Mr. Monroe on "Youth and the New Frontier," a committee was appointed to arrange for the ten-weeks class. Mr. James E. Gunning is chairman. Others actively interested include Paul C. Williamson, president of the Junior Chamber, Thomas Logan, attorney; and Dr. Thomas Sullivan, who first became interested in Henry George through Rev. Herbert Bigelow.

Cincinnati, O.—A couple of years ago the Schalkenbach Foundation circularized the Rabbis of the nation with copies of Henry George's address on "Moses", and Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn of Cincinnati read it and was impressed. Last summer, instead of going to the University as he usually does, he read "Progress and Poverty." During the year that has elapsed his devotion to the cause of Henry George has mounted with time for reflection. He has delivered several important addresses on the philosophy before conventions of veterans' organizations in which he is active. When Mr. Monroe came to Cincinnati in June he arranged a conference at his home. Among his guests were Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Professor of Jewish Social Studies, Hebrew Union College, Rev. Carl H. Olson, First Universalist Church; and a number of Henry George people including, Rev. Herbert Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar A. Toepfert, Fenton Lawson, Francis B. McConaughy and Robert C. Harris. As a result of this conference, extension classes will open in Cincinnati in the fall. The extension committee is composed of Mr. McConaughy, chairman, Rabbi Aaronsohn, vice-chairman, and Mr. E. E. Hardcastle, secretary.

Writing to the School, Rabbi Aaronsohn says, "I feel we have gone forward. You must keep in constant touch with us until we are firmly established. We want to be an active part of a very active whole." It is this spirit that will put the School "over the top." Rabbi Aaronsohn, by the way, was with Abe D. Waldauer in the Argonne, where he lost his sight. He has "Significant Paragraphs" in Braille, though the unabridged edition of "Progress and Poverty" was read to him by his associate, Rabbi Harry B. Pastor.

Other cities in Ohio which will have extension classes starting in the fall are Hamilton, Dayton, Coshocton, Youngstown, Warren and Painesville, as well as Toledo, which has already brought two classes to a close, and Cleveland, which had its first commencement dinner on June 27 with 131 graduated from four classes. Details as to the progress of the extension classes in these and other cities throughout the country will be published in the next issue of LAND AND FREEDOM.

THE New York State Constitution, Article I, Section 10, reads "The people, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in, and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State."

Activities of the Manhattan Single Tax Club

THE opportunity to reach from 50,000 to a quarter million of the lay-public weekly is of great importance, and in my estimation, of greater importance than any lecturing or publicity work that has so far been done.

The knowledge of radio technique and the extent of the audience is so rare at this stage of the radio development, that I have asked Mr. Lane, who has assisted me in getting 'time' for over 2,000 broadcasts in the last three years, to make a statement which I am appending.

The vital thing is to get radio fans to tune in and to assimilate the talks, in order to do which you will notice from examples herewith, I am using the simplest of language and avoiding technical phrases familiar to Single Taxers, my only idea being to abate nothing of the principle while avoiding unfamiliar terms.

CHAS H. INGERSOLL.

FROM SECRETARY LANE

To help get the attention of friends of the Henry George movement that Mr. Ingersoll's broadcasting deserves, I would like to state certain facts that they probably know nothing of:

Mr. Ingersoll is cultivating a public taste for economics, by his ingenious and intriguing interweaving of the 'dismal science' with daily happenings; and by the judicious use of a most active sense of humor. From many quarters it is evident that he has reduced to a fine art this balancing of entertainment with education.

Furthermore, he is converting the programme directors of the radio stations to the idea that radio audiences are not averse to listening to common sense, if attractively presented.

Mr. Ingersoll's radio technique equals that of any broadcaster, I firmly believe; it is marvelous, the amount of material he can pack into a 15 minute talk, without apparent haste, and with every important word, point and sentence made completely impressive.

This schedule, now at sixteen broadcasts, (temporarily down from twenty) is not only double a year ago in number, but many times multiplied in character of stations, and total size of audience.

Sunday: WHOM, 10 p. m.

Monday: WCNW, 2:30 p. m., WHOM, 10 p. m.

Tuesday: WOV, 11:15 a. m., WLTH, 1:15 p. m., WCNW, 2:30 p. m., WHOM, 10 p. m.

Wednesday: WWRL, 1:15 p. m., WCNW, 2:30 p. m., WHOM, 10 p. m.

Thursday: WCNW, 2:30 p. m., WHOM, 10 p. m.

Friday: WILM, 3:30 p. m., Wilmington; WDAS, 5:15 p. m., Philadelphia.

Saturday: WDAS, 10:45 a. m., WWRL, 10:45 p. m. These stations are all 1400 to 1500 k.c.

While methods of measuring actual listeners to a given broadcast are not perfect, there is no doubt that Mr. Ingersoll's audiences on these stations average 5,000 as a minimum and most likely go to a total of 250,000 weekly.

