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People are guessing as to whether or not there will be another depression. The student of economics as a science (based on natural law) does not need to guess, for he knows that, as the prime cause of depressions has not been removed, there certainly will be another depression. -- From "One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago", Liberal Leader (Matamata, N. Z.) July-August, 1949.

A little unemployment is like a little cancer. --
Headline in the C.I.O. News.

Isolate a case and examine it: a man wants a house for his family; he happens to be a carpenter. He has enough saved to finance the building but finds he must pay \$1000 for a suitable lot and for this reason must abandon building, thus depriving himself and other artisans of employment and his family of a home. -- Charles Ingersoll, in democracy, September 1948.

THE SQUARE DEAL

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BUSY YEAR IN MONTREAL

Strethel Walton

We have had a busy winter at the Henry George School in Montreal. Since the New Year we have had four classes studying Progress and Poverty with an enrollment of 103, and two classes studying Protection or Free Trade.

We had a meeting to wind up the three classes studying Progress and Poverty which finished in April. It was an invitation affair since we have only a limited space at our school. With just the graduates and a few others there were 45 present.

On Saturday May 13th we had a Conference of Ottawa and Montreal Georgists with an afternoon session at the School and a dinner meeting at the Superior Dining Room. The theme of the afternoon meeting was "Operating the School", with Mrs. Violet Greer, Mr. Herbert Barber, Mrs. Helen Russell, Mr. Robert Clancy and myself as leaders. At the evening session speakers were Mr. Herbert Owens, on "Land Value Taxation in Western Canada"; Miss V. Peterson on "We Can Be Proud of Being Georgists"; and Mr. Robert Clancy, on "What Are We Going to Do About It?"

There was a good representation from Ottawa; we only wish some of the Toronto people had attended.

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Among primitive peoples the equal right of all to the earth was always recognized.

Joseph, in Egypt, when he had taken over all the land, buildings and cattle during famine, restored to private owners the buildings and the cattle, but charged them 20% of the produce for the use of the land. Joshua recognized this principle when he divided the land of Palestine among the families on a basis of equality of value, with the further provision of the law of Moses that every fifty years, in the sabbath year of Jubilee, the right of each child born to its share of this inheritance should be restored. This is one of the sabbaths (plural) the neglect of which, according to the prophets, brought about the destruction of the state and the exile of the people. This law, after long neglect, was revived by Nehemiah, but was again allowed to fall into neglect.

This thought was expressed by a Psalmist: The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." And again, "It (the earth) hath He given to the children of men." The Preacher, Ecclesiastes, observes: "Moreover the profit of the earth (rental value) is for all." -- From the Brief of the Henry George Foundation to the Senate Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. (See following pages.).

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

On March 20, 1950, the Canadian Senate passed a resolution of far-reaching importance. In part, it reads: --

"That a special committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of human rights and fundamental freedom, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Art. 1. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Art. 2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Art. 3. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Art. 4. Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Art. 5. All are equal before the law, and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Art. 6. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Art. 7 (1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

(2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time, or to release.

(3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Art. 8. Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if his detention is not lawful.

Art. 9. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Art. 10. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for defence.

No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not

constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the penal offence was committed.

Art. 11. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Art. 12. Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Art. 13. (1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Art. 14. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Art. 15. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Art. 16. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Art. 17. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Art. 18. (1). Everyone has the right to take part in the government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2). Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

Hon. Senator Arthur W. Roebuck was appointed chairman -- no better choice could have been made. Meetings were scheduled to last until May 10th, but additional meetings were soon found

necessary.

On rather short notice, the Henry George Foundation submitted a 14-page Brief, consisting in considerable part of Quotations from Henry George's works. From the remainder of the Brief, we quote: --

FROM THE HENRY GEORGE FOUNDATION BRIEF

Under the feudal law in England every man held land directly or through an intermediary from the King on condition of service to the State. lands so held were forfeitable if through absence, poverty or for any other reason the holder was unable to fulfil his obligations to the state.

For four centuries the state in England was supported entirely by the holders of land. England was practically free of taxes that increase prices, reduce consumption and reduce wages.

During four centuries, though ceiling laws on wages were enacted by Parliament with drastic penalties, wages rose until from 1450 to 1525 the ordinary agricultural laborer could maintain a family of five working as little as 24 hours a week, keep them well clothed, fed and housed. Skilled craftsmen were proportionately better off. Such are the facts gleaned from old account books by the great British economist, J. E. Thorold Rogers, of Oxford University, and published in 1860 in his monumental work Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

About 1460, Sir John Fortesque, Chief Justice of England, wrote a book On the Praises of the Law of England. Of the workers of England, he says: "They eat plentifully of all kinds of flesh and fish; they wear fine woollen cloth in their apparel. They have also abundance of bed coverings in their houses, and of all other woollen stuff; they have great store of household furniture and household implements."

