

THE CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 20-25, 1979

Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty"

- * The 58th Annual Georgist Conference in North America *
 * The 14th International Conference on Land Value Taxation and Free Trade *

It was fitting that on the 100th anniversary of Progress and Poverty, nearly all Georgist groups - American and international - should get together for the first time, for a full week of celebrating the Centennial, reviewing the past, conferring on present thinking and doing, and anticipating the future. Fitting, too, that this Conference should be held in San Francisco where Progress and Poverty was written. It was a Conference worthy of the Centennial!

The Jack Tar Hotel was the site of most events of the Conference - a large modern hotel covering a full square block in the middle of the city. The San Francisco Centennial Committee, led by Terry Newland, Wendell Fitzgerald and Robert Scrofani, did an outstanding job of putting together this monumental enterprise. Indeed, thanks are due to all who participated! Upwards of 250 persons registered for the Conference and surely over 300 persons attended at least part of the Conference. All parts of the United States and Canada were represented as well as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Denmark, Kenya, South Africa and Korea. Among the organizations represented were the Henry George Schools, the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, the Henry George Institute, LEAF, the Henry George Foundation of America, the Lincoln Foundation, the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, Henry George Forening (Denmark), Stichting Grondvest (Netherlands) and the Henry George Foundation of Australia.

One might be encouraged or discouraged by this attendance, depending on how you look at it. Some felt that for a movement and philosophy of such importance it was a poor showing, and that too few countries were represented. But, conceding this, any one who attended the Conference must have felt its charged atmosphere, must have seen that the movement is alive and noticed that Georgists are earnest in their desire and endeavors to promote the movement. Not so big or influential as we'd like, our movement nevertheless has an inner vitality that must surely make its mark in the world.

So packed was this Conference that it will take time to unravel and digest its contents. It is awesome to try to report all that went on during August 20-25, but perhaps we can get an idea by taking it bit by bit.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First, let us take those sessions which everybody was invited to attend. (Panels and special events will be reported separately.) The first general session was held Monday morning, August 20. Delegates were welcomed by Robert Scrofani. Rev. Archer Torrey of Korea spoke of the land laws of the Bible which churches have ignored, and he urged renewed effort in the struggle for equitable land reform. Paul Nix, President of the Henry George School, New York, said that Georgists tend to emphasize either the theoretic or practical aspect, but both are important.

On Tuesday morning, Robert Clancy (President, Henry George Institute) presented a survey of the Georgist movement. He referred to The Single Tax Movement in the United States by Arthur Nichols Young (1916) and pointed out that there has been no history of the movement since then, but that it deserves more study as a movement.

Early Tuesday afternoon, Philip Finkelstein (Director, Henry George School, New York) spoke on "The Next 100 Years of Progress and Poverty", stating that the strength

of George is in the moral passion more than the science, and anticipating new ways of presenting the ideas.

A symposium on international Georgism was held Tuesday evening. Sydney Gilchrist (Sydney, Australia) read a paper from Allan Hutchinson of Melbourne (who could not be present) on land value taxation in the Australian states, nearly all of which have had some measure of it for 60 years. Mr. Gitonga Aritho, chief valuer of Nairobi, Kenya, reported on "Taxation of Unimproved Values in Kenya". There has been rating of land values in Kenya for half a century, but there are numerous problems of defining terms, classifying property and coping with native traditions. Dr. Rolland O'Regan of New Zealand commented on these two papers, praising Mr. Hutchinson's extensive research on Australian land value taxation, and calling attention to the importance of Mr. Aritho's paper as an example of problems in applying land taxation.

A general session on Wednesday morning featured John M. Kelly (Scranton, Pa.) with a provocative essay, "Whence Shall Come the New Barbarians?" This title refers to the question asked by Henry George - and his answer was, from within our own civilization. Mr. Kelly pointed out that this prophecy is already threatening to come true with increasing crime and vandalism. He held out hope in new developments, particularly the computer, which may bring easier acceptance of the truths we teach.

On Wednesday afternoon, Perry Prentice (President Emeritus, Schalkenbach Foundation) titled his talk, "The Trillion Dollar Cost of Not Collecting the Rent of Land", and showed how much harm our present system of taxation is doing. He cited his experiences in getting across the message.

