

First:—Everyone would favor it, since everyone would be eligible, whereas under the Townsend Plan only those who live until the age of sixty can participate.

Second:—No one would ever have to work *from birth*, whereas under the Townsend Plan one must work at least until the age of sixty.

Third: It would cost only \$1,600 yearly, whereas the Townsend Plan costs \$2,400 yearly.

Lastly:—It would forever end the agitation for birth control, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

I submit this plan to the consideration of all political parties in the next presidential election. If no one else will run on this platform, I offer myself.

New York City

BENJAMIN W. BURGER.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

In 1935 there was by Gordon E. McCloskey, Ph.D., and some others compiled a book of 100 pages, with the title "An Appraisal of Certain Phases of Economic Instruction in the Secondary Schools of New Jersey."

I believe Mr. McCloskey is connected with the high school at Ridge-wood. He has at the outset made acknowledgments to other educators for contributions of time and study. Certainly an analysis partly complete has been made, but this analysis was at the start confined to an investigation within the field of "economic-social" education. The topics selected for analysis were Distribution, Consumption, and Economic Planning and Control!

Text-books used in 41 New Jersey cities were secured and carefully examined, and at the time it appeared there were 174 secondary schools in the State. There have been several junior high schools provided for since then.

A bibliography has been arranged chronologically, running from 1642 to 1933, the authors and publishers and dates being mentioned.

The book is in paper covers, is marred with an altogether too numerous quantity of errors to be attributed to the printers in the main, and there seems to be a very slender justification for the claim that an "appraisal" of value has resulted. Certainly I found nowhere in the book any certain evidence that there has been suggested by anybody that there is a science of political economy, the study of which requires a certain method, or that Henry George ever lived.

Nevertheless, the faults of the production should not cause it to be neglected. It was published by Julius Lewin & Son, 332 East 76th Street, New York City.

Asbury Park, N. J.

GEORGE WHITE.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

D. J. BARON of Los Angeles, Calif., suggests a tax on idle land with the clear understanding that eventually all taxes must be levied on land, the gift of nature, hammering on the fact that what we need is the release of idle land to provide employment. We present Mr. Baron's suggestion to those to whom it may appeal, though we think just now the Ralston Amendment calls for all possible concentration.

OWEN T. STRATTON, M.D. of Salmon, Idaho, wants to know if there is any way to get the "low down" on the sugar tariff and the sugar corporations. "I notice," he says, "a full page in *Letters* advertising their graft." Dr. Stratton concludes:

"I have not seen any comment in any newspaper or magazine concerning the alleged fact that the Supreme Court has never passed on the constitutionality of the protective tariff. It would seem that their grounds for invalidating AAA would apply to that."

FRED PEASE of Milk River, Alberta, writes that his term in the village council has expired and since then efforts have been made

to reduce taxation, to which he was opposed. The town contemplated water and sewage systems and other public improvements, but the Single Tax advocates of whom there is a fair proportion feel that such improvements should be financed by full ground rent taxation. They hesitate to add such services inasmuch as the economic rent would increase and bring a much higher capital land value. In other words, they see that individuals would be able to capitalize public improvements and thus create a vested interest which would be hard to dislodge.

THE work being done by C. LeBaron Goeller, Endwell, N. Y., in the publication of tracts at extraordinary low prices is a work which should find support. These are for free distribution in so far as income will allow. They are neatly printed and striking in content. Send to Mr. Goeller for a sample bunch and then decide what you can give in support of this useful work.

RABBI MICHAEL AARONSOHN is urging Cincinnati as the next place of meeting for the Henry George Congress.

J. W. GRAHAM PEACE of London writes us: "We are not dead nor sleeping. The enforced silence following the temporary suspension of the *Commonweal* may have given that impression, but evidence keeps coming testifying to the steady working in all lands of the influence exerted from these offices during the seventeen years completed this week." Mr. Peace encloses a clipping from Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* giving the news from Reuter's news agency of the formation of a "No Tax" party in South Africa. This appears elsewhere in this issue. Starting with one man who kept on preaching the full gospel of land restoration there is now an active group strong enough to take the field as a party. Mr. Peace sends his regards to all his friends, and they are many, on this side of the water.

U. A. VINCENT of Florence, S. C., writes us: "LAND AND FREEDOM for January-February is fine. Especially was I impressed with Raymond V. McNally's article." O. E. Toepfert of Cincinnati writes: "Again congratulations on the conduct of LAND AND FREEDOM. Raymond V. McNally's article on 'The Enigma of Money' should be in pamphlet form and in the hands of every serious student of economics."

VERNON J. ROSE of Kansas City, Mo., writes us of the death of Charles S. Owsley, one of the most thoroughly informed men on our principles in that city. It was not until he was fifty years of age that he had his attention drawn to the teachings of Henry George. He then came in contact with Malcolm MacKay and William J. Flacy and his interest was aroused. He read virtually all of George's works and accepted the principles wholeheartedly. He died at 82 and was a practising lawyer up to the time of his death.

The popularity of the "Monopoly" game recalls the fact that it follows rather closely the Landlords' Game invented by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phillips, active Georgeist in Washington. She is anxious to secure one or more of the original game and will be glad to hear from any of our subscribers who may possess copies. Her address is 2309 North Custis Road, Clarendon, Va.

WE are glad to welcome *The New Standard* published by the New York Chapter of the Henry George Fellowship. It plans to give the news of the Extension Classes of the Henry George School throughout the country.

WILL LISSNER of the *New York Times* staff writes us:

"The Duncan article in your Jan.-Feb. issue is one of prime im-