In the days of the Tudors, the government began seriously to substitute customs and excise, and the debasement of the currency for the collection of the feudal obligations of the landholders. The result was rising prices, reduced consumption, reduced production, reduced wages. By the year 1600 the agricultural laborer had to average a forty hour week to support a family of five, and by 1800 an 84 hour average week was hardly sufficient.

However, in spite of four centuries of evasion, the law still stands. The late Mr. Edward Douglas Armour, Q. C. in The Law of Real Property, published in 1901 quotes Lord Blackstone with approval as follows: "Now undeniably the principle at law is, all lands in England are holden mediately or immediately of the king. The king therefore hath only absolutum et directum dominum, but all subjects' lands are in the nature of feudum, or fee."

That is to say, that all British lands, all natural re-

sources, are held from the state, subject to duty to the state,

During this half century many municipalities throughout the world have transferred local tax burdens in varying degrees from property, that is to say from buildings, personal property and business, to land values. The significant fact is that in every case where this has been done, the greater security of property has so increased the annual value of land that even the landholders have profited by the change, while the stimulation of building and enterprise has been most gratifying. The effect on land values of the discontinuance of taxes on buildings and personal property and business has been much the same as reduction of theft, burglary and arson.

That this is true should be reasonable. The holder of land is a trustee. If he fulfills his duty as a trustee, helping to bring about the best use of land and the best government of the community, he is entitled to a generous reward for that service.

An outstanding feature of the second world war was the part played by propaganda and by internal agitation. Those countries which first fell before Hitler, fell because of internal weakness, internal corruption and discontent.

The only answer to false propaganda is truth. The truth that we must establish and make known is that people are healthier, happier and more capable under freedom than under regimentation. Where the right of the producer to his product is sacred even against the state, production is greater both in quantity and in quality than under regimentation.

Declarations of great principles do not at once bring into practice all the reforms implied in those declarations. It was nearly a century before our neighbors realized that the "all men" of the Declaration of Independence included negroes. But every discussion, every repetition of that declaration helped prepare the way.

So may a declaration and the discussion of human rights and fundamental freedoms do something to clarify thought, for only through the process of right thought can the way be prepared for right action.

Therefore we commend for your consideration the addition of this statement as clause 3 of Article 14: -- The natural resources of the country as distinct from buildings, machinery, improvements and other products of labor, are a trust to be administered by the government for the benefit of the whole people of present and future generations.

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Land reform is the greatest of all anti-slavery measures. Abolish chattel slavery tomorrow and land monopoly would pave the way for its re-establishment. -- Gerrit Smith (abolitionist) in 1885.

THE PRESENT DEPRESSION

Ernest J. Farmer

In After the War, What? -- the booklet published by Toronto Georgist organizations in 1944, it is stated: --

"At one time more than two in five of our non-agricultural workers were deprived of their natural right to earn a living."

"We shall again suffer from the evils we experienced in 1933 in an aggravated form -- unless the policies which inflicted these evils upon us are abandoned."

These policies were not abandoned. In THE SQUARE DEAL for May-June, 1945, in an article The Coming Depression, the writer gave six reasons for anticipating a greater proportion of unemployed workers at some time during the 50's than at any time during the 30's. They were: -- the great increase in the public debt, the great increase in social services, the trend towards levying taxation in increasingly injurious ways, the rapid increase in land prices, the greatly increased Governmental interference with industry, and the important public works (such as the Toronto subway) being planned. As against these depression-producing factors were cited only three which may tend to mitigate the evils in the situation -- the possibility that serious monetary deflation may be avoided, the tendency shown particularly in the United States to lessen interferences with foreign trade, and the growth of the Henry George Schools. The latter factor, for all its long-term importance, will not have great material effect during the 50's.

In the May-June number, 1949, THE SQUARE DEAL published a letter from a small business man who had been forced out of business by a 200 per cent increase in his rent, and who stated "I am not the only one being forced out of business by greedy landlords." Force enough small men out of business and you have a recession, a depression or a revolution. The same number quotes from Jerome Joachim in the Henry George News:-- "I don't usually do much predicting, but I am willing to predict that before the next four years are over we shall 'pay the piper for our sins of the 40's, and the payment will be tougher than any we made in the 30's."