A symposium on Thursday morning dealt with questions of energy and natural resources. Prof. Mason Gaffney (Riverside, Calif.) asked "Will the energy crisis save our cities?" and answered "Maybe!" He raised other questions such as: How should the rent of land be distributed by society? How can political leadership be generated? What are the international implications of Georgism?

Michael McClosky of the Sierra Club told of the problem of natural resources in an age when real estate interests have led to sprawl, bringing poorer lands into use. The Sierra Club is seeking to call attention to this situation and to develop constructive programs.

Dr. Philip Brown spoke on "Selling Air Rights", pointing out that air is a natural resource and that air rights should be taxed; this is "site value taxation lifted into space." Public air rights should be leased.

A general session Thursday evening on "The Spirit of the Earth" featured Rev. W. Wylie Young and Dr. Robert V. Andelson. Rev. Young said that Henry George advanced a thesis in harmony with Biblical teachings. He cited the land laws of the Bible and the association of Baal worship with land monopoly. Why, he asked, do men of religion ignore the one thing that might save us all? Dr. Andelson reiterated the Biblical quotation, "The earth is the Lord's", and showed how the Georgist philosophy implements this principle.

Friday was filled with panels and special events, and on Saturday morning a general session was held, a panel discussion on "The Crisis in Our Cities", led by Floyd Morrow, chairman of LEAF. Panelists were Mr. Finkelstein, who spoke of the goal of creating a Georgist city; Dr. Tappan Munro, economist, who said the land tax was a good element but other approaches are also needed; Veron Cook, Oregon state senator, who said the people of Oregon can now adopt whatever tax reforms they want; and Peter Meyer, New York journalist, who referred to the high land values of New York.

PANELS

In between the general sessions were the panel meetings, two, three and even four at a time. They were of such interest that one wishes they could all be attended; but delegates had to choose one or another. Here is a brief outline:

Monday. In the morning: 1, "The Essence and Function of Land Values" by Siebe Sevenster (Netherlands), paper read by Robert Clancy. Land values are produced by the people and thus constitute a social fund which should be returned to the people. 2, "Georgism and Socialism" by Martin Brown (San Francisco), contrasting the two philosophies.

Early afternoon: 1, George Hardy (Melbourne, Australia) on "Justification of Public Property", defining the limits of the private and public spheres. 2, Graham Hart (Perth, Australia) on "Distribution of Wealth in a Georgist Society", anticipating higher returns to labor and capital and eventually higher rent for society.

Late afternoon: 1, Al Krebs on "Who Owns What Where?" - a look at the extent of land monopoly. 2, Arch Woodruff (Vice-President, Lincoln Foundation) on "The Taiwan Experiment", showing how land reform on Taiwan has upgraded the economy, in contrast to Vietnam where land reform has been neglected. Also, Rolland O'Regan on "The New Zealand Experience." Local councils can adopt land value taxation. Dr. O'Regan, however, favors leaseholds rather than freeholds with LVT.

Tuesday. Morning sessions included: 1, "The American Ethic" by Frank Goble (President, Thomas Jefferson Research Society), showing this ethic to be based on natural law and in harmony with the George philosophy. Then John Wiggins (Los Angeles) spoke on "The Essence of Georgism", showing it to be all of libertarianism plus more. 2, Geoffrey Lee presented a paper of Ron Burgess and a study group he led in London on "Henry George, American Physiocrat", adapting George's analysis to a system of national accounting.

Afternoon: 1, Mildred Loomis of the School of Living, and Robert Swann of the land trust movement spoke on "Land Banks", a look at the land trust - acquiring land and holding it in trust for settlers - as an approach to Georgism. 2, Jan J. Pot (Netherlands) on "Tax Shift or Lease Shift", a critique of land value taxation and a proposal for the public acquisition of land which would then be leased.

Wednesday. Morning: 1, Johan Kristensen (President, Henry George Forening and son of K.J. Kristensen, former chief valuer of Denmark) narrated the history of Georgism in Denmark and told of plans to strengthen the movement through contacts with younger people and the labor movement. 2, "The Richest Land", a film produced by Agriculture in America was shown, showing control of water resources in California by powerful interests. 3, Keith Roberts spoke on "Georgism and the Consumer Movement" showing how consumers can be awakened to the land monopoly.

