Original Ideas
of little value.

SCANNED

AS

FOUND

Movie of the problem, as presented in "Progress and Poverty"

I. Opening scene should be of big busy executive and his office. Most movies start with some such unexciting but potentially interesting scene.
1. Show a little general hustle and bustle, and then some young man will knock at an executive door and walk right in without waiting, discover the traditional secretary on the bosses knees. Comic action, then it turns out that boy is bosse's son about to enter the business and to be shown the ropes.

2. Executive acts fatherly, says he will show boy the way this great world he is about to enter works. shows him newspaper reports of business activity, prosperity. Son happens to pick up one paper sees glaring headline about strike, or war, or poverty in some form, and says, "What about this, dad. I thought there was lots of trouble in the world, besides." "Oh, merely a passing phase, son, civilization in its ~~infancy~~ adolescence. Don't let that bother you." Says he will take him out and show him some of the world. They depart from the door of some large office building downtown, dad talking, waving his arms, son listening.

"Give us another few years undisturbed by all this trouble that folks are stirring up and we'll have the world so perfect that everybody will work about an hour a day and play all the rest of the time."

3. Shows son the beautiful buildings of Chicago - the Wrigley, Mather Tower, etc. (view down Mich. Ave. from Chic. Ave. should be good./ or skyline of Chicago from south parkway) (when shooting the Mather tower we might get Margie to suddenly appear in front of camera, as vamp, and have the young man start to walk off with her, stopped by pop)
Pop- such towers ~~are/to/rival/the/pile of~~ the log cabin - shoot log cabin Burnhams, maybe. have come from
Son-but dad, I'd rather live in that log cabin than none of those buildings over there - shoot slum. (or we might keep on shooting only beautiful shots for a while and save the contrast till ~~it~~ later.)

***

Same sort of sequence as above with small canoe, luxury liner, and idle shipping of warship.

***

Again, with cart, railroad train, then something showing that people cannot take advantage of all the things the railroads carry.

***

Again, with scythe and then reaper - but the man who runs the reaper has barely enough to buy the bread with

***

Again, throbbing machines compared with animal power, but would you rather live in the rude farm-house of the horse-driving freeman or in the slum of the feeder of machines. (not so good, Gaffney)

***

--*

"Son, how can you doubt that in a few years poverty shall vanish, every one live in a beautiful home, life be divine.?
(I think it w uld be better to divide the above into two parts - viz. the good and the bad - start the bad after the above sentence)

***

"This country's new yet, son. We have only begun to build. Wait a little while and we shall do away with poverty."

***

"But, dad, this doesn't seem to me to be the way things work. It is where there are the most fine big buildings, the most railroads, the most material progress, that there is also the greatest poverty./ ~~Wealth~~ grows in the midst of plenty more than anywhere else. In the ~~Poverty~~ Poverty early days of our country not nearly so much wealth was produced, but there were no unemployed, no involuntary poverty. And if something isn't done about those poor people who must live in slums and work for very low wages, won't they someday rise in revolt and overthrow everything?
Picture of ~~strike, war, everything bloody~~ Soap-box agitator.

1. Wealth as fixed in "Progress and Poverty"--Natural products so secured, moved, combined or altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction.
2. Course of the scholastic political economy--After Adam Smith and failure to define wealth or even value, scholastic pol. ec. a mess.
3. Reverse method of this work--In "Progress and Poverty" he started from wealth, but in this work hi starts from value, to compel attention from the pol. ec.ists of his day. Same conclusion arrived at either way.
4. Reason of the disposition to include all value as wealth--Institutions of higher learning are supported by rich men.
5. Metaphorical meanings--of "wealth"-we are not interested in these.
6.Bull and pun--humor from our recognizing the difference between core and figurative meaning--wealth is sometimes used mistakenly to express exchangeability. The same mistake has been made with "money", in spite of Adam Smith.
7. "Wealth"can only refer to products of human exertion
8. In individual economy it can refer safely to anything having value, but not in political economy.Increase of wealth means not increase of value but of things that can satisfy human desires. It is the product of land and labor.

No, son, we have policemen to take care of screwballs like that.

Picture of agitator being roughed up by police

"There have been people like that around here for decades, and nothing has come of it. If they don't like it here, let them go back where they came from, anyway."

"But, dad, wouldn't they have just as hard a time making a living over there?"

"Pish-tush, don't worry about that. It's none of your business. You'll find plenty of trouble just taking care of yourself in this world. Don't take other people's burdens on your shoulders."

"Well I think that even from a purely selfish viewpoint this is my problem/. ~~because people aren't going to live~~ Nothing can be clearer than that there is some deep and widespread wrong in the distribution of wealth. Laborers work hard if they get the chance, but when they do they don't get all they produce, and frequently they don't even get the chance. Well, now, who gets this wealth that the working men produce and don't get? Is it the business man?

Shoot executive with myriad telephones, sweating, panting, slaving like a demon.

It certainly seems to me that he works hard enough for what he gets. Is it professional men? Do doctors, lawyers, etc., charge too much for the service they render?

Shoot doctor being waked in the middle of the nite to care for a sick one.

No, and besides, who ever heard of amillionaire doctor or lawyer?

As a matter of fact, it seems to me that the more skilled producers and renderers of service are getting too small a return for their work just the same as the unskilled laborers.

Who, then , is getting more than he deserves?

This it is the province of political economy to discover. Dad, don't you think that you and I should look into this science of political economy and see what's going on? A friend told me about the HGSSS etc. . . . . "

Go into class, read problem. "I propose to beg no question, to shrink from no conclusion, but to follow the truth wherever it may lead. Upon us is the responsibility of seeking the law, for in the very heart of civilization to-day women faint and little children moan. But what that law may prove to be is not our affair. If the conclusi ns that we reach run counter to our prejudices, let us not flinch; if they challenge institutions that have long been deemed wise and natural, let us turn not back."

"Yes, son, I agree. Why this is the sort of inquiry I have been looking for all my life. Not a search for palliatives, or a proposal to take by force from the rich to give to the poor, but a search for the BASIC MALADJUSTMENT, whatever it may prove to be, that is at the bottom of our social ills. Way down deep I have

alw ys felt that there must someday be a search for the REMEDY, based on a search for the cause, of our social ills. This seems to be it. But you bet I'm not going to take anything for truth just because the teacher tells me it's so. I'M going to check up on the facts he gives me, and I'm going to really figure out everything I'm told, to see if it's logical. Believe me, if that old teacher tries to pull the wool over my eyes I'm going to make life miserable for him. We have 2 hours every nite once a week for discussion, and maybe I'll not quite underst nd something from just reading the book, but then if the teacher can't make it make real sense, I'll leave the class.

"Yes, dad, that's right. We mustn't be suckers. We'll be careful."

"But don't get the idea, lad, that your doing this from a purely unselfish standpoint. Its to the advantage of everyone, even those who profit from injustice, to live in a stable society rather than one like ours is rapidly becoming. There must be security, and there is no security today. Furthermore, things are getting worse instead of better, and are going to continue to until and unless some real remedy is found.

And we haven't much time, either. How much longer are the producers of wealth going to see their produce taken from them? Even now the signs are ominous. Today we see strikes/SHOT/ and minor riots/SHOT/ but tomorrow, who can say? The fierce barbarians who may destroy our country will not come from without, but within. The growing armies of those discontented with this life which they are forced to live, and discontented for no trivial reasons, will rise up in revolt!!!

Shot of soldier with fixed bayonet coming thru smoke, scenes of destruction and plunder.

Smoke clears away, ruins appear. Fater, perhaps, in fatherly attitude such as will appeal to emotion speaking to son.
This is what we must avoid. We must sweep away the injustice in the distribution of wealth before those who have long suffered rise to take by force what has been stealthily stolen from them, and in so doing destroy civilization.

ENUFF

SCENARIO

General outline
1. Office scene
2. Scenes of plenty
3. Scenes of poverty
4. Rapid contrasts between these two, as opposed to above slow contrasts.
5. Soap-box agitator, and explanation of why he will not disappear.
6. Who gets what labor is cheated out of?, showing it is not the owners of capital IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD CAPITAL, nor executives, nor professional men, and to discover who it is is ~~properly the~~ the thing. ~~function of the science of political economy, but as commonly taught in colleges today it fails to show a remedy~~

Contrast of H. G., soap boxer, and professors of p.e.

7. Go to first class in P.& P. "I propose to beg no question, etc." We are looking for the cause of poverty in order to eliminate it, in contrast to the present day liberals who treat effects.

If we abolish economic injustice and consequently poverty, all the people who work will live like the well-to-do now. But if we don't- -

8. THE DECLINE AND FALL OF MODERN CIVILIZATION - this must be terrific.

End Invitation to attend classes.

Insert just before 8. "Do you think that people will long accept injustice without a struggle? No. They will rise up to take by force what has been taken from them by the great injustice, whatever it is, in the distribution of wealth, following demagogues, and then - -

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*----**--**--**--**-****--**--**--*-*

General principles
1. Start with comedy, sprinkle it gradually throughout film, with less and less as it goes on, and finally none at all.
2. Never show a fair fight, or one in which the outcome is in any doubt as it goes on, to stimulate sense of injustice in audience.
3. Don't bore the audience with shots all flat, but on the other hand, don't make them dizzy. Don't movie pictures come mostly at slight angles? Look intothis.
4. Make audience feel at first blissfully happy with country clubs, sports, nice girls, wealth abundant, ; gradually change attitude till tragedy is the keynote.
5. Don't send in climax after climax, thrill after thrill, without giving the audience a little time to breathe.
6. Indicate continuity characters in every shot - don't leave the audience up in the air. However, just a back, a head, a pointing hand will be enough, and it could get out of shot afther first two seconds
7. Let there be a constant change in type of shots - pans and then closeups. Everything will apear more accentuated if sandwiched in between two contrasting shots.
8. See David Bradley, Gus Swift's daughter.
9. How about speaking by actual person instead of titles?

SCENE I - In the office. Gay, non-serious mood.
A is bosses son, B is boss.

Openeing shot - Labeled glass panel of office door, "Blank & Co."
A breaks into scene in front of door, opens it, whistling, walks in, secretaries visible behind him.
2. Various secretaries powdering their noses, etc., when they see him
3. Throws hat at rack, misses. Steno is located in this shot.
4. Steno, giggling.
5. A, frowning at her
6. She subsides.
7. He stoops o pick up hat.
8. Busy executive, portly, walks rapidly along not watching his step, bumps into A's rear, A falls
9. Secretaries all giggle.
10. A rises, frowns at them all, walks into office marked "President Blank, Private". He says, "Hi, pop."
11. Large executive with sec. on lap, lipstick on face. He looks startled, rises, sec . drops to floor. He stares at son, goggle-eyed. Sec. gets up, slaps B, walks out, making eyes at A on the way.
12.

How about a

"Dear neighbor:

You & I have

some fences to mend."

approach?

Before you get out there in the front lines, read your hist. & think about biblical sentiments. It means a little more now we realize that by no other means can we prevent our children from going to war.

1. Not "practical," but will look way ahead to a permanent solution

2) ~~To ways of securing a living~~

Not "impractical" on other hand, but like Rousseau.

How are men?

Suited to take care of selves. & to cooperate

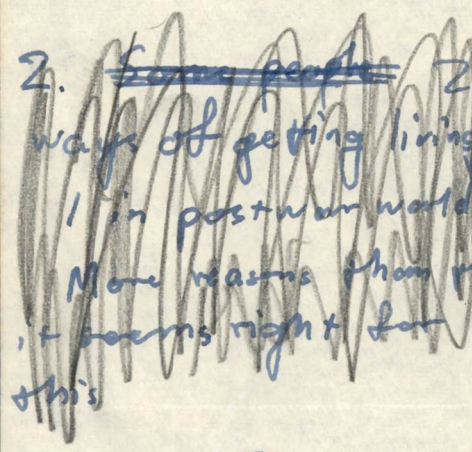
Board of Trade

Can be expected to go out of their way to set up a social system which will give all a chance to care for selves but not to take care of others, as so many advocate.

