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Justice requires that men be taxed according to the value of the privilege they enjoy at the hands of society or government; that they should not be taxed -- fined -- according to the effort they make to live decently and be better citizens, and should not be punished by a fine -- called taxes -- because they use their understanding and ability to be enterprising. -- Hon. Robert Cresses in the U. S. House of Representatives, June 19, 1948.

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.

During the past hundred years European governments as well as our own have endeavored to circumvent the moral law of equal freedom. Innumerable palliatives, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, price control, subsidies, socialized medicine, etc., have been tried. The sorry plight of the world today is, however, proof positive of the inadequacy of any such measures. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE. -- Klaus L. Hansen, in the Henry George News, February 1951.

THE SQUARE DEAL

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"THE FREE PEOPLE" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

To our deep regret, The Free People, the excellent South African quarterly from which we have made a number of reprints, announces in its April number that it is suspending publication. In the announcement of suspension the Editor (Mr. Mather Smith) states: --

"No one now attempts to argue with us and yet, owing to lack of financial support and assistance in distribution, we have, most reluctantly, decided to suspend distribution with this issue.

"... We were making considerable progress before the war, but the war scattered our supporters and since then it seems as if most people have stopped trying to think. Monthly and yearly donations from a few public-spirited men have enabled us to distribute thousands of copies, free of charge, in the Trades Hall, and although we have had a little financial support from the Unions, individual trade unionists will not take the trouble to send the 1/6 subscription. ...

"With many others throughout the world, we have been pointing out that a choice must be made by those outside the iron curtain between the retention of our present system of landlordism and its perpetual friction and wars; Communism and suppression of freedom; or the ideas of Henry George, which, being based upon natural law, will bring peace and prosperity to all. We have made progress, notable in Denmark, but our progress is too slow to save the world from another cataclysmic war unless the people will try and study causes and think. They must think, and discuss, or our present civilization will perish as did that of the once all-powerful Roman Empire."

DANISH JUSTICE PARTY MAKES PROGRESS

The Landstinget, the Upper House of the Danish Parliament, is elected indirectly. Voters of the age of 35 or over elect an electoral college, in the recent election of 2070 members, who elect the members of the House. In 1943 the Justice Party was unable to elect enough "electors" to give them representation in the House. In the election on April 3 and April 12 last their popular vote increased from 11,020 to 49,248 and their representation in the college from 13 to 133, which gave them one seat in the House. Their representative is Mr. Mads Sig Steffensen, the Chairman of the party.

Mr. Povl Skadegaard, a member of the Justice Party, has been made a member of the Danish delegation to the European Council in Strasbourg.

WHERE THERE IS NO CRIME OR POVERTY

Douglas Warner

There is a land where there is no crime; where there are neither burglars nor murderers, judges nor courthouses nor gaols, and where the people say: "We are all friends here."

It is Urkerland, second of the four new polders in Holland, and the newest land in Europe.

Thirteen years ago it lay where it had lain for 1,000 years -- at the bottom of what used to be called the Zuyder Zee, and is now known as the IJssel Lake.

In 1937 the Dutch began building the dyke to protect the new land from the sea. Six years later the rich soil was being cultivated and the first inhabitants were moving in.

Since then not one crime has been committed. There are only 20 police in this area of 130,000 acres -- it measures 22 miles from north to south and 22 miles from east to west -- and their work is confined to traffic control and other such tasks.

Only the Best

It is no accident that violence and theft have found no footing here. It is the result of a deliberate Dutch policy which can be summed up as: "Only the best people are good enough for Urkerland."

The Dutch have good reason to be careful. This land is probably the most costly in the world. Its exact price has never been estimated, but the bill the Dutch people paid to reclaim it was not less than £1,000 an acre.

And the initial cost of Urkerland was only one factor. Holland is heavily overpopulated and its every acre of cultivatable land vital.

So before you can live and work in Urkerland you have got to be good -- good as workman and good as man, or wife, -- with an unblemished record.

No Failures

Curiously enough, the State's financial regulations are easier than the personal. The farmer is required to find £25s. a hectare of the land granted to him (a hectare is about two and a half acres) to buy his horses and light equipment. Most farmers will not take on the job unless they are richer than that. They say the amount is too small.

