

## INTERNATIONAL UNION NOTES AND NEWS

### Italy

Dr. Natale Pulvirenti, founder and principal of the Ethos Institute in Milan, and editor of the magazine *Efficiency and Prosperity* was invited by Miss Alkalay, of Boston, to include the study of Henry George among the subjects taught. From the U.S.A. he has received *Progress and Poverty* with the lesson sheets and other material provided by the Henry George School. During several visits to Rome he has met Mr. Robert Major and together they have made preparation for the new study; at the same time Dr. Pulvirenti has now joined the International Union. The questions and answers, for the use of the textbook, have been translated into Italian. The new class is conducted on Sunday mornings at Dr. Pulvirenti's home in Milan, and, as we write, there has been a gratifying attendance at the first four sessions. Dr. Pulvirenti further reports that he is seeking to promote a new National Party in Italy, the economic basis of which will be the fundamental reform advocated by Henry George. Meanwhile, we have been able to provide Dr. Pulvirenti with the names and addresses of many new contacts throughout Italy which we have made through the circulation of both the Italian and Esperanto texts of the International Union's Declaration of Principle and Policy. In Italian this is entitled "Manifesto on True Human Rights—Free Land, Free Trade, Free Men"; and in Esperanto "The Way to Permanent Peace and General Prosperity."

Dr. Pulvirenti asks for George's literature in the Italian language. It is therefore most gratifying to know that the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation in New York have decided to reprint the Italian translation of *Progress and Poverty* which has long been out of print. It was made by Ludovico Eusebio (who is mentioned at page 567 in *The Life of Henry George*, by H. G., Jnr.) and published by the Biblioteca dell'Economista, Turin. The only other work of George published in Italian, so far as we know, is the *Condition of Labour* by the same translator and the same publishers; it is also out of print.

An outstanding contribution to the spread of Henry George's ideas in Italy is made by M. Daudé-Bancel in the important monthly journal *La Rivista della Cooperazione*. In 12 pages M. Bancel deals with Land Value Taxation and Free Trade with his accustomed brilliant exposition, the article being entitled "Georgeism and Co-operation."

### Spain

In the October-December number of the influential Catholic journal *Obra Mercedaria*, of Barcelona, Leonardo de Isusquiza is the writer of a long article entitled "Useful Considerations concerning Georgeism" in which he makes a powerful and eloquent appeal particularly to the Church to understand the philosophy of Henry George. It answers well those who are inclined to contend against that teaching and, by the lesson of George's life and work, proves that Christians should be among his most devoted disciples. An editorial note following the article refers to the recent successes of the Danish Justice Party as indicative of George's influence; it mentions how the Mayor of San Francisco caused September 2 to be celebrated as Henry George Day; and commends the Declaration of the International Union, the text of which had appeared in an earlier issue, saying into how many languages it had been translated and where copies could be obtained.

In the January issue of the Madrid weekly *Economía Nacional*, two important contributions have appeared. One is the article by E. Lemos Ortega, of Seville, in which under the title "The Third Solution of the Social Question" he reviews and exposes a recent book by a "frantic enemy" of Henry George. The other is the article on "Liberty a Divine Treasure" by Casas Cadilla, of Cuba, somewhat adapted so that it would be sure to pass the censorship. We had this article, ourselves, in our previous issue and it aroused much interest.

### France

In addition to the Italian translation of *Progress and Poverty* the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation are undertaking reprints of both the French and German translations. The German is quite out of print but some remainder copies of the French are still available and may be obtained from Madame de Wispeleere, 7 Avenue Wolvendael, Brussels, at 7s. 6d. per copy; payment may be made to us for transmission.

A continued stream of articles by M. Daudé-Bancel in French and French-language periodicals reaches us. Among them is his article "Practical Joke in Bad Taste" in *Justice*, organ of the League for the Rights of Men and Citizens. Here he treats of the farce being played out at the Torquay tariff conference, condemning in particular the obstinate attitude of the French delegates in wishing to retain obstacles to trade. Telling examples are given of the effects of indirect taxes on the cost of living. The same theme, leading through the wickedness of currency inflation and the abuses of State interference, is discussed in *L'Ouvrier Libre*, organ of the Union of French Workers. Remedy is declared to be: (1) remove obstructions on production; (2) reduce taxes; (3) government economy in administration; (4) no more subsidies to nationalised industries; (5) land value taxation; (6) no holding up of stocks but sell at reduced prices to clear. M. Bancel has followed M. Pavlos Giannelias in "invading" Switzerland with the doctrine of Land Value Taxation and Free Trade. He has a long expository article in the January issue of *Le Coopérateur Suisse* (Basle), organ of the Swiss consumers' co-operatives.

### Land-Value Rating in Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania the two legally named "Second Class" cities, namely Pittsburgh and Scranton, enjoy a system of local taxation which goes part of the way towards land value rating; that is to say the city rate on buildings and improvements is half of that which is imposed on the value of land apart from buildings and improvements. As we reported in our December issue, there is a strong agitation within the legislatively called "Third Class" cities to follow the example of Pittsburgh and Scranton. It is intended thereby to make a good beginning with the transference of local taxation, reducing the burden on buildings and improvements and correspondingly raising the local tax on land values. We are informed by Mr. George Hellick, of Easton, Pa., that this proposal is now taking practical shape in a Bill which is being presented in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the provisions of which are as follows:—

*Section 1.* Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:—