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THE SQUARE DEAL

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How can charity bring self-respect to the drunkard, wages to the migrant, land and liberty to the Asian peasant, peace and home to the soldier in Korea? So long as men are deprived of equal access to the earth and denied the right to keep what they produce, injustice, poverty and war must reign. What the victims of injustice need is justice. No lesser gift, no mere handout, will do. ... Justice cannot be given. Her ways can only be taught. -- Robert Tideman, in the Henry George News, February 1952.

What you produce is yours; what I produce is mine; but what neither of us produces (the land) we must all have the same right to. -- Viggo Starcke.

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CRAIGIE CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL

In the preceding number of THE SQUARE DEAL we quoted from a circular letter from Mr. E. J. Craigie to South Australian municipal councils. This letter refuted claims made by a group attempting to substitute a clumsy "composite" system of taxation for the two (optional) systems in use in S. A. municipalities. The principal object of this group evidently was to compel the 27 municipalities now using land value taxation to tax improvements. 85 councils reported adversely to the "composite" system and only 26 in favor. On the other hand, partly at least as a result of the interest aroused by the campaign two municipalities took votes on land value taxation in April and May. In Marion the measure carried by 5,311 to 2,126, a majority of 3,085 -- 810 more than was required under the unjust provision requiring a three-fifths majority to make the vote effective. In Clare district the proposal was defeated by 33 votes.

Besides circularizing the councils, Mr. Craigie spoke at a number of public meetings, displaying amazing vigor and stamina for a man of 85 years of age.

DR. STARCKE SPEAKS IN AMERICAN CITIES

Between April 2nd and May 21st Dr. Viggo Starcke, parliamentary leader of the Danish Justice Party, spoke in a dozen American cities, in a number more than once. A number of the addresses were broadcast; one, in New York, was televised. The only Canadian city visited was Montreal, where he addressed a dinner meeting of the Henry George School on April 8th.

DANISH PIONEER PASSES ON

J. L. Bjørner, for over fifty years a leading Danish Georgist, died at the age of 85 on April 20th. Mr. Bjørner made a great number of addresses advocating Henry George principles and presided ably at numerous meetings at which these meetings were discussed. He played a leading part in several International Conferences on Land Value Taxation and Free Trade.

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What you produce is yours; what I produce is mine; but what neither of us produces -- the land -- we must all have the same right to. -- Viggo Starcke.

NOTE -- Dr. Hutchins, author of the extract on the next page, is a former president of Chicago University and is now an associate director of the Ford Foundation.

ARE OUR TEACHERS AFRAID TO TEACH?

Robert M. Hutchins

Education is impossible in many parts of the United States today because free inquiry and free discussion are impossible. In these communities, the teacher of economics, history or political science cannot teach. Didn't a member of Indiana's Textbook Commission call Robin Hood subversive?

The National Education Association studied no less than 522 school systems, covering every section of the United States, and came to the conclusion that American teachers today are reluctant to consider "controversial issues." But what does that mean? An issue is a point on which the parties take different positions. A non-controversial issue, therefore, is as impossible as a round square. All issues are controversial; if they were not, they would not be issues.

... Senator William E. Jenner (Rep., Ind.) says that twenty or more colleges and universities in California are co-operating with state and congressional investigating groups in a blacklisting programme under which about 100 members of their faculties have been removed and at least as many more rejected for teaching posts. According to the former chief counsel of the California State Committee on Un-American Activities, some institutions hired full-time investigators, many of them former members of the FBI or the military intelligence, to creep around the classrooms and the campus.

A teacher is peculiarly vulnerable, on or off the campus. An inattentive or malicious listener will pass on his faulty or distorted recollection of what the teacher said, and it will finally reach his superiors, usually through some pressure group, with the holes and embroidery that characterise hearsay. The charge may be absurd or anonymous, or both, but this will not reduce the effect; for it is now almost as bad to be "controversial" as it is to be a spy or a traitor.

The teachers of many subjects cannot teach without risking their jobs. Teachers are becoming second-class citizens. In many states, they are required to take special oaths that they have not been disloyal. The entire teaching profession of the United States is now intimidated. . . . The spirit of the teaching profession is being crushed, and with it, our hopes of education. . . . No country ever needed education more than ours does today. -- LOOK Magazine, March 9th, 1954.

