

THOSE WHO HAD A GLIMPSE OF THE SAME STAR.

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Birth dates of following three men not given but
but dates of their writings are given.

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See below *Plus others*

Note: Thomas Malthus, as well as Ricardo, is credited with the
formulation of the law of rent. (1766--1844)

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P. 14

P. 15 Postscript - Only George saw the
+16 Spanish Fourrunners x full radiance
+17 Blackstone + Sir Dufferin monument
Stanford Raffles
J. Anderson and E. West

Section
Two

Peter Stuyvesant, (1592-- 1672)
The Dutch in New York (Amsterdam)

On January 15, 1659, Governor Stuyvesant issued a proclamation, (according to an article in "Progress", of Dec. 1965) to the effect ~~that~~ that a special tax would be imposed upon neglected land. The ordinance left it to the Burgomasters "either to take the lot at the owner's price for account of the city and sell it at this price to anyone who desires to build, commortably to the ordinance, or else to leave it to the owners, until it is built upon by him or others, when this ~~XXXX~~ burden, for good reasons laid upon unimproved land shall be taken off. "

Archbishop Fenelon (1651-- 1715)
(In same issue of "Progress", Dec. 1965) (France)

Francois Fenelon, French prelate and writer, besides believing in free trade explains in his story, "Telemachus", (which angered Louis XIV)"that if people neglected to cultivate their lands their taxes should be heavy, just contrary to what is generally done by rapacious and inconsiderate princes who think only of those who are most industrious to improve their lands---- and spare those whom idleness has made indigent. "

William Penn (1644--1718) (English)

In Pennsylvania in an edict issued by Penn and his associates on July 11, 1681 it is stated: "That every man shall be bound to plant, or man so much of his share of land as shall ~~be~~ be set out and surveyed or else it shall be lawful for newcomers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money, and they go higher for their shares." In Penn's "Fruits of Solitude," he wrote: "If all men were so far tenants to the public that the superfluities of gain and expense were applied to the exigencies thereof, it would put an end to taxes, leave not a beggar, and make the greatest bank for national trade in Europe."

James Harrington, (1611-- 1677)
(England)

Consulting the National Dictionary of Biography, we ~~TEXT~~ find James
in (son of Sir Sapcotes Harrington),
Harrington of Lincolnshire, England, as our next would-be land reformer

A student of both Trinity College and Oxford he published "Oceania"
in 1659. In 1661 he was sent to the Tower as he advocated a change in
the form of government. His main principle was based on his belief
that power depends upon how much property, chiefly how much land a man
present
owns. To ~~TEXT~~ this view he wrote an imaginary history of "Oceania".

(England), proposing the limitation of estates and the adoption of
a new constitution..

Benedicij Spinoza, (1632-- 1677)
Dutch Philosopher, born of Jewish parents.

In an article by Oscar B. Johannsen in the Henry George News of
July, 1959, Spinoza is quoted as believing that "The Earth is com-
mon property which should be leased to the citizenry at an annual
rent. Such a plan would eliminate the great holdings of the landed
gentry. Thus, says Mr. Johannsen, Spinoza anticipated Henry George by
some 200 years, and then goes on to comment that many of Spinoza's
ideas were approved by such outstanding writers as Goethe, Coler-
idge, Shelley and George Elliott.

(Born in England
XXXXXXed to America.)
emigrated

Tom Paine (1737--1809)

See Geiger P. (188--190)

Agrarian

In his leaflet "XXXXXX Justice " he anticipated H.G. by believing that land should be common property, that land values are created by society and therefore should be collected by society. This should be done, he explained to create a fund to help the poor, - he did not perceive that it should be created to pay for social progress. He wrote XXX when on a stay in Revolutionary France in 1797: "On the one side the spectator is dazzled by splendid appearances, on the other, he is shocked by extremes of wretchedness, both of which civilization has created!" He believed with Rousseau that poverty originated when land ceased to be common property.

He went on to explain that it was the value of the improvement and not the land itself that is individual property. "Man," he said, "did not make the earth, and though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as his property in perpetuity any part of it: neither did the Creator of the earth open a land-office from which the first title deeds should issue."

England John Locke (1632-- 1790)

See Geiger Page 190

English economist and philosopher

Locke wrote:

"Cultivation is at least one of the greatest natural ever made by human invention. It has given to the earth a tenfold Value. But the land monopoly that began with it produced the greatest evil----- There are two kinds of XXXXXXXXXX property. Firstly, natural property, or that which comes to us from the creator of the universe, --such as earth, air, water, - secondly, artificial or acquired property, the invention of man."

