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THE NATURAL LAW OF PROPERTY

THE institution of private property has been violently assailed and defined as "robbery" by schools who call themselves advanced. The idea springs from treating as identical the right of a man to what his labour produces and the legalised power conferred on others to confiscate what he produces. Since wealth should be distributed among individuals in proportion as each contributes to the sum of wealth, it follows that the share thus coming to each is his rightful property. In other words, what a man produces is his own provided he pays to the community the equivalent of any natural advantage of situation he enjoys in the course of production. That is, provided he pays economic rent to the community, every penny of what is left is his rightful property. This arrangement assures to all men an equal opportunity to produce and establishes the principle of "service for service" which is the fundamental basis of just distribution. A self evident proposition directly it is understood! The Natural Law of Property makes the product the rightful property of the producer, and also implies his right to what has been produced by others provided it is obtained from them in free exchange and in whatever part of the world it may be made. This law is the condemnation of Protective tariffs and the vindication of Free Trade. In every reasoned defence of property, it will be found to mean the guarantee to individuals of the fruits of their labour—and rightly so. The real vindication of private property and the real law of distribution is the law that gives the product to the producer.

Property in land and its rent is purely predatory and the very negation of true property rights. It is the power to command services without rendering service—to get something for nothing. And in violating the rule of service for service, which as we have seen, is the essential condition of a just distribution, it provides the most powerful disruptive force in society. Thus do extremes meet. The vested interests which defend private property in land and those "advanced thinkers" who, while denouncing it, would dole out equally the products of labour, are allies in an attack on true rights of property.

Communities are free to conform to this law or resist it. In this they can do as they please. But whichever be their choice the results are certain—wellbeing and goodwill, or alternatively, poverty and enmity. No more can we divert the blood from its natural flow and expect the heart to continue its beat, than we can divert the flow of wealth from its natural channels and expect social life to survive. Unhappily for us all, this is just what human laws attempt to-day. There exists to-day many a law that one would think was specially designed to deprive the producer of his rightful property. These man made laws are defended by the selfish interests who profit by them and supported by all the forces of the state. In strange company with these selfish interests we find men who, in the name of advanced thought, deny the right of a man to his own product and propose to share it out equally. "Not mine, not thine, but *ours*" is their cry. "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs" say others. Well sounding and well intentioned as they both are, we deny the morality of either, for both conflict with nature's law that what a man makes is his own. The arbitrary State action here involved is supposed to be based on charity or benevolence. But it is forgotten that there is something greater even than these—Justice. Justice must come before even charity, and it may well be found that when men are assured of the full fruits of their labour, very little charity will be called for. "Equality of opportunity and reward according to service rendered" is the true maxim and squares with the natural law of distribution and of property. It also scores on the ground of practicability, for what human court is qualified to assess either the "ability" or the "needs" of each and every citizen? Not equality of wealth, nor yet wealth according to "needs," but "equality of opportunity and diversity of wealth according to service" is the condition which accords with economic justice.

Not the laws of nature but the laws of man are at fault and need repeal. Not by denial of human rights and de-

nunciation of the natural order shall we ever learn "the art of living together," but in discovery of these rights and laws and giving them free play. Not the natural order, but our ignorance of and contempt for it is the source of our social troubles. On all sides this order is assailed to-day. The natural law of "equal freedom, equal rights and equal duties" is legally flouted wherever we turn. Our laws fail to recognise the elementary principle that what a man makes is his rightful property, and give his earnings to privileged classes.

Access to land is the equal birthright of all and the rent of land is communal property. By nature's decree the economic rent of land expresses with marvellous precision all the gains and advantages which man achieves as he progresses from barbarism to civilisation. The growth of economic rent is as inseparable from the advance of civilisation as the shadow from the substance. When allowed to return to the whole community which creates it, every member secures his rightful share in the benefits of advancing civilisation otherwise unattainable. Here we have true communism and the only kind of communism humanity stands in need of. The day which gives this communal value to the community will leave each individual citizen in enjoyment of the full product of his individual labour, that is, in possession of his rightful property. For the first time we shall reconcile communal rights with individual rights and learn that in every way they harmonise one with the other.

This coming of each into his own, this giving to the community what is the community's and leaving to the individual what is the individual's is no mere human device—no mere smart idea of man's invention as its enemies would have us believe, but the expression of nature's everlasting law. It is the first and greatest step we must take towards "the art of living together" and the essential condition of lasting peace. It is the putting into practice of "that order which God knows and wills," the order which in his upward progress it is surely man's destiny to attain.

W. R. LESTER.

King Canute

In his address to the joint session of the American Congress on November 13, Mr. Atlee after covering the common ground of the ways and means to international settlement dealt at some length with the domestic policies of his Government. The Labour party, he said, believed they must plan the economic activities of the country if they were to assure the common man a fair deal. "We are facing the future with courage and a determination to win through; we have not stood up to our enemies for six years to be beaten by economics." It was a brave and defiant challenge in the true traditions of the mentality which, if it does not doubt the existence of any natural order, looks on natural laws as working harshly to cause disparity and ill-being in human affairs. The State is all-powerful, so it is imagined; it can decree and achieve a new and better dispensation by economic laws of its own making. The only matter is that in this conflict with nature, "beating economics," as was said, these efforts are likely to come to naught. We know the fate of the knight errant who tilted at windmills and, of course, there was also King Canute who was discomfited in somewhat the same fashion.

Nationalisation of Mines

THE Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Shinwell, has reiterated that the Government intend to introduce a Bill for the nationalisation of mines. The coal deposits themselves are already national property under legislation which was passed by a Conservative administration, although it would seem that the process of apportioning the global purchase price between the mineral owners is not yet completed. The delay in introducing the Bill for nationalising the collieries indicates that the task of preparing it is not so simple as some Ministers may at first have thought. Difficult questions will arise about delimiting the subject matter to be purchased, and still more difficult questions about fixing an equitable price.

Mr. Shinwell was evidently alluding to this when he said on November 23, at the dinner in the Dorchester Hotel, of the Open Cast Coal Committee of the Federation of Civil Engineer Contractors: "We are about to take over the mining industry. That is not as easy as it looks. I have been talking of nationalisation for forty years, but the complications of the transfer of property had never occurred to me. I wish I could convince you to agree to the principle of confiscation, then my task would be simple. But when you get to the slippery slope of compensation, complications, legal, financial and otherwise, come one after another. I hope my problem will be solved before I introduce the Bill in Parliament."