KENYA, YESTERDAY AND TODAYW. R. Lester, M. A.

The natives seemed to be fellows of infinite leisure; they seemed to gain a living with little effort, have endless feasts and pow-wows and, from the civilized point of view, to be quite indifferent to work unless when they themselves wanted it, and then it came without the asking. Those White Settlers who wanted cheap labour and plenty of it quickly discovered the cause of this "to them" intolerable situation. They were not long in discovering that the tribal lands prevented them from getting cheap labour. So long as the lands are open, the native fights shy of the labour market. Being free to work for himself on the tribal lands, he is not driven by hunger to work for wages from employers.

So white settlers have set about "civilizing" these people by destroying their tribal land system. They have taken the lands from the natives and wherever they have done so, the result has been abundant supply of "labour on the market."

This is confirmed by evidence given before the Native Labour Commission (Kenya) in 1912-13. Settler after settler came before the Commission and demanded in the most precise terms that the natives should be forced out of "Reserves" to work for wages by cutting down their land so that they should have less than they could live on. Lord Delamere, himself owner of 150,000 acres, said: "If this policy is to be continued that every native is to be a landholder of a sufficient area on which to establish himself, then the question of obtaining a satisfactory labour supply will never be settled." The process of reducing men to unemployment and poverty is here stated in all its nakedness and simplicity.

Witnesses also urged that sufficient land should not be granted to provide for increase in native population. In refusing land an "adequate supply of labour on the market" would be guaranteed.

The denial of the right to land means the denial of the right to work, save on the terms of the landowner; and this is as true in civilized society as among primitive races, so named. The power of a section of the community to close Nature's Workshop against labour and capital is everywhere the all-sufficient cause of unemployment. -- From "Unemployment and the Land." (Copies are obtainable from the Henry George School of Social Science, 4 Great Smith St., Westminster, Eng.; 6d. post-free.)

AN EX-PREMIER ON THE CANADIAN FARM PROBLEM

"As things have been goinng we cannot, I think, avoid a crash. The symptoms are now disturbingly close to those that preceded the crash of 1929."

Sheriff E. C. Drury (of Simcoe County, former Premier of Ontario) sounded this warning after giving an analysis of the urban-rural situation in Canada. He told the members (of a co-operative):

"That there is a Canadian farm problem of critical magnitude, I think, is evident. The startling fact is that Canada, with her vast expanses, her tremendous resources of productive land, is unable to make her proper contribution to the bloodstream -- the food supply -- of an anemic world at a time when this is more important than ever before."

Everything pointed to our having a farm problem of "vast and critical magnitude." From now on, he added, farm production was likely to level off, perhaps to decrease in proportion to shrinking farm population.

Of Government controls, he added: "We cannot expect any Government to be wise enough to be given control of prices, wages, profits and all the other functions that constitute the national economy. But even if we could find an all-wise Government, we could not expect impartial justice. Governments, especially democratic Governments, live by popular favor and the easiest way to get in is to yield to public clamor."

There was only one way in which economic justice could be attained -- by the operation of the law of supply and demand in a free economy.

The chief evil against our economy today lay in a great mass of laws and regulations, customs and understandings, practices and privileges which permeated the whole structure of urban economy and had the effect of raising the cost of all goods and services far above the just and natural level, which would be the result of the free operation of the law of supply and demand.

There was one solution. Canadian agriculture did not need special privileges but it did need to be relieved of the oppression of special privileges granted to other classes.

"Relieved of this," said Sheriff Drury, "it could supply our own people abundantly and could meet all-comers in the export market." -- From a Globe and Mail report, March 8, 1954. (During his premiership, Mr. Drury granted municipalities local option in taxation, similar to that in New Zealand; but they were robbed of this advantage by the succeeding Tory government. -- Ed.)

A VISIT FROM ASHLEY MITCHELL

Only a few Toronto friends were able to meet Mr. Ashley Mitchell during his visit at the end of May. Among these was the Editor, who had an interesting interview with him.

Of the repeal of the Development Charge in the British Town and Country Planning Act, Mr. Mitchell said that while business has decidedly improved during the last year, it is impossible to say how far the repeal is the cause of this. Other provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act are still in force. Anyone starting any new enterprise must get permits from five different Boards, a process which usually requires about a year.

