

Now - All Together

The only hope for democracy is in a free economy.

Every other nostrum, from our own attempts at planned economy to the various kinds of totalitarianism of Asia and Europe, has been tried and, from any standpoint of human happiness, has failed. Poverty continues, depressions recur, war is constant, cultures that have been built up by centuries of travail are being destroyed, and even in the most optimistic hearts lurks the fear that civilization is threatened.

That there is a way out we who have learned the philosophy of freedom know. We know that men build and sow in order that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor—and that in the possession of their production are their satisfactions gratified. We know that interference with production and insecurity of possession are primarily the causes of all social maladjustments.

We know, too, that the mechanism that robs labor and capital of the fruits of their exertion is the private collection of rent. And that this robbery results in the imposition of government levies on production and savings for those social services which civilized people require, and which in turn increase the fund of rent that is privately appropriated.

We know the economic laws which are violated by this unsocial arrangement, the immortality of human laws which enable a small group of people to deprive the many of their produce, the inevitable consequences to society of this monopoly of the earth secured by legislative action.

Knowing this, we could not, if we would, for one moment relent in teaching the truths we have learned to the millions who are groping for an answer.

For the world is seeking an answer. Democrat, Socialist, Fascist, Republican, Communist—every shade of political thought and ideology is today merely an honest expression of doubt. Seeking a way out of economic darkness men are attaching themselves to any promising ray of

I congratulate you on the new splendid development. The group of Henry George Schools have done a fine work in economic and social education and the new centre is both a reward for the good work already done and an assurance of its continued progress on a larger scale. It must be a source of great encouragement to those who have devoted themselves so completely to building up a most needed public educational work.—
JOHN DEWEY.

hope, accepting without examination because the need for an answer is too imminent.

At no time since Henry George gave the world an answer, based upon irrefutable logic and the highest sanction of moral law, have men been so willing to listen and to learn. Necessarily, the emotionalism attending the first appearance of "Progress and Poverty" subsided during the comparatively prosperous years which followed. The devil, being well, needed no advice. But, with the feeling of imminent danger to our social structure so general, now is the time to teach fundamental principles, to tell the world that in the science of political economy, not in a maze of political programs, can the answer be found.

Fortunately, the mechanism for our work has been developed during these past five years. The technique necessary for a national campaign of education, resulting from experimentation and proven by results, is at our disposal. The extension class program will be extended, with the ultimate goal a group in every town and hamlet studying the philosophy of freedom. Instead of 4000 annual enrollments in the correspondence course, there should be that many a month; names of prospective students are wanted.

And in New York City where good and valiant workers have provided the machinery for such a national campaign, a building has been acquired which provides not only sufficient space for the offices necessary for a national undertaking, but classrooms in which as many as

twenty-five thousand students a year can be accommodated. Toward this goal teachers will be trained, and publicity methods for securing students will be developed.

The teachers will always—always—be volunteers. It is as undesirable as it is impossible to pay people to teach the philosophy of freedom. The very effectiveness of our teaching is enhanced by the sincerity of volunteer teachers. In terms of dollars, what is the price of such sincerity?

The clerical and directional staff is not adequate enough for so great an undertaking, but this deficiency is made up by the greater efforts of these all-day workers whose compensation is more in higher satisfactions than in salaries, and by the many volunteers who contribute their spare-time services.

But, the building has not been paid for. It is a structure which, when alterations are completed and equipment installed, will cost a total of nearly fifty thousand dollars—a price hardly commensurate with its value, which the city taxing department assessed last year at twice this amount.

Pledges and promises and the usual contributions which the School receives assures us of sufficient funds to carry on our education program. But the entire cost of the building is not yet provided for. The Trustees, acquired it because the need for it was felt, and because they have faith that the thousands of Georgists in the country would welcome this great forward step in the campaign to free our country of economic ignorance.

We must go forward. Your contribution to the **Building Fund** will impel this forward movement. Send it at once—the new home must be paid for within six months—and send as much as you can, a dollar or a thousand.

Every graduate, every friend of the School should feel that he has helped to buy a brick, a chair, a wall or a blackboard. It is Your School. Make it unanimous.