On April 13th last the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that commercial failures in 1949 were the most numerous since 1940, with the greatest aggregate liabilities since 1934. Liabilities totalled 21 millions of dollars -- 35.6 per cent more than in 1948 -- and assets \$15½ millions. Quebec, as might be expected, was responsible for the largest

number of failures, with liabilities of over \$12 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

Recent official reports show almost 400,000 unemployed in Canada. This is almost half the number unemployed in February 1933, in the depth of the depression of the 30's, but only about a third as many in proportion to the increased number of workers. The seasonal decrease in employment which regularly takes place from September or October to February continued this year into March.

All the foregoing points to this: we are already in the early stages of the depression of the 50's. Several alleged financial experts have argued that since there has been no such stock market boom as there was in 1929 no depression can occur. But stock market booms are but a minor contributory cause of depressions. The present depression is coming on less spectacularly but no less inevitably than that of the 30's. Fewer men will throw themselves out of twentieth story windows, but more will commit suicide decently and in order at home. From September 1929 to February 1933 unemployment increased without interruption. This time we may expect some seasonal improvement, but the main trend will remain unfavorable for a longer period than in 1929-33.

Self-styled experts have also claimed that since there is as yet no marked falling off in production no depression is imminent. But Henry George demonstrated that it is not necessary for production actually to decrease to bring about a depression. If production fails to keep pace with growth of population and development of the arts, depression results.

In 1929 everybody who had mastered the elements of economics knew that a depression was impending. Probably nobody knew how deep and prolonged it would be. The Dominion Government took almost exactly the course which would have been taken by a body of the most profound economists, resolved to aggravate the situation to the utmost. How was anybody to foresee that? Or that the chartered banks would go to extremes in throwing out of the window business which afterwards they would spend millions of dollars to recover in part?

It should be recognized, however, that until economic understanding is much more general than at present almost all governing bodies will take action which will aggravate any depression which may occur. The various causes of depressions are but manifestations of the same thing -- men are in one or another fashion prevented from producing in order that particular groups may profit from scarcity. When things are so obviously going wrong that the stupidest must see it, the scramble for more privileges, more limitations, becomes intensified. The

unthinking masses demand that the government "do something," (no matter what) and the government does, to their undoing. Especially, governing bodies go to extreme lengths to "stabilize real estate values," delaying the reduction in speculative land prices which is the first requisite to recovery.

A common and harmful belief is, that those who foresee a depression help to bring it about. The reverse is true. A general belief in continuing and increasing prosperity, with concomitant increase in land prices, strongly encourages land speculation. It also induces people to buy land for which they will have use only after several years, as a defensive measure against the exactions of the speculators. The effect is to induce depression. A realization that things are going wrong helps to keep land prices down. A sufficiently widespread understanding of the situation would not prevent the gradual increase in poverty inseparable from a landlord-ridden economy, but would prevent extreme depressions.

Our Communist antagonists are now much weaker than they were half a dozen years ago. In a number of important labor unions in which they once held a dominating position they are at present barely tolerated. In the Toronto City Council, in which they once held three seats, they now hold one. But it is inevitable that within another half dozen years they will be stronger than ever. The great Communist hope is, that if the coming depression does not so wreck the economy of the so-called "capitalist" countries that they may easily take over, the next one will. Many of those who most rabidly denounce Communists are doing everything in their power to enable them to realize this hope.

The immediate prospect is not comforting. But there is hope. Foreseeing the depression, Georgists are better able than most to come through it in tolerable shape. And while it gives opportunity to the Communists, it does also to us. For the last few years it has been much harder than a dozen years ago to organize classes. Many of us have been too busy to give the time to it we did formerly. Our possible students have been too busy to be easily interested; besides, in times of relative prosperity it is harder to make people realize the need of reform. But if now, before the worst stage is reached, we keep warning people; if while the depression is serious we keep reminding them, not altogether too tactfully, "I told you so"; if when matters are improving we keep reminding them "what did I tell you", and "do you want another depression like that, or worse?" we may be able to keep the after-the-next depression from meeting the expectations of the Communists.

OTTAWA REPORT

Marion E. Minaker

The Ottawa Society, under the leadership of Mr. H. G. Barber, has brought to a close one of its most successful terms, with twelve students graduating -- students, it is felt, that have the characteristics of being capable of becoming leaders in this Great Movement.