Mr. Mitchell told of an incident which occurred during one of his Parliamentary campaigns. He was warned beforehand, at a place where he was to speak, of a formidable Communist heckler, who made things difficult for speakers. The heckler appeared and asked a single question, which was carefully answered. Afterwards the heckler was asked why he subsided so readily, and answered: "If all the politicians were like him, there would not be any Communist party."

OUR MODERN ECONOMISTSI -- Save!

Under the headlines "British Saving Insufficient", the Daily Telegraph, January 29th, reports: --

"Mr. Graham Hutton, the economist, said in Manchester yesterday that saving in Britain since the war had been insufficient to maintain and expand total productive capital fast enough to keep her abreast of other productive countries. (The National Savings Committee are bringing out new advertisements urging people to save. -- Eds. H. G. S. M.).

II -- Spend!

A quarter of a page advertisement in The Evening Standard, Jan. 25th, urges people to advertise so that they can get people to spend more. It says: --

"Public demand is keeping the works at full capacity, But the economists have a spectre called 'deficiency of effective demand.' In plain terms, people buy less than the works produce. The machines slow down, profits fall, individual firms and trade as a whole descend into the trough of the trade cycle. Against this, advertising keeps sales moving, etc., etc."

This advertisement is issued "by the Daily Express in the interests of British industry." Pity the poor economic student! -- Henry George School Magazine (Westminster) Mar. '54.

ECONOMIC CONCEPTS -- IIIErnest J. Farmer

The Science of Economics is a branch of Sociology. Sociology is the science which deals with the organization of human beings into societies -- i. e., with by far the greater part of human relationships. Economics deals with only such relationships as can be expressed in terms of the market-place -- of exchange value, or, more briefly, of price. These however affect and are affected by most if not all human relationships. Just as an understanding of astronomy requires some knowledge of physics and chemistry, the science of Economics is linked with other social sciences, and with psychology. The relationship between economic practices and the crime rate is within the scope of advanced Economics.

Scientific study begins with observation of material objects, animate or inanimate, and their behavior. It is observed that many objects are desired (a psychological phenomenon!) by more than one person. Who shall possess and use any particular object? The matter may be settled by force, or by the guile of the thief. More often it is settled peaceably, according to whatever ideas of ownership are accepted among those concerned.

Various animals show some sense of ownership. They also show industry and ingenuity in collecting stores of food, and in constructing nests or shelters, for their young in particular. But human beings show still more ingenuity and more persevering industry in adapting natural materials to meet their needs and satisfy their desires. Moreover, from an early age they exchange their possessions with others -- a practice seldom if ever observed among lower animals. And while animals often store far more food than they can ever use, food which ultimately decays, this is due merely to an inherited propensity which favors the preservation of the species; but human beings go to much trouble to acquire excessive quantities of many articles, even things which are never of any use to them, for the purpose of exchange.

Since Economics is a science of human relationships, it does not concern itself with things which are of import to only one person, but with things which (even if fashioned for the maker's own use) are yet capable of satisfying the desires of more than one person, and are therefore exchangeable. Such things the Economist designates by the word "wealth".

The Measurement of Wealth.

The objects which constitute wealth vary endlessly. They have only one thing in common -- people, few or many,

want them enough to give other things in exchange. The only wealth can be measured is, by price -- the quality and quantity of things which can be obtained in exchange.

But here there is a great difficulty. Measuring anything requires a standard, arbitrary but generally accepted -- and this standard must be stable. The standard of length favored by scientists is the meter, the distance between two engraved lines on a certain bar of platinum carefully preserved at Paris. Since this distance varies with temperature, it is specified that the bar must be at zero centigrade -- involving another measurement. But the price of any article may change materially without any change in the article itself.

At different times and in different countries many single articles have been used as standards of price. The one most widely used has been, some specified quantity of silver. But no standard based upon a single article can satisfy an Economist. The most satisfactory standard so far proposed is, the sum of money in any currency which will purchase as much of a certain list of goods in common use as one U. S. dollar would purchase on a certain date.

What Determines Price?

Other things being equal, the price of any article desired by many rises as it becomes scarce -- this phenomenon is too familiar to need elucidation. An article may be scarce for two reasons. Its fabrication from natural materials may require a great deal of effort. Or the materials from which it is made may be scarce.

