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NATCHEZ OIL FIND STIRS POPULACE

Strike Called Most Important Since Tinsley

BY RICHARD H. TATE

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

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Unqualified classification of the area, however, on the part of the operators themselves as well as other oil companies is held in abeyance until the performance of the producer can be observed for a few days, according to Superintendent Charles Brown of the Pure Oil Company who is in charge of the company's Louisiana and Mississippi operations.

The McDowell discovery lies about six miles southeast of Natchez in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 6 north, range 4 west. Unofficial reports indicate that actual production is from somewhere between 10,350 feet and 10,400 feet.

“We think we have a real field here,” stated Brown. “However reports to date on the McDowell well's production have been premature and are on the exaggerated side. The well is only now clearing itself and a definite gauge for a 24-hour period will not be available until Monday.”

In commenting further on the well Brown explained that the No. 1 McDowell was drilled to a total depth of 11,107 feet but was plugged back to the 10,500-foot levels for testing. “During the past week or so we have tested through the drill stem five times, and it is probably from these preliminary tests that the initial production figures now generally reported sprang,” he said.

Brown stated that the wildcat is being completed in the Tuscaloosa formation, which will mark the first production for the state from this geological section. The immediate result will be that many old prospects in other sections of the state that have been condemned by dry holes to the Wilcox, which is well above the Tuscaloosa, but that have been proven definite structures, will now again loom as prospects (theoretically) capable of production from the deeper formations.

Brown estimated that if the Natchez discovery proves to be as good as they hope and have reason to believe it will, the Pure Oil Company will become active in other areas in the state in the near future. However, at present the company is completely engrossed in its Natchez test.

Gravity of the oil obtained in preliminary drill-stem tests is about 47, stated Brown, but gas production is not at the rate that has been reported. Two million cubic feet a day would be more nearly correct, he added. Still flowing washwater along with the oil, as the test has not yet been cleared, five barrels per hour net oil seems to be an accurate estimate of the production at present. However, as the well cleans itself, this figure is generally expected to increase.

All the land in the immediate area of the well, Brown stated, is under lease to the Pure Oil Company and the Humble Oil and Refining Company, the Pure having about 4500 acres under lease and the Humble some 600 right in the heart of the block.

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THE RUHR

By CHAUNCY D. HARRIS

THE use to which the Ruhr is put after this war may determine the character and duration of peace in the next generation. Located near the Netherlands boundary, this German district is of world concern primarily as the greatest center of steel and coal production in the Eastern Hemisphere (Fig. 1). It is a factor in many proposals for the postwar treatment of Germany. Among the proposals are that the Ruhr be internationalized; that by the elimination of industrial districts and the general prohibition of industry, Germany be reduced to an agricultural state; and that production of power by Germany be stopped, and power be supplied to Germany from other countries and cut off in case of trouble.

International Aspects. International political control is hoped by many to offer a possible means of harnessing the industries of the Ruhr to peaceful reconstruction and of preventing their conversion to armament industries. Certainly the Ruhr was the principal source of manufactured goods and power on which German military might was founded. The history of international intervention in three German industrial districts and coal fields is instructive. The French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 to enforce the payment of reparations met with many difficulties. The Saar, given to France for 15 years in payment for French coal mines damaged by the Germans, voted at the end of this period, in 1935, to return to Germany. Discontent over the international partition of Upper Silesia on the opposite boundary of Germany was one of the immediate causes of World War II.

The Ruhr is of international concern as a major originating and terminating point in international trade, most of which travels through other countries en route to or from the sea. Lorraine, part of Germany from 1871 to 1918, is a nearby source of iron ore, but after the political separation of the Ruhr and Lorraine in 1918 an increasing proportion came by sea from Scandinavia, Spain, and North Africa. Most of the grain and

iron ore moving inward to the Ruhr and of coal moving outward to the sea travels through the Netherlands on the Rhine River, although the machinery export moves principally by rail through the Belgian port of Antwerp. Because the mouth of the Rhine lies in the Netherlands, and German aspirations for control of the entire Rhine have never been realized, the Dortmund-Ems canal was constructed from the Ruhr to the North Sea by an all-German route; only a

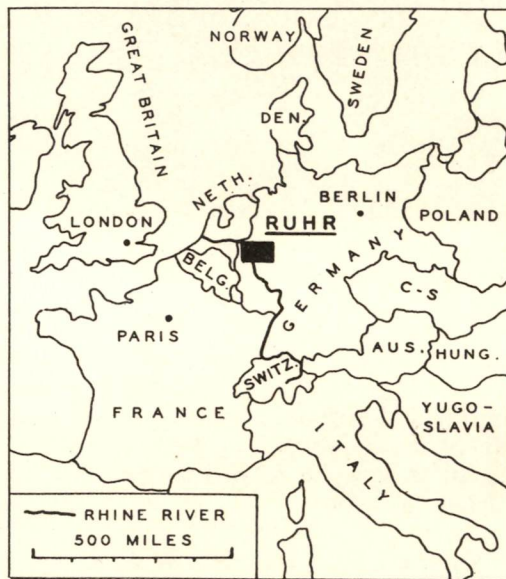


FIG. 1. LOCATION OF THE RUHR DISTRICT

small proportion of Ruhr freight moves on it, however. Canals within the Ruhr district carry millions of tons of freight to the Rhine. Duisburg-Ruhrort at the junction of the Ruhr and the Rhine is the greatest inland port of Europe.

