

The Henry George News

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Conference Opens New Building

by Louise R. Pulini

More than one hundred people attended the 1980 Annual Joint Georgist Conference at the new headquarters building of the Henry George School in New York over the Labor Day weekend.

In his opening remarks recalling the 1979 Centennial Conference, HGS president Paul S. Nix, Jr. said:

This will be a more modest conference than last year's in the size and scope but not in spirit. Our success should be judged not in numbers but in our renewed willingness to work with each other and all others who are ready to listen to the fundamental truth of our ideas.

Mr. Nix welcomed all Georgists to come to this new home and share the ideas and present approaches about how the School can have greater impact and more visibility.

The inequalities and vagaries of the current property tax and assessment system and feasible solutions for these problems were presented in panels on New York and Pennsylvania situations. Philip Finkelstein, who chaired the New York panel, characterized "reform" efforts as "a very powerful tail wagging a very important dog." Don Clifford of the New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment, referred to proposed legislation that would offer viable alternatives to homeowners and George Kerchner of the Center for Local Tax Research presented a proposal that would ameliorate the property tax burden in New York City. Larry Spancake, also of the Center, offered his view as an economist of the effects of full value assessment in the New York metropolitan area.

Councilman William Coyne of Pittsburgh reported on the surge in building in his city that has resulted from the doubling of the land tax in 1978; Richard Biddle predicted that within five years there would be a differential tax rate in Philadelphia. Steven Cord, who headed the panel, urged homeowners to get involved politically on behalf of their constituents.

The economic planks in the platforms of Republican, Democratic, Libertarian, Independent, and Citizens presidential candidates were explained to the conferees by representatives of the respective parties that was followed by a question-answer period.

Dr. Arch Woodruff headed a panel on the Developing World. Alanna Hartzok, education director of the HGS in San Francisco, who recently attended a World Citizen's Assembly that met in Tokyo, Lucy de
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Conferees gathered 'round the Henry George tree.

Name New HG Council Heads

Robert Clancy of the Henry George Institute and Ed Dodson, a banker from Philadelphia, have agreed to serve as chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Council of Georgist Organizations. The two men were elected to serve a one-year term at the meeting held on Sunday, August 31, during the annual Joint Georgist Conference.

Philip Finkelstein (who chaired the meeting in the absence of Clay Berling, the past chairman) recognized the importance of committing resources to people and offered space to the Council in the School's new building. Floyd Morrow offered the charter of Land, Equality and Freedom (LEAF) with 240 active members to the Council as well. Claude Arnold of Fairhope agreed to head a committee that will consider organizations which will comprise the council and lend financial support.

Mary Davis of Atlanta, who had been instrumental in getting the Council on the Conference agenda, was recognized by the group for her support and her efforts to get a national membership organization off the ground. Davis expressed the hope that the Council will perform vital coordinating and clearinghouse functions for the Georgist movement in the future.

Another function of the Council, as suggested by Steven Cord, would be to help smooth the transition from one conference to another, with periodic reports on future plans for ensuing meetings.

Both Clancy and Dodson were given authority to develop a budget for the next five year's income and to spend it on staff and equipment.

the CONFERENCE: A Personal View

by Mark Sullivan

From the quiet mansion on New York's opulent Upper East Side, the Henry George School has moved into a six-storey renovated brick structure on 44th Street between Grand Central Station and Fifth Avenue. "No longer sheltered, but at the heart of this international city," I think as I stand outside the school on Friday morning waiting for the Conference to begin.

A large window displays the attractive new editions of *Progress and Poverty* and *Protection of Free Trade* as well as news items on land value taxation. Beyond the display I can see a large number of people inside the reception area. I note with satisfaction that my window browsing has attracted several passers by to do likewise. There had been no window display at the old building, nor were there as many people walking by . . . Henry George taking advantage of better site value in Manhattan.

Inside, there are a few familiar faces who introduce me to other interesting people—there are no uninteresting Georgists I am to discover this weekend. Conversations at first revolve around how one reached "Georgism"—there is no one "Georgism," I am to discover also. The variety among Georgists, from free market individualists to liberal socialists, impresses me with the appeal George has among those whose concern is the good society rather than partisan politics.

The proceedings begin with an introduction by the School's director. The topic, tax reform, starts the conference on the solid ground of the world outside our circle of a hundred or so participants. Methods of getting land value taxation increased and other taxes reduced (and the success achieved thus far) present to me the essence of a Georgist movement about which I had had only the vaguest notions.

Unlike my classes at the old building, these lively discussions at the new location are well grounded in a common cause and perspective. I find myself engaged in a four-day juggling act as I attempt to attend as many sessions as possible and talk to as many old Georgist friends as I can.

My favorite session is the one on "Neo-Georgism" in which all four panelists, Robert Andelson, Charles Collier, Jack Schwartzman and Bernard Bellush, disagree in their interpretations of Georgism, Neo-Georgism and Neo-neo-Georgism. As those around me react with excitement, I realize that Georgism is a living movement and not a dead orthodoxy. Is the rent fund a natural check against the growth of government spending and militarism, or should we condone taxation of labor products in addition to full land value taxation to maintain a strong defense? Do all taxes ultimately come out of rent, and is all land value speculation harmful?

Early Monday morning, I walk across Central Park to the summary meeting, chaired by Bob Clancy. Bob had just been elected chairman of the new Council of Georgist Organizations, so it was fitting for us to discuss the pros and cons of this conference and to make suggestions for next year's. After the meeting, a group of us walk to the Henry George Tree in Central Park.

