

This type of operation cost the hotel company time and money, not to mention frustration, unemployed construction workers, delayed opening plans, interest on the borrowed funds, additional costs for the contractor's and the architect's time. These losses could not be made up easily, and the bottom line is that hotel room prices had to be raised in order to overcome the delay, and employee working hours and salaries had to be cut. All of these city practices are what we have now, and they go on every day. Why should modern Americans have to put up with unfair laws just because they carry a governmental seal? Government is necessary as long as it maintains equality and justice and prevents the exercising of unfair advantages by license holders.

### *County Licenses*

County licenses are also occupational licenses. One might naturally think county licenses cover those areas that are not covered by city licenses, but that is not entirely true. County licenses do charge annual fees to those businesses which are located in incorporated areas of the county, (or as counties are called in some states, parishes or townships), but county occupational licenses also cover cities within the county. This means that if one wants to have a business of any kinds in a city, chances are one will have to get a city license and a county license in order to operate. This duplicity is confusing and complicated, and in many instances, due to the costs of the licenses, it can be costly. In the process of researching information for Total Tax Relief, I approached the government of a heavily populated county, and asked to see the listing of license categories and fees for the county. I was informed that the state in which the county was located had recently repealed exact lists of categories and fees. These lists were replaced by applications which are filled out by new businesses and mailed to the county. The county then assess a license fee according to the size and actual or potential volume of the establishment. This gives the county government practically free reign to assign a charge of any amount to any business they wish.

A perfect example of how licensing practices restrict competition can be seen with the issuance of liquor licenses. These

92

licenses must be applied for and the petitioner comes under strict investigation. Most request for a liquor license come from within a particular area, since what are known as the "hot spots" are competed for very fiercely. Issuers of the liquor license try to limit liquor serving establishments in one area for reasons other than business competition. This control sometimes takes on the form of issuing liquor licenses by lottery. In other words, out of a possible thirty petitioners within a two-square-mile area, only ten will be issued licenses. How does this affect competition? The obvious is that out of thirty potential new businesses that could have opened, only ten will open, and that elimination took place even without market competition. Secondly, this procedure can lead to the giving of an unfair advantage to the owners of these ten licenses. There is an example of this type of situation in a town, where in 1983, demographic surveys and housing predictions showed a good potential for more than ten lounges to operate successfully. This prompted a barrage of entrepreneurs totalling thirty in number, to apply for liquor licenses. The government of the county decided to issue the licenses by lottery, where only ten winners would be issued a license, and therefore be able to open a bar. The ten winners were selected, and one of the winners, a modest businessman, who would have had financial difficulty in opening the lounge, was approached by one of the losers in the lottery. The license winner was offered a substantial cash sum for the license by the losing member of the applicants. The businessman who was offering to buy the license was doing so because a market survey he personally conducted showed that a lounge could do very well in that particular area, therefore making the extra investment worthwhile. This entire exercise resulted in the original winner of the license making an unearned sum from the transfer of a piece of paper, without even opening a business. One can be sure that the buyer of the license will be able to charge more because of restrictive competition, and the additional cost of the license. The transfer of licenses for large sums of money goes on almost every day, since most licenses are transferable. The overcharging or abusive uses of licenses can put a big drain on any economy since all of the money that is issued to acquire a license, or pay for a transfer has to be made up, and an obvious way is to raise consumer prices. This restriction on the free flow of competition will allow these bars that do open

93

to charge a higher price for drinks. The way Total Tax Relief sees it is to open the market for all licenses and allow free competition to accommodate prices.

A crucial example of how unfair pricing at a city or county level affects business and competition concerns the

prices airports charge for landing rights at certain cities. Landing rights charges do not really reflect a cost of any kind other than giving permission to land at a particular airport. These prices are sometimes exorbitant, and sometimes many small airlines cannot expand their service to other cities because of the landing rights and how much they cost. One of the biggest culprits in this situation is New York City. Even though neither airlines nor cities will give out information about how much they pay for landing rights, the landing rights in major cities like New York, Miami, and Chicago can range from \$250,000 to several million dollars depending on frequency of landing and quantity of airplanes. It is beyond reason that it would cost any city or county that much money to maintain landing strips in airports. Does it cost Heathrow and the city of London \$5 million for just one airline to land there? That is what Heathrow charged for the now defunct Air Florida for their landing rights.

### *State Licenses*

State issued licenses are called operational licenses, because they control the licensing for sensitive occupations like teachers, security officers, polygraphers, repossessing agencies, nursing homes, real estate salespersons and brokers, and, of course, drivers licenses and auto tags.

