

AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1925-1934

United States	\$1381	Greece	\$397
Canada	\$1337	Finland	\$380
New Zealand	\$1202	Hungary	\$359
Great Britain	\$1069	Japan	\$353
Switzerland	\$1011	Poland	\$352
Australia	\$980	Latvia	\$345
Netherlands	\$855	Italy	\$343
Eire	\$707	Portugal	\$342
France	\$684	Estonia	\$341
Denmark	\$680	Yugoslavia	\$330
Sweden	\$653	U.S.S.R.	\$320
Germany	\$646	South Africa	\$276
Belgium	\$600	Bulgaria	\$259
Norway	\$539	Roumania	\$243
Austria	\$511	Lithuania	\$207
Czechoslovakia	\$455		

Note: Stated another way, these amounts represent what the average laborer produced in a year. Amounts are comparable in terms of buying power. — Incomplete data for thirty-five other countries, including China and India, suggest figures in most instances between \$100 and \$400.
Source: Colin Clark, *The Conditions of Economic Progress* (London: Macmillan & Co., 1940)

capitalism, free-enterprise, and the profit motive. You differ only in degree and in means, but socialism is closer to communism than it is to capitalism. And when that "critical moment" comes, you will sacrifice your belief in "freedom" before you will relinquish your collectivized program for "security."

Here lies the greatest danger of socialism. Actually, it is the economic philosophy of communism.

Those of us who repudiate it do so for two very definite reasons.

First, we believe that economic and political philosophies go hand in hand and are inseparable. We believe it is no accident that "free enterprise" developed along with a free republic, and that it is equally no accident that where a collectivized economy was installed, individual freedom was sacrificed. In the same way, those countries which