

To the Editor:

The Danish Justice party has once more doubled its representation in Parliament and now has twelve members in the House of Commons. The Socialists, however, are still the biggest party in the Parliament and they will continue as a minority-government supported by the Radical-Liberals.

The Justice party is not the only one which includes land value taxation in its program. A government commission is at present working at a bill of land value taxation which Danish Georgists hope will be introduced in Parliament next season.

Before the election in 1947 the Justice party had only three seats in the House of Commons and 38,459 voters. By October 1947 this number had increased to six seats and 94,570 voters. Now, with 168,418 voters, the Justice party ranks fourth among Denmark's six parties.

This growth is attributed first to the excellent leadership of Dr. Viggo Starcke, who gave up his practice as a physician to devote all his life and energy to the promotion of land value taxation and free trade; and second to the fact that all members are active workers. Considering that the Justice party has no daily papers to support its policy, and that all other parties have attacked it, the progress seems significant.

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[In a recent discussion on Denmark at New York headquarters a Danish delegate to the United Nations, Henry L. W. Jensen, said that the agricultural party, of which he was a member, was advocating a change from the present policy of taxing land value in the rural areas to adoption of the income tax used by the cities. The reason given was that the great number of social services are proving costly and burdensome and the speaker said he didn't think "anybody in Denmark believes that a *single* tax on land" would be sufficient to pay for these services.

The Justice party believes, however, that a thorough understanding of its principles (and ours) would reveal a conclusive answer to this objection. Ed.]