

## ALL THE WAY, GLOBALLY

By OLE WANG (Osteras, Norway) "A NEWSLETTER SEP 1971

I beg to disagree with what is said about "internationalisation" in the "I-YOU Chat" of IUN No. 15. If we do not, now that it has become technically possible, "go the whole hog", I think we shall fall back into oblivion and the "powers that be" will have the game to themselves.

How much of the assets of giant corporations is due to the value of the exclusive use of indispensable natural resources in all parts of the world, or to the hindering of competition? The impressive pyramids of capital would be much deflated if natural resources were subjected to an unshiftable levy (call it tax, royalty or whatever you like), and if trade monopolies were done away with. The doers of the World's Work, including those who save the product and let it take the shape of an aiding factor in production, true capital, would benefit correspondingly.

No reform policy will now be of any avail unless it is applied globally. There is a connection between social injustice wherever it occurs and the monopoly values all over the earth. If our message is to be heard, we must be "whole-hoggers".

By PHILIPP KNAB (Vienna, Austria)

Either we arrive at a universal acceptance of the Georgist view that the earth belongs to all of us and consequently everybody who claims part of it for his individual (or group) use has to indemnify the rest to a trustee organization (the nearest approach to which is at present the United Nations) - or we cling to the old idea of individual or national property entailing universal strife in future and final self-destruction of the human race.

W. Harold Emslie is perfectly wrong in believing that this is a query appertaining to the indefinite future, for it has already begun as the dispute about the bottom of the sea and the seashores shows. There is no satisfactory settlement in sight in respect of these questions unless the Georgist viewpoint is accepted as principle.

The United Nations, I admit, are at present a sorry show and not an attractive institution, but they are a platform of general interest and if financially strengthened by the application of Georgist principles they might become the nucleus of world government. It is true that the great powers owning the largest part of the globe would have to give up part of their imperial position, but a commonwealth of nations can never exist as long as its sovereign authority is not established.

I hope that Georgists will realise that theirs is not only a nationwide but an international axiom, far away though this day may seem to some of us. The great differences of opportunity nature offers - barren, icy mountains and fertile blossoming valleys and plains - cannot even out by themselves as Mr. Emslie hopes, they must be evened out via land-value taxation.