At the close of the term, the class, members and friends enjoyed an evening when Senator Arthur W. Roebuck, a lifelong Georgist, told of how this Philosophy had influenced him in all his thinking. Senator Roebuck related numerous occasions when practice of the Henry George Philosophy would have changed the history of the world. He said that perhaps never in all history has the land question been of greater importance than in the present crisis. Especially is this true of Great Britain, in that part of Europe still outside the "iron curtain", and in Asia.

In China for generations the crying need has been for land reform. Chiang Kai-Shek (whose brother-in-law, Sun Yat Sen, was an ardent Georgist) undoubtedly knew a good deal about the Henry George ideas, but instead of getting behind the land reform movement, Chiang simply ignored the needs of the common people and threw in his lot with the international concessionaires, the bankers and the landowners. Look at China today!

We all feel that "what change may come, no mortal man can tell, but that some great change must come, thoughtful men begin to feel. The civilized world is trembling on the verge of a great movement. Either it must be a leap upward, which will open the way to advances yet undreamed of, or it must be a plunge downward which will carry us back toward barbarism.

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How many billions of dollars have the Americans already spent in order to aid the Chinese nationalists in the repression of communism? These dollars have acted as a fertilizer. The more they are poured into China the more the communists advance -- to catch them.

Why? What is the reason the best financed of all the repressions of communism is collapsing? Because it is done by means of violence, the only arm that can do naught against ideas. Never yet in this world has a bullet killed an idea. -- Montiero Lobato, in his booklet Georgismo e Comunismo. Translation by C. Matthew Ossias.

COMMUNISM NOT DANGEROUS IF --

(Editorial in The Standard, Sydney)

Communism is not a danger where the common man has facilities to earn a good living and to have a home of his own. It is a danger where men are ground down in poverty without a ray of hope for the future. This is seen very clearly in Italy today. In Southern Italy it is said that there are seven million poor landless peasants. They eke out a miserable existence.

Some nineteen million acres of land are held in big estates in Italy, largely by absentee land owners. According to reports, some of the cruelly oppressed peasants of Italy have gone on to idle land with a view to making it grow food for themselves. This has alarmed the Government which is promising reforms. But mere promises are not enough. The people want land and should get easy access to it.

Naturally the Communists seize upon the just grievances of the oppressed poor and promise them relief. They would dispossess the great land monopolists by force. But they would impose their own State tyranny in place of landlordism. They would settle the landlords' pretensions but they enslave the people in another way.

The Real Danger

The real and pressing danger to human welfare is the reactionary policy of Governments that profess opposition to Communism. They fail to relieve the people of unjust taxation. They take inadequate steps to enable people to get homes of their own. They are afraid to tackle the pretensions of landlordism. In this country it has not reached the conditions of desperate hardship that prevail in Italy.

Our people, however, would not be so patient and long-suffering as the peasants of Italy. But there is enough tax oppression and hardship through inability to get land and homes to make the victims clutch at the straw of Communism in hope of relief. Communism cannot win on its merits, for it has none. It can only win by setting up false pretences and resort to force. A landless and impoverished people can be deceived.

Now what is our Liberal-Country Party going to do about it? Most likely it will just muddle along. It won't go to the root of the trouble and re-adjust our tax system so as to exempt labour and to get revenue from land values. Such a policy in Italy and in Australia would remove the fear of Communism. It would give the people easy access to land that they need in order to make good.

SALE OF A TOWN

Robert Wynne

You will remember how, a few years back, the Marquis of Bute sold the ground rent of a large part of Cardiff to a finance company for an undisclosed sum -- reported to be between £10 and £20 million. At the recent debate on the speech from the throne the Banner of Wales reports the following:

MR. GEORGE THOMAS, M. P. (West Cardiff) "Numerous leases are now expiring and at an accelerating rate. In a short time now the following will be lost to their owners: 20,000 houses, 1,000 shops, 250 public houses, several theaters and picture houses and a large part of the Cardiff docks. These are the products of the labour and industry of the people of Cardiff of which they will be callously robbed within a period of 5 to 10 years. Last week a man had to pay £10,000 for a business and building built by his father and himself. At the expiration of the lease of the Queen's Hotel the ground rent was hoisted from £30 to £600 immediately -- this is done by soulless companies that never raised a finger to help create this value".

It is not reported what Mr. George Thomas suggested as a remedy, if any. Probably it would be the nationalization of land with compensation to the landlords.

