






# ALUMNI BULLETIN

SEPT OCT NOV DEC

## 1958




A Universal Holiday.





UPON A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY,  
ALL REDOLENT WITH CHEER,  
CONTRASTING WEALTH AND POVERTY  
MORE STRIKINGLY APPEAR.

WITHOUT THE MEANS TO CELEBRATE,  
THE POOR MORE KEENLY FEEL  
THE LACK OF ALL THE RICH ENJOY,  
THAT TIMES LIKE THESE REVEAL.





WITH HOPE OF BETTERING THEIR LOT,  
AS GEORGISTS UNDERSTAND  
THERE MUST BE WORLD-WIDE KNOWLEDGE  
OF RIGHTFUL USE OF LAND.

WITH BLESSINGS THEN MORE WIDELY SPREAD  
IN YEARS TO COME THERE'LL BE  
A HOLIDAY IN GEORGE'S NAME,  
KEPT UNIVERSALLY.



M.L. Rees



# ALUMNI BULLETIN

Dear Reader:

This is the final issue of the Alumni Bulletin. Ave atque vale!

Formerly known as Sage's Pages, the name was changed to Alumni Bulletin when S.A.G.E., the Henry George School's alumni organization, was disbanded. The paper has been carried on since, as a bi-monthly publication by volunteers, notably the Bianco sisters. All gratitude and appreciation to them for their fine work. With the Bulletin laid to rest, the Biancos will continue to help the School in many other ways.

The Bulletin has served its purpose, and the Henry George News seems sufficient now to record alumni activities and opinions.

Affiliate Members of the School (\$5.00 a year) and higher grades have up to now been receiving the Alumni Bulletin. Henceforth, they will instead receive free reprints. From time to time, articles appear in the press, of special interest to Georgists. These will be reproduced (when permission can be obtained) and circulated to members. We are sure you will find them worthwhile.

Before closing, I want to harp once more on my favorite theme - the value of individual effort. Do continue to do what you can as an individual to promote the ideas of Henry George. Speak of Henry George and Progress and Poverty whenever the opportunity arises, write letters to editors, tell friends about the free courses offered by the Henry George School. I think it is possible to be persistent about this without being pestiferous! And I think results will show themselves if we keep at it.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Clancy

## A WORD OF THANKS

Since this is the last issue of the ALUMNI BULLETIN (formerly "SAGES PAGES"), the writer felt impelled to add a few lines to its "swan song".

About ten years ago when some of the H. G. S. graduates decided to band together under the name "Society For The Advancement Of The Georgist Economy" (SAGE), there was quite a bit of interest evinced in our activities, ideas, plans, etc., and we felt that these could best be expressed through a publication of our own, so - "SAGES PAGES" was started.

Since I was "SAGES PAGES" first editor (it started with 3 pages and grew up to 16) our little paper has always meant a lot to me; therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all those Georgists who have done so much over the years to help in its publication.

While it is impossible to list all of them by name I would like to mention these five: Bob Clancy, for his kind cooperation; Sidney Blitz, because he was the first one to volunteer to "help in any way"; Mabel Rees, for her beautiful and expressive poems; and the girls, Neva and Roma Bianco, whose unselfish and unflagging interest as well as just plain "hard work" has kept the paper going, sometimes single-handed!

To those others, too numerous to mention, who have worked for it in varying capacities, all the way from gathering news items, right up to taking the bundled papers to the Post Office for mailing out, please forgive me for being unable to mention you by name, but know that my appreciation is just as sincere. Thanks - Thanks, Everyone!

Vivian Kiliaen-Rodney



VIVIAN RODNEY FOUNDER OF ALUMNI  
BULLETIN (SAGES PAGES) AND ITS  
FIRST EDITOR.(center)

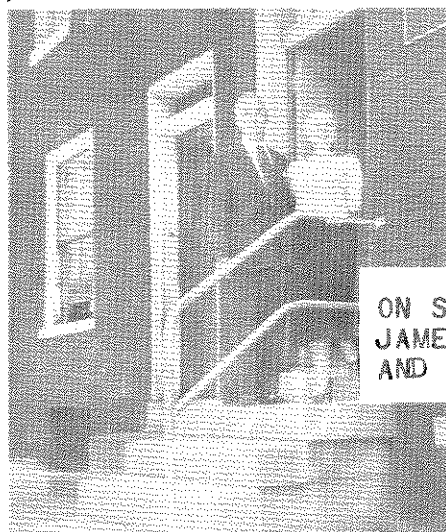
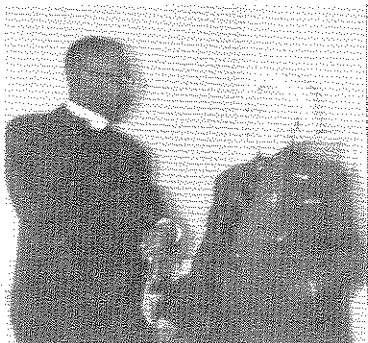
# THE HENRY GEORGE BIRTHPLACE

--SEPTEMBER 2, 1958



AT THE ST JAMES--  
GROUP OF GEORGISTS  
ENJOY SUPPER AFTER  
VISITING H.G. HOUSE.