Important to appreciate value of unusual individuals. Pres. Conant. In peace time we tolerate all opinions. In war certain opinions seem intolerable. We

must not be intolerant.
War is an abnormal situation.
Be tolerant of C. O.'s

2. ~~Future people~~ Z
ways of getting living.
/ in post war world.
More reasons than that
, it seems right for
this.



3. Force & understanding
as the basis of social
systems. Jamie &
Dick Matthias e.g.
Gr. Br. in India & Canada.
We will win by force,
but ~~we will have to~~ our victory will
be worthwhile only if
we set up a

social system based on understanding. We must understand ourselves.

Remember that war is deplorable, only justifiable in peculiar ~~xxxx~~ situations, don't turn into a militarist, remember your church sense of values.

But beyond this ~~remember~~ we must seek a means to ~~xxxx~~ bring our church values into being.

This brings it right down to ~~the~~ the people of the U.S.

No social system following an Allied victory can be based on understanding unless the people of the Allies understand what is needed.

Some, ~~present company excepted~~ are neglecting this responsibility, present company excepted.

This war should teach us that we have been evading our responsibilities. We can prevent another war if we want to.

It is up to us.

GEOGRAPHY 1a

Assignment #2: October 12-19, 1942

1. Davis, D. H., The Earth and Man:

Chapter 8: "Climatic Elements: Sunshine and Temperature." Pages 107-115.

Chapter 9: "Climatic Elements: Moisture Conditions." Pages 117-175.

...dy the maps and charts carefully. Note the ways ...tic conditions affect man, plants, animals, ...ons with your Type of Climate

Maybe earn way by fiddling (??)

1. Take a 2-3 year trip around the world, après la guerre. Write extensively about it.
2. Come home, be a terrific single taxer, discover how George did it, emulate & improve on him, educate, & — oh yes, earn a living & marry too.

The Crimson editorialist Oct. 9 and I disagree so completely that I cannot resist answering. I fully agree with him that gross injustices prevailed in society in during the twenties, what he calls "the chaotic free enterprise of the twenties". But I assert that this injustice was not the fault of free enterprise at all. The cartels, the tariffs, the monopolies; these were the outstanding injustices worst features of the twenties were all based on the stifling of free enterprise. (So active was the State in handing out privileges that such an organization as the American Woolen Co. found it advantageous to be larger than was compatible with efficency---simply so it could have more influence with the State.) Those who sought to defend their privileges when they were challenged //When these who benefited from the monopolies and tariffs were challenged, they sought to identify themselves with free enterprise. Their Many reformers have never checked the validity of their assertion, but simply condemned free enterprise because "big business" seemed to be in favor of it. Had the Republicans of 1932 offered to sweep away all tariffs, or discontinue all subsidies, the country would have quickly seen how much the privileged classes cared for free enterprise.

The Crimson editorialist would probably reply that he wants the state to act as a policeman to keep monopolists from stifling free enterprise. But This is both not unnecessary, & it is impossible. Monopolies arise do not arise without governmental connivance. No monopoly exists that did not grow with the aid of the State. The history of every great fortune is one of bribing legislatures and their agents. Woolen Co.

~~Ño/ónó/Íś~~ Never has a State been given control over the ~~Íívés/ánd/pó~~ property of its citizens without widespread injustice being the result. This has been true under Republicans and Democrats, Reactionaries and Reformers, Fascists and Communists, the Old Deal and the New.

What is needed is not a stronger government, to create ~~a~~ new privileged classes without destroying the old, as the New Deal is doing.-- when everyone is member of a privileged class, no one will be doing any ~~work~~. Free enterprise is needed. The functions of government should be circumscribed so as to exclude regulation ~~& planning~~ of any kind, ~~by~~ whether for the benefit of John L. Lewis, or J. P. Morgan & the boys.

l Crimson

R 9, 1942. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FE WILL INAUGURATE UPPLY SCHOOL SOON

Tip to Crimson Produces the Final Confirmation of Apparent Rumor

A special contingent of WAVES will arrive at Radcliffe within the next two months to set up the only Naval Supply School for women in the nation. Although Harvard and Radcliffe officials would not commit themselves last night, Captain Kenneth C. McIntosh, commanding officer of the Navy Supply Corps, who will probably head the new unit, confirmed the story.

President Ada L. Comstock admitted hearing "rumors," but refused to state definitely that any plan had been worked out. Miss Ruth Davenport, director of Admissions, and the publicity office both denied hearing of the proposed school.

Crimson Receives Tip

The Crimson received the tip last night, and requested the wire news services and the Boston Post to investigate. According to Captain McIntosh, "there will definitely be Naval Supply WAVES training at Radcliffe."

He was not able to give the opening date for the school, or the number of students that will attend it. However, he did reveal that they will live on the Radcliffe campus. After one month's studying at Smith, the first training center for WAVES, which is mainly devoted to preparation for communications work, they will be transferred to Cambridge.



The Radcliffe News.

Radcliffe College, whose ining of the only WAVE

Lt. Commander Mildred McAfee, commanding officer of the sailorettes, was in Cambridge recently looking over the Business School. Presumably she conferred with President Comstock on the details for the program at the same time.

Double Deckers

The invasion of the WAVES will undoubtedly mean that Radcliffe undergraduates will have to follow Smith girls and take to double-decker beds, for the College admitted the largest Freshman class in its history this fall.

The length of the course, who the teachers will be, where the classes will be held, where the officerettes will eat, and all the other details are as yet unannounced. Only the one fact of the existence of such a school has been released. The United Press last night was unable to obtain any official statement from the Causeway Street headquarters of the First Naval District, describing either details or the proposed setting up of the school.

WILL NTS

company
l Training
ning's Scut-
ife of the
s the pres-
ny on Mon-

der C. A.
tudent Offi-
accept the
half of the
vives. The
each com-
vives them-
lebutt.
de and re-
plete with
l march to
monwealth
come from
cuttlebutt

Post-War Council Will Hold Forums, Meetings

Outlining a program of forums, large public meetings, and small study groups under Faculty guidance, the Council on Post-War Problems is setting out on its second year under the direction of its new president, Louis H. Cohen, '43.

The forums will present three men, faculty or outside experts on post-war problems, in discussions open to all members of the University. After the speeches there will be questions from the floor. Prominent speakers such as Reinhold Niebuhr and former Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium will headline the big meetings.

At the open meeting Wednesday night Ralph Barton Perry, Edgar Pierce Professor of Philosophy, said that while winning the war is the country's first duty, consideration of post-war problems is of paramount importance now as a propaganda weapon for victory.

Set in Starting Post;

THE HARVARD CRIMSON
The Official Undergraduate Daily — Founded 1873

Entered at the Boston Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter, December 1, 1887. Published daily except Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays, and during vacation: 3 times a week during Examination Periods and the Summer Sessions. 14 Plympton Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Subscription price: $6.00 for College year; $3.25 for one term.

Crimson Printing Co., Plympton Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Dan H. Fenn, Jr. '44, President
J. Robert Moskin '44, Managing Editor
Edwin J. Sommer '44, Business Manager
Thomas S. Kuhn '44, Editorial Chairman
William H. Forster '44, Photographic Chairman
Douglas A. Brown '44, Executive Editor
Burton E. Van Vort '44, Sports Editor
Lewis M. Krohn '44, Advertising Manager
Edward M. Casey '44, Local Advertising Manager
Joseph B. Smith '44, Assistant Editorial Chairman
Charles W. Young '44, Assistant Editorial Chairman

News Editor for this issue: Colin F. N. Irving '45
Business Editor for this issue: Lewis M. Krohn '44

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1942.

The Post Turns Backwards

The full page editorial in this week's Saturday Evening Post is an insulting disgrace to the intelligence of the American people. Under the innocent title of "Neo-liberal Illusion: That Collectivism is Liberty," it is an insidious attack on the principles of the government thrice chosen by the American electorate. On the surface, it calls for a return to the chaotic free enterprise of the twenties; between the lines it is an incipient fascism threatening to destroy those principles for which the war is being fought.

The economic problems of a capitalistic society are attributed to the limitations placed on business leaders, whom the Post calls "Those talented members of society who can solve those problems." But the 1929 catastrophe came at the end of a period in which these business leaders had the run of the country from the White House to Wall Street and back again. The Post says that by limiting free enterprise in any way we are killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. But even before 1929 those eggs were tasted only by an already-wealthy minority; by 1933 business was forced by the American people to relinquish leadership to a government promising immediate aid and subsidy. Too long they had suffered under an uncontrolled system to which the Post now wants to return.

Subtly, the Post offers only two economic alternatives for the period after the war: a return to the self-destructive competition of the twenties, or a state control similar to that in Germany today. Americans do not choose either of these alternatives. Even now private enterprise exists side by side with necessary government regulation. Contrary to what the Post editors may think, the New Deal saved free enterprise in this country and has continued to do so for nine years. Private enterprise will exist after the war only if it willingly submits to centralized economic planning, without which collapse is inevitable.

In falsely identifying the New Deal with communism, the Post jumps the political fence, dividing the American people into two groups: the elite and those who are "relatively useless." This second group "are unable to contribute enough to society to warrant more than a minimum human living standard." Not content to attack progressive, democratic government, these editors flatly deny that millions of Americans have the potential ability to achieve a security and a dignity for themselves.

Coming at a time of general dissatisfaction with the progress of the war, the Post is cleverly attempting to create a new band wagon on which our escapist groups can jump. These foreboding prophets say that "there is one rock or truth to which the common man may cling—economic freedom." But the common man has already given evidence that he is willing for the government to assume as much power as it needs to win the war. He has also shown that he expects the government after the war to prevent a return of the runaway competition which has crushed him in the past.

MOVIEGOER

"Moscow Strikes Back"

Charlottesville,
March 19

Dear Dottie:

We don't have much time here, so don't expect a masterwork. Below are my chief thoughts on being in the army.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity" wrote Shakespeare. The modern New Trier student will find that even such adversity as that his country knows at present can be forced for him, if he will learn the lesson it has to teach.

Sins of commission and omission by large groups of U.S. citizens may be blamed for this war. New Trier students have traditionally specialized in the sins of omission. Blessed with more

leisure time than they will ever again have in their lives, the majority of them ~~fritter away the larger part of~~ this time have failed to put it to its best use. The world has needed and still needs men and women well acquainted with the social sciences. History, economics and sociology are not ~~of value~~ valuable primarily because ~~they~~ of the "culture" ~~one~~ ~~learns~~ "background", and ability to converse cleverly they may give. They are the studies which will show us how to organize the world for peace. ~~Now~~ You who are not yet in the military, who still have a chance, will do well to ~~study~~ apply yourselves to the sciences of human relationships energetically in what time you have left.

These sentiments, which would ~~have fallen~~, which did fall, to Miller

effect on the ears of your predecessors,
can hardly [illegible] what it means
[illegible]

I think you know this. I think the war has taught it to you. Unpleasant as it is, you may write this war off in your book of life as a net gain if it brings you a realization of the necessity for becoming educated — right now.

Ever-normal granary s. l's
No speculation in country - grazing land copious. To excess?

Huge new factory east Lafayette
Indianapolis (with spec)
1. Business 2. Extensive slums 3. Small residential, spec, & farms. Is it wrong to use corn belt for grazing?

Won't raise wages
Is ultimate tax for production

Sand of Columbus. 1. Hilly, non-fertile. a. nice houses, small farms b. tendency toward slumminess. Ozarky.
South of Ohio - levels out presently. lumber, hay oats, tobacco, white board fence stock farms
Tobacco intensive (Frankfort) but scattered. Grazing, slums
Harrodsburg - All live in ante-bellum mansions. Vast horse acres little cultivation.
Burnside, before & after - small, decent houses. Extensive cult., no tob. sheds
After Corbin - Mts., coal, sub marginal farms, slums, grazing (very little)
Saw lots spec. near Knoxville

What will ideal land tenure be like?
What if new machine enabled 1 man to own & use all land?
People will live on small tracts,

take long vacations.