For the first time, I see the plaque before the large tree that I had passed countless times, even that morning on my way across the park. The inscription reads:

"Henry George (1839-1897,
Philosopher and Economist,
Author of *Progress and Poverty*."

We all gather at the tree and the camera fans click their shutters. Lancaster Greene and Clancy recall the day the tree was planted in 1946 and the strong, beautiful voice of George Collins sings ". . . only God can make a tree."

I talk to a few interested observers and decide that I will return to this tree many times to reflect on the past and to tell people about the present and to hope for a better future.

Building

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Silfa, director of the HGS in Santo Domingo and Dr. Harry Fornari of the NY faculty, were featured panelists. Another panelist, Robert Scofani, director of the HGS in San Francisco, reported on developments in Latin America and hunger in those countries as discussed in a UN Special Session he had just attended.

Dr. Albert Alexander, head of the New York City Council on Economic Education presided over a discussion of *Fundamental Economics*, in which Stan Rubenstein, Fryda Ossias, Michael Curtis and Harry Pollard presented their respective slants on teaching the basics of George's philosophy.

Rubenstein and Ossias recently revised the syllabus for the course, allowing for greater teaching flexibility and the introduction of contemporary materials.

Michael Curtis, of Arden, Del., and Claude Arnold of Fairhope, Ala., spoke about their respective land trust communities during a session led by real estate developer Leonardo Lassiter, whose rousing presentation won a standing ovation.

John McConnell, founder of Earth Day in 1970, addressed issues concerning ecology and the environment. He was joined by Mildred Loomis of the School of Living in York, Pa., and Seymour Rauch, of Buffalo, NY.

Dr. Robert Andelson of Auburn University and author of *Critics of Henry George* (reviewed in the

March 1980 issue of the NEWS) chaired Sunday's panel on Neo-Georgism. Charles Collier of Hamilton College presented a paper on "Neo-neo-Georgism," drawing from his piece in Andelson's book. Prof. Bernard Bellush noted Henry George's special contributions of "enlightenment and compassion" to the historic traditions of American radicalism.

The summary session was conducted by Robert Clancy who reported that "people present considered this a good conference, especially in not having to break up into separate sessions." For next year's conference site, a preference was expressed for New England, with St. Louis as an alternate choice.

Social activities included a wine and cheese reception held as a welcome to conferees, a three-hour cruise around Manhattan and a champagne reception in the auditorium preceding the banquet.

Over eighty people heard Commissioner James H. Tully of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance and Richard Noyes of the Salem, N.H.,

Observer speak at the annual banquet in the Biltmore Hotel. George Collins, the evening's toastmaster, introduced Lancaster Greene, who presented a plaque in memory of the late Arnold Weinstein to his wife Connie. The inscription reads:

ARNOLD A. WEINSTEIN AUDITORIUM

In memory of our member, trustee, and past president who devoted his life to the cause of freedom and fairness for all.

Mr. Collins also called upon his Philadelphia colleague, Richard Biddle, whom he presented with the Fryda L. Ossias Service Award for "his loyalty, dedication and tireless energy" in working at the birthplace. Biddle is a faculty member and participates in the Incentive Tax League of Delaware Valley.

Finally, Conferees gathered at the Henry George Tree in Central Park on Labor Day for a closing ceremony.

FALL PROGRAM

The Henry George School opened its fall semester Monday, October 6, in the new headquarters building in midtown Manhattan.

The Fundamental Economics course has been completely revised by Stan Rubenstein and Freda Ossias, using the Henry George classic *Progress and Poverty* and contemporary materials. There are two sections to this course, one class offered one Tuesday and one Thursday. It is a prerequisite for all other courses except Money and Banking.

On Monday evenings, Dr. Harry Fornari teaches *Land and Liberty*, which he describes as "... an analysis of economic and political equity in the U.S. and the world." Oscar Johannsen offers *Money and Banking*, also on Monday evenings, examining the subject from the viewpoint of control by private enterprise rather than government.

Wednesdays Prof. Bernard Bellush poses a question to his students in a course entitled *Reformers and Reform Movements in the U.S.* "Did they insure the economic, political and social changes necessary to strengthen America democracy?"

Monday and Wednesdays, an elective offering of the Hunter College Political Science Department, *The Politics of Urban Planning*, is taught by Philip Finkelstein from 12:10 to 1 in the afternoon.

All classes meet once a week for ten weeks from 5:30 to 7:30 pm. The building will be closed on Monday, October 13, Columbus Day, and Thursday, November 27, Thanksgiving, and classes will end Thursday, December 18. Students pay a \$25 facilities fee which entitles them to take one or two courses.

The modern new facility has a lounge, classrooms and seminar rooms, a large auditorium and a library. The building is convenient to Grand Central Station and all major bus and subway lines.

Brochures are available by writing to the School, phoning or stopping by. Students may register in person or by mail.

Classes meet 5:30 to 7:30 pm.
One session a week for ten weeks
Monday, October 6 -- Thursday, December 19

Monday

Land and Liberty -- Dr. Harry Fornari
Money and Banking -- Oscar Johannsen
Politics and Urban Planning -- Philip Finkelstein*

Tuesday

Fundamental Economics -- Dr. Jules Zimmerman

Wednesday

Reformers and Reform Movements in America -- Bernard Bellush

Thursday

Fundamental Economics -- Irving Starer

Holidays

Monday, October 13 -- Columbus Day
Thursday, November 27 -- Thanksgiving

* This class meets Mondays and Wednesdays from 12:10 to 1:00 pm. and is an elective offering of the Department of Political Science of Hunter College.