Even though some of the problems associated with the city and county licenses like duplicity are absent in the state system, nonetheless there is the very large problem of having unreasonable fees charged for certain licenses. This can be seen by comparing the different categories of licenses, and the methods of criteria used to determine the amount of the license. In the state of Florida, for example, a clinical social worker must pay \$200 to take the state test in order to receive the license to practice, plus \$200 to renew the license every year. By contrast, a real estate salesperson must pay \$47 to take the state test, plus \$20 every

94

two years to renew the license with the addition of a fourteen-hour refresher course, every renewal period. A teacher's license cost only \$20 and is good for ten years. A drivers license costs only \$8 and is good for four years. In Florida, an average size car costs

\$15 per year to register and get the tag. If one drives a pick-up truck or a limousine, that cost goes up from \$40 to \$100, and if one drives a semi-tractor-trailer, the cost of the tag is a whopping \$900 per year. There are no actual expenditures other than the title of the license that justify the difference in price, so why are they so unequal? Why penalize the social worker, or the truck driver just because they have a fancy title or drive a big truck?

The practice of allowing charges for licenses to be assessed by application alone is dangerous in that it can seriously restrict competition by allowing those in charge to decide practically who will be in business.

At this point having seen how our licensing system operates, and how it affects not only ~competition, but entrepreneurship, government income and ethical principles, the question arises— "What can we do about it?" To begin to answer this question, the whole licensing situation needs to be looked at as a problem. In order to work properly, rules and regulations have to change to make equality the key in our licensing system.

The main cause of the lack of freedom in the area of licensing is the restriction of competition caused by policies of the various levels of government in their licensing of businesses. This restriction could be eliminated in two ways. First of all, the cost of a license on a local, state or county level should be only as much as it costs the particular government to process the license itself. Licensing was originally set up to keep a record of the businesses in a city, not to control them. The fair assessing of fees will restore equality and eliminate various levels of government from charging the outrageous fees (like \$10,950 or \$30 per day for the auctioneer) that it charges now and it returns the selection of business location and success to natural competition. Secondly, the system of using lotteries to award licenses which are in heavy demand in a small area, restricts the open market. Competition would decide how many bars are in demand in an area and not the government. This system of awarding licenses by lottery is a severe restriction on competition, and the process is actually giving someone unfair advantage over another. This is exactly

95

what governments are supposed to prevent.

The Preamble of the Constitution clearly expresses this writer's views on the matter; "We the people of the United States of America in order to form a more Perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote General Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America." Now this Constitution derives its authority directly from the people, rather than from the elected legislative officials of cities, counties, townships

or states, thereby making the Constitution the Supreme Law of the land. Presently these idealistic words—“establish Justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and the blessings of liberty.. and our posterity”—are overlooked in the issuing of occupational and operational licenses in all of our fifty states. Where is there justice when some classified group of individuals are required to pay more for permission to work? Where can there be liberty and prosperity when methods to operate a business, or profession are restricting competition? One of the primary functions of any government is to see that no one person has an unfair advantage over another. Cannot the cost of occupational and operational license be equal? Wouldn't unequal treatment be against the Constitution? Is it time for a change?

96  
CHAPTER 9

*“What about life, liberty, justice and the pursuit of happiness?”*

*THE DENIAL OF OUR EQUAL RIGHTS IN LIVING*

As we wind down the themes of inequality, injustice and the general corrupt state of the world's economy, we come to the question of equal rights. For centuries, equal rights have been a big issue in the development and structure of many countries and relationship between cultures. There have been efforts, proclamations and documents created to protect equal rights of all people, but like the tax laws, there are loopholes in these policies that do not allow for equal rights in living on our planet.

In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed and issued the Universal Declaration of Human rights. This unprecedented document was the first of its kind to call on all nations of this earth to unite on the issue of protection of human rights. It provided for the protection, education, and publicity of human rights on a worldwide level, and to make it work. We shall now take a look at this entire document, and see if it has really worked in over forty years since its creation. My feelings and thoughts are stated in brackets.

*PREAMBLE*

*“Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world.*

(Equal rights are not recognized in this world, and especially in this country. Our state, city and county licensing systems have totally unreasonable charges that the government can assign to

whomever they want, be it a doctor, a lawyer, or whatever profession. The unfairness and inequality in this country are also apparent in the lack of charging a state sales tax for over the border purchases. If a resident of Louisiana, or any state, buys an article in any other state, and has it shipped home, the buyer does not have to pay the state sales

taxes that the residents of the state where the article was purchased have to pay. This is a grossly negligent example of the inequality of rights today. If Lease Our Valuable Earth system was in effect, there would be no sales tax at all in any state.)

