

Geography
Notes



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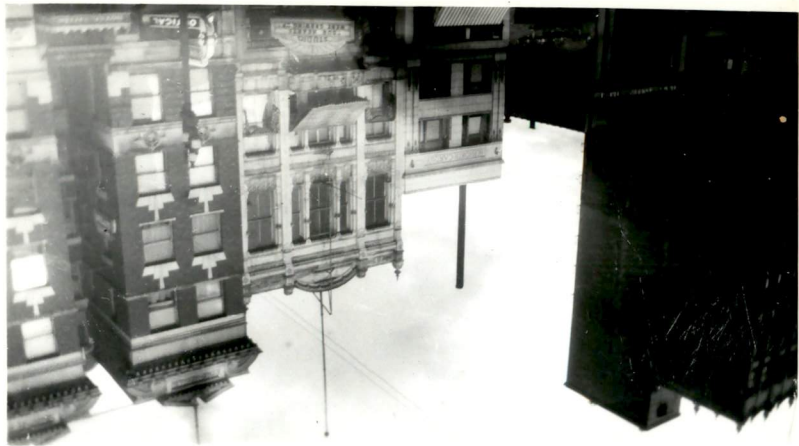
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Notes on "Wisconsin", WPA

LaCrosse: CBQ, CMSPP, CNW r.r.s. "Coeurée region", natural port, 3 rivers join, natural port. Old city, importance has declined with river shipping. Doubtless explains shabbiness of all river towns - they are declining. 40,000 pop. Originally a great river meet r.r. port, distributing center. 70s & 80s, wealthy lumbermen, pretentious homes. (today's wealthy build in seclusion) $\frac{2}{3}$ pop. foreign 2d gen. 1st settled from NY, O, Ill, 185-. Geography made it Indian center as well: trails followed today's r.r.? Probably. Sawmill & gristmill 1st items. 1856, 3,000 pop & booming. '57, serious depression. Bankrupt LaCrosse-Milw. r.r., etc. & so new, too! Role of '57 depression in civil war? 1876, 5 r.r.s, most important between St. Louis & St. Paul. 2d mom. city of Wisc. Wood prod, flour, cigars (tobacco an old Wisc crop? - grown there now) Foundry & machine shop, farm machines, furniture, sashes, doors, blinds, beer. '70-80, pop: 7,000-8,000. 1880-1905, Lumber swelled & subsided - N.W. U.S.A. beware. Other industries still expanded. Today: rubber boots, gauges, agric mach, heating & air conditioning, beer are major products. Defunct are: furniture, foundries, wooden mills, tanneries, pork packing. Coeurées are valleys trib. to Miss. head in sw Wisc.

Madison: IC, CMSPP, CNW rr. 57,000. 4th industrial city in Wisc, but college & capital main industries. Arbitrarily located. Not hurt in depression. The hub of s. Wisc. roads - utterly beyond all relation to its other importance, I'd guess - ; politicians direct road building. Are they overestimating their own importance?
20c, b; 19b 20a 19a

Chequamegon Nat. Forest skiing. Mt Valhalla somewhere. Perkinstown.)

Madison center of many other govt & institutional functions.
U.S. Forest Products Lab - itinerary. Proper function?

Lake Geneva & Wisc. Dells, old resorts. L. Gen. used by rich Chicagoans since 1870-80.

Thru this rich farm country I noted much idle. ^{Oct} Sept 46.

Old sandstone farm houses s. of Madison, L-shape 2 stories.

Jamesville tannery: "4 pence a nite for a bed, 6 pence with supper, no more than 5 in a bed; razor grinders, tinkers & organ grinders excluded."
Industries for its small fertile hinterland. 1913, G.M. bought out Jamesville Machine Co. made tractors. Transient factory workers came, land values rose "sharply" - that's where high wages go. Cherry & Fisher body plant. 1925, G.M. employed $\frac{1}{2}$ pop, '32 closed plants, over. '34 reopened.
800 men in Parker Pens, '37; ferried 1892.

Beloit, '35, 60 ind. plants, 6,100 workers, \$7,350,000. wages, \$29,000,000 value of products.
Pumps, stokers, home water plants, light plants, auto radiators, shoes, refriger. units, over

X-ray tubes, powdered milk, farm engines, electric brakes, fireworks, harness. Varied. Should not those contributory to industries centered elsewhere be moved? 23,000 pop. ???

Oregon, Wisc, an old tobacco region.

Wisc. originally ~~area~~ grew grains & meat, turned to dairying later. Wm. Dempster Hoard of Ft. Atkinson campaigned for this change c. 1870-90 (Gov. '89-'91) perhaps had great one man influence. Babcock helped, butterfat test, '90. ~~Pres~~ saved land from soil depleting grains.

Retired farmers go to live in town (Cross Plains). Cities are augmented by many such - but others retire from city to country!

Viroqua, Wisc, tho in Center country is center of agriculture area, pop grew from 2,500-3,500.

Around Westby, (strongly ~~the~~ Norwegian) Corn Creek Soil Conservation District; USDA, ~~the~~ demonstration of erosion control in hilly country. When Fed project expired in habs continued on their own, formed above mentioned district, an independent govt. unit with its own taxing powers, "like a drainage district" (?)

Wisc has definite topographic features. Tho they are not as obvious as in some areas. Cuestas running for hundred miles - not obvious to casual traveler but important, definitely determining optimum routes.

If topography did not determine optimum routes, geometry would, & some problems would exist.

The St. Lawrence Waterway would be a wonderful improvement, bypassing 1000 miles of r.r.

Since land xport is more expensive, why has Miss. traffic declined? Perhaps because of shallow water, currents, channel maintenance etc. makes it more expensive on rivers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Wisc. income from milk. Regional specialization in cheese types, butter, condensing, etc. determined by distance from market, etc.

1934, Wisc ca 1929-34, Cattle value \$200,000,000 - 70,000,000.

40% farm land, 8,500,000 acres, is pasture.

North Wisc over pop. by suckers, poor, high tax rate, supported in part by "state aid". Submarginal land, great pressure to go to it still, ~~state~~ ^{Oreida City} zoned it to prevent folly, 1933. All n. counties followed. People settle scattered farms, demand expensive govt services to bring it up to margin. All this in the "cut over belt". All southern counties income \$8,000 for farm unit, 4 are over \$2,000, Kansas is richest.

$\frac{9}{10}$ farmers have autos, $\frac{3}{5}$ fences, $\frac{1}{4}$ elect. lites, these figures are 50% higher than whole nation. $\frac{1}{3}$ have trucks, $\frac{1}{4}$ tractors; $\frac{1}{2}$ are on gravel roads or better, $\frac{1}{3}$ have furnaces, $\frac{1}{2}$ have washing machines (with no electricity?) 17% turning water in kitchens, 36% in barns. $\frac{1}{2}$ are mortgage free. 1920-35, farm pop increased 920-930,000.

Newburger on Portland:

Highest wartime v/d on Pac. coast. Seattle & Frisco have had gen. strikes, not Ptd. Real estate interests strong, no municipal spending sprees.

Iron fireman, Bernbecher furniture, Jantzen knitting. Happy homes. Highest in nation % over 65.

Slowest traffic on coast. Afternoon tea. Gardening universal.

1932, Bentonville. Cheapest electricity in world, $\frac{2 \text{ mills}}{\text{kwhr.}}$. War, Alcoa, Reynolds,

Kaiser. Tastes lowered as war workers came.

Ptd has $\frac{1}{3}$ Ore. pop., $\frac{3}{5}$ unemployment.

Coos Bay now ships 4 x lumber of Ptd, Ptd used to be largest in world.

Sammons predicts hydropower used for alum, chem. reduction, quick freezing food.

1868, Portland on way to be N.E. of Pac. b. coast - port of call.

Main wartime port for Russia, Seattle being clogged with Alaska.

3d exporting city, 1st after NY & Philly. Anticipate taking Russ trade, if we ever have any. Seattle has Alaska send up.

Methodist missionaries first settlers, unlike Calif.

Utterly Republican. Men a dem. senator, thruout New Deal.

ROIN is Marshall Field's.

AFL = 8 x CIO. No strikes.

No glamour bars, etc. Good plain living.

Julius Meier, Jew, governor, 1932. 1922, law outlawed religious schools, unconst.

Trip S. to Wilson Ferry, Aurora, Canby, Oregon City.

Agriculture not really intense, as in Salt Lake Valley. Fruits, vines fairly common, but requiring a hardly appreciable % of land. Grains most common. Few vegetables. Many fir wood lots, much cleared but idle. Little pasture. Marked variations in ratios. Hilly - Willamette R. is not a plateau. A few old farm houses, most are new & prosperous. Few farm buildings. Few cattle seen. Wilson Ferry lumber mill going, fairly crude hand methods.

Oregon City - a clear miniature of national economy. Willamette is dammed by Crown Willamette Paper Co, which has a tremendous plant. It is one of the 200 corps - being a div. of C-Z. It is the only basic industry that I see. Served by SP, another of the 200. Now, tho without these 2 virtually no town would exist, yet they produce valuable land owned by others. The retail areas of O.C. cover more area than the mill, & have improvements probly just as intensive. Besides this are the residential. Of course this industrial site is by no means the entire resource of the corp. It owns lumber land, probly more valuable than its ind. sites. & so, perhaps, of all great corps, they own mines etc more valuable than their urban sites. Another resource here is the use of the river, the right to dam it, etc.

When a corp goes into receivership, its prop. changes hands. How evaluated? Cannot a similar method be used when a corp. decides not to use its land any more? When another bids higher, if we use that method? Dubious. Assessment probly the better way.

Perhaps assessing & bidding could be combined somehow?

Trip to peninsula. Oregon shipyds. Large public housing areas, most better than Vamport - more privacy. Who own Ore. yds?

Columbia Steel, sub. USS

Why Portland? Misc. industry - furniture, esca, e.g. Wholesaling, docks, r.r.s, shipbuilding, few sawmills, food processing.

I suspect Portland has been, like SLC esp & Denver somewhat, primarily a commercial city.

Oregon: Encyclopedia Americana.

Mining negligible. - \$7 m/annum

Fishing 3rd industry. - \$3 m. Astoria. Chinese, Portuguese, Swedes. 1883, record year.

19 m acres merchantable timber: $\frac{2}{3}$ Illinois! 46% private, 37% national forests, 17% on other public or Indian land. \$177 m income. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. lumber.

Forest Service has spent millions on recreational roads & trails. It "leases homesites to responsible persons". (is this state or nat?) State forester jurisdicts private & state & municipal land.

The product of supermarginal surpluses, (just like labor) is not a reward to surplus users or owners, but landowners.

State Board of Forestry is financed by assessments against timber owners on an acreage basis. Also by State appropri. & "Clarke-McNary Fund" (federal aid) in 65-20-15 ratio.

Lumber Payroll c. \$75 m, 52,000 men. 32% pop. "directly & indirectly" depend on lumber.

No. of farms: 1930: 55,000
1940 60,000. In same interval, no. of farm owners increased about as much as # of farms.

Farms got 3% smaller, (300 acres - 290) covered 8% more total area. Decreased 30% in per acre value (\$38. - \$26), (16.5 m. acres - 18 m) average value/farm (\$11,400 - \$7,700), decreased 35% in aggregate value (\$630 m to \$470 m)

Portland is at 'tidewater'. 2% potential waterpower in use.

Ginn	{	No of establishments	1929	1939
			2,400	2,200
			65,000	63,000
			66,000 \$87 m.	\$77.5 m
Ginn	{	Wages paid	408 m.	\$365 m
		Value of products		

Figures doubtless faulty.

Calculated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \% \text{ wages total product} \frac{87}{400} = 22\% \\ \text{average wage} \frac{65,000}{87,000} \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{77}{365} =$

Most of this is wood products industries. \$177 m income from wood products. (After some confusion with lumber value stat. above)

1939 ^{manuf.} product value \$360 m (3/4 of the ~~aggregate~~ capital value of farms!?)

\$100 m from sawmills, 23 m: logging camps & contractors, 22 m: canning,
\$17 m: milling flour, \$15 m: meat packing, \$15 m: paper mills, --- & many others.
The above are over $\frac{1}{2}$ total.

Portland, the Columbia R. gateway, exports 3-4 times what it imports.
Lumber, wheat, wool. G.B., Japan, Philippines, Netherlands, France, China, get
it. Greatest lumber & wool exporter in ~~the~~ ~~world~~ U.S.

Banks: Assets	Liabilities
\$363 m	Deposits \$333 m
	Cap stock 11 m
	surplus 8
	undivided profits 5
	reserves 3.

Area: 90,000 sq mi; pop., 1,000,000.

New Zealand

Geysers. Cook St. Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch,

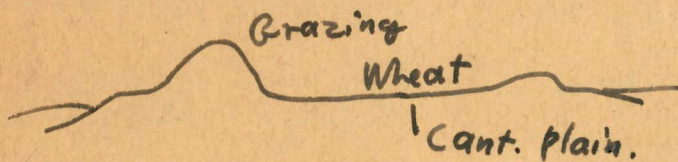
Dunedin. 103,000 sq mi. Antipodes Isl, ^{180°} 103° E, 50 S, 1 bull.

opposite Greenwich.

34-46° S. lat. 167°-177° E. long.

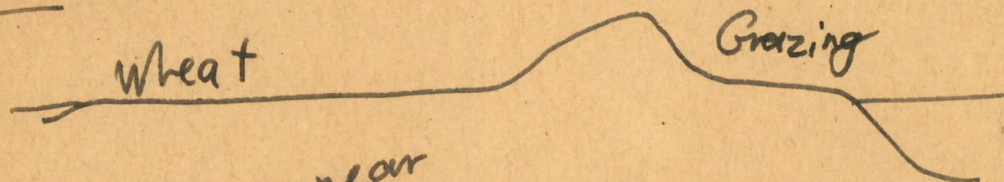
~~140,000 pop.~~ Maori's, natives, most intelligent. 90,000 of 'em. Wavy hair, not kinky.

Canterbury plain. On S. Island, mts. are to west; on N. Isl, to E. Called New Zealand Alps, moisture from west. Mt. Tasmann.

S. Isl. 

Wool & wheat

N. Isl.



Lake Rotorua, ^{near} Bay of Plenty, geysers.
Klutha R. Folded mts, granite base.

Otira Pass, over south Alps, r.r.

Auckland to Wellington r.r. Various short r.r.s up into mts. from coast. Glaciers, S. Isl. Long lakes from Alpine glaciers.

Moa bird, taller than ostrich, killed by Maori who ate its eggs.

Gold, coal, petrol. But imports coal & petrol.

Hides from New Zealand are as cheap in this country as those from Venezuela, because of better labor.

Pacific Islands

British

100° e. long.

Cocos Isl., 10 s. lat., ~~100°~~, or Keeling Isl. point of straits settlements, 1857. Mauritius, Mascarene Isl.s., near Madagascar, kept Japs out of Africa. Seychelles. Socatra. Aldabra Isl.s, Cosmeledo Isl.s off Madag. Santa Cruz isl.s, between Solomons & New Hebrides.

Ellice Isl.s, 180° Fiji isl.s, 180°, some area,

Gilberts in Micronesia, coral, 175°. Phoenix Isl.s, (including Howland & Baker)

Christmas Isl. is

Fanning Isl. (Jointly under U.S. & Eng). Pitcairn, part of

"Low Archip." Admiralty Isl.s, n.e. of New Guinea

NOTES ON LAWRENCE? ,T.E., SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM

Kasim and Aridh are oases in the heart of the Arabian desert plateau, insulated by the desert from the outer fringe, which is less truly Arabian. Hadhramaut, the southern coast, is not apart of Arabian history at all; its connections are with Java. Desert cuts it off. Between oases and Hejaz, the Nejd desert, gravel and lava. To the east, toward Kuwait, a little more sand. To north, sand gravel and lava practicable for motor cars. In Syria, the "excess" country population goes to the cities where death rate is high. Lebanon youth migrating to America changes outlook of entire district, for first time since the Greeks. The widian, below Mecca and Taif, is the home of desert wanderers, who are now in northern Arabia. The industry of the Bedouins was rearing camels for the markets of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Egypt. The condition of the market determined the population the upland deserts could support. The bedouins would get to the edge of cultivation in Syria and Mesopotamia, driven by pressure from behind, and there they would begin to realize the advantages of cultivation. Gradually they made common cause with the cultivators against their raiding brethren. "This was the circulation ~~that~~ which kept vigor in the Semitic body." The northern Semites were descended from those who passed through the desert, with its harsh discipline.

CHAPTER III Semitic Religiosity

They see the world in black and white--no midway. Narrow minded, no curiosity, but minds in incurious resignation. Stress the emptiness of the world and the fullness of God. Joy in cruelty, to self and others.

IV

Power for a short spell of activity, but lack of endurance and routine. Turks did not conquer Arab world, but infiltrated, with their superior administrative qualities. Arab lack of public spirit made their excellent private qualities futile. The Ahad, secret society of Arabs in high Turkish positions, would have turned on Turks if they thought the allies would be any better as masters. In Syria the landowners, writers, doctors, and high public servants formed the Fetah, for Syrian freedom. When world war started, Turks cracked down with massacres. Armenians had been well armed, but "their leaders failed them". Syrians united against Turks. (manticratic)(Sherifs of Mecca) Hussein ibn Ali, a Sherif of Mecca who was confined in Constantinople for 18 years, where he taught his sons, Feisal, Zeid, Abdulla, and Ali how to lead the Arab armies that whopped the Turks.

War made trouble in Hejaz because important pilgrimage revenues were lost. This district dependent for food upon Indian food ships and Hejaz railway. Hussein as Sherif of Mecca was abjured by Turks to give religious support to war, to unite Moslems against Christians. He refused.

VI

VI

Lawrence, being poor, had associated with the poor Arabs, really knew Arabia. The descendants of Othman were simple warriors, could not handle administration of great empire. Young Turks were descendants of Albanians, Greeks, etc. (contradictory to opposite page) Anatolian villagers made up Turk army. They were resigned. Most biddable and enduring, least spirited soldiers in the world. After military service, ruined with the disease, the peasants would not return home, but drift, so birth rate fell.

Clayton, chief of civil and military intessigence in Egypt, who ruled subtly his subordinates, gave them free hands.

British want to get Mesopotamian Arabs as allies, ~~but~~ and they seem willing, under Aziz, but Indian government wants to conquer Mesopotamia without their aid so as to make it another "self-sacrificing Burma", so Indians march in, get knocked back from Ctesiphon to Kut. Throughout the war these troops in Mesopotamia were stalled because local people were sullenly against them, whereas in Syria, Allenby came as a friend and went places.

VII

Professional jealousy cramps military operations. Sir Archibald Murray, commander in Egypt, didn't want any rivalry. The diplomatic mind--trained to suppress, and make trivial matters seem important. The French--they intrigue in Arabia against Hussein, giving no thought to his troubles in their concern with their own (No wonder they are not the colonizers we were).

VI I

Mecca, dirty with swarms of flies all over the food. Climate hard to live in. City dwellers were not Arabian Beduins but Africans, Javanese, Egyptians, Indians who cared nothing for Arab independence. Beduins exacted tolls from travellers over "their" roads, did not get along with towns. Beduins are the Sherif's only fighting men. Jeddah--crazy (Pargetted) gimcrack houses.

X

Ali's physical weakness made him obstinate and passionate, in spells.

Masturah, where underground water keeps trees growing tho it rains but once a year or so. Upstream, Wadi Fura issues from the last granite hills. There, dates grown, by a small group of freedmen.

Clan warfare. Primitive society. Each clan has its section of the desert. When away from home, must be on your guard. Every hill, tree and well in the desert has its owner. He will let others use it free, but prevent their exploiting it for their benefit. And users should be his clansmen.

Sun beating from sand is hard on the eyes. Arabs keep slaves.

XII

Tribal Arabs of Wadi Safra lived in their village at most 5 months in the year. Slaves (negro) kept them the rest of the time. Negroes are more stocky than Arabs, can stand these feverish little valleys while the Arabs cannot. Their parents sell these children to the Arab to be raised as slaves. Worth \$200 and up. Usually well treated and eventually freed, owning some property and making pocket money even when enslaved. The "head" of water was loaned out to each landowner for a certain time ~~each~~ "according to the traditional use". This village, Wasta, had been won from the desert by long soil conservation. Recently a terrible flood washed away the hard won soil, so things are rough,

population is depleted.

XII

Feisal. He did not think, for it crippled his speed in action. Thinking was for him painful. He knew he was a beautiful figure, and his public speaking was by gesture.

XIV

To rapidly discover character, Lawrence got the Arabs arguing. Hussein--- So worldly wise that his deceptivity was obvious and made him seem vacillating.

Arabs think very highly of Arabia. Understand fully the idea of nationalism (in a sense of the word understand). But they did not want to make an empire, only to free themselves, each clan for itself. Not much religious fanaticism, mostly nationalism.

XV

Physical agility and grace of the Beduin horsemen. They accepted pay from both the Turks and the Sherif to fight, but fought for the Sherif, tho the Turks paid more. They might work off a family grudge in the field, hence could not formally attack the Turks. For formal soldiers, Syrian and Mesopotamian townsmen would have to do. Artillery frightened them at first.

XVIII

Abd el Kerim el Beidawi, a big shot, of pure Abyssinian type. His mother had been a slave girl. Arabs have no race feeling against blacks, rather against Indians.

XIX

Feisal was judge for his men. Patiently listened to all their disputes. Arab clothes much more clean and comfortable in the desert.

XX

Wadi Yenbo villages, cool clean mud brick houses, palm gardens. Gardens below valley floor to be irrigable, embanked to prevent flood. Higher up Wadi Yenbo cool enough to grow grapes. British send junky rifles to Arabs. (pavidly) (glacis) Disunity among the tribesmen. Only guerrilla war is successful. High ranking French and British have no faith in the tribesmen.

XXII

Arabs physical perfection made them comfortable lying on stony ground. In a large group they were a worthless mob. They achieved a rude discipline, standing in a sort of line and bowing to Feisal. But best as individuals. A martinet, with rigid discipline, took 50 Arabs and made them capable of formal attack. Strategy: to lock up large numbers of Turks defending positions like medina while we roamed the desert at will. An outstandingly large group of Arabs found it easy to pull in the rest, for as they went to their country they were much larger than they, and could have cleaned them out. A negro leader of negro and Arab peasant troops who did not use dignity to lead, but appeals. Ageyl, not being a tribe and having no blood enemies wandered freely on the desert, performed the carrying trade. Their home, Kasim, was unpleasant because the fanatical religious Wahabis from the desert had imposed their rules upon it. The would soon become urbane and soft, like their predecessors. Juheing had no time unit smaller than day, distance shorter than span or

stage, which varied with the individual. This was the first great effort in Arab history (recent?) with no blood feud or raid as the object. The quick raid on the neighbor's herd was the Arab's joy. Juheina eat lizards and Jerboas.

Arab leaders could not be separated from the men, as commissioned officers in our armies. They must eat with them, and excell in their life. Wadi Hamdh, longer than the Tigris, largest in Arabia. Billi come in to "swear fealty" Whitehanded Ageyl were too beautiful to be made into laborers.

XXVIII

French withheld their aid from Arabs, who withheld their love from the French. Murray is fighting fewer Turks than the Arabs are containing. Bremond (the French commander) wants allied force to confine Arabs to peninsula, keep them from Levant. In Wejh, they ate medically condemned food and water. Bagdad and Damascus kept one Arab tribe going with their trade, could have rapidly starved it by refusing. The Sirhan, roadway to Syria. Ostrich egg food. Arab advance is not so much by winning battles as by winning converts further and further north. Feisal tried to end the feuds. Rough going for camel on rocks. Tribesmen cure disease by burning holes in body. (diathetical). Early spring scorpion strikes him in desert. Turks line up in stiff lines--discipline. Heteym, pariahs of the desert, children rented out as shepherds. Arabs all great moving speakers, from many a night around the hearth. hemeid plant, a sorrel, to eat and prevent thirst. Juheina's thick soles could walk on slow fire barefoot. Dust storm. Fact that england had a king enhanced prestige with Arabs, L. thinks. He synthesized the erratic efforts of Arabs into something that accomplished a purpose.

XXXVII

Springtime in the hills is time of plenty for the Arabs. Milk from sheep, goat, camel. Arab boy who digs into his arm with dagger to rebreak and reset bone. Camels like a race. When savages hit luxuries they succumb more than those used to them (jews in New York, ?) Arabs perfectly logical, granting their premises, and understandable. Auda abu Tayi, leader of Toweiha, first fighters of desert. His imperialist ways, passions, etc. The Turk in prison at Medina, a great expense to himself, none to us.

