

"It is a spacious prison, but a prison nevertheless," said the subject. "I must have my freedom."

"You can take what I give you or die," said the King.

"I would rather die than lose my liberty," said this consistent lover of freedom, and cheerfully allowed himself to be beheaded.

BOTH RIGHT

"I have watched the hour hand of that clock for a full minute and it hasn't moved," said the pessimist. And then he fell asleep and slept for twelve hours. He woke, and his friend the optimist hailed him joyously.

"The hand has moved all around the dial," he cried.

"You lie," said the pessimist, "it is in precisely the same position as it was when I fell asleep."

JOSEPH DANA MILLER

The Henry George School

WHAT WILL 1938 BRING TO US

DURING the year 1937 enrollments in the classes of the Henry George School of Social Science totalled 5,587. Two hundred and eighty-four classes were reported. In addition to this class enrollment, 2,475 registered for the correspondence course, which was first offered to the public in March, 1937. The total number of both class and correspondence course enrollments was 8,062. This figure for 1937 speaks well for the past year, when it is considered that the grand total for the five years since this educational campaign started in 1933 is 15,043.

This result for the year was to be expected. The development of techniques for teaching, organizing classes and training instructors, plus the increased financial assistance given the School, made possible this achievement. The year 1937 was the culmination of many plans and experiments, plus the development of a co-ordinated working organization.

During this year several steps were taken to improve upon our curriculum so as to increase the effectiveness of our teaching. A course on International Trade, based upon "Protection or Free Trade," was added, and now a Teachers Manual and classroom question papers are available for those desiring to teach this course. The school recommends that this course, as well as others that are being developed, be offered only to those students who have completed the course in fundamental economics. Since no records of advanced classes are kept, we cannot report on the number that have been held, or the number of students who took this course. But, the orders for manuals indicates that approximately one hundred classes in International Trade have been conducted.

The need for more teachers has made necessary classes for a more intensive study of "Progress and Poverty." Such Teachers Training classes are being conducted con-

tinuously at the headquarters school, and based upon the experience gained, the School has issued a suggested outline for these classes. A number of cities are now training teachers along these lines, which augurs much for the continued growth of the school movement.

Considerable work was done during 1937 in developing a manual for the Science of Political Economy. At this writing four classes, with a total enrollment of over one hundred students—who have previously taken the fundamental course and the course in International Trade—are in operation in New York. The manual, prepared by Mr. H. L. T. Tideman of Chicago, is being tested in these classes, and during this summer a perfected instrument will be published, so that such classes can be conducted throughout the country.

While we are on the subject of manuals, it might be of interest to note that "Social Problems" is now being studied for this purpose. Also, the "Philosophy of Henry George," by Dr. George Raymond Geiger, and "Economic Basis of Tax Reform," by Dr. Harry Gunnison Brown. If space is available courses based on both these books will be offered to graduates of the fundamental course, at the headquarters school, this fall. The aim is to make available for instructors the orderly study of a number of works which will enhance their knowledge and thus improve their teaching.

Perhaps the most comforting achievement of 1937 is the granting to the School by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York of its absolute charter. Since the founding of the School we had been operating on a temporary charter. This recognition of the School as an educational institution is a great help in attracting students. It also imposes on us an obligation—to avoid any semblance of propagandist purpose or political method. This, of course, is the method of the School, to teach the philosophy of Henry George in an unbiased and objective manner. This method avoids the antagonism which is aroused by the avowed propagandist, keeps the students' mind open during the course, and gains his confidence. But, the difficulty is with the students themselves who, after acquiring this knowledge, are imbued with the desire of "doing something." It is necessary to direct their enthusiasm along educational lines, and to caution them of the danger to the School of any attempt to inject this philosophy prematurely into the political arena.

The most gratifying result of the School movement is the constantly increasing number of new Georgeists who are engaging in this work. The army of volunteer teachers is an inspiration to all old-timers. In their hands is the future of the School.—F. C.

THE land therefore of every country is the common property of the people of that country.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH, IRELAND.

Commencement Meeting of the New York School

ON Monday evening, March 28, occurred the Commencement Exercises of the New York School at the Engineering Club in 39th Street, and about 700 were gathered. It was the most gratifying meeting of Henry George disciples ever held in this city.