Tapoco, Dam, Al., rainfall
Attendant & his farm.
Marginal farming, rude tools

Transand Tryon - good land, cotton, corn,
But lots of land held unused as woodland.
Much woodland should be woods but much is
held out. Study landuse at college.

Where higher wages are being paid,
it's because productivity is greater, due to better
labor or better land

Speculation & improper use territory
in Asheville.
Mts. north - marg. land use
Fires, complete, common.

Is it right to graze on good land?
Horsy acres in Kentucky
Corn belt well used till all of a sudden,
Division into small farms.

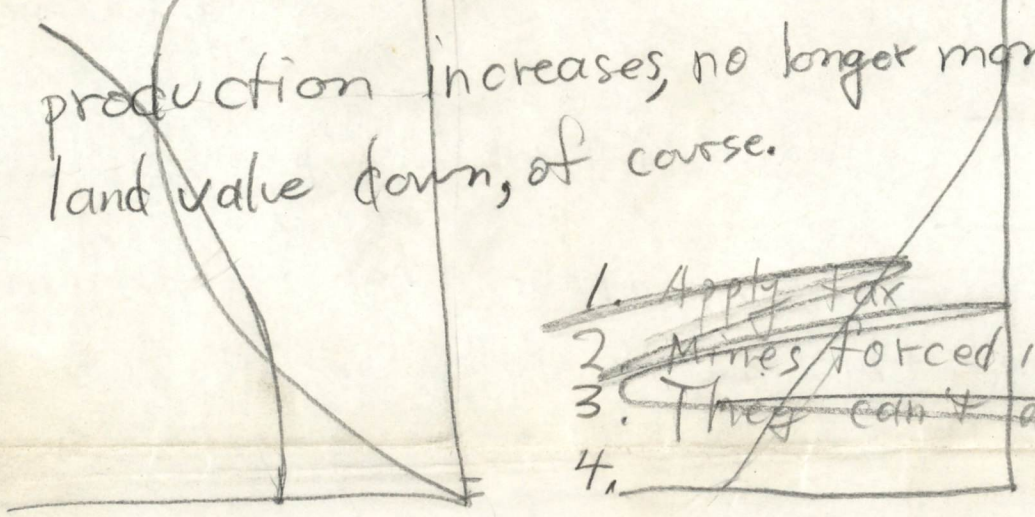
before Lake village, unused & bad use.

At present, people produce ~~what~~ on monopolies to get the most money. Under L.V.T., if one man holds onto all copper mines, he would produce from them all at the same rate as before, to make the most money. ~~No. This would allow competition in the other mines.~~ He could only hold onto mines he was using.
No - he would let go mines, but no one could produce more cheaply, price would stay ~~the~~ R

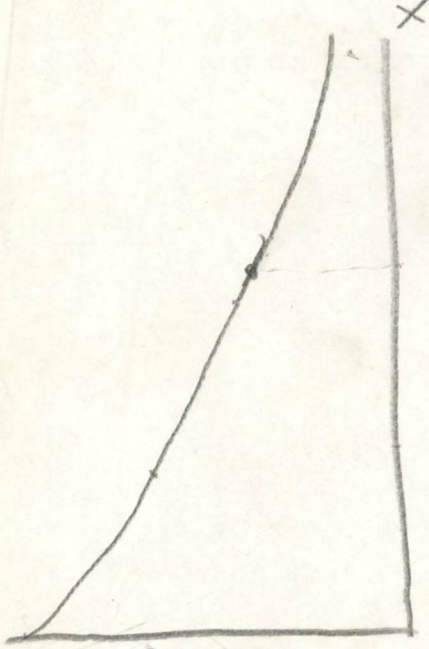
1. If, no matter how much he produces, ~~the tax is constant~~ he will produce the same as if there were no taxation. - ~~No, competition would allow.~~ True
2. If tax varies with value, the more ~~production from other mines~~ the less ~~from other mines~~ changes value. See ~~false~~ Therefore ~~tax varies~~ production 1 mine case on other side.

i.e. - free competition

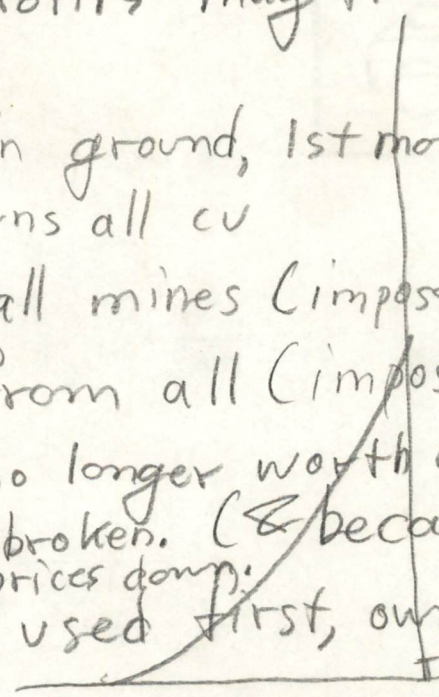
production increases, no longer monop. price but comp. price, land value down, of course.



If there is only 1 copper mine, its value is determined by the competition to use that mine, & does not vary with the amount produced, tho profits may thru stupidity.



1. Tax cu in ground, 1st monop. value, then comp. value.
2. 1 man owns all cu
3. He keeps all mines (impossible) he can keep only those he is using at present.
4. Produces from all (impossible)
5. Cu mine no longer worth as much, because monopoly broken. (& because production is more) production up, prices down.
6. Best cu used first, owner pays rental value.



He might find it worthwhile to keep them all to keep his monopoly, but in this case they would all have monop. value, high tax.

Mr. H. B. Riley
Mr. H. D. Pettibone
Mr. Donald Riley
Mr. W. V. Carroll

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

STATEMENT OF SECURITY PURCHASES AND SALES

JUNE 23, 1941

C O M P A N Y

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	SECURITY	BROKER	PRICE	COST OR PROCEEDS EXCLUDING COMM., ETC.
	P U R C H A S E S			
BONDS				
$35,000	Southern Pacific Co. Oregon Lines 1st 4-1/2s Ser. "A" 3/1/77	Glore, Forgan & Co.	54-3/8	$19,031.25
16,000	Southern Pacific Co. Oregon Lines 1st 4-1/2s Ser. "A" 3/1/77	Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	54-1/4	8,680.00
15,000	Southern Pacific Co. Oregon Lines 1st 4-1/2s Ser. "A" 3/1/77	Glore, Forgan & Co.	54-1/4	8,137.50
9,000	Southern Pacific Co. Oregon Lines 1st 4-1/2s Ser. "A" 3/1/77	Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	54-3/8	4,893.75
STOCKS				
NONE				$ -
		TOTAL PURCHASES		$40,742.50
	S A L E S			
BONDS				
$29,000	Southern Pacific Co. 50-Yr. 4-1/2s 5/1/81	Glore, Forgan & Co.	52-3/8	$15,188.75
16,000	Southern Pacific Co. 50-Yr. 4-1/2s 5/1/81	Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	52-1/4	8,360.00
15,000	Southern Pacific Co. 50-Yr. 4-1/2s 5/1/81	Glore, Forgan & Co.	52-1/2	7,837.50
9,000	Southern Pacific Co. 50-Yr. 4-1/2s 5/1/81	Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	52-3/8	4,713.75
6,000	Southern Pacific Co. 50-Yr. 4-1/2s 5/1/81	Glore, Forgan & Co.	52-1/2	3,150.00
		FORWARD		$39,250.00

continued

Mr. Donald Riley

Given money, if produces more, less profit. But this would be stupidity that affecting land value.

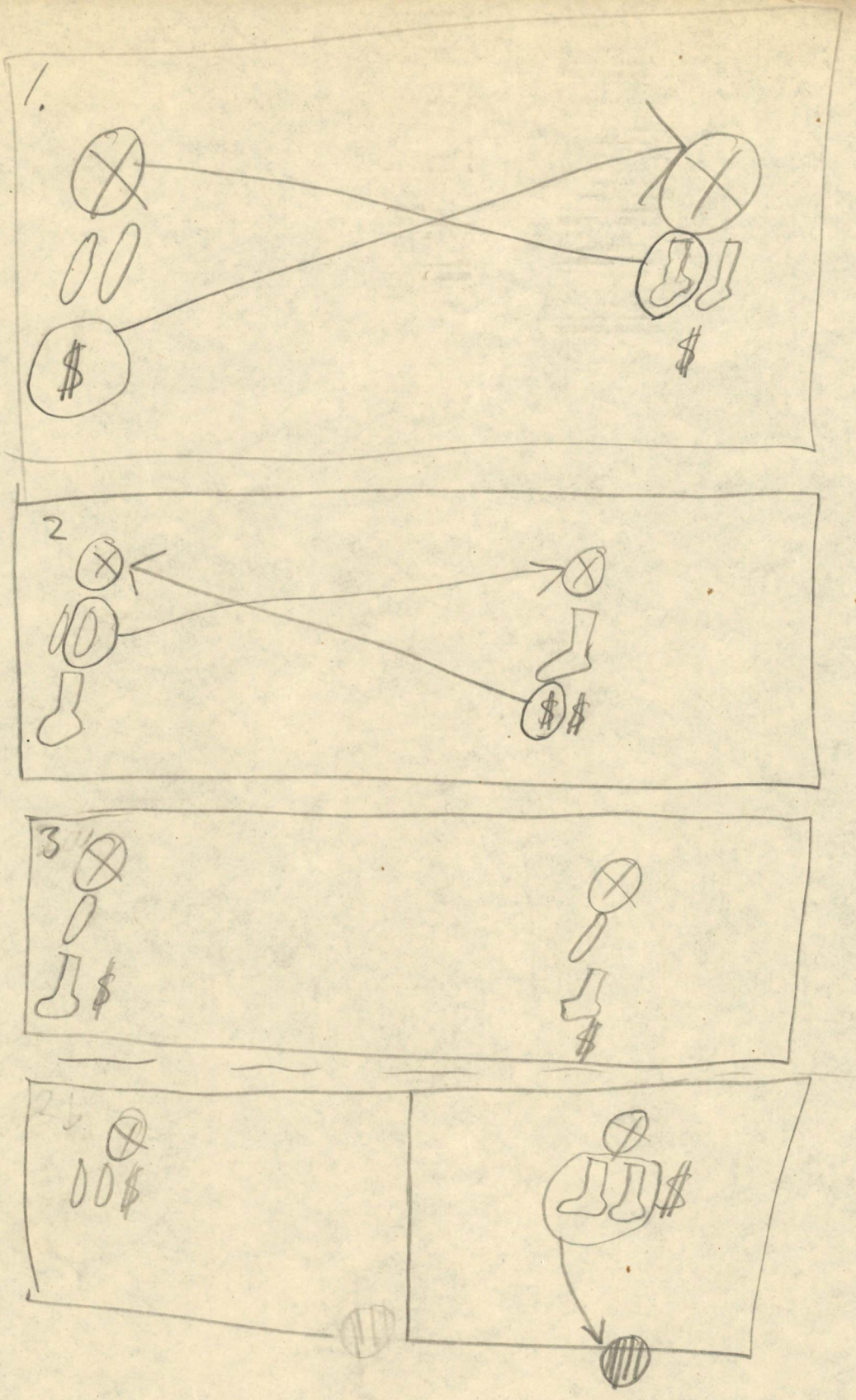
When monopoly is busted, the one mine that was producing or one section of a mine loses value, and so do all.