The farmer does not buy his land -- it is beyond price -- but leases it from the Government for 12 years. At the end of

that time the lease can be renewed or lapsed. Indeed, the State can lapse the tenancy earlier if it discovers that, despite all precautions, the man is not a good farmer. So far no tenancies have been ended. The State's judgment has not yet been wrong.

In each district is a State farm. A careful record is kept of its yields, and if a tenant-farmer's crops are consistently below this average, the tenancy can be revoked.

Smiling Faces

What does the farmer get in return? A farm large enough to yield him a living income for himself and his family. The Dutch call a living income about £1,000 a year.

He gets new land of high fertility which has already been tested by State farmers, a brand-new farmhouse, good and contented farm laborers; and he gets his heavy equipment from the State.

The farm laborers are paid about 2s. an hour for a working week that varies between fifty-two and forty-eight hours.

As I drove through the polder, visitine camp and home, I was struck by the strong, keen faces of the men, the happy contented smiles of the women and the gay, plump children. I saw nothing vicious there, nothing mean.

These people are the ancestors of a splendid heritage -- and they know it. -- Rand Daily Mail, Nov. 30, 1950.

(Note: The farmer there makes a living income of about £1,000 a year for himself and family, and his laborers about £200. But they, and all the inhabitants of Holland, would be much better off if the same system of the collection of the social rent was established throughout the whole country, for then all taxation could be abolished. -- Mather Smith, Editor of The Free People.)

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Persons who lease portions of state property along the edge of Ohio's lakes this year will find their rent increased 44.7 per cent. Governor F. J. Lausche found the amount charged last year was the same as in 1934 and said, "Obviously this is unreasonable and wrong." -- Sydney Mayers in the Henry George News, May 1949.

Henry George's plan for taking by a tax the rental value of land for social uses does not fall under the condemnation which ought to be visited on our present unscientific and indiscriminate real estate tax levied equally on land and the improvements on it. -- Norman Thomas, in Human Exploitation.

IN PRAISE OF PHARISEES

The Pharisees were the religious and ethical leaders of their country and time.

As public profession that they were true Israelites, remembering the commandments of the one God, they wore broad fringes on their garments. They wore leather-bound parchments inscribed with passages from the sacred Scriptures upon their wrists and foreheads. They were prominent in all religious functions in synagogue and Temple.

They emulated the man of whom the Psalmist said: "His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law doth he meditate day and night." They discussed at length the exact meaning of the words of the Law -- just how far, for instance, one might walk of a Saturday without breaking the Sabbath. They were so meticulous in complying with the Law, that they gave tithes of even the mint and dill that grew in their gardens. They made gifts besides (within reason, of course, and so as not to impair their social standing) to the synagogue, the Temple and the poor.

Many of them were wealthy, they considered their wealth to be the legitimate reward of their righteousness. They were able by sundry devices to reap advantage from the possession of ready money, but were far above practicing usury. Well might they pride themselves that they were not like the greedy, dishonest and immoral men of whom there were too many in their generation.

All of which is surely admirable.

Carry the matter further. To a Pharisee, the idea of a national or international financial system founded upon the taking of interest would have aroused horror. Still more would the buying and selling of land in perpetuity, disregarding the law of jubilee. Even more so would the depriving of ninety or ninety-nine per cent of the people of any right to land. And as for lending money to build a synagogue or repair the Temple, and taking an interest-bearing mortgage therefor -- he would consider one capable of such doings as sunk in the deepest abyss of heathendom.

Some Christians have indeed ethical standards above those of the Pharisees. But how few they are, and how uninfluential! The men who dominate most of our wealthiest and most influential churches will contribute to the building of hospitals, to save scores or hundreds of lives and alleviate suffering. But propose a reform which (besides being just and in accordance with Christian principle) would reduce poverty

to a minimum, save thousands of lives and prevent untold suffering, and how many will support it? How many will even refrain from opposing it with no less bitterness and no more scruple than the Pharisees showed in sending Christ to the cross?

The most famous Pharisee of all, Saul (or Paul) of Tarsus, came to see that there is a higher standard than that of his fellow-Pharisees, and became the greatest of Christian missionaries. All that was excellent in the Pharisee code and character came to the fore. The modern counterparts of the Pharisees have in them much that is excellent. There is always the possibility that one of them may become not only a religious but a Christian leader.

But meanwhile, it seems that the typical modern "pillar of society" has no reason to be offended if called a Pharisee. More often than not he has received an unmerited compliment.