In many localities there are men who make a living by carrying water. Such a man will go to a river, where water has no price and hence is not wealth. He transports it to a place where there are people but no natural sources of water. There water has a price; it is wealth. The more difficult the transportation, the higher the price.

On the other hand, we may postulate a village which has grown up about a spring with a limited flow, with no other water within a considerable distance. At first there is water for everybody. But as the village grows, there are times when people coming for water find the pool empty and must wait their turn while it fills. Such a situation may be met in various ways.

The village council may decide that water be rationed, that each family shall be entitled to a certain daily allowance. In this case, some will undoubtedly desire more so acutely that they will buy a little extra from those willing to sacrifice some of theirs for some other advantage. Water will then have a price, even before it is drawn from the pool.

Or the council may appoint an official to collect a charge for each bucket of water taken -- a charge high enough to make people economize in its use -- the money to be used

in a way to benefit all the villagers equally.

Or they may grant a franchise, either to the highest bidder or to the one with the greatest political influence, allowing the holder to charge for the water what he will. Or a gang of bullies may post guards about the spring, declaring that the water belongs to their leader. They may procure a priest who will declare that it is the will of the gods that this leader should own the spring. Rather than keep guard all day and all night the bullies may contract with someone to deliver the water at a price to the villagers. In this last case the water when delivered is undoubtedly wealth, as defined by economists.

Whether the franchise is granted in return for some consideration or seized by force the price will undoubtedly be set so high that much of the water will be wasted. Severe penalties will undoubtedly be imposed on anyone attempting to make use of the overflow. The high price set upon the water will directly increase the total price of the villagers' wealth. But the villagers, handicapped by the scantiness of their water supply, will produce less of other forms of wealth than they would if they could use all the water. The waste of effort involved in the measures outlined will further reduce the amount of wealth produced. The net result will be to reduce the total price of the villagers' wealth.

In a well-developed society almost every item of wealth passes through a number of exchanges before reaching the person who finally consumes it. In general, the price becomes greater with every exchange: if the object has not been improved by some process it has been moved, or at least stored and cared for, in a way to make it available. A haddock fillet is at its freshest and best when cooked and eaten as soon as possible after it leaves the filleting machine. But for all but a very few of the fillets, there is nobody present to use them. They have to be refrigerated, packed, transported, cared for and sold. This all adds to the price: as each fillet is passed to a customer over a store counter it has lost some weight through evaporation and some of its freshness, but it is more wealth than it was when it left the machine.

The Wealth Concept -- Wealth and Services.

It is usual for Economists to apply the term "wealth" only to things which have been modified, or at least moved from one place to another, by human action. The above examples make it clear, however, that the part of the price of an object due to human effort varies from zero to one hundred per cent. In some cases it is impossible to distinguish between things which are purely natural products and those on which some effort has been expended. In Britain there is no legal penalty for gathering wild mushrooms on unenclosed ground.

Landholders wishing to preserve such mushrooms for their own use sometimes insert a few bits of mushroom spawn in the ground and post a notice stating that the mushrooms are cultivated. The courts hold that in this case it must be presumed that all the mushrooms are cultivated; and as it is impossible to prove that any particular mushroom did not derive from the planted spawn, anyone found gathering them without the landholder's consent may be convicted of theft. For some inquiries it will doubtless be better to adopt a definition of "wealth" which includes anything capable of being worn out, lost, destroyed -- in short, consumed -- when used.

There is no definite line between the forms of effort which are devoted to the production of wealth and those devoted to the giving of services. A barber is undoubtedly performing a service. The man who cleans and presses a suit for its wearer is regarded as performing a service -- but if the owner should decide to sell the suit he would undoubtedly get more for it if freshly cleaned. A householder engages a painter to paint his house mainly for his own gratification; but the painting preserves the house from decay, and a newly painted house will, if sold, bring a higher price than a shabby one. A musician making records is producing wealth; one giving a concert is rendering a service; but the ultimate aim of both is the same -- the gratification of the listener through sound.