When the Government committed itself to this policy it evidently had no

regard to the possibilities of utilising atomic energy for industrial purposes. If the forecasts that within ten years this new source of energy may be available on a large scale and at a low price, the whole financial position of the mining industry will be in jeopardy, and any price now fixed for the acquisition of the collieries, as well as the price already paid for the coal deposits, may prove to be woefully excessive.

Apart from this the policy of nationalising the mines can only be successful if it results in a larger production of coal and at a lower price. It will be interesting to know whether there is any solid foundation for such an expectation. So far no convincing reason for expecting this has been put forward.

Bank of England Bill

THIS Bill provides for the acquisition by the Treasury of the capital stock of the Bank of England; for the appointment by the Government of the Governor, Deputy Governor and directors of the Bank; for enabling the Treasury to give directions to the Bank; and for enabling the Bank to request information from and make recommendations to other bankers.

The capital stock of the Bank of England is £14,553,000, which has paid regularly during the last twenty years to its 17,000 shareholders a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum. The shareholders are to receive in exchange for the Bank stock £58,212,000 of Government 3 per cent. stock which will yield them the same annual income. This Government stock is redeemable at the option of the Government at par on or at any time after April 5, 1966.

Much of the discussion in the Second Reading debate was devoted to the question whether the price to be paid was a fair one. Singularly, little was devoted to the purposes for which the Bank should be brought under public ownership. Neither the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor that of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, gave any clear indication of the policy which they expected the Bank to pursue in the future.

It is generally assumed that one object is to secure what is popularly called "cheap money," that is to say, a low rate of interest upon bank loans. One step in this direction is the reduction in the rate on Treasury Bills, which has been followed by a reduction in the deposit rate of the joint stock banks. It does not, of course, follow from this that any lower rates will be charged for the loan of money for ordinary industrial and commercial purposes.

If the Government should for a time succeed in reducing the rate of interest generally upon bank loans, a number of consequences would follow which deserve attention. One is whether the lending of money will be rationed, and

it may be that this is one of the objects of the National Investment Board which it is proposed to establish. If rationing is not established, the result may easily be an undue investment in capital goods, and a further postponement of the time when consumers may expect to get as much consumption goods as they were able to buy before the war—a prospect which will be far from agreeable to the general population who have during the last six years suffered such severe deprivation for the purpose of waging war. If rationing is established the field of favouritism and discrimination by the Government will be widely extended.

Another result of the "cheap money" policy, if it can be firmly established, will be an increase in the rate of capitalisation of rent and a severe increase in the selling price of land. This consequence, which is so generally overlooked, is a most detrimental one.

More Rent Restriction

THE Government have indicated that they do not intend to introduce legislation, such as was proposed recently by a Committee on the subject, for controlling the selling price of existing houses on the ground, among others, that there is not sufficient machinery by which a reasonable price could be determined. They have also intimated that they have no proposal meanwhile for amending the Rent Restriction Acts which control the rents at which most dwelling houses may be let. By the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Bill they propose to control the letting of furnished accommodation which is outside the scope of those Acts. For this purpose it is intended to set up in the areas where the Minister of Health thinks this necessary a tribunal to which cases in which it is alleged that excessive charges are made may be referred. No principles are laid down to guide the tribunal and the result in any case will apparently depend upon what the Tribunal in that particular area thinks reasonable. The Bill is drawn in such wide terms that it would apparently cover all furnished lettings except those in which board forms a substantial portion of the rent.

Legislation for Security

THE system of rent control introduced during the last war, after extending to a wide range of dwelling houses, had at the outbreak of the recent war been restricted to those of fairly small annual value and was intended to expire within a limited time. It applied only to houses let unfurnished which had been built before a certain date and so placed no limitation upon the rent of new houses.

At the outbreak of the recent war the limitation was reimposed upon all houses then in existence except those above £100 annual rateable value, but houses built after 1939 were again left free.

The Building Materials and Housing Bill will make new houses subject to rent and price limitation for five years, while the Bill for the control of furnished lettings will extend rent limitation to such lettings as well as to unfurnished lettings.

The original reason for such measures was the scarcity of accommodation which manifested itself during the last war, first in certain localities due to influx of munition workers, and later, in most districts owing to cessation of building. Another argument was that rents had gone up because of the inflation which took place. The latter argument is no justification for measures confined merely to the effect of inflation on house rents, for such a measure could not counteract the general effects of inflation and is quite inappropriate to the evil.

The argument from scarcity involves that those who happen to be in the possession of suitable accommodation are protected from the consequence of scarcity by being given security of tenure and fixed rents, while the full force of the scarcity falls upon those less fortunate. Moreover all measures of this kind do not alter the fundamental fact of increase of market price and have merely the result of deflecting the benefit from the pocket of the landlord to that of the tenant. This benefit in most cases does not take the form of actual monetary income, except where the tenant is able to sublet part of his accommodation furnished. The prevalence of this has thus led to the introduction of the present Bill.

The danger of all such measures of price control is that they diminish the economic stimulus of higher prices which is the natural means of procuring a greater production of a scarce article. They may thus actually tend to prolong the shortage, and delay the time when those who are without can be satisfied. That, in its turn, tempts governments to introduce systems of rationing. In the case in question, rationing is hardly applicable; hence the Minister of Health's appeal for voluntary sharing of houses.

Government Policy on Agriculture

The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Tom Williams) made on November 15 a long statement of the policy which the Government intends to follow in relation to agriculture.

He said that they would "develop to the fullest extent the home production of food with due regard to the recommendations of the Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs." As the recommendations of that conference were of great generality and vagueness, little guidance is to be gained from them.

He went on to say: "The objective will be to promote a healthy and efficient agriculture, capable of producing that part of the nation's food which is required from home sources at the lowest price consistent with the provision of

adequate remuneration and decent living conditions for farmers and workers with a reasonable return on capital invested."

Every one of the phrases used requires interpretation. We may perhaps interpret a "healthy agriculture" by reference to the health of the plants and animals produced. But what is an efficient agriculture? Is it technical efficiency which is sought or economic efficiency? The reference to the "lowest price" appears to imply that it is economic efficiency which is aimed at. If so, consideration must be given to the price at which agricultural products can be obtained from abroad and not subject to tariffs or duties on importation. If economic efficiency is the test, then the encouragement of the production of beet sugar by means of tariffs and subsidies must be abandoned. The same argument will apply to special assistance given to encourage the production of cereals and other food stuffs.