Late morning: 1, George Collins (Director, Henry George School, Philadelphia) on "Land Values as an Adequate Base", demonstrating that land values are greater than ordinarily estimated. 2, Robert De Fremery on "Monetary Requirements in a Free Society", proposing 100% reserve banking. 3, Mike Trigg on "Mathematics of Land Value Taxation", illustrating with diagrams and formulas the effects of an increasing rate of tax on land values. 4, Knud Tholstrup (Denmark) on "Land Taxes and Inflation," arguing that inflation is basically caused by the speculative rise in land values.

Afternoon. 1, Jack Schwartzman (Editor, Fragments) on "The Moral and Ethical Basis of Georgism", stressing that justice is the foundation of the Georgist philosophy. 2, Steven Cord (Editor, Incentive Taxation) on "The Immorality of Private

Ownership of Land Rent", justifying the Georgist proposal on the basis of an objective proof of equal rights. 3, Godfrey Dunkley (Johannesburg, South Africa) on "The Three Pillars of Civilization", they being Love, Honor and Dignity.

Thursday. Morning: 1, Knud Tholstrup again, this time on "How to Convert from an Income Tax", proposing tying in an increase of the land value tax with a decrease of the income tax. 2, Again State Senator Vernon Cook, outlining the history of the single tax in Oregon (especially the campaigns of W.S. U'Ren) and showing that the land value tax is a progressive tax. 3, Prof. C. Lowell Harriss, economist, on "Inflation and Assessment Policies", pointing out that land values are rising rapidly and assessments tend to fall behind, especially on undeveloped land. Papers were also presented by Prof. Richard Lindholm, "Should Small Businesses Support Land Value Taxation?"; Robert Goodier, "Land and Mass Transit Financing"; William B. Truehart, "Applying Land Value Taxation to Large Metropolitan Areas."

Afternoon: 1, Robert Tideman (Director, Montessori School) conducted a workshop for children, ages 6-15, demonstrating the teaching of Georgist principles. 2, A panel, "Reform for Our Time", chaired by Vernon Cook, included Marian Sapiro, George Collins, Mark Satin, Richard Grinham and Graham Hart, and discussed the application of Georgist principles to modern conditions.

Friday. Morning: 1, Demonstration of the Interstudent Program by Harry Pollard (Director, Henry George School, Los Angeles) who is conducting this program of economic education in California high schools. 2, A panel on "The Single Tax in the 1980's", conducted by Michael K. Curtis (Director, Henry George School, Arden, Delaware), discussing prospects for the movement.

Late morning: 1, Tom Sanders on "How to Package Henry George's Ideas", showing that people respond according to the benefits they relate to the product. 2, Panel led by Morgan Harris (Culver City, California) on "Who Wants Another Tax?" discussion on emphasizing the abolition of taxes.

Afternoon: 1, A panel on "Monetary and Banking Reform" led by Prof. Karl Falk. Participants were Robert De Fremery (100% reserves); Larry Butler of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, taking a moderate review on reform; Oscar Johannsen on inflation as the increase in the quantity of money without wealth to back it; Terry Newland on the Silvio Gesell theory, proposing demurrage currency and abolition of interest; and Knud Tholstrup, saying money can only be made by work or speculation, and we should aim that money be made only by work. 2, "Earthworks Symposium", led by Eleanor McCauley, discussing nature and natural resources. 3, Debate between Harry Pollard and Bart Lee on "Who Should Own the Earth?" - the Georgist vs. the libertarian position.

Late afternoon: 1, Sydney Gilchrist on "The True Causes of Unemployment", citing monopolies, privileges and unjust taxes as causes. 2, "New Age Workshop", led by Alanna Hartzok, discussing world problems and reforms.

Evening: 1, a "Soap-Box Demonstration" led by Harry Pollard and Roy Douglas, showing how to tame a crowd when speaking in a public place. 2, "The Next Hundred Years", a free-wheeling discussion led by Clay Berling on prospects and projects for publicizing the George philosophy.

Saturday. Morning: 1, A panel on "The Common Market and Free Trade", with Roy Douglas, Fred Harrison, Harry Pollard and Richard Grinham, favoring free trade over trading blocs. 2, A panel chaired by Stanley Sapiro on "Unemployment and Inflation," with discussion from the floor on these twin evils.

Afternoon: 1, Fred Harrison (Editor, Land and Liberty) on "Oil and the Petty Effect", showing that most oil revenue is rent. 2, Roy Douglas (Academic, University of Surrey) on "The British Land Wars", about the 19th century land disturbances in Ireland and Scotland. 3, Dr. John Bardero on "The Population Question", showing that we are not running out of space and food.

