

Henry George News

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THE EARTH IS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF ALL.

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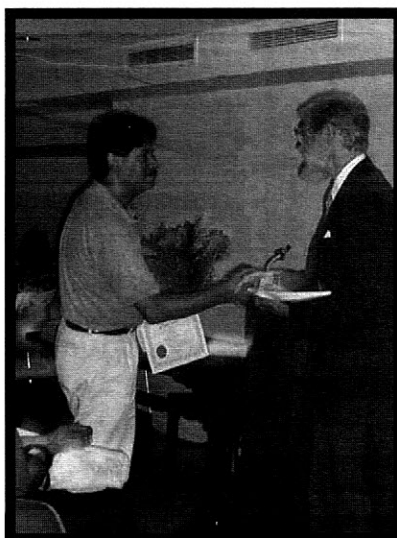
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International Union Conference, Scotland

by Ed Dodson

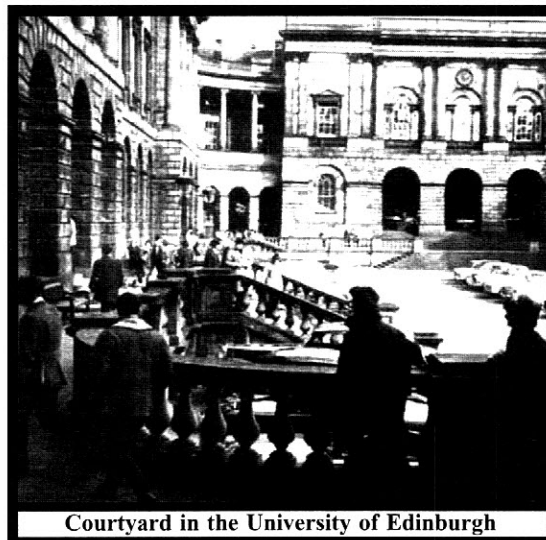
I am returned from Scotland and the 2001 conference of members of the *International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade*, held at Edinburgh University. Some sixty of our colleagues from the far-off corners of the globe came together to celebrate our survival as a unique community of people who share the same vision of the just society.

Scotland was chosen as the location for this conference for a number of reasons, the most important of which is the current focus on "land reform" and the very real opportunity to influence the adoption of a land reform scheme consistent with the principles espoused by Scots who in the late 19th century found common cause with Henry George. Peter Gibb, Executive Director of *Land Reform Scotland*, brought together advocates of various proposals for a systematic discussion of Scottish political and economic challenges.

After arriving at Edinburgh's airport late Saturday morning and securing my luggage, I purchased a bus ticket into Edinburgh and boarded the bus. Within a few seconds after taking a seat, I could not help but overhear a conversation underway between a man with a distinct Australian accent and a woman who sounded Ger-

man. What were they discussing? The taxation of land values. I interrupted them to introduce myself and inquired whether they were headed for the *International Union* conference at Edinburgh University. This is

how I met Neil Gilchrist, of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. The object of Neil's attention was indeed a German woman (now living in Switzerland) who was to be a keynote speaker at another conference being held at the



Courtyard in the University of Edinburgh

University, focusing on the future of Europe. Their conversation continued along the same lines, with an occasional comment from me, until we reached the city and then together caught a taxi to the University. Our accommodations were not available to us until mid-afternoon, so the three of us found a quiet corner of the on-campus pub and continued to discuss philosophy, history, Nietzsche and Henry George. An interesting beginning to the conference week, I thought.