The German cartels, which have their chief home in the Ruhr, are of international concern, since they have become an instrument of national policy, particularly in the export of steel and chemicals. The cartels, which closely control production and sales, are federations of mammoth companies. Twelve such companies produce three-fourths of the

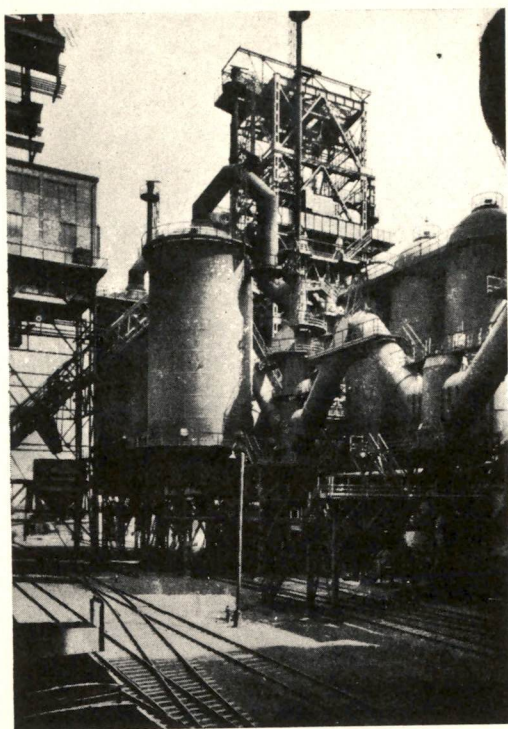


FIG. 2. A BLAST FURNACE
WITH HOT-BLAST STOVES, DUST CUT-OFF, GAS MAINS.

coal, and six of these are iron and steel companies with industrial empires including coal mines, coke ovens, integrated iron and steel works, and various processing plants. Nowhere in the world has vertical and horizontal integration of production been more highly developed.

The Industrial District. If Germany, including the Ruhr, is reduced to an agricultural economy, as some propose, the difficulties of reconstructing the over-run countries will be increased. In spite of intense aerial bombardment, the Ruhr probably still exceeds all other districts on the Continent in ability to replace the destroyed factories, machinery, and transportation equipment of Europe. In 1937 the pig iron production in the Ruhr (11 million tons) was about the same as that of the entire British Empire, and its steel production (nearly 14 million tons) was double that of France (Fig. 2). The dismantling of factories in the Ruhr would make the payment of reparations virtually impossible and would throw the

burden of rebuilding Europe almost entirely on the United States, which could scarcely hope for any appreciable repayment.

The Ruhr industrial district lies along the small Ruhr River, which flows westward into the Rhine, 40 miles downstream from Cologne and 40 miles upstream from the Netherlands boundary. The entire industrial area covers less than 3,000 square miles, a tenth the area of Ohio, yet with about the same population. In 1939 the Ruhr contained 6,800,000 people and 14 cities (Fig. 3) of more than 100,000 population, which are listed below:

Essen	666,743
Dortmund	542,261
Düsseldorf	541,410
Duisburg	434,646
Wuppertal	401,672
Gelsenkirchen	317,568
Bochum	305,485
Oberhausen	191,842
Krefeld-Uerdingen	170,968
Hagen	151,760
Solingen	140,466
Mülheim	137,540
München Gladbach	128,418
Remscheid	103,915

The Ruhr River marks the boundary between the contrasted northern and southern sections of the industrial district. In the north on the coal field between the Ruhr and Lippe Rivers are many coal mines and iron and steel furnaces. Seven cities of more than 100,000 population have contiguous boundaries in this section. The best-known and largest is the centrally placed city of Essen, from which Oberhausen, Mülheim, and Duisburg-Ruhrort form a solid urban area westward to the Rhine. Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, and Dortmund extend to the east. The iron and steel works of this northern section produced nearly three-fourths of the pig iron and steel of Germany before the war. Most of the production came from the thirteen huge integrated works shown in Figure 3; each of these is similar to the great American works at Gary, Indiana, in having co-ordinated blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and rolling mills (Figs. 4 and 5). They are located in the west in and near Duisburg-Ruhrort on the Rhine River, in the center in and near Essen and Bochum, in the east in Dortmund, and in Hagen to the south.

South of the Ruhr River off the coal field

centers of light industry. Krefeld-Uerdingen and München Gladbach west of Düsseldorf and Wuppertal on the east are important centers of textile production. Essen and Remscheid are the leading German producers of cutlery. Düsseldorf and Essen are centers of metal-working.

