

# 進歩와 貧困

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"WHOEVER he may be and wherever he may be placed," said Henry George in *Social Problems*, "the man who thinks becomes a light and power."

The recently published Korean translation of George's *Progress and Poverty*, once more demonstrates the truth of these inspiring words. Largely responsible for the publication of this monumental work is one woman — an American — who took with her to Korea a faith in George's promise that the causes of involuntary poverty could be destroyed. That woman, a former teacher at the Henry George School, is Mrs. Eva Maxwell.

Before joining her husband, a government employee in Korea, Mrs. Maxwell, who proudly boasts of her ten grandchildren, spent about three years in Tokyo. There, as a teacher of English conversation, she used George's writings to convey the beauties of her native tongue to Japanese students.

When she was permitted to join Mr. Maxwell in Seoul, further opportunities led to her acquaintance with Dr. Hyowon Cho, then Dean and head of the Department of Political Economy at Yonsei University, a

Presbyterian Missionary college on the outskirts of the Capital city. This eminent scholar, still in his early middle age, had received seven years of his education in an American mid-western college, culminating in a Doctor of Philosophy degree, and had long been an admirer of Henry George. He was firmly convinced that if George's principles were adopted in Korea, his country could take its place among the free and prosperous nations of the world.

In the weeks following Mrs. Maxwell's fortuitous meeting with Dr. Cho, a rapid exchange of correspondence took place between our friend and the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation to determine how we might implement Dr. Cho's offer to translate George's book into the Korean language. It was unthinkable that the Foundation would allow this unique opportunity to slip out of its grasp. Fortunately, the solution was expedited by a gift from Sid Evans of San Diego, upon which the Foundation was permitted to draw for this purpose. As a young man, Mr. Evans had spent some time in Korea and had long cherished the hope that a Henry George movement would be started there. Now, at last, a step in that direction was indicated.

A contract was drawn between Dr. Cho and the Foundation, providing for the translation of *Progress and Poverty* by him and a group of his graduate students, and its publication by Yonsei University Press. Dr. L. George Paik, then President of Yonsei University, gave his blessing to the project and promised to write an introduction.

We do not know how many students shared in the translation of the book, but we have learned that Mr. Chan Sup Chang, working under Dr. Cho's direction, was largely responsible. Conferences with Mrs. Maxwell helped in the choice of proper words to retain the flavour and meaning of certain colloquialisms in the original text.

At the end of approximately one year, the project appeared ready for publication when the unexpected student riots broke out in Seoul. In the bloody days that followed, Yonsei was not spared, and by the time peace had been returned, sweeping changes were made in the University personnel. Dr. Paik and Dr. Cho had both resigned and for a while the fate of the work so well begun, appeared doubtful. Dr. Paik moved on to



Mrs. Eva Maxwell with Chan Sup Chang and translated manuscript of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty".

become Chairman of the new House of Councillors. Dr. Cho became Executive Director of the United Nations Association of Korea and as such was the U.N's Korean delegate attending the Association's 1960 World Federation meeting in Australia.

It was some weeks before new printing arrangements could be made, but finally an agreement was reached with the Tai Kwang Publishing Company to produce 3,000 copies of the book in Korean translation. This brought a new problem into focus. Whose name should appear as publisher? The answer emerged in the title: "The Henry George Institute of Korea". This organisation was formed in September 1960 with the aid of the students who had worked on the project, using desk space at 111 So Gong Dong, until a more permanent address at Room 106, Chamber of Commerce Building, Seoul, could be arranged. Officers of the Institute include persons identified with Korean schools, and prominent in the field of economics and political science.

The Institute proposes to sponsor lecturers, and to organise study classes. It will also make a free distribution of the translated book to one thousand selected colleges, libraries and other institutions, and find sales outlets for the remainder of the edition from which the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation will also be permitted to draw. A modest library will be maintained for the free use of all, with books in Korean and in English, as well as in Japanese, French and German. English language copies of *Progress and Poverty* donated by the Schalkenbach Foundation, will be available here.

Despite the heavy duties imposed by his new office, Dr. Paik fulfilled his promise to write an introduction to the book. At long last, the history-making work was ready for the printer; the presses began to turn and the first copies of the volume reached the Foundation by air on April first. Running 601 pages, it is bound in navy blue cloth; its title is lettered in gold on the back strap and it boasts a frontispiece picture of Henry George.

What is the future of this new Korean translation of *Progress and Poverty*? What may we hope for from the newly-formed Institute? Dr. Cho reports that friendly reviews should soon appear in the local press, and this should start the ball rolling. Equally important is the news that Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell plan to return to Seoul within the next six months for an indefinite period. If this transpires, we may expect to learn that classes are being formed and directed by Mrs. Maxwell, and with that happy event, a new foothold will be established for the Henry George School in friendly soil thousands of miles away.

The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation is proud to have played a part in bringing into the Korean Language this new translation of George's *Progress and Poverty*, and acknowledges with deep gratitude the assistance of the scholars who made it possible: Dr. Paik, Dr. Cho and Mr. Chan Sup Chang. It extends a special vote of thanks

to Mrs. Eva Maxwell who inspired this accomplishment where Fate so fortunately placed her. She has become as George said such thinking people would become: a person of influence. "a light and a power."

#### CANADIAN SENATE — From Page 101

down, the taxation of land values promotes the widespread ownership of land. Thus it fosters that ideal of free men — a property-owning democracy.

All Canadians should be property-owners, if they so desire. This desire should not be thwarted by the monopolistic practices of land speculators. Businessmen and industrialists should have access to this country's natural resources without paying tribute to a parasitic system that draws the life-blood of the Canadian economy without producing.

Every citizen's right to the land is the right to share in the common patrimony of mankind granted by the Creator. No one can maintain that the earth was created for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many. This goes to the heart of the vital question of man's relationship to the earth, perhaps the most ancient realm of social conflict. Modern society suffers from a disease often called monopolistic capitalism. The chief evidence of this is the ownership of natural resources by the very few. One violent reaction to this disease has been communism. The alternative to both these evils is a property-owning democracy.

The value of natural resources is created by the activities and growth of the community. This is a new, large source of public revenue that should be tapped before any other taxes are imposed. By doing so, it will be possible to eliminate a number of existing taxes — taxes that are at present discouraging enterprise. At the same time, the high cost of collecting a multitude of taxes can be enormously reduced.

Deriving public revenue from a tax on natural resources discourages land holding and speculation in natural resources; it promotes the most intensive use of land, and therefore promotes maximum employment.

#### POTATO STUPIDITY — From Page 96

the fine, they told him they had no power to do so. He also approached the Minister of Agriculture without success. "It seems to me," says Mr. Farr, "a most extraordinary state of affairs when a person can act in good faith and make a mistake, yet have to pay a statutory fine which nobody has the power to vary or waive."

It seems to us arrant nonsense that farmers and the British public go on putting up with this sort of stupidity. Mr. Groves is forbidden to grow too many potatoes, in order to prevent a glut. When he grows none he is promptly fined £100. Cruelty to children and animals and drunken driving usually cost far less.