The conference began late Sunday morning with a welcoming by Bob Andelson, President of the *International Union*. That afternoon Pat Aller (U.S.) chaired an open-

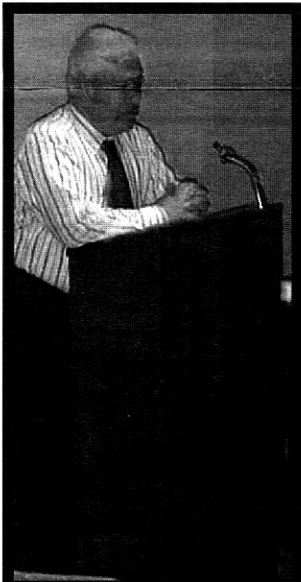
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The Rites of Spring

HGS Graduation 2001

David Domke

On June 28, the School held its yearly Spring Graduation ceremony. Attended by more than 40 students, each receiving a master diploma signifying their completion of the School's major program of study, *Principles of Political Economy*, the ceremony was noteworthy both for its diversity and the general feeling of camaraderie and unity of purpose. Graduates of the *Principles of Political Economy*, a three-part program consisting of *Progress and Poverty*, *Applied Economics* and *Economic Science*, come from many different backgrounds and walks of



Hector Olaya shares his thoughts with fellow graduates

and walks of

life. This diversity enhanced the graduation as it showed the commonality of people as they search for solutions to social problems. The School's new Director of Education, Mike Curtis, officiated at the ceremony.

HGS and Board of Trustees President Sydney A. Mayers was the featured speaker and he presented a few well chosen remarks. Commenting on the term "graduation" Sydney said "it really should be called a commencement."



Maria Ochoa

"You've certainly made a start," Sydney said, "but there is still much work to be done. We urge you to take more courses and we urge you to urge others to take courses here at the School."

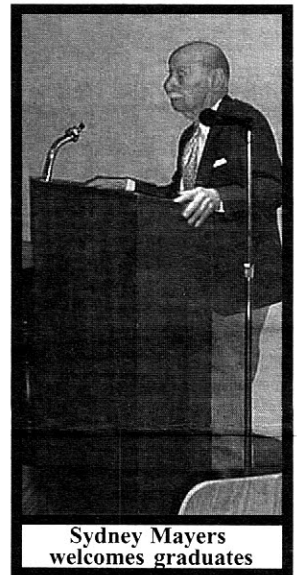
Sydney also said "There's an old song: 'I'm Beginning to See the Light,' which all of us could sing once we've seen the light by completing the courses you've just completed here. Unfortunately, most so-called economists cannot sing it for they are simply blind to reality. One of the things they don't see is what Henry George called 'the robber who takes all.' As soon as land becomes productive, the rent rises on that site." Sydney went on to say: "I read where the Federal Reserve just lowered interest rates by one sixth of 1%. Of course, this is meant to stimulate our economy by encouraging business to increase production. But the same thing happens - most of the increase ultimately goes to rent."

Also on hand to speak were HGS instructors Bruce Oatman, Quisia Gonzalez, George DeShields, and Tito Ortiz. The School's Board of Trustees was also represented by Jack Schwartzman, Billy Fitzgerald, Irving Starer and

Si Winters.

A number of students also asked to say a few words upon receiving their diplomas.

Maria Ochoa's remarks summed up what was most on her fellow students minds in saying "We can now see and desire to follow the truth because we have recognized true justice through the writings of

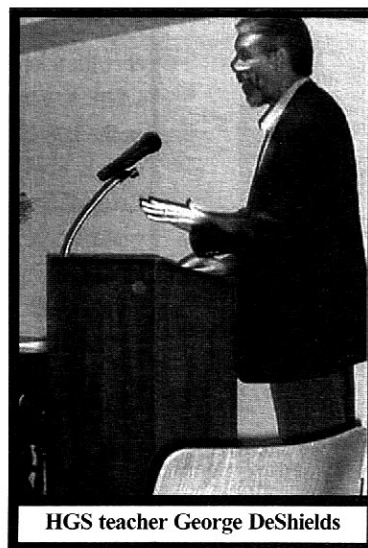


Sydney Mayers welcomes graduates

Henry George. In this day and age, the study of Political Economy can still give us hope. It gives us the hope that we can effectively fight against that which polarizes society - the monopolization of land which makes the poor beg to exercise their natural born right to work the land. It is not nature that holds back its bounty. It is landowners holding back land from production that creates divisiveness and social injustice."