"WORKING" FOR THE GOVERNMENT

I was employed by the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics as a statistical clerk for four months in late 1949. During that period I was not provided a sufficient quantity of work to keep me busy more than a fourth of the entire time. When I repeatedly objected to the situation, I was told by my supervisor that there was not a sufficient amount of work to keep everyone busy and was asked if I would like to make the suggestion that the other 13 or 14 persons in the unit be discharged in order that I might be kept busy 8 hours a day -- that was the only way they knew in which it could be accomplished. Even with all this time being wasted day in and day out we were instructed to charge on a "progress report" 8 hours each day as having been spent on certain work designated by a given "project number." When I inquired as to the use being made of these reports, I was told that "it was thought" that they had something to do with the preparation of the budget. When told this, I refused to sign the reports and then was told that if I did not fill them in showing 8 hours spent on a certain assignment (whether I had worked on it or not) that it would reduce my next efficiency rating accordingly. I was further advised that if I went to anyone in a higher position in the Department regarding these instructions my rating would be further reduced. At that time I made two efforts to see the head of statistical services who refused to talk to me on both occasions. -- A witness before a recent Congressional committee; reported in The Interpreter, June 1 1951.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

News of further progress in the adoption of Land Value Rating is reported by Mr. E. J. Craigie, who has come out of his retirement (imposed for health reasons) to take a most effectual part in the campaign. In South Australia, as in Victoria and New Zealand, local authorities can adopt Land Value Rating under optional provisions, subject to that being endorsed at a poll of the ratepayers; and much work falls upon those who move for the change and organize the polls.

The places that have now been captured for the reform are the Henley and Grange municipality in the Adelaide metropolitan area, the Port Augusta municipality, lying 230 miles north of Adelaide, and the Cleve District Council, part of the old Flinders District, formerly represented in Parliament by Mr. Craigie himself.

At the poll on April 7th, the voting in Henley and Grange was 813 for Land Value Rating and 141 against. Although the poll was small it was a resounding victory. It gave a handsome surplus over the three-fifths majority (in this case 575) required under the Act.

The Port Augusta poll took place on April 28, the voting being 456 for Land Value Rating and 120 against. In the Cleve District, the poll held on May 5, the result was 235 in favor and 96 against.

Land Value Rating, with exemption of all buildings and improvements, is now in operation in seven of the metropolitan boroughs (though not in the City of Adelaide itself); in nine other municipalities and in eight of the District Council areas. Elsewhere the rates continue to be levied on the annual value of land and improvements taken together. But there would be far greater progress in the levying of rates on land values only, were it not that the existing Act contains so many impediments against giving effect to that system. -- Land and Liberty, May-June, 1951.

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The strangest thing in all history is the fact that the business men of the whole world have been tricked into taking care of their landlord's interests first and taking care of their own interests later -- even if this policy bankrupts their own business. -- The Forum (Stockton Calif.) Dec. 23, 1950.

From the very earliest times it has been the proud boast that "the Englishman's home is his castle. Yet today, 17,000 officials have the legal right of entry without warrant into the homes of Englishmen. Socialism has robbed the people of their traditional rights. -- The Standard (Sydney) Nov. '49.

THE GEORGIST TAX AND THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND

A. Daude-Baucel

The Laborites reproach Churchill for not having put into force, while he was in power, the socialization of the economic rent, which he advocated while he was a Liberal. That amounts to reproaching him for not abandoning his majority support, when he became the leader of the Conservatives.

It is notorious that in 1931 the Laborites, obsessed with the socialization or nationalization of the means of production, and oblivious of the programme of the Fabians, the precursors of Socialism, voted for the valuation of rural and urban land and buildings only with reservations. This valuation was proposed by the lamented Viscount Snowden, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to imposing in England a Georgist tax, to which the Conservatives were opposed.

Since then the Laborites have regained power and were not capable of putting into action the programme of Snowden. As for the Conservatives, who have systematically attempted to discredit the Georgist tax, they have been severely punished for their egoism by the drastic increase in the Income Tax, which takes from them up to 97.5 per cent of their revenues.

Indolence and injustice are always punished. -- Translated by the Editor from *Terre et Liberte*, July 1951.