NEW ZEALAND ASSESSMENTS

Twenty years ago New Zealand assessments were among the best in the world, probably excelled only by those of Denmark. But there as in Toronto assessments have been rapidly deteriorating. In 1934 the official valuation of the Dominion's land was £334 million. Between 1934 and 1947 population increased 38 per cent, per capita production increased materially and the currency was inflated by at least 50 per cent. The actual value of New Zealand land was undoubtedly more than twice as great in 1947 as in 1934. But the official valuation actually decreased to £234 million. The Liberal Leader (Matamata, December 1949) says: Here in Matamata, where we have a personal knowledge of sections and valuations, we know that few or no sections could be bought for less than double the State valuation of them for rating purposes. Moreover we have a personal knowledge of certain beach sections, and here the disparity between State valuations and actual selling values is still more ridiculous, because to our certain knowledge official valuations are up to five times below actual selling values for bare sand sites."

HOPE FOR SPAIN

There is heartening news from Spain.

Lemos Ortega of Sevilla has been successful in getting the Conference declarations published in the Madrid weekly, Nueva Economica Nacional, the New National Economy, with whose late editor (he died in December) Mr. Ortega has had several years' correspondence overcoming the mistake of combatting Georgism. He was Professor of Political Economy in the Central University of Spain. In the editorship of the journal he has been succeeded by a University professor in another faculty, who has expressed himself as in accord with the theories Mr. Ortega upholds, and welcomes articles on the subject.

Santiago Serra of Barcelona sends his translation (into Catalan) of the Conference declarations which he has had duplicated for circulation within his circle. He is glad to speak of the publicity which writers in the movement are getting for their articles in such journals as La Vanguardia Mundial, Economica and Campo of Madrid, Sevilla etc. There is a great future for the movement when liberty of the general press is restored.

From Mr. Anglada, of Barcelona, who maintains correspondents with georgists in many parts and is a vice-president of the International Union, we have had an interesting letter, .. In La Practiko (published in Holland) he had his article on "Two International Conferences", which reviewed our and the Esperantist Conference of last year. This advertised the I. U. and brought enquiries from several countries, and in his replies he enclosed his article (in Esperanto) "What is Georgism?" as well as, in Esperanto, a ten-lesson brief course of lessons in Fundamental Economics based on material he has received from the Henry George School at our address. -- From "International Union News and Notes", Land and Liberty, January-February 1950.

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Most "reformers" merely advocate new methods of operating old rackets. Example: Public ownership advocates yammer about public utility corporations' overcapitalization, "wind and water in public service rates." MID public ownership collects 90 per cent of income from power and light users, less than 10 per cent from landholders. Irrigation water provided, at electric consumers' expense, inflates land values. Land worth 50¢ an acre in horse and buggy days, in preferred locations outside Modesto, sells now for \$1500 an acre, 3000 times its value before water and power were available. That produces bigger and better mortgages for landholders and lower wages for the working farmer's family and hired help, if he can afford any.

-- George Cartwright, in Farmer-Labor News (Modesto) Oct. 7 '49.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE CEASES PUBLICATION

To our great regret The People's Advocate, excellent Georgist monthly published since October 1921 in Adelaide, South Australia, has announced that its February 1950 number is its last. The subscription list is being transferred to Progress, published in Melbourne.

The same number announces the dissolution of The Henry George League and of the Henry George Society, Incorporated. The assets of the League are being transferred to the Henry George Foundation, Australia, and those of the Society are to be distributed among the members.

These misfortunes appear to be due chiefly to the appointment of a League Secretary who misused his position to further Socialist ideas, with the result that genuine Georgists rapidly withdrew their support.

Georgist activity in South Australia will not of course cease. Especially the veteran E. J. Craigie, who more than any other was responsible for the organization and upbuilding of the League, may be relied upon to uphold Georgist principles while any strength remains. But it is undoubtedly a setback to the movement. It is especially unfortunate as reactionaries are making a determined effort to deprive 22 Local Government Authorities which, in spite of most unfair handicaps imposed by the South Australian statutes have adopted Land Values Rating of the great advantages of that system.

LAND MONOPOLY IN EGYPT

Of the 17,000,000 inhabitants of Egypt 15,000,000 do not own a square inch of land. One and a half per cent of the landowners own eighty per cent of the land. They are the first, and in their own eyes the all important class. ... Apart from ministering to his (the landlord's) personal pleasures, he dabbles in politics to make sure that no legislation will interfere with him. ... He ensures that all taxation is on the principle of soak the poor, and whilst taxes on such things as cars and alcohol are kept very low, it would worry no administration to put taxes on commodities like kerosene and lentils, which are the necessities of the poor. Income from land is naturally exempt from income tax.