4

Sir William Wyndham (English)

1687--1740

(In Dec. 1959-Jan. 1960 Progress)

(The debate on Walppole's proposal to revive the salt tax opposed by Sir Wm Wyndham may be found in Cobbett's "Parliamentary History."

Sir Wm. declares: I think it demonstrable as any proposition in "Euclid" that if we actually paid a land tax of ten shillings in the pound without paying any other exercise or duties, our liberties and our properties would be much more secure, and every landed gentleman might live at least in as much plenty, and might make a better provision for his family than under our present method of taxation."

"We ought", he said on another occasion, that by taking from the rich, we only diminish their luxury, but by squeezing from the poor we increase their misery."

and Isatano Filangieri 5

(American) Benjamin Franklin (1706-- 1790) *And*
Born in Boston, Mass. --~~Removed~~ to Philadelphia when 17.

He wrote, according to quotations in a booklet by William E. Clement, entitled, "New Economic Expansion Now a Must", Page 2:
"Truth is my only cunning" (Franklin)

Also the following by Franklin;

"All the property that is necessary to a man for the conservation of the individual and the propagation of the species is his natural right which none may justly deprive him of but all property superfluous to such purposes is the property of the public."

Also Geiger wrote in "Philosophy of H.C. on Page 187; *Isatano, son of a prince* Filangieri, (see this article, Page) was a very close follower of the Physiocrats and Benjamin Franklin, who also sympathized with much of the work of these Economists and wrote Du Pont de Nemours, July 28, 1768: "It is from your philosophy only that the maxims of a ---- more happy conduct are to be drawn, which I therefore, sincerely hope may grow and increase till it becomes the governing philosophy of the human ~~XXXX~~ species, as it must be of superior beings in better worlds."

More on Franklin

In Geiger's H.C. on page 188 there is this quotation from Franklin published in Bigelow's Franklin, Vol IV P.195: He wrote: "Our legislators are all landholders and they are not yet persuaded that all taxes are finally paid by the land----- therefore we have been forced into the modes of indirect taxes, i. e. duties on importation of goods. "

Thomas Jefferson

(American) Thomas Jefferson (1743--1826) Became third pres. ~~18~~ in 1800) (See Geiger P. 191 with footnotes) In 1789 Jefferson wrote to James Madison: "I set out on the ground which I suppose to be self-evident that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living, that the dead have neither power nor right over it.-----"

In another letter to Madison's father Jefferson wrote: Whenever there are in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights. The earth is given as a common stock for men to labor and live on. If for the encouragement of industry we allow it to be appropriated, we must take care that other employment be provided for those excluded from the appropriation. If we do not, the fundamental right to labor the earth returns to the unemployed."

Note; It was, according to an article in The Readers Digest, March, 1953, That on May 2nd, 1803 The ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Louisiana Purchase was concluded in France, for \$ 15,000,000, at the rate of about three cents an acre. The land stretched from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, being five times as large as the Empire of France under Napoleon.

Another huge territory, That of Alaska, was acquired in Oct. 18, 1867, when Gen. H. Rousseau closed one of the largest real estate bargains, at the rate of about two cents an acre for this huge tract at Sitka. Thus the U.S. acquired about 600,000 sq. miles of land, paying altogether about \$7,200,000.

For statement as to amount and many other valuable references to land see LAND TITLES ORIGINS BY ALFRED CHANDLER.

England

Adam Smith, (1723--1790) *Wealth of Nations*

On Page 207 Geiger states; "In his opening chapter on wages Smith states: "The produce of labor constitutes the natural recompense or wages of labor. In that original state of things which precedes both the appropriation of land and the accumulation of stock the whole produce of labor belongs to the laborer. He has neither landlord nor master to share with. As soon as the land becomes private property, the landlord demands a share of almost all the produce which the laborer can raise or collect from it. His rent makes the first deduction from the produce of the labor which is employed upon land. "

England

James Mill (1773-- 1836)

On page 206 Geiger says; " " wrote; It is certain as population increases and as capital is applied with less and less productive power to the land, a greater and greater share of the whole of the net produce of the country accrues to rent while the profits of stock proportionately decrease. This continual increase arising from the circumstances of the community and from nothing in which the landholders themselves have any peculiar share, does seem a fund no less ~~peculiarly~~ peculiarly fitted for appropriation to the purpose of the state-----.