In concluding her remarks, Ms. Ochoa said: "It was important to me to have learned about this school through a friend who had picked up a flyer announcing one of the School's Friday Night Forums. The Forum was on my favorite philosopher, Socrates. The experience these past few semesters of sharing an education with people of different nations and cultural backgrounds was very enriching to me. I wish to thank my teachers and thank the School for giving me this opportunity. Thank you."

After the ceremony, students and teachers, attended a celebration in the School's backyard.



HGS teacher George DeShields

Henry George News

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London to Adopt Road Pricing

Billy Fitzgerald/HGS instructor

With the twin objectives of reducing traffic jams and funding public transport initiatives, London will introduce a "congestion charge" in 2003.

London is one of the world's oldest, most historic and populous cities. Modern London traces its roots to two cities - The City of London and the City of Westminster. The City of London was established as a Roman trading post in A.D. 43 on the flat land beside the River Thames.

Approximately 1,000 years later and two miles west of the City of London, the City of Westminster was established as a home for England's rulers. Now the two cities form part of a ten-square mile area commonly known as Central London. (Next time you visit, look on the street signs to see if you are in the City of London or the City of Westminster).

London is home to over seven million people. With its narrow, winding streets, squares and numerous bridges across the Thames, London was not designed with cars, trucks and buses in mind. However, London is no stranger to innovation in transportation; Londoners built the world's first underground passenger-train system in 1863.

Like many other cities and towns, London is experiencing tremendous problems with traffic

flow. People complain about the length of commuting time, the excessive use of fuel, and the consequent air and noise pollution.

In an attempt to reduce congestion, the city authorities will impose a "congestion charge" of 5 pounds (approximately \$7.25) on every car and light truck entering Central London on weekdays between 7am and 7pm.

Heavy vehicles will be charged 15 pounds (\$21.74). Local residents will be eligible for a 90% discount, while motorcyclists, disabled drivers, and public transport vehicles will be exempt from the charge. At the same time, bus fares will be reduced by 30%.

The congestion charge will be enforced by using digital cameras to check license plates. Drivers will be able to pay the congestion charge by phone, mail, Internet or at selected retail stores.

The proceeds of the congestion charge will be used to upgrade the public transport system. Planners aim to increase the system's capacity by 40% over the next decade.

London's experiment with the congestion charge is being closely watched by cities around



the world. Singapore uses a similar system, but London will represent the first time that the idea has been tried in an unplanned city.

From the Georgist viewpoint, the congestion charge is a payment for the use of a public resource.

We'll watch the developments in London very closely.

For decades, economists have tried to work out the theoretical implications and practical applications of what has variously been called *price discrimination*, *variable rate tolls* or *port pricing*. Given that most streets and highways are public property, and given that congestion and

gasoline consumption have been increasing over the last fifty years, the motive behind the idea has been to recover some of the social costs created by increased wear and tear on the streets and the increased air and noise

Singapore uses a similar system, but London will represent the first time that the idea has been tried in an unplanned city.

pollution.

The *Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* nicely sums up some of the socio-economic thrust behind the idea:

The best policy to deal with urban road congestion is likely to be some form of road pricing. However, road pricing is the exception rather than the rule. Most governments have simply stood idly by as the wastes of congestion mount. When the traffic jams become quite unacceptable, the normal procedure is to impose regulations to ration the use of the streets. In Lagos, Africa, for example, odd-numbered license plates were allowed on odd days and even numbers on even days. The most ubiquitous policy is to discourage the private motorist and to promote mass transit by rail or bus. Various priority systems with special bus lanes and impediments for cars have been the usual policy. A proper application of road pricing has been practiced in only one case - Singapore.

There the private motorist pays a daily or a monthly fee to enter the restricted area of downtown Singapore during the morning rush hours. The scheme was instituted in 1975 and has been judged by both the government and independent observers as a considerable success on economic and political criteria (according to the World Bank, 1985). Rather similar schemes have been considered for London, Washington, DC, and many other cities, but political considerations have prevented their implementation. The development of information technology has made feasible many sophisticated systems of computer controlled pricing. The technical objections to road pricing have been largely overcome, but the distributional, vested interests and political hurdles have yet to be surmounted.

