

Fall Semester Starts

As scheduled, fall classes began at the New York School during the week of October 1. Stanley Rubenstein, acting director, described the first week's enrollment as "gratifying." This was an understatement, as the response in fact exceeded expectations. Of seven classes in *Fundamental Economics*, three had to be moved into the auditorium to accommodate the large turnout. The *Seminar in Political Economy* was so heavily attended, it was necessary to divide it into two well-filled classes. The courses in *Money and Banking* and *History of Economic Thought* also had excellent enrollments.

In addition to the regular classes at the School, In-Service courses for City teachers, earning so-called alertness credit, are being given under the School's aegis with the approval of the Board of Education. A special High School Program is also in progress. This too is recognized by the Board of Education, which grants attending students appropriate high school credit for completion of the course.

High School Workshop Planned

The New York City Council on Economic Education has announced a one-day urban workshop for high school students, to discuss and analyze the major problems of New York City. The objective is to develop solutions which will benefit the people of New York and other cities. The workshop will take place on December 5, 1973, at the Henry George School of Social Science, co-sponsor of the event. Participation includes a luncheon for students and faculty advisors, at which the featured speaker will be Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, Deputy Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, his topic being "Economic Problems of New York City." Awards will be given to the individuals who best represent their groups.

Although attendance at the workshop was expressly limited to fifty, about seventy applications were received within two weeks following the Council's announcement. Efforts will be made to accommodate as many of the overflow as possible.

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Our Readers Write

The deletion of several words from my letter (HGN, June, 1973) has me saying the contrary of what I wanted to emphasize. The second sentence, fourth paragraph, should have read: "So the School should forget about Henry George the *economist* and concentrate on the *social reformer*."

— F A F
Boulogne, France

I recently acquired a book called *Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind*, by Arthur M. Lewis, published in 1910 by Charles H. Kerr & Co. In it the author mentions "economists such as Mill the elder, Cherbullez, Hilditch and others [who] have demanded that rent be turned over to the state to the end of removing taxation." These are new names to me, and I wonder why I never heard of these precursors of George.

— Vic Wasicki
St. Louis, Missouri

A commentator on Station KOOL-TV broadcast a letter I had sent about a news report that Navajos anticipated \$16,713,000 over the next year in oil, gas, and mining royalties. The letter noted that none of this income is from any labor on the tribe's part, but is a tribute from others for permission to work on land, which is nature's gift to us all. My closing point was: "These moneys belong in the public till. Let's put them there and thus make other taxes unnecessary."

— Robert Sage
Sun City, Arizona

Ambassador Amuzegar of Iran told the New York Society of Security Analysts that 175 years ago a "security analyst" named David Ricardo said: "It is not the rent of land that determines the price of corn. It is the price of corn that determines the rent of land." The ambassador pointed out that the cost of land at the margin of production determines how much more productive land may claim, and that since Iran's oil lands are productively far above marginal land, the difference could be expected as rent. The law of rent has not changed since Ricardo, and will not change in the centuries ahead.

— Lancaster M. Greene
New York, N.Y.