SPECIAL EVENTS

In addition to the above, there were also events such as meals with speakers, visits and receptions, spread throughout the Conference. The first of these was a reception with refreshments on Monday evening. Then a luncheon on Tuesday with guest speaker Dr. Otto Butz, President, Golden Gate University. He said he was impressed with Henry George's ideals. America is committed to the ideal of maximized individual freedom; this is its greatest strength and vulnerability. Today both left and right are confused and we need to make sense of our time. To Georgists Dr. Butz said, "Thank you for existing!"

On Wednesday evening there was a reception in the Rotunda of San Francisco's handsome City Hall. John Molinari, President of the City's Board of Supervisors, welcomed the conferees and said that Henry George is remembered as a leading citizen of San Francisco. Robert Scrofani called on representatives from each of the countries to say a few words.

Thursday noon a luncheon was held at the Sheraton Palace Hotel. Guest speaker was John F. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California AFL-CIO. His topic was "Henry George and American Labor", and he said that George is "possessor of a global reputation one hundred years after Progress and Poverty." Reviewing George's association with the labor movement, he said that "the Henry George legacy to labor is the charge that unionism must relate to the whole of economic and social experience."

A breakfast meeting on Friday featured author David Hapgood and California State Assemblyman William Filante. Mr. Hapgood said that Henry George's message is more applicable today than ever, but people won't buy it as is, it has to be repackaged so as to deal with the issues people are concerned with today and put in the market-place of ideas. Mr. Filante said we must deal with the political realities of tax reform, of which Proposition 13 was an example. We must be part of movements that want what we want. Our ideas must be presented in line with specific issues.

On Friday afternoon there was a reception at the San Francisco Public Library where a special Henry George exhibit had been mounted. Conferees were welcomed by Edward Callinan of the Library's Board of Supervisors, who pointed out that George, who knew the value of books, was one of the founders of the San Francisco Public Library. Copies of the Centennial edition of Progress and Poverty were presented to the Library. Robert Andelson presented a copy of his new book, Critics of Henry George (published by Fairleigh Dickinson University Press), which is dedicated to Violetta G. Graham, retired Executive Secretary of the Schalkenbach Foundation.

A "Centennial Festival" was held Saturday afternoon at the hotel, with music and brief talks. And in the evening, the Conference climax, the banquet. Master of ceremonies was Dr. Duval Jaros and keynote speaker was Robert Tideman (former Director of the San Francisco Henry George School), who observed that privilege is the main thing Georgists are against. We have difficulty putting it over because various groups, left and right, are not consistent in their views. What name should we have? Perhaps no name at all. Let us teach the principles and let us not abandon the educational work. Various delegates were also called on to say a few words, and tribute was paid to those who planned the Conference. A gift presentation was made to John Lawrence Monroe in recognition of his many years of dedicated Georgist work.

ORGANIZATIONS

Sandwiched in between the many sessions and events, various Georgist groups managed to hold meetings of their own. The Henry George School held meetings with trustees and extension directors. The Henry George Foundation of America held a meeting of its Board of Directors, chaired by President Steven Cord, and elected to the Board Perry Prentice, Claude Arnold, Michael Curtis and Jack Himmelstein. The Board of LEAF (Land Equality And Freedom) met and elected Everett Seeley as President and Tom Sherrard as Vice-President. LEAF and BEE (Basic Economic Education) of San Diego promoted the project of a filmed series on the life of Henry George to be shown on television, and a preliminary slide show on the subject was assembled and shown.

The International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade held a business meeting of members. Richard Grinham, Assistant Secretary, read minutes of the previous meeting (Isle of Man, 1973), which were adopted. A proposal submitted by J.J. Pot to change the name of the Union to Restorent Foundation was voted against. Elections took place: Robert Clancy was elected President (he had held the office of Interim President following the death of Ashley Mitchell). A new office was created, Deputy President, to which Dan Bjonner of Denmark was elected. Vice-Presidents representing various countries were re-elected; new Vice-President for Denmark is Johan Kristensen replacing Dan Bjonner. The Executive Committee was also re-elected. It was decided to hold the next International Conference in the Netherlands in 1982.