*Preamble Continued*

*“Whereas disregard and contempt for the human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,”*

(In our modern year of 1986, we have masters of fear and deception in the IRS. Their pummeling of innocent homes, the way they destroy business, repossess belongings of hard working citizens, and steal a part of our yearly earnings coupled with the increased drain on our daily lives that is caused by the income tax, is proof that neither this country, nor any country on earth, is free from fear.)

*Preamble Continued*

*“Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by rule of law.”*

(One of the few positive aspects in our current lives is that we, as citizens, still have the ability to change unfair laws and practices with a majority vote.)

*Preamble Continued*

*“Whereas it is essential to promote the developments of friendly relations between nations.”*

98

(It is very easy to say that nations should be friendly to one another, but an entirely different matter is to make it work. We can see the endless struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the constant demonstrations made by one country or another against their fellow countries. Nations sometimes judge other nations based on their own cultures, the Chinese will judge the Ecuadorians based on life in China. This can be very clearly seen even among neighbors like Iran and Iraq, who even though they are adjoining, have been at war for over five years due to cultural, political and economic differences. This is unfair, and as long as all people cannot see each other as equals, there will be no friendly relations between nations.)

*Preamble Continued*

*“Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the charter reaffirmed their faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,”*

(This faith of the United Nations in equal rights is unfounded for several reasons, the main one being land speculation and land hoarding. Land speculation denies equal access to land usage by allowing hoarding of land, which keeps land idle, thus driving up the demand, and allowing the speculator to make a large unearned increment on the sale. Such control does not allow for the promotion of better living standards by not permitting people to help themselves. Land usage is the key to productivity and the present methods of land management do not permit the natural growth of any economy. The laxity of the nations of this earth to have faith in equal human rights is evident in the failure of the United Nations to respond to Ethiopia's call for aid one year before the famine that Ethiopia is currently experiencing reached the devastating proportion that now exist. The careless attitude of the United Nations in this Ethiopian matter has only been compounded by the Marxist government of the country, who is using what little food it has to feed only its government and military personnel.

Should the concern for the well-being of all humans and their equal rights be as important as the U.N. claims, then why were

political and cultural differences not put aside so that a starving country could get aid? The United Nations, or any other group of countries, or a single nation, could have aided in instituting agricultural and self-supporting programs in addition to sending immediate aid. The root of the problem is not being helped however—how long can the United States and a handful of other nations send food to a starving nation? Need there be any starving countries, with so much vacant land of God’s created earth that is not being used to grow food?)

*Preamble continued*

*“Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,*

(This point is one in which the United Nations has failed in efforts towards peace. How can human rights and fundamental freedoms be observed as long as there are invasions of countries, war, killing, and ill feelings between nations? This is not equal human rights, it is hypocrisy. The same conditions go for international travel; if the worldwide respect for fundamental freedom is prevailing why are there international travelers plagued with excessive customs, immigrations and screening procedures? This is more of a paranoid type of behavior than anything else.)

*Preamble continued*

*“Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,”*

(Universal human rights can not be realized or understood while unequal and unjust practices like land speculation and hoarding are overlooked. It is very easy to proclaim to the whole world the intentions of realizing human rights, but what of the honest family and working man who cannot afford to buy a home for his wife and children because land speculation and hoarding have driven the cost of buying a house and acquiring an area of land to live on beyond the point of affordability for the common person. This fact together with all the irrational and unjust taxes

100

in effect truly serve to negate any good intentions the U.N. declaration may have.)

*Preamble continued)*

*“Now therefore, the General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.”*

Article 1.

*“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”*

(A beautifully written statement, but I question whether or not we are born free when speculation of land and confiscation of earnings are permitted.)

Article 2.

*“Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”*

(The debate of this article has been going on for some time now, but it has never been implemented. In the many years since the American equal rights movement has been in effect, there has been little improvement for women who still earn less than men for doing equal work, in many areas. Although the idea of a career woman has now been accepted, and there are many women in prominent positions, it is very difficult for these women to command the salary that a male in her same position would receive.)

101

Another grim but true and real example of the denial of rights as specified in this Article concerns the actions of the Apartheid Government of South Africa. In this country, blacks are maintained at a low level. They are paid poorly, and cannot vote or participate in government in any way. The extremes go so far as to monitor black South Africans when they enter the main cities, that is to say that blacks are almost not allowed in the cities in South Africa. This sad look at reality shows just how hard we have really tried to achieve truly equal rights.)

