

pledged to be withdrawn as soon as the war was over. Thanks to Lord Brougham's protests this pledge was redeemed, but the balance of revenue was made up not by taxing "property," but commodities. When Peel reduced tariffs in 1842 he re-imposed Income Tax, but apologetically, with the implication that with government economies it would be withdrawn. So far from the Income Tax principle being sacrosanct, therefore, it originated in a frankly unjust expedient rendered necessary by politicians lacking sufficient courage to increase the taxes on "property."

- (3) Sir Robert Peel was the first Conservative, as distinct from Tory, Prime Minister and when he introduced his fiscal reforms of 1842 Disraeli contended that the Tories and not the Whigs had developed the principles of Free Trade. He was justified by the facts. The first Free Trade Prime Minister was the Chathamite Shelburne, who was influenced as much by the Physiocrats

as by Adam Smith, whose work, however, was closely studied by his young colleague, William Pitt. In his few months of office, opposed by both Whigs and Tories, Shelburne could accomplish nothing, but Pitt, who came to power a year later in a Ministry that became Tory, was able to reduce tariffs gradually but generally from 1783 to 1793. Huskisson, who had been on intimate terms with the *économistes*, was able to effect some reforms between 1823 and 1827, under Tory Ministries. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury, the Conservative Prime Ministers who followed Peel, never challenged Free Trade. Modern Protectionism was introduced into the Conservative Party by the demagogue ex-Radical, Joseph Chamberlain, and his ideas were drawn from Fichte, List and Bismarck. Thus modern Conservatives, in supporting Protectionism, betray the best traditions of their own party in favour of ideas imported from alien Germany.

NEW EDITION OF "THE CONDITION OF LABOUR"

We have pleasure in announcing the new publication, by the Land & Liberty Press, Ltd., of Henry George's book, *The Condition of Labour*. In quality of paper, printing and binding, the publishers are to be congratulated on the high standard of production. Retail price has been fixed at 4s. net and the book at that price stands comparison by its appearance alone with books offered at more than twice the figure in the ordinary book trade. The preceding English edition has been out of print for several years. This new publication, which has unfortunately been delayed by present printing handicaps, is therefore the more to be welcomed.

The Condition of Labour was written and first published in 1891 in reply to an Encyclical Letter, entitled *Rerum Novarum*, which had been issued by Pope Leo XIII in May of that year, and which dealt with the condition of labouring people throughout the world.

Henry George felt that the Encyclical, although it did not mention his name or his specific proposal of the taxation of land values, would be interpreted as an attack upon his teachings. He therefore thought it necessary to undertake a reply to a document of such widespread importance and to show that his postulates were all 'stated or implied in the Encyclical' and were 'the primary perceptions of human reason, the fundamental teachings of the Christian faith.'

His book takes the form of an 'open letter' to the Pope. In it he gives full credit to the sincerity of intention revealed in the Encyclical and to the spirit which prompted it. He claims that the doctrines advanced by himself and his followers merit the unqualified approval of the Pope, instead of the condemnation which appeared to him to be implied in the Encyclical. He, therefore, asks permission to lay before His Holiness a more thorough explanation of those doctrines, and to set forth some considerations which appeared to have been overlooked.

The Pope's apprehension that the masses, faced with intolerable conditions of life, might be incited to blind revolutionary upheaval, furnished an additional justification to George for a reply, and gave him an opportunity to show that the only way to avert this danger is to make

plain the underlying cause of economic misery and its cure, and so to dispel the general ignorance which renders possible such a catastrophe.

Thus, while politicians all over the world are tinkering with effects, *The Condition of Labour*, like the author's supreme work, *Progress and Poverty*, goes straight to the source of social evils, showing the futility of lopping branches while leaving the root of those evils untouched.

The book is on a high plane. Its statements are clear, its logic convincing. Socialism, Communism, Anarchism, Trade Unionism, and State regulation of industrial conditions pass under review. The author then clearly sets out and explains what is in his opinion the only adequate remedy and shows how it may be applied. The work is a masterly exposition of the moral significance of the fundamental reform for which he stood. It proves the wisdom and practicability of applying the principles of Christianity to present-day affairs.

In 1881, ten years before the publication of the Encyclical, the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Nulty, Bishop of Meath, Ireland, had issued to the clergy and laity of his diocese an Essay on the Land Question (which came to be known as 'Back to the Land') in which he expressed views identical with those of Henry George, and in particular advocated the taking of economic rent for public revenue. Henry George subsequently made the acquaintance of Bishop Nulty and published an American edition of the Essay, to which he appended a note that it 'was written by Dr. Nulty before he had read *Progress and Poverty*, or perhaps ever heard of me.'

In 1882 the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, parish priest of St. Stephen's Church, New York, and one of the most influential Catholic clergymen in the United States, definitely allied himself with Henry George and with Michael Davitt and the Irish Land League. In 1886 he was warned by Archbishop Corrigan to leave aside anything which would seem to 'coincide with Socialism' and to have no further 'relations with Henry George.' In spite of an injunction not to take part in political meetings he appeared on a public platform in support of Henry George's candidature for the mayoralty of New York, and was temporarily suspended from duty. Nevertheless, driven by a burning sincerity and compassion for the

oppressed, Father McGlynn continued the public advocacy of his views on the land question, regardless of the serious personal consequences to himself. In 1887 he was removed from his pastorate and on 3rd July, 1887, he was excommunicated, the formal reason being disobedience to his ecclesiastical superiors.

In the autumn of 1891 *The Condition of Labour* was published simultaneously in London and New York. At the same time a translation into Italian by Ludovico Eusebio was published in Turin and Rome, and a copy of this translation, beautifully printed and handsomely bound, was presented to Pope Leo XIII personally by Monsignor Caprini, prefect of the Vatican Library.