In addition to his teaching duties at HGS, Billy Fitzgerald is also on the School's Board of Trustees.

Londoners complain about the length of commuting time, the excessive use of fuel, and the consequent air and noise pollution.

A Living Wage

Mike Curtis

Most people believe in the concept of a fair wage. But when you ask exactly how do we determine a fair wage, they will invariably base that concept on the cost of living - or the free market, in which case the wages of the least productive workers will be equal to a bare subsistence; a fair wage will be one which at least guarantees food, clothing and shelter.

Again, most people will agree that they are entitled to keep everything they produce, that is everything that can be attributed to their individual productions. Most people, if they think about it, will agree they are entitled to the fruits of their labor. The problem is: there's no way to measure it.

As people come together in communities, there arises above and beyond the productions of their individual exertions, a collective result which is the manifest product of the community as a whole; a product of labor through cooperation. Through the divisions and subdivisions of labor there arise economies of scale and a result which can be attributed only to the efforts of the community as a whole.

This production through cooperation is how societies and civilizations advance. However, we know that historically, after the adaptation of agriculture, the construction of permanent dwellings and the assignment of land to individual families, an increasing proportion of the socially produced products go to an ever diminishing number of land owners.

And this potential to acquire unearned products, encourages the hoarding of land. (Remem-

As people come together in communities, there arises above and beyond the productions of their individual exertions, a collective result which is the manifest product of the community as a whole.

bering that land includes all natural resources.)

Let's fast forward. Is there any free land out there today? Obviously, there is no longer a frontier, no longer free land that would define the margin of production. So now the same cooperative communities that once enhanced the lives of all workers, for the most part enhance the lives of land owners only.

Today we try to ameliorate this imbalance by

the Minimum Wage, public housing and other social and governmental interventions. However, this is only an attempt to redress the imbalance and does not get at the root cause of that imbalance.

Henry George and his followers have an outstanding way to raise wages. They would make land, all natural opportunities - the entire material universe, excluding people and their products - a common opportunity, a common asset. We must insure that people can keep what they produce. No one would plant a crop or build a house, much less a modern factory, if they couldn't



put up a fence and lock the door. Without the means by which they could secure title to their product, there would be very little incentive to produce anything.

Georgists propose that the assignment of land should be honored - in exchange for the payment of its rental value. In this way we could satisfy everyone else's equal right to their chosen plot of land, and insure that no one held more land than they actually needed (no more land than they can actually put to productive use).

As hard as it is for some people to imagine, Georgists believe that if the best land were put to its most economic use, then there would be more land than people actually needed to live and work on.

The land that was not needed, would have no economic value. It would therefore be free. What ever could be produced by labor and capital on

Henry George and his followers have an outstanding way to raise wages. They would make land, a common opportunity, a common asset. We must insure that people can keep what they produce.

the best land that was still free would create an alternative in the negotiations of workers who were seeking employment from others on superior land.

Aside from Oklahoma Land Rush, the instances are few and short lived when land was actually assigned to people for free. But when it was, prospective employers did in fact offer their workers, on superior land, as good a life as those workers could have produced working for themselves where the land was free.

As a general principle, we can say: Wages will be equal to what each worker could have produced by taking advantage of the natural opportunities which are freely available to everyone.

The valuable land, the rent yielding land, would fund the infrastructure, the preservation of order, the administration of justice and dare I say - national defense, all of which are clearly involved in what enables an increase in the density of population, more productivity, and enhanced land values.

The socially collected rent of land could also fund medical research and health care, and a cash dividend could be given to each and every person. And as technology advances, there will always be a disproportionate increase in the quality of opportunities where population is most dense. Whether rent or wages go up faster, either will enhance the lives of every worker.