Because of the vulnerable position of the Ruhr near the western boundary, the Nazis attempted to move the basic heavy industries to the safer interior. The attempt was

The Coal Field. One suggestion for the control of Germany is to supply electricity from other countries and to prohibit the reconstruction of old power stations or the building of new ones. The power of the coal mined in the Ruhr district in 1937, however, was equivalent to more than three times the total hydroelectric power generated in all Europe. The 127 million metric tons of coal mined in 1937 were equivalent to the power of 200 billion kilowatt hours of electricity

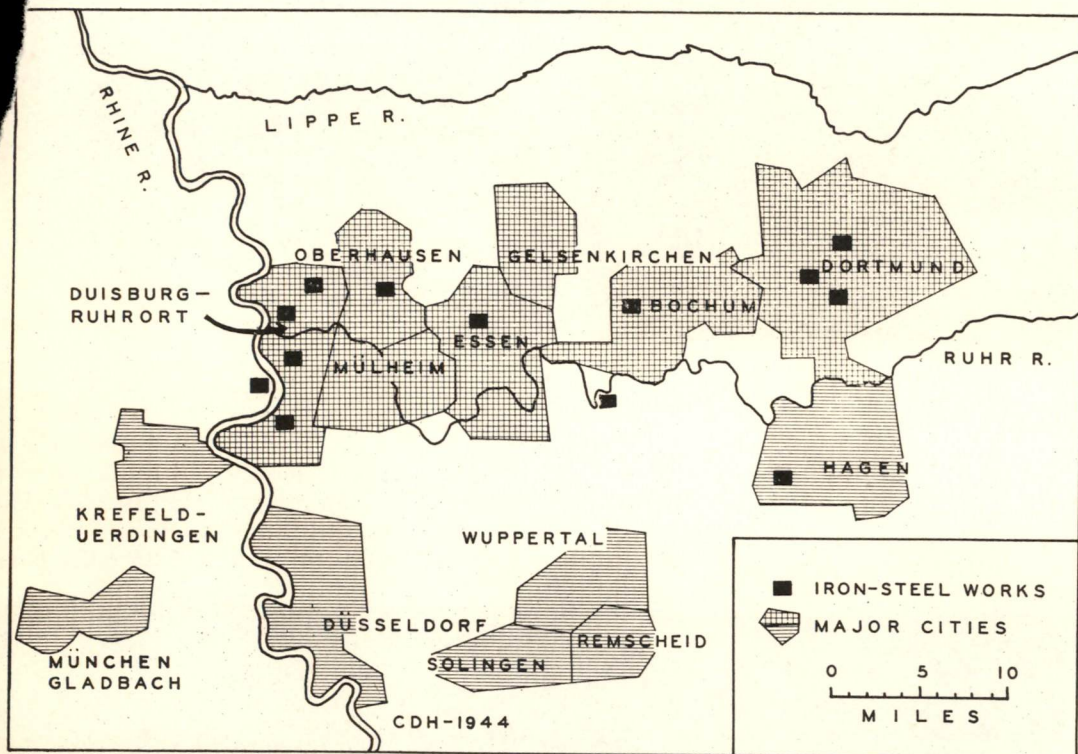


FIG. 3. THE MAJOR CITIES AND INTEGRATED IRON AND STEEL WORKS OF THE RUHR. THE COAL FIELD CITIES ARE SHOWN BY GRID PATTERNS; THE LIGHT INDUSTRY CITIES BY HORIZONTAL LINES.

largely unsuccessful, however, because of the economy of iron and steel production on the coal field. The coal and lignite of Saxony in the interior do not produce metallurgical coke. The Ruhr district contains the best coking coal in Germany. In 1937 it produced 32 million tons of coke, three-fourths that of Germany, and nearly half the total for Continental Europe (excluding the Soviet Union). All the coke ovens are located on the coal field in association with coal mines or blast furnaces.

but only 64 billion hours were generated from water power in Europe (excluding the Soviet Union). Furthermore, power generated from foreign coal could not easily replace that of the Ruhr, since the coal produced in this one district was approximately the same as the combined total for all countries which border on Germany: the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, and Denmark; the addition of Italy, Yugoslavia, and Hungary would not change the picture.