39
A $\frac{1}{2}$ bag of flour, 45 lbs, a man's pinched ration for 6 weeks. Turk Cattle tax. The cultivator of el Kurr, bothering no other man, happy with his own, refuses to join rebellion (H. Nichols) Tribes music: monotonous open throated roaring. Ageyl: exciting harmony. Brushwood for fuel, rock pools of fresh water up cliff. (queasy Syrians) Each chief had to be consulted for each movement. Homosexuality among arabs, long separated from women. (tesserae) (tumulus). 50 miles a day a good camel journey.

p. 248, end of chap. 42

aperient.
Bedouins.

8 hours ride is a good one for long

Segregation of women

#6, outline of facts imp. to me.

1) Tobacco in early days. Land gave 3 crops, then 2 of wheat, then was abandoned!! Tob. & wheat take phosphates. Land was replanted in pine which was bad for it, it was originally in hardwood which is good for it - p. 16-17

2) Area = 751 $\square$ mi.,

$$750 \overline{) 30,000}$$

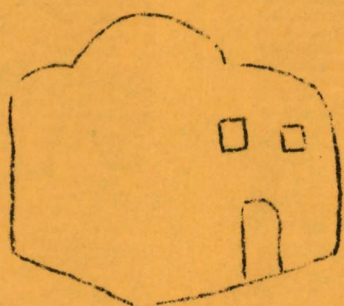
40 persons per $\square$ mi.; app.

$$\text{or } 75 \overline{) 3,000} \begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 225 \\ \hline 300 \end{array}$$

(ecil clay, good for farming found near Crozet & Whitehall. For land use in soils, p. 22

3) $\frac{1,000,000}{12 \text{ } \cancel{\text{000}}} = \frac{10,000}{12} = \text{c. } \$830 = \text{ave. yearly income of laborer p. 25}$

Industries nearly as important as agriculture.



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Wichita Falls gave the
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annex and 20,000 new
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Texas has grown, 1920-28. Mos

pop in black prairie region, cotton & tenants. Note that this alone does not make it a good place for reform - nor, perhaps, Russia. Franch, the traveler, found prostitutes in Russia, ^{maigre} Davidian contra, but less than elsewhere.

Broom corn is a sorghum, actually used for brooms

Inflorences:

Raceme, ^{-like bunch of grapes.}



Panicle is a raceme of racemes

Cyme = Ψ , where the main stalk loses its primary importance.

A few notes on "The control of Germany and Japan", by Moulton and Marlio

The Versailles treaty did not definitely provide for military sanctions, nor for economic sanctions, and the sort of sanctions they recommended but did not provide would not have done the trick anyway.

Part I Applying ec. measures to Germany 1) Territorial readjustment plans

Partition of Germany into small states would seriously affect her economy and thereby the economies of the whole world. (Here, as thruout, Moulton fears change. His argument is that to ruin Germany completely would necessitate so many changes. He assumes that all these changes would be disasters. He sees the men unemployed, and sees no farther.) (Also, he assumes that independent German states would be tariff protected one from the others this is a common assumption, but is not of course, necessarily true. Only human stupidity makes it so) I forgot to say he observed 2 guiding principles for ec. control measures. They must not throttle the nation's ec. life, and they must be easy to enforce. (If you really want to make the nation harmless for the future you must throttle its ec. life. A system of a few controls such as Moulton suggests, will cause constant resentment and, when the next depression comes, you are the obvious target for their hatred and blame, and they will really have the power to fight. For no industry is so key that it alone, or a few like it, can stop war.) *It will be seized at the appropriate time.*

2) Ec. control plans

An agricultural Germany could not begin to support the present population. (So? Kill them all) Plans to make Germany dependent upon the outside world for food will not work. (Fundamentally the reason why all these plans will not work is just that Germany cannot be half slave and half free. Why? Other countries have lived that way. Let Germany become a dependency of Russia, for example, and she might eventually become reconciled as did our south to us, altho this is doubtful for we are easier to become reconciled to than Russia would be, being more tolerant. I was about to say, "Either we control Germany or we don't, there is no middle road", but I'm not so sure now. Many countries are partly controlled, partly independent. Egypt and England, for example. Of course there is trouble, so perhaps the set up is impractical, esp. with a powerful country like Germany, in which trouble is really trouble.) Domestic wheat costs the Germans 4 times more than world market prices. Abolishing the German grain tariffs would have three good effects. 1), ruin the Junkers in part, 2) Lower prices for Germans 3) make Germany dependent on the outside world. His objections are that it would be interfering with the country's domestic politics too much (a poor one from him, with his elaborate ideas of control. But of course it is objectionable on that score, and really should be achieved on the basis of education) and that it would leave Germany industrially strong (which you must do anyway, or else break her back) and does not prevent the state from acquiring surpluses, etc, for another go at it. (which nothing will, until unemployment is solved) Germany looks to the Balkans for agricultural and raw materials, and had established a number of the familiar blocked currency, barter agreements there, seeking political domination as well as goods.

3) Financial control

Suggesting, that is, that we become the owners of German stocks in industry. For us then to be safe from the German government we would have to supervise pretty closely. Germany has acquired considerable ownership of foreign lands, and these are all to be given back, according to the declaration of the United Nations and the Governments in Exile, '43

III Applying mineral controls to Germany

Deficient in Antimony (expands when solidifying from fusion. alloyed with lead for hard bullets) Bauxite, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese (deoxidizer in Bessemer process)

and alloy steel)

Mercury, mica (absolute essential in mech. war, as it is indispensable in all electrical equipment, radio and electronics generally(???)); Petrol; platinum (catalysis of nitric and sulphuric acids) sulphur (acid the basis of chemical industry); tin, zinc. Also many alloys for steel, as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium etc. Iron, bauxite, and oil are quantitatively the most significant of all.

and New Caledonia

4 difficulties; many sources of supply. Only nickel (Canada) Molybdenum (US) and Mica blocks (India with small amounts in US, Madag., Brazil) are concentrated (one is impressed with the poverty of Germany in all these respects. Zinc ore is the only one of the list she has at all. (Incidentally US leads in lead. Where, besides Joplin?)) 2, smuggling easy, small and valuable. 3, Germany's extensive rail connections with all surrounding countries make it difficult. Also, within a 150 mile ring of Gy. are all the essentials, she could get them with just a small push. (In such a simple item as a list of countries which possess certain strategic minerals one sees the possibilities of different systematizations of the same thing. One might, instead of classifying countries according to minerals, classify minerals according to countries. One might further classify the countries according to language, then the minerals according to country and language, and so on ad inf. The more elements introduced the "more" infinite the possibilities. Cross reference systems are a recognition of this principle.) (The r.r. map of Gy. shows many items. 1), Stuttgart is an important center, ranks with Munich. 2, the Ruhr is identifiable by its blackness on the r.r. map. South on the Rhine from Frankfurt also. and the Saxony area, and NW from it, into Halle, Halberstadt, Stassfurt, Magdeburg. E. Prussia is bare, relatively.) Gy. does have low grade high cost domestic iron ore. ^{Rehn process} Extensive substitutions are possible. Also it is hard to determine normal requirements, and the Germans could easily sneak in more than needed, if they wanted too. (Obviously the Germans, unless completely hamstrung, can do anything bad if they want to. Either we must make them not want to, or wreck them completely.) In general the mineral control program seems impracticable.

Chapter IV Control of selected key industries.

Heavy metals. Gy. equals all Europe, nearly. . Control of alloy steels suggested as practical.; Machine tools; decentralization makes evasion easy. Aluminum, mg. His first positive suggestion: suppression of aluminum ingot production is feasible and essential (altho bauxite cannot be controlled.) Electrolysis stage, he reasons, can be controlled because dams are so big and few, and so few workers required. (He does not say just how he would control it. What is to stop the resurgent Germans from taking over the dams by force? If he plans to eliminate the ---- that's it. He plans to make the industry an international dependency by forcing its bottleneck, electrolysis, out of Germany. But obviously Germany could be all ready to take over this item when war came, with something like coal turbines, and God knows what inventions of the future.) Magnesium uncontrollable. IV, the Chemical industry. no sale V, Oil. Synthetic oil plants should be prohibited. (But they could be immediately built when war started. He says 2 years, I doubt it) VI, nitrogen and hydrogen, which they fix by cyanamid process. VII Prohibition of civil aviation suggested. VIII, railroads should become part of a unified European system, (hence would not be built, as they are; at the order of the High Command and not be ready for war IX, prohibition of electrical power, whose wartime consumption is enormous. Then Germany would have to import it all from her neighbors (But might immediately seize their plants when she started off. In addition to which, it is economically absurd to place industries in such situations. Let the free market decide where to put them, for greatest efficiency.)

JAPAN The only real advantage in possessing colonies is that it widens the area of trade. Japan's colonial trade has grown relative to that with the outside world.

Moulton, sheet #2

The development of war power AFTER 1930 That is when extensive preparations began, altho of course there was previous thought on the subject, and some action. "Extensive war program began in the middle thirties", he says, for whatever that is worth. Principle food item she must import is sugar, from Formosa. Bauxite nickel crude rubber lead, crude oil, iron ore; in these Japan is almost wholly dependent. Tin, salt, zinc, copper substantially dependent; wood pulp, coal, mostly domestic. Coal, iron ore, and raw cotton from north China. Manchuria's pop, 15,000,000 in 1910, 38,000,000 in 1938., mostly chinks and manchus. Always agricultural, recently minerals have been discovered and of course the Japs are moving in. Great increase in Hydroelectric power, there as in Japan.

Japan can live without foreign colonies, as long as she can trade with the rest of the world. Her progress in the past was based on international commerce and technological advancement.

Raw material control would be more effective against Japan than Germany. (How? Blockade by sea? No more practical than surrounding Germany with an army.) Aviation industry he selects for control. (All his ideas are based on force. Nothing that will really alter the causes of war.)

Which leads up to his last section, "Economic or military control?" Obviously there is no such distinction. "Economic control" is military control. Control is military. Control can succeed on no other basis.

Coercion; should be directed against the offending government. (One ought to take this attitude, if attempting coercion; we are going to trust you now, but watch you, and if we see the beginning of a war preparation, it will be your ass. That will mean immediate military occupation. That is the only way to implement forceful control successfully. Of course there is the difficulty of politics at home. People will not understand, and will not want to go to police the country) In the '30s the allied governments all knew what Germany was doing, and so did everyone else who wanted to, I'm sure, but nothing was done. Shortly after the last war the German general staff placed orders in Russia and Sweden for engines of war, without the knowledge of the German government. That their credit was good indicates the Swedes and Russians must have known what was cooking. Those Swedes have been shrewd customers, more shrewd sellers. I wonder if one can admire them, or the Swiss in all this? Perhaps they are no worse than anyone else. I wouldn't wonder if Germany has not gotten more out of Sweden ~~as~~ by simple trade than she might from other countries by conquering them and taking by exploitation.) One should call the responsible government to account. One should get the thing in the beginning.

That plan (what plan) would not ensure universal peace, only would keep Germany and Japan down (I wonder if it would even do that?) He says that the great breaks of peace recently have been Germany and Japan. (That is probably true---the great ones. But they have not fought each other, they have fought us, because we attempted to keep them down by force. The blame is not completely theirs. Further wars are in the offing, with or without Germany and Japan.) No nation in the history of the world ever enjoyed such a position as that of the us, in which it did not have to maintain a standing army (This really does make us the best place to spread democracy, accounts for our trustful attitude toward the world, etc, and makes Russia look pretty bad. There is a hotbed of militarism, suspicion.) (Our discussion group brought out well last night that only with a feeling of trust can the world be saved.)

Chap. I The fundamental weaknesses of German trade policy

German commercial "frightfulness", preceding the disclosure of military aims,

did disclose the attitude of the country, so that one might have guessed what was coming. The German aim was always the development of industry at home for war. The State's guidance was always visible. Satisfaction of individual German desires not the objective. This writer believes that "historians will demonstrate" that Germany had to go to war because her trade, built up to serve abnormal and selfish aims, was declining, because people did not like the methods they used, and shied from them (Which only goes to show, in the period preceding the present war, that the horrible German methods were better than our own tariff system, and more conducive to trade. Which gives some concept of how horrible a tariff really is) German foreign banks were designed only to help Germans, and to make other people chattels. (You can get away with this sort of thing, as say the English may have at one time or another, only when there is not a competitor who offers something better. A little free competition from us and all iniquitous institutions would be undone. It is when we refuse, with our tariffs, to supply something better, that the German methods work) A German bank would not make loans for the motive of making money, but would withhold them here and there to squeeze out non-German enterprise. (Here is one for those who condemn the motive of money making. They will say "why these horrible people will just as soon give a profit to a foreigner as to a good American. They should find higher motives than money making". The Germans found higher motives. They sacrifice private good for the good of the fatherland. And look what sort of monsters they become. Give me good old money grubbers) German made goods became known for their cheapness. They tried to adapt themselves to a degraded taste, (much as an African explorer will take along beads and red cloths) rather than to build up a market for quality goods. Only the maker of renowned quality goods is free from competition of cheap inferior stuff, and his immunity is universal. Only in cutlery and dyestuffs were the Germans known for quality. German credit systems could not be successful finally, because "credit's extension is a manifestation of that confidence in the business integrity of business men without which world commerce would come to a standstill..... Its greatest benefit is the multiplication of the economic usefulness of capital, making it possible for the whole ~~volume of business~~ civilized world to transact a greatly increased volume of business on its accumulated wealth." "When the credit function is degraded by its employment as a competitive weapon (when it becomes allied with some other private enterprise or with some government, as Germany) we take all the chances incident to price cutting and wildcat banking." Germany built up such a banking system to support the needed industrial prop for her military plans. The German saw only other Germans as his partners and aids. The American trader sees satisfied customers as the greatest of business assets. 1910-1914 there was evidence, but no proof, that German trade was about to be clipped, to the loss of confidence. The methods they used would have doomed an individual businessman in short order. The taxing power of the German government subsidized many of its representatives into success.

Chap II Why a nationalized foreign trade?

Henry Ford for the first ten years followed good principles (what?) instead of bungling around as did so many, thereby became the leader he is. The aggregate of good will, the individual American's activity, our assets. Buyers care little for

national reputations, but for individual firms. American export managers, despite the handicaps of low-price, long credit competition, lack of American merchant marine (our anti-trade tradition ever since the civil war) lack of American international banks, lack of information, went into foreign markets and sold quality. They avoided overextension of credit (which generally has for its aim the foreclosure of debt and political seizures) We went to spots where the Germans had arrived first, and found a welcome. Americans feel contempt for the Germans as exporters, and can beat them every time.

Chap III The Webb-Pomerene Act

The German intellectual invasion of the US. Nullified the Sherman law in export trade. Permitting American exporters to do to foreign consumers what we will not allow done to Americans. It was taken as a defensive step against the German cartels. (I wonder if this is still on the books???)

Chap IV The export commission house and all succeeding chapters

Our first fling in foreign trade was dumping out obsolete or defective stock. But even this could not down the national reputation for inventive genius.

Credit can go anywhere where trade has advanced beyond barter. Americans have advanced credit thruout the world, successfully.

Germans have been working on the "Made in Germany" idea, and have often pirated "made in America". Trademark owners have been skinned because they did not take advantage of what laws there were (you often have to enforce your own laws in this world) and because there are in places no such laws. The only solution is a campaign of education by trademark owners. The alternative is paternalistic help. If Americans have not the pep to fight for their trademarks in foreign countries, they are just using that as an excuse for the failure of their product to sell over there. A national trademark, such as Germany and England use, would be as easily pirated as the individual, where individuals of the country are not willing to put up a squawk. The fact that the Germans could do so well by imitation shows that the real article had a clear field. If we would stop whining and go after business hard our competitors, (veteran whiners) would be cleaned out. Germans often sold "American" shoes, which they could never have done if we had been on hand to make capital of the prestige which our product enjoyed. The way to beat an imitator is to go to the field and show him up, not wait for the government. If you ask uncle to do it all you are not destined to play much of a role in trade anyway. A lunatic fringe on either side prefer either home or foreign products. Most of us will take the better, wherever made. Trademark indicates a "common origin and quality" for all the goods so marked. That is, they have behind them the responsibility of the maker, his reputation for quality, honesty. (So trademarks are really pretty good things to have around) Therefore a national trademark is not really a trademark at all, since the quality will be so vastly different. No American has ever had trouble financing his business thru foreign banks abroad, even German (is this consistent?) Some, esp. German, tried to hinder us somewhat, but no bank could do so very much without seriously undermining its prestige, losing business. In 1914 German banks had lost much confidence and thereby business. Banking is highly competitive. The specious success of the German methods has corrupted many Americans into thinking we should do the same, and require a bank making a loan to require that American materials be used thruout the construction, or some such deviltry. Ocean transport is highly competitive, Americans have not found fault with the service rendered by foreigners. (with their head start, no wonder our marine has been slow in developing. England and Germany had large marines (I believe ours was larger at this time than Germany's, according to Whelpley) because their laws favored foreign trade and made ~~st/ean~~ ship building easy (did we make it hard) Too bad that so many who write well cannot think, and vice versa. (True. It is for me to do both well) Only with the threat of national peril can government enterprise be successful. (Illustrated by the statist Germany, which is always at war. For them the competitive spirit is found in political competition, which is war. They should try economic competition, which is peaceful.) US leads in "scientific salesmanship". Furriners sell more thru jobbers, we get out and dig. Older firms are apt to talk quality instead of price. Staple and standardized products are more subject to price competition than trademarked ones. END

TRADE OF THE WORLD, by Whelpley . 1915 but written, evidently, about 1911.

I Trade strategy

Japan is getting into Manchuria. The individual Japanese trader is the private in the army. His work is all important. Same of all trading nations. (Therefore the French failure) Goods are often sold cheaper abroad than at home, legitimately. Free trade countries do it the same as protected countries: England as well as the U.S. It is due to fiercer competition abroad. (Which certainly implies protection and monopoly at home) Often the causes are really legit, such as large orders from abroad, or selling cheap to establish a market before going into money making. Autos from America sell higher in Eng. than U.S. German traders are patient, industrious, adaptable, cooperative. German traders worked into Africa while British politicians were marking off spheres of influence in European councils. Standard Oil and Am Tobacco pioneered China trade, way up the rivers. Chinese sails ~~of~~ were always based on graft until American Harvest machine company dispensed with graft and cut prices by the amount dispensed with and took the business, eventually. Ships leave Argentina with wheat for Europe, and do not determine their destination until the last possible moment off Europe's coast, heading then for the port of highest price. (Technical improvements make the free market truly free) Changes, like the Panama Canal, must be foreseen and accounted for in advance. Standard Oil, fined 29,000,000 \$ by a lower court, was expected by the Chinese therefore to close its doors, but it did not. Wonderful advertising. Its separation lowered its prestige over there and it lost ground. ^{because it lost gov. support.} Much of our foreign trade has been second choice---goods unsalable at home. Staple goods are always demanded. Special manufactured goods must have the demand carefully fostered. A large American meat exporter once lost ~~several~~ millions \$ supplying England, because he knew the market would come around and he did not want to lose his organization and regular trade. It proved a good deal. Big exporters are big corporations. They were hounded by the Dept. of Justice while they were abetted by the Dept. of State. Which illustrates a point I often rave over. Consuls "assist American ^{while tariffs hinder it.} trade as a whole" and this of course means mostly the big ones. (It should not assist trade at all.) ~~Only~~ Only manufactured goods, not staples, need or receive help. Big fellows "are in a better position to present effectively their claims to home and foreign governments." Knowledge of the head of the state dept. is not comparable to that of a big foreign trader, who really has everything at his finger tips. Sec'y of State gets mostly info from personal friends. (and obviously it would not be well to have an experienced trader as Sec'y, because he has too many friends in the business. There is no solution to too much power. It simply must never be given to anyone) Many of Washington's failures have been foreseen by business men long before Washington saw it, because Wash. did not know the situation very well. In Gy. the foreign office and the business men are bedfellows. Business and politics go right together. This author blames the American business men's intervention in politics on the intervention of politics in business. I wonder which really did come first. Perhaps both together, or the Chicken and the egg. Germany noted for the successful cooperation of private business with government. ("Noted" in a rather sinister way, as it will turn out. These people do not seem to see that the paternalism of Gy. leads to the most unfortunate results. Even had it succeeded in conquering the world, the eventual result would have been the decadence of the German people. One does not endure such restrictions and thoughtlessness forever, without becoming low and helpless. How the Germans have done it for so long, and it has not been so very long, really, amazes me.)

GREAT BRITAIN

Conservative vested Britishers fear the US, with its constant change and competitive spirit. US pop has grown more, Eng.'s trade more, since 1880. But Gy's trade has grown many more times than Eng. until now ^{knows it's country has lost it.} she is 2nd in world trade. This the cause of anti-German outburst in Eng., which have no parallel in Gy, presumably because nothing in Gy. happens without official consent, so outbursts would mean war, but in England it is the expression of individuals. (The phenomenal rise of German industry is no doubt directly traceable to her unification, extension of the freetrade area. This is one cause. The paternalism, guided and directed to increasing production, must be another reason. One has a number of executives, from the administration of all the petty German states. One has traditions of local self-government, with all the strength that implies. One has labor released from Feudalism, grateful for the gifts of paternalistic industrialists and government, perhaps anxious not to bite the hand that feeds, and yet at the same time forming labor unions and socialist parties, which, however, always manage to support nationalistic Germany when the time comes) Eng's merchant marine and foreign investments, still going on. Now Germany begins to compete in her home markets. (Not that Germany is truly a formidable competitor, but England was becoming decadent and any competitor had to find success, with a little industry, ingenuity, and novelty.) US was rather self contained, had high tariffs after the civil war, little realized the importance of foreign trade to other nations. 125 to 37 is the ratio of \$ of foreign trade per capita that England has over us. So it is

the same with them as with Japan and Germany. They must have trading areas to live. And, since the beautiful and simple concept of universal free trade has not made head way with them, since they do not comprehend that you cannot be a great trading nation if you shut out trade with tariffs, they are continually enmeshed in war.) This author classes England as a land of small individual traders, and France, Germany, Russia and the United States(!!) as lands of the great cartel attack, etc.(If true then, it certainly is not now. It is Britain who wants the big government controlled systems. "Security" is what Britain wants. Exactly what ruined France.) Only recently has the British government tried to help British trade thru other than diplomacy.(I can believe that. The great system was built up by the individual small traders, and then they become solidified, jelled, and, faced with competition, they run to the government for aid, which they evidently got, and as a result their situation becomes worse every year, and they have to go to war with their competitor.) Business does not follow the flag. The Germans do business under any flag(If the Germans actually were subsidizing traders to get markets, it was obviously a gift from the taxpayers of Germany to the peoples with whom they traded) For years England had no tariff against us, while we had a high one against her. The "Maximum and minimum system", which went into effect with the Payne-Aldrich tariff. England(like Japan) is vastly dependent upon the US. Fluctuations in cotton price here have caused riots in Eng. manufacturing districts. And so she attempts to develop her "own" supplies, in Egypt, India, etc., making great investments in those spots.(No doubt cotton was one great subject of British investment in Texas, for example, as well as beef.) Thus our tariff policy makes Britain empire conscious. For her to simply sit up there on her island and observe free trade makes her somewhat vulnerable to great continental powers like us, if we cared to get snuffy. "Trade follows capital investment" (This is more a matter of politics than economics. It happens because the investment so often means domination of the country. There is no economic causal relationship that I can see) Dominions tariff Eng. as much as anyone. (This is no longer true, I am sure. When was that U.Kingdom Zollverein established?) And % of England's trade with them is steadily decreasing.. Eng. has been drained of much of her best labor, to US. They have been assisted to leave, under the impression that they were "surplus". Yet the land of England "cries aloud" for proper care. The slums and factory towns are overcrowded, while the land is barren.(results of inclosure.) It has often astounded me somewhat that European countries were so glad to let the excess drain off to the US. They must have realized that would raise wages, and strengthen the position of labor. But now this really proves that big shots don't look at things quite that way. What they did see, no doubt, was that the emigration would get rid of the more democratic spirits, and lessen the danger of revolution, by incidentally raising wages. Thus they were willing that wages should go up, but not that their privilege should be fundamentally challenged.) World's progress of the last 2 centuries is thanks to the British sowing right thinking men all over the earth (Something to that) Tonnage of merchant ships, G.B., US, and Gy rank 20-8-4. Much of Americans are in the coast trade. Eng.'s ports rate London, Hong Kong, Liverpool.(Nowonder she hangs onto Hong Kong so hard) Eng's merchant marine is not subsidized. (And yet our subsidized marine cannot compete.Lack of trade no doubt a big reason. There may be others. That does not seem quite satisfactory. And I wonder if today Britain's marine is not subsidized, in keeping with modern British traditions) British P.O. pays it only what it earns. Germany is observed to have raised the level of material comfort of her pop within the last 20 years, and they attribute this to protection. (Not the author) Author has some peculiar ideas in this chapter, belied by subsequent events. Other chapters seem correct to me, but this may be because my own ideas on the other countries are not accurate.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign minister's right hand man is head of the commercial section, in extensive Wilhelm-Strasse offices. The Foreign Office is a collector and disseminator of commercial information to Germans thruout the world.They know it all. German agriculturists want high tariffs, manufacturers want low ones on agric. products, to feed their laborers. Germans do not want war, but business expansion. They were lean years after the Franco-Prussian war, and Gy lost 240,000 emigrants anno, to 40,000 now, and these now are from east and s.e. where things are rough. German does not want war but will support it in strict obedience when it comes. 200,000 Germans in Brazil carry on business and do not bother the Brazilians.They are readily absorbed into the national life around them, yet seem to stay apart.(Strange but true, and we see it in US, being overcome at present. Other foreigners show the same tendency.) German is tractable and law abiding anywhere. This author attributes it to "race", obviously bull. There have been colossal successful strikes in Gy.Gov. has threatened to nationalize coal fields if they were not settled, thus seeming to side with the strikers. Germans want someone to tell them what to do, i.e. to take care of politics for them.(Recent letter I read from American boy in Gy: carried the same idea.They want the Americans to stay and boss. They hate to make their own decisions.)