A meeting was held of the Media Foundation for Land Economics, chaired by William W. Newcomb, to discuss the future of providing mass media with Georgist information.

Mrs. Mary Davis of Atlanta, Georgia, campaigned vigorously for "A National Headquarters Now" - a national Georgist membership organization with a central headquarters and coordinating facilities that would plan and assist campaigns and activities throughout the country. The idea met with general favor, but the possibility of its implementation did not seem immediate.

However, a small step toward closer cooperation took place with meetings of a Council of Georgist Organizations, upon the initiative of Clay Berling of San Francisco. Representatives of different groups reported on their purpose and work. Besides the national organizations, representatives of groups working locally told of their work - Earl Hanson in Utah, Nadine Stoner in Wisconsin, William Ranky in Illinois, Stan Fredericksen in Missouri, Vernon Saunders in New York State, Claude Arnold in Fairhope, Alabama, Michael Curtis in Arden, Delaware, Ernest Bryan in British Columbia, Gerald Shaw in Alberta, Tim Fielding in Ontario. Mr. Berling was asked to continue the Council of Georgist Organizations for another year, and he agreed.

LITERATURE

A report would not be complete without reference to the many tables of literature at the Conference. There were books for sale including the new Centennial edition of Progress and Poverty. And there were mountains of free literature from many individuals and groups - periodicals, reprints, outlines, proposals, brochures. Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands were also represented with a variety of publications.

Jack Schwartzman brought copies of a special Centennial issue of Fragments, containing articles on Henry George and Progress and Poverty, covering a wide range of aspects, by a list of authors that reads like a Who's Who of the Georgist movement - including Agnes de Mille, whose contribution was also her message to the Conference. Price, \$1 a copy.

Another new item was The Good Society!, periodical issued by the Henry George School, succeeding the Henry George News.

A new book by Steven Cord was unveiled, entitled Catalyst! This attractive and compact paperback volume consists partly of material from issues of Incentive Taxation and partly of new material designed to stimulate interest in land value taxation. It is priced at \$5 a copy.

PROCLAMATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Articles about Henry George and the Conference appeared in San Francisco's leading papers, the Chronicle and the Examiner. There was a television debate between Georgists and public officials; also a radio interview with Philip Finkelstein and others. Articles about the Centennial also appeared in a number of newspapers around the country.

The Mayor of San Francisco declared the month of September as Henry George month in the city. Other cities and states had similar proclamations, including the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois; the City of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and the City of New York.

An Official Statement by Governor Ella Grasso of Connecticut setting aside September 15 as Henry George Day was issued, thanks to the efforts of a Henry George Institute correspondence course graduate, Bill Felenchak. Despite personal tragedy, including a fire in his house and the death of his wife, he nonetheless pursued this project.

CONFERENCE EVALUATION

We cannot leave the San Francisco Conference without mentioning the stimulation and inspiration that came from meeting kindred spirits, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. And when we speak of "meetings" and "sessions", what of the scores of informal encounters between two, three or half a dozen persons? And what of all the questions and discussions following each talk, not even mentioned above? And the participation of many friends not on the program who enhanced the Conference? And the ambience of the interesting city where the Conference was held, and the many side-trips and visits?

There was one other final official meeting of the Conference, and that was the Evaluation Session held Sunday morning, August 26. Those present felt that it was a rich Conference with almost too much to offer. There was a feeling that much had to be missed by having more than one meeting at a time.

All the thought and work that went into the various presentations can only be barely outlined here. There was enough to ruminate on for some time to come. Perhaps we will be able to draw upon some of this material in the future. Most of the papers submitted were put together in a volume and made available for \$7 a copy. There are not many left. If interested, write to the Henry George School, 833 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

If any reader would like to have more information about any of the subjects or speakers mentioned in this report, we would endeavor, upon request, to put them in touch with the appropriate source. Write to the San Francisco School or the Georgist Journal.

It is likely that the 1980 Conference will be held in the New York area.

THEME of the Centennial Conference was the dedication in Progress and Poverty:
"To those who, seeing the vice and misery that spring from the unequal distribution of wealth and privilege, feel the possibility of a higher social state and would strive for its attainment."

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

It was fitting, too, that besides San Francisco where Progress and Poverty was written, two major Centennial events should also be held in two other cities closely associated with Henry George - Philadelphia where he was born and New York where he died.