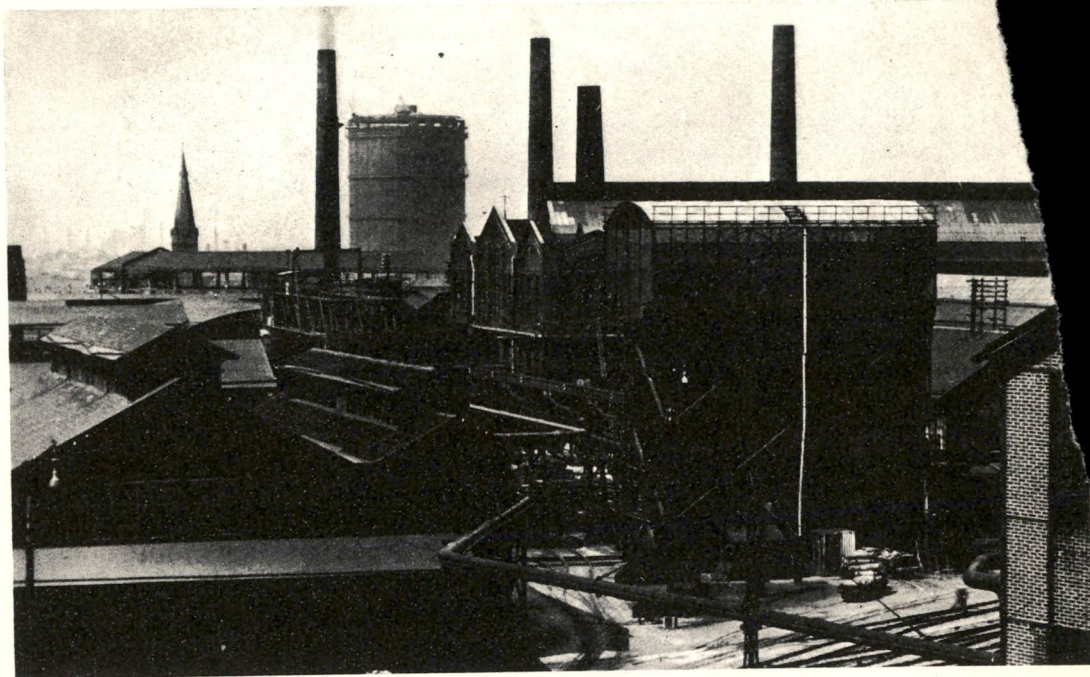


FIG. 4. PART OF THE KRUPP IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN ESSEN
THIS FAMOUS COMPANY MINES COAL AND PRODUCES COKE, PIG IRON, STEEL, AND MANY TYPES OF ARMAMENTS.

Instead of importing power, Germany usually exports 5-10 million tons of Ruhr coal to each of four nearby countries: the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Italy.

In 1937 the 127 Ruhr coal mines had an

average annual production of one million tons each, many times the average production of individual American coal mines. The greatest concentration of producing mines is in a band 15 miles wide and 35 miles long,

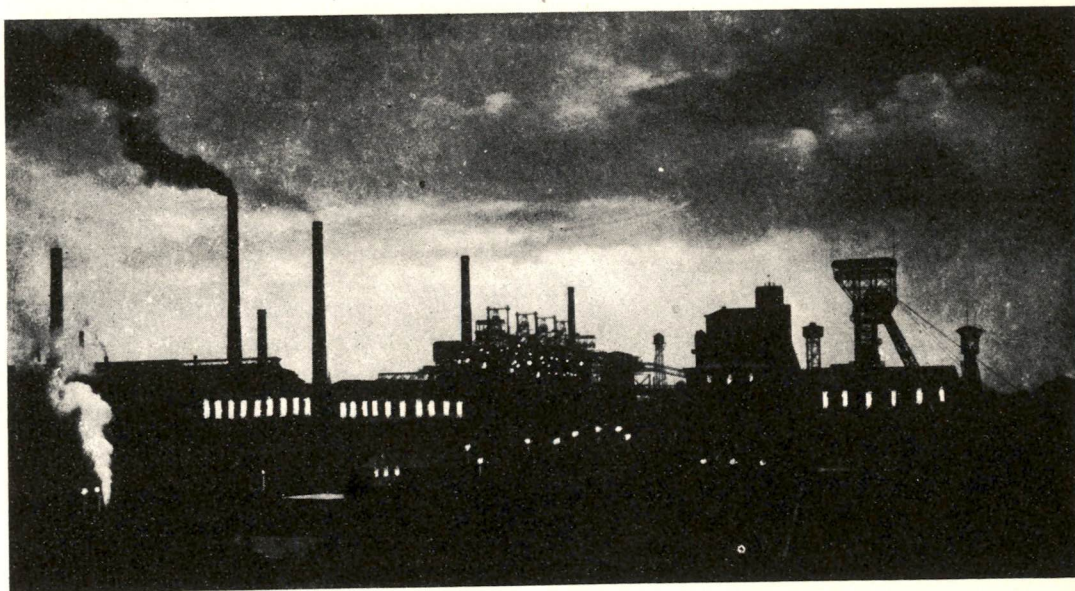


FIG. 5. THE BOCHUMER VEREIN IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN BOCHUM