The phrase "that part of the nation's food which is required from home sources" also calls for interpretation. During the war the necessity of economising shipping involved an unusually high proportion of home-grown food. When that necessity has passed, is there any valid reason for producing in this country at a higher cost what can be got from abroad at a lower cost?

The reference to a "reasonable return on capital invested" also needs clarification. Does it refer to capital invested in the past? If so, does it involve a return on capital which is outworn and not suited to present-day requirements? Or does it refer to capital to be invested in the future, and if so for what period is such return to be assured? Are those who engage in agriculture to be freed from all the risks which confront those who invest capital in other modes of production?

Another question, and a very important one, is whether a distinction is made between real productive capital and the capital value of the land itself, which is so frequently and erroneously referred to as capital? If no such distinction be made, then the Government is committed to a policy of maintaining the value of land at the high prices to which it has risen as a result of war-time scarcity and the subsidies given at the expense of tax-payers and consumers to maintain production at so high a level.

Mr. Williams' statement then went on to explain that the Government intended to fix the prices of cereals and annual crops eighteen months ahead of the harvest, and the prices of live stock, milk and eggs even earlier in advance. This part of the statement especially evoked applause from not only the Opposition benches but also from the Government side of the House. It is evidently expected that high prices will be maintained for some time to come. The prospect of restoring agriculture to a position in which economic efficiency

will be taken into account is postponed, and the strength of the vested interest which has been created both by pre-war and war-time policies will be buttressed. The tendency for high prices of agricultural products to be translated into high agricultural land values will continue, and the ultimate task of reform will become more difficult.

Land Value Policy

Land Value Taxation is not taxation on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value. It would thus be a tax not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking only what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user of the land.

In assessments under Land Value Taxation all value created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighbourhood, public improvements, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city site erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar site vacant.

Land Value Taxation would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to the fullest use.

By taking for public uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, it would make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities—such as valuable land—unused or only half used, and would throw open to labour the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man.

When Chesterton talked of the robbery of the people of England by the great landlords, he did not take the slightest trouble to prove his case to the many who knew nothing of the matter. . . . He wrote of the terrible irony whereby "the Commons were enclosing the commons." He spoke of the English revolution of the Eighteenth Century, "a revolution of the rich against the poor." He mourned with Goldsmith the destruction of England's peasantry. He cried aloud like Cobbett, for he too had discovered the murder of England his mother. But his cry was unintelligible and his hopes of a resurrection unmeaning to those who knew not what had been done to death.—From *Gilbert Keith Chesterton*, by Maisie Ward, published by Sheed and Ward.

KIMBERLEY PEOPLE DEMAND LAND VALUE RATING

THE *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, July 27, gave a four-column report to the meeting of the municipal voters of Kimberley, which packed the City Hall, and decided almost unanimously "that this duly constituted meeting of enrolled voters, convened in terms of Ordinance 10 of 1912 as amended and Ordinance 17 of 1917, do hereby request the Kimberley City Council to introduce site rating within the limits of the municipality as from January 1, 1946." An opposition amendment to postpone consideration of the matter had only six votes. The Mayor, Mr. G. S. EDEN, presiding, announced that according to law a poll of ratepayers would have to take place and that would be on August 2. Mr. Eden in a long speech favoured the motion. It had been said that opinion in the Council was divided, but actually councillors were unanimous that the ultimate aim of the city would have to be the introduction of site rating. Where the councillors had differed was whether the change should be made immediately or be delayed and on that point it was for the voters to decide. As to the need for the reform he instanced the new Harts Township at Pokwani where business stands had changed hands at from £1,125 to £1,250, residential plots from £400 to £500, and an hotel site for £5,000. These prices were paid in an area where there was only veldt. It was contended that the rate of 7d. in the £ on the (capital) value of improvements was ridiculously high. The real hardship fell upon the individual who built or wanted to build a new house. The old valuations were hopelessly out of keeping with to-day's property market. Nobody would suggest that to-day's high prices were the true values, but would anyone accept that the 20-year-old figures were correct? The true and correct value lay somewhere between those two extremes.

Mr. F. H. BRUTON, moving the motion, said that Kimberley was paying possibly the highest rates in the Union and was showing no improvement whatever. The present method was wrong, inequitable, and a bar to progress. Lt. P. W. FOLLET, seconding, said that prior to the war very few buildings were erected in the city, due to the fact that the rating on improvements was too high. There were buildings in Kimberley unfit for human habitation and new buildings should replace these if a new system of rating were produced. Mr. A. SLOSBERG, whose speech evoked tremendous cheers, said the town had been procrastinating for the last 25 years, and it was time it stopped procrastinating. Mr. A. C. KIDDIE, who introduced himself as a business man having grown up in Kimberley, said that if they went on to site valuation for the rates it would be the best thing possible for the town. For the

delay in having a revaluation of the city—long overdue—the provincial administration was also to blame.

When the decision was taken, a poll of ratepayers was at once demanded, in conformity with the law, and the necessary number of signatures were handed in. The poll duly took place and its result was announced by the Mayor on August 22. It gave an overwhelming majority by 1,055 votes in favour of the immediate introduction of site value rating as against 170 for delaying this step for two years. Although the poll was a small one there being 7,096 voters on the roll, and perhaps, as the Mayor said, the non-voters had demonstrated their confidence in the City Council by not stirring from their homes it is a deci-

sive instruction to the Council to proceed. We await news that this action has been taken.

NATAL

The Escombe correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, October 3, reports a crowded meeting of ratepayers to discuss the recent raising of the rates. A committee consisting of representatives from Malvern, Escombe, Northdene and Cavendish was appointed to wait on the Town Board and make representations. It was resolved on the motion of the chairman, Mr. H. H. Kemp, that the Malvern Town Board be urged as from the commencement of the next financial year, August 1946, to arrange that the rate be assessed and levied in respect of the land alone, and in terms of section 107 (1) of the Local Government Ordinance No. 21 of 1942.