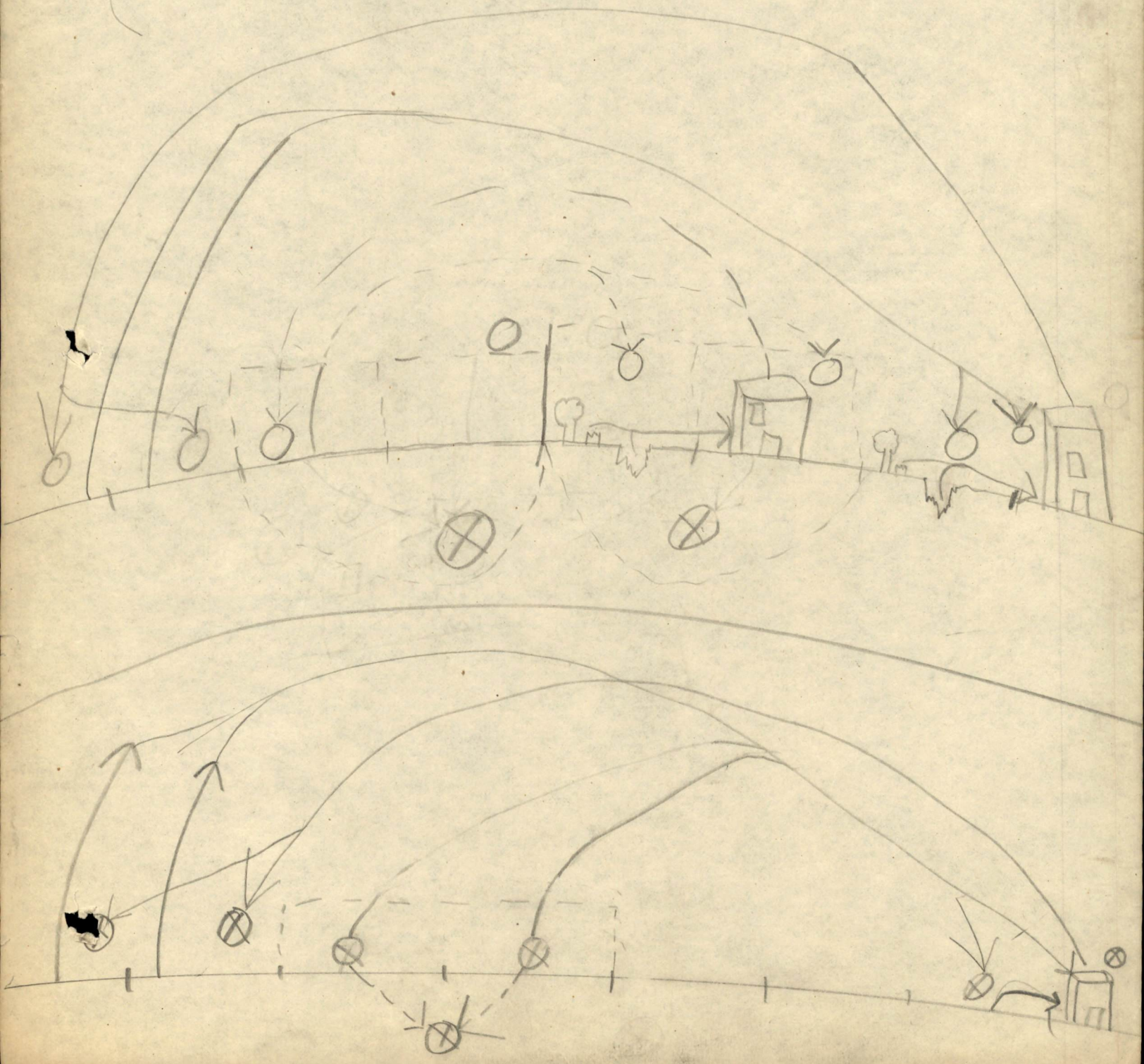
One plan could keep all best mines, produce from them all that was wanted. He would have to lower price or others would start competing. After they were gone, other mines, owned by anyone would come into use.

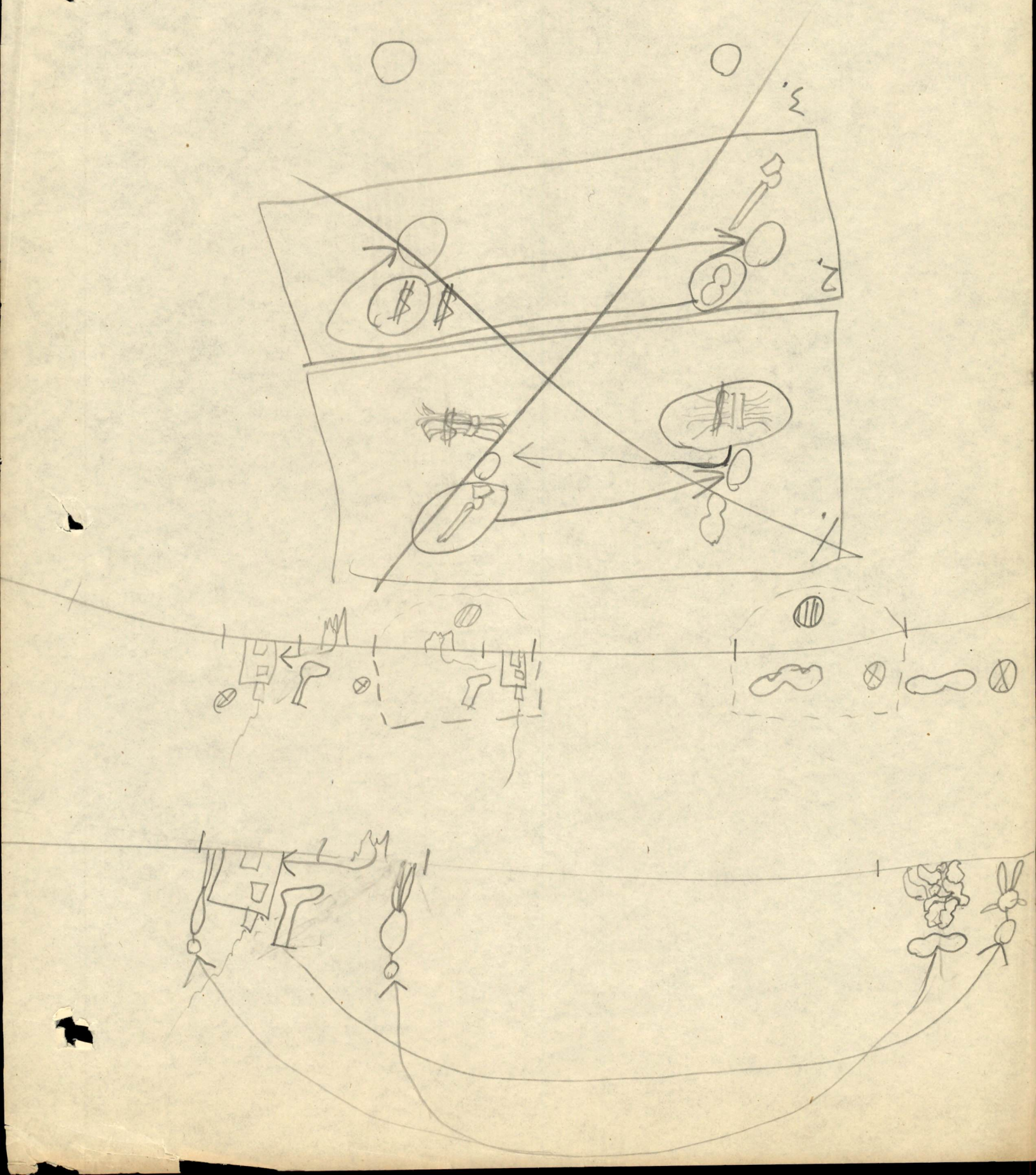
Value limited only by need for it.

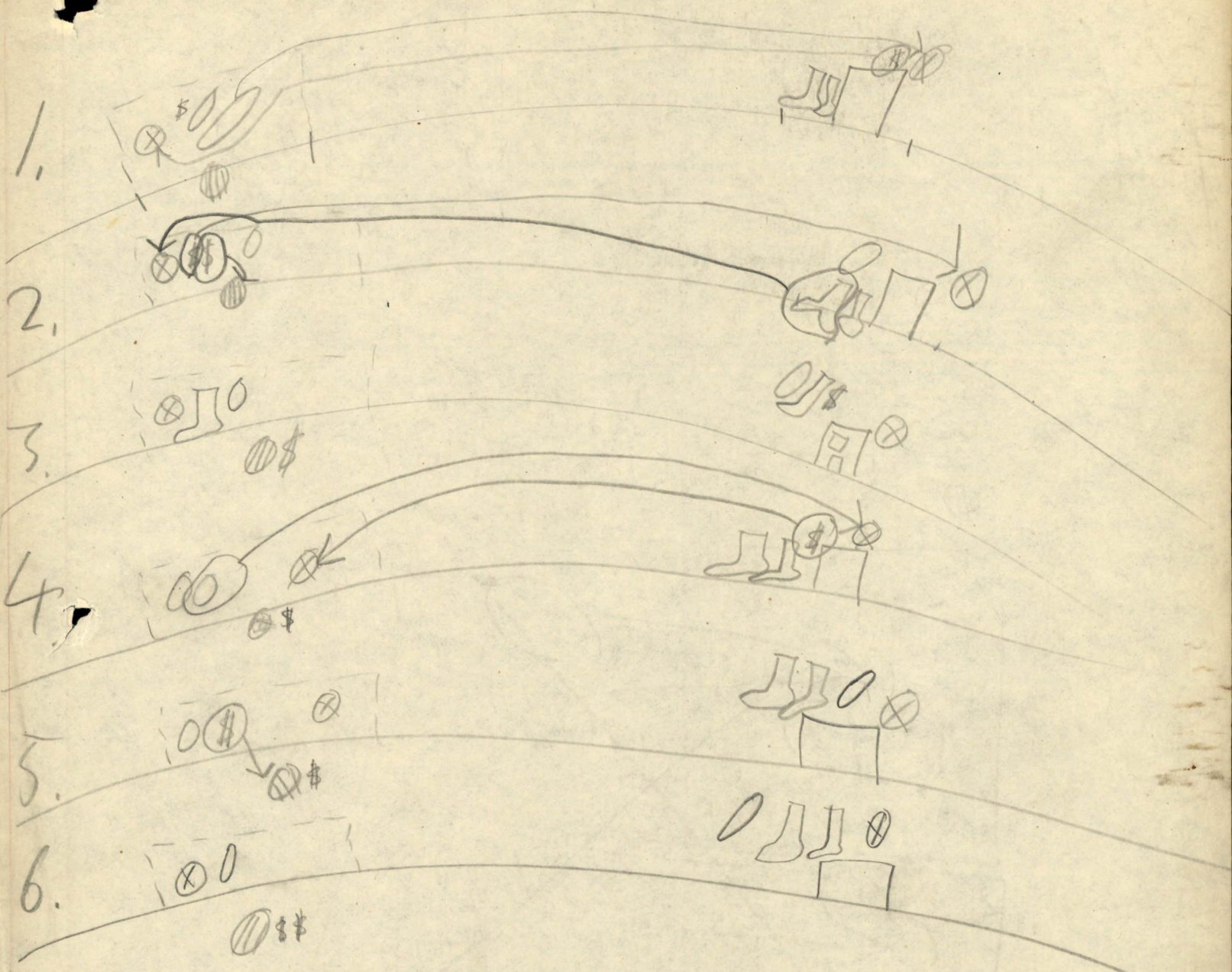
If owner produced at other than most favorable price to him, this is stupidity not affecting land value.

Mine case


1.
2
3




3.
2.
1.


1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Henry George School of Social Science

☆ ☆ ☆

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Fall Class, 1940

☆ ☆ ☆

Recital Hall, Auditorium Building

431 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

☆ ☆ ☆

Thursday, December Fifth

Nineteen Hundred and Forty

Eight o'clock p. m.