England

John Stuart Mill (1806--1873)

See Geiger Page 207 H.G. regarded Mill as a partial endorser of the idea of land value taxation although he felt that Mill "never saw the true harmony of economic laws nor realized how from that one great fundamental wrong flow want, misery, vice and shame"

George believed Mill would have seen the problem in a clearer light if he had not been so much entangled in Malthusianism.

Note (rev) Thomas Malthus (1766-- 1804)

In the life of Henry George by his son, on page 228, both Ricardo

Revised and Malthus are credited with the formation of the law of rent. Malthus population would always increase by geometrical advancement whereas production would increase only by mathematical proportions and would therefore always outstrip the means of subsistence. George however showed that man's ability to produce would be equal to the task, given a fair chance to make the right use of land.

(Scotland) *Also Geiger P 184-1877*

William Ogilvie (1786--1819) 7

Account of his life in National Dictionary of Biography

Also " " " Henry George Magazine of England, June

Wm. ~~Wm.~~ Ogilvie, son of a proprietor of a large estate 1964

was related to nobility, he attended King's College and later taught there, being appointed professor of the humanities, and later succeeded to the chair of philosophy.. To him Aberdeen owes its museum of natural history: he was considered one of Scotland's most learned men. In 1781 he wrote and published "Essay on Rights of Property in Land." *with respect to the Foundations in the Law & Nature* In it he asserted that the earth, like air and water, under natural law should be held in common, man's natural birthright being the land. He regarded the value of land as a natural fund from which the expenses of the state should be drawn.

In 1793 he came to America, went to what is now Columbia *then called King's college* College and got a degree there. . It is said that George Washington had a copy of his book.

Castano Filangieri (Italian) 1782

See Geiger P. 187. He was the son of the Italian Prince of Arinelli. In 1782 he wrote his "science of Legislation" in which he maintained that the levying of the "impôt unique", the land tax, was the only feasible and equitable system of governmental revenue. He believed it should be introduced gradually, slowly removing taxes on industry and production.

Thomas Spence (1750-- 1814)

(England)

(National Dictionary of Biography)

Spence
Spence became a teacher in Newcastle; he became involved in a legal controversy concerning man's natural right to land. Land he believed should be common property. The rent for land should belong to the "parish", he said and be used for the benefit of all. Because of his views on this subject he was expelled from his teaching position. In ~~1791~~ 1791 he was imprisoned in Newgate from May to December. In 1796 he wrote "The Meridian Rights of Liberty", describing 'Spensonia', a country in fairyland. In 1801 he made reference to the fact that "A cat could be stroked down but would not suffer himself to be rubbed *against the grain*".

8

The Physiocrats; French (1760--- 1780)

(Francois Quesnay, Turgot, Mirabeau, Condorcet, Dupont and others)
See Geiger's Philosophy of H.G. Pages(172--180)

The name physiocrats came from the term physiocracy, or "natural order". These economists believed that all taxation should be abolished save a tax on land value, regarding agriculture as the only productive occupation.

regarded

The elder Mirabeau ~~XXXXXX~~ their idea of taxing rent (the impot inique) for all other taxes as a discovery equal to the invention of writing or the substitution of money for barter.

This "produit net" of agriculture as others later showed was not only a product of agriculture but was socially created.

As the physiocrats conceived it however, their tax on land values (agriculture) was not thought of as a remedy for social evils, or for private ownership of land, but for the simplification of the burdensome tax system of 18th Century France.

However George deduced his Protection or Free Trade to the memory of these original thinkers "who in the night of despotism ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ foresaw the glories of the coming day."

William Cobbett (1762--1835)

English He was a member of Parliament, who shortly before his death published his "Legacy To Labourers", in a series of six letters addressed to the working people of England. Many portion of the book show Cobbett's pity for the poor and his conviction that much of their misery was due to the misuse of land..His Letters were re-published in "The Standard"beginning in October, 1963 and running through JMK Feb , 1964. (Some of them are attached to this article.)

In the Dec. 1963 letter Cobbett wrot;

"Are we in England or are we in Hell, while we are reading this! -

----- Malthus's crew are calling incessantly for 'Coarser RM Food' for the labourer; for separating him from his wife and both from children and for putting dresses of disgrace on all of them, if they happen to be poor and destitute, they are doing this on the express grounds that it is necessary to preserve the estates of the landlords, and there it is that I enquire what is the right that these landlords have to their estates :"

(England Richard Cobden (1804--1865)

'See Article in Land and Liberty ,April, 1965 by Wm. E. Bland which is entitled "Richard Cobden, Land Reformer".

