



To the Editor:

I have been a long time receiving and appreciating The Henry George News. Your latest number (November) with the leading article by Leoane Anderson appealed to me, because in teaching children this method of contrasting our attitude to land and that of the Indians always produces the shock of surprise and attention. It overcomes the sheepish instinct so strong in us and in children to accept leadership without any question. The Indian point of view is right, obviously, to a child and it will perhaps prevent him from accepting minute division of ownership as a cure.

BEATRICE REILLY
Attabasca Alberta,
Canada

To the Editor:

That article on the Redskins (Nov.) is excellent. Americans who cavil at British colonialism should all read it. What would they say if the Redskins told them all to go back to Europe?

ASHLEY MITCHELL
Huddersfield, Yorks.
England

To the Editor:

I intend to use the term "single land value tax." This is my conclusion after reading the comments of Robert Tideman (Dec. HGN) regarding the use of "land value taxation."

W. P. HANSEN
Union City, New Jersey

To the Editor:

I agree with Russel Conklin (October HGN) that the terms "land value" is not at all definite. It is used for the rent (annual value) that is ap-

propriated by the owner; also for the total value, i.e., the sum of the capitalized net rent and the capitalized taxes. Therefore Mr. Conklin is correct in saying that the land value tax couldn't be collected, if, after adopting Henry George's remedy, land has no more selling price. Please note that Henry George distinguishes between increasing *value* and falling *selling price*. It seems a contradiction.

PAVLOS GIANNELIAS
Lyon, France

To the Editor:

Looking over some recent copies of HGN, I see, in the September issue, a letter from Sanford Farkas disputing my suggestion that "The Secret of Soviet Success" lies in the fact that the Russians have nationalized land.

Mr. Farkas denies that the Soviets have achieved any success. He rejects the "inference" that "anything that will do away with land speculation must be a step forward for us," and points out that "non-progressive countries do not have depressions and of course do not have land speculation." In this connection he avers that the nationalization of land is quite different from common property in land, since, when the land is nationalized, individuals have no property rights in land.

Before discussing these several points please record my protest that I am not a Communist, that for many years I have been insisting on the virtues of a genuinely free enterprise system and have been trying to point out, to anyone who would listen, the objectionable features of any regimented society, whether an absolute monarchy or any variety of socialistic, commu-

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nistic or Fascist form of government. That's the truth, believe it or not. And, looking to the future, I apprehend that our present trend will eventually result in the adoption, in the United States and Canada, of either communism or Fascism, under democratic forms.

As to whether the Russians have achieved any success, I would say that it depends on what you mean by success. Mr. Kennedy has just been elected President of the United States and one of his chief talking points was that the United States has been steadily falling behind Russia in the matter of armaments. Whether that is true or not—who can say? But the very fact that Russia was mentioned at all in a presidential campaign indicates that the Russians have come up from nowhere in the last 43 years to occupy a spot on the center of the stage. And that is success, of a kind. And, since it is connected with productive capacity, it has a bearing on the economic problem, which is, how were the Russians able to achieve even so much success? I think it important for us to try and understand the "Secret of Soviet Success"—the Red Dean's term, not mine.

The evil that we Georgists are fighting against is private property in land, or land monopoly by private persons. Whether nationalization of land accords with the idea of common property in land, or not, it certainly does

away with private ownership of land. And, with or without material progress, it certainly puts a stop to land speculation—the prime cause of industrial depressions that "constitute the enigma of the civilized world" and are a recurring source of national weakness to the nations subject to them. We are, after all, discussing the strength of nations and not the welfare of peoples.

If anyone wants to think that the Russians have not achieved any material success, that's his privilege. I think that they have and am concerned to know why. I do not think that it is because of planning and strict governmental control, which I think wasteful of the tremendous force of individual enterprise, so potent a power for progress while we had a frontier of marginal land to maintain wages and the interest of capital. Now the frontier is gone, save in northern Canada, and it looks as though we have come to the hour of decision, whether to opt for a genuinely free enterprise economy or for more and more regimentation, which will inevitably land us in either a Fascist or a Communist economy. The very considerable and growing influence of the Henry George Schools offers us, I think, our only hope for the future.

For Mr. Gaston Haxo—I, too, am an admirer of Thomas Paine.

URQUHART ADAMS
Peace River, Alberta

● "LAND . . . AND SPACE TO GROW"

A little more than a month after its release, the new 14-minute color 16 mm film produced by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, entitled "Land . . . And Space to Grow," has booked 67 appointments in 25 states and one in Toronto, Canada (at the Henry George School). Iowa leads the states, with 14 showings. Already 11 of our 50 states have presented it on TV, with many more runs to come. High schools and colleges have been the most eager seekers, with 39 requests. Ten church groups and a number of service and social clubs are represented in the reports sent by the distributors, also a library, hospital, legion post, Y.M.C.A. and a fire department. Eleven industrial groups in various fields have been interested spectators, including a unit of the Ford Motor Company. Seven Henry George Schools have thrilled to this first "film of their own."