Socialistic element is strong, and its influence is reflected in Parliamentary acts. (Yes indeed, paternalism and Socialism working hand in hand, produced the horrible Germany that is. National socialism is the spirit of Germany.) (Benefits for the working people, combined with concessions to the army) German works from 7 to 7, taking off two hours in the middle of the day for dinner (Admirably suited to keeping a man away from home and possible individuality, and possible nite meetings of civic organizations, etc.) German traders have catered to what people want, while Americans, for example, have simply allowed others to buy what they already produced for the home market if they wanted it. (This is no longer true, I'm sure. It emphasizes that German foreign trade did not grow "naturally" like ours, but was forced, pushed, fostered all the way.) German will take a profit which American or Englishman would not think worth while. (Which perhaps indicates that the latter two countries enjoyed higher wages at home than did Germany) Railroads and steamships in Gy. will give special rates to exporters. (So perhaps some of the strength of Gy's export subsidy came from ploughed back ec. rent which was taken by the government and given to the people. A paternalistic form of the single tax. Thus, even when badly administered, so that the people's character is ruined, the lvt does promote a lot of strength.) The great trade artery of Europe is the Rhine. It is the key to Gy's position in Eur. Gy's purpose with r.rs, ships, and all enterprise, was to see that the money made was invested in the enterprise as much as possible. This is something we cannot quite picture from our knowledge of Americans, whose object is to keep the ec. rent for individuals. The strength of Germany's statism is that it tends to nationalize ec. rent, preventing the acquisition of large individual parasitic interests, getting produce back to producers, albeit in rather devious ways. The "equity" of the system, that is the satisfaction to those who didn't get all they made, was in the nationalism: the desire whose satisfaction was not in the market place but in the headlines. Japan did the same sort of thing. Now we say that no nation can be strong without individualism. Gy has avoided some of bestial individualisms dangers to the economy by government regulation. Whence comes the individual strength? Probably from the centuries of disunity that characterized Gy. before 1870. A little more statism and Gy. is done, as Germans will be ruined. Their present hatred for political thinking may be a reaction to the petty wars of the petty states long ago.) England has 8,000,000 cats and 4,000,000 dogs. Gy. 1/2 million and 1,000,000. Thrift and close economy of household. Gy. keeps the important animals, and imports of meat are decreasing as self sufficiency increases. But with prosperity is coming luxury, ostentation, etc., Gy. will suffer from these. (Only the power of a fanatic government can prevent them, and that's what the Germans turned to. Russia has replaced America as biggest exporter to Gy. We send plenty of machinery to Germany, but they are getting ambitious in that field, no doubt aided by the government. Germany is of poor resources, and harbors. All has had to be colossally improved by man, and they are working on this. Something to keep the people busy. (?) To keep them busy (and, I might add, to keep them from starving) raw materials from foreign trade were essential. Germany was united against the common enemy, the competitor. (So they looked upon trade as an act of war. They probably did not compete much among themselves, regarding this as disunity in war. But the spirit of competition was kept high by regarding the foreigner as a competitor, against whom the whole resources of the nation were placed. Not in competition as we know it, with individuals keynoting, but in the kind of competition they know: war) Bismarck adopted this policy in 1879. After 1884 (what happened then?) Gy. "found her stride". But in 1910 her foreign trade per capita was 62 to Eng.'s 128. Not so dependent on foreign trade as Eng. Gy's per capita wealth is 800, to our \$1300. This because it has been diffused among all the people. German banks do not have as much deposits as us, but more depositors. (Astounding fact. We, the democracy, were less equalitarian than Gy. Sources of strength are appearing right and left now. Gy., like Japan, shows what socialistic paternalism, when administered by the same old rulers and not preceded by social upheaval, can do. That seems to be the trademark of the Fascists. Theirs is a system of great power and vigor, at the moment. But their failure to solve fundamental ec. problems leads them to war. In the short time we have observed them their system does not seem to stultify individuals. Indeed, the army may be for individuals a greater opportunity than they have ever had before. The educational programs for scientists may give that sort of mind a great opportunity for individual work and expression, too. But it is the political minds that are not allowed free play. And this probably also means that the common laborer, in peace time, must not be given much chance for individuality. This will ruin him, and with him the nations' military strength. But as long as a person is in the army, fighting, he really has more opportunity for individual acts, exercise of imagination, ingenuity, etc., than in a pseudo-democratic civilian life. Therefore it is war or ruination for these nations. Russia, which preceded its paternalism with a social upheaval, has found its satisfactions at home. By confiscating land it approaches a solution of internal ec. problems, hence is not so wild about going to war. Excitement and individual expression are found in applying labor to the newly won land. Individualism is nurtured. Russia should see great progress after the war. She and US are the hope of the world. Which offers greater hope I am not prepared to say, but I certainly plan to see Russia and attempt to do some work there.

e, apres la guerre. It seems that the smaller countries, like Denmark, altho they may perfect wonderful system of lvt, are not big enough for the world to see and follow. And then, the Danish system may be imperfect. It certainly has not shaken the world.) Gy. has taken the lead in state care and protection of the "working unit" (which just about expresses their attitude toward labor) Kaiser said he would protect the workman from being squeezed like an orange for the benefit of employers and then thrown away. This expressed the people's feeling. Germans are therefore a healthy, husky lot, compared with English. (are there wages higher? Seems I have seen figures to the contrary. But these may have left out the social benefits, a point which Hansen mentions) German old age pensions, industrial insurance, state control of utilities, banks in industry, agricultural cooperation, together with a certain fiscal policy and a large standing army. These items have made Germany what it is, as to strength and as to weakness. (It is quite an advance to get this far on the road to the ultimate determinant. Next step: what made the Germans go for this type of thing? That is a step in determinism, and it really is the ultimate step I think, which has driven me wild. Having determined the aspects of German character, and their immediate causes and immediate effects, the question is unanswered: Why are the Germans like that? The French some other way, The Italians a third, etc. Perhaps by the accidental sporting out of biologic characteristics, in nations. These stop sharply at national boundaries because the nation is the unit in this sort of thing, just as the individual is the unit in elementary biology.) Great German middle classes, smaller upper and lower crust than any other society. (and this is supposed by some to be one of the great tests of democratic strength. Well, it is a source of great strength, but when the situation is accomplished by undemocratic means the strength is not going to be used for democratic purposes) The aristos now go into business as they formerly went into the army. They endure the army as it is believed to be necessary. People are healthy and happy, lead lives of work and accomplishment. (And all this is futile when they do not look after politics themselves. Politics and business are synonymous to the Germans. Germany's exports are items in which German labor forms the biggest part of the value. (Which speaks ill of Germany's natural resources) This author believes in an economy so adjusted that no great disturbances should take place, because he fears that a little push one way or the other (he doesn't know which way, I'm sure) will possibly cause a depression. (Here is a common attitude toward our economy, based on ignorance of the cause of depression. They think the economy is very delicately sitting on a pinnacle, ready to be pushed off by a gust of healthy wind. They think it is supersaturated solution, waiting for a jar to begin the precipitation. This is true only at the last months before the boom crash, and it is not the jar that does it.) Germany's great opportunity is in foreign trade. (This is evident in the first war. In the second the causation is a bit farther removed. The Smoot-Hawley and other tariffs broke the republic, brought Hitler, but he was not ready to strike at once. His autarky was but the Germanization of what was already inevitable due to our policy) Without foreign trade Gy. would be a land of gloom, destitution, serious disturbances, and riot of all descriptions! The result of bank investments in industry is that everything is German managed for German state advantage(?) They do not suffer depression, as we do, because banks and industry help each other out (really, I suspect, because there is not much privately collected ec. rent to play with) This statism would not work in America, says the author, because of our skilled financial jugglers, (May I add, because our jugglers desire to satisfy themselves more than to build up a great state. Those German big business and bank men are of the Junkers, hence they long for a strong Germany, are apt to think of themselves as salaried operators whose power comes thru the success of the whole unit rather than by themselves. Their military character instilled by centuries of war psychology, does not immediately break down. Another source of German strength. But a few years of soft living, if they could ever get it, would take the starch from their collars and the state would decay. Perhaps that is what happened to Austria.) Gy. has an 8 billion \$ investment in foreign lands, $\frac{1}{2}$ of England's. Its purpose is always to help home enterprise. (Gy. combined the stiff military virtues of Junkers, their positive policies and ideas, with the bewilderment of the Western Germans, looking for order in chaos, for leaders. They were delighted to support the leaders they got, as they united them.) P.O., and everything else in Gy. the gov. could muster, would support foreign German enterprise and hinder others. Eng. has been feeling the push. Eng. is financially the strongest but ec. lly the weakest in the battle. (This means that England has more accumulated surpluses, but less present production. How short a time it takes for the discrepancy to appear. We live on present more than past production.) 1,000,000 men under arms.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.

Important things to Frenchman: the affair of the moment, and the family income. They are sorry for us who take life so seriously. (And so, teaching history, we get the impression that Eng. has always won out. But to the French, whose scale of values is different, this is not true. I certainly have been subjected to a narrow view of history before I left Harvard) Alliance with England has made France more cocky politically. But her industry and commerce will never be much because the strength is not there in France. Saving mania of the French, with associated conservatism, unwillingness to take risks, etc, make France backward.

This desire for thrift and financial safety a reaction from the extravagances of the revolution. (Quite possible. We have seen how certain German characteristics are reactions to former conditions.) None who contributed to the tribute to Gy. lost anything on it, all funded in a national debt. (A lovely analogy, or rather illustration. Gy takes the indemnity of France and then French exports to Gy. are encouraged. This, to the mercantilist, is to France's advantage) **FRANCE IS THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CREDITOR!** The Frenchman wants to invest that surplus somewhere, get his little "rente". Educational system a machine to get thru the civil service. Falling birthrate undesirable result of thrift. Children are an expenditure. Lack of daring and vigor in French industry. (This is no modern characteristic alone. The French have always been poor colonists, longing to remain at home. Catholicism a factor.) Frenchman is tied to home by his "investment". Socialism is strong, revolting against thrift and conservatism. French strikes are not friendly affairs, like the English. French wreck moving trains, etc. French foreign trade depends upon the power of other countries to buy luxuries. French products, small and dainty, most easily smuggled. Artistic and clever with their hands. When the market demanded larger quantities, lower prices, and standardization, the French dropped out of the race. (Which illustrates a hypothesis of mine, that technological change due to the advance of science and transportation, together with unrelated changes in other nations, will make one nation, itself not changing, more or less fit to dominate the world, or prevent its own domination. Such changes may account for the change in positions of France, Spain, Italy. In part. These Latin countries once led the world, now lag.) Narrow skirt for women cut the Lyons silk industry 20%. Eng. the biggest market. This author thinks the future development of Morocco will astonish the world. I rather doubt if it has) Frenchman sees the glamor of war, not the mud. This author did not expect another European war. Few did, I guess, at that time. Let me go on record that there is going to be another war, many more wars, before another 50 years have passed. The nature of man and his present level of intelligence dictate that it must be so. The declining British empire, striving to retain its trade, will be a cause. Until I see the peace I can hardly make other predictions. Unemployment in the US will make us go to war. Russia, I predict, will have to fight England. Which side will we take?) French gov. attempts to subsidize French marine by preferential tariffs, in vain. Outright subsidies are common, have failed. French do not go for that stuff. $\frac{1}{2}$ France is cultivated, 40% Gy., 20% us, etc. What seems decay to us is not to them. (But, as it turned out, it actually was. And I think the same thing is turning out in Gy.) A pleasant and happy land.

BELGIUM THE BALANCE WHEEL OF TRADE

No satisfactory reason for this description. Hi French tariff, low Belgian. (There seem to have been, before the depression craze, many such instances of unequal tariffs, with no astounding results.) Ostend seems to be the political capital, but back in the country grimy industrial Belgium is inescapable. 8th in wealth, 6th in trade, among nations of the world. No fighting navy, have traded everywhere under foreign flags. Antwerp rivalled only by Hamburg along that coast. The Germans, with their familiar methods, have built up Hamburg to superiority, but it was hard (and I doubt if it lasts) Nap. first recognized possibilities of Antwerp and used it, improved it. Belgium's stores of coal and iron, glass materials, and flax. Wonderful harbors and industrious character of people. 35% land cultivated. Large % in industry. Slightly lower wages than Gy. Her small size something of an advantage to production. 20¢ a day wages. (?) As in France, land is divided equally among the heirs according to law. This checks large estates, etc. (Perhaps an important determinant in national character which may have had a most accidental beginning) Pop. no longer increasing. Child labor, hi illiteracy. Strong socialists, public utilities state owned. Belgian locomotives and streetcars once ruled the world. From this developed a Belgian habit of investing in foreign (foreign) car line bonds. Belgians, like Germans, are ready to borrow our methods and to improve upon them (Characteristic of a vigorous expanding economy) 1911 J. Ogden Armour completed arrangements to send Argentine beef to Eur., as the demand outstripped American supply. Belgians extremely money grubbing. They educate themselves only to produce wealth. Moving across the border to Holland the contrast is terrific. (Like the border across St. Croix R., which shows the tremendous effect that politics can have on economics) Holland exists upon her seagoing trade. (And so does Belgium. 2 more illustrations of the connection of trade and world peace) Holland even more of a free trader than England. Recently a tariff for revenue only instituted, 5%. Their foreign trade grows with the absorptive power of the world, hardly responsive to change in Holland. Great investments in America. Very democratic people, to whom monarchy is form only. (?)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, THE EUROPEAN ENIGMA

The Austrian army officers carry large bundles in public, which is a feature of their domesticity and lack of officiousness. (The connection may be, but it is quite nonessential.) 30,000,000 Austrians, of whom 10,000,000 Germans, concentrated in Vienna and the north. Hungarians are passionate and quick, quarreling continually among themselves. The Germans rule in Austria because they get along with one another. They do not have the talents, nor seem to run the big businesses. But they are not of high pitched tempers. Swiss run the hotels. Jews the banks and papers, Hungarians are best doctors, Paris dictates court manners. The majority are divided into minorities, so the Germans run them, and the big industries. Full of politics, this country, which people discuss in petty detail at too great length. Until Sadowa, Aust. army considered Europe's best. It was hot on paper, to terrorize the Balkans.

Country is weak, really, and not to be counted on for much. When they moved their armies south to work on the Balkans the Germans felt called upon to sensationally increase theirs in the north. A bankrupt debtor, but financial juggling manages to make her appear solvent. New deficit every year, but the borrowing goes on, and the interest is paid. (The US may take heed. Our colossal debt will remain solvent as long as the production of the country is unimpaired. It is not until we are threatened with a losing war that we need worry. Is this true? I hope so. Perhaps, if we try to take on Russia, the losing war will come. Certainly they will not invade us, but we might possibly invade them, and be licked over there.) Rich in resources and hardworking people, despite all. 50,000,000 in the empire. 20,000,000 in Hungary, 2,000,000 in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Densities are 260, 160, and 100. Austria looks to the Balkans for relief from bad conditions at home. Victory of Balkan allies over Turks made Aust. optimistic, but they soon discovered more stood in the way of trade. Balkans must borrow, and Aust. has nothing to lend. Balkan economies are a mess. Hungary 70% agricultural, 15% manufacturing. 6 landlords own 1/12 Hungary, but average farm is small, being 3,000,000 holdings c. 7 acres. Recent years of depression, 400,000 emigrants anno. Not a desirable class of immigrants for the U.S., and agitation against them has produced restrictions. U.S. needs unskilled labor. (cf. with idea that Texas industry was hindered by high wages) Next to Italy, A.-H. gets more immigrants remittances than any other country. 40,000,000 \$ anno. Illegal immigration from Russia occurs thru the eastern A.-H. underground. Financed from the U.S. Pressure brought to bear on officials to break their oath of office and admit certain foreigners is colossal. They very men who lead reform movements in city gov. do this. Eastern Austro-Hungarians are close akin to Russians (which gives support to the Russian claim to Galicia, etc.) Russian anti-government agitators were grateful that Americans should object to the passport frauds, as every criticism of their government helped them. 1908 was a depression year in Europe, with "financial stringency". Bad crops in Austria-H. A-H continues to import more than export, not as a creditor but by borrowing. Hence her debt continues to grow and she approaches collapse. England and other nations with large foreign investments import more than they export, and this simply shows the debts are being paid. (and rent coming in) but Aust. is contracting new debts. Japan, too, imports more, and this hurts them (did it?) Aust. trade has increased, but much less than any other western power. Over 1/2 exports are manufactured goods, and this is higher % than us had at that time. 1906, import duties on food were raised, but agriculture has not prospered from it (rise in land values only) Manufacturing has suffered, due to the higher wages they must pay. (Out of one rent into another) But manufacturers are also protected. (So they arrived at the privilege anti privilege stage that much sooner than we) (When one speaks of traders "out looking for markets", he probably is a mercantilist, because that is their phrase. However, he might possibly mean markets in which to buy as well as sell. Of course that is what he should mean) Much of the trade credited to other countries in figures actually originated in the US, and passed thru those other countries. (Which means the item would be counted twice in the world figures on trade). Most of Austria's trade passes thru Trieste and Fiume, to protect which she has a large navy. Our exports to AH exceed imports. (Here is a possible source of American investments in Silesia, of which Will Barnes spoke. Anaconda. Our excess of exports over the last several years must have been more than pure waste. We no doubt have considerable investments all over the world) Person of Franz Joseph potent in keeping the empire together. But now ideas, more than persons, prevail, which means that the mass of people are improving their position. Austria but a southern extension of the German empire. Lodomeria? Magyars are 8 out of 20,000,000 Hungarians. Education and organization keep them on top of the heap over there, which includes some Germans who rise in revolt along with the rest, and are with them suppressed. Sympathy for Kossuth has long since dispelled. Iron and fuel found in Austria. People are too "political". (Politics is indeed a weakness when wrongly indulged. It is no doubt its over-indulgence by the petty German states of pre-1870 that made the Germans so fearful of all politics, so glad not to have to worry about it. Wages low, labor abundant, living cheap. Much of her excess of imports is due to emigrant's remittances.

ITALY'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

(Perhaps the Italians have not changed, but the technological changes in the world have altered the characteristics necessary for success in national life. This, however, I doubt. More likely the Italians have changed) Tarentella? 80% Sicilians have left home for foreign lands. Public debt larger than US's. (A potent cause of fall of democracy. I shudder for our own. But it will take more than that to ruin us. Big army and navy, poor resources. For a long time the political problems were such that production was primitive. The state is cooperating with producers to better conditions (a good start for Fascism) Diaz of Mexico when suspecting a remote one of revolutionary designs, called him to capital to watch him. (Almost a law, if happens so much) Italy's Tripolitan war injured her big trade in the near east. This had been the basis for recent expansion of textile industry. While she was at war other nations captured the trade. Cholera a bane to Italians. It breaks up entire towns for months. The stream of remittances from the US manages to keep the country on its feet, but barely so. Puts up a bigger front than the body deserves to display. Emigration

"relieves surplus population", but of course that's not what it really is. Many Italians have purchased their own homes and businesses with money sent from the US. German investments large, and they exercise quite a control over Italy. British press accused Italians of being poor fighters in the war with Turkey, and this hurt relations, which had been sentimental. The criticism stopped suddenly at its height (Which recalls the Reuters monopoly, government controlled. This may have done the stopping) Interest on the national debt exceeds US and Germany, approaches that of England. (There, now, England has been laboring along with a huge national debt, and investments there are still good. It takes more than just a debt to ruin a country's credit. Italians do not do well in the duller domains of everyday affairs. (Recall how they will practically mortgage the house to buy a fancy car) Niobe? Remittances are more than something: very large. (No doubt they serve to raise land values, still further depressing those who get none, and helping only those who get the largest.) Fraudulent banks rob the remitters, sometimes, and they are too poor and too lazy to go to the law for it. The Italian gov. is glad of the emigration, to let off steam at home. (It no doubt postponed a revolution) 1,000,000 Italians in Argentina, or 1/6 pop. (today there are 12,000,000 Argentines. Wonder how many are Italians) The Italian gov. has a great deal of arbitrary power over the people, as when it stopped the migratory migrations to Argentina one year. (So Italy really wasn't so democratic) Poverty of southern Italy, prosperity of north, most emigrants are southern. Filthy and diseased cities. Gov. monopoly of salt, for revenue. High prices. Italians are not economically foresighted, like the French, but they are nonetheless economical, because they have to be. Italian buys a small amount at a time, which increases the price, of course. (There is a weakness of lack of surplus. Living from hand to mouth, when you cannot foresee the future, is expensive) They haggle with storekeepers, for prices. It is the excitement of the day. Germany, then US, are best customers, but US is 4th among purveyors. 1910 a lean year in Italy. Agriculture and textile manufacture the hope of the future. Raw silk a big product. Japan drove her from the cheap cloth business in India. "Lie all new and quickly grown industries, textile manufacturing in Italy is passing thru the usual reactionary stage, where financial and administrative reorganization is necessary before the industry gets its second and more permanent wind" (?) The large German investment is, of course, government controlled, in an effort to increase German foreign trade. American investments have been slight because the opportunities at home were so great. (Rather significant) American traders are less willing to build for a distant future than Germans or English (with the Germans, of course, this is because of Government subsidies. With the English, perhaps the same, I can hardly say. With Americans, there was no need for worrying about foreign trade where it did not come easy, as home trade was so extensive) Americans seem indifferent to foreign trade. This author attaches some significance to "salubrious climate". So Huntington was not the first and only climatic determinist. The north is, in spots, a paradise of well kept small farms with orchards and vineyards between beautiful towns. The south, thanks to the large land owners, is barren. The state has loaned money to remedy this, (a fine thing, when the trouble is the big landowners already have too much of the people's money) Irrigation necessary in the south. The big landowners will not do it at all. (The state, I guess, did it under Mussolini. The fascist mistake) The Italian criminal is an adept (how true) We sent much relief to Italy in the Messina disaster, which they appreciated.

THE TRADE OF NORTHERN AFRICA Morocco, the land of the future. (?)