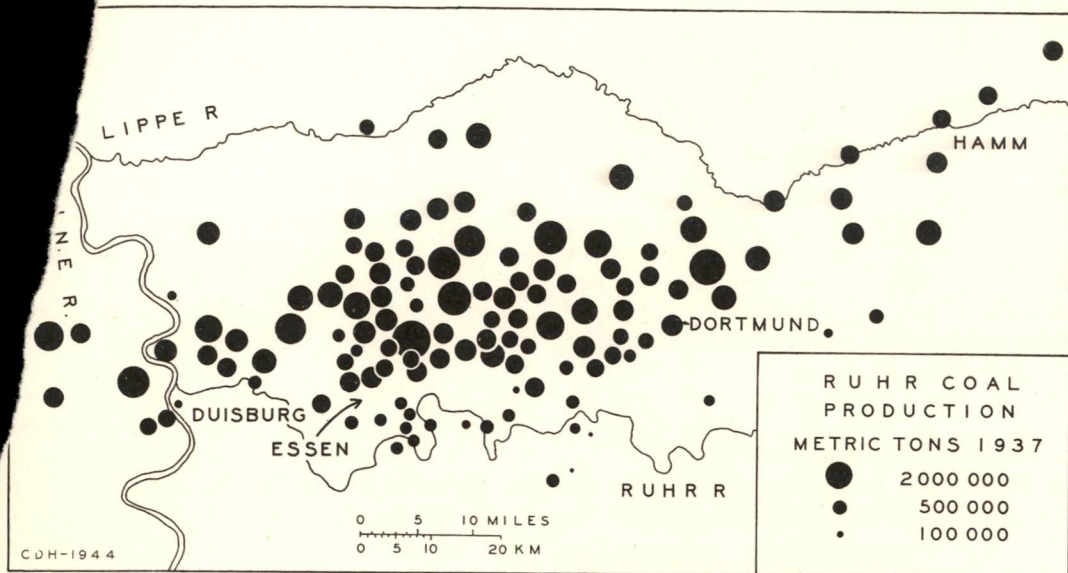


FIG. 6. COAL PRODUCTION BY MINES IN THE RUHR, 1937

which lies immediately north of the line from Essen to Dortmund, but the mining district extends beyond the Rhine on the west and to Hamm on the east (Fig. 6). The mines are several times as deep as typical American mines; on the average the coal is hoisted nearly 2,000 feet. Also in contrast with most American mines, which tap only a single thick coal seam, the Ruhr mines utilize many seams of moderate thickness (3-4 feet each).

By European standards the average annual coal output per worker in the Ruhr is high—double that of Belgium or France and 60 per cent greater than in Great Britain. This high output is the result of both the large production per shift and the high average number of days worked each year. The output per shift is greater than in Belgium or France because, in comparison, the Ruhr seams are thick, relatively uniform, and only slightly disturbed. The average number of days worked each year is high because production is stabilized by the powerful Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate and because many of the mines are owned by iron and steel companies, which have a steady year-around demand.

The coal strata outcrop along the Ruhr River to form an exposed coal field. South of the river the coal seams are missing but

to the north a hidden coal field extends at increasing depths for an unknown distance, perhaps connecting with recently discovered deposits in the Netherlands.

The total column of coal-bearing rocks is about 9,000 feet thick, but the complete column is seldom present. Within it are 57 seams of commercial thickness. From the lower strata to the upper there is a regular progression in the composition of the coal. The proportion of fixed carbon declines and of volatile matter increases; the coal in turn is semianthracite, semibituminous, coking bituminous, and high-volatile noncoking bituminous. Two-thirds of the total production is from the rich seams of coking bituminous coal.

The reserves of coal in the Ruhr are enormous. They account for 90 per cent of the deposits of Germany and may equal the combined total of all other coal fields of Continental Europe outside the Soviet Union. The concessions now being mined have enough proved commercial reserves to last for 250 years, and possible total physical reserves may be enough for 2,000 years at the present rate of consumption. Thus, barring unforeseen discoveries, the Ruhr district is likely to remain the most important European source of power.

WHAT FALLS FROM HEAVEN*

By DORRIT HOFFLEIT

ETYMOLOGICALLY 'meteor' signifies something pertaining to the atmosphere. Meteors (Fig. 1) are seen only when they become luminous in the upper atmosphere. They acquired their name, however, by virtue of the belief that they were purely atmospheric phenomena like lightning. According to the recommendations of the Society for Research on Meteorites, the word 'meteor' should apply only to the *luminous* phenomena accompanying the flight of a meteoroid (meteoric particle) through the atmosphere, meteorites being the tangible remains of those meteoroids that were originally large enough to have escaped complete demolition before arriving at the surface of the earth. Nevertheless, I prefer to use the word 'meteor' in a more general and loose way to cover every phase in the "lifetime" of a meteoric body except when special terminology is clarifying. Although meteoric material does not originate in the atmosphere, the terminology is again appropriate in the sense that recent studies of meteors, notably by Whipple at Harvard, have thrown new light on the structure of the upper atmosphere.

* From an address to the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society, Philadelphia, May 12, 1944. All illustrations of this article have been supplied through the courtesy of the Harvard College Observatory.