TAXATION AND INFLATION

There's nothing mysterious or hard to understand about inflation. When wealth is produced for war destruction, war wages increase money in circulation while peacetime products are scarce and prices sky-rocket, i. e., inflation. Add the factor of innumerable taxes on manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers' buildings, etc., plant and stocks on hand -- all travelling to consumers in higher prices. Add further taxes on utility corporations which RR Commissions include in rates to service users -- more inflation. Abolish all this tax corruption and collect Land-Rent Revenue -- Land will cheapen, also consumer goods will sell for their labor and material cost (no taxes in prices). With cheap land and goods at labor and material cost, inflation, like the Black Death and Yellow Jack will be history. -- Geo. Cartwright, in *Our Groundhog World* (a column syndicated among Labor papers).

A gentleman went to a junk yard to buy a trash barrel, and was charged \$1.03 for it. "That 3¢ couldn't be sales tax, could it?" he asked. The dealer shook his head. "The dollar is for taxes," he said glumly. "I get to keep the 3¢." -- Ida M. Lenair, in *The Coronet*, July 1951.

A TALE WITH TWO MEANINGS

Robert Wynne

A young Welsh mining engineer who had spent three years working under the Dutch in the Eastern Island of Celebes told me the story which follows. He told it, and I accepted it, as showing the backwardness of the natives, especially in matters of business. The story completely changed its significance to me, however, during my very first lesson in Fundamental Economics as taught by the Henry George School.

There was a certain native chief who owned a small gold mine and had about 30 men working for him. His name, as nearly as I can write it, was Hooli Pungi Pasha. This Mr. Hooli was asked by a Dutch firm or by the government to sell the mine. The offer, which included a liberal life pension, seemed very enticing. A day was set to take over. When the Dutch arrived, Hooli still had his men working there. Nothing was said the first day -- the Dutch just hung around. The second day the Dutch again watched Hooli's men filing into the tunnel. So they decided to have a friendly chat with Mr. Hooli, and asked him about calling out his men.

The old fellow was utterly shocked. He told them that if he had been induced to sell the gold in the ground, he had been viciously tricked; and that such a transaction was utterly impossible. Neither he nor any other human hand had put the gold there and therefore it was no one's to sell. What he had sold was the joint use of the tunnels, shafts and gear. Neither could he have sold away his own right to take the gold out because that right was not his own but his people's and their descendants! Nevertheless if they wanted to use his workings jointly with him, they were welcome.

Legal means had to be resorted to to keep Hooli out and a detachment of soldiers posted to enforce the "law".

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We need to point out to our fellow Americans that any property tax which includes a tax on land values is more than a source of revenue. Where that tax has been most highly developed, as for example in the Scandinavian and English speaking nations and self governing dominions, individual liberty and private initiative have been most highly developed. In those nations where the direct tax on land holding has been minor or non-existent, the reverse is true. -- Philip Cornick, from a talk on "The Trend of Taxation", at the Henry George School, New York, Jan. 28, 1949.

HEALTH AND ECONOMICS

F. Howden

Looking at the health question from the angle of the community as a whole, and having regard to the statistics concerning the increase in many diseases, cancer, diabetes, forms of heart trouble and so on, the figures are frightening. The increases set us wondering if our race will not be exterminated in time.

That social conditions play a considerable part is a contention held by not a few eminent doctors. Ask an almoner at one of our general hospitals and the response will be that a somewhat hopeless task confronts them. They follow patients to their homes for the purpose of ordering conditions that would otherwise immediately undo the restorative work of the hospitals. Then too, we read in the "Herald", 5th May, that the number of people waiting for hospital treatment is not less than 6,400.

But the slums from which many come are so numerous that it would seem that to the building of hospitals there is no end. The Premier has stated that 7,840 dwellings do not comply with building standards, of which 4,676 are listed for repairs, and 3,164 have been condemned. 31,300 is the estimated number of people living (?) in them. How can health and vitality flourish there?

With eyes open, follow the suburbs round our Melbourne from Port Melbourne to Williamstown and you will see a series of appalling sights. I am informed that the so-called blighted areas surrounding New York cover 45,000 acres. The proportion is not dissimilar in every city, almost, in the world. Lecturing to the people of Glasgow, Henry George told his audience that he would rather take his chance of growing from childhood to manhood in the cannibal islands than in the slums of their city.

Now, I ask, what is the underlying cause of this? When men work together they produce vastly more wealth than working singly and apart. So in all cities vast wealth is produced, but where most is produced there side by side, are the extremes of wealth and poverty. And, this continuous growth of this evil defeats churchmen and philanthropists who appear and fade out. Laudable are their efforts in picking up the victim flung down by the wheel of fortune. But that anything can be done to stop the wheel does not seem to occur to them. They tilt at the drink traffic unaware that the Queen of temperance reformers, Frances Willard, found that there was more drink the result of poverty than poverty the result of drink.