Only the soldiers of European powers have made travel in Morocco possible. Elsewhere it is unsafe. St. Louis? Billion \$ annual foreign trade of Africa, the prize sought. (This is a prize even without exploitation, which so often accompanies it.) Trade in Africa is generally available to all nations, not just the owner, but the owner tends to get the larger share. (Perhaps this explains why there has never been a war fought over Africa. Any trader can reach any part of it anyway. Europeans prefer to fight it out in Europe.) France alone trades with Algeria and Tunis. Germany looks to the day when she may share Morocco with France. Tripoli worthless. 1/2 trade of continent is thru N. Afr. ports. S. Afr. has not advanced as rapidly as was expected. Boer and Tripoli wars the only European wars to occur on Africa. American "experts" have often gone to Africa, to discover that knowledge of "the big game" was more important than knowledge of trade. The open door was closed. Egypt and Algeria the biggest prizes in Africa, Tunis and Morocco next. 931 per sq. mile in the lower Nile. America does not trade with Africa because they have nothing we want. And we cannot sell, we must barter. Land of the Moors expected to become great stuff. A virgin country, thanks to the nomadic habits of the Moors. (Has it come about as they predicted? I do not think so. Why not? French ineptitude?) Morocco's ports do not influence inland. Fez and Marrakesh are the inland cities, untouched by Europeans. Self sufficiency and hostile pride of the Moors is what keeps the country barren, un-Europeanized. The British have improved Egypt. "~~Not/No~~ We pay our taxes only once now" Millions spent to regulate the Nile. Aswan dam, irrigating thousands of acres. Arab guide was amazed to discover that the moon and stars he knew so well shone alike in other lands as in his. To the English, profitable trade and investment (I dare say some of that investment is confiscation of land, but perhaps most of it is legit) But many other nations also trade with Egypt, as they are free to do. (If the British have been so good to the Egyptians, why do the latter, warlike some of them, refuse to fight the Germans for the English? And the Burmese

Why do Greeks fight British?

the Japs?) We take 1/6 their exports, they take none of ours. Release from Turkish misrule has improved these people. Legends say Tripoli was fertile in Roman time (climatic change?) Sand dunes invading Tripoli the city itself. The Tuaregs, where women own the property and take plural husbands. French take 3/4 trade of Tunis and Algeria. A good job of colonial administration(?) Just crossing the border seems to make a difference, which I recall is also true at the Maine N.B. border, also in the imperial valley.) Italians vandalized Moslem shrines in Tripoli, ill feeling aroused. France, England, And Germany are the investing nations of the world. (Nowadays the US is about the only investing nation left. We will own a great deal of the world.) US in those days could make more money in home investment than in lending to foreign governments. (This means a high rate of interest in us. Of course, it wasn't all interest, as the money was being invested in land and the hope of unearned increment would affect the rates. But I don't see why this is not interest just as much as returns from any other cause. Altho perhaps it would be best to make a distinction. I was about to say, the more I see of the various causes of interest, the more I realize the impossibility of formulating a law. But this is not really true, come to think of it. Wages have similarly many political causes, but that does not blind me to the truth of the law of wages. I may still discover a law of interest. Of course this law of wages really concerns only a determinant of wages, one of many possible, which is far more broad and inclusive than the others. With interest I am unable, as yet, to find a determinant so much more inclusive, and less political, than the others, that it may be the law giver. But perhaps such exists) International bankers want peace, mostly, so that debts may be paid when due.

JAPANS COMMERCIAL CRISIS

Japs are "debt-burdened" and heavily taxed, yet they insist on keeping large army and navy. They are competing with Americans and British in China trade, far up the Yangtze, and with considerable success. The "open door" is fiction. England has Tibet, Russia Mongolia and Manchuria, Japan Korea, Shantung, Manchuria, (But still the Yangtze door seems open, for no one country dominates there. Of course, the competition is not as divorced from politics as it should be. How can it be, in a country of force like China?) Japan's literature dares not treat of elementary social forces, her art is shallow too, music incites only to war or sex. (You really can tell plenty about people by these indicators.) Code of "bushido" or self sacrifice of the man (a statist essential) No national religion. British and Japs are bitterly at war for the Oriental trade. (and both nations must have trade. If they only understood free trade, which precludes war) 1882-1912, astounding growth of trade, a world's record. Manufactured goods are becoming increasingly important in export, unimportant in import. (This is because an intelligent, industrious, and civilized people naturally make improvements, and become manufacturers. If proves nothing else, despite protectionist arguments) Reliable figures hard to obtain. They all differ from each other. Growth in export and import of foodstuffs are about equal. Tea, sugar(?) rice, and silk are exported. But as % they declined. Raw materials became from 4 to 45% total imports. Since 1871, almost always they show more imports than exports, and the excess increasing. In England, a similar excess indicates that England is receiving rent; it means that Japan is going into debt. Many invisible items make the debt less than it seems, and too, Japan exports gold. (If we regard gold as a commodity, and why shouldn't we from Japan's viewpoint?, then Japan is in no trouble at all) Japan's great public debt is mostly held by foreigners, she pays 80,000,000 \$ per year (or a \$ per Jap) For some statistical reason, Japan undervalues her exports. They maintain large gold reserves abroad, to pay public debt. New finance minister, Yamamoto, wanted to raise tariff and retrench in gov. expenditures (Which would have helped not a bit. Their duties average 20% after Yama, to 15% before him. Military takes 1/2 the national revenue. Few great fortunes, but much wealth (like Germany, where the middle classes that bulwark of democracy, are more numerous than anywhere. One might say the middle classes were "wiped out" by the 1923 inflation, but that is hardly a sufficient explanation of national socialism) People are thrifty, sensible spenders. Formosa has been a disappointment as to colonization. Korea and Manchuria may do better. Japs abroad: China, Hawaii, Philippines, U.S., Siberia, Mexico, in that order. War stopped the emigration, as did U.S. restrictions against Japs. Japs turn to China in preference to the U.S. because Chinks are "easier to deal with", being less advanced. (Which means the Chinks may be forced to be good, and there will be no danger, as there is with us, of restrictions by tariff or other means, which we have shown ourselves willing to apply at any time.) The Japs, of course, consciously realize their dependence on foreign trade, and want to be the England of the Orient. Jap merchants have a bad record as to ethics in trade. They often imitate Anglo-American wares, proving our superiority. Jap "Better business bureaus" object to these practices. U.S. and China take most Jap exports, 30% each. England, India, China, U.S., Gy. give them imports, 20-10% each. We send them cotton, machinery, wheat, iron, phosphates, etc. We take silk, straw (what on earth for?) tea, porcelain, bamboo work. German trade growing rapidly, and commercial as well as political relations improving. (This fellow gets off some poor prophesy every once in a while) Labor has always been docile, is becoming less so. Japs do not have unions, but medieval guilds, with absolute power over the men. Their strikes are

Cheerup: Lowell, Emerson, Poe, all wrote as you.

Lowell continually produces new angles, little facts, fits them in to the main stream of thought.

Thoreau overwhelms with a plethora of classic & scientific references.

Poe works with words, & much is to be learned from him.

In ordinary prose, smoothness cannot be completely achieved.

Best content with a rugged but concise style. The English language is suited to it. What poems must be written in French!

~~Tell class free trade is best preparation for war-alliances.
In discussion group, when ideas lead to difficulties in your mind, don't
go into them. They are performing mental gymnastics & they
do not dream of with each sentence. When you are left speechless
pick an idea from the end of his discourse & say "What about that
idea Joe, do you agree?"~~

often successful. They are bewildered with their new power, and hardly know what to do with it. 1910, Tokyo street-car lines were transferred from private to public ownership, directors got a big reward and operators struck, for some of it. They got an increase, tho the leaders were punished. Other successful strikes. More % of women wage earners than any other country in the world. Ratios, male to female: U.S., 86-14; G.B., 75-25; Gy., 80-20; Italy, 78-22; Japan, 1-2. (which must indicate, among other things, simply that men work more in other lines of work than those in which "wages" are paid, according to some narrow statistician. This is what makes the light textile and other handicraft industries so potent: women and children at work. The Jap Diet is corruptly elected by the "interests". Average wages: 50¢ daily, with food, 40¢ without (implying that food is 10¢ a day) (One must beware this exchange rate business. They say an American can go over there and live like a king on money that would last no time at all at home, provided of course he avoids the tourist snares. This implies one could take American money abroad and buy more goods and services with it than is possible at home. If so, why don't people do just that and bring them back home to sell, until the exchange is equalized? Obviously that is just what people do. So the exchange cannot be so unequal. Perhaps these people are deluded into thinking they are getting something better because they are getting something they have always considered expensive, and do not consider the home items that are missing there that would be prohibitively expensive there. One could have a number of flunkies, but try to buy an auto, or a road to drive it on. Despite the flunkies one would actually have fewer conveniences than at home) 3 people can live on \$10 a month, that is 2.50 for rent, 5.25 for food. In the last ten years (1903-1913,) 23% increase in food prices. It seems that food is furnished with the job in country occupations. As in other lands, country industry has had to pay higher wages to prevent the drift of workers to the city. (So the city may be a temporary increase in the margin, until it has attracted a sufficient proletariat, the mobile unemployed, to again lower wages.) Rice is the largest item in the "cost of living", absorbing 30% income, so its price is an important matter. 1892-1911, its price rose 200% (Why? Amazing how shallow all these writers are concerning prices, even Hansen in his ec. text. This subject needs a great deal of straightening out) They are now agitating for a six day week, instead of seven. Japan has coal, but no minerals. Aggressive labor unions are unknown. The Jap labor unit has low producing power. "Many employers are already convinced that even with the wage scale as it is, Japanese labor is equally well paid as that of England, Germany, of the United States. The Japanese workman is slow and inefficient; lacks initiative, energy, and trustworthiness, and as the demand for higher wages becomes increasingly insistent, the employer faces a rise in the cost of production of which the wage scale is not truly indicative." Competition from Japan need not worry us.

Camp X The Trade of China the land of bitter strength

No joy they only laugh at each others' misfortunes. Little to laugh at. Great integrity of the individual character. Occidentals long in China succumb to this strength, admit selves inferior(???) Southerners are more active mentally, turbulent, progressive. The recent revolution was not a revolution. This writer does not understand such a simple device as parallelism, which greatly weakens his style. ("In Peking there sits an old man" Yuan Shih-kai, the strong man who emerged from the revolutionary turmoil to take the reigns. He deprecates the "socialism" of Sun Yat-sen, tho praising the man. He ordered an "election", in 1913, simply to get strong men together from all over China. 20 miles from Peking, in which city China seemed shaken to her foundations, one hardly knew of any change. Republican ideas come from the south (Perhaps the different level of material progress in China makes their south more progressive than their north, distinct from us) The south has gone abroad, both the rich and the poor, and come back with new ideas. But they are purely destructive with no better ideas. Yuan Shih-kai, who took over, was uneducated and had never been abroad. Foreign interests have tried to make trouble in China, so they might step in to protect property and make some "headway". 25° of longitude north and south????? Shantung 600 per sq. mi. Kansu, 40 per. Farmers do not use machinery. "where it is not desired to save labor, but rather to make opportunity therefor, machines make slow progress". China has plenty iron and coal (which rather proves that cheap labor, even blessed with plenty of resources, is not as good as high paid labor) Foreign traders, needing more trade area finally forced their way in. This overthrew Peking and foreigners expected a colossal outburst but the overthrow of the central gov. meant nothing, since it had no power anyway (If you cut off a man's head he will die but a worm may be many times bisected and live. Thus with highly centralized states.) Foreigners can only trade thru the treaty ports. Trade with inner China is conducted thru Chinese agents, who extract their "squeeze". This is universal Chinese custom. (They, are, in short, corrupt thru and thru) Tael, the money unit. That is why foreign bankers insist that money they lend be spent only under their supervision. (Probably why the Chinese wasted so much of the money we stupidly loaned them. Tonkin, Tibet, Mongolia and Manchuria, all foreign dominated. Japan is taking Manchuria, starting with the railroads. Only the U.S. has no

special territorial "rights" somewhere in China. (We do not need them. Our products are the best. There seem always to be people who suggest that our fault is in not following certain degrading European customs more closely, when actually it is those customs which have led Europe down, and us up. Our future is in new customs as yet untried.) England's control of Tibet is not as much in the world's eyes as the others, but just as real, and it restricts England in proclaiming open doors, etc. U.S. stands alone. International bankers are largely responsible for the recent Chinese revolution. They withheld money from the Manchus at a critical moment. This is because European governments (who must then have controlled the banks) wanted to precipitate chaos. Germany, anxious to increase her influence, would eagerly support the U.S. if we financed the new gov. (Why didn't they do it themselves, or did they??) Anglo-Jap alliance has been all to England's advantage, in keeping Japan out of China. Many Japs turn to Russia. Trade follows the sphere of influence. "Preferentials and discriminations find no lynx-eyed interstate commerce commission waiting in ambush" (Which implies that our I.C.C. has run into interstate attempts, etc. What's the dope?) Political, police, financial interference (which are all "politics") are used always. Standard Oil and American Tobacco are the two great successful American firms in China. They have had much dealing with governments. (Which speaks not too well for their general ethics, and possible domestic repercussions) English spinners combined to form a great market for English cloth, then fought it out among themselves for the business (I wonder. That fighting it out among themselves was probably what gave them the business) Americans failed to sell much in China, and the English now are being driven out by the Japs. China supplies her own meat, and exports hogs. Takes care of herself with home spun cotton, much more so than with factory products (areas of exchange are then really inconsiderable. The Chinaman is a subsistence farmer in a feudal relationship. No wonder China seems crowded. Think what the land might support!) She has no common currency, and no protection for patents and copyrights (is this necessary?) And of course security must be established. Railroads are lacking (since exchange is, of course) All that is needed is a permanent government, and this will be a great opportunity for capital. (which points up the ridiculousness of saying that capital is lacking. "Capital" would be delighted to make the investment if it were a good one.) Many congested areas untouched by railroad transportation. Tung-chau??? on Yangtze estuary. Early r.r. days were full of chicanery, in which Americans often figured. (But, thank goodness, as individual and not as governments) The Grand Canal, 850 miles long, begun 600 B.C., an artery of transportation. Chinese r.r.s, such as they are, are English financed. Sun Yat-sen wants to nationalize and augment the roads. Present r.r.s have been built by whomsoever the financier dictated, and there is no standard gauge. China supplies the world with natural species of animal and plantlife. Tsing-tao, Chi-fu, Dalny??? At Hankow, iron and coal industry centered, they produce for \$7.50 per ton, while England, Germany, and U.S. cost 10.00 per ton. Chinese iron is in some American battleships, the American contractors importing at a profit. (This is a very interesting business. What's the story?) China is not overpopulated, only the congestion of certain areas, or seeming congestion, caused by faulty transportation makes it seem so. There are areas of China awaiting immigration (raising margin by raising general standard of productivity.) There is little money in circulation. Barter used. They have a copper coin, worth 1/2000 \$. Tael = c. 70 cents, but many different taels, affected not only by non-uniform mintage, but also bank shenanigans. 75,000 non-Jap foreigners live in China. Russians, British, Germans, Portuguese, Americans, in that order. They have conducted the trade with China, living in the treaty ports. Hongkong takes 40% trade. Much trade crossed the frontier far from custom houses. Imports more than she exports. U.S. imports from China more than she exports, according to some figures, but actually much that we seem to send to other countries ends up in China, as in Russia, thru them. (Even if this were not so, the principle would be the same, for it would be made up by trade among the other countries. Have to be) Japs have taken over what we once thought would be our trade in cloths. Tobacco in Japan is a gov. monopoly, but abroad they sell the stuff cheap, competing with us and England in China. Japan fought the "English-American tobacco trust", and were out to monopolize the market for themselves. China exports silk, beans, tea, cotton, skins, seeds, and vegetable oils. no manufactured goods. Chinese labor less efficient (the term left undefined) than American or English. Everything they do make they will probably sell at home rather than abroad. 5% import duty has long prevailed. China's land was all held from the emperor, and the state lays a certain tax on rental value. 3 years payment of taxes is proof of ownership. China only lacks good men.

Notes on Whelpley continued

XI, The trade of Russia

"If they knew their strength, no man were able to make match with them; nor they that dwell neere them should have any rest of them."---Richard Chancellor, 1553
Old English writing is often the best there be.

Whelpley, writing in 1913, says Russia is undergoing, at this time, the greatest "Economic evolution" in history. (Remarkable. Perhaps the Communis Revolution was only another step in a long process.) 165,000,000 people, increasing at 3,000, 00 anno. (Is not the increase greater now?) Warlike spirit has, in the past, given nations ascendancy. Now it is the economic virtues. (As we see Eliphalet Hopper taking over the gallants of the southern town. It is material progress which makes different characteristics more or less virtuous. The nomad 's fiery impetuous rise to the occasion is today futile, thanx to material progress. It is also we, the weaker, who were driven ~~from~~^{to} the temperate zones, who return to conquer the world. One finds that jungle living is far more difficult than temperate zone living, because of the abundance of enemies. Which is to say that those enemies have driven us from those zones, the most favorable upon the earth. Since man probably originated in hot zones, this perhaps indicates that the formidable growth of the power of those species from which we must flee is of recent date, following our accession to power. Now, with intelligence, we shall be able to return and conquer these enemies, reclaiming for ourselves those zones. We shall, that is, if we ever can get along with ourselves.) Russia will be the most powerful country of the future (such prophesy--but the basis of the guess is obvious, her size and frontier.) She has more timber than we,; we have more land under cultivation, but she has more potentially. (and the communists made this available to people) (I was struck, reading Jefferson on the fall of the Bastille, with this: that when human energy is released, much as you may hate their stupidities, power, power is made available such as to sweep old systems off their feet. That system of governing which releases the most energy, that is which provides opportunities for humans to exercise their energy, is the best, most powerful, beneficial, and successful government, always.) 1861, 22,000,000 peasants released. 1864, the zemstvos, first work in local self government. 1890, first work in general education. 73% illitieracy for Russia as whole. 75% in Poland, 90% in central Asia. 1900-1910, apprx., Russia's foreign trade doubled. (Tom Bludworth said that the Serbs chief export was pig bristles, and Austria tried to ruin her economy by stopping the trade in some way. Hence the Serbs call the world war the "pig-bfistle war") This brings their foreign trade up to 1/2 that of the U.S., tho never did ~~the~~ our trade increase so fast. In Siberia, there is no land speculation such as we had. settlement is prerequisite to purchase. Railroads and manufacturing are increasing. Numbers of adventurous Americans (I would like to be another adventurous American after this war) have entered Russia to trade, big money. They take much of our agricultural machinery. But we, with tariff stupidities, invited foreign competition. American insurance companies carry policies over there, backed by 1/5 ~~of~~ⁱⁿ cash reserves in Russian banks. (Insurance may be another way of making credit money, of some importance. People borrow on policies, after all) Russia depends on us for cotton, also getting it from India, Egypt, and herself. They are seeking to become independent of us, we are so undependable. In fact, all Europe objects to this cotton dependency on us. Our diplomats try to get machinery trade for us. They seem to dabble in such things more than in indiscrete products. Russia has been represented to us by novelists. (How true that often is. Hence I do not like to read novels, deposite Henry Blake's arguments. How misrepresented we are---or are we? We're not so much smarter than the movies indicate. Reuters may have had a hand in all this, in addition to the novels) American machinery and engineers are mining in Russia. Conservation of land is being observed, timber is cut as a crop. Land laws are for settlers only. Can't say much for the method of populating Siberia: "it was decided" ~~to~~^{to} poeple out there, and they were moved, willy nilly. Original estimate had to be quartered beofore it could be done, but it was done. (Why, then, did they make good settlers? probably because after they got out there they actually were given land of their own. And perhaps the state was too weak to supervise very much)

a man is given 40 acres and \$1000. American harvest machine companies have sold on credit and lost less than 1%, very good. Americans did away with "squeeze", at first were thought peculiar but now are admired for it. But are still peculiar. Peasants are very honest. "agents" not so. Zemstvos have unlimited powers. Elected by those with \$7,500 worth of property or more. They perform many "social" functions, like insurance, etc. (Paternalism thru local selfgovernment is not as bad as the German form. May even be good, who knows?) Siberian settlers go there to stay. Russian peasant is big and strong. They are kicking out the Chinese laborers. Inland trade of Siberia grows fast. (a good sign) Gov. makes a profit on posts and telegraphs, but will soon show a deficit, like other countries, as it gives better service. Labor legislation like that in Germany (the perennial good example) is coming. (The revolutionists fooled him. They turned down the paternalism) City labor is about the same off as in other parts of Europe, and the strikes sometimes successful. (It must, therefore, have been that dispossessed rural labor that made Russia the land of successful revolution. Can it be that their agricultural status simply allowed them to see that what they needed was land, while the city dwellers were blind to the fact????) A considerable excess of imports in foreign trade. Custom is 29%. Holland, England, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, in that order, take Russia's wheat. Export also rubber goods (???) textiles, crockery, glass, and metal goods, but these exports have not recently increased. She needs them at home, for one thing. Increased import of foods, esp. fish. (???) Germany the biggest buyer by far. Also buys most from her, U.S. second. Germans encourage it, of course, and their influence in Russia is considerable. Here, as elsewhere, Germans do not deal thru commission houses, but come themselves direct, and succeed thereby. (????) Previously, English banks worked in alliance with the English merchants, and helped them a great deal. But no longer. (What does this prove?) (Either that they were originally forced by government to help the traders, or that they themselves saw it as an advantage which it no longer is, or that the author does not know what he's talking about) Germans have a system which goes all out for German traders (Just like everything else about the German government) Items sold by Germans contain higher percentage of labor than the products of other nations (Is this possible? George says that it is not, because, as long as the values of two items are the same they had the same value of labor put into them. But this is obviously not true, as rent is also a factor. Bolivian tin, therefore, may acquire a high value thanks to little labor, while German tin products get their value from the productiveness of their German laborers and capital. German land values will then become perhaps as high as Bolivian tin mine values, but this is the result of the value of having land to which German labor is available, and so the value of German exports cannot be simply attributed to the value of German land. This is of course to Germany's military advantage, and generally is accompanied by the political dominance, since they are more intelligent and energetic people, of the country of poor resources over the country of rich resources. This leads many to believe that it is advantageous economically to be a manufacturing nation, but the advantage is political, not economic. What is more, manufacturing is not the cause of those characteristics which give the political advantage, but the result of them. Hence one cannot make a great military power by forcing it to be a manufacturing power. Henry George's argument was wrong, and there is a point for that rat Zalles, in objecting to George's use of the "labor theory of value") (On protectionist principles, then, one may conclude that rich resources are a national catastrophe, because they make labor unnecessary. The happy country is that with no rich land, so it may produce everything the hard way, ersatz, and thus employ everyone. That is undisputably the German way) (One might also notice that this author commits the fallacy that George was disputing when he made his fallacy. That is, the author says that the export of raw materials, steel rails, etc., is not as profitable as that of intricate machinery, because fewer people are employed. But as many people are employed, though of course not as many as would be by an equal value of products in which labor was a higher % of the value. So perhaps the author is not committing a fallacy) Russia sends us flax, fusil-oil, wool. Fusil oil???? Russian steel mills on the Black Sea underbid Americans to sell to Argentina not long since, but then joined the cartel and it was all ok. Many American firms have built factories in Russia. (A potent source, no doubt, of American opposition of Communism over there.) Many great industries of the U.S. are preparing to do all their producing for Europeans abroad, though still being American companies. (What a source of American interest in the war.)

A few big American Corporations have managed to get into Arg. Steel, e.g. Russian steel recently upset old conditions, by coming in cheap (so it can, and does, happen. You have other examples) We send them oil and agric. machines. We control their meat export, although we receive none of it. We are introducing to them methods of good breeding. Amazing prices are paid for a good stud, which shows that Darwin was right about the breeders) We just don't give a damn about getting foreign trade, send them our worst, therefore don't get it. Engl. gets much foreign trade in the wake of her investments. (Is this the bull I think it is? There is no necessary connection. They happen to go together with England for several different reasons, a reason for each phenomenon) Our investments there are small.

Chap 13 If Canada were to Annex the United States

There was in 1900 a strong annexationist party in Canada. Canada voted, voluntarily, a large sum for England's navy. Canada declared tariff war on Germany not long ago, and warned England and the U.S. that she could and might do the same to them. Canada has given preferential customs to England, gets none in return. They have sent us a million people, we them 1/2 million, showing how tenuous is the national line, and also that we are slightly a better place to live. Canada is now utterly independent and everyone knows it. England fears she will live her for us. Canada is forced by that southern boundary to trade within herself when natural lines all run south, to us. (That old N.B. desert comes to mind, which might be a garden if they traded with us. Such foolishness that we should be separate.) Trading with the west coast, across a continent, is an arrant waste. The foreign capital in Canada is 7/8 Scottish, not British. Her national debt the highest per cap. in the world, despite no wars. Fortunes come from land value rise. In their west they are going through the same old story of speculation that we did. He then contradicts himself, (or does he?) to state definitely that Canadian land laws are for settlers only. Banks good, customs administered with little inconvenience, and she does some subsidizing. Her population has not increased in the same ratios as ours, but industry has. (????????) While pop has doubled in the last 40 years, savings have increased many times. 1,500,000 families, of whom only 75,000 are homeless---that is, without their own homes. (Godd stuff) Speculators have made \$ the world over. Pop., which means new towns and industries as well as just new farms, have thronged out to the new lands. (In talking with people I will get a very good idea of just what they can, and what cannot, understand. One stubborn fallacy, for example, turned out to be that low wages mean low cost of production. Another is that free land is simply an agricultural extension which will simply glut further an already overcrowded agricultural market. This is connected with the unfortunate attitude toward supplying employment, expanding economy, and the like) Boom towns are generally caught in "reactions", (which is to say, local depressions caused by local speculation) People go wild and invest not only their own money but that of other people, and then like to kill selves when it busts (and so I guess people will always function in booms with closed eyes, so long as they are no better educated than now, leaving an open field for one who knows what is going on to fleece them) Quebec has grown because of the large increase in the French Canadians (why they, more than others? French at home are not at all prolific) Protection and bounties, as well as natural advantages, are attracting foreigners and U.S. steel is moving there. In the early rush to U.S.'s western wheatlands, Canadians crossed the line. Now the tide has turned north, and the flow is the other way (Not that the Canadian land proved to be better, but the better stuff was preempted) Foreign capital does not influence politics. English send out investments to escape their income tax. Both French and British invest in "listed securities", rather than adventures, for which Americans are more likely to go. Her foreign trade has recently phenomenally increased also. They produce 1/3 the wheat we do, which is more than I thought. They get 21 bushels the acre, we get 14. 30,000,000 Canadian acres in "field crops", of which 10,000,000 in wheat, 10 in oats. (what % of total?? We and G.B. her great traders.