Publicly Owned Wealth

In one number of the Canada Year Book it is remarked that a considerable part of the value of urban real estate is actually the value of the street and sidewalk pavements, sewers, lighting systems and other public works. These are in fact part of the wealth of the cities. They are exchangeable. While it is possible for outsiders to make limited use of some of these things, only those occupying sites within the city can make full use of them. While these things are paid for out of public revenue, it is clear that the actual owners -- according to current ideas of ownership -- are the landholders; for they are the ones who either use these things for themselves or demand and receive payment for their use.

Fictitious and Negative Wealth

Much confusion results from people thinking of certain evidences of ownership as if they were wealth. A company owns a building priced at \$1,000,000; the building is a definite item of wealth of considerable importance. The company mortgages the building to a trust company for \$600,000. The mortgage is evidence that the trust company has a partial,

conditional ownership of the building. The price of the trust company's stock is based upon this mortgage, with other assets. A holding company holds \$600,000 of the trust company's stock (or possibly bonds) and lists these documents among its assets. Finally various people hold \$600,000 of the holding company's stock and consider the certificates as part of their wealth. Here we have a total of \$2,800,000 in "assets" all based upon \$1,000,000 of wealth. The remaining \$1,800,000 is what many people call "intangible" wealth, for which a more revealing term is fictitious wealth.

Much harm has been done by attempts to tax this fictitious wealth. Every Economist knows that taxing wealth at all results in less wealth being produced; but taxing fictitious wealth results in multiple taxation of the same wealth, in a way to check production and increase inequities in ownership.

To an early arithmetician the idea of negative numbers was absurd. Subtract seven cows from three cows? Insanity! But numbers need not signify cows. To a present-day high school boy the answer to "three minus seven" is obvious.

At one time a Chicago manufacturer paid to have several tons of hairpins removed from his factory and placed upon the city dump. These hairpins were made in the belief that they were wealth. But an unexpected change in women's fashions made them unsaleable at any price; to make room for the carrying on of his business the manufacturer was compelled to surrender some of his remaining wealth to get rid of them. They were negative wealth.

EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

There are many ways of getting converts for Georgism, and all are necessary and worthwhile. However, it is a fact that the movement in this country has definitely been built up (since 1947) by the work of the School (financed by the United Committee, of course.) And being a student myself, I naturally look to the School for extending our influence. The main advantages of the School are: (a) Converts know all the ins and outs of Georgism and do not make silly mistakes, e. g., forgetting that L. V. T. is a substitute tax and not an additional tax burden, and (b) the classes as advertised cut right across party politics, thereby attracting persons from all parties and the majority from no party at all.

But before one enthusiastically starts a class one must look two or three years ahead and assess accurately the facilities for expansion, in particular how many tutors can be found and trained, and ultimately how the converts' interest can be maintained when the course has been completed. One can put a lot of work into organizing classes that fail the movement because opportunities for further expansion have been lost for lack of trained tutors. -- Leonard Stevenson, in a letter to the Editor.

N. Z. LAND TAX IN DANGER

It is reported that the Holland Government in New Zealand intend to abolish the land tax.

A number of letters have appeared in N. Z. papers protesting against this move. The correspondents pointed out that the land tax, which has been in force for more than 60 years, now only applies to most valuable city and pastoral properties. Only a few landowners would benefit from the abolition. Landowners would get a gift of some £350 million as the value of their properties would be enhanced by this amount. Abolition of the land tax would promote land speculation and obstruct production. In addition the revenue derived from the land tax would have to be replaced by additional taxes on production.

That the people of New Zealand are not in favor of this retrograde move but continue to support public collection of the economic rent was shown by a poll of ratepayers taken in the Waitemata County on 2nd April, when rating on unimproved values was adopted by 5,142 votes to 2,365, a majority of 2,777 votes. -- The Standard, (Sydney), May 1954.

AN ITALIAN GEORGIST PERIODICAL -- MAY IT PROSPER!

A new periodical, Crogiolo (The Crucible) has appeared in Milan. The first number is devoted to an article by Dr. N. Pulvirenti, entitled "Economic Liberty and Social Justice." This article outlines the application of Henry George doctrines to the difficulties experienced in Italy today. The author quotes official statistics showing the results of the latifundia system in Italy; 232,000 families living in shanties or caves and over 1,078,000 families live at more than three to the room. He shows the inadequacy of the remedies proposed by the present Italian government. While certain lands have been distributed among the landless peasantry the holdings are too small to support the cultivators and their families, hence there is little improvement.