Now, if we are correct in assuming that slum conditions

are, to a considerable extent, the cause of ill-health, what, then, are we to say of the cause of slum conditions and also what of the cure?

It was Jefferson who said the power to tax is the power to destroy. Verily a cryptic utterance.

Take first municipal taxation. In England they used to tax hearths and so many died of cold that they repealed the tax. Then they taxed windows, and homes without light resulted. Here we tax the whole house, contributing definitely to slumdom. That, however, is municipal taxation only. Our Federal taxation is £315 million annually -- £52 per head of population. The extent to which this means the destruction of the production of wealth and directly and indirectly wealth itself, it is hard to compute. But that is far from being all. Part of that great revenue is customs duties -- £115 millions; which means that the private taxation, owing to a restricted market for the goods imported, levied upon us by the protected interests, is over £200 million. Next comes the ground rent of all land, millions again. This last fund is not made by the individual at all but wholly by the presence and activities of the community as a whole, but it flows into the individuals' pockets. The pockets of the so-called land owner.

Now add up these millions. That much wealth taken from the common store by special privilege -- not capital, only the Socialist confuses it with capital -- and ask, is there room for wonder that poverty and ill health for body and mind must be the resultant?

In his lecture to the people of Glasgow, which I have already mentioned, Henry George told his audience what constituted the wheel of fortune and also how to stop it. He told them that the lairds -- lords of land and water -- held their country; held it in a tight grip. They kept enough of it out of use, which -- as everywhere -- meant men could not employ themselves; and wherever it was in use, it was by paying Rent, Rent, Rent (as Byron says) to the Lairds. In Dundee £25,000 a year must be paid to the Earl of Airlie for the water they need to draw from a certain loch. He (George) could show them one place where from sea to sea the land was owned by a countryman of his own.

Can you, reader, see where we are getting? There is but one remedy, to take for the community that which belongs to and is made by the community, the value attaching to land, and to leave sacred all that belongs to the individual. As the power to tax is the power to destroy, this will destroy land values (really they will be capitalized in the tax) and land will become available to the user without money and without

price.

"Liberty! It is a word to conjure with, not to vex the ear with empty boastings. For liberty means justice and justice is the natural law. The law of health and symmetry and strength, of fraternity and co-operation." (Henry George i Progress and Poverty) -- Progress, March 1951.

GAMBIAN EGGS

A few days after Parliament had debated the East African groundnuts fiasco, and had agreed by a narrow margin to "write off" £36 million of public money, Mr. James Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, announced the failure of another costly African project -- the Colonial Development Corporation's egg and poultry scheme in Gambia. Compared with the cost of the groundnut scheme this venture has been relatively inexpensive. Even so £825,000 of the taxpayers' money has been spent already to yield only 38,260 eggs and 51,000 pounds of dressed poultry. This is the equivalent of one-twentieth of one egg, plus a single ounce of dressed poultry, for every one pound sterling advanced over the past three years, according to Mr. W. L. Ricketts, writing in the Manchester Guardian, March 13. Fowl typhoid caused the loss of 30,000 birds last summer, but the main reason for the collapse of the scheme lies in the inability of the land to grow the necessary feeding stuffs. -- Land and Liberty, April 1951.

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The Socialists, when they attain power, add more restrictions and employ more dead-head officials. As a matter of fact, Socialism is a rehash of all the follies of past governments. If we are to provide for the needs of the world's populations, then tariff-made monopolies and land monopoly must be swept away and all those living upon the poor must turn to and work. Produce freely, trade freely and we will be free peoples, with full and plenty for all. -- The Standard (Sydney) March, 1950.

Under Socialism, everything in life is like trying to write a letter with a post-office pen. -- Cecil Palmer.

In the ten fiscal years 1933-43, no less than 2,735,000 persons have been added to our federal civil rolls. The average pay is now \$156 per month. Whereas the monthly pay roll was \$75 million in 1933, it is now \$522 million, again exclusive of all military personnel. -- Lawrence Sullivan, in Bureaucracy Runs Amuck.

Bureaucracy holds all things in leading strings. It stifles men of talent who are bold enough to be independent of it or to enlighten it on its own follies. -- Balzac.