Most of us agree, it might take a while before we can educate the general population in terms of common opportunities and the mechanism by which individuals could contribute collectively and individually - and reap freely of the products of their labors - and how this would increase the benefits we all expect from a just society. However, interventions like the Minimum Wage, Social Security, public housing and welfare, have measurably raised the standard of living for the poorest class of U.S. citizens. They are still poor, but they are not as poor as people in other countries who

Henry George Memorial Green

Bob DeNegris
Trustee of Ardentown

Recently a sign commemorating the Henry George Memorial Green in Ardentown, Delaware, was installed by Rodney Jester and Bob DeNegris, members of the Georgist Guild.

The sign, commissioned by the Village of Ardentown, was designed and made by Walter Broadbent and has been placed in an open area of the Green. The sign reads:

**HENRY GEORGE
MEMORIAL GREEN
1839-1897**

At its September 2000 meeting, the Village of Ardentown voted unanimously to name the Green as a memorial to Henry George, whose ideas on land value taxation form the basis of the Deeds of Trust on which the villages of the Ardens were founded.

Also installed on the Green and dedicated last September is a stone bench commissioned by the Guild and put in place by Rodney Jester. Rodney also recently installed a metal plaque with a quote from Henry George on a rock placed next to the bench. The plaque reads:

On the land we are born, from it we live, to it we return again – children of the soil as truly as is the blade of grass or the flower of



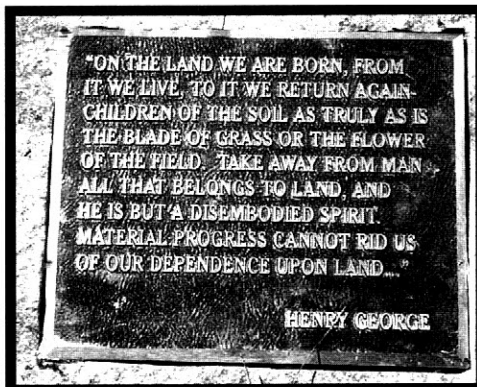
Rodney Jester prepares the site

the field. Take away from man all that belongs to the land, and he is but a disembodied spirit. Material progress cannot rid us of our dependence upon land.

Stefanie Lombardo and Page Dwyer have volunteered to provide landscaping to the area.

We invite all who come to Ardentown to stop by the Green on their walks through the town and join us in remembering the man who helped to make our way of life unique. Many thanks to all who have or who will participate in this project, especially Rodney and the Georgist Guild.

Like its sister city, Arden, also in the state of Delaware, Ardentown was founded as an experimental community, an attempt to start a community based on the ideas of Henry George.



Arden was begun by two Philadelphians, the sculptor Frank Stephens and architect Will Price. Both artists followed the political-economic ideals of Henry George and the socio-aesthetic principles of English artist William Morris, one of the founders of the *Arts and Crafts* movement of the late 19th century. Morris believed in a return to craft production, good utilitarian design for the common person, and a return to the values of simple village life.

The Single Tax movement was near the height of its popularity in the 1890s and Stephens and Price came to Delaware during a Single-Tax campaign to win control of the state legislature in 1895-1896. Georgists believed that by winning control of local political machinery, they could put their principles into action and thus become a beacon to the rest of the nation. They even published a Single-Tax newspaper, *Justice*, in Wilmington, Delaware.

While the state-wide campaign failed –

many Single-Tax advocates were in fact jailed during the run of the campaign – Stephens and Price continued to pursue their vision of founding a community that would exemplify the

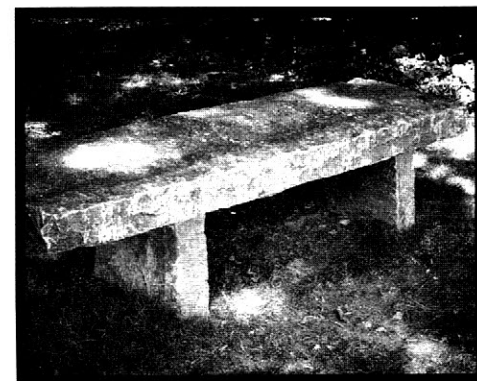


Bob DeNegris and Mike Curtis

teachings of Henry George and be a guidepost for the rest of the world. They purchased farmland in New Castle County and designed a town that emphasized communal space and encouraged the immigration of people from all economic levels and walks of life. In Arden, there is a tax on land values only, not on improvements to land.