LIBERAL LIBERTY LEAGUE AT KINGSWAY HALL

UNDER THE caption, A Call to Freedom, the League held a most successful meeting in the Kingsway Hall, London, on November 23. It was in the Lecture Hall, which was well filled. The Chairman of the League, Mr. Ashley Mitchell introduced the speakers, who were Messrs. T. Atholl Robertson, George Winder, Stephen Martin, and S. W. Alexander. They dealt with the true Liberal principles, the desertion of which by the leaders of the official Liberal Party had been responsible for the Party's decline and its collapse at the recent General Election. The League, it was explained, rested its faith on the liberty of the person and on equal rights and equal opportunities for all. Private enterprise had to be liberated from monopoly and privilege which were the real enemies of society, preventing the abundant production of wealth and causing its distribution to be so unfair. The road to better conditions and world peace was by the extension of economic freedom and not through super-imposed controls on the part of government or by putting industry or any section of the people under the care or assistance or discipline of the State. The League placed the Taxation and Rating of Land Values, with corresponding remission of taxation on the work of man's hands, and Free Trade in the forefront of its policy—Free Trade, no matter what may be the fiscal policies of other countries. It offered a challenge to that kind of "economic planning" which, relying on State action and domination, would subvert liberty and lead to the totalitarianism we had fought a bloody war to avoid. The Government's plans for the nationalisation of key industries and of transport were roundly opposed. This is a summation of the message from the platform, expounding the "Free Land, Free Trade, Free Men" for which the League stands.

A remarkable and exhilarating feature of the meeting was the animated discussion which followed. There were many questions ably answered by the Chairman and others on the platform. Speaker after speaker in the body of the hall rose to make new points and to endorse this "Call to Freedom" in a spirited and determined fashion. They were of the general public, not members of the League, and one felt they spoke for the huge host of the people of this nation whose belief is in upholding and safeguarding individual rights and liberties as the one foundation of human progress and social justice. They call for freedom from unnecessary controls and State interferences, from landlordism and monopoly and privilege from repressive and penalising taxation. The vote of thanks, moved by Mr. L. G. Bowman, not only to the speakers but to the League for the service it had rendered in enabling these sentiments to be voiced, was given with great enthusiasm.

On each seat there had been placed the League's declaration on "Full Opportunity for Employment" and the new Manifesto, which is published in these pages, with its appeal to join and support the League. A collection was taken which, with the enrolment of new members, clinched the success of the meeting. The sales of books and pamphlets were also gratifying. Minimum membership fee is 5s. yearly and an earnest invitation is made for the goodwill donations from sympathisers willing and able to help the League in the furtherance of its campaign.

Another well-attended meeting was that held on November 22 at Palmers Green, addressed by Messrs. Ashley Mitchell and T. Atholl Robertson. Arrangements are in hand for meetings in Tunbridge and Maidstone.

THE VALUER'S FUNCTION

Speaking on the second reading of the War Damage (Valuation Appeals) Bill on November 9, Mr. F. C. R. DOUGLAS said:

It is a fundamental defect in the procedure, which is not altered or remedied by this Bill, that in matters of this kind disputes are settled by arbitration, and by a legal process. Valuation in its essence is not a legal process at all, and no satisfactory result will ever be obtained by trying to treat it as a legal process. Everybody who has had experience of arbitration in regard to questions of valuation knows perfectly well that what happens is that, on the one hand, the claimant brings some expert witnesses, and, on the other hand, the defendant brings some expert witnesses; and on either side they try to exaggerate the case which is put forward to its utmost. On the one side, they place the value as high as possible and, on the other side they place it as low as possible. The arbitrator, after hearing this evidence, has to come to a conclusion, and the arbitrator very wisely never gives any reason for the conclusion to which he comes because it is impossible for him to do so.

You cannot arrive at the truth, in matters of this kind, by a process of litigation; and, therefore, I am sorry that this Bill rather tends to encourage that process, by the assumption that members of the legal profession are desirable people to put upon this tribunal. They are not. The question which it has got to decide is not a question of law. Questions of law are all subject to appeal to the ordinary courts, which are the proper bodies to deal with them. The subject with which this Bill has to deal is one of valuation. This fact has been discussed by the expert Committee on Compensation and Betterment, over which Mr. Justice Uthwatt presided, and they have made—although I do not agree with all their conclusions—some extremely sensible remarks about the question of valuation. They say that uniformity in valuation is necessary, and the machinery of valuation should be directed to secure this end. Nobody, I think, will dare to say that valuation by a process of arbitration ever secures uniformity of valuation. The Committee go on to say:

"We suggest that the valuations be made by the Valuation Office of the Inland Revenue Committee. The District Valuers are well qualified by their experience for the work and know the conditions of their districts, and they would, we believe, have the confidence of landlords and their professional advisers in undertaking these valuations."

Then on the question of appeal—because this is what we are on at the moment—from the War Damage Commission, the Uthwatt Committee say:

"We think that there should be some right of reference by a dissatisfied claimant from the valuation made by a district valuer.

It is clear to us that the reference should be treated as an administrative matter and dealt with on those lines by the higher officers of the Valuation Office, and that the introduction of a referee appointed from a panel would be wholly inappropriate."

I believe these are wise observations, and investigations into this subject made in other countries, where a great deal of thought has to be given to the problem of securing uniformity of valuation, show, without the slightest shadow of doubt, that it can never be obtained, by any process of arbitration. It has got to be decided by means of professional valuers, who are continually and constantly engaged upon the work of valuation of a particular area and who know all the circumstances connected with it. The only people who can be in that position are, in fact, the district valuers of the Inland Revenue, who have the inestimable advantage of having delivered to them, under Statute, particulars of every transaction in land which takes place either by way of sale or lease for more than 14 years; and who, therefore, have at their disposal information which is at the disposal of nobody else, and which will not be at the disposal of this tribunal, which it is intended to set up under this Bill.

"The high price of land is as much a handicap to the individual who wants land for building houses or for some industrial and commercial process. Such activities are the essence of economic life, for private enterprise covers by far the largest sphere of it. The object of the State should be to encourage them, but there is not a single proposal in the [Uthwatt] report which is calculated to ensure that land for such purposes shall become available more freely and more cheaply. The ultimate and extremely dangerous result with which it confronts us is this: that the State and the local authorities will spend a great deal of public money upon planning, that a heavy burden of rates and taxes will be levied to pay for it, but that the individual use of land for dwellings or for industry will not follow upon the new roads and layout because of the high price of land accentuated by increased local rates. The only known means of avoiding this result is through land value rating and taxation, and it is imperative that this measure should be promptly applied if the real objects of planning are not to be completely stultified."

—From "Land Policies: Official Reports Explained and Examined," by F. C. E. Douglas, M.A., M.P., L.C.C. New Pamphlet, 20 pp., price 6d.

6d. LIGHT ON THE LAND QUESTION. A frank inquiry into the Land Value Policy.

6d. LAND VALUE TAXATION IN PRACTICE. Review of what has been done in a number of countries. By A. W. Madsen.

