our New Programme makes use of is by no means fixed or complete, and we welcome suggestions such as yours." The letter was signed by Stringfellow Barr, President.

In a spring review of our work among colleges and universities, it was found that for one year ending April 30, 1937, we had supplied twenty-three colleges and six preparatory schools with books. This does not take into account books which may have been secured from bookdealers and other sources.

We are looking forward to a busy autumn. Those of our friends who are organizing extension classes of the Henry George School are urged to send in their orders as early as possible so that they may enjoy the advantage of the cheapest mode of transportation. Being slower, the cheap transportation can only be used when we are given sufficient time in advance of the opening session.

V. G. PETERSON, Acting Secretary.

## An Assured Future The Henry George School Now Under Permanent Charter

ON another page will be found the text of the application of the Henry George School to the Board of Regents of the State of New York for a permanent charter. This application is in effect a history of the School to the point at which it has now developed, together with a statement of its aims and its extraordinary progress.

On July 30, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, formally voted the grant of an absolute charter for the provisional charter under which the School has functioned.

Thus the School marches on. The dream of its founder, Oscar H. Geiger, is gradually receiving its full materialization. In his one little class room he foresaw and predicted the future world-wide movement for economic

freedom based on the knowledge of natural laws. In this way and in this way alone can the malign influences that threaten the world be overcome. The aspirations of the trustees for the future know no limit. But they will not seem fantastic in the light of progress already made. The trustees for the most part are business men of experience who plan grandly and proceed cautiously.

In the coming School year the definite plan contemplates five hundred classes with a total enrollment of twenty thousand in addition to five thousand correspondence course students. This can be accomplished if only a few more Georgeists volunteer their services as teachers.

Let this splendid work now entering, so to speak, on its second beginning have your full support. Its success will redound to the success of all other agencies for the promotion of our economic faith. It may be well to remind our friends at this point that donations and bequests to the School are exempt from taxation and that contributions to the School are deductible from your income tax.

## To Teachers of the Henry George School

THERE is one paramount thought for the teacher of the Henry George School of Social Science to place in the front of his mind and to keep there all through his whole course of instruction.

He must inspire those who are his pupils to want to emulate his action and to teach; he must train others in such a way that they will want to become trainers.

He is not playing the role of lecturer, nor does he need to build up his own position of preceptor as one in a professional teaching job must of necessity do. Although he is trying to make converts to a great truth, his work is harder still, for he must create converts who will be inspired to go forth and convert.

Some of our most gifted instructors, who most capably teach the science of Political Economy and the philosophy of Henry George—because of their very brilliance and eloquence, but more particularly because of their avoidance of a simple teaching technique or pattern—discourage their pupils from themselves becoming teachers. Would they but hold to the Socratic method, lecture less elaborately and guide more simply, they might, when they ask their "graduates" to start new classes, meet with enthusiastic acquiescence instead of: "Oh, I could never teach this subject! I can't lecture. I'm no orator—and even if I were, it would take me years to do the collateral reading to conduct a group like this!"

And so in various places the School does not grow as it should—and unless every, even moderately sized class produces at least one new teacher, how can the School grow as it should? If the first class hasn't given birth to little classes, though it may continue vigorous

and stalwart, its influence isn't fully achieved while it remains childless. (For oh, how this world does need those children!)

Therefore it is to be hoped that the brilliant lecturer-teacher will save his eloquence for platform and pulpit, where it is so greatly needed, and realize that his work in the Henry George School of Social Science is not only to impart a fundamental truth, but at the same time to show others *how* to impart it. This can be accomplished if he sets the example of holding to the simple question and answer method so clearly indicated in the "Teachers Manual."

Indeed, if all teachers thought of themselves by the names used in the HGSS of Great Britain—namely "guides" or "tutors," they would without doubt make greater progress in encouraging those who have been through the course with them, to go forth into the highways and byways as instructors, and "carry on!"