Residents are prey to all other state and federal taxes, including income taxes. However, the real estate tax levied by the county and the school district is transformed by the Ardens into a tax on the value of land only. This means that no matter how valuable a house or other buildings are, the building value will not effect the tax liability. If a plot of land remains undeveloped, it is still taxed at market rate; there is no discount for idle land.

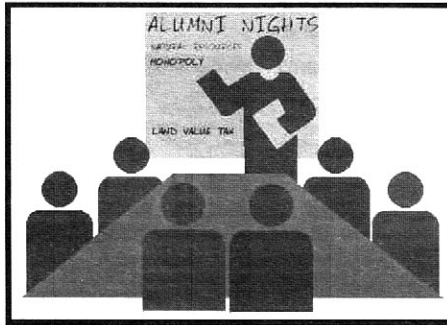
Twenty-two years later, Frank Stephens and his son Donald founded Ardentown in the same spirit as Arden and today both communities continue to prosper.



Alumni Nights

Graduates of Progress and Poverty are invited to join us for analysis, discussion and debate on contemporary economic and social issues on Alumni Nights.

Alumni Nights, to be held on the third Thursday of each month in the Student Lounge from 6-8 pm, will be led by an HGS staff person and/or instructor and each evening will be dedicated



A Living Wage continued from p.4

do not have the benefit of those interventions. And because of this all other workers in the U.S. enjoy higher wages than equally productive workers in more *laissez-faire* market countries. Now, there's a new wave of support in favor of increasing the Minimum Wage termed: *A Living Wage*.

Were such a policy implemented, what would be the effects upon the economy, unemployment and the business cycle, and how best could it be instituted? Some economists assert that any increase in wages will equally increase prices, yielding no net gains to labor (of course it

would increase the cost of production) but this hypothesis totally ignores

the rent of land. Many politicians say that an increase in the Minimum Wage will make the least productive workers unprofitable. The unemployed will require subsidies, and the increase in wages will be off set by an increase in taxes. And again, here again there is no cognizance of the rent of land.

It is true that Production, minus wages and interest, equals rent. Rent is definitely the surplus, but the speculative price of land is a capitalization of the expected future income. Those who want to buy, keep on bidding up the price until some land owners decide it will be more profitable not to sell. When the population increases and machines replace workers, more land should come into production. When it doesn't unemployment begins, demand diminishes and the selling price which is offered for land begins

to a special topic. Such topics may include: the ownership of natural resources, monopoly privilege and competition, free trade versus tariffs and protection, among others.

From the attendees of these Alumni Nights, the School hopes to gather a core group of interested and dedicated people to form an Alumni Association. This association of Alumni might assist the School in special promotions, the creation of seminars and special projects. Please join us!

to fall. At this point rational owners of idle land would sell, and a recession would be averted.

A significant increase in the Minimum Wage would diminish the rent and the price that was offered for land that people work on. However, when the land owners don't accept the lower offers, downsizing becomes the order of the day. That is to say, a recession ensues. One solution is to peg the increase in the Minimum Wage to the increase in the G.D.P. The workers would share in the future increases in production. But there would be no reduction in the unearned income, and therefore the purchase price being offered for land.

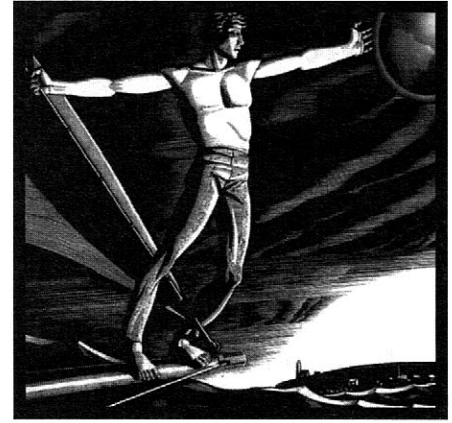
There is already much unemployment in our cities. Without going into the long history which brought about their distressed communities, it is fair to say that the total cost of taxes already exceeds the benefits that are left in the worst of our urban areas. That's why there is no renewed investment and no jobs at many of the least desirable locations.