Among the speakers were Harry Weinberger, Norman B. Fowles, Mrs. Emily E. F. Skeel, William J. Schiefflin, and Victor A. Rule. William S. O'Connor, teacher at the Henry George School, acted as chairman. In addition there were short addresses from the following graduates of the School: David Hyder, Paul Peach, G. Gustav Weiner, A. C. Matteson, W. B. Thomson and Mac V. Ilds.

At the conclusion there were dances, and refreshments were served by the young ladies of the School.

Graduation Exercises at Plainfield, N. J.

THE graduation exercises of the Plainfield, N. J. group were held on March 17 at the Jewish Community Centre and were unique. They opened with the singing of "America Beautiful" by the audience to the accompaniment of piano.

Edwin Ross, Jr., of the Walter Hampden Players delivered "The Central Truth," from "Progress and Poverty." Each student before receiving his certificate from Miss Melba Youngman was called upon by Mr. Burger, the moderator, to answer a few questions indicating his familiarity with the Georgian Philosophy. Behind the speakers on the platform were displayed eight banners which Mr. Burger had salvaged from a parade of the unemployed in New York City exactly a month earlier.

Students were called upon to comment on the signs bearing inscriptions such as "Down with Capitalism," "Tax the Sixty Families," "We Want More Relief."

In contrast, there was shown a sign bearing this quotation from George. "Social Reform is not to be Secured by Noise and Shouting, By Complaints and Denunciation, By the Formation of Parties, Or the Making of Revolutions; but By the Awakening of Thought and the Progress of Ideas. Until there be correct thought, there Cannot be Right Action, and when there is correct thought, right action will follow."

Short addresses were delivered by Mr. Clifford Kendal, Miss Helen D. Denbigh, Mr. Henry J. Foley, and Mr. Harry B. Maurer.

Also the local newspapers carried notices inviting prospective students to the exercises so that new classes might be formed.

School Notes

THE Henry George School news is so abundant that we find room only for a brief mention of the many incidents occurring. C. C. Steele, an instructor at headquarters, addressed a dinner recently at the Prospect Park Y. M. C. A. This was preparatory to the opening of a class at the "Y" on March 23. Fifty were present at this dinner. . . . Mr. R. Joseph Manfrini spoke before the Senior Society of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church using Henry George's address in Edinburgh on Political Economy as the basis of his talk. . . . The advanced course in the principles of international trade was opened at Omaha, Neb., by Arthur Falvey the instructor, and closed on March 21. The Spring term began in April 1. W. F. Baxter, dean of the Georgeist movement in Omaha, was honored recently at the formal dedication of the new Henry George Library at Omaha. The Library was launched with a gift of Henry George books together with a file of LAND AND FREEDOM. . . . At Indianapolis, Ind., George J. Lindeman, instructor of the Henry George School in that city, presented certificates of graduation to eighteen students recently. Mr. C. B. Hanger and Connor D. Ross addressed the gathering. . . . Mrs. Bue Bjorner reports that in Copenhagen and vicinity more than six hundred students graduated from the Henry George School. . . . The Chicago Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship held a very successful card party recently, the proceeds from which go to the maintenance fund. . . . The extension class of the Henry George School at Winstead, Conn., closed March 21 after a very successful season. Joseph R. Carroll, of Norfolk, Conn., was the instructor. . . . A class has been started at Hudson, N. Y., with Willis A. Snyder of that city as instructor.

Freedom the Panacea for Poverty

TO me, as well as many others, the lessening of poverty and the raising of wages, which the George idea promises, was an unwarrantable prophecy, and in my letter of sympathy to Mr. George I said, "I do not believe that your plan is the panacea for poverty." "Nor I," he replied, "but I am sure freedom is." Since then my faith has grown and is growing in the efficacy of this measure. It is the handmaid of freedom.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, 2nd, in speech.
Chicago, September 3, 1891.

WHAT we propose is not the disturbing of any man on his holding or title, but by abolishing all taxes on industry or its products, to leave to the producer the full fruits of his exertion.—HENRY GEORGE.