The Family Relationships of Meteors, Meteorites, and Comets. It was in 1798 that students at Göttingen, Brandes and Benzenberg, began practical meteoric astronomy. They conducted simultaneous observations from two different locations according to the ideas of Chladni, who had already (1794) established the relations between meteorites and fireballs, between fireballs and meteors, and their possible connection with comets. Among over 400 meteors they had observed within a period of two months, twenty-two proved to be common to both observers. The average height of these twenty-two meteors, determined by simple triangulation methods, was 61 miles. From the durations of visibility it was apparent that their speeds were several miles a second (actually much underestimated). Hence, these students concluded, the meteors must have come from great distances—from beyond the distance of the moon. For a long time, however, this important discovery did not receive the attention it deserved. Then in 1833 the Leonids made a spectacular return—one of those showers the old woodcuts represent as looking more like a snow storm than any celestial display the average observing youth of today has ever witnessed. It was noticed that the meteors seemed to radiate from a



FIG. 1. TWO METEOR TRAILS

Δ'g conc. of nat. gas, esp in SW.

U.S. { 150, 33 oil co.s held in lease for $\frac{5}{8}$
of total gas & oil acreage
147 69 producers (39% of total) had 70% sales

In 7 S.W. states

1st. 35 co.s, 72% all sales

1st 12 co.s, 50%

Phillips, 12%

From Gable, Rich'd W., "Raid on the
Consumer." Frontier, 2-56, pp. 14-16.

p. 16.

INSIDE: SPECIAL ON PROGRESS
AND POVERTY IN APPALACHIA

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HUNGER AND

POVERTY

IN OUR

WORLD

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The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times

1. President Lyndon Johnson meets with the Fletcher family in Martin County, Kentucky as he launches a federal War on Poverty in 1964.
(Billions spent since 1964 but Mr. Fletcher is unemployed today.)

CASE STUDY: APPALACHIA, U.S.A.

LOW TAXES IN APPALACHIA INCREASE POVERTY, HUNGER

TOP 10 land/mineral owners—Kentucky

Owner	Acres	Taxes	Taxes per acre
1. Pocahontas Ky Corp. (N&W RR)	142,566	\$18,632	13¢
2. Ky River Coal	132,304	15,872	12¢
3. Kentland Co.	102,811	11,327	11¢
4. Falcon Coal	68,402	3,436	5¢
5. General Electric	60,000	1,500	2.5¢
6. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	53,000	5,296	10¢
7. West Pocahontas Corp.	47,820	13,283	28¢
8. J. M. Huber Corp.	47,748	7,238	15¢
9. U.S. Steel Corp.	41,880	39,633	95¢
10. National Steel Co.	40,265	6,399	16¢

MIXING CHEESE WITH ECONOMICS

AT FALL PICNIC IN SONOMA

Under the aegis of former assistant director Laraine Stiles and President Pat Hollingsworth, Georgists gathered at the Cheese Factory in Sonoma to celebrate the end of summer and to picnic together.

Despite the first storm of the season (it never rains until late October certain board members told us) the sun came out and the clouds were dry long enough for a small, brave and fun contingent of Georgists to mix an eclectic brew of fine cheese and Georgist philosophy.

The group welcomed former Executive Director and current Board member Bob Tideman and his daughter. Bob kept our spirits up with his cache of champagne.

The highlight of the afternoon was a thought talk by Clay Berling who managed to mix comics, commentary, and economics in a well designed speech that testified to his ability to sell insurance, teach Henry George classes and operate the world's largest Soccer magazine.

"Ask the Experts," a feature of the later afternoon put Bob Tideman, Richard Pensack, Bob O'Donnell, Tertius Chandler, Fred Foldvary, and Clay on the spot.

Dave Damery, another board director who helped on picnic plans, won a coveted door prize.



PICNIC
PORTRAITS

HOLIDAY GRADUATION PARTY

Graduates of the Fall Class of the Henry George School joined members, friends and board members in a holiday celebration on the 14th of December at the home of Bob Scrofani in San Francisco.

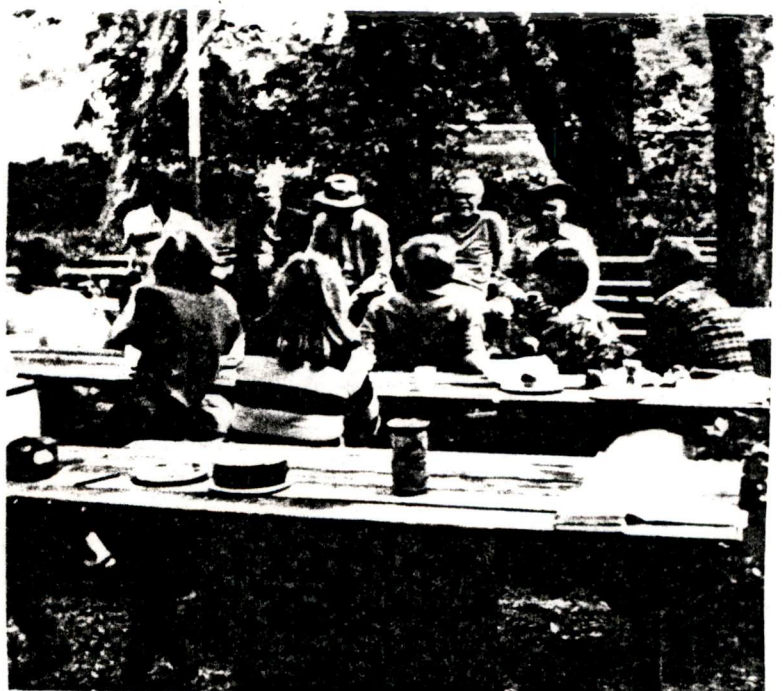
Congratulations for successfully completing the course go to:

