

Report of Schalkenbach Work

NOVEMBER 15, 1938

If you find your local bookstore in the following list, ten or more copies of "Progress and Poverty" have been placed with the store by the Foundation in a recent campaign to increase displays of Henry George's books in the bookstores of the nation.

Dealers who stock "Progress and Poverty" regularly:

Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio.
The Missouri Store Co., Columbia, Missouri.
Raymers "Old Book Store," Seattle, Washington.
Kieser's Book Store, 205 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.
Ye Old Book Shoppe, Fredonia, New York.
Powers Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hochschild Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Maryland.
Peter Reilly Co., 133 No. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wanamakers, Philadelphia.
Levinson's Book Store, Sacramento, California.
Rand Book Store, New York City.
Barnes & Noble, New York City.
Concord Book Shop, New York City.
Economy Book Store, Chicago, Ill.

Dealers newly introduced by the Foundation to the display possibilities of "Progress and Poverty":

Horner's Book Shop, Phoenix, Arizona.
Nazarene College Bookstore, Wollaston, Mass.
J. W. Mill, Los Angeles, California.
Carlson Brothers, Moline, Illinois.
Book Shop Ridgway, Pennsylvania.
The Apple Tree Bookshop, Concord, New Hampshire.
Wolff & Marx Co. Dept. Store, San Antonio, Texas.
Florida Book Co., Gainesville, Florida.
Wilson Bookstore, Seattle, Washington.
Fessenden's, Portland, Maine.
The Ware News Co., Ware, Massachusetts.
Sullivan's Book Store, Providence, Rhode Island.
C. H. Armstrong, Wenatchee, Washington.
The Book Shop, Warren, Ohio.
J. J. Balis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Patronizing these stores, if they are near you, and telling friends about them, will encourage the dealers to continue displaying Henry George books.

Similarly, in a recent mailing to librarians whereby they were asked to replenish their Henry George titles, we experienced a cordial response. You may find your local college or public library in the following list of libraries who bought generously, so that their students could have the latest editions of George's books and allied books available:

Philadelphia City Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rutgers University, Rutgers, New Jersey.
Denison University Library, Granville, Ohio.

University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Notre Dame University Library, Notre Dame, Indiana.
Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Loyola University, Cudahy Memorial Library Chicago, Illinois.

Middlebury College Library, Middlebury, Vermont.
Grand Rapids Public Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Luther College Library, Wahoo, Nebraska.
State of Wisconsin, Board of Regents of Normal Schools, State Teachers College, Wisconsin.
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Arkansas.
Sister Laurentine, St. Francis Hospital School of Nursing.

Through the watchfulness of Dr. Charles Morgan, it was found that several libraries in the suburbs of Boston did not have enough copies of "Progress and Poverty." The Foundation sent copies to the following libraries so that the local Henry George School Extension Classes would have the benefit of the extra copies, if needed.

Parlin Memorial Library, Everett, Mass.
Shute Memorial Library, Everett, Mass.
Melrose Public Library, West Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.
Malden Public Library, Salem St., Malden, Mass.

The Foundation and the Henry George School are conducting an interesting joint experiment. It is desired to advertise the free correspondence course of the School in the bookshops of the city, and at the same time increase the number of stores handling "Progress and Poverty."

Mr. William Newcomb has prepared and designed an attractive carton holding five "Progress and Poverty," and advertising the School's free correspondence course. The Foundation is financing the outlay of books and expenses of having 1,000 cartons made. The School is using the services of Mr. Newcomb to place these cartons in bookstores throughout the city, and if the experiment works well, the project will be extended to other cities.

A Vanderbilt University professor responding to a personal letter written last Spring, has included "Progress and Poverty" in his class-readings, and has ordered enough for thirty-five pupils, that is, thirty-five unabridged "Progress and Poverty."

Mr. James Blauvelt desires us to say that the book "How to Abolish Poverty," being the life story of George L. Record, with a direct political programme formulated by Mr. Record, will be at the disposal of all who write in to the Foundation for a free copy. The gift of these books from Mr. Blauvelt is made because he believes that Mr. Record's programme is one of the ablest that has been presented in that line. There is a fine appreciation by Mr. Amos Pinchot, and a foreword by Mr. James Blauvelt. The Appendix by Mr. Madsen of London, showing as it does the progress made in the legal status of land value taxation in various countries is especially valuable. Australia, New Zealand, British Do-

minions, Canada, South Africa, Denmark—all are reviewed.

