

(continued from page four) a pollution tax is, as he says, "we use taxation from other sources now to deal with pollution, taxes on wages and production, for instance."

"What we would be actually taxing would be the hidden costs of pollution, the costs to society as a whole," Mr. Roodman went on to say, "and this path can be good for the economy in general. For example, the Netherlands began a set of water pollution taxes in 1970. Rather than straight regulation, the government there decided to adopt rather stringent taxes as a disincentive to pollute and an incentive to come up with their own ways of reducing pollution. Some of this tax was passed on to consumers, who reacted by switching their consumer allegiances to those companies who polluted less. This in turn produced a growth industry based around finding new technologies to lower pollution levels. A tax on pollution, rather than regulation, seems to be the path of least economic resistance. One company in the Netherlands has since become the world leader in producing one kind of this technology."

Mr. Roodman further stated, in summing up, that these sorts of taxes would bring our economy "much closer to a natural eco-system; a system that would be self-renewing, self-cleansing and naturally efficient. Ideally, all materials would be recyclable, allowing the economy to be self-regenerating and our society independent of the inefficiencies built into a system based on disposable products and non-renewable sources of energy."

(continued from page five) the fact that land values are created by the society, though only the landowner benefits from such values, and that all taxes save a land value tax should be eliminated. Also, according to George, he writes that "...a land-only tax also would force development of unused land and, by abolishing taxes on buildings, encourage construction as well as improvements of existing buildings." And no one would disagree with George Collins' claim that "There's so much distortion and dysfunction in the system now, nobody understands it", arguing for the simplicity inherent to a land tax system. Hardly a developer, financier, or tenant would not take interest in these words, though certainly such proposals may seem

Springtime in New York

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Fundamental Economics

Monday, Dan Kryston, Esq., 6:00 - 8:00
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Weds., Mr. John Alexander, 6:00 - 8:00
Thursday, Dr. Paul Kahane, 6:00 - 8:00

Understanding Economics

Tues., Mr. George Collins, 12:30 - 1:30

Progress and Poverty (in Spanish)

Thursday, Ms. Melba Campbell, 6:00 - 8:00

Advanced Courses

Applied Economics

Tuesday, Mr. Alton Pertilla, 6:00 - 8:00

Economic Science

Monday, Mr. George Collins, 6:00 - 8:00

A Philosophy of Life

Monday, Mr. Vesa Nelson, 6:00 - 8:00

Great Decisions '97

Tuesday, Mr. Jim Brian, 6:30 - 8:30

US History & Government (in Spanish)

Weds., Mr. Manuel Felix, 6:00 - 8:00

Public Speaking

Weds., Mr. Sydney Mayers, 6:00 - 8:00

Classical Analysis I

Thurs., Gerald Paone, Ph.D., 6:00 - 8:00

Friday Forums (7:00 to 9:00 pm)

Land in the Movies

April 11th, Howard's End — Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson star in E.M. Forster's moving saga.

How Wall Street Works

May 30th, Frank Sposato — Sources and methods to help you understand investment decision-making.

The Determined Doctor:

Social Reform and Catholic Doctrine

June 6th, Rev. Alfred Isaacson — The author of a new scholarly biography of famous Georgist Priest Edward McGlynn.

Saturday Seminars (1:00 - 3:00 pm)

Mongolia: Survival in a Changing World

May 17th, H.E. Enkhsaikhan Jargalsaikhan — The UN Ambassador reviews the development challenges that face the fiercely independent people of his country.

The Monopoly Experience

May 3rd, Mr. Lindy Davies — A very realistic economic simulation game for workers, landowners and capitalists of all ages.

New Strategies for Urban Revitalization

June 21st, Mr. Alton Pertilla — Why does the market tide flow against affordable housing? How can we go with the flow?

too good to be true to some New Yorkers, especially considering the generally increased cynicism around tax time. And the piece does suffer somewhat by not providing any concrete examples of speculative land ownership and its corresponding effects throughout the city.

But the nature of the column tends toward human interest stories, which in this case is the story of Henry George and

land value taxation - a name and an idea now more familiar to as many as 730,000 daily New York readers. Perhaps this will offset what Mr. Bell discovered to be the only problem that Lindy Davies could find in the body of George's ideas: "I set out to find flaws in his theories... the only flaw I found is that not enough people know about him."

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