

expenditures to make these new taxes unnecessary. You can start anywhere. Abolish the WPA. If you permit that corrupting institution long enough it will put us all in the bread line with none left to produce the bread. Abolish the Department of Labor that hangs like a millstone round the workers' necks. Abolish the so-called Department of Commerce, so that commerce may revive. Abolish the Department of Agriculture and let the farmers be free to function on their own. I am told there are hundreds of bureaus that you can dispense with to our great relief.

Draw up a revenue measure. You will find a good one in Article VIII of The Articles of The Confederation. That article VIII was of native United States vintage. It bears no relation to the communist confiscatory programme embodied in the tax bill here under discussion. The Article referred to conforms to natural economic laws.

## Henry George School

New York, May 15, 1936

**T**HE goal of 3,000 students in the basic course of the Henry George School of Social Science for the current school year has now been exceeded as LAND AND FREEDOM goes to press.

The enrollment of 3,247 in 163 classes in "Progress and Poverty" since last September 1, brings the total enrollment since the founding of the School in September, 1933, to 4,663 in 239 classes.

There are now seventy-three cities on the School's world-wide campus, fifty of which have been organized for the class work since last September.

The most recent centers to announce their plans for the opening of classes are New Orleans, La.; Montreal, Canada; Jerome, Ariz.; Benld, Ill.; and Elkins Park, Pa.

The teaching staff of the School now numbers 128. Teachers' Training Classes are being conducted in many cities including Houston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Toronto and New York. The Foundation is thus being laid for taking 10,000 students through the study of "Progress and Poverty" during the next school year.

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Dr. John Dewey, Honorary President of the Henry George School of Social Science, attended a recent meeting at headquarters as the guest of Mrs. Anna George de Mille. In a short address he said that the School was combating economic illiteracy. He said that he had recently read a book by Walter Lippman in which the author recognizes the sharp distinction between proletariat and plutocrat, and says that this division does not exist as long as there is free land. But Mr. Lippman does not advocate a change in our policy of land ownership, nor does he call for a change in the present unsocial uses of rent; instead he advocates more government-directed social service.

"Such a policy is comparable to a physician who, knowing the anopheles mosquito to be the cause of malaria, would not use preventative methods and destroy the breeding places of this pest but as a solution would increase the supply and improve the methods of distributing quinine."

Going on to cite a case with which he was personally acquainted, Dr. Dewey told of a family which moved out to Denver, and because of lack of money to pay for the transportation charges on a grand piano, traded the piano for a small sum and a strip of land in Denver, at that time a frontier town. Later, when the state capitol building was erected near the site of their holding, they became wealthy

through the enormous increase in the value of this strip of formerly worthless land.

"If we were to ask most people what they thought of this, they would reply that this family was 'lucky,'" he continued "We who have studied Henry George know that they had merely acquired the right to appropriate wealth from the community for the right to use that land."

Dr. Dewey declared himself proud to be the honorary president of so fine an institution and that the School had his best wishes for its rapid growth and development.

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*The Henry George Fellowship News* of Chicago, Number 7, is received and keeps up its high standard of excellence. It contains a report of the school dinner held March 25. It prints a list of the students enrolled and also names of the supporters of the School. It reports that California has seventeen classes with a total of 422 students. The paper is lively with a snap and vim to it that bespeak the enthusiasm of youth. The movement in Chicago is in good hands.

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J. B. McGauran of Denver writes us: "The late Oscar Geiger—God bless his memory—still lives in the good work of the Henry George School. Mrs. Nancy I. Miller who is a born teacher is having remarkable success with the Extension Class she has established in Denver. All her students are women, some of them active members of the Denver Women's Club. The School method is justifying itself here as elsewhere."

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A memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, Georgeist father of the Chinese Republic at whose request "Progress and Poverty" and "Protection or Free Trade" were translated into Chinese by Dr. M. E. Macklin, was held in New York on April 26. Dr. Sun was extolled as "one of the world's great leaders."

The Henry George School of Social Science was represented by John Lawrence Monroe, Field Director, and Lancaster M. Green, member of the Board of Trustees, who presented copies of "Progress and Poverty," translated into Chinese, to the speakers on the programme.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College; Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, Chinese Consul General in New York; W. Cameron Forbes, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan; Henry Wu, William M. Chadbourne and Prof. William Kilpatrick addressed the meeting.

Dr. Sun was a profound admirer of Henry George and his programme for the rehabilitation of China was based on George's economic and social philosophy. A tax on land value was to be the means of carrying out the third principle of the revolution's programme—to secure freedom of opportunity for the people of China.

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A dinner was held at the Hotel Gordon on April 4, by the first class to graduate from the Washington, D. C. Extension Classes. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips was the instructor and a resolution was passed at the dinner commending her method of instruction. Congressman Charles R. Eckert was the principal speaker.

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Arthur H. Vetterman, teacher at the New York School, addressed the Economic Class of the Edgwood Park Junior College, Greenwich, Conn. Dr. Thomas H. Billings, faculty member of the college, expressed a keen interest.