If we raise the Minimum Wage, other areas that are just barely profitable will become unprofitable and unemployment will increase. However, if we raise the Minimum Wage as Dan Sullivan suggests, while shifting some of our urban taxes to the value of land, the employers in distressed areas would be compensated for higher wages with lower taxes.

So, increasing the Minimum Wage in this way would definitely be an improvement in the lives of those who work, but only the Georgist program can guarantee full employment and give them the full benefits of material progress.

It is true that Production, minus wages and interest, equals rent. Rent is definitely the surplus, but the speculative price of land is a capitalization of the expected future income.

UPCOMING SEMINARS



Free Trade Mike Curtis
Friday, Sept. 14 6:30pm

What are the dynamics of international trade? Does the World Trade Organization represent workers & consumers or the largest corporations? Explore the concept of true free trade advocated by Henry George.

Friday Film Forum Mike Curtis
Friday, Oct. 5 6:30pm

Grapes of Wrath - Classic film adaptation of the John Steinbeck novel about a family in Oklahoma during the dust bowl days. The family is uprooted from its land and forced to confront the larger economic forces of corporate finance and concentrated political power.



Zimbabwe Dr. Nibaldo Aguilera
Friday, Nov. 2 6:30 pm

In many post-Colonial African nations, the problems of land distribution are only now being addressed. HGS Trustee Dr. Nibaldo Aguilera returns from a recent trip to Zimbabwe and reports on his experiences. **To be given in Spanish on Oct. 19 at 6:30 pm.**

Noche Literaria Ramon Alvarez
Friday, Nov. 16 6:30 pm

Literature as a force for social change. A reading of poetry focusing on social concerns and economic development.

Continued from p. 1

mike session, which generated discussion on a wide range of topics. I took the opportunity to encourage IU members to assist me in expanding the *School of Cooperative Individualism's* project of creating a *Biographical History of the Georgist Movement* and was gratified with the positive response and willingness of a number of people to provide assistance.

Land Reform Scotland hosted the conference discussions on Monday, although the morning program focused on the situation in Russia. The keynote speaker for this first session was Dimitry Lvov, head of the *Russian Academy of Sciences*, who delivered a paper critical of the present privatization of the income flows from natural resources in Russia. He discussed his efforts (and those of others) to convince the government that public revenue should come from these income flows rather than from taxes on material assets and wages. Dr. Lvov stressed that the same challenges faced virtually all other countries and were not unique to Russia. This session was followed by presentations and discussions on the status of the land reform efforts in Scotland now that the people of Scotland have elected their own Parliament with the power to implement internal changes in law regarding land tenure and taxation. The great landowners of Scotland continue to be extremely powerful and have thus far successfully resisted efforts at either land redistribution or the taxation of land values.

Thursday's sessions began with a presentation by Timothy Glazier (England) on how, in his view, human civilizations have fallen victim to the transition from community control over land and natural resources to that of individual ownership. Fred Harrison later introduced Euan MacKie, an archeologist who has linked archeological evidence with an hypothesis that late Neolithic communities in Britain were cooperatively organized. We then heard from Karl Williams (Australia) regarding the struggles by indigenous peoples around the world to re-establish their sovereignty and obtain exclusive control over territory and natural resources. As Karl's presentation and the discussion that ensued confirmed, the remedies sought after for past oppressions are seldom consistent with the moral principle that the earth is the birthright of all persons equally.

One of the more difficult points of discus-

From the Archives

REPRODUCTIONS OF
**BUST OF
HENRY GEORGE**

RICHARD F. GEORGE, Sculptor.