P R O G R A M

I

Let Every Heart Be Merry . . . . . Vecchi
I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray . . . . . Spiritual
Now Thank We All Our God . . . . . Bach

Chicago Radio Ensemble
Miss Lois Albright, Conductor

II

Welcome . . . . . Hiram B. Loomis, President

III

Chairman . . . . . P. C. Farris

IV

Class Speakers

Lorna Tideman . . . . . W. R. Wadkins
Effie Pasko . . . . . James Davis

V

Vous dansez, Marquise ("Marchioness, you're dancing")
Eugene Bazot
Blackbird's Song . . . . . Cyril Scott

Miss Dorothy Browne, Soloist
Miss Albright, Pianist

VI

Candid Shots . . . . . Fall Class, 1940

Harold L. Brolliar, Producer
Clyde G. Bassler, Narrator

P R O G R A M

VII

Tribute to Henry George . . . . . Walter J. Tefo

VIII

America the Beautiful . . . . . Catherine Bates

Charles Benfield, Soloist
Chicago Radio Ensemble

IX

AMERICA'S NEED OF THE HOUR . . . . . Address

John Z. White

X

"Sharing the Work"

P. C. Farris . . . . . Forrest A. Eason

XI

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES
Henry L. T. Tideman, Director

XII

Auld Lang Syne . . . . . Robert Burns
God Bless America . . . . . Irving Berlin

Community Singing
Directed by Miss Albright

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL of SOCIAL SCIENCE
Chicago Extension

Hiram B. Loomis . . . . . President
Maurice E. Welty . . . . . Vice President
Max M. Korshak . . . . . Treasurer
Gustave Carus . . . . . Secretary
Henry L. T. Tideman . . . . . Director
John Lawrence Monroe . . . . . Associate Director
Willis E. Shipley . . . . . Trustee
Joseph W. Bauer . . . . . Trustee

* * *

COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE

E. A. Lavender, Chairman . . . . . Irving Park
Katherine Stechmann, Secretary . . . . . Skokie
James P. Kennedy . . . . . .Englewood
George W. McVey . . . . . Woodlawn
Effie Pasko . . . . . Evanston
Walter J. Tefo . . . . . Austin
Lorna Tideman . . . . . Wilmette
W. R. Wadkins . . . . . Brainerd

L. K. Nitz, Stage Manager

* * *

ENTIRE PROGRAM SUPERVISED BY
E. A. LAVENDER

Chicago Sun. Trib. June 29, 1941

SET GRADUATION TO GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERA

Commencement exercises at the Henry George School of Social Science in the Stevens building tomorrow evening will be an operetta. Set to Gilbert and Sullivan music, the lyrics are the work of Mason Gaffney, 17 years old, a Winnetka student who disagrees with economics professors who call the subject a "dismal science."

Gaffney has written poems in which economic laws and axioms are rhymed. He is one of the players, and others are Norman Long, William McCormick Lundberg, and Donald Alfvin, all of Winnetka. All of the boys are graduates of the Henry George school and of New Trier High school.

William H. McNair, former mayor of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Anna George De Mille, daughter of Henry George, will be commencement speakers.

Evanston Church Group to Hold Sewing Party

The Junior guild of the First Methodist church, Evanston, will meet Tuesday for a sewing party in the home of Mrs. Winton Brown, 540 Sheridan road. Work will begin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Milton W. Bollman is general chairman in charge of the parties, which are to provide materials for Christmas Tree Lane, the annual bazar of the church woman's society.

for the new registration next Tuesday, it was announced by Louis A. Boening, director of selective service for the county. The registration is for men who have become 21 years old since last Oct. 16.

The new boundaries affect only those who will register Tuesday, Col. Boening emphasized. They will have no effect on those who are already registered for the draft. These older registrants will continue under the jurisdiction of their old draft boards.

Old Boundaries Confusing.

Redistricting for the new draft was necessitated, Col Boening said, by the fact that the old boundaries were irregular and confusing in many cases, and because of the inequality in the number of registrants in each, which could not be foretold accurately when the old boundaries were set last October At present the number of registrants in the city's 151 draft board

Oxygen at Hand.

Three Peterson incubators, three bassinets, and a heated supply table are the main furnishing of the room. The heated table holds diapers and other supplies that are always at the proper temperature to use. There are seven oxygen outlets, so that seven babies may use oxygen masks at the same time.

The tanks are in a closet opening from the outside corridor and controled from there so that changing and regulating them makes no interference in the nursery itself. One tank of carbon dioxide is kept on hand, also. A new crib incubator is awaiting use at the station, also, and if nurses find it satisfactory, two more will be provided. The crib has controlled heat and humidity and a germicidal light.

Temperatures within the crib may be 80 to 85 degrees and humidity 50 per cent. A feeding room adjoins the

IV It's up to you

We who are young can be thankful that we have a good chance of living to see the day when truth & justice, peace and security will reign over all the world. But you who are older I should think you'd ~~go crazy~~ be scared stiff when you realize that you may ~~be in your grave before the school completes its task~~ never live to see the day when the world will recognize Georgism and pay tribute to all who have worked for it.

~~And yet Georgism is not advancing nearly as fast as it might if all who believed in it supported it to the full extent of their powers with all their~~ to the limit of their power and ability to do so.

The youth of the world is searching madly ~~crying out~~ for the truth which we alone can tell. The school is not beginning to do the job of education it would if every Georgist backed it up supported it 100 %. ~~If every man & woman here tonight supported to the limit of his ability the school, and inspired his friends to do the same,~~ we might soon be working at full capacity. My contemporaries, ~~never but to be told~~ are ready to listen. They have but to be told. I hope you won't let them down.

be helping

In this talk I am going to try to demonstrate what I firmly believe - that free trade between nations will abolish international wars. Time considerations, prohibit a complete proof, so I shall attempt to show the effect of tariffs where their work has been most manifest - in the recorded history of ~~our~~ country.

The 13 colonies were ~~settled~~ run by England for the purpose of assuring herself ~~of~~ a field of raw materials and a group of people who would want, in exchange for their raw materials, what England had to give, namely, manufactured products. This was all very well, and a mutually advantageous trade sprung but in order that

her manufacturers should be spared the strain of competition, England by law denied her colonies the right to exchange their goods in a free and equitable market as ~~they~~ they pleased, ~~but~~ and forbade them to trade anywhere but England.

Now if we put ourselves in the position of those colonists, and analyze what their feeling must have been towards New France, their neighbor we shall understand the motive behind all wars of aggression. Whatever territory the French took might just as well have been sunk under the sea as far as the English were concerned, for their own laws forbade them to trade with the French. This made it

necessary for them to take as much land as they

could, just as it made it necessary for the French
to do so, for the use of land appropriated by ~~another~~ one nation was
forever lost to ~~them~~ any other nation. The resulting rush to expand caused
conflicting claims and war, the French and Indian

War. Had trade been free, ~~the~~ the distinction

between New France & New England would have been

formal only. There would have been no war, because

the purpose of war, would have been already accomplished.
What is this purpose? It is this:
~~The purpose of expansive wars is this: to~~ this: to

enlarge the area and the population of a country.

The purpose of such enlargement is simply to

increase the amount of natural resources, and labor to work them,

~~with~~ with which the citizens of the expanding

country may trade, thus enriching them. ~~Where~~
For trade is always of advantage to both parties concerned, ~~or else~~
~~there is complete free trade, the effect is the~~
one party would stop trading, but
~~same as it would be if~~ Free trade, which I advocate accomplishes
this same thing. If we traded freely with Canada,
what motive could there be for including ~~them~~ it
in our political bandaries? If Germany had
traded freely with Austria, Czechoslavkia, Poland,
Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France and Rumania,
what advantage would she have gained by overrunning
them? // pause If the United States removed all her
tariff walls, she would never have to fear aggression from
any foriegn power.
PAUSE. Just imagine that
Let us look at this from another angle. ~~If there~~ in U.S.

no one could trade with anybody else, ~~just imagine~~ so that

were tariff walls around every individual, each one In the U.S.

would have to own a little piece of cotton land, a rubber

tree, a patch of corn, a small bit of coal mine, a tiny

portion of an oil well, a few good trees, for lumber ~~a portion of~~ a

couple of square feet of an iron mine, etc., in order

to live as he would like to. What a scramble there

would be while each man staked his little claim!

How many would be left out! What disputes there

would be! ~~What a contrast with the way things~~

~~are actually done today in the United States.~~

How much better it is to let men

trade with each other, as we do so that one ~~might~~ owns

the rubber plantations, another the iron mines, etc.

and surpluses are exchanged for surpluses.

But the nations of the world today are analogous to the men of my illustration who erected tariffs around themselves. Each one must be practically self-sufficient, so they fight for control of necessary resources. If trade were allowed to run in its natural & equitable channels, international wars would become as improbable as feuds between private citizens of our country today.

I cannot hope that what I have said here this A.M. will convince anyone that free trade is essential to international peace, as I believe. I can only hope that some of this audience will be moved to make a study, or at least give some deep thought, to this vital problem.

I. Doubts arise

A. Urging friend to take course, the wriggling out of it.

1. To inspire him, I said "I really think that this will be the greatest thing ever"

a. for I have found that in ~~trying~~ soliciting students, non-studious ones, inspiration best. Especially successful on Fager "jilted type"

2. He said "How can you know?

a. I saw his point.

b. Went home to think about it.

I certainly was taking on a pretty big order, setting my judgement against the worlds'.

B. Reviewed P. & P. and my conversion.

1. First books, though all was logical, [redacted] and by hard work the deduction can be got, assume knowledge of practical affairs.

2. Of course I didn't have this knowledge, still I was as enthusiastic a Georgist as I knew. Had I rushed in blindly?

II Put Down By Justice

A. No, I couldn't believe that. There was really something that had bit me.

1. Came to "Justice of the Remedy".

a. That was it. I remembered.

b. It was after reading this book, I,

atmvomahc
Lhanvanir
Letitndse
evs a
rei t
ird i
ase o
Lè n
s

that I copied down for my teacher the names and adresses of 20 of my classmates who I thought might be interested in taking the course.

c. [redacted] It was a pleasure to re-read this book. The principles in it, briefly, are:

1. The earth, is the gift of God to all, and must be recognized as such ~~to~~ or some have been robbed ~~insure justice~~.
2. The rightful basis of private property. is. he who produces should own. what he produces. The earth, gift of Creator to all, is thus not a fit subject of private property.
3. Private property in land ~~[redacted]~~ abnegates private property in wealth.
4. Land like air.
5. Only defendable by Malthus.

d. Since then, whenever I feel the slightest doubt about Georgism, I reread book 7 and am inspired.

III Youth goes for justice.

A. With you older men it may be different, but we young men, from the moment we realize the rottenness of the world till the time we get into business feel that if only there were complete justice there would be an end to [redacted]

the greatest social problems. We who are Georgists know the truth of this. Youth feels strongly that the laws of the universe are harmonious, that that alone is right which is just.

B. ~~Why is it that so many~~ Clemenceau has said that whoever has not been a socialist in his youth has no heart; and whoever remains one in middle-age has no head. ~~Whoever has read any of Max Hirsch's works knows~~ We Georgists know why socialists lose fire with the advancing years. They begin to see the impracticality of their great dream. But why are so very many youth, from the most conservative homes, found advocating socialism on college campuses the country over? It is because they think they see in it the justice which our modern system denies. Marx speaks of "surplus value", that which labor produces but does not receive. He claims that his proposals will secure for labor all that it produces. The very essence of justice! No wonder the communist ranks are filled with youth, eager to benefit mankind, ready to give unselfish service. As socialists, they lose their devotion to the cause after college. If they

Youth is willing to sacrifice itself for justice & right.

But we must take this youthful enthusiasm

& it's up to us to educate them right.

were Georgists, they would remain so all their lives.