INSIDE HOUSE--  
REV. BROOKER (PHILA)  
AND BOB RITCHEY (ALBANY)  
GET ACQUAINTED.



ON STEPS OF BIRTHPLACE--  
JAMES McNALLY (HARTFORD)  
AND NEVA BIANCO (NEW YORK).

# THE BEST MEMORIAL

How celebrate a birthday?

The birthday of the Great?

How best extol their virtues,

Their deeds commemorate?

Perhaps with song and story,

Parades, and speeches too,

Recalling their achievements

In glorified review.

But on September Second,

The day of George's birth,

We'll pay a great man honor

As best befits his worth.

His home we've made a center

His views and hopes to spread,

That glow with social justice

To light the way ahead!

There is no better tribute

Than thankfulness to find

The way to lessen want and woe.

To benefit mankind.

M.L. REES

Read by J.A. Stockman at the Birthplace 9-2-58.

# WRITE ON THE LINE

By S. T. Bohse

## "The Last Frontier"

The entrance of Alaska, as the 49th state, is of enormous significance to the Union as a source of vast potential wealth. The new state has great potentials in metals: gold, silver, iron, copper and uranium - in coal and oil - in timberlands, and in furs and fisheries. All of these resources now await the coming of sufficient labor and capital to convert them into a vast production of Alaskan national wealth.

The pioneer days of the last century are being re-enacted in Alaska. Capital is scarce and costly - the highest of wage scales prevail. 375 million acres of natural resources are available - with a present population of 210,000 people.

The urge that drove the pioneer and explorer of old has not been extinguished entirely by a century of progress, or submerged entirely by comforts and luxuries. The laborer, the entrepreneur and the speculator are swarming into this northern territory prospecting for the possible wealth that can be wrung from the bowels of the earth and the depth of the sea. The laborers can be assured of high wages, or they may choose a grant of land on which they can sweat out an eventual independence. The capitalist can foresee the rich return, eventually, for the risk of his capital. But it is the landowner and speculator who may anticipate with confidence the harvest of gold to come. They have only to invest in land, and bide their time until sufficient population, manpower and capital arrive, and plunge into the onerous task of pioneer production.

Here, one might say, is a great social and economic laboratory right at our doorsteps, and well may it be entitled "The Last Frontier". Here we shall be seeing a re-enactment of the same great economic drama that took place in the last century, and with it, of course, the same cast of characters. Even now, we are seeing Land, Labor and Capital being organized and co-operating to produce an output of wealth that may rival any past achievements on a comparable scale.

## WRITE ON THE LINE

Looking ahead to the future, Georgists will surely once more face the community, and pose the great question of ethics and justice so intricately involved and linked with economic activity. What shall be the natural and moral basis of the claims for participation in the shares of this vast production of wealth?

The laborer will present the results of his labor-power exerted as evidence of a legitimate claim. The entrepreneur will point to the capital that has been invested and has assisted labor to maximize production. But foremost in line and ranking ahead of these principals will stand the landowner and land speculator. He will present claims for a lion's share on the basis of a title to land ownership - and on the basis of a legal sanction to levy payment for the use of nature's resources. This will be the landowners' contribution" to social co-operation in the production of wealth.

The foreseeable outcome of this economic drama presents an added challenge to Georgist programs and activities. Can we encrease our efforts to dramatize this problem of economic justice, and forewarn what the outcome will be? We shall continue to work with conviction, with inspiration and with untiring effort and then we can finally with truth "we have done our best".

## GOOD LUCK BOB



BOB RODRIGUES WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL IN NEW YORK, IS GIVEN A PARTY BY HIS MANY FRIENDS AT THE SCHOOL.

# HISTORY OF GEOR



CLASS ADJOURNS TO COFFEE  
SHOP AFTER INSPIRING  
STORY BY MR AND MRS  
FRANK STIRLITH.



MISS V.J. PETERSON TELLS  
VIVID STORY OF THE ROBERT  
SCHALKENBACH FOUNDATION.



STUDENTS LISTEN WITH GREAT INTEREST.



Mr Engelhard Harremoes gave an  
interesting and informative  
report on the Justice Party.

Mr & Mrs Harremoes from Denmark.



The class ran for ten weeks and one bull session. During the course students gave reports on past Georgist events and they were supplemented by guest speakers pictured here, and also by Philip Cornick, who spoke on past and present land valuation methods, and by Joseph A Stockman who reported on the recent Henry George Foundation Conference. (Nov 1958).

