

The Labor Policy of the Free Society

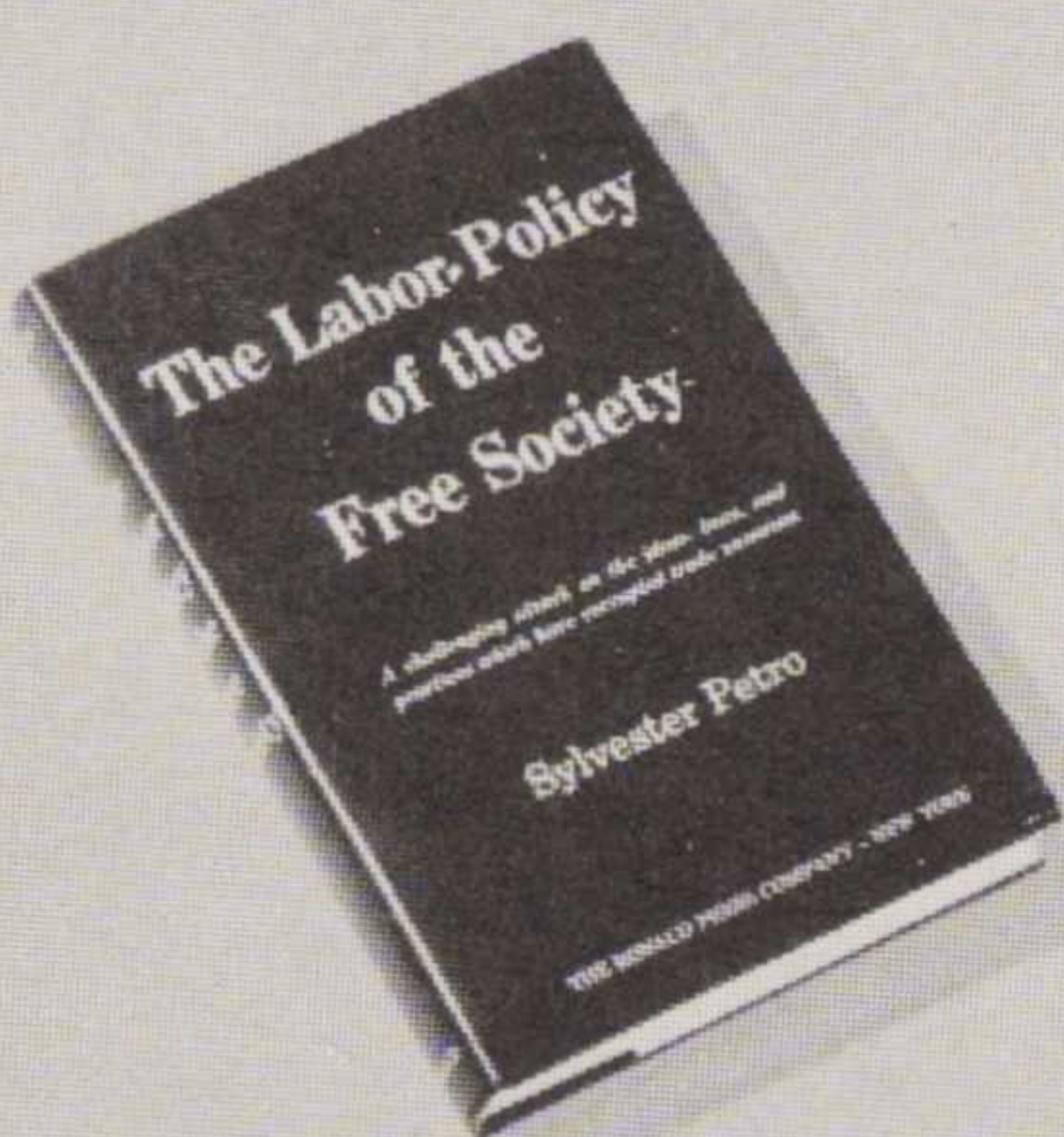
By SYLVESTER PETRO

Systematically applying the principles of the free society to the activities of labor unions, this provocative, well-reasoned book presents a specific and carefully developed program for modifying our national labor laws and policies. The author's social and economic philosophy is rooted in the conviction

that man's interdependent objectives of freedom, well-being, and security can be attained only in a society which adheres to the principles of free enterprise and private property.

In the light of these principles he analyzes the evolution of labor policy in this country and clearly describes the little-known and often misinterpreted facets of

many significant and dramatic labor cases. Finally he sharply criticizes various practices of labor unions, such as picketing, secondary boycotts, and compulsory union membership, and cogently sets forth concrete recommendations for major changes in our labor laws, including the repeal of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the abolition of the National Labor Relations Board. The proposals are based on the author's firsthand experience as a member of several trade unions as well as his expert knowledge as a specialist in labor law. Mr. Petro has been Professor of Law at New York University School of Law since 1950.



Government: An Ideal Concept

By LEONARD E. READ

"In a sense, this essay is a defense of government," declares Leonard Read, president of the Foundation for Economic Education, in its introduction, "not of government as it exists any place in the world, but of government as one person conceives it ideally. It isn't often that a person deeply concerned with the over-extension of government will come to the defense of government in any form. Yet, there is a reason for approaching the subject positively: It is to make the case for limiting the scope of the political establishment.

"Unrestraint carried to the point of impairing the liberty of others is the exercise of license, not liberty. To minimize the exercise of license is to maximize the area of liberty. Ideally, government would restrain license, not indulge in it; make it difficult, not easy; disgraceful, not popular. A government that does otherwise is licentious, not liberal."

Mr. Read argues that the purpose of government is to use "defensive force" to neutralize "aggressive force"; and that government can have no legitimate function beyond that. He applies this principle to subjects such as socialism, taxation, conscription, world government, efforts to increase trade or prevent depression, money, public housing, foreign aid, education, and religion.