Riga is a most important port. More than 1/2 Russia's exports use it. Closing the Dardanelles for even a short time is disaster to Russia. Chambers of commerce are being formed, whose function in this country, to spread information for prospective merchants, is their duplicated. 1/4 million men are under arms in Mongolia alone, more than the entire British army. Inevitable effect on politics and democracy

Chap XII Progressive Argentina

Streets of Buenos Aires are narrow. 1/5 Argentina is in Buenos Aires. In 1896, Russia approached U.S. to corner the wheat production of the world, and sell, stabilized, for \$1.00 a bushel. We declined. Today Argentina would be ~~pro~~ approached first, as she, after Russia, is the world's largest wheat producer, having surpassed us. (and are we not now back on top??) Corn and meat she is tops in export. wheat and wool, second. Eastern Argentina like western Kansas, but no drainage, the water just stands until it evaporates. Many European and Brazilian foreign born, few n. americans. 1,000,000 Italians, 1/6 pop. But they are little political influence. (The fact that Germans so often are a political influence does not prove that the individual German is more political, but that when he is an influence he has come as an agent of the government. Germans are often docile, as in U.S.) English have considerable influence. Argentine is proud and sensitive, but lacks the persistency which makes Anglo-Saxons successful (A quality I have more than most, and hope to do great things with. (In writing, as in anything, industry and persistence must bring rewards) Great fortunes from increase of land values. Billion \$ English investment, into land and other items (English investments here, as elsewhere, may go far to explain seemingly and actually anti democratic English policies) "Trade follows capital" --- (I doubt a necessary, I mean economic connection. Perhaps political) ~~England~~ Un. Km, Germany, U.S., France, Belgium, Italy trade with her in that order. Her exports are those in which labor is not a large proportion. The freight situation affords no return cargoes to the U.S. (Here is an item of considerable significance. I often say that our refusal to import from a particular country cannot explain in particular her refusal, or inability, to import from us, because she can get the credits thru other countries to which she exports and ~~to~~ from which we import. The of course our refusal to import will have a general effect of decreasing our exports. But this business of return cargoes for ships suggests ~~that~~ a particular reason for the cessation of exports, the increase in ship rates.) (You 'd think they might work up some sort of triangular trade, to lower the shipping rates, but this might be impossible.) So Argentina takes coal from England, and we cannot get into the market at all. Ocean transportation is highly competitive and rates are always cheap. They fear our Pan-Americanism, because they do not understand. (This is perhaps because we do not understand either. Our idealists make idealistic noises while our congress raises tariffs, making the nation as a whole a hypocrite.) They do not believe that we have at all high ideals (which probably indicates that they do not) They have a naval rivalry with Brazil. America and England build warships for them both. Government an intelligent oligarchy (i.e., not yet corrupt) Militarists. Special privileges to olig. members. Armed revolution necessary to change party in power. They have to keep the pig fairly fat to keep it satisfied. Police and army often used to preserve property. England buys anything the Argentine has to sell (an obvious cause of good relations and trade) Also the English directors of Argentine companies prefer English goods (I wonder?) Germans are next, after nothing but business. They fear neither of these countries as politicians, only us. (Which shows what trade may do) Englishman depends upon custom, and trade momentum (in other words he wants to intrench, cartelize, and keep his position without continuing to serve it. Decay) Germans, on contrary, are up and coming. Detached from Germany, too. 1/2 of them have dropped German citizenship. (??) Englishman always looks forward to getting back home (perhaps he has a nicer home)

U.S.

Old boom town adage: "Outside money makes the camp", whatever that meant. England, Germany, United States, in order, trading nations of the world. England imports more than exports, Gy. a little more, we less. 100 years ago less than 10% our imports were duty free, today 54% are. (which proves, perhaps, only that the duties have gone up so that taxed items cannot come in at all now, hence the higher % of duty free items) Since then the average ad valorem rate has not changed, from 40%, but the ~~revenue~~ on total imports it has receded from 35% to 19%. (So then it was simply other things which caused the non-taxed items to increase. We've still proved nothing, and his language is somewhat ambiguous. What's up??? cf. G. and H.) Our per capita trade has increased 100% in last 100 years. Import of completely manufactured goods has decreased tremendously, and of partly manufactured goods for use in manufacturing has increased. (such as what ???) Crude man. material has increased mostly. Corresponding change in exports. Crude manufactured material has come down from 60% to 30%, where it is now tied with complete manufactures. The only cotton goods we import are laces and other foreign specialties. In fact, we export cotton manufactures, as well as raw cotton. Cotton is 5/6 our export of raw materials, which is, however, only a small % of whole (well, his words are again ambiguous, I cannot be sure) Cotton is our greatest export. Iron and steel next. Food next, and machinery. We are beginning to import cattle, the domestic supply not being great enough for us. (we must be the greatest beef eaters in the world) Law of 1909 admitted free art works more than 20 years old (God, do the artists have a lobby too?), and imports went up from 5 to 60,000 \$ 1/2 the world's copper here, and other countries send us their for treatment. We are developing a tin industry. Iron and steel are beginning to export. We are just stopping importing autos, and exporting (imagine) Europe takes the higher grade of steel products, Canada and S.A. the heavy stuff. W. Indies, Central America and Canada are most dependent on our trade, England next, after some S. Americans, then Gy. and France. Many countries, like Serbia, Morocco, Turkey, take c. 1% In absolute value, our exports go to England, Canada, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Cuba, Mex., Russia, A*Hungary, , Argentina, Belgium, Australia, Japan, Brazil. In that order. 60% to Europe, 23% to N. Am, 6 to S.A., 5 to Asia, 4 to Oceania, 2 to Africa. Much of what seems to go to England actually goes elsewhere. Russia is actually 4th instead of 9th, and the table has other inaccuracies. T. Roosevelt said the tariff "bored" him, which is a hell of a way for a man to talk. Wilson's foreign reps are "intellectuals"

Köppen symbols :

A

A.

Af - Tropical rain forest

Am - " " " with monsoonal
tendency, short dry season.

lt - Eastern littorals

lm - Monsoon littorals

Aw - Savannah

Cw - Upland Savanna

f - feucht - moist

w - wüste - dry

W - Wüste - desert

Köppen symbols:

B

BWh - Low lat. desert

BWn - Cool western littoral

BSh - Low lat. steppe

BWk - Mid-lat. desert.

~~BSh~~ BSk - Mid-lat. steppe

h - heiss - hot (annual temp. over 18°C)

n - nebel - frequent mist & fog

k - kalt - cold (Ave. annual temp. below
 64.4°F or 18°C)

C

Csa - Mediterranean (inland ")
Csb " (marine locations)

Cfa - Humid subtropical
Cwa " "

Cfb - Marine west coast

s - dry summer

a - hot summer, warmest mo. 7 71.6°F , 22°C

b - cool " " " " $< 22^{\circ}\text{C}$

4 mo.s over $50^{\circ}\text{F} = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$

f - humid throughout year

w - dry in winter.

D

<u>D f a</u>	Humid	Cont.	long	summers
D w a	"	"	"	"
<u>D f b</u>	"	"	short	"
D w b	"	"	"	"

<u>D f c</u>	Taiga, subarctic
D w c	"
D w d	"

c - cool summers, 1 - 3 mos $> 50^{\circ}\text{F} = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$

d. - cold winters, coldest mo. $< -36.4^{\circ}\text{F} = -38^{\circ}\text{C}$

E

ET - Tundra (warmest mo., 10²/temp > 0°C)

EF - Ice Cap (" " < 0°C)

H - highlands

A) Projections, rectangular

- 1) Mercator's (#2, with n.s. distortion increased at same rate as e.w.)
Conformal. Azimuthal.

Constituents are:

- 2) Cylindrical; = area
3) Central perspective cylindrical

Impossible to combine conformality &
= area.

B) Oval

All = area. Equat. axis = twice polar.

- 4) Mollweide's homolographic
11 latitudes, = spaced meridians. Nonconform?
- 5) Sanson-Flamsteed sinusoidal
11 lat., = merid. nonconf.
- 6) Aitoff's
curved lat., merid. closer at edges. = area
- 7) Goode's homologous. #5, 0° to 40° ; #4 to 90° . = area.

c) Perspective

8) Orthographic

lls. Merids. closer at edge. lls closer at top.

9) Stereographic

conformal, within limits. non = area.

10) Gnomonic

Meridians str. Great circles.

~~11) Lambert; azimuthal = area. (or map)~~

D)

- 11) Lambert's = area azimuthal (conformal)
Chord distance for arc. Distortion only
at edges.
Hitoff's on similar principle.

Azimuthal means all pts have their
true compass directions from central
map.

E. Conical

12) Simple

~~12)~~ 2 standard lls

13) Lambert's conformal conic

14) Albers = area conic

(Geo. Survey maps of U.S., 1% error in conformity over U.S.)

15) Bonne's. = area. Distortion increases to e.-w. of center, so used for long n.s.

continents.

16) Polycenic

U.S. topographic, International
world map.

Iron & Steel

Steps in production

1. Assembling of iron ore, coke & limestone
2. Smelting for pig iron
3. Pigs converted to steel in Bessemer or open hearth ^{con-}verter
4. Steel fashioned in to proper shapes,

Iron & Steel Districts

1. Chicago District - S. Chic., Gary, Ind. Harbor
 2. Lake Erie District - Buffalo, Cleveland
 3. Pittsburgh " - Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Johnstown
 4. Eastern Pa. " - S. Bethlehem, Steelton, Lebanon, Sparrows Pt.
 5. Birmingham " - Bham.
- Others - Western Va., Duluth, Pueblo (Col.), Provo (Utah)

When you speak of left or right bank you are facing downstream.

~~Rochester~~

~~follows N. Y. & Ch. as ^{men's} clothing center~~

The Charles & the Mystic come together in Boston Bay. Medford preceded Boston as largest city in Boston Bay district.

Salem, Lynn, Chelsea, Quincy, Newton, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, ~~Worcester~~

Worcester, Brockton, Fitchburg

Akron - rubber center - Goodrich ~~was~~ vulcanized there

Walton - Charles R. - Watches - Boston metr. area - first machine-made watches in U. S.

Windsor across R. from Detroit.

Brandywine ~~in~~ R. joining Delaware at Wilmington & Christiana

De Ponts there, gunpowder, chemicals, leather (because of quebracho in Argentina)

Lynn - Mass. - Shoes, shoe polish etc.

Chic., St. Louis steps up shoe production

Baltimore on Patapsco R. - Sugar refining, canning

Scranton - on Lackawanna near Esquehanna

Coal & silk - anthracite, steel

After Phil & Pitt. ~~was~~ largest in Pa.

The Americana

910.7

Nearness to raw materials

Nearness to markets

Climate

Power Supply

Labor Supply

Capital Supply

Momentum of early start

New York

Boroughs - Staten Isl.

Richmond, Bronx, Queens, Manhattan, Brooklyn

Satellites

Perth Amboy, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Bayonne

10% manufactured goods of country from N.Y.

Clothing, food, building

Cleveland - 5th largest

At mouth of Cuyahoga R.

Steel

Elizabeth - Singer Sewing Machines, Coal

Syracuse -

Patterson - Passaic R. - Silk - Italians -

Trenton - Pottery

Bayonne - Coal

Buffalo - Grain

Philadelphia - Wool & carpets

Albany - motorbuses

Eastern Seaboard (Follow Rivers)

Delaware R. - Wilmington, Philadelphia —

Maps - P 143, 170, 172-3, 332, 344, 287

1. Coal in black
2. Ore in blue

Get map DD 171 - A map of the eastern U.S. showing
the major iron and coal fields in relation to the steel industry.

Baltimore - Canning center

P. 299

P. 316

P. 329

Put in these rivers

Mohawk, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna,

Potomac, James, Tombigbee, Black Warrior (draw in)

Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, Wabash, Illinois,

These cities

~~Iron shipping ports p. 316 &~~ Two Harbors, Ashtabula,

Lorraine, ~~Buffalo~~, ~~Cleveland~~, Toledo, ~~Youngstown~~,

Report on city - Final Test

2. Why

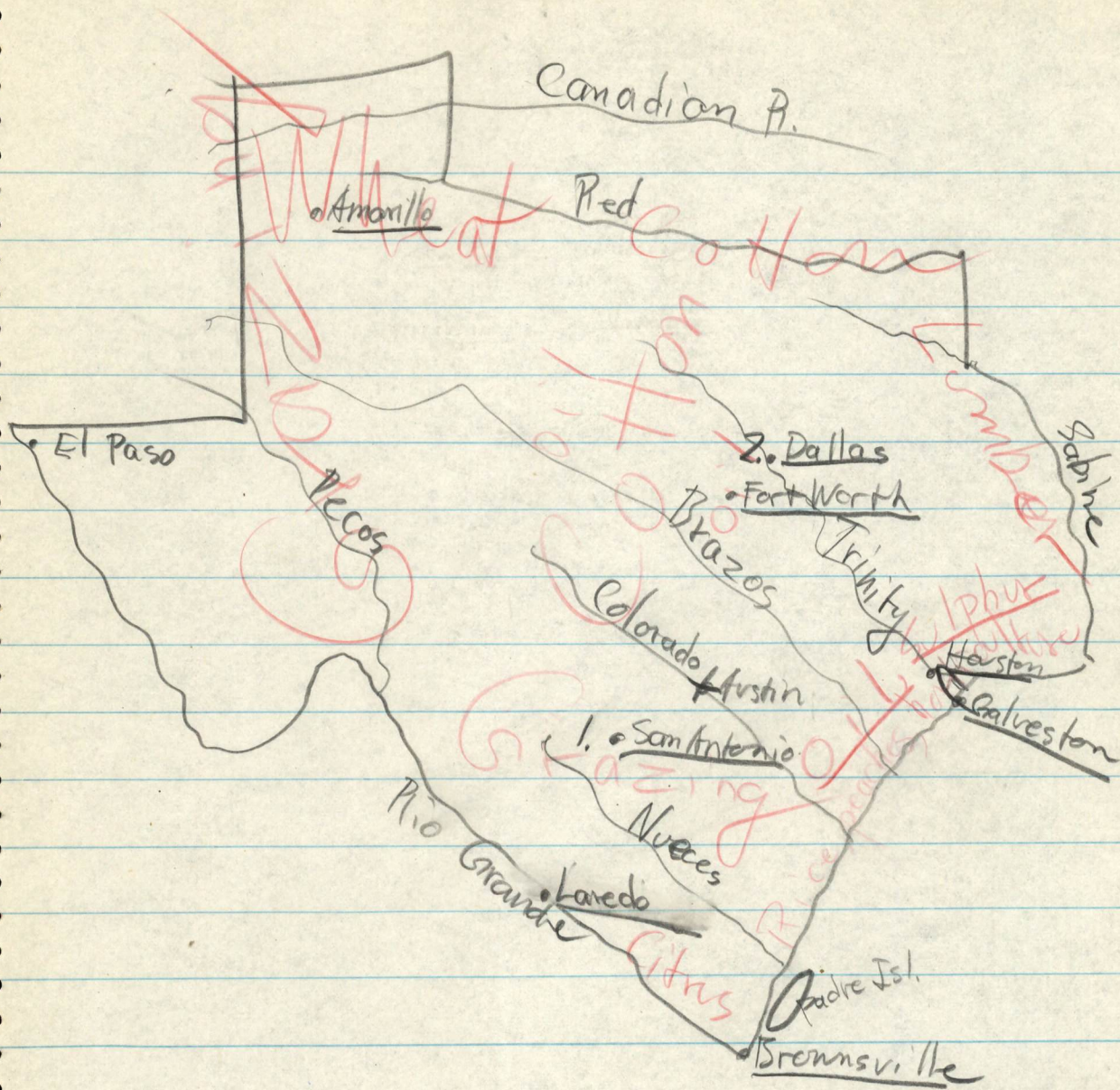
3. Economic importance

4. Why are industries what they are

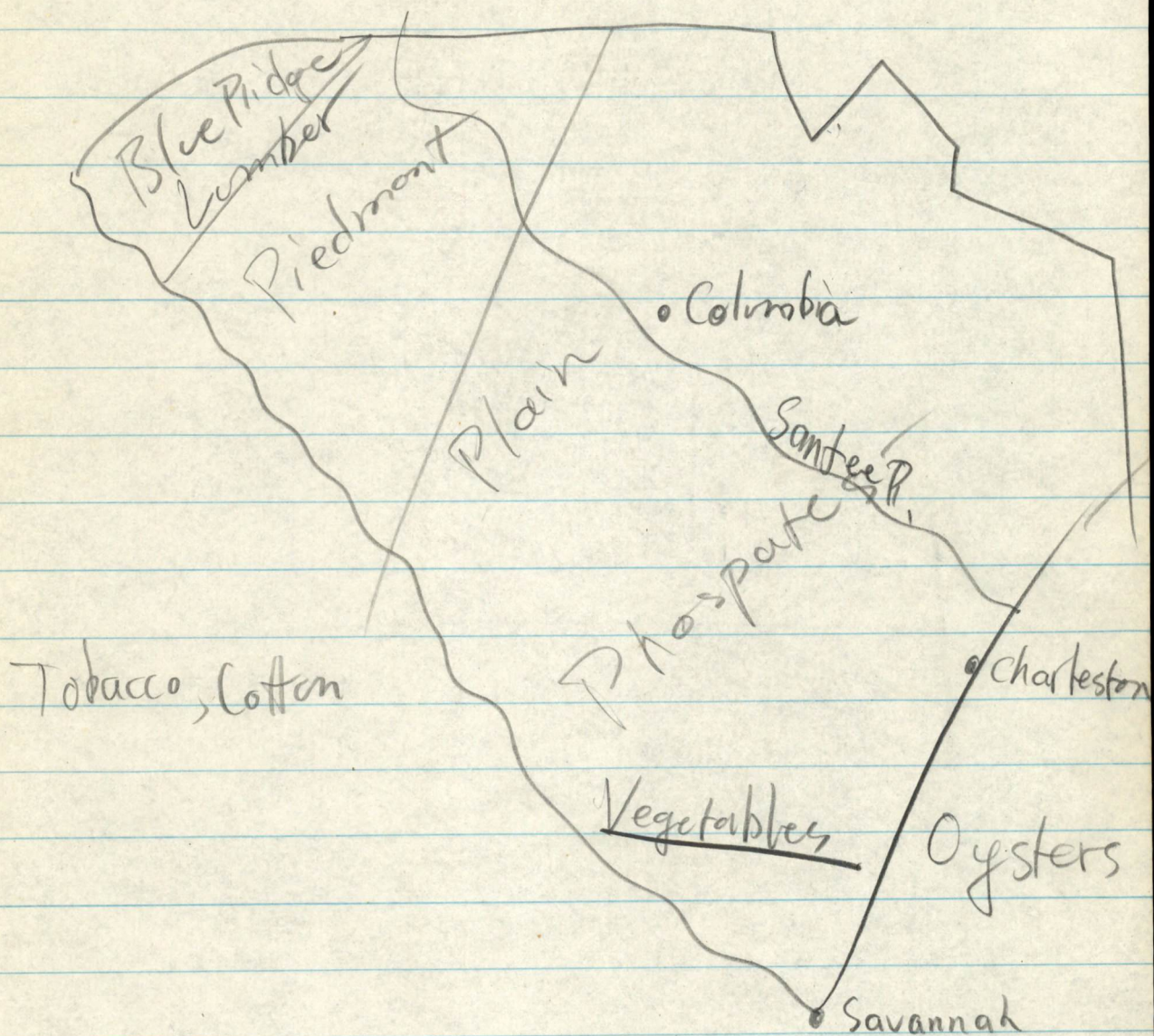
1. Staples & York

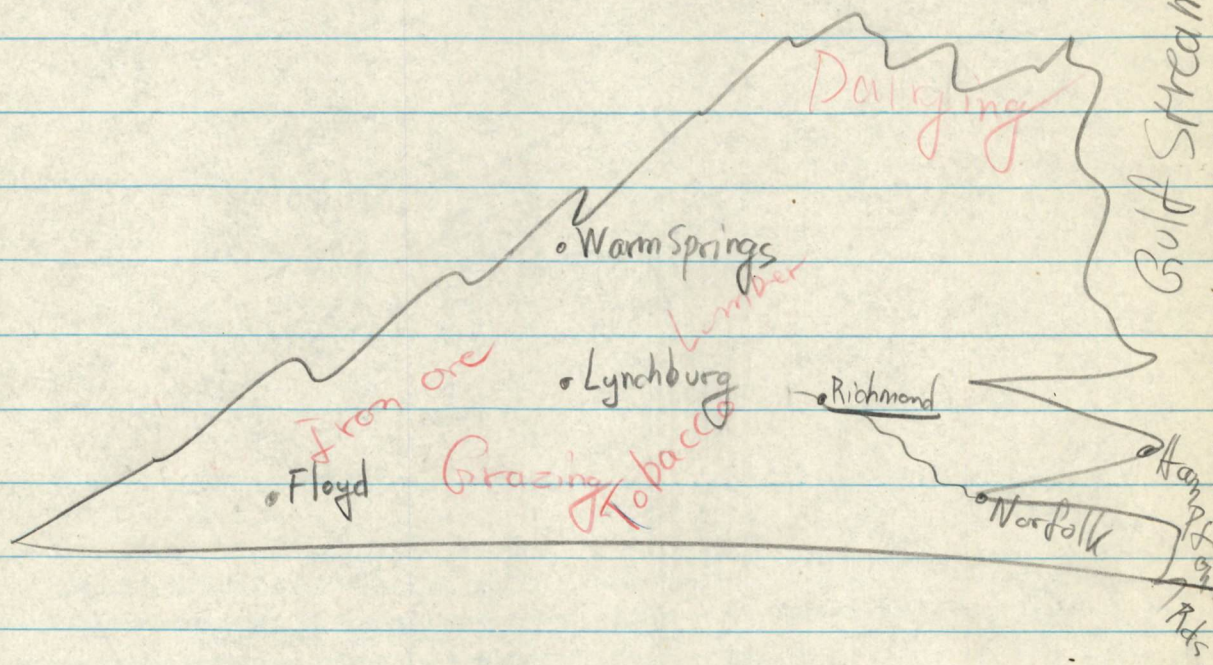
82-110

Rochester

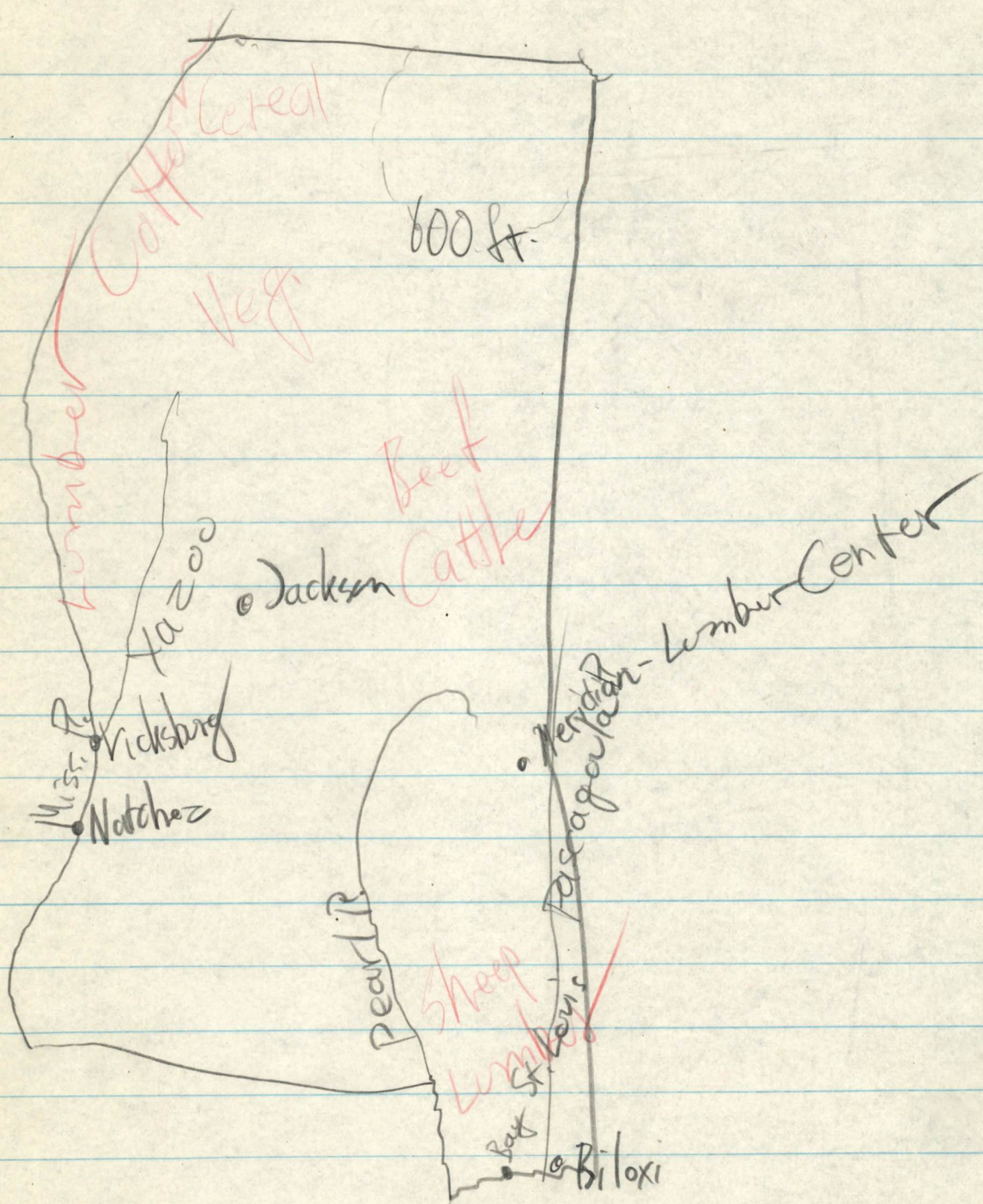


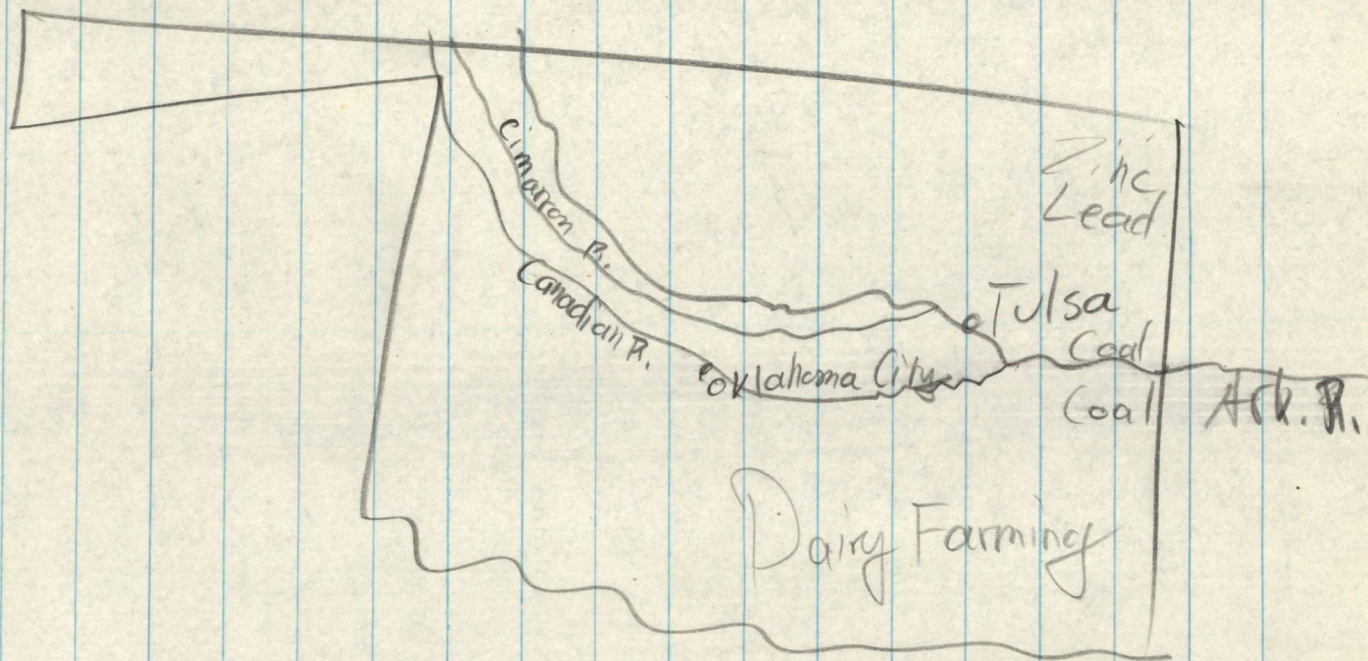
S. C.





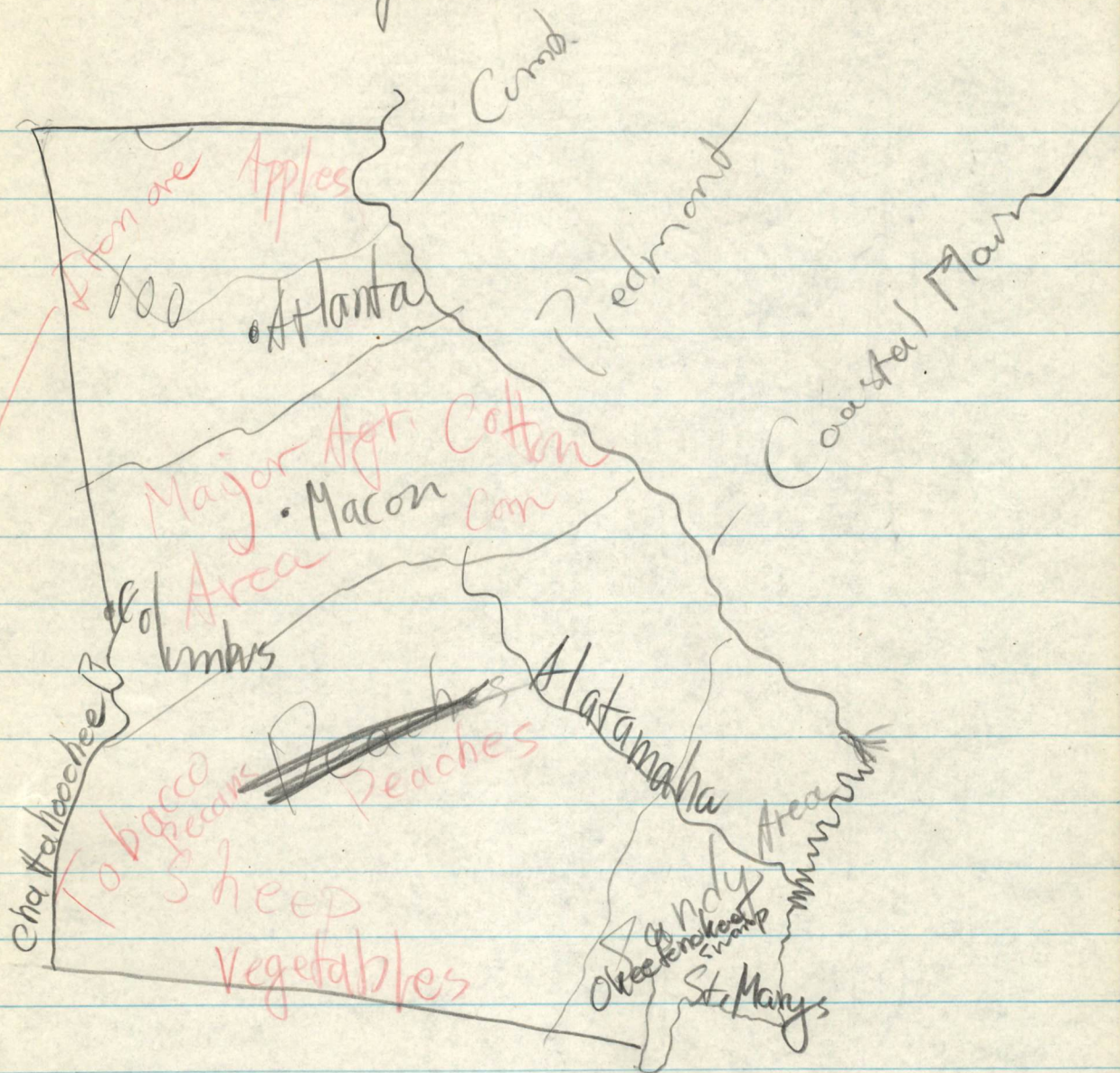
Mississippi





Oklahoma

Georgia



First in many minor crops like yams

Hodge-Podge state

Blue Ridge Piedmont

Sandy

False Cape

Sd, Poanoke
Isle.

~~Cape~~

Hatters

Wilmington
Cape Fear

3. Charlotte

4. ~~4.~~ Raleigh
1. ~~2.~~ Winston-Salem
2. ~~3.~~ Greensboro
5. ~~4.~~ Asheville

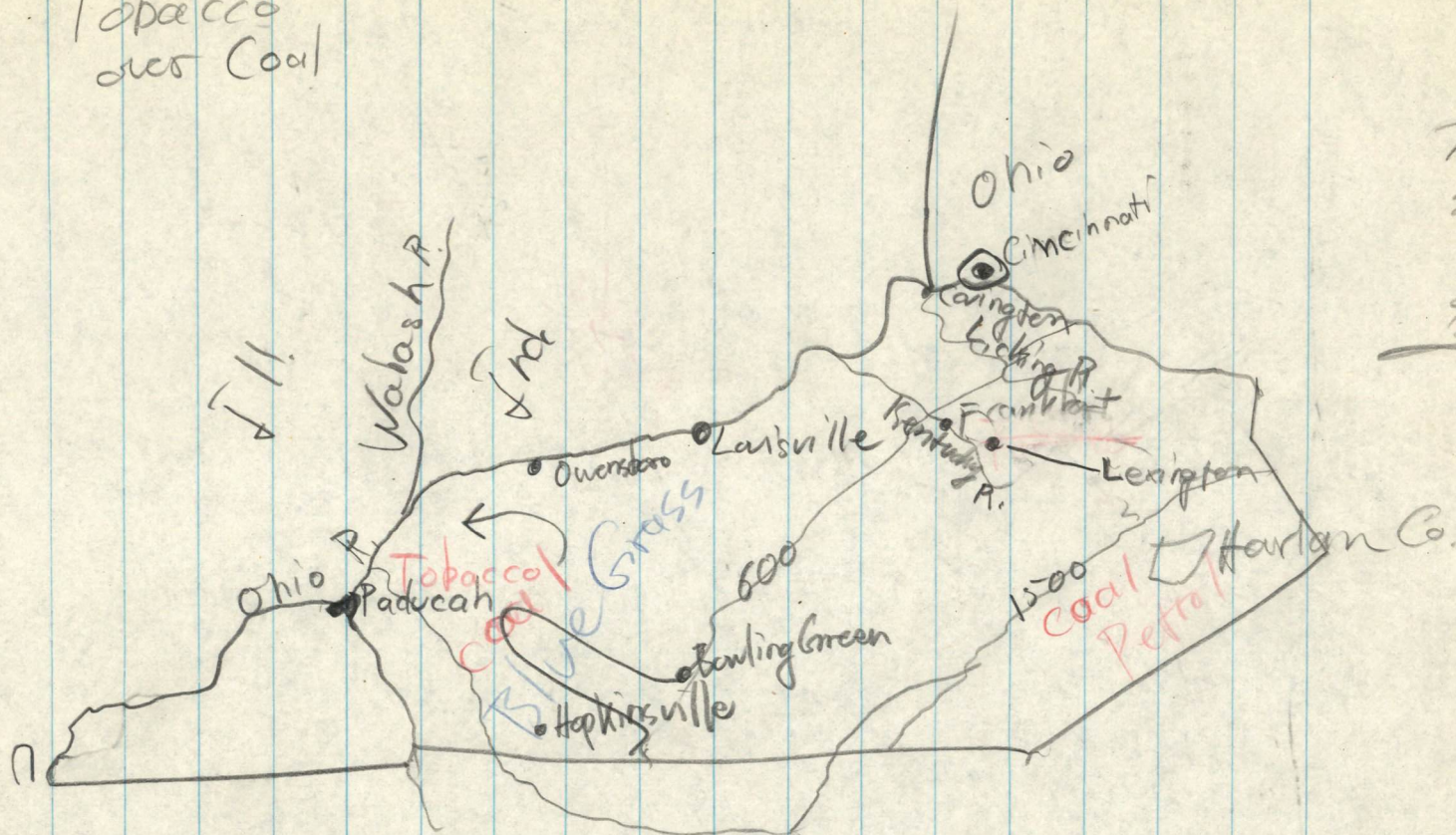
Peanuts

1. Tobacco
2. Cotton
3. Units
corn

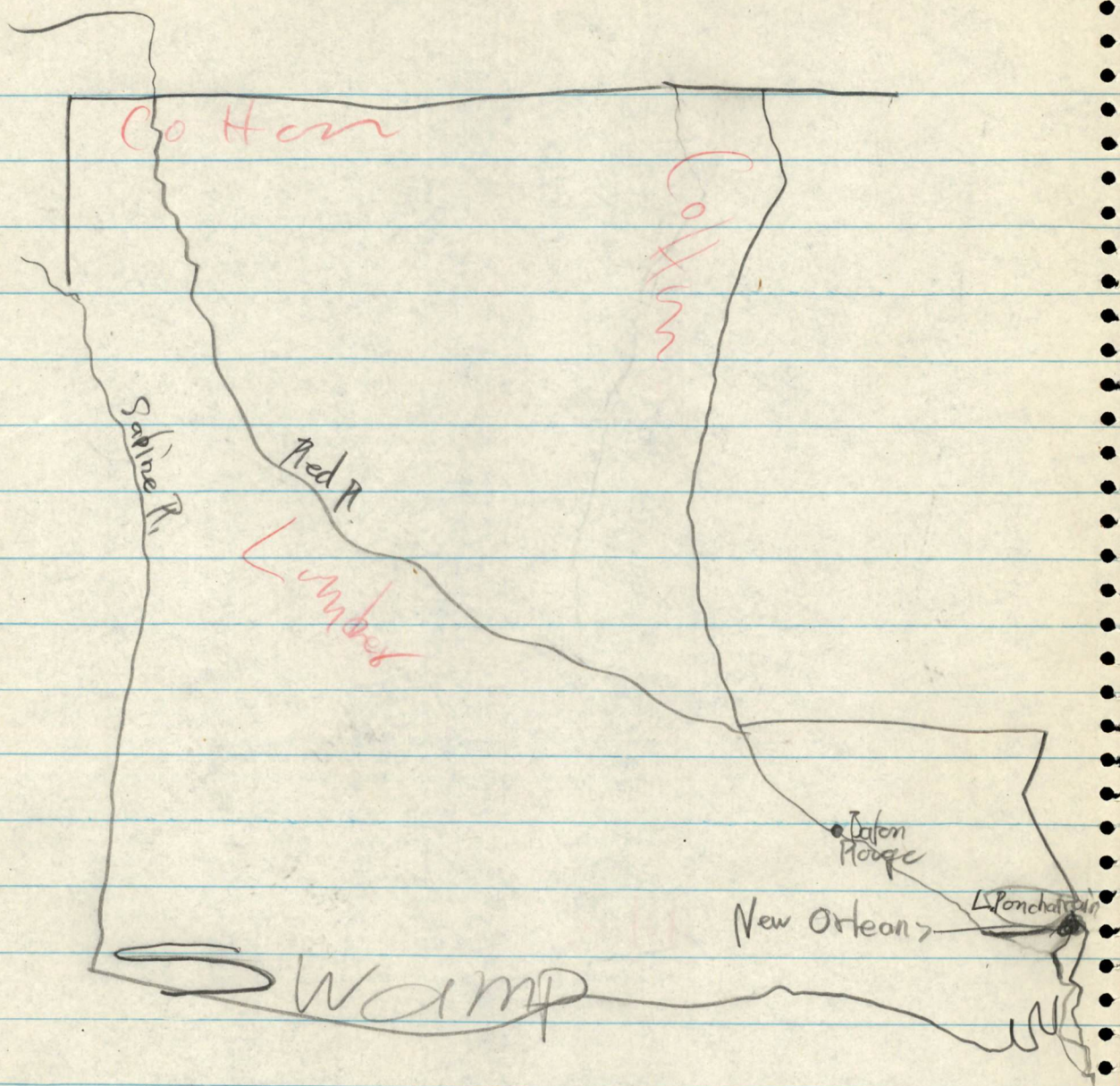
A hand-drawn geological map of North Carolina on lined paper. The map is oriented with North at the top. Major features include:

- Topography:** The Blue Ridge is shown as a series of peaks along the northern border. The Piedmont is labeled below the Blue Ridge.
- Geological Formations:**
 - Granite:** Labeled in the western part of the state.
 - Crystalline rock:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Triassic limestone:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
 - Marl:** Labeled in the southernmost part of the state.
 - Cherokee:** Labeled in the western part of the state, near the Blue Ridge.
 - Granite:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Crystalline rock:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Triassic limestone:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
 - Marl:** Labeled in the southernmost part of the state.
- Place Names:**
 - Cherokee:** Labeled in the western part of the state.
 - Winston-Salem:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Raleigh:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Charlotte:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Farmington:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Wilmington:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
 - Cape Fear:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
 - Wilmington:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
 - Cape Fear:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
- Other Labels:**
 - Blue Ridge:** Labeled along the northern border.
 - Piedmont:** Labeled below the Blue Ridge.
 - Granite:** Labeled in the western part of the state.
 - Crystalline rock:** Labeled in the central part of the state.
 - Triassic limestone:** Labeled in the southern part of the state.
 - Marl:** Labeled in the southernmost part of the state.

Tobacco
over Coal



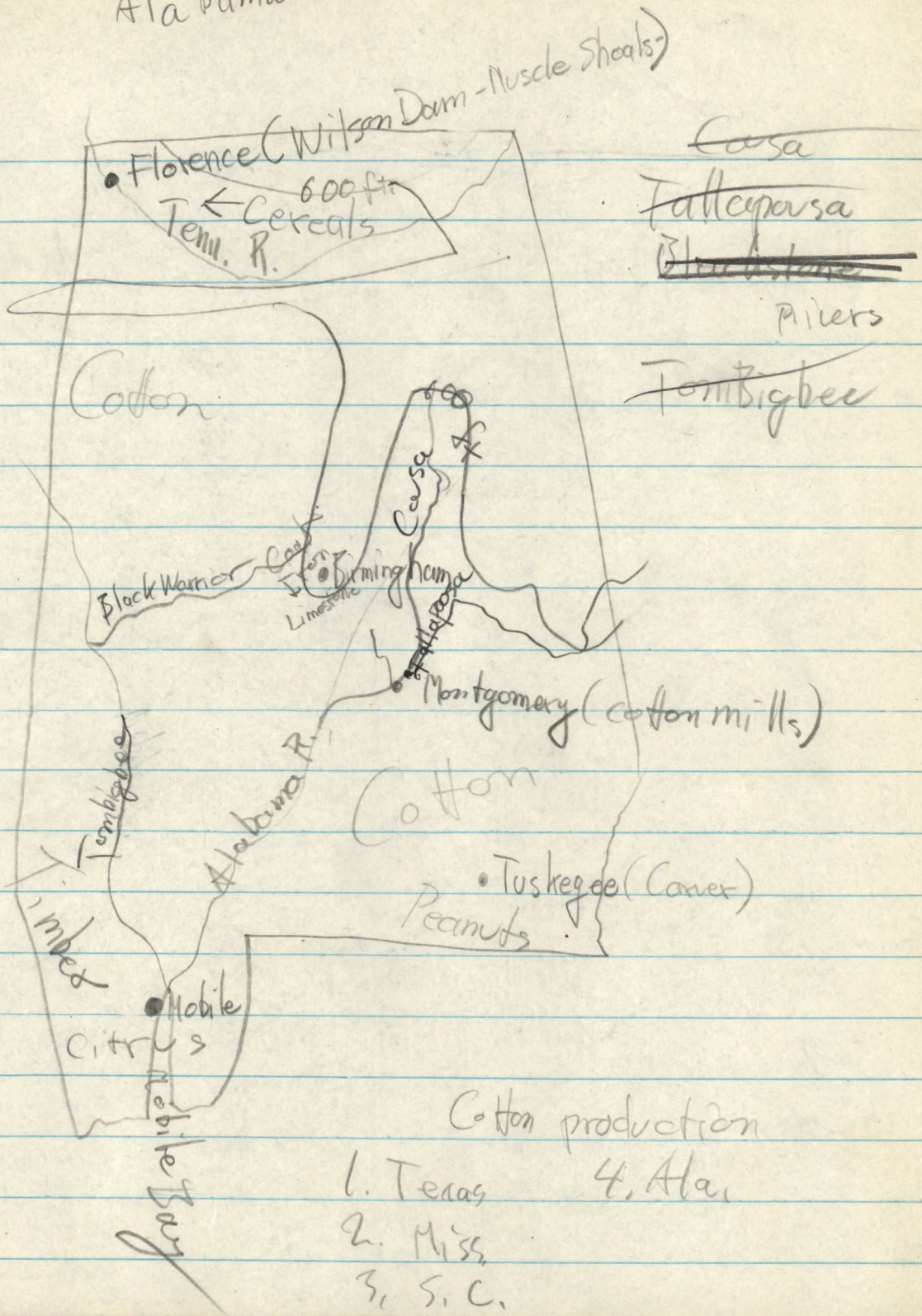
Louisiana



~~Don~~
Tennessee

Tenn. R.

Alabama



- Cotton production
1. Texas
 2. Miss
 3. S. C.
 4. Ala.

Grav get own

Coal

1. Shaft mining

2. Drift mining

3. Strip mining

1. Pittsburgh - Connellsville, Pittsburgh Seam

2. East Kent., West Va. - Pocahontas, Big Sandy,

3. Bummminham

4. Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Preading

5. Eastern Pa. (anthracite)

New England mills

- X New Bedford, Mass }
X Fall River, Mass } Coast
Providence, R.I. }
Wad
X Pawtucket R.I. } Blackstone R.
Woonsocket, R.I. }
Lawrence, Mass }
Lowell, Mass } Merrimack R.
X Manchester, N.H.
Holyoke Mass - Conn. R. ——— Silk

Southern Piedmont Mills

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Fall Line</u> | Atlanta, Ga. | Greensboro, N.C. |
| Columbus, Ga. | Greenwood, S.C. | <u>Outside Piedmont</u> |
| Macon, Ga. | Anderson, S.C. | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| Augusta, Ga. | Spartanburg, S.C. | |
| Columbia, S.C. | Gaffney, S.C. | |
| Rockingham, N.C. | Greenville, S.C. | |
| | Gastonia, N.C. | |
| | Charlotte, N.C. | |
| | Concord, N.C. | |

257-267

~~Text 232-246~~

~~Whitbeck-51-62~~

Corn Belt

Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana
Ohio

Chicago,

Kansas City

Omaha

New York

Indianapolis

St Louis

cotton, flax, hemp, jute, manila, sisal

Textiles

Cotton -

Eastern - Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta, Greenville, Columbia

Miss. - Memphis, Little Rock

Tex. - San Antonio, Austin, Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas

New England Mills -

Blackstone R. - New Bedford, Fall River, Mass.; Providence

Pawtucket, Woonsocket, R.I.

To study State - Tennessee

1. Atlas
2. Sketch map
3. Encyclopedia Brit.
4. American Guidebook Series

Map, P. 274

Hinterland

DD 177 & colored pencils

The Relationship between man & his natural environment, in the mountain & plateau states.