BOOK PRICES REVISED

In view of the prevailing conditions the prices of a number of the books and pamphlets catalogued by the LAND AND LIBERTY Library have been raised as from December 1, 1945, and the new prices of the publications in question are:

Progress and Poverty, by Henry George, 3s. 6d.

Social Problems, by Henry George, 2s. 6d.

A Perplexed Philosopher, by Henry George, 3s. 6d.

Protection or Free Trade (abridged), paper covers, 1s. 6d.

Protection or Free Trade (abridged), cloth bound, 2s. 6d.

The Condition of Labour, now only in rexine, and supplies are short, 3s. 6d.

Land and Freedom, by Fredk. Verinder, 3s. 6d.

What's Wrong with Taxation, by Judge Jackson H. Ralston, 2s.

Lectures and Addresses by Henry George—The Crime of Poverty; Moses; Scotland and Scotsmen; Thou Shalt not Steal; Thy Kingdom Come; Justice the Object, Taxation the Means; The Land for the People; 3d. each.

Henry George, A Biography, by Prof. George Geiger, 1s. 6d.

The True National Dividend, by W. R. Lester, M.A., 6d.; *Unemployment and the Land*, by the Same, 3d.

The New Political Economy, by John B. Sharpe, 3d.

Other prices remain unchanged.

(Postage is additional.)

Prices of a number of imported books of which stock is exhausted will be quoted as soon as new supplies are obtained. These include: *The Economic Basis of Tax Reform*, by Prof. H. Gunnison Brown; *The Philosophy of Henry George*, by Prof. George Geiger; *Rebel Priest and Prophet, Life of Dr. Edward McGlynn*, by Land, by Dr. Thomas Nulty.

Books now out of print (some may be republished when conditions are more favourable than at present) include: *My Neighbour's Landmark*, by Fredk. Verinder; *Why Rents and Rates are High*, by A. W. Madsen; *Gems from Henry George*, *The Story of My Dictatorship* and *Why the German Republic Fell*.

From the Liberal Students' League Branch, Claremont, of the Liberal Party of Australia, W.A. Division, we have received specimens of the many prints they are busily circulating. These include some of the Rating Studies of the Land Values Research Group in Melbourne headed by Mr. A. R. Hutchinson, B.Sc., showing the operation of Land Value Rating in the town of Hamilton and the Shires of Oakleigh and Rosedale in Victoria. Other prints are taken from the Adelaide People's Advocate dealing with Protection, so-called Banking Reform, and Full Employment; also the results of Australian experience in regard to public charges upon land values. All this makes most instructive educational propaganda.

* * *
Al Esperantistoj

Bonvole sciigu en Esperantaj randoj, ke ni donas informon pri ekonomiaj kaj sociaj problemoj, kun analizo de nun proponataj solvoj.

INTERNATIONAL UNION — Letters from Europe

F. FOLKE, DENMARK. "Occasion for a visit to Denmark and possibly a Conference will be at the reopening of the rebuilt Housemen's People's High School in Odense which is to be dedicated to the memory of its beloved principal, Jakob E. Lange. The School was used as a prisoners' camp by the Germans and now lies in ruins as the result of an Allied air attack. On October 21 we had a good Annual Meeting of the Henry George Union, where active members reported their work during the election campaign. After my valedictory on retreat from the office of President which I have held for 22 years, there was a short discussion on the proposals of the Social Democratic Party which were referred to the Committee and the Presidium. Dan Björner gave an address on Planned Economy or Free Trade. Gudrun Björner acted as secretary and she will probably carry on in the meanwhile. Bue Björner, who has stood in Odense as candidate for the Justice League (Retsforbundet) has promised to act as President of the Union for a year until another successor is found for my own humble self. Younger people must come forward to take their share in the confused times we are entering upon. No man is richer than he to whom Life offers plenteous duties. Therefore, it is with a grateful heart that I lay down my task, grateful not least to the Anglo-Saxon friends whom I have met in the service of our good cause."

Three publications by Mr. Folke are most welcome. *Employment or Work*, illustrated with photos, plans and maps, shows how to combat unemployment by creating 30,000 new small holdings; *Principle or Plan* and *Old and New Liberalism* are reprints of discussions the author has had in the Press with various contestants and are delightfully produced in booklet form by the "Ecotechnical School," which, under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Björner, carries on most active work.

PAVLOS GIANNELIA, FRANCE, conducts a tireless correspondence with numerous editors, journalists and leading men in France and Switzerland and has provided many addresses for LAND & LIBERTY and other literature to be sent. Mr. Giannelia before the war was on the staff of the Greek Embassy in Vienna and he represented both Greece and Austria at the International Conferences of the Union. During the war he did into the Braille for the public library in Lyons *Protection or Free Trade* and *The Condition of Labour* in English and the abridged *Progress and Poverty*, *Social Problems* and *The Condition of Labour* in French—ten volumes altogether. Thus a great service was rendered.

GUSTAV BUSCHER, SWITZERLAND. "At last I can write thanking you for sending me LAND & LIBERTY in all these years. . . . Now is the time when England can do more for the world in peace than in war, re-establishing a sound economic order, free trade and free access to the land. If we only get first a bit of free trade, the war will not have been in vain." (Later) "Enclosed I send you an article of mine published in the Swiss Journal for Trade and Industry. It deals with and opposes the policy of artificially cheapening money (i.e., keeping down the rate of interest). I read in the *Times* that your Labour Government is also pledging itself to the policy of cheap money. It has an outward appearance of benefiting the people but in the long run it

will work to the contrary. Artificially cheapening money means artificially enhancing the prices of land. This has been shown to result in Switzerland; it is showing itself in Great Britain, the United States and all over the world. It makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; it is working for just the opposite of what the Labour Party stands for. Moreover, it is economic nonsense."

We are favoured with copy of the above-mentioned article and wish that space were available for its reproduction. In the same paper, Mr. Büscher has written on the theme that "The Dictators Win the War," in the sense that totalitarianism so largely dominates the scene. Another article of his in the same paper and on how to dispose of the Ruhr was translated and published in the *Financial News*, September 27.

Mrs. SIGNE BJÖRNER, DENMARK. "We are avid for information from Great Britain. We gather that Ashley Mitchell was not elected. Well, at least there was opportunity for good publicity for the cause and we earnestly hope there will be a next time with satisfactory results. The leaflets were fine; as you will see, I have used quotations. Readers of *Grundskyld* are anxious to know all about the situation on your side."