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George Bingham, one of the school faculty in New York City, gave the keynote address at the celebration of the centenary of Anthony O'Rafferty, famous Irish bard.

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Charles William Wilson, student at the Henry George School in New York, has chosen to write for his thesis at Columbia a life of

Thomas Hughes, famous author of Tom Brown at Rugby and father of the well-known Henry George man of Topeka, Kan.

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☐ The Kansas City Henry George School has a permanent headquarters and reading room at 828 Walnut street.

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Toronto now has a Teachers' Training Class. There are nine graduate students in the class and each one will act as instructor for one session. The first session of the class was held April 16.

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Julian P. Hickok, mathematics instructor at the Simon Gratz High School in Philadelphia, and Extension Secretary of the Henry George School there, spoke recently before the Educational Cost Survey Commission of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg and argued for a one-half of one per cent tax on all land values of Pennsylvania.

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Walter Fairchild of this city established a record in teaching all winter long a class of the Henry George School at Middletown, N. Y., traveling by car eighty miles for every session of the class.

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The Toronto *Mail and Express* contains a news story of the Henry George School and its closing exercises. It calls the School "A significant world movement," and reviews briefly the establishment of classes all over the world.

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The Pittsburgh Henry George School of Social Science recently entertained Frank Chodorov of New York and F. J. Fee of the Philadelphia School.

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We are pleased to announce that the new Extension Secretary of the Toronto Henry George School, Frank J. Leach, was recently married to Miss Wainwright, student of the first graduating class of last winter.

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## TVA and Unearned Increment

**T**HE government of the United States has entered the Tennessee Valley and with your money, you a South Carolinian taxpayer, stimulated and raised the "unearned increment." Do you know what the "unearned increment" in land is? It is the added value that the increase of population gives to land. If the Tennessee Valley were as fertile as the valley of the Nile it would not be worth a pinch of salt an acre if no people lived in it, and when people congregate in places like Knoxville land comes to be worth \$10,000, \$25,000, some of it \$100,000, an acre.

It may be that in the course of a few years the lands, town and country, in the 50,000 or 60,000 square miles in the Tennessee Valley may be worth \$500,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 more than they would have fetched two years ago—and this unearned increment is a contribution to the profits of the Valley owners by government from the tax revenues which you and I and all of us send to Secretary Morgenthau's treasury.

About sixty-five years ago a brilliant and honest man, Henry George, wrote "Progress and Poverty." He advocated taxation of the unearned increment in land, wealth created by the presence of population, by nobody's labor. That was before government was openly spending money to enrich favored classes and sections—note we said "openly."

Editorial Charleston, (S.C.) *News and Courier*.

**A** HUMORIST suggests that the national budget be balanced by a dollar tax on every silly idea seriously proposed by the Brain Trust. What to do with the resulting surplus he does not say.

**W**HEN Al Capone was in business he was once warned that a trusted lieutenant was grafting from him. He answered: "His department brings me a hundred grand a year, I should worry if he's grafting." The same answer is given by the Townsendites to the congressional committee investigating the leaders of their organization, except it is not because of delivery by these leaders of gains to them on which they base their indifference but because of promised delivery not yet accomplished. With more justification and intelligence they might ask the congressmen "since when has graft been shocking to those of you who vote protective tariffs, subsidies, private collection of ground rents, land speculation and the New Deal?"—S. DANZIGER.

**F**ATHER COUGHLIN suggests to the supposedly prosperous employers in the Liberty League, in his talk of April 26, that to get their workers to vote their way they must pay higher wages. Probably he was unaware that this was urging bribery of voters and violated the Corrupt Practices law. However, ignorance of statute law is not important in this case but his remark shows far more serious ignorance of economic law. This is intolerable and unpardonable in one aspiring to be an economic leader and educator. Wages do not depend on the will of the employer unless economic conditions outside of the employers' control make slaves of the workers. A true economist would know better than appeal to anyone's good will or resort to abuse and threats, but would urge removal of the cause of slavery. In this case the cause is monopoly of the earth which Coughlin upholds and taxation of industry which he also upholds and falsely labels "social justice." Abuse of employers does not atone for this.

**"L**ITTLE progress has been made towards the lowering of barriers that obstruct the free passage of goods between nations. Indeed, the extension of clearing agreements, trade pacts which insist on rigid quid pro quo trade and bartering arrangements, while it may increase trade between individual trade pairs of nations, merely changes its direction and is likely to prevent expansion in the aggregate volume. So long as international commerce is hampered and obstructed, and in consequence expansion in its volume is slow and slender, the benefits of cheap money cannot be brought to fruition."—*Westminster Bank Review*, January issue.

**T**HE reason why, in spite of the increase of productive power, wages constantly tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living, is that, with increase in productive power, rent tends to even greater increase, thus producing a constant tendency to the forcing down of wages.—PROGRESS AND POVERTY.