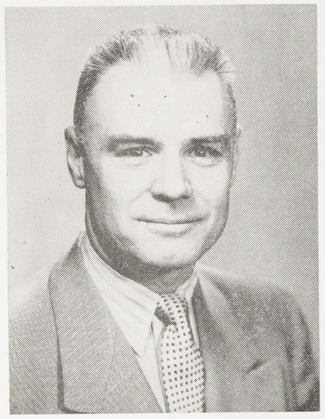
TARIFFS:
The Case for Protection

By LEWIS E. LLOYD



One of the few "protection" arguments ever written, this solidly grounded book explores the history and structure of the entire tariff problem, in relation to defense, industrial research, wage levels, and international trade.

Dr. Lloyd, head of business research for The Dow Chemical Company, argues that free trade is a myth in practice and indefensible in theory. Sovereign nations, he says, cannot and do not leave their industries unprotected; they resort not only to tariffs but to currency manipulation, cartels and other devices that accomplish the purpose. This is a key book in its field.

224 pages, $3.50

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two worlds of collectivism and individualism. He says: "There could be no surer way of creating an irresistible demand for radical socialism than to demonstrate that regulation won't work." So let's make regulation work, and then we will have "radical socialism" painlessly, under the anesthesia of "liberal" novocaine.

The worm at the heart of Harrison's apple is this: he believes in a conflict between parties that (as he says) "agree on ends, disagree on means, and have an equal opportunity to attract 51 per cent of the people to their side." Even conservatives are to agree, as a premise, that we *all agree on the ends of collectivism,* and disagree only on the means of reaching those ends! It is like saying, "Let's agree that we all want to go to Sodom, and let's discuss the better road to get there." This is called the *Road to the Right.*

E. MERRILL ROOT

More Than Words

The Constitution of the United States of America, A Bulwark of Liberty, by Everett P. Wilson. Foreword by Thomas James Norton. Appendices: Declaration of Independence and U. S. Constitution. 132 pp. Chadron, Nebraska: Everett P. Wilson. $1.00

How many of the great public issues of the day hinge on interpretations of the Constitution? The Bricker Amendment, the union shop, the Fifth Amendment, states' rights, the Supreme Court desegregation order, world government, the rise of the Executive—these are *constitutional* questions. Well, then, what is the Constitution?

It is not enough to mouth the words of a twentieth-century Supreme Court jurist and a New Deal President that "the Constitution is what the judges say it is." In this age of pragmatism and positivism, this, unfortunately, may be true. Judges are political appointees; a governor of a pivotal state who delivers his delegates in political convention can be named to head the highest bench in the land. Words enunciated nearly two centuries ago are imperfect restraints against men lustful for power.

Yet the Constitution is more than mere words. It is a *philosophy* of government. To his credit, author Everett P. Wilson has captured the spirit and intentions of the Founding Fathers. He has traced the roots of the Constitution back to the ideas on freedom of Aristotle and Cicero, to the limits of kingly power set forth in the Magna Charta, to the doctrine of natural laws spelled out by John Locke and David Hume.

Mr. Wilson then analyzes the Constitution under the following heads: Constitutional Limitation on Government, Due Process of Law, the Bill of Rights, the Supreme Court and Judicial Review, Division of the Powers of Government into Three Departments, a Dual Form of Government Including the Nation and the States, Representative Government, and a Congress of Two Houses. It is a masterful analysis.

What does the analysis boil down to? It is this: constitutional liberty is liberty *from* government. The Constitution is a long series of "thou-shalt-nots" directed at the government. The framers of the Constitution sought to negate power of one man over men, power of a majority over a minority, power of a minority over a majority, power of a government over the governed. They sought to prevent substitution of government judgment over individual, and of a government of men over a government of law.

The strategy worked. American citizens, free from arbitrary governmental interference, spread out from their toehold on the North American continent and grew to form the richest and freest nation on earth. America became synonymous with liberty and provided a beacon and haven for, in the words of Emma Lazarus, the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

Time and men, however, have eroded much of the handiwork of the Founding Fathers. Mr. Wilson notes, for example, that the President claimed constitutional authority when he seized the steel industry in 1952. This incident alone should warn those concerned with liberty that they cannot rest easy. What was won on the battlefields of Saratoga and Yorktown is today in jeopardy. As students return to college and high school this fall, one can only wish their parents would furnish them copies of this brilliant essay.

WILLIAM H. PETERSON

Mao's Paradise

China Under Communism: The First Five Years, by Richard L. Walker. 403 pp. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.50

This significant book will be greatly used in research for years to come. Indeed it can hardly become outdated, it is so well documented. Other five-year periods (if communism lasts that long in China) will be examined, but this is like a tape-recording of the first five years. Nothing like this has been done heretofore in reporting and interpreting Chinese communism.

Myths are demolished in this scholarly work: the myth of the "agrarian reformers," the myth of deviation from the Soviet pattern, the myth that Chinese would be Chinese first and Communists second, the myth that the Chinese can always swallow their conquerors. Dr. Walker points out that the Soviet pattern is meticulously followed, not only in the five-year plan, but also in so-called land reform (substituting the State for the former landlord who has been executed); in collectivization, slave labor for the building of public works, regimentation, the purge of the "unreconstructed" opposition; in expansionism and a new imperialism; in the total organization of all classes of society so that the State owns every man's soul.

The vast amount of factual material that has been amassed and classified for this book has come from the monitoring in Hong Kong of communist radio broadcasts, and from complete coverage of the vernacular press and the principal magazines out of Red China by an institute of researchers. Sources of almost all this material are given in fifty pages of notes.

Dozens of questions Americans have wondered about are answered with documentation and deductions. Here are some of them. Is anyone allowed to go his own way in communist China? How many members are there in the Communist Party of China? What was the estimated value of assets given up by Great Britain when forced out of China? What were the "3-anti" and "5-anti" drives in Red China? Why did it finally become necessary to have a "drive against too many drives"? How did the Red Chinese regime arrive at the census figure of 601,912,371 as the total population?

For instance, after the author documents the four types of psychological control over the Chinese people, he deduces as follows:

> The autobiographies or diaries are mostly confined to ideological life histories and constitute a process of deep self-analysis. Required content includes "principle," "stand," criticism of family and friends, class self-analysis, and correct "content." They are read in small groups and sometimes in the large groups, and then criticized. After being written many times in line with the criticisms they become a part of the dossier of the trainee. *His soul becomes public property.*

That is communism in a nutshell in Russia and in every satellite, including Red China.

While some readers (and reviewers) will note that the "initial accomplishments of the Mao regime . . . have in many respects been unmatched in modern Chinese history," others will note that "Refugees and expelled missionaries from communist China began in 1952 reporting shortages . . . in cooking oil, rice and even the bean-cake needed for fertilizer, and the serious

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