Mrs. Björner edits *Grundskyld*. In latest letters from others in Denmark, we have been grieved to hear of her sudden and serious illness and we earnestly hope for her good recovery.

JOHANN HANSSON, SWEDEN, on return from his recent visit to London sends us a copy of the authoritative book *The People and the Land*, by K. J. Kristensen, published by his own firm in Stockholm. This is an outstanding service to the movement, giving as it does the best existing survey of the last twenty-five years' land reforms in Denmark. The land values legislation is fully detailed, with texts also given of the Acts, and the statistics and rationale of the land valuation are exceptionally instructive. Sincerely we compliment Mr. Kristensen. The book is as yet only in Swedish and we can hope not only for a Danish but also an English text at the earliest possible date. From Mr. Hansson we have received also his own article in the Swedish Journal, *The Present and the Future*, reprinted in pamphlet form, on true Liberalism as the road to social justice.

HALFDAN HANSEN, NORWAY. "I was happy to have your postcard and to know all of you were well. These years of war have brought with them incredible sufferings and millions of human lives have been sacrificed. It is true that the idea of freedom triumphed in the end, but now dictatorship is thriving in the name of democracy and State control is laying its clammy hand on industrial life. We hear people saying that Liberalism is out of date; Liberal parties are allowing the thought that there must be increased State interferences in the transition period, besides becoming the basis of future social life. They have not the sense to demand the removal of the barriers which hitherto have prevented Liberalism's ideas of freedom from being fulfilled, so that the ability to consume can increase in step with the ability to produce.

To-day, they are carrying us down into the trough of socialisation. A war mentality

is still in charge and freedom's demands are stifled by its seductive voice. The present times may seem hopeless to those who seek the truth amid the political currents, who believe that also in economic life the laws of nature prevail, to which we cannot close our eyes and which cannot be put out of action by human intervention. But as spring follows winter in unbroken sequence, out of the social retrogression there will surely be a new ascent, to resume the ripening process which is essential before truth and justice can strike root in the nations and among the common people. . . . The daily Press is not well disposed towards articles which cut across the party programmes. Enclosed is an article of mine in *Bergens Tidende* entitled 'The Economists are Responsible', which appeared in March, 1941, the year after the Germans occupied Norway. . . . Subscription will follow as soon as it is permissible to send money."

S. SYTEMA, HOLLAND. "From my friend Mr. Kolthek, I am advised to order from you the following books (titles named) and I wish to receive the monthly LAND & LIBERTY. As a teacher myself, can I be put in touch with a school master willing to correspond with me about all kinds of subjects?" (We gladly pass on the request to any interested reader—write to Mr. S. Sytema, Headmaster, Appelsga (boven) Friesland, Holland.)

SVEND E. HANSEN, DENMARK. "Thank you for your postcard and for the copies of LAND & LIBERTY which you sent. Please give me a list of Georgeist papers all over the world and if possible the names of leading persons in the movement in every country. You will remember that in 1938 I was trying to build up a young Georgeist International Association to work together by correspondence. I invite any young people who are interested to write to me at my address: Schleppegrellsgade, 7 m.z.tr., Copenhagen, N."

BALDOMERO ARGENTIE, SPAIN. "For all your recent sendings, many thanks, including letters and books and other publications. My greetings to Mr. Ashley Mitchell and to Rev. Mervyn J. Stewart with gratitude to the latter for the work he did in translating one of my books into English and for his constant regard for Spain. I applaud the great educational work which the I.U. and the U.C. is doing."

OLE WANG, NORWAY. "Postal communication with London having now been reopened, I look forward to information about the movement. The whole world is now longing for peace not only in the sense that there shall be no war operations, but real peace based on social and international justice and liberty with consequent good will. The objects of our Union are, in my opinion, a common denominator which by world application could unite the different ideals and the various peoples."

This letter was dated May 31 and was the first to be sent from Europe; but addressed to our Knightbridge Street offices, which were destroyed by enemy action in May, 1941, it was returned and we received it only after a number of weeks.

Later, Mr. Wang has written several times and with attractive proposals for the strengthening of the Union. We applaud his article (Norwegian text) in the Swedish

Journal *International Co-operation*. He writes on the true basis of Peace with a clear call for Free Trade and the establishment of the equal rights of all to nature's gifts. The article was given in Danish text in *Grundskyld* for September-October.

MARCEL CORTVRIEND, BELGIUM. "I am very happy to learn that LAND & LIBERTY has been regularly maintained and I would greatly appreciate to receive any back numbers you can spare. As soon as it is possible to send money I will not fail to renew my contribution to the International Union. Thank you also for the addresses of Madame G. de Wispelaere, Belgium, and Mr. Daudé Bancel, France, to whom I will write. Mr. H. Kolthek, Holland, is planning to produce a new publication entitled *Democratie*."

A. FEBERWEE, HOLLAND. "Immediately on receipt of your postcard I sent one in return, longing for the promised papers and literature. Holland is more plundered and destroyed than all other countries. Myself, I lost 72 pound in weight and the need for the most indispensable things is still very great. . . . It was a mis-step in my opinion for the Liberal Party to stand for the Beveridge plan. Only the principles of Liberty in all things as a consequence of liberating the land can save us all never half or whole State Socialism. Here in Holland we will, of course, do what we can. But we have no paper, hardly even for letter writing. Nevertheless, we will persist heart within and God overhead."

CHR. GIERLOFF, NORWAY. "I wondered if you had been able to maintain LAND & LIBERTY through the five years' blitz. I congratulate you. My family and myself have been through five years' of 'illegal' life and many difficulties. When again books can be forwarded you will receive one of my 'illegal' books written during the war under the 'protection' of a big new German fortress next door."

The book referred to is *Two Occasions on April 9*, the historical parallel of April 9, 1940, and April 9, 1368, back to the times of the Knights Templar. We are pleased also to receive from Mr. Gierloff the large book of his two plays, published 1945, entitled "The King's Dream" and "The Watch on Bergenhus."

P. PRINS, HOLLAND. "This is a letter from a Dutchman who learned his English from the books. Mr. H. Kolthek, of the Dutch party 'Justice and Truth,' advised me to apply to you for LAND & LIBERTY to which I wish to subscribe. Also please send me (here the titles of several books). I wish to be kept constantly in touch with the activities of your Committee and your Union."

FERD. LYG, NORWAY. "Your postcard of July 26 and letter of August 1 reached me while lying in hospital four months after an operation. I should like to have the back numbers of LAND & LIBERTY and the following books (titles named), and also specimens of the most recent publications. Money will be sent as soon as it is possible to do so."