ANNA GEORGE DEMILLE.

## The Henry George Congress

THE Twelfth Henry George Congress will meet in Detroit, October 14, 15 and 16.

It was originally proposed to convene on August 26, but on the advice of our Convention Committee, who desire fuller time for careful preparation and publicity, the October dates have now been finally approved.

This year's convention will be devoted primarily to the consideration of tactics and methods of propaganda and salesmanship, including suggestions for legislative and political action in favorable localities. In building the programme, your officers and committee will greatly appreciate your cooperation and any concrete suggestions which you may feel disposed to offer.

Mr. Laurence Smith, 2460 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, is Chairman of the Convention Committee and is working aggressively to make this convention a profitable and successful one. We hope we may count upon your presence and active participation.

WE have called the group addressed on another page "morons" advisedly. We do so on the more weighty authority of Frederick Tilneys who in his work "The Brain from Ape to Man," says the brain is never more than half developed and never more than one-fifth used. And if this is the summary of so able a thinker it behooves you to stir yourselves into some brain activity that will develop the thinking function and enable you to arrive at correct conclusions.

SEÑOR CARDENAS, the new president of Mexico, is reported to have said, "Before I leave office I will solve the agrarian problem." It is to be hoped that he knows the simple way.

## Miscellany

### THE GAMBLING FARMER

Since great quantities of agricultural land are owned by corporations, syndicates, big estates, banks and land speculators, the fact that this land, for the most part, is mortgaged, means absolutely nothing with reference to the general condition of agriculture.

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During this period farmers all over the country sold their farms at two or three times their original purchase price and bought larger farms and assumed larger mortgages. Even as the silk-hatted gambler in Wall Street!

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The fact that farmers in certain states have engaged in wild land speculation and have lost, is no sort of justification for special governmental aid. For men, under such conditions, to appeal to the government to assess the millions of consumers and thus compensate them for their losses, is to confess that they are incapable of taking the dose they cooked up for themselves. Americans in the past have proved that they can take it!

The Farm Mortgage Myth, GUS W. DYER in  
*American Building Association News.*

### A WORD FOR THE MINISTERS

The ministers of Christ could get much new light by studying a few of the writings of Henry George, especially "Progress and Poverty." As a part of this letter may I take the liberty to ask your disposed consideration of an article in the April number of *American Mercury*: "The High Cost of Dying," by Albert Jay Noek? I believe, with all my mind and soul, that the communal activities of mankind are wholly as important a study for all of us as are the rules of personal worship and devout practices. We should know just what kind of sin that our public servants are committing us to live in and perpetrate. Christ commanded us to Love our neighbor as ourselves. How can that standard be inaugurated or maintained among individuals when collectively we do the opposite? A double standard of faith and morals is, to my mind, absolutely untenable. The State *must* be Christianized.

DR. C. J. LAVERY in a private letter to a minister of the Gospel.

### FROM A REPRESENTATIVE BANKING ORGAN

A careful study of past real estate cycles, using all of the available data at hand, shows a fairly well defined pattern and a logical sequence of events.

Thus, starting at the bottom of any of the depressions, gradual betterment in general business, increased wages and employment cause families that have "doubled up" for the sake of economy to seek new quarters and families that have curtailed their dwelling space to expand it once more toward their normal requirements. This causes dwelling occupancy to increase and gross rents to begin to rise. Since mortgage interest is fixed and since the expenses of operating buildings advance more slowly than gross rents, net rents rise even more rapidly.

As a result of the rise in rents the selling prices of existing buildings begin to advance sharply, and since the present structures can be purchased at prevailing low prices (low relative to the cost at which they were constructed) very little new construction takes place until the buildings already on the market have found new owners. When the existing crop of structures has been absorbed new construction starts, slowly at first, but gains impetus as the construction industry recognizes that at last it is profitable to build once more.

Since the bottom of any depression is always followed by low interest rates and an accumulation of idle capital seeking new investment,