

element in an academic experiment is a degenerate performance. If we have something to offer for human betterment, we must do it eagerly and not be deterred because many call us rash or wicked. Nor should we ever forget that Henry George spoke, like a true political economist, for the public advantage. Particularly since the World War we have imported into our academic curricula many studies which, grouped under the head of "business economics," are often mere techniques of private acquisitiveness. They put personal gain ahead of common benefit. Henry George remained always in the great tradition of political economy by aiming to formulate principles of statecraft.

And if Henry George the propagandist is to recede relatively, I want, in the second place, to acknowledge the debt which we owe to his devoted disciples. Not a few of those present belong to this company. Has there ever been such a group for accepting the mantle of a lost leader? Their perseverance in thought, in the spoken and printed word, and in proper political activity has been an indispensable element in the preservation and spread of George's influence. Their appeal, as his, has been to reason. How often we meet adherents of reform philosophies who have accepted a party name without being able to define or to defend their faith. I have never encountered a Single Taxer who did not know why he was a Single Taxer and who was not bent upon convincing rather than just converting. George was not least fortunate in the character of his followers.

Today we look back across forty years to the final scene of this man's career. The welfare of a great city was under fierce debate. And there we find, more striking than ever, what we always meet in Henry George's history—a clear mind and an ardent spirit at the service of the human throng. He gave himself a ransom for many. His genius was not greater than his generosity.

Gilbert M. Tucker at the Detroit Conference

ORGANIZATION

THE subject assigned me is Co-ordination of Ideas, but perhaps I can stretch it to cover the co-ordination of activities, for, while correct thought must precede right action, unless thought leads to action it is of but little value.

Co-ordination means co-operation and this means union. Today the most vital need of the Single Tax movement is a greater degree of unity and team work and, to have this, we must sooner or later develop a broad nation-wide organization of those who put faith in the philosophy of Henry George. I hope the time is not far distant when we can look for aggressive political action and, when this time comes, we shall need an organiza-

tion more or less on the lines of the present-day political parties. Why not start to build such an organization now. Even today we should learn Hiawatha's lesson of tying our little sticks into a strong bundle that can not be broken.

I am not advocating a new organization to displace any of those now functioning so well nor to overlap in their fields—far from it. Rather an association which shall strengthen them and reinforce their work and fortify their position. Something to co-ordinate their work and to attempt the things that no organization today is fitted to do.

Such an organization should be broad, general and national, and of a nature to enlist all Georgeists, without splitting hairs over fine points and distinctions which can well be relegated to the background, pending the achievement of our great purpose. Therefore I would make its platform brief, broad and general—one to which all can subscribe without mental reservation. I suggest:

We favor the collection of all ground rent for the support of government and the abolition of all taxation save that on land values.

To make its membership broad and general and comprehensive, and to keep the interest of its members alive I would suggest two things: First, very low dues, of course with provision for classes of members who could and would pay larger fees.

Tentatively I would suggest:

Dues of \$1.00 a year, including subscription to the *Freeman*.

Dues of \$3.00 a year including both *Freeman* and LAND AND FREEDOM.

And we might also have a class of associates who would pay no dues but who would subscribe to our platform, for such a list would be invaluable for the use of the schools and for recruiting, and it is not always policy to start by asking each convert to pay anything or to become a formal "joiner," just as soon as they "see the cat."

Of course headquarters should be maintained, with a paid executive and whatever office staff is desirable and necessary.

In order to place major control in the hands of those who have demonstrated loyalty, and willingness, and ability to serve, I suggest that some plan be worked out to give to the organizations something like proportional representation in management. Control might be centered in a board to have either membership or votes selected by our active organizations, such, for instance, as the School, the Schalkenbach Foundation, the Henry George Fund, the Fellowship, the Manhattan Single Tax Club, etc., each group having voice proportioned to the number of their members who become affiliated with the national organization. Such a policy would have the two-fold advantage of stimulating the formation of other Single Tax groups, as for instance, local chapters of the Fellow-

ship, of graduates of the school, and of bringing support to the national organization.

What would be the functions of such a body?

1. Maintain full up-to-date lists of
 - (a) Active Single Taxers,
 - (b) Sympathisers,
 - (c) Interested outsiders on whom we should work and who should be constantly followed up.

Such lists should be open to all legitimate use which will further the cause.