Cobden was an economist, who, says Bland, long before the Corn Laws were repealed in 1846 was attacking the landlords: "The landlords have been revelling in prosperity, -a diseased prosperity at the very time when the poor have been suffering for want of food.

He pointed out how "through the centuries ,right from the time of William the Conqueror, when the whole burden of taxation was borne by the land, the tax, had gradually and by devious methods been shifted to the shoulders of labour, until in 1845 only 5% of the tax was being paid by the landowners..."

During his last illness Cobden was heard to repeat

"'Tis a great sin for man or woman
To steal a goose from off the common:
But who shall plead that man's excuse
Who steals the common from the goose.

(The article by Bland is attached.)

David Ricardo (1772--1823)
(English, -of jewish origin)

In 1817 Ricardo wrote "Principles of Economic Taxation".

For full discussion on this subject see George Geiger's "The Philosophy of Henry George, Pages from 110 to about 120 or so.)

While Ricardo formulated the law of rent he cannot be considered a true predecessor of Henry George as he failed to see how this law affected the entire economy, including wages and interest *us*

Not only does rent absorb the surplus of labor upon land but the surplus produced by labor over the least remunerative ~~land~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ occupation in which labor freely engages, in other words except on free or marginal land labor keeps only what is left after rent and interest are paid. Thus all the distributive factors are accounted for. Rent, being unearned, is always a drain on earned income.

Rent is a passive factor, it of itself does not produce, but merely gives leave to produce and consequently the return to land must come out of the product of the other elements. therefore the return to land is the sum that labor and capital must pay for permission to produce. Thus the corollaries of the law of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ rent must be the laws of wages & interest in other words

Produce equals rent, plus wages and interest
Therefore " minus " equals wages plus ".

Geiger says on Page 127: "This conjunction of poverty with wealth, of low wages with high productive power, of degradation amid enlightenment, of virtual slavery in political liberty", sums up George's explanation of today's social conditions.

11

to 171)

Patric Edward Dove: (1815--1873) (Geiger P. 166
(Scotland) In 1850 he wrote "The Theory of Human Progress-
ion and Natural Probabability of a Reign of Justice." (See National
Dictionary of Biography and pamphlet issued by Robert Schalkenbach
Foundation, contained in same bookletas "Why the German Republic
Fell".) This work was praised by Thomas Carlyle, Senator Chas.
Sumner and other notables. The latter circulated many copies in
the U.S. In his historic statement Dove wrote:

The question is ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ what terms
upon
or according to what system must the earth be possessed by the
successive generations that succeed each other on the surface of the
globe ? -----

"The actual division of the soil need never be anticipated, nor
would such a division be just, if the divided portions were made the
property, (legally, for they could never be so morally) of individuals"

Dove then goes on to say that the right use of land could be
achieved, "By the division of its annual value or rent: that is by
making the rent of the soil THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE NATION AND
----- thereby abolishing all other kinds of taxation
whatever. And thus all industry would be absolutely emancipated from
every burden, and every man would reap such natural reward as his
skill, industry, or enterprise rendered legitimately his according
to the law of ^{Free} free competition."

Note: Henry George's attention was first called to this
book when in England on a lecture tour. He praised it at a public

meetin in Glasgow, in 1884. Later, in feply to the charge of
plagiarism, he published in his paper, "The Standard", a definite de-
nial, saying "I knew that if it was really a star that I had seen
others must have seen it too. (Life of Henry George by his son,
henry George Jr., pages 520-521.

England

Herbert Spencer (1820--1903)

(See Geiger's references to Spencer in Index) (Economist & philosopher)

In 1850 Spencer wrote in his Social Statics: "equity

----- does not permit property in land".

In a footnote on Page 286 Geiger says H.G. became acquainted with Spencer's work when he was writing Pand P and mentions this in Chzp. IV. Spencer sought to show that "every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided that he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man."

In Social Statics, Chapter IX, Part II he wrote "Given a race having like claims to pursue the object of their desires ----- it unavoidably follows that they have equal rights to the use of this world. He goes on to show that if land-owners owned all of the earth, all others "all others can exist by sufferance only. They are all trespassers." He then shows that land titles can be traced ~~back~~ back only to force. ----- If one act of transfer can give no title, can many? (Plus other good quotations on succeeding pages). Thirty-three years later Spencer re-pudiated his early beliefs. He claimed he had been misunderstood and that if any land were to be taken from landholders they must be compensated.