Dr. Pulvirenti shows that the solution is to be found in the public collection of the economic rent of land -- only thus, he remarks, will political economy pass out of an ante-Copernican darkness such as that in which astronomy floundered for 1500 years. -- Adapted from Land and Liberty, May, 1954.

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The path of the farm laborer who wants to own his farm would be eased by a tax which constitutes an inducement to sell instead of an inducement to hold land as a speculation.
-- Enid Lakeman.

ASSESSORS' TRAINING COURSE ANNOUNCED

The February number of THE SQUARE DEAL reported the appointment by the Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario of a committee to make arrangements for a suitable training course for Ontario assessors. The committee appointed has already accomplished much. The A. A. O. O. has established The Institute of Municipal Assessors of Ontario, which will doubtless be chartered in due course, and made arrangements with Queen's University for the conducting of a two-year correspondence course for assessors, with examinations to be held in April of each year in many centres -- tentative arrangements have been made for 84.

The first year course of 15 lessons has already been outlined. It includes two lessons on the valuation of land apart from improvements. The valuation of land is so much simpler than that of buildings that these lessons, if on a sound basis, should suffice. There are also vitally necessary lessons on municipal law, the ratepayers' rights of appeal, the keeping of records and other subjects.

The fee for the first year's course has been placed at \$50. The Institute proposes to write to all heads of municipalities recommending that the municipalities pay part or all of the fees of assessors taking the course, or at least advance the fee and deduct it in installments from the assessor's salary. Considering the importance of the work and the insufficiency of the salaries most municipalities pay, the great majority of municipalities would undoubtedly do well to pay the fees outright.

It will take a lot more than what the A. A. O. O. is at present undertaking to get Ontario municipal assessments on a decent basis; but this is an important and indeed essential part of what is to be done.

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After lunch at New York's swanky Stork Club three business executives try to decide who should pay the bill.

A: "Let me pay the bill. In my income bracket the Treasury will pay 80 per cent."

B: "No, let me pay. I am on a surplus profit of 100 per cent and so the lunch will cost me nothing."

C: "You must let me pay. I have a Government contract on a cost plus basis and so will make a profit on the lunch."

-- The Standard (Sydney) April, 1954.

If as much pains had been taken a century ago to make us all understand Ricardo's law of rent as to learn our catechisms, the face of the world would have been changed for the better. -- George Bernard Shaw.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE

What can one of the smallest countries of the world teach America, one of the largest? Much. Denmark is exercising a constructive influence out of all proportion to its size. This comes about through applying the basic principles of an American economist.

Denmark has the lowest tariffs and highest standard of living in Europe, we were told recently by Dr. Viggo Starcke, leader of the Justice (Georgist) party there. He said also that the tax burden was being lifted from production while increased on the land.

By these and other basic democratic principles Denmark affords an effective laboratory for testing out in actual practice the theories of Henry George. If America will not herself adequately test the soundness of George's teachings, let her profit by the fine example set by Denmark.

Great productive power must be based on justice or the people will perish by it. There is no substitute for justice. This is becoming increasingly more clear as destructive measures prosper at the expense of mankind.

Let us strive to remove from our democracy all that contradicts freedom. Let us free men by setting free all his creative powers. Let us learn from Denmark, and from the source so largely responsible for its sound practice, from the American social philosopher, Henry George. -- The St. Louis Georgist, May 1954.

FABIANIST CONVERTED

In a letter to "Forward", the Scottish weekly newspaper, Mr. C. M. O'Brien recommended to readers to read the new condensed edition of Progress and Poverty. Explaining his advice, Mr. O'Brien wrote that he had noticed an advertisement an advertisement of the Glasgow branch of the Henry George School of Social Science and had gone along out of curiosity to see what it was all about. "As a member of the Labor Party and Fabian Society and being an active trade unionist, I thought I was well informed. The basic course of economics at the Henry George School soon showed me how little I really did know. Now I am nearing the end of the second course, based on the study of Protection or Free Trade. From now on it is my intention to devote my energy to propagating, to the best of my ability, the taxation of land values and free trade. I hope that it will not be long before the "Georgists" have branches in every town and city in the country. -- The Standard (Sydney)

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' WITNESS

At the turning of time into this century (1900) most colleges and economic faculties had settled on the practice of suppression of Henry George's teaching by misquotation and repetition of second-hand comment. His radical answer to the problem of economic crises was distasteful to monopolists and these select the professors of economics. Soon to arise (1914) was the problem of war and again the radical answer was submerged in a conspiracy of silence.