On September 15 (the 100th anniversary of the Progress and Poverty copyright), an all-day Conference was held in Philadelphia, with morning and afternoon sessions at the Henry George Birthplace, which is also the headquarters of the Philadelphia Henry George School. After a welcome by Richard Biddle, President of the Incentive Tax League of Delaware County, and George Collins, Director of the School, there was a talk by Philip Finkelstein, Director of the School in New York (and of the Center for Local Tax Research) on "Land Value Taxation - Possibilities for the 1980's", and a discussion on political action led by Steven Cord (President, Henry George Foundation). This was followed by a panel on educational aspects of Georgist work, with Mr. Collins, Cathy Orloff (former Director of the San Francisco Henry George School) and Michael Curtis (Director of the School in Arden).

In the afternoon, highlights of the San Francisco Conference were reported by John H. Daniels (Deputy Director of Public Works, Camden, N.J.), Jack Himmelstein (HGS teacher) and Jack Schwartzman (editor of Fragments). Following this, there was a panel on the energy crisis with Mr. Biddle, Robert Clancy and Donald Crawford (high school teacher).

After the meeting there was a guided tour of historic sites connected with the early life of Henry George, conducted by Mr. Biddle. The touring group included Agnes de Mille, Henry George's granddaughter. One place visited was St. Paul's Church, which was attended by the George family.

In the evening, a banquet was held at the First Bank of the United States. Prof. Clyde E. Reeves served as Master of Ceremonies. A message was read from Richard L. Thornburgh, Governor of Pennsylvania, and a Proclamation declaring September to be Henry George month in Philadelphia, signed by Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, was presented by Councilwoman Beatrice Chernrock. Talks were made by Mr. Finkelstein and Miss de Mille, also by Thatcher Longstreth, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and John F. White, Jr., State representative. Special guest speaker was William Coyne, Councilman of Pittsburgh and chief promoter of the land value tax legislation passed in the closing hours of 1978. (See Winter 1979 Georgist Journal.) The new tax is levied on land in Pittsburgh at four times the rate on buildings. He told how this came about, cited the benefits, and said that Philadelphia should also adopt it. And he said that there is a need to explain LVT to large audiences. Politicians are approachable and it is up to us to approach them.

A welcome and unexpected guest was U.S. Congressman Henry S. Reuss (member from Wisconsin and chairman of the House Banking Committee) who was called upon and who said that Henry George was more relevant today than ever. Today's problems - land monopoly, the tax problem, inflation and the energy crisis - all would be improved with land value taxation. It would lead to more jobs and better urban development. We must find more popular ways of presenting these ideas. If we do this job well, there is a good future for the next 100 years of Progress and Poverty.

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At the New York Public Library on September 26, a special Centennial reception was held, attended by over 200 persons and hosted by Agnes de Mille. Following a social period with refreshments, Philip Finkelstein introduced various speakers. A Proclamation signed by Mayor Edward I. Koch declaring September to be Henry George month in New York was read by Robert Clancy. Agnes de Mille spoke of the startling

prophecies made by George 100 years ago and emphasized the great need for his reforms. The great-grandson of George was present, Henry George IV of Wilmington, Delaware, and he also spoke. Also present was Lloyd Axworthy, Liberal member of the Canadian Parliament from Manitoba who spoke of his interest in promoting the Georgist reform in Canada.

Copies of the Centennial edition of Progress and Poverty were presented to the Library by Lancaster M. Greene, President of the Schalkenbach Foundation. John Baker, Chief of the Conservation Section of the New York Public Library, spoke of the importance of preserving the Henry George collection at the Library and making it available to the public. Some funds have been raised for this purpose and it is hoped that more will be raised.

Among the celebrities who attended this event at the Library at Miss de Mille's invitation were television personalities Dick Cavett, Mike Wallace and Kitty Carlisle. Journalists present included columnist Sylvia Porter, Heywood Hale Broun and Sidney Gruson of the New York Times. Also present was Don Shoemaker, editor of the Miami Herald (and a grandnephew of Henry George). Senator Jacob Javits also visited.

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In Chicago, a meeting was held at the Public Library Cultural Center's Preston Bradley Hall on October 10. A copy of the Centennial edition of Progress and Poverty was presented to the Library, and Rev. Dr. Preston Bradley, after whom the Hall was named - founder of the People's Church - spoke, along with other guests.