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# LESSONS IN HISTORY

Robert Clancy

We seem to be living in unparalleled times. We have made stupendous strides in science and technology. We have unlocked some of nature's deepest secrets; we know about the atom and even how to put it to use. We can create earth satellites, and we are getting ready for space travel.

But along with this, we also have the gravest problems that mankind has yet faced. Though we know how to use the atom, the danger is that we will put it to use for a destructive warfare that can wipe out civilization, if not the human race itself. Though we are getting ready for flight into space, there is a bitter rivalry between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. as to who will get there first and use this new power to dominate the world - and maybe other worlds, too.

With these unprecedented problems, have we anything to learn from history? Yes, if we read history aright. History is the story of the human race. Human beings have behaved like human beings from the dawn of history. There are many differences in civilizations, there are differences between ancient times and modern times, differences between the various races and nationalities. But there are also similarities. And the similarities - across time as well as space - are more basic than the differences.

First of all, all human beings in all times and places, have had to labor on Mother Earth in order to live. All human beings have gathered together with other human beings in some kind of society, no matter how primitive or advanced, in order to make the job of living a little easier. All human beings create some sort of artifacts (called "wealth" in economics), to assist them in making a living, from a boomerang to a betatron. The tendency seems to be to try to make living a little easier, to advance to new things, to make time for cultural pursuits. As society advances, the cultural pursuits increase. This seems to be a universal tendency of man.

Well, then, the record should show continuous progress, from the Stone Age to the Atom Age. But such, alas, is not the case. As we look at history, we find spurts of progress here, chaos and decline there, long periods of stagnation elsewhere, etc. Why is not progress continuous? Why has practically every civilization flourished for a while and then disappeared from the face of the earth, or else gone into the slumber of petrification?

Some historians say that this is because a civilization is born, grows and dies just like an individual human being. But this does not follow. Into each society, new human beings are constantly born. There need be no "death" of a civilization.

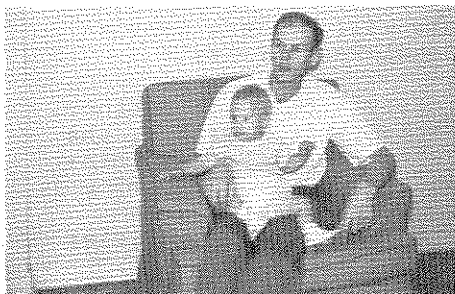
The reasons for the decline and fall of civilizations must be factors within them. Some civilizations, though it seems they were destroyed by outside enemies, were really weakened from within, for in the days of their vigor they were able to repulse outside enemies.

A civilization that fails satisfactorily to fulfill the needs and desires of its people will decline.

This happens when inequalities appear. While there is widespread economic opportunity, a well-distributed standard of living, and widespread responsibility for government, a civilization will flourish. When a privileged class appears, growing rich upon the labor of the masses, and a caste system in government, economics, culture and religion, a civilization will start to decline and is in danger of extinction. A study of the rise and fall of ancient, medieval, renaissance and modern civilizations will reveal this pattern.

Let us not feel too complacent about having overcome most of these deadly obstacles. Already our own great American civilization is showing signs of having some of the problems that spelt the downfall of other civilizations - a steady concentration of centralized government, high taxes, monopoly of land, special privileges - and, worst of all, apathy toward public affairs by a great part of the population.

Education for public affairs - education that will explore and analyze the root-causes of our problems - can reverse this trend, and to this task our Henry George School is dedicated.



M I C H A E L   P A Z I N I C K  
C E L E B R A T E S   F I R S T   B I R T H D A Y

S E P T E M B E R   2 , 1 9 5 8 .

H A P P Y   B I R T H D A Y   M I C H A E L .

# BOOK REVIEW

EDMUND P. HILLPERN

"Cry of the Heart," by Bertha Pauli,  
translated by Richard and Clare Winston.  
Ives Washburn, Inc., New York, 1957.  
\$3.50.

"Cry of the Heart" is a vivid, inspiring history of the pioneering days of our world-wide peace movement, and of the life of Bertha von Suttner, whose work was a motivating force in its development.

Peace, we are apt to assume, has been a goal sought through all ages. Therefore it is a shock to realize that up to one hundred years ago there had been no consistent effort made to establish realistic, practical measures for maintaining peace, nor even general belief that peace was to be desired. It is re-assuring to see that, in spite of enormous resistance, we are making steady progress.

The reader will find that the book reminds him of the work of Henry George. For like him, Bertha von Suttner was a genuine reformer - fearless, tender, deeply concerned with the eternal values of humanity, justice and love. While working for Alfred Nobel, Bertha came to understand his thinking. Openly she challenged his detachment from the moral implications of his invention, and his belief that peace could only come through some form of self-preservation or fear. At every opportunity she tried to make him believe that people would refuse to take part in war if they saw it as a buutilization of life.

