

Philadelphia

There is a time for work and a time for rest. In nature man sees the rhythmic pattern; movement and rest. Mountains in their serenity and grandeur manifest strength born of stillness. If you really want to accomplish anything, learn to be still. We have movement and rest—ebb and flow. Water is the softest liquid in the world, yet it wears away the hardest stone.

These are but a few gems from Joseph Stockman's talk "What of China" at the Henry George School in New York. Perhaps he will be remembered longest for the seven basic terms of Henry George illustrated with ideographs. We hope to reproduce these in a later issue if we can wear away the stone-like modesty of this jade-like director.

The philosophies of China, we learned, are earthy and mortal. The soul cannot flourish unless the belly is fat. When the people are hungry it is because their rulers eat too much tax grain, therefore the unruliness of hungry people is due to the interference of their rulers. When a ruler misrules he is no better than a common thief. In the fourth century economists advocated, as did Henry George, charging only a ground rent—no taxes on goods or houses. Foodstuffs would then be as cheap as fire or water, and no one could possibly claim the labor of others without just compensation. That is basic. Free trade is natural.

Many people have been asking Mr. Stockman what is going on in China. Naturally, he takes the long view. Something which happened a thousand years ago may just now be taking form. At this time the bulk of the peasants of China is no more active in the Civil War and has no more interest in it than our people have in the Einstein theory. Most of them can't read, but they have their folk tales and folk songs before them all the time. The Red Army will absorb China and will become less red as the years go on. The Chinese know one thing, and that is that wealth comes through labor, assisted by capital on land, and there is no other way to get it. They will assimilate what good the Reds have in regard to their land program. Those who know say it is impossible to make Communists of the Chinese. They have always believed in private property and do not believe the government has any right to say what they shall do with it.

Basically land tenure is underneath everything. There is no perfect land tenure so there can never be any perfect people. China was the first nation willing to give up sovereignty as a nation. Ninety-nine per cent of the people don't know there is a Chinese Constitution. They are suspicious of anything written on paper. If it is necessary to put down rules of order then it is apparent that order has lost its place. It's hazardous to be rich in China. Landowners are fair game. The story of Robin Hood is being re-enacted on a massive scale with our money!

Other visitors from Philadelphia were: Lucia Cipolloni, Olive Moore and Rose Bardack, the Henry George News Correspondent. We were told of the zealous efforts of Bertha Sellers and Gilbert Cope to open a class in Fundamental Economics at West Chester. The location assigned was the Police Station and when the instructor, Warren Edgar, arrived on opening night, he found a prisoner shackled to the radiator. It seems the man had been forgotten and authorities had to be summoned, after which the class got off to a rolling start. Mr. Edgar attends the West Chester State Teachers College and lectured there on Henry George.

"Free Trade Is Natural . . . Land Tenure

Newark

The next speaker in the New York "Friday Evenings at Eight" series was John T. Tetley. Mr. Tetley remembers well his beginnings in Georgism. In the summer of 1933 a piece of mail was received at his home addressed to a young man who roomed with them. On the outside appeared the words "Are Depressions Necessary?" His curiosity was aroused and he asked permission to read the circular. It was from the Henry George School of New York and offered a free course in Fundamental Economics. The enrollment card was sent off at once—he went—he learned and he was convinced. For many years he was an instructor and today he is director of the Henry George School of Social Science for New Jersey.

Speaking of the scope of economics, Mr. Tetley pointed out that economics deals with three major classes of problems: physical, pecuniary, and social. From the physical standpoint, economics may be defined as the science which deals with the wealth-producing and wealth-using activities of man. From the pecuniary standpoint as the science which deals with the "money-making" and "money spending" activities of men. Social economics may be defined "as the science which deals with making material product and pecuniary advantage contribute most to human welfare."

The speaker related how a much beloved teacher in New Jersey, Dr. Elizabeth Bowen, had taught Fundamental Economics using Henry George's classic *Progress and Poverty*. This was of course never intended by the author as a textbook and Dr. Bowen, who kept voluminous notes on her classroom discussions, found that the students encountered numerous difficulties. Her experimental notes for simplified teaching grew into the book known as *Economics Simplified* of which her surviving husband, George L. Rusby is co-author. This shorter text, which does not go into consumption or cover the law of human progress, is now used in all New Jersey classes as the textbook with *Progress and Poverty* recommended for supplementary reading.

The director, in his fair appraisal and discussion of definitions and teaching methods, said at once that it was not his purpose to compare the two books. He quoted from an article in *The Henry George News* by Newark's dean, Alexander M. Goldfinger, pointing out that "The Goal is the Same" and that while methods differ, "naught should divide those who pursue divergent methods from the cooperation which should enhance their combined efforts and which will ultimately achieve the final goal, the freedom of mankind from want and the fear of want."

Miss V. G. Peterson of the Schalkenbach Foundation, publishers of *Economics Simplified* (now ready in a revised edition) was the chairman for the meeting. Also in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. George Meyer, both of whom are faculty members in Newark, and Dr. Geoffrey Esty a trustee of both the Newark and New York Henry George Schools.

Fall commencement exercises were held in Newark's well filled auditorium with Dorothy Meyer presiding. Dean Goldfinger spoke on "What Is the Henry George School?" Director Tetley introduced the instructors who in turn presented certificates to student—followed by short talks from class representatives.

Boston

To sell the Henry George philosophy to others; take their self-interest to heart, add a generous amount of sympathy; then fold in your *George* well beaten.

This formula has been tried with outstanding success by the inimitable Dorothy Sara, who journeyed to Boston at her own expense early in December to share her abundant experience in spreading the philosophy of freedom. Her talk was packed with wit and the kind of horse-sense for which she is noted in the book publishing business, and Perkins Hall was packed with new graduates and well wishers who gave her rapt attention. [Miss Sara's advice, in somewhat abbreviated form, will appear in the February issue.]

Many of the fall term graduates left the dinner to return home and study their lessons, for they were scheduled to progress from the fundamental course into international trade without so much as a week's interval. Classes are meeting at the Old South Building on Monday's, Wednesday's and Saturday's; in Cambridge and Medford as well; while the South Shore enthusiasts discuss social problems in Quincy. With the new graduates so occupied, it is a wonder that any of the winter term mailing got addressed!

Following the acquisition of a coffee pot in mid-December, the transition of the school library into a social center was accelerated. After several gatherings devoted to ways and means of surmounting the extension's fiscal problems, a series of Friday Evenings on the detractors of George got under way. Hackles rose and cups clattered in the saucers as Walker's *Land and Its Rent* and Seligman's *Essays in Taxation* were subjected to star-chamber proceedings and dealt with accordingly.

St. Louis

The Henry George News is for graduates and friends of the school. Not long ago it was a 4-page paper with \$1 a year subscription price. Now it is 8-pages; price the same. How's that for counter-inflation? Not only that, there has been a great increase in content value as well.

These are but a very few of the kind words that Noah Alper sends out to his St. Louis constituents about the school paper. Sometimes he gets rough with us, but he always makes it good with subscriptions. And how we appreciate it!

How I First Became Int

I first saw the name of Henry George on a paper copy of *Protection or Free Trade* mailed by Tom L. Johnson, Jerry Simp was fifteen and must have been too in and re-read with delight. Yet my twi about the same time, when at the noon boys for his opinion on the subject.

Two years later one of the teachers on "The Rights of Man" and he used a I procured the book and read it. The fi a copy of *The Land Question* and th through the local book store I sent fi *Poverty* which cost one dollar. And—h

(Final Con