

Our appeal to the people is to wipe out taxes, use land rent as a public revenue, and so put things upon a free and natural basis."

PERCY R. MEGGY.

Thirroul, N. S. W., Australia.

Official News of Canberra

THE following is a letter addressed to our Australian correspondent, P. R. Meggy, by Mr. G. D. Burgess of the City Administration Department of the new Australian capital:

I desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of July 22nd, 1931, together with a copy of the May-June, 1931 issue of LAND AND FREEDOM. The interest you have shown in Canberra, by writing the article for a journal of world-wide circulation, is appreciated.

Your facts appear to me to be right, and the story of Canberra is told in a favorable light. However, there is an error in a paragraph at the bottom of page 74 which may give a wrong impression regarding the site of the City. The highest hill within the Canberra City Area is only 2,762 feet above sea level. This is Mount Ainslie in the northeast corner. Another, Black Mountain, is 2,658 feet above sea level. The average height of the Canberra City Area is about 1,900 feet. Some confusion may have occurred between the height of hills in the City Area and the mountains on the western boundary of the Territory, the highest point of which is Mount Bimberi, 6,264 feet above sea level. The actual height of Mount Srtomlo—not "Stromolo"—is 2,567 feet. The river running through the site of the City is spelt "Molonglo," not "Mononglo."

In the paragraph relating to provisional buildings the impression appears to have been given that a War Memorial Museum has been erected, but this is not so. Although the construction of an Australian War Memorial and Museum has been proposed and a building scheme prepared, it has been deferred for reasons of economy until the present financial depression has lifted. There are, however, several public buildings in Canberra which are worthy of being noted besides the Parliament House, Government House and the Prime Minister's residence. The most notable of these are:

The Australian Institute of Anatomy, which contains a museum housing the collection of unique samples of Australian fauna presented to the Commonwealth by Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute.

The Entomological Laboratories and Administrative Buildings of the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Australian School of Forestry, which was established in the Territory for the training of expert forester; and

The Albert Hall, which serves the purpose of a Town Hall and a Theatre for dramatic and musical entertainments.

THAT we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us—that we should respect the rights of others as scrupulously as we would have our rights respected, is not a mere counsel of perfection to individuals, but it is the law to which we must conform social institutions and national policy if we would secure the blessings and abundance of peace.—HENRY GEORGE.

Report of Lectures and Work of James R. Brown

HERE is an account of our lecture work from the date of the last issue of LAND AND FREEDOM. The report ending July 20 gives a record of 154 lectures up to that date, with auditors numbering by count 15,489.

The unusual heat of the past summer had the effect of lessening the number of meetings and speeches, but we can report thirteen addresses from July 20 to Sept. 8, as per this list:

July 21....	Gladstone, N. J.....	Chamber Commerce
July 26....	New York, N. Y.....	Radio Talk
July 30....	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	Exchange Club
Aug. 2....	New York, N. Y.....	Radio Talk
Aug. 9....	New York, N. Y.....	Radio Talk
Aug. 11....	Tuckahoe, N. Y.....	Lions Club
Aug. 13....	Hackensack, N. J.....	Kiwanis Club
Aug. 16....	New York, N. Y.....	Radio Talk
Aug. 23....	New York, N. Y.....	Radio Talk
Aug. 26....	Asbury Park, N. J.....	Rotary Club
Aug. 30....	New York, N. Y.....	Radio Talk
Sept. 3....	Caldwell, N. J.....	Kiwanis Club
Sept. 8....	Port Washington, N. Y.....	Lions Club

As a result of the radio addresses we have received about 100 letters asking for literature as to the Single Tax, and also some personal visits to the office for literature and further information.

Our newspaper work has gone on in the same satisfactory manner as at the start, and the newspaper treatment of my addresses has been kind in attitude, generous in space. Unsolicited letters of appreciation of our work are regular and constant, and indicate growth of an enlightened opinion as to what the Single Tax really is and what it would do as a solvent of our social troubles.

We have many calls ahead of us to respond to and to tell the wondrous story; and one thing is certain—if we state our case plainly, in language that the hearers use and can understand, and without any tinge of fanaticism, in due time we will have no dearth of believers and advocates, particularly among persons who have the advantage of some degree of education.

This summer we were delighted with a visit by Prof. Herman Thomas, of the University of Richmond's economics department. He was accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law—a trinity of real Virginians. I am from away up north, but I must confess I like Virginians—that good old Saxon strain has a courage and strength in it that counts for progress. Prof. Thomas is a sincere and intelligent Single Taxer. We lecture to his classes on the occasions of our annual visit to the University of Richmond. I am frequently told that the students and faculty enjoy my visits. If so, I rejoice.

Another visitor this summer was Prof. Joseph M. Klamon, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. This man, only thirty-four, with a splendid academic training as a background, promises great things for the Single Tax.