George answered all these backslidings in his "A Perplexed Philosopher". Much of the controversy is quoted by Geiger.

Abraham Lincoln (1809--1865) (Born in Kentucky)

His experiences when working on a flatboat ~~XXXX~~ trading in New Orleans, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, his debates with Stephen Douglas, the author of the repeal measure all determined him to end slavery when and how he could.

" His interest in the land question was aroused when he was employed in Danville and Springfield in helping the settlers in their struggles ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ against the stealings and extortions of the land sharks", says a circular issued by the Henry George School, taken from Abraham Lincoln and the Men of his Time by Robert H. Brown

The circular further states that Lincoln believed no man should hold more land than he could use, refused to speculate in land when offered an opportunity to do so, saying such a venture would interfere with the service he was trying to render to the public.

While he never proposed any specific remedy for the harm done by "grasping landlords", he did say that this evil must some day be dealt with saying, "---- men should never be content while oppression, wrongs and iniquities are in force against them."

*See Lincoln and the Land Question
circular issued by H.G.S.C.*

Other References

showing that many other great men caught a glimmer of the starlight indicating the need of land for man's wellbeing.

Pliny The Elder (23--79 A. D.), historian, is quoted in Noah Alper's literature of the H.G.Sc. Extension in St Louis as writing:

"Great estates ruined Rome."

Lord Maculay, (Thomas B.) (1800--1859), historian, member of Parliament, wrote to Henry S. Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, wrote in "A Most Prophetic Letter", as quoted by the H.G. Sc. of N.Y.:

"As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land your laboring population will be far more at ease than is the laboring population of the old world, and while that is the case the Jeffersonian politics any continue to exist without any fatal calamity. But the time will come----- when wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. "

Oliver Goldsmith, (1728---1774) wrote in his "Deserted Village":

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the ~~XXXXX~~ lawn,
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn:
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green:
One only master grasps the whole domain,
And half a tillage stints thy whole domain.

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes or lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied. "

Robert Burns (1759-1796) wrote in his poem, "Man Was Made To Mourn";

"See yonder poor o'er labour'd wight,
So abject men and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil,
And see his lordly ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ fellow-worm
The poor petition spurn.

If I'm designed yon lordling's slave,
By nature's law design'd
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?"

Postscript

While all of the men mentioned as "Forerunners" caught a partial view of George's "Star", it remained for the author of "Progress and Poverty" to observe its full radiance and to write with clarity and eloquence of the way it pointed to the path leading to the elimination of poverty.

No one else perceived as he did the fundamental axioms governing man's efforts to satisfy his desires, nor explained so logically how monopoly of land is the basis of his frustration to make a decent living because of the unjustified, high "rents" that he must pay the landowners, resulting in low wages and declining interest. Nor did any of George's ~~predecessors~~ predecessors the actual harmonious relationship existing between labor and capital.

With the application of the natural laws governing equality of economic opportunity and fair distribution of wealth, Henry George envisioned a "Golden Age" with the just association of all men in peace and plenty.

Additional Note

The Digger Movement in the Days
of the Commonwealth.
as told in the writings of
Gerrard Winstanley

THE DIGGER.

Book by Lewis H. Berens. London. (See pages 169-- 172

Book in Henry George ~~KIKKAP~~ Library. (Pub. 1906) (# 942 B)

Also see Chap. 9, Page 90 (Book pub. April 1, 1649.

THE DIGGER ~~MOVEMENT~~ MANIFESTO.

"Take no notice that England is not a free people till the poor that have no land have a free allowance to dig and labor the commons and so live comfortably as the Land Lords that live on their enclosures. But the people have not laid out their monies and shed their blood that their Land Lords, the Norman Power, should still have its liberty and freedom to rule in tyranny, but that the oppressed might be set free, prison doors opened and the Poor People's heart comforted by an universal consent of making the earth a common treasury that they may live together united by brotherly love into one spirit and having a comfortable livelihood in the community of the Earth their Mother.

Winstanley: The Land Levellers Standard Advanced.

Note (There are many other fine statements that might be quoted giving eloquent testimony for land rights.)

See 17

Additional Note Also Two Spanish Authors P16
The Digger Movement in the Days
of the Commonwealth.
as told in the writings of
Gerrard Winstanley

THE DIGGER.