Hence a generation of students in the twenties received no worthy appreciation of the basic causes of the business cycle of boom, then slump and war.

Then came the Russian experiment with its aura of the planned economy. Many in other lands joined the Communist party for high-minded motives. Such as Whittaker Chambers. And here is his witness, his testimony before a committee of the American Congress: "In the West, all intellectuals become Communists because they are seeking an answer to one of two problems: the problem of war or the problem of economic crises." And these, Mr. Chambers insists, are noble motives. It was so with Mr. Cecil Sharples and Mr. Ralph Gibson.

The wheel has come round full circle. Monopolists such as Stanley Baldwin found a son gone to the Communist ranks. The Greeks have a word for it: nemesis. Suppression of the true view of political economy has established the utterly false tenets of communists. The nemesis of neutralism is defeat. Victory alone can come to the Western nations along the positive program given in Hirsch's volume Democracy versus Socialism. -- Progress (Melbourne), March 1954. (Democracy versus Socialism has been republished by the Schaikenbach Foundation -- price \$3.

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We have always known that democracy could be destroyed by creeping paralysis from within. Bureaucratic controls, deficit spending, subsidies and just plain handouts may, in certain emergencies, be required; but their cumulative effect could produce loss of personal initiative and responsibility, lowered production, a stagnated economy, commandeering of property and, finally, dictatorship. To avoid such possibilities every proposed encroachment on individual responsibility and freedom of action must be studied thoroughly, so that its deep-seated, long-term consequences will be as well understood as its short-term promise. -- Dwight Eisenhower, in a letter to Adolphus Andrews, Jr., September 9, 1950.

QUOTES ABOUT TAXATION

Less than a century ago, Federal, State and Local Governments in the U. S. A. took up to 5 per cent of a man's earnings. In 1949 they took 29 per cent -- which is just equal to what the Russian Communist Government took from its citizens in 1929. So it looks as if the U. S. A. is only 20 years behind the U. S. S. R. in "modern progress." Furthermore, taxation which exceeds 25 per cent of earnings has always led to depreciation of the value of money as an "escape" -- according to the statistical research of Colin Clark. And Lenin describes inflation as the final destroyer of capitalism. Thus taxation is the road to inflation and inflation is another road to revolution -- we are getting Communism by the back door. -- W. G. Pearce, in a review of Students of Liberty (Leonard E. Read), The Standard, (Sydney) Sept. 1950.

Our taxation (Britain's) is so heavy largely because we as a nation have been sold on the idea of social security. Yet high taxation and the inflation which is seemingly inseparable from high taxation destroy savings and capital formation. And savings and capital formation are absolutely essential to provide the most basic social security of all -- jobs for our people. Must we, in our passion for apparent security, destroy real security? -- Harold Wincott, in The Listener, Sept. 18, 1952. (Experience shows that when workers have adequate access to land they are able quickly to provide all necessary capital. -- Ed.)

The average citizen will work from January 1 until May 17 to pay his federal, state and local taxes, the Florida State Retailers' Association reported. -- So May 17th is "Tax Freedom Day." -- Noah D. Alper, in "Brief Cases", Henry George News, December 1953.

The way taxes are now you might as well marry for love. -- Janis Page.

The time when the tax fell due came upon the nomos (Egyptian provinces) as a terrible crisis which affected the whole population. For several days there was nothing to be heard but protestations, threats, beatings, cries of pain from the taxpayers, and piercing lamentations from women and children. -- G. Maspero, in The Dawn of Civilization: Egypt and China.

Bad taxation is as certain to produce bad government and bad social conditions as is bad food to produce indigestion and decay in the human body. And as no medicine, in the long run, can supply the place of good food, so no other social reforms can ever bring social health so long as unjust and unscientific forms of taxation are continued. -- Thomas G. Shearman, in Natural Taxation.