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE, KHARTOUM acknowledges with appreciation the gift from the Henry George Foundation of the five volumes by Henry George: *Progress and Poverty*, *Social Problems*, *Protection or Free Trade*, *The Condition of Labour* and *A Perplexed Philosopher*.

NOTES AND NEWS

Compliments and congratulations on their success at recent municipal elections go to Councillor Agnew Hamilton, Larne; Councillor John Peter, M.A., Falkirk; Councillor Herbert Eastwood, Manchester; Councillors A. Hallows and H. Pemberton, Clitheroe; Councillor George Ferrier, Cardiff; Councillor Morgan Davies, Cardiff; Councillor Windsor, Bewdley; Councillor Mrs. Broadbent, Kidderminster.

We regret that unsuccessful were: George Sawyer, Birmingham; Sydney Needoff, Manchester; H. J. Trevelyan, Sutton Coldfield; Francis R. King, Penzance; Austin Brook and Mrs. A. Brook, Stoke-on-Trent. Mr. Sawyer had a very near vote in the Duddleston and Nechells Ward which he had represented for many years. There were three vacancies but Mr. Sawyer, standing as independent, was crowded out by the three successful Labour candidates. Mr. King had been promised the support of the Ratepayers' Association and stood on that understanding. The loudspeaker van was in the hands of a member who had no authority to recommend anyone but merely to ask for support for some few, of which Mr. King was one. "This individual," Mr. King writes, "used the loudspeaker to boost one of his friends who was duly elected; the thing is the talk of the town."

Charles Gardner, Cardiff, writes: "Councillor George Ferrier, who moved the Resolution at the Welsh Municipal Conference on Rating of Land Values ten years ago, assures me that it is his intention in the new year to take the matter up in the City Council. He made this announcement at all his election meetings. Councillor Morgan Davies, who moved the Resolution on the Rating of Land Values, which was passed

by a large majority at the Council this year, promised me that he would refer to the Birmingham Report at the next meeting of the Finance Committee and ask that a copy be obtained with a view to co-operating with Birmingham."

Charles E. Clarke, Bewdley, writes: "The day after our meeting in Birmingham (at which the Birmingham Resolution was discussed), Mr. Windsor borrowed from me a copy of *Progress and Poverty* to give to Mrs. Broadbent, who was elected in Kidderminster at the top of the poll. She had already spoken in the Council on the subject of Land Value Rating. Mr. Windsor had spoken likewise at the first meeting of the Bewdley Council after the election. Both had been well heard. If the Birmingham City Council circularise the neighbouring towns, I think they will get support from Bewdley and Kidderminster."

Mr. F. Dyer, Newbury, wrote specially with stamped addressed envelope and enclosing the United Committee's questionnaire postcard together with leaflets on Land Value Rating, to several candidates at the municipal elections. Neither of the Labour candidates replied. From two others he had a prompt answer, not pledging themselves, but interested enough to desire further information; and a useful correspondence has resulted.

Members of the Yorkshire and Northern and Manchester Leagues will address Rotary Clubs in December: Ulverston, December 3, A. H. Weller; Darwen, December 3, F. Bentley; Wakefield, December 6, Halifax, December 12; Colne, January 30, F. Bentley. Nelson and Brighouse Rotary Clubs, addressed by Mr. F. Bentley and Colne Club

THE LIBERAL LIBERTY LEAGUE—Its Purpose and Policy

The purpose of the League is to preserve and extend the Liberty of the Individual. It believes that the only road to Progress for Humanity is increasingly to free the individual from authority; that the main function of the State is to establish equal freedom and equal opportunity, to ensure by the rule of law that no man shall suffer oppression by his fellows and that all infringements of the natural rights and liberties of man must be resisted.

The Policy of the League is contained in the following proposals:

1. World Peace by working to remove the fundamental causes of war. Whilst nations endure suffering and misery, peace cannot be secure. We would establish contact with liberty-loving people in other countries and endeavour to have the influence of Great Britain always supporting human liberty.
2. The restoration of Free Trade by the abandonment of all protectionist tariffs and of every import restriction, no matter what may be the fiscal policies of other countries, and confident that this is the only sound policy for any nation whether debtor or creditor.
3. The Rating and Taxation of Land Values. This would restore to the community land value which it has created, would prevent the withholding of land from use (which causes unemployment), and would enable housing to be expedited.
4. The abolition of taxation on the necessities of life, on buildings and improvements, the stoppage of wasteful expenditure and subsidies to special interests, and the abolition of all legally maintained restrictive practices which prevent the functioning of a free market at home.
5. The restoration of Civil Liberties by the abolition of military and industrial conscription.
6. The system of Proportional Representation to be used for the election of all public bodies.
7. Better opportunities for appeal against decisions of officials in the social services and the prevention of tyrannical practices in existing or new State services (e.g., unbridled bureaucracy in education).
8. Resistance to the encroachment of the central government on the liberties of local authorities.

Join the Liberal Liberty League and help to form such a body of liberty-loving opinion that the existing menace to freedom may be curbed and a real alternative provided.

4, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1

addressed by Mr. P. V. Olver have asked for second visits which were booked for November 28, Nelson, Mr. Pryce v. Olver, December 14 and Brighouse, Mr. Ashley Mitchell.

An economic class for the study of *Progress and Poverty*, in association with the Henry George School of Social Science, has been organised by Messrs. G. Musson and F. Grace at Codnor, Derbyshire. The enrolments are satisfactory and the class will be held in the Waingroves School. Obtain information from Mr. G. Musson, 29, Denby Lane, Codnor, Derbyshire.

Mr. D. J. J. Owen, Hon. Treasurer of the Manchester Land Values League, is vigorously propagating its policy in pacifist circles. Branches of the Peace Pledge Union addressed by him include Old Trafford, Bury, Ashton-under-Lyne, East Didsbury and Withington, and the interest aroused is shown by the requests he has received to pay second visits to some of the groups. Other meetings addressed by the League's speakers include: Pendleton Women's Guild, Mrs. Catterall; Kendal Friends' Meeting, D. J. J. Owen; Manchester Friends' Conference, D. J. J. Owen; Knutsford Rotary Club, A. H. Weller; Langho Labour Party, Mrs. Sumner. Last-named is reported as particularly successful. There were over 50 present and some from as far away as Darwen. The audience was impressed by the talk "As rent rises, wages and interest fall." Much free literature was distributed and books were sold.