Article 2 continued.

*“Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, self-governing, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.”*

(This is very nicely written, but there is a simple rebuttal to this article: If everyone in the world is entitled to all of the freedoms and rights set forth in this Declaration, why are only those who are in power or prominent in status allowed to exercise them? There are millions of poor people and families in the world who many times are refused help of any kind simply because they are poor. It is not until the promises made in this document are kept that this Declaration will carry any weight.)

Article 3.

*“Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.”*

(The rights set forth in this article are violated constantly by the IRS in this country, and for the citizens of other countries by their income tax, if any, and the collecting agencies. Their enforcement of the income tax, and the way in which they terrorize the populace by forcibly collecting taxes that one may not have the money to pay by repossession, invasion, or even imprisonment denies all people in countries where there is an income tax, the right to life, liberty, or security of person.)

Article 4.

*“No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.~ slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in their forms.”*

102

(Although the selling and buying of human flesh is practically non-existent in this day and age, the fact that the citizens of the United States are volunteering to give up a percentage of their earnings every year, and fill out a 1040 form, is a form of slavery in itself. If there is an imposition of an act upon another and that taxpayers are working to put in a lot of time, energy fear and worry into filling out these forms without compensation then all taxpayers are slaves.)

Article 5.

*“No human shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.”*

(Obviously whoever wrote this article has no idea of what an IRS audit is.)

Article 6.

*“Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”*

(I believe no one can be recognized as a person under legislative laws until natural laws are put into effect. The fact that man has unlimited desires, and all of the earth's resources have not been used to satisfy those desires must be understood so that proper recognition can take place. What is keeping man from using all available land to satisfy his desires? I firmly believe that land speculation and land hoarding are the culprits.)

Article 7.

*“A ii are equal before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against incitement to such discrimination.”*

(The question of equal treatment under the law has been argued and discussed for many decades. There cannot be any equality under the law, however, while there are lawyers, judges, juries, tribunals, or any other form of judicial order that can be bought for a price. Our system has “evolved” to the point where only those with the money to afford a good lawyer, have a chance at getting off from a criminal sentence.)

103

Article 8.

*“Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.”*

(What has the United Nations done to institute these remedies in countries where people die of starvation, or where there are wars being fought?)

Article 9.

*“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.”*

(Many times the IRS will detain and even imprison someone for a reason that even the IRS is not sure of. What the IRS does is act before it is sure of what the reasons for its actions are. The fact that the IRS code is vague and unspecific negates any justification for legal arrest.)

Article 10.

*“Everyone is entitled to full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.”*

(Fortunately, our United States Constitution guarantees this, and often complies with it.)

Article 11

*(1) “Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.”*

The right of innocence until proven guilty is negated every time a 1040 form is signed. Your signature on the 1040 is a relinquishment on your part of the Fifth Amendment Rights. The Fifth Amendment guarantees all citizens that they do not have to testify against themselves, or reveal information that will incriminate them. The signature on a 1040 form gives the IRS permission to use all of that information against you with perjury if they see it fit. Where are our rights here? In view of these facts, I question the logic in volunteering to sign a 1040 tax

104

form in this country, or any other countries that have similar requests.)

*(2) “No one shall be guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.”*

(As with Article 3, this article is very well written, but how can we use these rights when the IRS can change its rules at will to incriminate innocent people with charges that may have been perfectly legal to begin with? If the IRS is to have any constitutional authority to arrest people on charges, then the IRS code must be specific, well-defined, and every person must know which acts will be legal or illegal. This statement also holds true with every nation that has income taxes.)

Article 12.

*“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference which his privacy, family, home, or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference*

or attacks.

(This writer wonders if any IRS audit agent has read this article, because most use unorthodox methods to persecute individuals whom they see fit to attack. The complicated forms of a 1040 are a complete invasion of our privacy, for they ask people to reveal intricate and personal details of their lives. The service monitors people's bank accounts, their mail, their family habits, and should a person openly defy the IRS, they will even destroy your credibility, and make one appear a criminal in order to justify their claim.)

Article 13.

(1) *"Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state."*

(Why not expand that to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each country of our Mother Earth)

(2) *"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country."*

(Does this right exist in all countries?)

105

Article 14.

(1) *"Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."*

(What causes this persecution in the first place?)

(2) *"This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecution genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from act contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."*

(What has the United Nations done to solve any major problem?)

Article 15.

(1) *"Everyone has the right to a nationality."*

(2) *"No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."*

Article 16.