All too often the bureaucrats in Washington feel that the rules they prescribe for citizens in general do not apply to them. -- Baltimore Sun.

THE MUNICIPAL GRANTS ACT

Herbert T. Owens

At the last session of Parliament a Municipal Grants Act was passed under which municipalities with a concentration of federal property receive grants in aid, or ex gratia, for municipal services rendered. This departure was first announced in November, 1949, when the Minister of Finance introduced this new principle in a statement to the House. The grants were first made for the year 1950, and were handled under authority of an order in council. Now they are part of the statutory law of Canada.

The Minister of Finance finds that, with certain exceptions, on the average four per cent of the gross valuation of municipalities comes from federal property. Some cities, such as Ottawa, the seat of government, have much greater concentrations of federal property. Under the legislation, the four per cent is not paid for, but when the "concentration" exceeds four per cent, a grant of 75% of the amount agreed upon between the municipality and the Minister, or his representative, is made. Among the ordinary grants paid under the Class A formula (4%) in 1950 are: Ottawa, \$962,392; Halifax, \$197,394; Calgary, \$43,300; Saint John, \$42,210; New Westminster, \$27,089; Moncton, \$23,161; Esquimaux, \$19,175; Dartmouth, \$18,104 and Fredericton \$11,711. The total granted under this category is \$1,397,295, with some other places to be heard from.

Under the heading, Grants in lieu of special assessments for local improvements, the sum of \$ 112,471 was voted, with Hull, P. Q. receiving \$46,939; Winnipeg, \$21,207; Halifax, \$11,095; Toronto, \$8,874; Regina, \$6,304; Edmonton, \$5,042; London, \$4,164 etc. Besides these, there are two more categories: Grants in lieu of taxes on Government Grain Elevators, for which \$74,186 was voted; and Transitional Grants respecting newly acquired properties, for which \$1,663 was voted. Altogether \$1,578,250 was voted under this Act.

Federal companies, such as the Canadian National Railways, which pays about \$7,500,000 a year in municipal taxes; the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Polymer at Sarnia; Wartime Housing, Ltd.; Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation; El Dorado Co., etc., are instructed to negotiate arrangements that are "fair and equitable" to each municipality.

The debate on this Act showed that all parties agree that it is only a preliminary measure, and there is a nonpartisan demand that the government should pay to municipalities on the same basis as any other taxpayer. This demand is resisted

by the government which insists that ex gratia grants are not not subject to the same conditions as tax demands to the ordinary taxpayer.

While the payment of grants to municipalities has been a feature of the fiscal system of Great Britain for some years, it is belatedly being adopted by Canada. The basis of the grants applied for is that prevailing in the municipality: viz., where the municipality taxes on the capital value of land, buildings and business the amount of the grant is so based; whereas a city that has some exemption of improvements applied accordingly.

This move is a step in the right direction, but it is still subject to the criticism that the federal authority recognizes the taxation of buildings and business in its legislation. The grants in respect of federal buildings include the value of the structure, which, as everybody knows, are of exceptionally high calibre. Taxation of improvements is still a moot question, and the federal government should not countenance the taxation of improvements in its grants to municipalities.

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. W. Madsen has written some Georgist friends in Canada introducing Dr. S. Rohatyn, who expects to leave Britain about mid-August with a view to settling in Canada. Dr. Rohatyn is a graduate in Political Science of Vienna University, and one of the ablest of the students of the Henry George School in London. He became a British citizen in 1939. He is well versed in the French language. He is a teacher by profession, but will take any available employment while awaiting a suitable position.

Miss Strethel Walton is at present attending the Los Angeles Institute as a member of the faculty.

Mr. Herbert Owens, author of the article just above, has left Russell, Ont. and is now residing at 515 Oak Ave., St. Lambert, Que.

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The postal service, outstanding example of a socialized effort in America, illustrates what happens when we ask elected representatives to supply needed services. Though it is a service, the nature of which has made it a government monopoly everywhere, it is so inefficiently and expensively operated that in a city like Berwyn not more than 10 per cent of the millions of items that could be mailed use the postal service, because it is too expensive and inefficient. . . . There is no device in the world which contributes more than a small fraction as much to the social good as even the imperfect Free Enterprise system we enjoy in America. -- Jerome Joachim, Berwyn Beacon, June 10, 1948.