That Mr. Sydney Needoff did not retain his seat on the Manchester City Council is a matter of special regret to his co-workers in that area. During his membership of the Council Mr. Needoff worked unceasingly for the causes he has at heart, the chief of these being the rating of land values. It is no exaggeration to say that this "labour of love" made a lasting impression on his fellow members and on the local officials. There is, however, compensation for this loss in the election to the Council of Mr. Herbert Eastwood, late of Bolton. For many years Councillor Eastwood has advocated the League's policy by voice and pen, and it is good to know that the cause will continue to be actively and skilfully represented in the Manchester Town Hall.

Councillor Herbert Eastwood is General Secretary of the United Rubber Workers' Union. For twenty years a member of the Bolton Town Council, he succeeded just before the war in persuading the Council, then Tory controlled, to endorse a resolution in favour of Land Value Rating. He has tutored many classes on Public Speaking and on Economics in various towns. *Progress and Poverty* is his text book and this is always recommended to students. He persuades local booksellers to stock and sell the book.

Through the energetic efforts of the secretary of the Birkenhead Co-op. Education Centre a discussion class of the Henry George School of Social Science will be held at 54, Park Road South, Birkenhead,

each Friday evening as from January 4. Already 17 students have enrolled. Meetings organised by the Liverpool Land Values League have included Mr. E. J. McManus at the Heswell Women's Guild; Miss N. McGovern at the Birkenhead N. End Women's Guild and the Heswell Guild; Mr. F. R. Jones at the W.E.A. Discussion Group. One of the main purposes of these meetings was achieved—namely, to evoke interest in the Social Science classes, and there were satisfactory sales of the text book, *Progress and Poverty*.

"The point made by Mr. J. A. Marshall at the Hove Rotary Club," the Brighton *Evening Argus* of November 22 said in a leading article referring to his talk on Land Value Rating, "might have been given considerably wider application. 'If you penalise the owner,' he said, 'by increasing the rating of his land when he makes additions or improvements on his property you discourage his efforts.'"

"The same thing applies to the whole range of life—both commercial and domestic. A new shop front or a new bathroom brings the Rating Valuer down on the luckless trader or householder and up goes the assessment. It is the reason often given for the rather Victorian aspect of some hotels. The rating and taxation authorities are the foes of enterprise. They kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

In his Election Address, Councillor John Peter, said: "Rating reform is overdue. The existing system stands condemned. If a man improves his dwelling, shop or factory, his assessment is increased and he is penalised by being called upon to pay increased rates. This is enterprise discouraged. On the other hand, if an owner holds a site from use, no matter how valuable and ripe for development, he pays no rates (or taxes) since he draws no income from it. Thus the mere speculator is encouraged to hold land from use until he gets his price and the land-user is penalised for his enterprise. . . . The soundest system of rating is that of rating sites according to their value, whether the sites are fully used, under-used or not used, and unrating houses, etc., correspondingly. This policy would have many desirable effects, direct and indirect."

Mr. George E. Evans, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh and one of the band of reformers who helped to bring into operation the Graded Tax Law, whereby the City tax rate on buildings is only half that on land values, died last June. He has rendered the Henry George cause many distinguished services. He was executive member of our International Union and at the Copenhagen Conference in 1926 was represented by his daughter Elinor, now Mrs. Ridge. To her and the rest of the bereaved family we extend our sincere sympathies.

We are indebted to Mr. L. R. East, Chairman of the Victoria State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, for copy of the informing address he gave to the Melbourne Division of the Institution of Engineers as the retiring chairman of that Division. The main theme is built round the land problem and the address concentrates attention of engineers on the maldistribution of benefits from engineering works.



The United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values Ltd. (publishers of *Land & Liberty*, postal subscription 4s. or \$1 from U.S.A. and Canada), the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, and the Leagues listed below are maintained by the voluntary support of those who believe in and would seek to advance the principle and policy which the Committee, the Union and the Leagues advocate: Land Value Taxation and Free Trade in its fulness, with removal of the tax burdens on industry and abolition of all monopolies and special privileges that interfere with the production of wealth and prevent its just distribution. Donations in aid of campaign funds will be allocated as desired among any of the associations named.

Cheques may be made payable to W. R. Lester, 4, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Friends in the U.S.A. and Canada can contribute through the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, 48-50, East 69th Street, New York, in which case they should name *Land & Liberty* and make cheques, etc., payable to the Foundation.

ADDRESSES

At 4, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone, Abbey 6665: United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values Ltd., W. R. Lester (Treasurer), A. W. Madsen (Secretary), F. C. R. Douglas (Assistant Secretary); Henry George Foundation (Publishing Department); International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, Ashley Mitchell (Treasurer); English League, Fredk. Verinder (Secretary); Henry George School of Social Science.

Yorkshire League, C. H. Jones and Percy Roberts (Hon. Secretaries), F. Bentley (Organising Secretary), 129, Skipton Road, Keighley; Manchester League, A. H. Weller (Secretary), The Dingle, Chester Road, Hazel Grove, nr. Manchester; Mrs. F. G. Sumner, Oakside, Mitton Road, Whalley, Lancs; Albert Brown, White Broom, Oughtlington, nr. Warrington; Henry George Freedom League, Wm. Reid (Secretary), 108, West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2; Welsh League, E. A. Davies (Hon. Sec.), 27, Park Place, Cardiff (Phone 1563) and I. T. Rees (Hon. Organising Sec.), 2, Southey Street, Cardiff; Midland League, John Bush (Hon. Sec.), 90, Soho Street, Smethwick, Staffs; Liverpool League, Miss N. McGovern (Hon. Correspondence Sec.), 74, Osmaston Road, Prenton, Birkenhead; Henry George School of Social Science, Liverpool, E. J. McManus (Secretary), 13, Norton Street, Liverpool, 3; Crosby Henry George Fellowship, C. C. Paton (Hon. Sec.), 11, Tudor Road, Liverpool, 23; Portsmouth League, H. R. Lee (Hon. Sec.), 13, Lawrence Road, Southsea; Derbyshire League, G. Musson (Hon. Sec.), 29, Denby Lane, Codnor; Edinburgh League, A. Davis (Acting Hon. Sec.), 8, Kirkhill Terrace, Edinburgh, 9; Castle Douglas Henry George Fellowship, Mrs. Margaret McCall, 88, King Street, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire; Highland League, I. Mackenzie (Hon. Sec.), Queensgate Arcade, Inverness.