Diane Hetrick
Dorris Lee
Roslynn Kenigsberg
Linda Joslin
Bill Helton
Tony Breadon
Craig Stephens
Mark Smith
Raymond Cook
Linda Pensack
Bob Roeleffsen

DIRECTORS GIVE WORKSHOPS

Alanna Hartzok presented a workshop at the Fall meeting of the Meeting of the Ways Conference entitled "Nuclear Disarmament: Moving Forward." Her workshop title was "Women, Earth, and Economic Power" and was received with much interest and enthusiasm.

In two November workshops Bob Scrofani made a presentation to students and to teachers at two conferences. At the Junior Statesman of America meeting in San Francisco he spoke to a group of leading high school students on "Who Owns America". "The Land Question in History" was the topic of his presentation at a session at the meeting in San Francisco of the National Council of Social Science Teachers.



Thank you Laraine Stiles for the photos.

WHO OWNS APPALACHIA?

CHART A

The Top Twenty Land Owners in Appalachia

Following is a list of the top 20 landowners in Appalachia, the location of their headquarters and the size of their direct holdings. These figures do not include leased or indirectly controlled land.

COMPANY	HEADQUARTERS	ACRES
1 Continental Oil (Consolidation Coal)	Stamford, CT	784,437
2 Norfolk & Western RR (Pocahontas Land)	Roanoke, VA	546,689
3 Georgia Pacific	Portland, OR	401,712
4 Chessie System	Baltimore	374,969
5 Pittston	New York	352,336
6 Eastern Gas & Fuel (Eastern Associated Coal)	Boston	248,968
7 Penn Virginia (Westmoreland Coal)	Philadelphia	230,742
8 Westvaco	New York	204,510
9 J M Huber	Rumson, NJ	177,699
10 Bethlehem Steel (Beth-Elkhorn Coal)	Bethlehem, PA	154,460
11 US Steel	Pittsburgh	146,765
12 National Steel	Pittsburgh	130,000
13 Occidental Petroleum (Island Creek Coal)	Los Angeles	108,324
14 Blue Diamond Coal	Knoxville	107,652
15 Cabot	Boston	107,470
16 Berwind	Philadelphia	103,682
17 Kentucky River Coal	Lexington	93,887
18 Stearns Coal & Lumber (part of Blue Diamond)	Stearns, KY	91,390
19 Savoy Industries	Long Island City	78,857
20 American Association	London, England	72,968

Source: Appalachian Alliance, National Sacrifice Area, (1979)



A Kentucky woman tells officials about her life as a coal miner's wife at a hearing

Citizens of Kentucky made a list of the top ten landowners in their state.

CHART B

TOP 10 land/mineral owners—Kentucky

Owner	Acres	Taxes	Taxes per acre
1. Pocahontas Ky Corp. (N & W RR)	142,566	\$18,632	13¢
2. Ky River Coal	132,304	15,872	12¢
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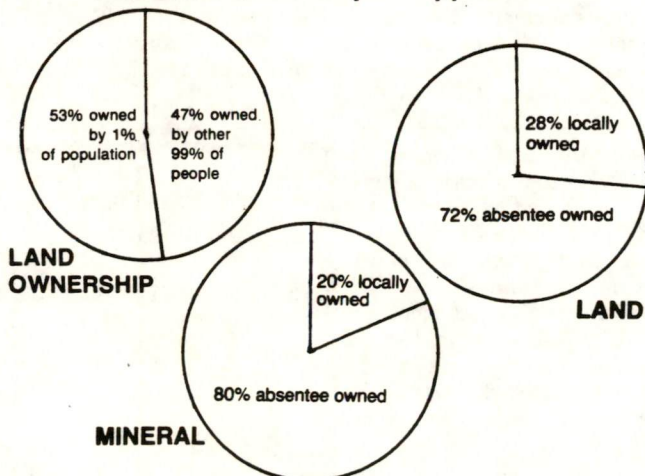
QUESTIONS

CHART A

- How many of these landowners have their headquarters in Appalachia? How many do not?
- Are the names of any of these companies familiar to you? Which ones and why?
- Despite Appalachia's great wealth, many of its citizens remain very poor. How does this chart suggest why this is so?
- What other information or conclusions could you gain from this chart?