2. Serve as a clearing house for ideas and activities, co-ordinating programmes.

3. Support and encourage approved programmes, discouraging those that are unwise or overlap. Particularly should it formulate broad political programmes and policies, endorsing, aiding or checking programmes according to circumstances, and, if the time is ripe for political action, concentrating where conditions are most promising. Just as an illustration: What should we do in California? Is the time ripe to work for extension of Pittsburgh plan? Is it wise to bring our philosophy before the coming New York State Constitutional Convention?

4. Stimulate educational programmes, aid in starting classes and recruiting teachers and students. A live list of those interested or even sympathetic would be invaluable in these matters. Consider further extension of educational work. I believe there is a vast untilled field of opportunity in extending our courses of study to new fields and suggest courses in the following:

- (a) Promotion of peace, to bring the thousands of pacifists, using the word in its broadest and unobjectable sense, into our camp. This would give us an entering wedge in churches, schools, colleges, etc. And of course such study should be based wholly on the economic causes of war, keeping away from neutrality, disarmament, dum-dum bullets and other futile and half-way measures.

- (b) Housing: to bring housing reformers into our faith. This should embrace also the appeal to construction and building trades and professions and we should endeavor to make real estate operators see the gain in freeing buildings from taxation.

- (c) Business aspects, dealing with the beneficial effects on all industry and business life, showing industrial leaders how they would benefit.

- (d) The labor problem. The approach to this is too obvious to need elaboration. Bring out the basic principles of economics, skidding over such matters as the Malthusian doctrines lightly and stressing the identity of the interests of labor and capital and showing that wages and interest are essentially twin-brothers, and are both the reward of labor, the one direct and immediate, and the other—the reward of thrift—deferred and prolonged.

- (e) Fallacies of socialism, communism and kindred

cults. This would go far to counteract the impression that we are reds and would help to enlist support of conservative elements and perhaps to win financial support for our work.

(f) Perhaps the purely ethical and religious side of our philosophy, stressing that, as McGlynn put it, our present system is a flat denial of "the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God." This, I believe, would find easy entrance into the churches.

These are only suggestions and some have proposed that we follow our basic course with such courses, but this, I think, is putting the cart before the horse, and I don't see it that way. The object is to make pacifists, housing reformers, business men, etc., Single Taxers, and not to train Single Taxers in these particular phases of our philosophy. Make builders and architects and building material trades see how we can help them. Make the manufacturers and machinery people see that we would give them tax exemption on their products and operations. These subjects should be introductions rather than follow-ups to our philosophy.

5. General publicity. I am glad the school is using the methods of advertising and believe a wise and carefully planned advertising campaign, under expert guidance, would bring results. The single "ad" of the Citizens National Committee brought them in \$59,000 for their work, and brief notice of the starting of an extension class in Albany, in the newspapers and not paid for, brought us more than a dozen students and students of very high calibre, including two bankers. I believe carefully planned advertising in building and business papers, might bring us very material support from manufacturers and professions and might lead to formal endorsement and support by various trade associations. This might easily lead to valuable contacts with many groups.

Aside from newspaper and magazine advertising there are limitless opportunities for publicity along other lines. I have had a good deal of experience in health work with visual exhibits at fairs, conventions, etc., and I know they can be made to bring results. What is to be done at the coming World's Fair in New York? Am sure much could be done and that it might prove invaluable in recruiting students.

6. Contact and follow specific groups and individuals, Rustgard, Crusaders, Citizens National Committee, machinery people, National Association of Manufacturers, Chrysler School, Political parties, etc. Get Republican support in fighting fallacies of New Deal, Democratic support in fighting tariffs and in supporting Hull. Watch the newspapers and follow up the news. And this pays.

7. Publications. Membership would aid LAND AND FREEDOM and the *Freeman*. Aid and advise authors and see that new Single Tax books mention and advertise our school and present activities. Get away from present inertia—or shall we say bad manners—of those who fail even to answer letters, or to acknowledge contributions.

Organize to sell helpful books and this can be done with profit, as I know.

8. Most important, keep converts busy. Don't let our rich harvest of students rust away but give them something to do. All too often new converts say yes, that is all true, but there is nothing I can do about it—and frankly, today, there is often very little. Mere membership in an organization helps some, reading current journals helps more, but being given a job helps most. What can our newer converts do? They can:

(a) Study and read so that they shall be more competent and qualified to take an active part.

(b) Teach and enlist students, and help in organizing classes (as Brown has done).

(c) Extend our teachings into such groups as I have indicated, peace, housing, politics, business groups, etc.

(d) Letters to the press and particularly follow-up letters.

(e) Sell books, get them into libraries, get them read, and start circulating libraries. Wish the general association could make up small traveling libraries of about a dozen books and place them in local hands to be loaned out, perhaps at a moderate charge like many of the libraries in our cities, and perhaps to be sold.