C. The Henry George School of Social Science must reach the youth of today, now! My contemporaries, my friends at school know that there is something wrong with the world. They are struggling to avoid accepting the wild socialistic theories which flood them now. But what else can they do? Their alternative is to believe, with smug complacency that the world is all right, that injustice is natural, that men should be allowed to starve. In the struggle between the two concepts socialism is the steady gainer. Soon, who knows how soon, the long-exploited masses will rise in bloody revolt, and then what will happen to the H. G. S.? ~~Our philosophy, taught even to socialists, will easily be the winner~~ If there were a battle of education, with the financial odds even, we would come out the winner, for our philosophy carries a tremendous appeal with it! the appeal of truth I was converted from a mild form of Socialism, many of my friends from conservatism. But the financial odds are not even. We are way behind. The School needs the active support of all its friends.

I can't understand why all Georgists ~~are not like me~~ don't support the movement with every spark of wit, with every ounce of strength & with ~~every~~ almost every dollar the way so many do; like

C O M M E N C E M E N T C O M M I T T E E

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Suite 600, 64 W. Randolph Street, Chicago
Telephone DEArborn 0684

Fellow Students:

On MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1941 - 8 P. M. - we who have completed the first course (only the beginning, we are told) this spring will "graduate." Yes, we will receive honest-to-goodness diplomas, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees and countersigned by our respective instructors!

An impressive program has been arranged for that evening when all of our classes will get together in the airy, comfortable ASSEMBLY ROOM of the STEVENS BLDG., 18th FLOOR, 17 N. STATE STREET.

Our diplomas will be presented to us by ANNA GEORGE de MILLE of New York, daughter of Henry George and President of the Board of Trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science. (Mrs. de Mille will be guest of honor at the regional reunions the week before Commencement. We are all invited to these reunions where we can meet the past graduates.)

The speaker of the evening will be the HON. WILLIAM N. McNAIR, former mayor of Pittsburgh, under whose leadership a practical application of the principles of Henry George has been made in that city. Mr. McNair, busy lawyer though he is, finds time to teach in the Henry George School in Pittsburgh.

Mr. McNair will be introduced by JOHN Z. WHITE, veteran Chicago Georgist, who, when lecturing in Pittsburgh many years ago, got young Bill McNair started on his Henry George career. Mr. White as a very young man knew and worked with Henry George. We are privileged to be able to hear this man who has spoken before 10,000 audiences on the subject we have been studying.

One of the high lights of the program will be a HENRY GEORGE OPERETTA given by a Georgist quintet of Winnetka, all high school seniors and graduates of the Henry George School. You won't want to miss the Law of Rent set to Gilbert and Sullivan!

Chairman of the evening will be our School's Director, HENRY L. T. TIDEMAN, It would take an adding machine to count all the students he has taught in his scores of classes since the School opened in Chicago in 1934.

We'll hear briefly, too, from HIRAM B. LOOMIS, President of the Chicago Extension and retired principal of Hyde Park High School; the HON. MAX M. KORSHAK, Treasurer of the School; and FORREST A. EASON, an enthusiastic past graduate.

IT'LL BE A GREAT EVENING. BRING FRIENDS IF YOU LIKE. There is no charge. No tickets are required.

Sincerely,

YOUR COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE

Herbert B. Jones, Chairman
Rita Lechner, Secretary
B. A. Browning Herman Ruehl
William W. Huggins Thelma Rutherford
Tressa Massier Moise Settles

was terrible poverty -- and no great advance in the arts of production between those times.

Chapter 3 -- Inferences from Analogy

1.-The Darwinian fact that the immense reproductive powers of lower animals and vegetables, if unchecked, would soon cause these to cover the earth, doesn't a pply as strongly to men -- besides, men have control over these lower reproductive forces. No species runs against the limits of air, earth, sunshine, and water.-- only against the limits of the things on which it feeds. For man this is impossible. HE EXTENDS THE REPRODUCTIVE POWERS OF THE SPECIES ON WHICH HE FEEDS.

2.-Man is unsatisfied - he continually wants more - the only use lower animals can make of better conditions is to multiply - man, on the other hand, shows new desires, - the better off people are, the less tendency to reproduce do they show - perhaps because of an instinct put in by nature, to reproduce and assure the continuance of the race when things are bad, and to enjoy one's own life when things are good. Reminds me of idea that during war time, ratio of men to women increases.

3.- So far I have only maintained a negative - now to disprove the theory

Chapter 4 -- Disproof of the Malthusian Theory

1.- Quotation from J. S. Mill, that population will outrun the means of subsistence.

2.- George says, "1. A greater number can be cared for better than a smaller number. 2. Injustice of society, not niggardliness of nature to blame.

3. Power of producing wealth, not actual production, is what we must judge by. In higher stages of society, much productive power may be wasted in ostentation of war, etc., which we will have to count as wealth producing power.

4.- Places of great population are richer per capita than places of sparse population. (But isn't this because densely populated countrys produce on the land, so to speak, of the less densely populated?) In parentheses I forget the immense importance of exchange as a labor-saving device.

5.- We live on present, not past, production

6.- Increase of population does not mean a reduction, but an increase, in the average production of wealth.

7.- Twenty men working on poor land can produce more than twenty times as much as one man working even on good land.

OUTLINE OF BOOK II IN PROGRESS AND POVERTY
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY

Chap. 1.-"The Malthusian Theory", its genesis and support"

1.- It supports the wages fund theory, and is probably the cause for the general acceptance of the latter.

2.- M. said that population will increase in geometrical progression while the means of subsistence will increase in arithmetic.

3.- M. said that pestilence, starvation, poverty, vice, and its concomitants were the natural check provided by nature for preventing growth of population past the subsistence level.

4.- This doctrine gives solace and comfort to the privileged classes.

5.-It seems to harmonize with Darwin, Ricardo's law of wages (with the emphasis on the diminishing returns), and does with the wages-fund theory.

6.- It was an answer to William Godwin's "Inquiry concerning Political Justice", and the Godwins and the Cobbetts were its enemies.

7.- It is a theory having wide support from those who never heard of it and it is (was) firmly entrenched in thought.

Chapter 2-"Inferences from Facts"

1.- Where there is a great open frontier to be filled up, or where exploitation has kept folks struggling for a bare subsistence, reproduction is appalling -- but unwarranted increase does not occur where folks are settled and well-to-do. It does not show that there are other causes which could account for poverty, and this treatise will show that.

2.- Godwin disdained to reply till old age.

3.- The idea of geometrical and arithmetical progressions is silly, but this doesn't dispose of the main idea.

4.- Series of quotations, etc., from Malthus showing that on other matters he just didn't know anything, Encyclopedia Brittanica agreeing.

5.- The whole book shows examples of poverty which actually spring from bad laws which Malthus says spring from over-pop lation.

6.-The globe is yet thinly populated -- past miseries certainly never have sprung from over-population.

7.- The population of the earth has declined as well as gained in the past. Our form of concentrated pop. is in cities, but once mabe agric.

8.-In Vera Cruz, not considered a place of concentrated civilization in the old days, archeology seems to indicate presence of large pop.

9.- Closely cultivated sections of Japan, etc., indicate possibility of maintaining large agricultual poplation.

10.-Compared with its capacities to support human life the earth as a whole is yet most sparsely populated.

11.- None of the great religions have ever advised holding down pop. Confucius had 22,000 descendants.

12.- Examples of over-population often given--India, land not fully utilized, pop. not as dense as Saxony, etc. (132 to 442) Rev. Wm. Tennant quoted, frequency of famines due to insecurity which keeps capital from being saved. Tyrrany of Moslems and Rajahs succeeded by that of British. Exploitation and insecurity hinders progress. ---THIS CHAPTER IS MERELY TO SHOW THAT THERE IS IN THE WORLD NO EXAMPLE OF POVERTY DUE TO OVER POPULATION. Future chapters will show why it never will. IMPRESS THIS ON CLASS. Ireland a land of absentee landlords and insecurity. While the Irish starved, they were exporting rent to England. "Stupidity"of Irish peasants was really only insecurity.In 1841, pop. of Ireland 8,000,000 , McCulloch said it could support 4,000,000. In 1727, pop. 2,000,000 Swift wrote his "modest proposal for solving the Irish question"---there

1. Bought land from many people? With what dough

2. Present assessments taxes must pay

3. Price paid

4. Where's Wrigley, & is it true y/n?

.37
.095
185
333
.035 15

1,005,392
.035
~~$ [illegible]~~

tax on land

5026960
3016176
$35,188.720

3,196,378
.035

~~1598189~~
~~9589134~~
~~[illegible]~~

tax on building

15981890
9589134
$111,873.230

~~.035~~

37
.095
185
333
.035 15

North Wright

t. x. part taken for widening Mich. Ave, lot 2 & all of lots 3, 4, 5, 6: in Block 6, Kinzie's addition to Chi. Being a subdn of N. Fraction of Sec. 10; T. 39; R. 14

'39 assessment (w. 11 Holdfill '43)

230-1

Bldg. & land taxed at same rate

Discover

1. What Wrigley Pays

2. What Wrigley paid

1. Go to T&T, get 230-1, find no.'s for lots of N. & S., go to Vault of Cty. Bldg. find book no.

Find out from Scrib. if prices recorded are accurate

Full assessed values

'59, Wrigley Bldg.

land - $531,598.

Bldg - $1,242,600.

S. ↑

N ↑

land $474,022

Bldg $1,953,778

only 37 % of full

assessed value in City Bldg.

9-90 of 37 %

Parker

authenticated

for Wrigley

look up these in
recorder's office
lot 6 & 5

760542O—1-2

499430-1

{456937}
{404687}

316536

305323-4

305331

149910

188428

107782 — in 1873

6)

Russia at first fought Xianity, later compromised. Gy. used it as a tool, then tried to crush it. Italy feared to go as far, but has had the same idea.

"Religion is The opium of the masses" said Marx, observing how many preachers promised "pie in the sky", nothing on earth, and encouraged subjection to prevailing injustice. Churches also are large property owners. Therefore Communism forbade church going. Only recently has the Russian church returned.

Hitler played on the churches fear of Communism. But he wanted Naziism to be his people's religion, and could not, therefore, tolerate the church.

Mussolini's problem was complicated by the presence of the pope. He never attacked Catholicism openly, but has not encouraged it.

1) She has abolished free enterprise.

This will lower the character of her people, making them less resourceful and self-reliant. Production will never become as efficient as ours. The little man, moreover, has no chance to go to work on his own. He must take what the state offers him or starve. In a land of giant industries and collective farms there ~~are~~ will be room for only a few leaders, and they will be selected by some governmental process, not necessarily by their proven efficiency. Bootlicking will begin to play its part.

2) The State is all powerful.

Whenever in human history a few have controlled many, they have, sooner or later, become corrupt. Just now, ~~A~~ due to the fury of the revolution, ~~means that~~ high state officials are tried and true doctrinaire communists. But, with time, less high-minded men will replace them, and the proletariat will suffer.

A/33

3) She is not democratic.

She cannot be, for the proletariat is still too unschooled in self government. Ultimately the salvation of Russian proletarians must rest on their own awakening. U. S. proletarians are ahead of Russians in this respect.

Gaffney

5)

The economic system of Soviet Russia is a compromise between extreme communist principles and practical necessity.

The first communist system postulated equality of wages, abolition of private property. Russia was soon starving, so the system was modified in 1921 by Lenin. The N.E.P. offered higher wages for better work. This is the basis of Communist production today. Land and ~~machines~~ capital are state owned, and the profits, if any, go to help support the state, while the state must also redeem any losses. Individual differences are recognized by a wage scale which rewards industry, skill, and executive ability. This is very much like our own system, therefore, in many respects. The differences are:

1) What shall be produced is, in Russia, determined by state planners, not the free market.

