

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, SWANWICK, DERBYSHIRE, August 14 to 21**List of Conference Papers**

The Papers which have been published for the Conference discussions and which are being supplied to all enrolled Conference Members are listed below. Each Paper is printed for general circulation at 6d., except that Paper No. 15 is one shilling. There are likely to be other publications and the whole set, contained in a special wallet, will be available at the inclusive price of 10s.

1. Can International Trade Problems be solved Internationally? Presidential Address by the Hon. Bue Björner, Member of the Danish Parliament.
2. A Message to the Conference by E. J. Craigie, (ex-M.P., South Australia), President of the International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade.
- 2A. A Social Democrat's Tribute to Henry George. Message to the Conference. By the Hon. K. K. Steincke, Chairman of the Danish Upper House of Parliament.
3. Practical Statesmanship for Great Britain. By Frank Dupuis.
4. Land-Value Taxation in Denmark: Present Position and Lines of Future Progress. By K. J. Kristensen, Chief of the Danish Valuation Department.
5. The Future of Georgeism in France and Belgium. By A. Daudé-Bancel and M. Cortvriend.
6. Land Reclamation and Land Tenure in California. By J. Rupert Mason.
7. The Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, New York: Publishing and Educational Activities. By Miss V. G. Peterson.
8. The Henry George School of Social Science in the U.S.A. By Robert Clancy.
9. Capitalism: Its Conception, Origin and Basis. By Baldomero Argente, Madrid.
10. False Land Reforms in Eastern Europe and Italy. By Robert Major, Rome.
11. The Georgeist Movement in Spain. By Santiago Serra, Sevilla.
12. The Need for Co-ordination and Dissemination of Information on a World Scale. By Miss Margaret E. Bateman.
13. Starting Anew in Germany: Formation of the Land and Liberty Union. By Rudolf Schmidt, Berlin.
14. Land-Value and Local Taxation in Great Britain. The Evidence given by the United Committee and the Edinburgh League to the British Government's Enquiry Committee.
15. The Operation of Land Value Rating in Various Countries. Special Memorandum submitted to the Enquiry Committee by the United Committee.
16. A Lonely Campaigner in Tangiers. By Louis Hirschfeld.
17. The History of Land-Taxation in Denmark. By the Hon. Viggo Starcke, Member of the Danish Parliament.

SOME MESSAGES TO THE CONFERENCE**FROM E. J. CRAIGIE.**

President of the International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade.

To all assembled at the Conference: Greetings.

I very much regret that owing to my present state of health it is not possible for me to attend this International Conference. I had looked forward with pleasure to renewing acquaintance with the stalwart workers for the cause of economic freedom that I met in Edinburgh in 1929 and at New York in 1939. I am keenly disappointed that I am unable to be present at the 1949 gathering.

Never was there greater need for clear thinking and correct action in regard to social problems confronting the world than at the present juncture. The Declaration of World War II was on the day of our final gathering at the New York Conference in 1939, and created a great sensation. Since that time the peoples of the world have suffered untold hardships. Many precious lives have been sacrificed, millions of people have been torn from their homes and forced to endure great privations and dire poverty and misery, much valuable machinery and property urgently needed for the production of the necessities of life has been destroyed, and millions of acres of land have been rendered desolate.

Although we are told that this war, like World War I, was to "END WAR," we know this great scourge cannot be ended until the CAUSE of war is abolished. This cause cannot be removed until the peoples of every country realise that an injury to one nation has its repercussions throughout the whole world. The peoples of every country—those who do the useful work in society—must be brought to realise that they have no grievance against

each other, and that the best results are to be obtained when they work harmoniously together.

They must be brought to realise that wars are caused through the greed of vested interests to secure either a monopoly of natural resources or trade privileges. Monopoly of natural resources takes the form of oil wells, gold and diamond fields, and other mineral concessions. Trade privileges are secured by means of tariffs, embargoes, quotas, and control of foreign exchanges. So long as the Parliaments of the world are prepared to grant these privileges, all efforts to put an end to war must prove futile, and the masses will be expected to sacrifice to the war-god—Mammon.

Looking back along the pages of history we see that, irrespective of the label under which political parties may function, not one of them has attempted to bring an end to war by attacking its fundamental cause. They have preferred to try to deal with this great evil by spending millions of pounds on defence. If this illogical policy is to continue then it is only a matter of time when our so-called civilisation will end in disaster.

Our members assembled in Conference at "The Hayes" have an important duty to perform by sending forth to the world a message that will indicate how permanent peace may be secured. Those conversant with the principles of Henry George know that this great apostle of freedom laid down in clear and incontrovertible terms the principles whereby "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to all Mankind" can become an accomplished fact.