(f) Research and writing. Make studies of assessment rolls to show how the Single Tax would actually work in concrete cases. This is needed.

Activities of The Manhattan Single Tax Club

RECENT current events are concerned with Philadelphia and environs. Mr. Ingersoll has concentrated on his Friday activity, and, as a result, is doing five broadcasts within 24 hours.

Here is a "story" used in one of the station house organs, the WSNJ *Radio Press*. This tells of a single day's activity which Mr. Ingersoll calls, "A Full Day's Work," which many of his friends will follow through with interest. Of course every day is not like this. But it demonstrates what is possible with concentration, which some day Mr. Ingersoll would like to carry further.

One Day's Broadcasting: Starting Thursday evening, at 6:30 P. M., on station WBIL (5000 watts, 1100 k. c.) our broadcaster embarks in his '34 Chevy for the city of brotherly love (Philadelphia), so as to be on hand for his first Friday broadcast from station WPEN (1000 watts, 1150 k. c.), at 9:45 A. M. This is at Walnut and 22nd St. Then comes WDAS, on Chestnut and 12th, at 12:45. This finishes the city and releases the circuit rider to the 45-mile run across the Delaware on the beautiful Camden bridge, and on perfect roads to one of Jersey's most attractive localities, Bridgeton, where there is a brand new radio station just out of a Pandora box. It

is WSNJ ("We Serve N. J."), and the broadcaster goes on at 3:00 P. M.

It does serve a very wealthy triangle, including Atlantic City, Vineland, Hammonton, and more. Then the day's radio business is completed with a 75-mile run to Trenton, the capital city. Station WTNJ (500 watts, 1200 k. c.) is being born again—like new, with its beautiful new 284-foot Westinghouse antenna; over below where Washington crossed the Delaware—on a hill in Morrisville. 7:45 P. M. is the time. The last broadcast permits Mr. Ingersoll to complete a trip of over 300 miles, and to get back to his New York City home by midnight, including a call or two on his daughters.

THE INGERSOLL WEEKLY SCHEDULE

Mon., WCNW, 2:30 P. M.; WWRL, 11:15 P. M.
Wed., WCNW, 3:45 P. M. Thurs., WLTH, 8:15 A. M.
WBIL, 6:30 P. M. Fri., WPEN, 9:45 A. M. (Phila.);
WDAS, 12:45 P. M. (Phila.); WSNJ, 3:00 P. M. (Bridge-
ton); WTNJ, 7:45 P. M. (Trenton). Sat., WWRL,
11:15 P. M. Sun., WOV, 4:00 to 4:30 P. M. Public
Service Forum Hour (C. H. I., Chairman and Director.)

All kilocycles 1400 to 1500, except WOV and WBIL—
1100, 5000 watts.

DORIS ANGEL, Office Secretary.

A Few Extracts From Recent Ingersoll Broadcasts

THE Y. M. C. A. CHAIN OF HOTELS IS EXTENDING. The latest being in the Bronx and having the Mayor and his first lady at the inauguration. These hotels fulfill a great mission, especially under such financial conditions as in the past few years. They do not make things easier for hotels, however, nor do the thousands of cabins, everywhere along the highways, nor the "transients accommodated" signs on the houses.

THE TEACHERS COLLEGE HAS DISCOVERED THAT A FAMILY OF FIVE CAN HAVE THREE SQUARES A DAY, comprising 12,000 calories for \$1.25; which is not much over 8 cents each for the 15 meals. And I do not see much missing from the bill o'fare. Verily, there is not much excuse for people starving at that rate, which is all the greater indictment against an economy that includes poverty and distress among those who do all the work.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HEADLINES GROVER WHALEN GIVES US, is that 5 cent drinks will only cost a nickle at the World's Fair; and to prove this, Moxi—or something—will be there with 59 kiosks, where thirsty visitors may get the only original cooling drink. Walter Winchell and I will be watching closely to see whether another equally delightful beverage, in exactly double-size bottle, will also be there at a nickle.

WHAT IS MONOPOLY? WHAT IT IS OR WHAT PEOPLE THINK IT IS: For example, here is the owner of coal land, say inherited, containing a prime necessity, placed there by nature or a Creator for the children of men. The owner does nothing to mine coal—supplies neither labor nor capital; all he does is to collect royalties. Operators sink the shaft, supply machinery and money to operate; railroads transport the coal; wholesalers and retailers deliver it—buying, selling, finan