This book will be sent to anyone upon request, and upon enclosing 25 cents to cover postage and handling.

The remarkable address of Miss Bateman at the Toronto Conference seemed to us a most worthwhile thing to print in pamphlet form. We have arranged with LAND AND FREEDOM to produce a pamphlet (24 pages) that will present Miss Bateman's complete address, with an addition by Mr. William Newcomb as it appeared in the *Freeman*, November, 1938, issue, concerning the United States. These pamphlets are available at 10 cents a copy, 15 for \$1, and fit a No. 10 envelope with one folding.

An advertisement in the *New York Times*, November 12, explaining why "Progress and Poverty" is such a great book, and calling attention to the fact that it can be had for \$1 the copy, postfree, and that Henry George School Correspondence Course information can also be obtained, has elicited over 100 responses from the public. Many letters express pleasure at being able to have this fine book, others are grateful for the correspondence course opportunity.

A Reserve officer in charge of an army group at Fort Bliss, Texas, wrote to us about obtaining a copy of "Progress and Poverty." We told him about the book, and also the possibilities of leading a student group in his division. Replying, he responded by ordering ten copies of the book to start his class; and the class-helps, Manual, etc., were sent to aid him with this experiment.

During October and November the following groups were circularized.

3,000 public and college libraries, 4,000 bookstores, 300 officers of taxpayer associations, 500 graduates of Dale Carnegie's course, 500 candidates for political office, as listed by the Citizens Union, New York City. 1,000 men and women, members of the American Economic Association, a notable group all of whom have made some branch of economic or political life their especial study; 1,000 Georgeists in foreign lands.

4,000 books have gone out of the Foundation office since June, the large majority having gone to newcomers who learned for the first time, through the Foundation's work, of Henry George, "Progress and Poverty" and the Single Tax.

ANTOINETTE WAMBOUGH, Executive Secretary.

CARLYLE somewhere says that poverty is the hell of which the modern Englishman is most afraid. And he is right. Poverty is the open-mouthed, relentless hell which yawns beneath civilized society. And it is hell enough.—PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

THERE is no such thing as inevitable war. If war comes it will be failure of human wisdom.

BONAR LAW.

Let Us Collect Our Rent, Now

THE Georgian Philosophy, wrote Tolstoy, need only to be understood to be accepted. "How," asks the beginner, "can this wonderful concept of justice be translated into reality? What laws must we have to make it work? The impression is widespread that we cannot collect our land rent without new, radical legislation." Until recently I shared it.

What basis is there for this widely accepted view?

In an article in LAND AND FREEDOM (Jan.-Feb., 1934, page 10) entitled "Federal Land Taxes in the United States," J. Edward Jones showed how Congress on four occasions between 1798 and 1861 had called upon the landlords of the United States to hand over land rent. *Not once was the right or power of the Federal Government to collect land rent challenged.*

Land rent had been collected in England as early as the year 994, in the Reign of Ethelred (see Historical Sketch of the Distribution of the Land in England, by William Lloyd Birkbeck, No. 78 the Humboldt Library of Science, published April, 1886).

The slogan of the thirteen colonies in their rebellion against Great Britain had been "Taxation without representation is Tyranny."

Taxation meant, and still means, the power of government to appropriate as much of the wealth produced by its inhabitants as it deems necessary or expedient. We believe that any seizure by society of all, or a portion of an individual's wealth, not based on the return to the individual of the exact equivalent of service by society is robbery.

Land rent, and land rent alone, reflects the value of public service and is the measure of such service. If society fails, as it does, to collect the land rent which it has created, it must resort to taxation to acquire the means to perform its public functions. In determining the nature and extent of this enforced contribution, there was and is no consideration of the debtor-creditor relationship existing between the taxpayer and the tax collector. Public policy in 1776, as now, was "Whenever you see a head (taxpayer), hit (tax) it."

In these circumstances, it is difficult to perceive how the remonstrances of the colonists against being robbed, or present-day complaints against taxation, could be overcome by permitting the citizens to elect the representatives who frame the laws to tax (rob) them.

Article 8 of the Articles of Confederation under which the thirteen independent colonies ruled themselves from 1776 to 1783 provided:

"All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare and allowed by the United States in Congress Assembled shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the