Henry George showed that the earth, from which all sustenance is obtained, is the free gift of Nature to all mankind. He made it clear that no individual has a moral right to levy tribute upon another individual for the right

of occupation. He made it abundantly clear that as all land did not have the same degree of fertility—the same potential productive capacity—and as some areas of land were not so well situated for business or residential purposes as other sections, justice could only be done to all sections of the community by calling upon those in possession of the more favoured sites to pay into the communal treasury a premium to defray the cost of social services. This premium is termed economic rent, and accurately measures the difference in the use of the various grades of land in any country. He showed that this rent was determined by the operation of the law of supply and demand, and when it was taken into the public treasury it had the effect of equalising the opportunities for all wealth producers, while leaving sacredly to them the earnings of their labour.

In regard to the question of trade, Henry George showed that certain parts of the earth enjoyed natural advantages for the economical production of particular commodities. The true economy was for the people in each country to concentrate on the production of those goods which gave them a maximum return for a minimum of effort; and by the process of trade to exchange their surplus products one with the other. By free commerce the people in every country would participate in the benefits enjoyed in each individual country because of their natural advantages for cheap production. This freedom of trade would establish goodwill instead of hatred and jealousy now engendered by reason of trade restrictions. By his logical arguments Henry George demonstrated the truth of the statement by Richard Cobden that "Trade is the great Peace Maker," and gave to the world the practical policy for the abolition of war.

Unfortunately, his simple truths have not been recognised or acted upon by those entrusted with the reins of government. They have no faith in freedom, but prefer to try to regulate mankind from the cradle to the grave. They seek to plan our every action and to direct the employment of Labour and Capital in every phase of industry. The freedom that our forefathers fought and died for is constantly being filched from us, and we are fast approaching the Socialist and servile State.

Free enterprise is being hampered by harassing restrictions and regulations, and those who engage in the production of wealth are regarded as enemies to society and suffer a heavy tax penalty because of the initiative and enterprise they display. Government officials without practical or technical knowledge have the audacity to dictate to men who have given the best years of their lives in specialising in connection with the industries they are associated with.

This interference with private enterprise is destroying the will to produce. Mankind lives on production, and if these restrictions upon private enterprise are to continue, and the controls are to remain, it is inevitable that the people in the countries where such controls operate must suffer a lower standard of living.

Those acquainted with the principles of Henry George know they are the ONLY practical alternative to the Socialist State. Those principles are ethically and economically sound. They provide that the values attaching to land, being a people's value, shall be taken into the public treasury and used for the benefit of the people. All values created by the use of Labour and Capital by individuals shall remain for all time the property of the individuals responsible for the creation of those values.

Georgeists also know that no government can move faster than the people who give it political support. It is because of this knowledge that those associated with the Henry George movement throughout the world have concentrated on educating the people on fundamental principles. There are some who think we should be prepared to compromise on principles to gain greater support. These people like to be with the big battalions and become impatient because they fear our policy will not be adopted during their lifetime. With great respect we suggest there is no justification for such a pessimistic attitude. Although some may think that our work is not responsible for much progress, it cannot be denied that an ever-increasing number of people throughout the world are now thinking on our lines. Our advance may not be spectacular and accomplished with much noise and shouting, but the frequent statements urging the adoption of the principles of freedom by well-known public men indicates that the heaven is working. It must never be forgotten that until there is correct thought in the minds of the populace there cannot be correct political action. To attempt to force the position until the people are ready is only to court disaster.

The Conference now in session at "The Hayes" provides another opportunity for our international workers to gather together, submit reports of the work being done in their respective countries, discuss the best methods of propaganda, and to gain fresh inspiration to carry on the work until such time as the principles of freedom are adopted in every land.

I trust that the Conference will be a great success. I convey to the Officers of the International Union and to all who have assisted in the onerous duties associated with the arrangements for the Conference my sincere thanks, and feel sure that all co-workers will not rest from their labours until

The war drums throb no longer,
And the battle flags are furled;
In the Parliament of Man,
The Federation of the World.

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FROM SANTIAGO SERRA, BARCELONA.

It is my belief that we are on the eve of a new era in the history of humanity. Capitalism continues to defend itself valiantly, but, whilst there are still many people who hold it to be the least evil of the systems which dominate the world, on account of the faults of Marxism, not even the capitalists themselves would dare to call it a good system, and still less a just one. The Labourites and other Marxist factions, including the Communists, are making stupendous efforts to put their theories into practice, but it is clear that, when they are found out, they will wither away most pitifully, or much worse, impose an absolute dictatorship and total despotism in order to survive. Capitalism and Communism, as systems or doctrines older than Georgeism, considering the length of time they have been in force, are in process of decay and the masses are going to lose more and more faith in their efficiency if, at the same time, they observe the peoples of each country daily drifting further apart.