(1) *Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and its dissolution.*

(A well-written article.)

(2) *"Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses."*

(A good idea)

(3) *"The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the 'State'."*

(A good idea, but is it so with so many wars presently being fought?)

Article 17.

(1) *"Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others."*

(The taxing and confiscation of the wealth that would be considered one's property makes this difficult for me to comprehend rights of ownership.)

(2) *"No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."*

106

(Any nation that has income tax is in violation of this article. The improvement on homes, business, possessions, and hard earned wages of all people are part of the property as described in this article. The fact that taxpayers are coerced to give up a percentage of this property in the form of taxes constitutes a breach of this provision.)



Article 18.

*“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either along or in commun’ity with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”*

(Our first amendment to the Constitution grants us this right.)

Article 19.

*“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”*

(This article, quite frankly, is a farce. There is nowhere in this nation or any nation, where one can voice their own opinion without some form of persecution or another. This is especially true when one chooses to voice their opinion concerning the IRS. When the opinion one voices contains factual information about the IRS that may hurt their image, the IRS will pursue and persecute the person to no end.)

Article 20.

(1) *“Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.”*

(A first Amendment right of the Constitution of the United States.)

(2) *“No one may be compel/ed to belong to an association.”*

(This concept is good, but is this rule a reality in every nation?)

Article 21.

(1) *“Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through free/v chosen representatives.”*

(Our First Amendment right.)

(2) *“Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.”*

(It is difficult for this writer to believe this well-written article to be true.)

(3) *“The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government. This will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.”*

(Fortunately, we still have this right in this country.)

Article 22.

*“Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realiztion, through national effort and internation cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.”*

(The realization of one’s economic and social rights cannot be fulfilled at all as long as the roadblocks of land speculation land hoarding, and income taxation are present in our world. How can one realize his economic goals when a portion of his earnings is arbitrarily taken every year, and the acquisition of land, which is the root of productivity and progress, is expensive beyond reach of all but the very rich.)

Article 23.

(1) *“Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”*

(This right to work is made more difficult due to the ransoms that all have to pay our local governments for the occupational and operational permits. (See chapter VIII.)

(2) *“Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal Pay for equal work.”*  
(This right is questionable in many countries, especially when it comes to women’s equal pay.)

108

(3) *“Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.”*

(How can just and favorable remuneration prevail when portions are taken through payroll deductions for taxes?)

(4) *“Everyone has the right to form and join a trade union for the protection of his interests.”*

(A good idea)

Article 24.

*“Everyone has the right to rest and leisure including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.”*

(A good idea)

Article 25.

(1) *“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”*

(The standard of living is constantly being reduced by several stimuli; these being a variety of rising taxes, plus increased cost of land use, caused by speculators, resulting in less revenues for companies, who in turn have to raise prices and lower wages to compensate for their increased costs. These increases are passed along to all of us and thus lower our standard of living.)

(2) *“Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”*

(As an extension of this article, we are all children of God, or Mother Earth, and deserve these rights accordingly.)

Article 26.

(1) *“Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made*

109

*generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit;”*

(What is taught in the elementary and fundamental levels is not education, but programming. From kindergarten to the most prestigious post-graduate programs, we are most taught to add, subtract, spell, run, eat, and do everything to promote the present system, by overlooking the evils of land speculation and taxes on income and a variety of other taxes.)

(2) *“Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.”*

(Is this truly the direction in which world education is going?)

(3) *“Parents have prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given their children.”*

(A good idea)

Article 27.

(1) *“Everyone has the right freely to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.”*

(An excellent statement)

(2) *“Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any*

*scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.”*

(This writer agrees)

Article 28.

*“Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.”*

(How can we have social and international order when the rights to use Mother Earth more productively are pirated by the landowner, and freedom of expansion are denied by the land hoarder?)

110

Article 29.

*“(1) “Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.”*

(Full development of one’s personality is impossible with the amount of time, energy, worry, wages, keeping records, and general fear one puts into the preparation, filing and payment of the income tax.)

*(2) “in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order, and the general welfare in a democratic society.”*

(A well written statement)

*(3) “These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.”*

(Has the United Nations succeeded in exercising these rights?)

Article 30.

*“Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any action aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.”*

(What about the right of nations that are destroying one another through wars? Has the United Nations done anything to remedy or prevent the cause of these wars?)

I firmly believe that land speculation, hoarders of unused lands, and discriminatory practices of taxation are the basic causes of destruction to the rights and freedom of all people, of all nations on our precious earth. The nations of this world have the ability to conceive and set forth such well-written documents as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—now all they have to do is carry it out.

111