Confirming this estimate are the commercial values of the time on the air that Mr. Ingersoll, because of his name, and the merit of his broadcasts, gets free:—the Standard Rate and Data Service publishes the detailed rate for all the stations of the country; and it shows that *these spots of fifteen minutes as scheduled each would be billed to any commercial buyer at $452.29 per week cash.*

As to expansion of this economic broadcasting; this may be done without limit, and with decreasing resistance, as Mr. Ingersoll's splendid work becomes more familiar to programme directors; it is only a matter of persistence—in which I know no equal to Mr. Ingersoll—to get to the very top—the big network; and only a nominal effort will be required to build his broadcasting to many times its present distribution.—THOMAS T. LANE

Following are three extracts from Mr. Ingersoll's radio addresses:

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is on the increase and that goes for both labor and capital. The official figures from Washington tell us that unemployment has gone up something like a half million in the last month and not much less increase for the past year; of course Miss Secretary Perkins will now issue an interpretation of these official figures in language possibly not quite familiar to radio fans; but even she will not dare claim any improvement; so much for labor.

Now the New York State Banking Department has announced the reduction of bank interest rates from two and one-half per cent to two per cent; so page Dr. Coughlin and let him know that Wall Street is also suffering from unemployment; this and the Morgan item should gradually gain his sympathy for Wall Street and maybe a little less for Huey Long and the President, socking the rich and taxing big business until it's little;and to all of these campaigners:—*you cannot injure capital without injuring labor and you cannot injure wealth without injuring both capital and labor; but you can wipe out and destroy monopoly; and if you do not, you may as well forget these other raids you all propose.*

TRUE CONSERVATISM

The conservative Democrats and the conservative Republicans are showing signs of getting together to oppose radicalism in both parties. Ex-Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, and Chief Justice Pattangall, of Maine, are the voices of this urge; and I have been much interested to read their respective statements of the needs of our country for a party of conservatism, and these statements are well phrased and unquestionably cover real and fundamental needs. Nevertheless, I fail to see in either of these statements the needed definition of those two words *conservative* and *radical*, without which definition we must assume that conservatism means standing still and doing nothing, as distinguished from the radicalism that plunges into beaureaucratic and socialistic experiments. Without the new and only logical definition, this movement is foredoomed to failure in meeting the demands of the hour. *Conservatism is conserving the social value of the nation, in order to make them in turn conserve the private property and wealth of the people. If bi-partisanship can agree on this definition, the time of our deliverance is approaching.*

MEMORIAL DAY

The day on which we would recall the extreme service and the supreme sacrifice of our army veterans we decorate the graves of those that lost out in the ridiculously unequal battle of brain and brawn against bullets.

It seems to me rather a waste of a day if sentiment and emotion—even if patriotic—be its objective; but if we could devote it honestly to looking war squarely and unflinchingly in the face, as our boys faced the enemy's guns, it might become our most useful patriotic holiday.

Armistice Day, Memorial Day and the 4th of July, as days of glorification or toleration of the institution of mass murder, ought to be discouraged; and these days should be devoted to humble search for the reason why a pretentious civilization such as ours falls for almost complete self-destruction periodically. Socialists and Communists are setting us a good example in refusal to countenance war; they are our only persistent and consistent conscientous objectors; they say wars are promoted by the capitalist class to maintain its supremacy and forestall revolution.

But because they have confused capital with special privilege, their fallacy is one of continuing war of class against class and with no peace at the end even if succeeding in their aims; revolution is their only way of achievement.

But there is a simple way to avoid war and revolution—the democratic way of denying to any but the producers any part in the division of the product; this would double wages, provide jobs for all and make buying power always sufficient to insure good times to all.

And while it may not seem obvious that depression, unemployment and poverty cause our international wars, I am sure that the honest inquiry these patriotic holidays might afford would show these economic conditions of distress to be the only cause of wars.

The California Movement

I WANT to submit a partial report of the progress of the movement to secure the adoption of the constitutional amendment in the State of California which looks forward to the speedy installation of at least fifty per cent of the great reform in which we are interested.

As the readers of LAND AND FREEDOM know, our place upon the ballot is secure for the submission of the amendment at the general election in November, 1936. To accomplish this we had to obtain the signatures of about 111,000 registered voters in the State. This was done with a surplusage of about 25,000, and these signatures have all been passed upon and reported to the Secretary of the State.

It is within the power of the Governor to have the amendment submitted at an earlier special election, but he has no love for it and will take no step which might lead to its speedy adoption. This adoption he has on repeated occasions, as indicated by the newspapers, shown he regards as probable.

First, a word with regard to the progress of organization. The campaign is now, so far as all details of management are concerned, in the hands of two very efficient men. In San Francisco, Mr. Noah D. Alper, No. 83 McAllister St., is in charge, and in Los Angeles, Mr. Franklin Lowney, No. 7619 Wilshire Boulevard.

Mr. Alper is easily one of the most informed, energetic and enthusiastic advocates that could possibly have been named. For his introduction into the campaign we are largely indebted to John Lawrence Monroe. Mr. Lowney, while a newcomer in our ranks, is a man of wide experience in campaign work and with tact and energy. Because of very efficient work on his part in other directions, he was strongly recommended by an old personal friend of mine, Dr. George Winfield Scott of Los Angeles. Mr. Lowney's work is being carried on in connection with a local committee, which includes men of prominence in Los Angeles, like Mr. E. W. Camp,