6 paragraphs, Introduction, 4 types of work summary

Wheat

1. Europe - Import
2. Central N. Am - Export August to December
3. Eastern Asia - Subsist
4. India - Subsist
5. Argentina - Export January to May
6. Australia - Export - May ^{through} August

Winter wheat more profitable than spring wheat

Wheat culture extended northward by development of ~~short~~ quick-ripening Marquis & Garnet wheat (from 120 to 110 & 100 days)

DD1 A MAP showing the importance of the Great Lakes in transporting wheat

Underline lake wheat cities

1. Primary markets ~~in blue~~ in blue
2. receive by rail, send by water in red
3. receive by ~~sea~~ water, send by rail in green
4. ocean exports black

Cities to locate

Ft. Wm	Buffalo
Port Arthur	Montreal
Duluth	Portland (Me.)
Minn	N.Y.
Milwaukee	Phil.
Chgo	Balt., Norfolk
Wichita	Seattle
Indianapolis	Indianapolis
St. Louis	Amarillo
Toledo	Galveston
Kansas City	Harster
Perry Sand	
Owen Sand	

Full (in England)
Cardiff

Denver

Price

San Rafael

Green R.

Grand Junction

Gunnison River

Cortez

Fremont R.

Dolores

San Miguel

San Juan Mts

Bulldog Cr.
Escalante R.

San Juan R.

Panola R.

Grand Canyon

Little Colorado R.

Zuni R.

Copper Mining Gold & Silver

Butte, Mont.

Tonopah - Nev.

Anacosta, Mont

Goldfield, Nev.

Bingham, Utah

Leadville, Col. (on the Ark.)

Ely, Nev.

Cripple Creek, Col. (Ch. Pike's Peak)

Bisbee - Ariz.

Central City Col.

Jerome, Ariz.

Miami, Ariz.

Petrol - Casper Wyo.

Tropical Calms + Horse
Latitudes

Westerlies - the roaring 40's

Equatorial Calms - doldrums

Overland route - U.P. Railway, Lincoln Highway

Donner Pass, Humboldt Valley, Great Salt Lake Desert, G. S. L.,

Irrigated section at foot of Wasatch Mts., Weber Canyon
through W. Mts., crosses Rockies via Wyoming Basin,

Pacific Northwest

1. Pop.

2. Kinds of Work - why

Lumbering, fishing (salmon), oriental trade, wheat

3. Why trees are there

4. ~~var~~ types of trees

5. Methods

Rio Grande - San Luis Valley

El Paso, Brownsville

Apples

1. North Western N.Y. ~~Amagolis~~ Cornwall's Valley - Nova Scotia
2. Penn, Md, Va, N. Ca.
3. Maine N. H., Conn. Mass.

Ga. Peaches

Sheep - where?

Little Colorado R.

San Juan R.

Gila Monsters, Horned Toads, Scorpions, rattlesnake
Desert Tortoise, Sidewinders, prairie dogs
badgers, skunks, ring tailed cat, (rabbits)
Junipers, rabbit brush, (gorse), pions,

D D / d, and colored ~~45-50~~ pencils p. 135, study maps to 148, write statements

South makes cotton textiles

Fall line - head of navigation

St. Anthony falls at St. Paul - Miss head of navigation

Arkansas R. cuts Ozark Plateau

Topsoil - ground up rocks plus decayed animal & veg. matter

fertile soil - lava soil, alluvium, limestone soil

Charles W. Elliott II - Chairman of Nat. Resources Board

Labrador Ice Sheet | recessional moraines

Keewatin " " | drumlins - (in ground moraines)

Cordilleran " " | eskers - formed by channel

underwater, kames - where channel leaves underwater

Tin, nickel, potash - imported

coal, iron ore, copper, petroleum - basic minerals

Troffer - 14-15

Robinson - 29-30

East half - coal, iron, petrol

West " - copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, coal, petrol

Coal & iron ore in Ala.

Fish

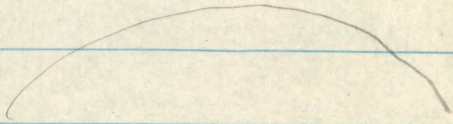
1. Cape It. to Newfoundland - oysters, cod, Mackerel, Herring
2. " " to Rio Grande - shrimp, snappers, sponge
3. San Francisco to San Diego - Tuna, sardines
4. " " to Alaska - Salmon

Manufacturing

1. Food, 11;
2. Textiles, 9;
3. Chemicals, $6\frac{1}{3}$;
4. Iron, steel, $6\frac{1}{7}$;
5. Machinery;
6. Transportation equip.;
7. Paper & print;
8. Lumber;
9. Metals;
- 10.

Pac. Northwest

Lumber - Douglas Fir, Red Cedar



Whitbeck - 40-45

3,000,000 sq. miles in U.S.

9,000,000 in China

3,500,000 in India

1,500,000 in Russia

The 100th meridian is app. the eastern boundary of the great plains

Muscle Shoals on Tenn. R. in Alabama to get nitrates from air, started in Wilson's ad., saved from H. Ford by Sen. Norris.

Iowa's prize agricultural state

8 climatic regions

1. Eastern

7. N. Pac. Coast

2. Gulf

8 S. " "

3. N. Great Plains

4. S. " "

5. S. Plateau

6. N. Plateau

Surface Features

Eastern

New Eng Highlands

East Atl. Coastal Plain

Much sand

Piedmont Plateau

Fall line

Blue Ridge - Maryland Southward

App. Valley - Lake C. to Ala.

Central

Glacial Plains

(North of Ohio & Missouri R)

Lake Plains (L. Agassiz)

Miss. Flood Plain & Delta

Ozark Plateaus

(Mo. & Ark.)

Great Plains

(2000 ft. at 100th meridian)

Western

Carillera

1. Rocky mts.

2. Great Basin

(Salt Lakes)

3. Columbian

Plateau

(East. Ore & Wash.)

4. Colorado

Plateau

5. Pacific

Planges

a. Sierra Nevada

b. Coast Range

c. Cascades

5. Passes

1. St. Lawrence

2. Mohawk

3. Potomac

4. Pittsburgh

5. Cumberland

~~Cumberland Pl. - Allegheny Pl.~~
~~App. Valley - Lake C. to Ala.~~
~~Blue Ridge~~
~~Piedmont~~
~~Coastal Plain~~
~~Atl. Oc~~

Our Foreign Trade

I With Canada

Imports

Paper, asbestos, nickel

Exports

Coal, Manufactured Goods,

II, S. Am.

III The Orient

IV Western Europe

Tin from East Indies

~~Graph figures p. 31~~ ~~Bring colored Pencils~~

N. Atlantic Route employs $\frac{1}{2}$ world's shipping

New Zealand, etc. - Antipodes

Kalahari Desert - S. Africa

To describe an area mention

Soil, climate, surface,
and water conditions

Rubber factory in Akron? - United

Chemical concern in I.V.? - Du Ponts (Wilmington Del.)

Colorado lettuce? -

Monterrey -?

Barbados -?

Corn

Hay & Forage

Cotton

Wheat

Oats

90% land

75% value

Crop land (20% of all)

70% feed for stock

21% human food

9% fiber & other crops

Minn. east to Atl. coast - Hay & Dairy Region

1: 62,500 — 1" to a mile

Lake Okeechobee - Fla.

Bauxite - (aluminum ore) refined

Sugar - with electric power in Eastern

Gold - Canada,

British Guiana

East

French Guiana - undeveloped

Dutch Guiana - same as Br.

Coffee - Holland
Panama - East

Panama

Costa Rica

Honduras

Br. "

Guatemala

Nicaragua

Salvador

Mexico
Oil, silver
Copper, gold

Cotton - Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

India

Ukraine

Brazil

U.S.

pp. 28-37

Straits of Malacca

Van

Geography is the study of the relationship between man and his natural environment.

$$43^\circ \quad (\cos 43^\circ) 60 = \text{No. of miles}$$

$$49^\circ \quad M = (\cos 49^\circ) 60$$

$$60 \quad 45.960 \quad \boxed{60 (\cos 60) = 60 (.5) = 30}$$

burles comes from jute, raised in India (90%)

80% asbestos from Canada

90% nickel " " - Sudbury

Mexico - sisal makes binder & wine

Bingham, Utah - copper

10 long - 69⁺ miles 12" snow = 1" rainfall

U.S. pop = 13 (Can. Pop.)

Most crops need 20" rainfall yearly

Occupational Groups

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hunting | 7. Manufacturing |
| 2. Fishing | 8. Transportation |
| 3. Mining | 9. Trade |
| 4. Lumbering | 10. Professional |
| 5. Grazing | |
| 6. Farming | |
- } Basic Groups

~~127-135~~ 150-168

Sugar loaf Mt. - Rio de Janeiro

Rotterdam - on the Rhine Delta

Rhine comes from Lake Constance

Danube comes " Strasbourg, Black Forest

Traffic from Danube takes short cut through Neckar R.

Antwerp on the Schelde

Belgium most densely populated country in world.

Copper from Belgian Congo

Rouen - textiles

We export cotton to Liverpool, goes up Mersey R. to Manchester cotton mills.

Wheat goes to Liverpool

Glasgow on the Clyde, great shipyards, use metal.

Southampton, Isle of Wight, Solent - Passengers, express, and mail.

Salonica, Greece.

By at S. Store

French Book

Eng. Cards

E.C. Geog. Pencils?

Temp. drops 1° every 300 or 400 feet.

leached soil - you know

potash - Germany

VP

~~Pernamuco~~

~~Puerto Rico, Puerto~~

~~Callao~~

~~Antioquia, Antioquia~~

~~Kalpariso, Maricao~~

Rainy: Cartography -

Loeber's force ships to the south ^{in summer} ~~at time~~

Anticosti Isl. - St. Lawrence north

Peoria - on Ill. R.

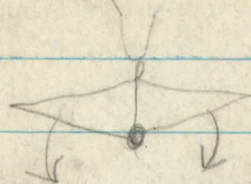
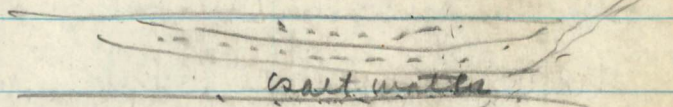
Neg. 31395 - Zonal Soil Groups - Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Anerometer

Rainfall

Africa

~~Bathurst~~, Lagos, Capetown, Durban



alluvial - soil brought by water

Relative humidity - ^{relation of amount of moisture in air to amount} of moisture air can hold at the temp. it is

tidal marsh -

1. Train time - Minn 963 - 12:50 or 1:20

2. 5 & 6 pds. rm. 311

3. Meeting of delegates

4. ~~Admission early~~

5. ~~By paper like this~~

North

4:00

4:21

Chesapeake Bay - Norfolk, Sparrows pt., Baltimore

Susquehanna R. ^{valley} - York, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre,
Scranton, Pa.; Binghamton, N.Y.

Delaware Valley - Wilmington, Del. - Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown,
Bethlehem, Pa. - Camden, Trenton, N.J.

Hudson Valley - Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, East Orange,
Passaic, Paterson, N.J. - New York, Yonkers, New
Rochelle, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, N.Y. -

Connecticut Valley - Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, New Britain,
Hartford, Conn. - Springfield, Holyoke,
Pittsfield, Mass. -

Narragansett Bay - New Bedford, Fall River, ^{Mass} Providence, Pawtucket, R.I.
Blackstone R. - Woonsocket, R.I. - Worcester, Mass.

Boston Bay - Boston, Malden, Somerville, Cambridge, Quincy, Brockton,
Lynn, Mass.

Merrimac R. - Lawrence, Lowell, Mass. - Manchester, N.H.

Coast - Portsmouth, ^{N.H.} Portland, Me

PREFACE

When one studies Biology in High School he hears a great deal about the importance of the subject, and of the growing appreciation of it by the public. All during the course he hears about men who earn their livings in the different vocations open to one with a knowledge of some field of Biology. Nowhere, however, does he learn anything about the relative difficulties of approaching these jobs and their relation to the Biological professions as a whole. In this theme it will be my object to first discover what biological professions there are and their accessibility, and then to see if their conditions are suitable to me personally, and attempt to make some sense out of the jumbled confusion that is now in my mind.

From the above paragraph it can be seen that I am approaching this problem from the vocational standpoint, instead of from the biological standpoint. There are at least three good reasons for this; 1, Because it will be easier to get material this way (inasmuch as there are only four biological divisions that I can see, all rather vague: Agriculture, Conservation, Human Body, and General) 2, Because it will force me to be more open-minded, since in each vocational field there will be some vocations which are in my biological line and some that aren't, and I shall have to cover the whole field to be sure of myself, and 3, I already know the biological divisions and need to learn the vocational divisions.

Of course, in actually choosing a profession I would put the biological consideration first, without, however, completely losing sight of the other considerations.

Each vocation shall be examined something like this (with omissions of headings at the author's discretion)

1. My fitness for work
 - A. Aptitudes necessary¹
 - B. Special skills required¹
2. Accessibility of work
 - A. Education necessary
 - B. Regularity of employment¹
 - C. Chance for admission
3. Conditions of work
 - A. Financial remuneration
 - B. Leisure
 - C. Special disadvantages
 - D. Chances for advancement

With this preliminary we can move into the main body of work.

¹ "Your Future" magazine

1. Tropical Rain Forest

a. Canopy strata 275 ft.

b. tall tree

c. Palm

d. shrubs

e. floor

Arboreal adjustments - 1. Prehensile tail

2. Parachute

3. Suction cups on feet

4. Claw development

5. Opposing thumb and fingers

6. Longer arms

Ants are the dominant creatures of these forests.

These trees are deciduous, but leaves don't fall all at once.

2. Temperate deciduous forests

3. Coniferous forests

4. Sand Deserts

1. Live in burrows 2. Go long time without water.

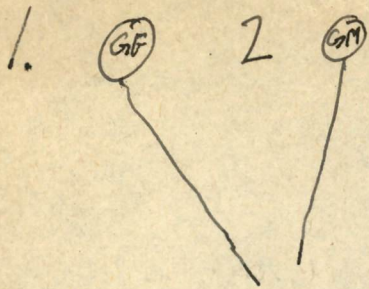
5. Ice Deserts

Small body surface as possible, but large body.

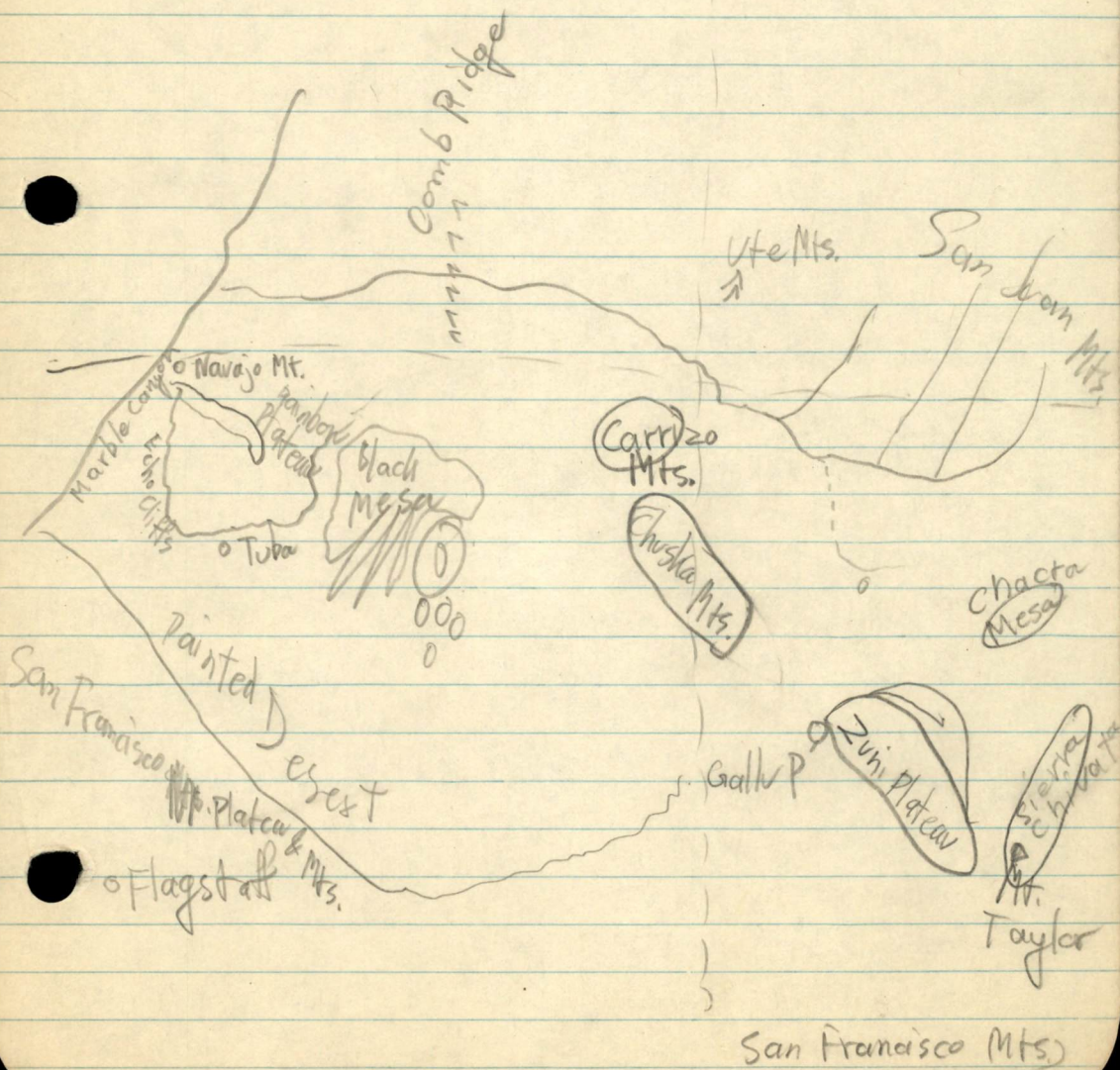
6. Grassland region

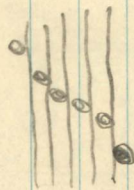
Rodents.

Family Characteristics



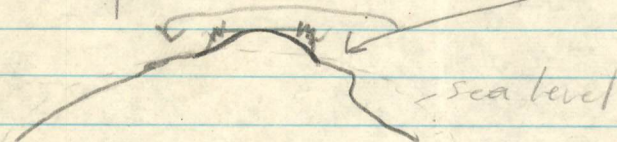
7





Physiography

1. Epicontinental seas,



2. Average land height - 2,300 ft

" ocean depth - 12,500 ft

3. Most land ~~about~~ between 600 & 6000 ft

4. 1 meter = 3.281 feet

4. $\frac{2}{3}$ land is under 3,000 ft

5. $\frac{7}{10}$ land is " 1640 ft.,

6. Vinta Mts?

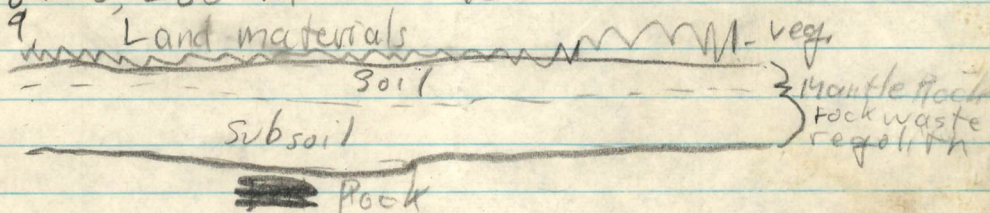
Mts.
plateaus

7. Relief features 3rd order features of plains

Well-drained plains S. of Ohio & Mo. R.S.,
poorly drained n.

8. 5,280 ft. = 1 mile

9. Land materials



10. Sediments - Conglomerate from pebbles

Sandstone " sand

shale " mud

limestone " shells, etc.

11. Loess - Wind-blown sand cliffs

To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible form, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware.

Vainly, the Fowler's eye might mark thy distant
Flight to do thee wrong,
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky
Thy figure floats along

Seekst thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide
Or where the rocking billows rise & sink
On the chafed ocean side

There is a power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and immitable air—
Lone wandering, but not lost

All day thy wings have fanned
At that far height the cold thin atmosphere
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome end
Though the dark nite is near

And soon that toil shall end;
Soon shalt thou find a summer home and rest,
And scream among thy fellows;
Reeds shall bend
Soon, o'er thy sheltered nest

(6)

N. M. Fenneman

Phys. of Western U.S.

McGraw-Hill - 1931

Thoreau-Poleo Sandstone (largely red
shale & sandstone) following R.R.

1. South -
2. " - Gym limestone
3. " - Abo Sandstone

Notes on Fenneman

Strata horizontal

Relations between structure & erosion very clear

5,000 to 11,000 ft.

Retreating escarpments characteristic

Yellow Pine above 7,000 ft.

Juniper & Pinyon below " "

~~Turkey~~
~~Grasshopper sp.~~

Zuni Plateau

Surrounding plateau 7,000, Mt. Sedgewick 9,200.

5

Tusayan
Hopi (3 mesas)
villages

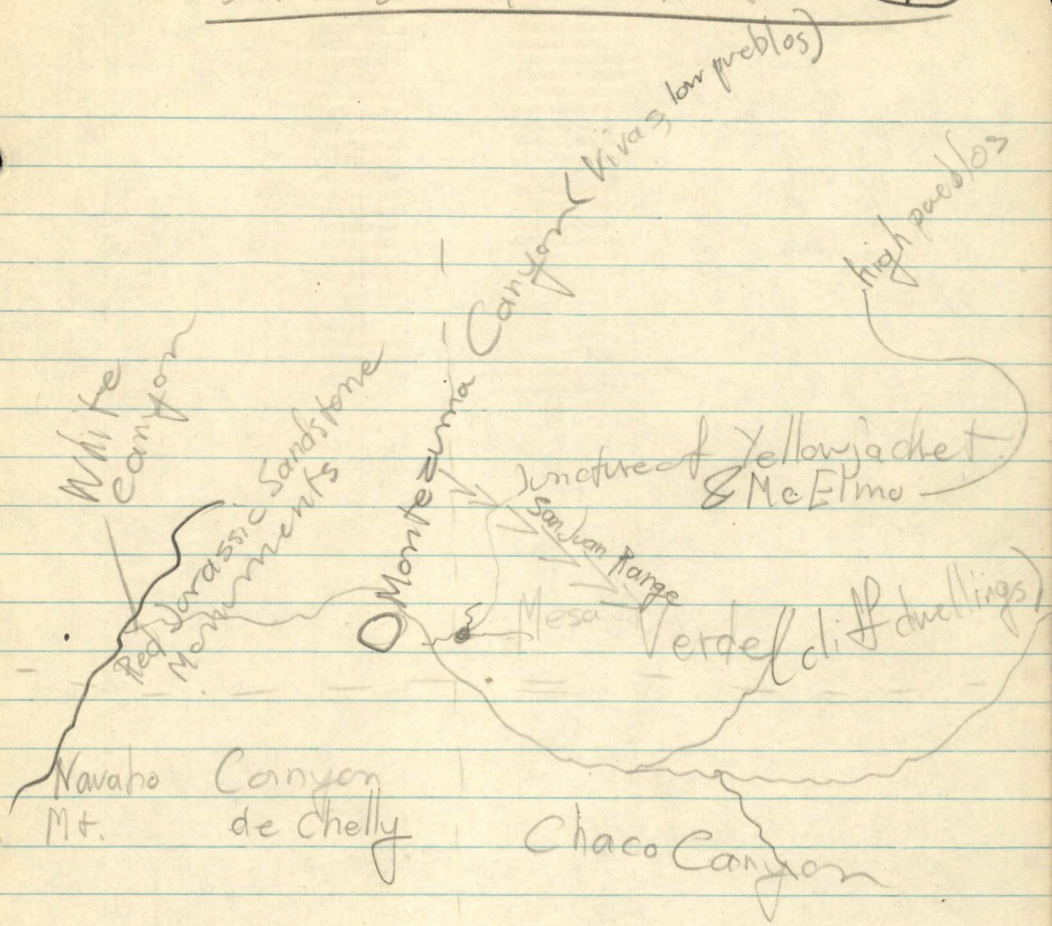
Little Col.

Petrified
Forest

Zuni

Zuni R.