These are the rulers of Egypt, the monarchy, the landowning oligarchy, partly Turkish in origin but increasingly recruited from the big ones of cotton and commerce, and the religious heads of the AlAzhem University: money and Allah.

They are largely absentee landlords, who except for a few outstanding figures regard their estates purely as a means of income and charge exorbitant rents to the fellahin who sweat on them. -- Dennethorne Hughes, in "Three Classes in Egypt", Fortnightly, July 1948.

QUOTATIONS ABOUT COMMUNISM

To think that the Germans and Russians, who have hardly enjoyed any real freedom for any length of time, can teach anything new or useful in the science of government to the people of Britain, with a thousand years of steady political progress back of them, is just arrant impertinence. -- G. M. Fowlds.

Soviet Russia is one vast slum. Outside Moscow I saw nothing that compared favorably with the worst slums of Glasgow. -- Professor Hoglen of Aberdeen University.

I know the slum areas of both Sydney and Melbourne fairly well, and consider them as blots on the Australian way of life, but, bad as they are, housing conditions in Australian slum areas are infinitely superior to the general housing conditions of the great masses in the Soviet Union. -- Hon. J. J. Maloney, M. L. C., in "Inside Red Russia."

I was recently in Berlin, and I can assure the honorable gentlemen that I have no use for the communism of the East, whatever I may think of the landlordism of the West. ..

It would be a very easy thing indeed for the government of this country to have passed through both houses of parliament a bill banning Communism -- and I do not doubt that we should be applauded for supporting that measure. But what should interest us is the final effect. ..

As we all remember, communism was at one time banned in Russia, and the ban was enforced with a ruthlessness of which we are not capable, but it does not seem to have been very successful. ..

At one time the Christian religion was banned. Let us not forget the saying heard from our childhood, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. -- Senator Arthur Roebuck in an address before the Canadian Senate, Mar. 31, 1949.

This magazine opposes Communism as vigorously and consistently as we know how. We believe Communism can and should be exposed, defeated and confounded wherever it sticks its head up. But we can't see any way of making Communism itself, or any other intellectual belief, a criminal offense -- not without destroying the freedom of thought which is the foundation of democracy, and the great and noble distinction between the democracies and their totalitarian foe. .. We'll lose, not gain, if we try to cure a social ailment by adopting, of our free will, its vilest symptom. -- Maclean's Magazine, April 15, 1949.

FASCISM IN AMERICA

Our leaders today are confused as to why they want to oppose communism, and that confusion is reflected in the minds of the people. Some say it is because Communist Russia wants to control Europe and Asia. But that was the policy of all the Czars, and is Russian national policy, not necessarily communism. Others say it is because communism seeks the violent overthrow of our government. That is true, and it must be prevented. But that is not peculiar to Communists. The Fascists would have done the same thing if they could. -- Russell J. Clinchy, in "Two Paths to Collectivism", Henry George News, July 1949.

It is being developed that employer and (spy) agency have two separate interests in violence. The agency's interest in violence, and by that same token the strike-breaker's, is that it will prolong and embitter the fight so that a stronger guard will be called for and more money expended through the agency. The employer's interest is that it shall, by being attributed to the workers, bring discredit to them, thus alienating public sympathy from their cause. Violence is provoked in order to obtain an injunction against the strikers. Only one side is armed. Workers do not buy either armaments or gas. Your committee has discovered so far little more than the basis of a colossal daily drive in every part of the country to frustrate enunciated labor policy and to neutralize American labor laws. -- Report on Violations of Free Speech and the Rights of Labor, U. S. Senate, 75th Congress.

The three following quotations are from "You Can't Do That"

by George Seldes. This book was published about ten years ago but recent articles in leading American magazines show that conditions have been only mitigated by the general betterment in employment conditions. Undoubtedly they will recur in aggravated form. --

Throughout 1936 and 1937 the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee exposed almost unbelievable conditions in American industry; they produced the documentary proof of the existence of private armies of thugs and spies, many with records as thieves and murderers. -- p.xi.

In September 1931 a California judge named Jones barred from citizenship one Jacob Hullen, because in answer to His Honor's questions Hullen replied that he believed wholeheartedly in municipal or government ownership of light and power plants and other public utilities, that he favored government ownership of such necessities for the benefit of the people of America. -- p. 3.

The law says picketing is legal, and the strike the useful weapon of labor but the gunmen of big business shoot down scores of workingmen each year and the verdict is "not guilty" or "Justifiable homicide." -- p. 4.