2) All producers, from the lowest manual laborer to the biggest executive, are wage workers for the state. No one owns land or capital. No one makes a profit or loss.

33/A

In agriculture, small landowning peasants have been liquidated, so that 85% of farming is done by collective farms.

4)

The U.S. proletariat will probably fare better in the long run than the Russian. But there are many arguments for the other opinion.

The Russian economy is not all bad. It has this bad feature, that production is directed by the state. On the other hand, their system encourages labor with high wages for high output, as we do. In another respect ~~it is~~ Russia's system is better than ours, however. They have, temporarily at least, done away with the immense parasitism which flourishes in this country thru private ownership of land. They suffer from no monopolies which stifle production and raise prices, no immense fortunes which buy politicians and corrupt government. They have no farm bloc nor lobbies asking for favors. Since the state-paid wages are based on production, and no one owns property whose value might be enhanced by state aid, there is no one to benefit from pork-baneling.

This enormous fact, that the Russians have done away with economic parasites, augurs well for the future of Russia's proletariat, and everyone else, too.

But there are many ~~reasons~~ factors working against Russia. There are:

#1 p. 1 (insert)

Hither

We think ~~know~~ that most of the character is probably formed in very early youth. Yet it may be that the superficial characteristics put on in later years are just as important to the behavior pattern as what comes from within. Wes Fallaw believes that children can be approached thru the parent. We cannot fundamentally change an adult, perhaps, but we can put words into his mouth which will be heard by his young children and sink deeply into their character. It must be through this process that children are made different from their parents in the first place. The parents often do not say what they mean, or what they really think.

Neither Uncle Wes nor I has ever been really able to change the other, much as we both tried. The most we could do was to occasionally say somethingthat struck a responsive note. That is, to mention in words some idea that had all the time been lurking in the rear of the other's mind, and get a favorable response. As, for instance, when Wes mentioned that the real purpose of adult education was probably child education.

My English A themes are under lock at Harvard, can be obtained somehow.

Walls should be minimized; they waste space & get in the way. They may be necessary around kitchen & study. For guest's modesty, around toilet. But beds, chairs, dressing arrangements. Well, beds should be separate, as they will get more air at nite & we do not want to cool entire house.

Want from house: 1) Shelter 2) Room to Eat 3) Sleep 4) Study 5) Store items 6) Play games indoors 7) entertain visitors 8) Clean self & clothes

Yasmin Pena

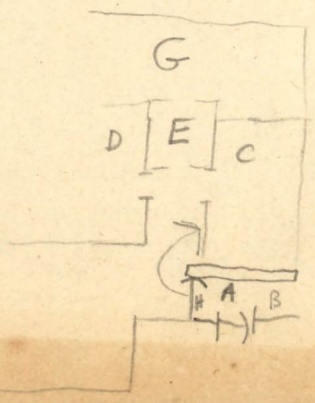
A: coat rack, & room for all articles that are regularly taken outdoors — skis & the like. Or we might keep them in garage.

B: Remove shoes when entering place them here. ~~Or~~ Also, a foot bath here for feet that were bare outdoors. Or put bath outdoors, turn it off in winter. Have ~~heat at~~ tile floor & drain at B, let snow melt off overshoes. A seat at B, where you take off shoes.

C, D. clothes & dressing rooms, with bathroom, E

G. Sleeping room, with removable wall for porch in summer. 2 beds, one double, one single.

H: insulating door



Different seasons broach different problems. In winter, one must get into warmth, shake snow from shoes & clothes, remove & place heavy clothes, perhaps bathe.

In summer: de-mud shoes & remove them. Never mind mud, just remove them. Bathe. Keep out insects. Probly change clothes. Obtain & replace other outdoor equipment, like skis & raquets.

2) Bad proposed changes.
George's six, classified as to remedys, palliatives, and specifics.

3) The true Remedy
a) As application of principles discovered in ethics
b) Intensive view of application. Conservation, city layout, free market perfected, compensation(?), canons of taxation, best use of land,(Ultimate objective greatest happiness of most human beings) Problems of administration, units of collection, etc.
c) Extensive view(effects)
Governmental units changed, economic units changed; demography and history changed. Society changed.

UNIVERSAL SYSTEMATIZATION of demology

I) Environment
1) General information

2) Primary determinism
Climate, soil &c, domestic animals, etc.

3) Life (it's characteristics)

II) Homo Sapiens (Human species)
1) Individual
Psychology, education

2) Social
Anthropology: race as determinant. Psychology, live wires, demography(incl. Malthus vs. George, bottom breeding, etc.)

III) Economics(Social relations involving trade, susceptible to law. Like gravity, the laws may be frustrated by stronger forces in particular times and places. But they constantly operate, nonetheless.)
1) Modus Operandi (statics, intensive view in time and space)
A)Possibility of ec. law(vs. free will) . Free market. General picture of production(fallacy--Wages fund theory)(Role of surplus)
B) Definitions, Laws (distribution, production((e.g., "diminishing returns)))
C) Ec.Phenomena particularly associated with some particular political setup. (e.g., depressions, speculation, etc., with todays.

IV) Political Economy (Conscious social estabsishment of medium in which observed economic laws will best do their work)
1)Modus Operandi(Statics, intensive view in time and space)
Systems of land tenure and related cultures, etc.
Basis of land titles.
Modern special systems of security and parasitism: Patents, public utilities, r.r.s, copyright, tariff/ etc.
Tariffs, labor unions, monopolies, etc.(these differ from the first in being purely parasitic, with no place in the perfect society)
Systems of market control. Determination of what to control, and how much
Privilege, corruption; war as privileger.Methods of the parasite
Lawmaking: legislatures and courts and administrators and politicians.
Malfunctions inevitable with all known systems of political economy. / Cf. slavery, serfdom, present, etc.
2) Extensive view(in time and space; dynamics)("laws" of progress and retrogression)
Security and progress(security for society, not just for predatory individuals)
Freedom and progress
Cycle of civilization: savagery, order, progress, problems, paternalism, corruption, decline, fall.
Determinants: theory of determinism."Economic, cultural, religious, educational, etc." determinisms.
Demography, as manifestation (and cause?) of conditions.
Effect on people's character of various politics.
War as "solution"(perhaps put this under insufficient remedies currentyly advocated.
Cycle of institutions(usually educational, n'est-ce pas?)
Live wires as determinants. Whence come they?
Predictions

V) Conclusions
1) Ethics (lessons of history, "should". Understanding and agreement vs. fraud and force. Freedom, equal rights. Cause of war.

Labor is all human exertion having exchange value.(potential as well as actual)
Wealth is the product of land and labor.
Value arises when one person owns and another person wants something.
The law of supply and demand says that "If the price rises above the normal (but it doesn't say what determines what is normal) a)Old producers will speed up production; b)New producers will enter field(Zalles says the new producers will be "marginal" producers, but I don't think this is necessarily so); and c) ???

until the price is back to what it was before."

New producers will enter the field until it is no longer possible to make more for less in it. This will be the point at which the price was before, i.e., until the relationship of production cost to profit is the same as it is in all other fields.

You can't get anywhere on the supply and demand tangent, because an increase in demand causes an increase in supply, and what fixes the value is relative to other values is the cost of production, relative to their cost of production.(whose?)

But, it may be said, there will be a different relationship for every individual between the cost of producing one thing and the cost of producing another. This is only a different way of saying that some are more talented in one direction than in another directeion, while others may be more talented in the second direction than the first. But a value will not be determined by one person, but by thousands. Given equal demand, that thing will be less valuable which the most people can produce most easily.(The natural factor, after all, my dear Gaffney, is what makes one thing harder to produce than anoter in a great many cases)

e.g. It is easier to produce "a" than"b". There is great demand for "a", little for "b". "a" will cost less. Call it the law of supply and demand, call it the cost of production, it amounts to the same thing.

TRO 5719-Reg.

It may be (I don't know whether it is or not) that with an increased demand for silk shirts and consequent influx of producers into the field, that silk shirt land will rise in value, thus raising the cost of production, & keeping the price up. We must?add, then, to our statement, that value is determined by the amount of labor necessary to production plus rent.? (Wouldn't this mean that every value for everything was the same?)(NO. IT MEANS THAT ZALLES WAS RIGHT. WITH AN INCREASE IN DEMAND RENTS RISE, AND PRICES WITH THEM.)

(a.d. 1928)

Value, then, depends upon the cost of production. This cost of production may be subdivided into a) Labor involved

b) Rent

> 18 Pass

Labor is constant. But Rent fluctuates with demand.

But in the case of silk shirts, no ~~[illegible]~~ land more specialized than industrial and silk-worm habitable is required, and so the increased demand for silk shirts would tend to increase ALL land values slightly, ~~[illegible]~~ and consequently all prices.

But then increased demand for silk shirts would come out of something else's demand, and so the total effect on land values would be nil.

Where no specialized land is reqired, then, value depends upon labor cost alone.

Slaves produced by labor?

(Nature of natural monop. — competition not feasible, consumer has no choice.
Efficient producer would not sell for 6, would enter other field.

A PIECE OF LAND--APlay--Words by Mason Gaffney--Music Plagiarized

THE CHARACTERS--

Landowner-Norman Long
Labor-Mason Gaffney
Capital-Donald Alfvin
A politician-Bill Lundberg

ACT I

No particular setting or props

1. Land, Labor, & Capital
Tune-"America the Beautiful"

Ther's plenty of wealth to go around in this old USA
But few are rich and lots are poor w e see is true today
Now if we want each working man to get just retribution
We've got to see what's wrong with our present distribution.

Cap.
First here's a fact that's just as clear as fact could ever be
Land
Of factors in procuction there are definitely three
All
We represent those three and we intend to make it clear
Why with increase in making power, still poverty is here.

2. Land
Tune-"Solomon Levi"

All the material universe outside man and his creations
Belongs to me by law in all civilized nations
I do not do much work, but my income is quite ample
And of what I own, here is alittle sample/.(Produces pot of earth)

3. Labor
Tune-"Give me some men"

Give me some land that is good fertile land and I'll show you that I can't be beat
Give me some land that is good fertile land and I'll soon put myself on my feet, FREE OPPOR-
Tunity is the thing that will make freedom ring,
Private property in land is getting us down
Let all men have land and we will really go to town
Let all men have land and we will really go to town.

4. Capital
Tune-"Marching through Georgia"

Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll have another song
We'll sing about the one who makes production step along
By making things like new machines a thousand horsepower strong
Whil we're increasing production.

Hooray, hooray, we sing the jubilee
Hooray, hooray, machines will set men free
All human bings will live like kings from sea to shining sea
While we're increasing production.

5. Spoken interlude. Labor and Capital.
Labor (to Capital)-Gosh, I'm hungry. I'M certainly going to try to find some way of getting food and satisfying my desires. (Sees pot of earth) Oh, look. Here is some fine fertile land.
Capital-Swell. I'm looking for a chance to do a little producing too. Now, I have some seed and a spade, and you can work. Let's join our efforts, if that's alright with you, and get to work.
(They start to work)

5. Labor & Capital

Labor

I am the laborer who does the work
And I can work like the deuce
If things were working right
One fact is clear in sight
I should get just what I produce

Cap. (Land obviously demurs)
If things etc.

Lab

That I don't is very clear
There is something wrong I fear
But just what it is I cannot tell
I cannot tell a lie
I'm really quite a guy
As I never never don't work well

Cap. – What never never what never hardly ever
When I'm not well paid I don't work well

Then

Tune-"Marching along together"
Working along, together
Sharing every gain and loss
Working along, togerher
Neither one of us is boss

We always work together
Labor-
Capital is my aid
Without his seed, without his spade, I couldn't do a thing
Capital-
I really deserve what I get you know, and that is why we sing
Both-
Working along together, there's greater efficiency side by side

6. Landowner
Tune-"In uttering a reprobation"
In uttering a reprobation to a lawbreaking man
I've tried to speak with moderation since I first began
But you two have so flagrantly despoiled my birthright dear
That I am forced to say to you-DAMMIT-Get out of here!