SMALL SIZE:
Plaster, - \$ 2.50
Bronze, - 20.00

LIFE SIZE:
In Plaster, Bronze and Carrara Marble,
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62-64 Trinity Place,
NEW YORK CITY.

**Advertisement from the National
Single Taxer, 1900**

**Bust of Henry George,
National Single Taxer, 1900**

sion is whether the survival of cultures not adapted to the modern era is important from a human rights perspective. Nic Tideman (U.S.) added his own views on the subject with a paper titled, *Aboriginal Rights and Global Economic Justice*.

Friday's program began with a presentation by Tatiana Roskoshnaya, who has since the beginning of the 1990s worked diligently to promote the adoption of reforms that would put Russia at the head of nations capturing land values as public revenue. Tatiana (Tanya to her friends) provided a thorough overview of the political situation and efforts to build support for the "rent as revenue" alternative.

My turn came next. The paper I prepared for the conference was titled *Promises to Pay Nothing in Particular: Monetary Diseases and a Proposal for their Cure* and had been distributed in advance so that my session would be one of discussion rather than a reading of the paper. I spent about fifteen minutes outlining the most important points, and a lively discussion followed. What I proposed is the chartering of banks of deposit that would (as did the Bank of Amsterdam in the 17th century) provide a real money supply - in the form of baskets of precious metals or other com-

modities, or even banks that would issue paper currency denominated in units of labor (most appropriate for small communities).

One final issue was taken up by the members but without any final resolution. Members have reported over the last few years that the IU's position as an advocate of "free trade" is some-

The great landowners of Scotland continue to be extremely powerful and have resisted efforts at either land redistribution or the taxation of land values.

thing of a negative when working with groups struggling to end monopoly in their coun-

tries and who see nothing to be gained and much to lose by opening domestic economies to the global system of commerce - dominated as it is by multinational corporations, institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization. A proposal to change the name the *International Union for Land Value Taxation* was discussed and a straw vote was taken to assess the level of support for this. A majority supported the name change, to be voted on formally next time.

The conference banquet took place Friday evening, with entertainment supplied by a Scottish piper and a group of dancers. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, and then we wished each other well and prepared to depart the following morning.

Ed Dodson is a former President of the Henry George School of New York.

HGS Takes it to the Streets

Vesa Nelson

This past June the School maintained an exhibition table at the annual Murray Hill Neighborhood Association Street Fair (Murray Hill is the neighborhood in which the School is located). Despite the fact that the opening of the fair was delayed by thunderstorms, I would



School volunteer Ina Armstrong

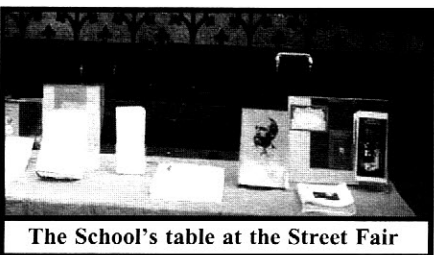
say that all in all the School's participation in the fair - the first time the School has participated in this event - was successful in that we were able to tell people in the neighborhood who we are and what we are about.

Intrepid School volunteer Ina Armstrong and I set up a table that displayed a bust of Henry George, copies of Progress & Poverty and other School literature, including the School's brochure with its schedule of classes.

One person passing our table remarked: "Oh look! Henry George, they're still reading him. How wonderful."

Another visitor to our table said: "I have the warmest feelings for Henry George; my uncle was Director of the San Francisco School many years ago."

A number of people, as yet unfamiliar with the School and its purpose, were enlightened by visiting the School's exhibit. I even found out that four of the organizers of the fair had already taken courses at the School. We intend to be a presence at future neighborhood fairs.



The School's table at the Street Fair

Here's your chance to...

ADOPT A BOOK

The Library of the Henry George School

This Book Has Been Adopted
In The Name Of

Your Name Here

The Henry George School of Social Science 121 E. 30th Street NYC

Yes! I want to help
the Henry George School Library
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