Chart C

Absentee ownership in Appalachia



QUESTIONS

CHART B

- What is the average tax per acre for these 10 corporations?
- What other information is contained in the chart?
- What services are paid from your local property taxes?
- If taxes are low which needed services will not be provided or will be cut?
- Do you think these companies have their headquarters in Appalachia? (Use Chart A)

Appalachian Land Ownership Study completed by citizens in area. For more information write: Kentucky Fair Tax Coalition, P.O. Box 864, Prestonburg, Kentucky 41653.

Layout by Bob Anfami

Hunger and poverty in our past

These age old problems of hunger and poverty have yet to be solved. The association of progress with poverty is one of the great enigmas of our times. The idea of taxing natural resources to help change this situation was popularized by an American, Henry George. This idea is expressed again by Harry Caudill on page 8 and Joseph Childers on page 12.

Here are some selections by George, an economist who was the most famous social reformer of his era. While he wrote in the 19th century his ideas are still valid in our century — the 20th.

From the "Crime of Poverty" (a speech to Knights of Labor in 1885)

"Did you ever think of the utter absurdity and strangeness of the fact that, all over the civilized world, the working classes are the poor classes?"

"Go into any city in the world, and get into a cab and ask the driver to drive you where the working people live. He won't take you to where the fine houses are. He will take you, on the contrary into the squalid quarters, the poorer quarters.

"Did you ever think how curious that is? Think for a moment how it would strike a rational being who had never been on earth before, if such an intelligence could come down and you were to explain to him how we live on earth, how houses, food, and clothing and all the many things we need were all produced by work, would he not think that the working people would be the people who lived in the finest houses and had most of everything that work produces?"

"Yet . . . he would find that those so-called working people were the people who live in the poorest houses . . ."

QUESTIONS

1. What does Henry George find so curious?
2. To what degree does this apply to the people of Appalachia?

From "Land for the People" (a speech in County Derby, Ireland, 1889)

"The way to equality is plain. It is not by dividing the land. It is by calling upon those who are allowed possession of pieces of land which give special advantages to pay to the whole community, to the whole people a fair rent for that privilege, and then using that fund for the benefit of the whole people.

"What we would do would be to make the whole people, the general landlord, to have rent that is paid for the use of land (taxes on unmined minerals for example) go, not into the pockets of individual landlords, but into the treasury of the general community, where it could be used for the common benefit."

QUESTIONS

1. What does Henry George suggest mineral companies pay for owning land with special advantages?
2. Compare this idea with the amount of taxes paid in Kentucky on page 5. Is this a fair rent?
3. If the rent is not fair, what is the result for the people of Appalachia or Kentucky? (see page 8)
4. What are some of the common benefits which taxes pay for in a community? Your community?
5. What taxes do you or your family pay on the things you own?

From "Progress and Poverty" (written in San Francisco 1879)

"The poverty which in the middle of abundance pinches and em-brutes men, and all the evils which flow from it, spring from a denial of justice.

"By sweeping away this injustice and asserting the rights of all men to natural opportunities, we shall remove the great cause of unnatural inequality in the distribution

of wealth and power. We shall abolish poverty. We shall give new vigor to invention and a fresh impulse to discovery. We shall substitute political strength for political weakness.

"(This) reform is politically, socially, and morally desirable. It carries out the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. That spirit is denied when equal rights to land—on which men alone can live—is denied.

"Political liberty when the equal

rights to the land is denied, becomes, with the increase of population or invention, merely the liberty to compete for starvation wages. Poverty enslaves men who we boast are political sovereigns (voters) and want breeds ignorance that our schools cannot enlighten, citizens vote as their master dictates and gold weighs on the scale of justice."

After reading consider the following questions:



Henry George

As a child Henry George wondered why some people lived in poverty and others in luxury. Economic inequality in the United States and the other countries he visited had a great effect on George's later thinking. After prospecting unsuccessfully for gold in California, George went to work for a newspaper there. Writing for the press, he described the glaring inequalities he saw.

Land values were rising rapidly in California and those who had been able to buy land years before were making huge profits. George had a burning desire to improve conditions for the poor, and his vivid style of writing attracted many readers. George outlined his general philosophy, as well as a tax program in his great book, *Progress and Poverty*, published in 1879. It was one of the best selling economic books of all time. He also wrote *Social Problems*, *The Land Question*, *Political Economy*, and *Protection and Free Trade*.

George had two basic ideas about land which are suggested in the selections on this page. The first is that land belongs to all the people in the country just as do air and sunlight. The second was a strong belief in the individual's right to own what he or she produces.

Those fortunate enough to own land have certain obligations. Chief of these is the duty of paying taxes to the community for the privilege of owning a particular location, since landowners profit either from rents or from the goods produced on their property. George further believed that since land is the basis for wealth, a tax on land is the only or most important tax.

QUESTIONS

1. What does Henry George consider the main cause of poverty?
2. What injustice would George sweep away?
3. Have the people of Appalachia been denied access to the natural resources of their area?
4. Can human beings abolish poverty?