In 1892 Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) Satolli visited America as Papal Ablegate to the Church in the United States, and made it known that he had been instructed to inquire into the McGlynn case. Dr. Richard L. Burtzell, an eminent ecclesiastical jurist, presented to Monsignor Satolli an exposition of Dr. McGlynn's beliefs on the land question. Subsequently Father McGlynn himself drew up a statement of his teaching and submitted it to Monsignor Satolli, who directed it to be examined by a Committee of four of the Professors of the Catholic University of Washington, who declared it 'to contain nothing contrary to Catholic teachings.' On 23rd December, 1892, the Papal Ablegate announced from Washington that Dr. McGlynn was declared free from ecclesiastical censures and restored to the exercise of his priestly functions. Three weeks later Monsignor Satolli drew up a lengthy statement reviewing the case in which he declared that 'Dr. McGlynn had presented a brief statement of his opinions on moral-economic matters and it was judged not contrary to the doctrine constantly taught by the Church, and as recently confirmed by the Holy Father in the Encyclical, *Rerum Novarum*.'

'From henceforth,' to quote Henry George himself, 'the Encyclical on the Condition of Labour . . . is evidently to be understood not as disapproving the "single tax," but as disapproving the grotesque misrepresentations of it that were evidently at first presented to the Pope.'

This new edition of *The Condition of Labour* follows upon the two latest English editions published in 1930 and 1933 by the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain. It is provided with a new Table of Contents and Index, and Chapter headings, as well as running page-heads indicating their content, have been incorporated. The text has again been carefully collated with the text of the American Memorial Edition. The 1891 official translation of the Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII is reprinted as an Appendix and three other Appendices (as added to the 1933 edition) are included—the extracts from the Encyclical of Pope Pius XI, the doctrinal statement by Dr. Edward McGlynn, and the principal part of Bishop Nulty's *Essay on the Land Question*.

THE CONDITION OF LABOUR

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HOLLAND

Mr. Marcel Cortvriend, Wilrijk, Antwerp, is now associate Editor with Messrs. A. Sevenster and J. Wiersma, of our Dutch contemporary, *Ons Erfdeel* (Our Heritage), that journal circulating also in Flemish-speaking Belgium. It is the well-printed monthly organ of the Dutch Justice and Freedom League—Land Value Taxation and Free Trade. It is cordially commended to our readers able to follow the Dutch language, annual subscription of 3 florins, being payable to the editorial address: A. Sevenster, St. Anna Parochie, Holland. Its contributors include, besides the associate Editors, Messrs. P. Prins, J. Buma, W. Westerhof, L. Boer, Leon Cortvriend (Mr. Marcel Cortvriend's father) and E. Ons, last named being the translator of Henry George's Address, *Thy Kingdom Come*, the full text of which appears in the May issue of the Journal.

Letters from France and Belgium and Holland express enthusiastic interest in the forthcoming (August, 1949) International Conference of members of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade; and special arrangements will surely be made to secure an influential representation from those countries.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Terre et Liberté is now being published quarterly under the joint Editorship of M. Daudé-Bancel, 1 Rue de la Prevotière, Boisguillaume, Seine-Infer., France, and M. Marcel Cortvriend, 24 Avenue des Cèdres, Wilrijk, Belgium. The annual subscription is 30 French or 10 Belgian francs. The Editors provide the bulk of the material, which is all of a most instructive nature, and they are ably assisted by M. Pavlos Giannelias. Last-named gives, for instance, an informing description of a recent visit to Switzerland, where he met and explained to many influential people the principles and policy of Georgeism. It was, as he put it, an "apostolic propaganda tour" and he showed the Swiss, by the example of Denmark, the benefits to be derived by untaxing the work of man's hands and deriving revenue from land-value taxation. Over Daudé-Bancel's name we notice the articles, "An Appeal to Utopians," giving them a practical programme of action, "Commentary on the Køge resolution of the Danish Smallholders," "Georgeism and Farm Credits," and other writings. Among Marcel Cortvriend's contributions are "Georgeism, is it Socialist?" and "Are Our Adversaries Realist?" George Peel, on Free Trade, and Sydney Needoff, on Land Value Rating, are among sundry writers quoted.

The *Cité Nouvelle*, of Rouen, gives frequent front page space to articles by M. Daudé-Bancel, and it is greatly encouraging also to see his contributions well placed in the *Journée du Batiment* and the *Journée Vinicole*, of Montpellier. His assiduous pen carries its message to more than the ordinary public when it can thus appeal to builders and to wine-growers in their own territory.

DENMARK

The news we have given in previous issues of the setting up of the Parliamentary Grand Commission has stirred numerous observant correspondents. Purpose of the Commission is to draft legislation for the adoption of Land Value Taxation in full (*Fuld Grundskyld*) so that the Government, if it is so minded, will know how to proceed. The Commission has made much progress, and its work, suspended during the Parliamentary recess, will be resumed early in October. It is pleasing to learn that the Memorandum on "The Operation of Land Value Rating in Other Countries," as submitted by the United Committee to the British Interdepartmental Committee on Site Value Rating, has been translated into Danish and is now part of the "Evidence" which the Commission is considering.

The Ecotechnical High School, which gives instruction on Fundamental Economics as expounded by Henry George, and has its hundreds of students in classes all over the country, holds its Annual Conference at Odense, September 10th to 12th. In attendance, as representing Great Britain, will be Mr. and Mr. A. W. Madsen and Mr. V. H. Blundell, who is the organiser of the British Henry George School of Social Science.