In H.G. Library

Book by Lewis H. Barons. London. (See pages 169-- 172 ✓)
Book in Henry George KIRKMAN Library. (Pub. 1906). (# 942 B)
Also see Chap. 9, Page 90 (Book pub. April 1, 1649.
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Two Spanish Authors Quoted in "Good Government", June, 1967.
in a letter from Ole Wang of Norway. He said:

Political Economist, Alvaro Florez Estrada, (1756-1853) fled Spain to escape the tyrant, Fernando VII, went to England and in his work, *Tratado de Pol. Ec.*, in London, 1828, proposed taxation of the 'net product' like the physiocrats

Another forerunner of H.G., Father Juan de Mariana, in the sixteenth century, is quoted by Gerald Brenan, in his book "The Spanish Labyrinth", (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1950) as writing in his "De Rege et Regis Institutione": "It is a duty of humanity for us to open to all men the riches which God gave in common to all, since to all he gave the earth as a patrimony so that all without distinctions might live by its fruits. Only unbridled ~~XXX~~ greed could claim for itself this gift of heaven, appropriating as its own the foods and riches which were intended to be the property of all, -----" (And more to the same effect.)

Blackstone, Sir William Born in London, Eng. 1723-1780. I7
 Lawyer and Legal writer. Elected to Parliament 1761 and made king's
 counsel. His chief work was "Commentaries On The Laws of England",
 1765-1769, from which the following quotation is taken: as it appears
 in Chandler's "Land Title Origins", p. 517

"There is nothing which engages the affections of
 mankind as the right of landed property and yet there are few that
 will give themselves the trouble to consider the origin and founda-
 tion of this right. Pleased as we are with the possession, we seem afraid
 to look back to the means by which it was acquired, as if fearful of
 some defect in our title; or at best we rest satisfied with the decision
 of the laws in our favor, without examining the reason or ~~XXXXXX~~
 authority upon which these laws have been built. We think it enough
 that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor, not
 caring to reflect, (that accurately and strictly speaking) there is
 no foundation or in nature or in natural law why a set of words upon
 a parchment should convey the dominion of land."

Account of SIR STANFORD RAFFLES IN INDONESIA
 Land Reform System Applied in Java Before Henry George
 By A. R. Hutchinson B. Sc
 In "Progress". Copies sent out Henry George League
 18 George Parade, Melbourne, Victoria. (4 Pages)

Under British rule in 1811 Raffles, (later knighted) was appointed
 Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies. He served
 until 1816. He repealed many unjust tolls, taxes and other re-
 strictions that hampered every activity of Javanese life. These
 regulations had been placed there by their previous rulers, - the
 Dutch and French. Before foreign invasion, however, the people of
 Java had just land laws of their own that prevented land speculation.
 Under Raffles' rulings the land tax could be paid in either rice
 or money. With his Land Settlement Memorandum ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ he won the support of both
 chiefs and people. His plan greatly increased the prosperity of
 all. For other details and how much of his good work was nullified
 by later rulers by the re-enactment of unjust tax laws see
 article enclosed.

Dr. James Anderson.

As recorded in "A History of Economic Thought" by John F. Bell,
(Second Edition) The Roland Press Co. N.Y. University of Illinois

Page 189 Anderson wrote in 1777 in "Observations on the means
of Exerting a Spirit of National Industry", that rent was a premium for
cultivating the most fertile soils and ----- will therefore
receive much more than the "intrinsic" value for the corn he rears.
Many persons will, therefore be desirous of obtaining possession of to
these fertile fields and will be content to give a certain premium ~~XXr~~
cultivate them. It is this premium that we now call "rent". etc

Sir Edward West (Same book as above.)

In a pamphlet written in 1815, "Essay on the Application of Capital to
Land", Pages 190-191 West sees the differential of rent arising when
pressures force second grade land into cultivation.----- He maintained
that the best land would be cultivated first. He believed that the
farmer got only the return for his stock and his labor and from the
grain which he raised at the greatest expense. Any additional return
went to the landlord in the shape of rent. "

Note

In John F. Bell's "History of Economic rent" there are many other
references to economists and their ideas on RENT.

Additional Note

Book in H.P. Sedgwick
942-B

The Digger Movement in
the Days of the Commonwealth
as told in the writings of
Gerard Winstanley

The Digger -

By Livistt Berens

London 1906

See P. 16

Additions

On P. 16

also P. 17 and
+ Blackstone 17' Shamish
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along