San Juan District (4)



Navaho Desert
(40,000 Navahos)

(13)

Sangre de Cristo Range
(Santa Fe prolongation)

San Juan Valley
Colorado
Bottom Land
Pajarito Plateau
White
Rock Canyon

Jemez Range
(Tierra Amarilla, the Valles,
Galinas, Nacimiento)
Great Jemez Crater

Valley system

Drainage system

Drainage basin

Monadnock - feature of peneplained area

Subsequent falls - developed by stream

consequent falls - formed by stream

Pot-holes - at bottom of falls

Delaware Water-gap

Wind Gap - diverted Water gap (or bedded)

Cumberland

Consequent & antecedent streams

Alluvial & talus cones, alluvial fan

Piedmont alluvial plain

Braided R., branching stream

Natural levees - Bayou = ox-bow lake

Alluvial terraces

Water's greatest density - 39°

Skipped 177 to 292

P. 191

Salisbury's "Physiography"

Mr. Leo James Barry, of the Newton High School; Professor Charles Augustus Baylis, of Brown University; Professor Ernst Berliner, of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Albert Gain Black, formerly with the United States Department of Commerce; Professor Salomon Bochner, of Princeton University; Professor Lincoln Constance, of the University of California; Professor Kenneth Neilson Douglas, of Yale University; Dr. Clarence Elwood Drake, of the Newton School Department; Professor Alfred Emil Farah, of the American University of Beirut; Professor Willard Farnham, of the University of California; Professor Nels Frederick Solomon Ferré, of Andover Newton Theological School; Professor Clarence George Finlayson, of the Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia; Professor William Thornton Rickert Fox, of Yale University; Professor Cornelis Jacobus Gorter, of the University of Leiden; Professor Pedro Grases, of the Instituto Nacional Pedagógico de Caracas; Professor Leo Gross, of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Professor Ernest William Hartung, Jr., of the University of Vermont; Mr. Winthrop Perrin Haynes, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Dr. Donald Olding Hebb, of Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology; Professor William Graham Holford, of the University of Liverpool; Professor William Hung, of Yenching University; Professor Harold Augustus Iddles, of the University of New Hampshire; Professor David James, of Brown University; Professor Barnaby Conrad Keeney, of Brown University; Dr. Gilbert William King, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Otto Kinkeldey, of Cornell University, Emeritus; Professor Alfred Louis Kroeber, of the University of California, Emeritus; Professor Earl Ganson Latham, of the University of Minnesota; Professor Dwight Erwin Lee, of Clark University; Miss Gertrude M. Lewis, of the New Hampshire State Department of Education; Professor Fang-Kuei Li, of Yenching University; Professor Ronald Lippitt, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Noel Charlton Little, of Bowdoin College; Professor Jacob Loewenberg, of the University of California; Professor Juan López-Morillas, of Brown University; Professor William Henry McAdams, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Julius Mark, formerly of Tutku University, Finland; Professor Charles Antoine Micaud, of the University of Virginia; Professor Robert Rodriguez Morales, of Wells College; Professor Charles Theophilus Murphy, of

Princeton University; Professor Sigmund Neumann, of Wesleyan University; Professor Robert Judson Niess, of the University of Kentucky; Dr. Conrad Walter Oberdorfer, of the Boston law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart; Professor Raoul Andre Pelmont, of Brown University; Professor Theodore Ropp, of Duke University; Dr. Menahem Max Schiffer, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Professor Heinrich Schneider, of Cornell University; Professor Charles Southward Singleton, of Johns Hopkins University; Professor Caleb Allen Smith, of Swarthmore College; Professor Hamilton Martin Smyser, of Connecticut College for Women; Dr. Herman Miles Somers, formerly with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; Dean Robert Burgess Stewart, of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Professor James Runcieman Sutherland, of the University of London; Professor Phrixos John Theodorides, of the University of Athens; Professor Nicholas Platonovich Vakar, of Wheaton College; Professor Ira Owen Wade, of Princeton University; Professor Charles Emmett Waring, of the University of Connecticut; President Ernest Hatch Wilkins, of Oberlin College, Emeritus; Professor Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., of Princeton University; Professor Comer Vann Woodward, of Johns Hopkins University.

The following served as Visiting Professors of Law during the past year: Professor Ralph William Aigler, of the University of Michigan; Professor Walter Percy Bordwell, of the University of Iowa; Mr. Robert Braucher, formerly with the New York law firm of Hughes, Hubbard and Ewing; Dean Merton Leroy Ferson, of the College of Law of the University of Cincinnati; Mr. Benjamin Kaplan, of the New York law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst; Miss Soia Mentschikoff, of the New York law firm of Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker and Duryee; Dr. Conrad Walter Oberdorfer, of the Boston law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart; Professor Merrill Isaac Schnebly, of the University of Illinois; Hon. Murray Seasongood, of the Cincinnati law firm of Paxton and Seasongood.

The following annual appointments were made to various lecture foundations: Dr. Haven Emerson, Emeritus Professor of Public Health Practice, Columbia University, and Dr. Thomas Milton Rivers, Direc-

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF TEXAS, made by the SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY of St. Louis, June 1, 1928. They also made similar surveys of Ark. Mo., and Okla., other states in their territory. For their purposes. They wanted to improve the basis for forecasting population growth. But thruout the study they are quite unaware of the impending depression.

Lower Rio Grande and Winter Garden area, citrus, and vegetables. Irrigated. In 1928, the following were new: cotton in west Texas, irrigated fruit and truck gardens, Panhandle and other western oil, Beaumont, Houston, and Corpus Christi as deep water ports. Establishment of branch manufacturies and distributories of eastern concerns in Texas. This work attempts a prediction up to 1950. It will be interesting, in that year, to see how they came out. Put it in the agenda. Their conclusions are much less optimistic than those reached by local judgement. (an astounding thing about optimism. Altho economists have long discussed the business cycle, and have a general idea of its frequency, yet people do not see it coming, will not listen to warnings, and make wild local predictions for the future. I believe I shall predict the next depression and see if anyone believes me.)

POPulation. 30% is in the black prairie region. the coast, the n.e., and the n. central each have 10%. They predict a slight westward trend by 1950. Pop. is 5,600,000. since 1920, farming has displaced ranching in many places, irrigation and industrialization have all contributed to greater density. (One gets the impression that Texas really has been a frontier much more recently than, say, South Dakota. Perhaps that, together with secessionism, account for the belligerence of Texans. since 1920, 800,000 pop. increase, greatest in any decade. (Was not the country as a whole declinging or standing still, rather, at this time? No, levelling off is a better expression) Mostly rural, with urban pop. at 30% and rapidly increasing. Heavy Mexican immigration. Lumber is declinging. Improved machinery is seen as a great influence in keeping down the agricultural population. (But the many new machines that might be used, as I understand it, have mostly not been used, because of the anti-technic sentiment. Hi illiteracy, due to Mexicans. Recent fundamental changes have been made in freight rates, favoring Texas industry. (Probably very worth knowing about) (But observe that only the landowners will profit. That is what people never seem to understand about landownership. It is the expression of the communities welfare, and landowners take, for good or bad. 2,000,000 in farms, 2,000,000 in towns under 25,000, 1,000,000 over 25,000. $\frac{1}{4}$ farms have telephones.

AGRICULTURE: value of all farms and ranches with their buildings was 11,500 \$ per sq. mi. Wonder how this jibed with the "value" 2 years later? Hi degree of tenantry, 60%. Cotton dominates, 70% acreage and value. Production of feed crops increasing. (So Texas may take over the corn belt's business, in part. Now under nationwide LVT this would cause no great concern, but as it is this threatens to lowee land values in corn belt, so they no doubt try to put thru legislation stopping the Texans. First in beef, sheep, turkeys, mules, goats. Dairy industry only appears around large cities. "Low purchasing power" of many farmers. (That expression very well points out what has happened. They produce, but, due to faulty politics, they do not have obligations on the rest of society in proportion. So along comes Keynes with his big ideas)

LUMBER Corporation owned sawmills. Of 14,000,000 acres of original area, 1,000,000 remain virgin. The rest has been badly used. The industry may someday get a permanent base, with lumber as a crop. This means that the state tax laws must be revised (Very significant. State tax laws will determine the direction of an industry of that sort. The industry, of course, will also determine the state tax laws. Human will determines both.)

MINERALS Sulphur, lignite, coal, potash. All but sulphur are still submarginal, yet immense. Silver, mercury, graphite, etc., of national but not local importance. (actually) Fuller's earth??

Petroleum: Spectacular growth of many towns. Refineries at Houston and Beaumont-Port Arthur. 25% national output, 1927. 90% Texas considered favorable to the discovery of new wells. (Now was this a too-optimistic prediction, or is it the fact, only hindered by speculators? You can imagine the speculator saying to the producer, you cannot use your seismograph on this land without such and such a price. Or holding his well out of use for a higher price.)

MANUFACTURING

Very rural state. Because labor and capital have been diverted to the development of the state's natural resources, says the text (Now is this possible? This gives some support to the view that manufactures never would develop without the landless proletariat for labor supply. This seems fallacious. Certainly its converse is not true, for where there are great masses of landless laborers, as in India or China, manufactures do not develop easily. (some day investigate those growing Indian cotton factories, etc., and get the principles straight) Labor saving equipment appears where wages are highest, never where they are very low, for it does not appear profitable. (It is always said that it actually is not profitable, but that is obviously not possible. Look into this one, too) Still, I cannot think of an example of manufacturing economy preceding inclosures and

unemployment, or appearing without those phenomena. This is largely the fault of the clumsy system of land tenure preceding inclosures. There is certainly no reason why, if people want the products of manufacturing, they cannot induce labor and capital to produce them, even if labor demands high wages. The question, perhaps, is, do people want those products enough to so demand them, and do people hate the factory life enough to demand high enough remuneration so that, without a dispossessed proletariat, there would be no factory production. I doubt it tremendously. / But this has nothing to do with the original point, that the Texas frontier of 1920, whatever that may have amounted to, made the manufacturing industries unprofitable. Possibly it made them so in Texas as opposed to the rest of the union, just for that little while before labor and capital moved to the new area. Possibly it took the necessity from manufactures as desperation sources of employment.

But most likely it had nothing to do with it. If manufactures could grow up in the U.S. as a whole while its frontier was open, so could they in Texas. Still, we must observe, that their growth in the US was greatest after the frontier closed. But this was more the result of a world wide increase in manufacturing and specialization made possible by improved technology, rather than the frontier. So I doubt if manufacturing only appears when there are no other opportunities. It waits upon transportation developments, etc.) And so it turns out to be. "long distance from fuel and markets" is stated as another reason for low Texas manufacturing. Good. But then they say "high labor costs" another reason. (High labor costs means just inefficient labor, whether high or low paid, it doesn't earn its keep very well. Now, in general, high cost labor would handicap any of the extractive or agricultural industries growing up at the same time just as much as it would manufacturing. Possibly the Texan of the time was inclined to other pursuits than the assembly line, and people of the proper temperament had to be imported. He certainly was not unionized, which is today's cause of High cost labor, which means inefficient labor. So most likely this, too, had nothing to do with it. / Yet it is possible that these southerners would get the idea that certain types of work were just fit for niggers and Mexicans, and refuse them. The present labor shortage in the deep south, due to northward migration of negroes, cannot mean that there are no unemployed there. Nor does it probably mean that the negroes who remain are getting much extra pay. I wonder just what the hell it does mean. Perhaps they are getting higher pay. Stranger things have happened. But, at any rate, a labor shortage seems unlikely. Altho, due to the war, such a thing is conceivable. But it probably means that a good many people are just to parasitic, due to the habits of a lifetime, to get out and do the necessary

work themselves.) Lumber manufacturing. R.R. repair. Oil refining.

Iron and steel products, cotton goods, only 14,000 wage earners all told. Many leading industries, such as printing and publishing, baking, ice-manufacture, are ~~ind~~/ population following, have no basic effect on population. (Here is shown up a rather common fallacy. One will say "That place has labor, and a good market, so therefore the future of industry is there. Now all he is saying is that lots of people live there. And, by his confused reasoning, this means that there is a "market and a labor supply", which is true, and he thinks that these are determinants. Obviously they are secondary determinants only, for the "industries which follow population". When next someone says there can be no industry without "market and labor supply", point out to him that he is speaking only of population following industries. Access to land is a primary determinant, which determines where population shall be, hence where "market and labor supply" will be.) Eastern and northern concerns are establishing branch factories in Texas. (Now this seems wrong. Really they should be independent, for efficiencies sake, and certainly for the sake of local well being. But the big concentrations of wealth wield political influence necessary for such undertakings, and hence beat out smaller competitors. / Now supposing a type of manufacture in which a very large concern actually is more efficient. Under LVT, would this necessarily mean that local politics would have to be run from afar by the concern's directors? Not at all. It is the system of ^{invested} politics in economics which necessitates this control over local politics. It is local landownership, ^{by the company} along with local stupidity, which make it possible.) (Novels are odd things, so far as understanding the world goes. For effect, they always seem to be laid in some such pattern that one does not understand the economic situation. This is no doubt essential, for if one did understand the economic situation his interest would be transferred from the author's plot to that, spoiling the fun. Thus when I reflect on the novels I have read I find in them a certain odd glamor not found in the plain truth, and sometimes they lure me back. Once back, I become soon disgusted with the avoidance of significant fact. But yet I enjoyed the trip to dreamland, with its memories of the past when so much was so wonderful and I did not understand so damnably well just what it was all about. That mystery---One loves it, in a weak sort of way. Well, many people must go thru life hating to understand it, because it takes away their emotional response to the wierd old novel, which is always based on the misunderstandings and tragedys and institutions of the world as it is, or used to be. Never as it should be. That constant happiness which should be the aim of all humans the novelists deplore. They work with psycho-neurotics, melancholy misfits, and revel in their elaborate but unnecessary misery. But the novel is not just a determinant, also a reflection of the general attitude of humans toward life, which does indeed have its unfortunate aspects, just like the novels. Like so many other determinants one toys with, it turns out in the end to be just a reflection which does a little bit of determining. What is it a reflection of? The character of homo sapiens. He does not want to be gay and happy. It takes too God damn much energy. He gets to feeling the way I do when I'm sick, that it would be more fun to go to a movie and weep a bit, or screw a woman, than anything else. This is perhaps mainly due to the fact that he is really sick all the time, eating, as he does, such ghastly good. And coming, as he does, from such miserables emotional tempests of homes, with their unGodly noises which

prevent contemplation, and prevent the sleep needed for the energy to have a gay time. As for me, I want no more misery. I'll take my share of hard work and physical suffering, with pleasure. But they can keep their God Damned petty bickering and quarrels to themselves, I'll have none of it. They may enjoy it, but I want health and the deep breath of fresh air. Misery is utterly unnecessary. It's a crime that we, with our high standard of material comfort and our great quota of free time, can find nothing better to do than pull at our heart strings for cheap thrills in our time off. Give me a mountain to climb, a horse to ride, a race to run, a fight, anything but family squabbles. That I cannot take.)

NATURAL REGIONS

Panhandle high plains. Wheat, oil, Amarillo. Latter is a r.r. center. Should they have centered their? What is the story? (The r.r. puzzle is largely a difficulty in determining how much politics should leave to economics. Being all complexed up with corruption. George's beautiful system does not just fall right into the situation, so it calls for some original thinking. Which no doubt must be preceded by a little more knowledge.)

South High Plains, or Llano Estacado

Recent phenomenal cotton development, replacing ranching. They expected much additional land to be devoted to cotton soon, as the adaptability of the land to that purpose has been demonstrated.

High plains grazing region

Trans-Pecos region.

A little irrigation and dry farming. Mostly El Paso, a r.r. center for miles around and the best pass, thru Rockies and Sierra Madre. Trade between Mexico to Texas, N.M., and Ariz. goes thru it. 100,000 pop. Fort Bliss there, to keep the Mex. quiet. Railroads made it, S.P., 1880, then the AT&P, Tex & Pac., Mex. Central. Ranching the most important industry of its hinterland. It is a beef cattle market. Irrigated farming, Elephant Butte reservoir in N.M. Mines of surrounding areas, including Mex., are smelted at El Paso. Ag. Cue, & lead. Gateway to Mex, with its oil, minerals, timber, and agricultural products.

Edwards Plateau

Leads country in sheep and goats. Modern ranching methods have greatly increased the output. Oil was expected in the region. (This may very likely have caused a speculation which prevented the discovery or development of oil.)

Low rolling plains

20% in crops, only drought resistant ones such as cotton and sorghums. Increase in agriculture expected, as land is suited for it (speculation may have stopped it) and dairying based on the sorghum crop should increase.

Black Prairie region

Great for farming, mostly cotton, 70%. Most farmers are poor tenants. (It didn't take long out on this section of the frontier, did it? Perhaps the effect of the civil war.) No increase expected. (The obviously there might be one under a better system of land tenure) oil. 1/3 pop. Dallas, San Antonio, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin. The land is being exhausted by too intensive cotton farming. (And the poor methods invariably used by tenants, no doubt. What a crime. The best part of the state being ruined.)

Grand Prairie region.

Somewhat less productive than black prairie. No big cities. Oil, graphite, coal. Saturated with people. Future farm machinery expected to prevent much more increase in pop. (Is it not odd that labor saving devices, which make large pop. possible, are regarded by this author as preventing large pop. This is true only where there are too many big land lords, and a dispossessed proletariat. With many small landowners, labor saving devices will

increase population.)

East Texas farming and timber

Virgin forest mostly cut. Land poor, "responds well to fertilizer", whatever that means. Low land values expected to ~~contribute~~/to make the region suitable for dairying and livestock. Larger towns will continue to grow at the expense of the smaller ones. (This centralization is both economic and political. Is it not more political? As Mumford brings out in the "Culture of Cities". People leave the small towns because their political position has become such that economic organizations centered there cannot prosper. Note that talented people are not content with the small town life. They see in the big city the chance to fully utilize their talents which does not exist in the small town. In buying land one might do well to remember that small towns prospects are not bright. Of course, the very fact that prospects are not bright, in the nature of land speculation, makes prospects brighter, and vice versa. But this does not seem to operate with sufficient force to make the small towns reverse the trend)

East Texas Timber region

(While I think of it, the value of an inspirational talk is not to be underestimated. Major Offringa told us the other day that in 5-10 years we would run the AACs and have the rank. It really made me feel eager, even tho later considerations of course brought me back to my real aim in life.) (Reading certain parts of Progress and Poverty in which George speaks of how even I could become an important person thru thinking and teaching really inspired me. I recall the ordeal of telephoning a long list of people to come to Henry George classes, and how I read one of the inspired parts first, just to keep me driving. It was the only way I could do it.)

Oil production here previously high, now declining. (So there does come a time when its all gone.)

Coastal Prairie Region

Cotton, esp. c. Corpus Christi. Rice, corn, cattle ranches. Wide variations of land values and population density. Sulphur. 3/4 pop. is in the port cities which have grown phenomenally recently. (Now here is an example of pure economic factors causing the big cities to grow at the expense of small. Perhaps not so pure, but anyway economics plays its part. These cities, like El Paso, do not depend so much on their immediate surroundings for their functions, but on an area of hundreds of miles surrounding. New York another prime example, every big city almost. So the immediately surrounding area is dwarfed. Without the use of political means for private ends this dwarfing would not be so harmful, but as things are it is pretty bad. The only necessary result seems to be that people with big ideas, high talents, will go to the big city and leave the small town. But surely the big city needs them more, so that is all right. The overdoing of centralization is the fault of politics)

Prairie timber region

Forecast that farming will decline on the poorer soils and expand on the better. (This implies that in the past farmers took the poor soil instead of the good. This may have been due to ignorance, but more likely was ~~the~~ forced on them by speculation.) (Speculation, obviously, is an evil much more aggravated when the country is growing rapidly than later on. After say 100 years producers will have abandoned the worse for the better, on the whole. Other evils of the present system of land tenure then come to the fore)

Rio Grande plain

Fertile but arid. Irrigation. Laredo and Winter Garden areas. Gas, oil.

Lower Rio Grande valley

Recent irrigation development turned it from a virtual desert, or rather a ranching area, into citrus and winter vegetables. Boom conditions.

NATURAL FEATURES OF THE STATE

Texas soils determined mostly by the soil from which they are derived. (unlike, e.g., Illinois soils which come from glaciers, not the underlying rock. This "derived" is a bad word here, for obviously any soil is determined by the rock from which it is derived.) Gulf Coastal Plain: bounded on nw by the Balcones escarpment. The artesian dipping strata of the coastal plain give rise to strips of soil, where they strike the surface.

Climate: (I'm skipping a good deal. Worth coming back to.) Extremes in temperature, which do not show up in the averages, are most important. Citrus at San Antonio is outlawed by the infrequent freezes. West of the 30" rain line, dry farming or irrigation necessary for successful agriculture. Irrigation evidently not expensive here. Lower Rio Grande valley irrigated. Ranching develops in areas least suited to farming. (As cacti grow in areas not suited to grass. It often appears as though the desert plant, like the desert man, was tougher than the dweller in pleasant lands. And, with men, this sometimes seems to occur. But with plants and animals the dweller in paradise is the toughest of them all, and has pushed the others out. I should say he is toughest in the fight against other forms of life. He is the least tough in the fight against inclement nature, climate and soil. So the two kinds of toughness lead plants and animals both to suit the land best suited for him. But with man arises the strange anomaly that he has become better suited for life in temperate climates, thanx to fire, etc., than in the tropics, his home)

Wichita Falls, after Brownsville and the entire Rio Grande - Pecos valley, is most irrigated part of Texas.

Black Prairie of Texas has agricultural density (whatever that means) of 26 sq. mi., to 12 for Grand Prairie. (how compare with Illinois, Holland, Eng., Japan, etc.?)

When the transition was made, on the Black Prairie, from ranching to cotton, the majority of land was leased to tenants, and the rate has been high ever since. (Perhaps the story is that the original cattle landowners have managed to hang on to colossal strips acquired as ranches) Due to tenantry, the land is not much improved. In fact it is being exhausted. 70% tenants.

"Croppers" seem to be a bit lower than just "tenants".

The average ranch, despite lower value per unit area, is more valuable than the average east Texas farm. It is about the same as an Illinois farm, 20,000 \$

Conservation of lumber hindered by state tax laws, which make it unprofitable. Tax is on the land alone, (which is ok) and also on the timber on a constantly increasing valuation as it grows. (This is the taxation of capital, if my observation than the soil of a well kept farm is mostly capital be correct. Those with poor definitions of capital would get into trouble on this one, as they would no doubt call the trees land and therefore approve they should be taxed). Conservationists maintain that the tax should be levied on the lumber only when it is cut. (This would clearly discourage production. But in conjunction with a land value tax it might be ok. Except what is the tax for, anyway? Why not just a land value tax?)

What is Fuller's Earth? Used in refining vegetable oils, and petrol.

Oil towns boom when land is scattered among many small owners. When one company owns it all the development is slower and more orderly.

Only California and Oklahoma produced more oil than Texas in 1928.

One gets the impression that new fields are constantly being found. If not in Texas, or near the old fields, why then in some place like Canol there must be vast reserves. Such reserves are uneconomic at present, but the advance of modern science, the spread of civilization consequent upon the spread of trade, will make barren regions habitable, and oil in out of the way spots will be available. And when it is all gone, the ingenuity

Folks! Mrs. S's letter

of man will long since have found other sources of power. The only danger to our civilization is in man, not the earth. It will hold out. Again, man's economic ability is sufficient, and more. Man's political ability fails.)

Texas has not attracted industry as have, for example, N. Carolina, because there was not a sufficiently large landless proletariat of white native labor. Manufacturers prefer them, evidently, to foreigners. They must be both docile and intelligent, I take it. (No doubt Texas' proximity to the frontier kept labor from offering itself for exploitation. This is, however, something of an anomaly, as previously herein discussed)

Texas is #2 among the exporting states, cotton chiefly.

Texas is a very recent frontier. The great growth of her cities has been since 1900.

Wich. Falls

1st r.r. 1882

Petrolia gas 1907, boom starts. 1910, pop. 8,000. 1911, Electra oil.

W.F. & Okla. r.r., to new grazing land of sw Ok. Newcastle coal, stimulating W.F. & Southern r.r. 1918 Burkhardt oil, biggest of all booms. 40,000 pop by 1920. 35,000 in 1922, with oil shutdowns. (was this caused by depression or lack of oil?) 1923, new discoveries (or were they new permissions?) Present substantial position due to ~~retail~~ surrounding trade territory, & manufactures.

Oil refineries & oil field machinery distributors. Buck, wood, dairy wheat industries. Also pop servers.

Distributing center. 80 mile radius retail trade.

L. Kemp irrigation 30,000 acres. 100,000 acres ultimately expected.