Tune-"For he is an English man"
For this is my piece of land
Labor & Capital
This is his piece of land?
Landowner
For I myself have said it
And it's greatly to my credit
That I own this piece of land
Labor and Capital
That he owns this piece of land
Labor
But we might have raised a crop here
Capital
Or built a little shop here
Or perhaps a factory
Labor & Capital
Yes, perhaps a factory

And our summary eviction
Will cause financial striction
But he owns this piece of land
Yes, he o-wns thee-us pee-ee-ee-ee-ee-ee-ee-ee-eeece of land

END OF ACT I

Lovely land with fertile soil I want ya

I need ya

I will till ya with my hand, I'll fertilize
& I'll seed ya

Tender shoots I'll cultivate, give each
just what it requires

In the fall I'll have a store to satisfy
my desires.

oh virgin earth ~~are~~ be mine, react to my affections
~~Oh~~ Bear forth a crop divine, when our two forces meet

~~To plow thee deep will be a joy~~

repeat some ah

Lovely land

~~Fairer~~ Fairer far, than ~~e'er the sight~~ that I have left
land be mine, oh lovely

ACT II

The setting-the original pot of earth on the right. On the left another, with a cactus in it, obviously very poor. They are separated by a fence (a fire-screen in the original production)
Labor and Capital are working dejectedly on the cactus.

1. Labor & Capital-/Tune"Tramp, tramp, tramp"
On the low-grade land we work, thinking high-grade land of you
And our luscious little crop that might have been
Herethe quality is low, there the rent is high you know
Oh this is the worst mess we have ever seen.

Work out here is rather futile,
Capital
Now here's an interesting induction
Labor
Wherever we may go, on high grade land or low
Both
Wages equal margin of production

2. Labor/Capital Tune-"Stormy Weather"
Don't know why, there's no clouds up in the sky, sunny weather
This land is dry as a feather
Sun's shining all the time

Since we came away the rents back home are risin'
Can't go back that way, but I keeps surmisin'
In the city wages sometimes surely are surprisin'

Guess we'll go, to New York or Chicago, and seek employment
In one of the multifarious varieties of industrial employment
In the city o-oh, in the city oooooo.

3.

2/F submit to a man on horseback bomb stoppers, or their own muscular bodies will be bomb stoppers.

5 2/G If we feel in doubt about talking their privileges, for 4/H cheaper to subsidize them directly than prevent foreign 3/J trade. Trade will make the trading nations an economic 6 unit; hold outs will be isolated. Russia, if intransigeant, would then indeed be isolated & lost. It would be the world against her. If we keep our tariffs we cut our throats.

5 4/A & My plan: 1) immediate tariff abolition, to give us time to think. The long period of expansion would prevent disastrous depression, & the allies would stop Russia.

4/A 2) As soon as we have had a national reeducation, world common landownership.

Politics for war will be objection to free trade. My rebuttal will show free trade is best war prep.

Wage stabilization will be objection; expansion will be rebuttal.

original free trade argument will be about peace making

---

5 A) Free trade stops many wars, limits international animosity, helps ~~kept~~ Axis, lets Europe recuperate, --

B) But it weakens us politically? No.

C) But it brings unemployment? No. expansion forces & whole world.

D) Proposed international — ~~all must give up claims to privilege, as to give up tar claims to Illinois. Ya benefited, so will all.~~ to exploit. ~~Swiss town based on mutual regard~~ Our totally different functions of govt from Russia prevent union now.

E) FT only stopgap. Drastic solution necessary. Russia did it, its possible. They had to be knocked on head. Wisdom is to see prevention before catastrophe. We must.

ACT III

No particular props or setting

1. Labor
Tune-"The Spanish Cavalier"
The laboring man, came from his retreat
And on the city street took a stroll, oh
He'd come to the town, to make a big success
But he'd had to go on the dole, oh.

Spoken
I wonder why?
Landowner
I ~~control him.~~ Heh heh heh.
Know, but he'll never catch on. It's because —

2. Labor & Land
Labor hums "The Spanish Cavalier"
Landowner sings his opening song to "Solomon Levi","All the Material Universe"
spoken "What a dilemma. I'd do anything for a good job."

3. Politician
Tune-"my Name is John Wellington Wells"
My name is ~~John Wellington Wells~~ J. Edward O'Kelly
I ~~deal in political spells~~ raise a political smell.
I stuff ballot-boxes and fill poor mens' soxes
And say, "Taxpayers to hell!"

If anyone anything lacks
He will find it all ready in stacks
If he'll only endorse my political course
And not object to the tax.

Will you look at that man over there? (Points to Capital)
He has robbed you to increase his share (to Labor)
Let's pilfer and poke him, lets tax and let's soak him
He's more than enough to spare

I'll always keep Labor well fed
Labor
Continue, you're turning my head
Politician
Capital's your enemy, to spite him, elect me
And you'll get his profits instead

Spoken (To Labor)
Go on, hit him, give him the works
Labor (To Capital)
You dog, so this is what you've been doing to me behind my back. I won't stand for it any longer. (Attacks him) Take that.(They fight each other off the stage)
Entrance of Henry George. (They return disheveled)
Labor
Oh, what's the use. No matter how much we fight there doesn't seem to be enough to go around.
"'Tisme"
Capital
Well, I don't know where you ever got the idea that I was robbing you. Interest rates are as low as ever, and I barely get enough to keep going. Of course I get a little more than you because it takes more skill, prudence, foresight, etc., to be a Capitalist than a mere laborer. But when interest rates go down, wages do too. I think there's someone who is robbing us both.

~~4Bc~~ ~~B (a&b) would~~ did not force them to expand, always have malcontents, etc. ~~not be worrisome if internal economies of countries~~

~~a 2 Several of our standing assumed social cistems must go:~~

~~private landownership as between nations, trade barriers,~~

~~4B~~ ~~pvt land preemption & consequent poverty.~~ Common characteristic of all 3: denial by force of ~~equal~~ access to earth.

~~4A, 2A~~ Accompanying circumstances: so much is this denied people are in poverty.

~~5C~~ Reactionaries reading these immodest proposals will think: ~~2~~ What is the use of giving up to the Russians that way without a fight? Commies will think the same, vice versa.

~~1C~~ Neither will be capable of changing an iota his set ideas. Commies that they must sacrifice dictatorship to get common landownership, & ~~Capitalists~~ Capitalists they must sacrifice some existing obligations for free enterprise.

Land of the world must be made common. This

~~4A~~ accomplished by a world rent collecting agency which will

~~5B~~ reapportion the world fund ~~by~~ equally per cap. The cooperating nations must collect it on a similar basis from individuals to prevent strike warfare, unemployment.

~~4A~~ Monstrous? Impractical? An obvious first step that

~~5C~~ is neither is abolition of tariffs. ~~The~~ Economists have

~~4B~~ dispensed with wage & employment fallacies. Vested interests remain — inefficient union & landholder monopolies. They

~~4B~~ are the opposition. Will they oppose their small privileges to an advantage so great? If so, some day they will

~~Inspection the present remedy.~~
~~Balkan & Chinese wars — some of world society.~~

~~2~~ 2 countrys incompatible. ~~One or both must change drastically.~~

~~1 No change seen. One must change & prove so superior other will gladly adopt its ways. We must steel ourselves for either this kind of change or a blow up. Prepare to change minds. (3 or 4 possibilities)~~

~~2E~~ ~~War~~ ~~The atomic bomb is new, but man & war are old~~

~~The familiar pattern repeats. A new mental orientation required which will make war seem like putting~~ hitting a tiger, ~~not be considered an alternative~~

~~W. & Russians both feeling strong, proud, warlike,~~
Babyish cry "Russians are bad, we will be too". If we are so good we will lead the way to better world.

~~We stumble into war by not doing anything to prevent it not changing ourselves.~~ We're always thought it ~~easier to fight than think.~~

How many have given up the old battles, which now are obsolete? Minds need a shock to change; the bomb has brought ~~old~~ mostly old familiar fear reactions. Future shocks are certain. We must prepare to exploit the shocks for progress.

The character of one who in the present crisis continues in his old paths, &/or deceives people, sets them against one another, is the most despicable in history. Other crises have been relatively local. The present one involves the future of the species. The bushmen & Lolos will survive.

Examine your ~~social~~ ideas: is there anything in them ~~starthingly anti-war~~? If not, they are suicidal

Landowner
There certainly is. You two are wasting your time.
84. Tune-"For I am a Pirate King"
Lanowner
For I get what you both produce
Labor and Capital
That's it, he get/s what we both produce
Landowner
And neither of you will ever get far while I am on the loose
You may sweat and strain all day
Labor and Capital
We do, we sweat and we strain all day
Landowner
But you will always be working for me while things remanin this way
Labor, Capital, and Landowner
Yes, yes, {you'll / we'll} always be working for {me / you}, while things remain this way.

THE END

Act III

1. Labor sings Sp. Cav., then duet.
2. Politician sics Labor on Capital - they leave stage
3. Henry George tells ~~then~~ land that ~~land~~ he robs them both.- land denies it.
4. Labor & cap. return, fighting still, but exhausted.
5. H. G. tells them - (for I am a pirate king) they respond.
6. They say " What can we do "
7. He tells them.
8. " Hail, H. G. "

16. In their ultimate effects, is there any essential difference between the ownership of land and the ownership of men? (353)

17. In some ways, how is the condition of the chattel slave better than that of free labor under private ownership of land? (353)

18. So long as one man can claim the exclusive ownership of land, can slavery really be abolished? (357)

19. Would compensation to land owners be just to all the people? (360-361)

20. What is the difference between the robbery of rent and the robbery of an automobile or a sum of money? (364)

21. When a deed to land is found to be invalid, does the common law provide compensation to the innocent purchaser? (366)

22. How does the common law treat the improvements made by the innocent purchaser of a defective land title? (367)

23. If the people resumed ownership of the land would it be necessary for the individual landholder to be disturbed in the ownership of his improvements and personal property? (367)

24. Did the idea of private property in land always prevail? (370)

25. What are the causes that led to the general acceptance of the idea of private property in land? (372)

26. Up until the time of Henry George what tended to prevent oppression of labor in the United States, and to give a sense of freedom and security? (390)

27. What must we do if we would establish a real republic, if we would abolish real slavery in the United States? (394)

Continue your education in fundamentals - read THE FREEMAN monthly critical analysis of current affairs. News. Subscription - 50¢ a year.

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy

LESSON VII

That alone is wise which is just; that alone is enduring which is right. - Henry George.

Assignment

Book VII. Pp. 333-394

Questions for Discussion

Numbers refer to pages in Progress and Poverty where subject is treated.

1. What constitutes the rightful basis of property? (334-336)
2. Is private property in land in accordance with the rightful basis of property? (336-341)
3. What economic elements are included in the legal term real estate? (337)
4. How does the term real estate lead to confusion in determining the rightful basis of property? (337)
5. If only labor products were recognized as private property how would economic equality be affected? (338)
6. To what fundamental wrong have we traced the unjust distribution of wealth? (340-342)
7. Is there any justification for the private ownership of land? (340-341)
8. What is the origin of land titles? (342)
9. How do titles to wealth differ from titles to land? (343)
10. Is it the absolute or the relative capability of land that determines its value? (343-344)
11. How can the individual satisfy the equal rights of others to the land he holds? (344)
12. Would collection of rent for the community disturb fixity of tenure which is necessary for improvement? (344)
13. Does priority of occupation give a valid claim for exclusive and perpetual title to land? (344-345)
14. What is the basis of nobility, aristocracy and power over the people? (351)
15. What is the essence of slavery? (353)

Questions

1. Metayer
2. Amount of good land
3. Wages & int. at present
4. Corn belt grazing wrong?
5. Kentucky grazing
6. Rel. ~~size~~ value of spec. areas?