It is for this reason that we must make a supreme effort to spread the theories and teachings of Henry George. We must organise teams of young people to wage a great campaign of conversion, in the factories, the workshops, the fields, the stores, the cultural and patriotic societies, and throughout the political parties—particularly

the Liberal parties, whose supreme hour seems about to return

What we need at the moment is daring, bravery, labour and effort, wisely directed towards the end in view. I have much faith in the future, and in the not too remote future, at that. I believe truth to be an irresistible force when it is brought into the light of day and embraced by men prepared to fight for it, who, by uniting head and heart, employ such skilful tactics as to reap the greatest possible advantage from every situation which circumstances bring before them. That is why I consider the Seventh Georgeist assembly to be held at a most opportune moment, and why I hold great hopes for the future of our cause. Above all, I believe that it would be of the greatest use if under the auspices of the General and Executive Committees, lists were compiled of young Georgeists—those under forty, shall we say—so as to facilitate the exchange of letters and suggestions and to give to our movement both vigour and a crusading spirit in keeping with the times.

One of my plans—which will only begin to bear fruit when that happy day of democratic liberation arrives—is the translation of *Progress and Poverty* into the Catalan language. As you are no doubt aware, the Catalanian nation has, since the year 1714, when it lost its liberties through the tyranny of Philip V, aspired to regain political independence within a Spanish federal structure. During the Republic it regained its autonomous government and its Parliament. The Catalanian Nationalist Movement is similar to that of the Basque and Gallic peoples in the north of the Peninsular.

The territory of Catalonia, which embraces Catalonia proper and Valencia, the Balearic Islands and Majorca and the frontier zones of Aragon, extends over some sixty square kilometres, having a population of some six million inhabitants. The Catalan language, with notable variants, is also spoken in French Rosellón and by some of the people on the island of Sardinia. As we are considering the most busy area of Spain—with the exception of the Basque country—in the commercial, agricultural and industrial fields, the great importance of a translation of *Progress and Poverty* into our language will not escape your notice, especially if you take into account the fact that the great political, economic and social movements which have developed in Spain have been diffused throughout the Peninsular from and across the territory of Catalonia.

—SANTIAGO SERRA, Barcelona.

(Translation by E. G. P.)

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There is a thought in my mind I feel I would like those attending the Conference to mull over if in any way I could bring it to their attention. We are living in a world of mathematics (science). The road of human progress lies in the world of morals. The chasm between the two is too great to be bridged by any economic equation. It seems to me that we must rethink and reteach the Georgeist philosophy as a moral and not an economic problem. Because we have dwelt on Georgeism solely as an economic one it has taken no root anywhere whereas socialism (call it by whatever name you choose), whose mythological make-up gives it such universal appeal and which so readily creates the illusion of explaining everything in its easily comprehensible notion of sublimation, has swept the world while remaining essentially anti-moral in its implications.

—ALLAN J. WILSON, Florida.

I have been deeply interested in the literature you sent me, so much so that I made reservations immediately on receipt of your letter. The office with whom I made the reservation told me they would make every effort to obtain passage. I have been in touch with them almost every week but so far they have been unable to obtain the passage. The reason given is that the tourist traffic is unprecedented. I had been in hope that some cancellations would come in which would make it possible for me to make the trip, as I have been extremely anxious to be present at this Conference, but I am now reconciled to the fact that this is impossible. I am with you in spirit and regret so much that I will be unable to meet the many adherents to the cause all over the world. I would like to do something tangible to help this Conference and, knowing the expenses that you are put to, I would like in some measure to help you defray these expenses. For this reason I am sending you my cheque for [a generous donation enclosed].

—Judge MAX M. KORSHAK, Illinois.

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It is with great regret that I have to give up the idea of attending the Conference now that I have only recently been appointed to my new position as Municipal Treasurer of Haifa. I wish it every success in its promotion of our common cause, and I look forward to receiving the Conference papers. In connection with my present work I would like to obtain specimens of legislative enactments of those cities where the system of land value rating has been instituted. It would also be most useful for me to have copies of the budgets and financial reports of those municipalities. Could you please assist me in this direction? I think that such information would be contained in the annual reports of Johannesburg, Sydney, etc., but you will no doubt be able to advise me further on this point.—I. BERNSTEIN, Israel.

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