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"Convince me," Nobel said, "and I will do something great for the movement." Only after his death was his decision made known: in his will he left provision for the founding of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Bertha left Noble employ to marry Arthur von Suttner. As Arthur's family would not accept his marriage, the couple went to the Caucasus, where they lived in considerable hardship, earning what they could. During this time their love grew into a marriage of such unity and understanding that they knew what qualities make it possible to live with inner serenity. Al-

though they disliked exposing their private lives, later they used this comprehension to strengthen their argument that groups of people as well as individuals can learn to live in harmony!

When the wars started, first-hand accounts were accepted and Bertha began to write, telling of the "face of war". To strip war of its glamour was unpopular, even considered unpatriotic. When it was known that a woman had written some of the articles, disapproval increased. But Bertha continued, turning to the novel form where she could put her understanding of general situations into terms of individual experience. People were touched, and the first book signed with her name, "Lay Down Your Arms", became a best seller.

As the book was read, word began to pour in from people and groups in other countries, and Bertha herself became active in the founding in 1892 of the Austrian Peace Association, of which she was president. When these groups gathered at The Hague Conference, she was the only woman among the delegates from twenty-eight countries. Later, she was the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Through this book runs the tender story of how Bertha and her husband were able to work with such effective intensity. Because their life was built on their belief in "loving-kindness" their love proved a constant source of renewal, enabling them to see themselves and their work in perspective. No matter how remote their goal might seem, they never lost faith that in time it could be achieved. But they did not feel themselves alone responsible, and they never let the future good overwhelm their sense of one another, and their immediate individual needs.

In a period when so much literature tries to stir the conscience by shock, or to reach only the intellect or reason, this book sounds strangely out-of-trend. With open joy it proclaims the simple, familiar truths. People with an impersonal goal do not need to strive for originality: the power to touch the heart is theirs in the work they do to open new frontiers.

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COVER --DESIGN--by Neva Bianco; POEM--by Mabel L. Rees.  
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ALUMNI BULLETIN:---Published by the Alumni of the Henry  
George School of Social Science, 50 East 69 Street, New  
York 21, N.Y.

Chairman: Roma Bianco; Neva Bianco, Vivian Killian-Rodney,  
S.T.Bohee.

**District Forecast:** Cool westerly winds, showery periods.

# CHRONICLE DESPATCH

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1958

**PRICE Ad.**

# BUILDING 'WAVE' ENVELOPS WHOLE OF TOWN

# Seven New Shops For Yarrunga

Seven new shops are being constructed in Yarrunga shopping area.

The shops are being built in two blocks on either side of Willis Street, west of Vincent Road.

They will bring the total number of business houses in No. 10, Prater's Alley, to 20.

—And Each Building is

# Tax Free!

# £30,000 Facilitate Will Modernise

# The Commercial

A £30,000 facelift is planned to make Wangeratta's Commercial Hotel one of the most modern in provincial Victoria.

One of Wagaralla's oldest buildings, the Commercial

# AND RIGHT IN TOWN—

Premises which Messrs Orr, Barry and Dove are building for Motor Spares Pty. Ltd. in Farnfield Street will be completed in early

Aug. 11

# A 'Single Tax' Town in Australia

**W**ZANGARATTA is a borough (charter granted 1863) lying some 145 miles to the N.E. of Melbourne. It is an important town at the junction of Ovens and King rivers, in a good agricultural and dairying district. Grain, tobacco, flax, broome, and hops are the chief crops. In the town there are two flour mills, a foundry, a rayon factory, woollen, saw and flax mills, butter and cordial factories, a bacon-curing works, and so on.

In August, 1956, ratepayers were invited to vote on a simple issue. Should rates be taken off buildings and

improvements and levied on land values only? By more than four to one the answer given was, "YES!"

It was a wise decision. Already the first benefits are being reaped. Our facsimile reproduction of a part of the front page of the *Wangaratta Chronicle-Despatch* shows what is happening. New buildings are being erected: old ones are being modernised. That means a better town, more jobs, increased business turnover. *And this is taking place during a fairly general recession in the building industry in Victoria.*

Of course there is nothing new or surprising about all this. It is the inevitable and invariable experience of towns which adopt a scientific local taxation, instead of playing catch-as-catch-can and beggar-my-neighbour. Similar reports appear with clockwork regularity in place after place, year after year. Just recently, for instance, the *Sunraysia* carried a headline: "RECORD BUILDING TREND CONTINUES." That referred to Mildura City—351 miles N.W. of Melbourne—where ratepayers gave a 3½ to 1 vote in favour of adopting land-value rating in August 1956. Building in 1957 broke all records. And at the present rate, the 1957 record will be broken this year.

But to get back to Wangaratta. The borough levies all its rates on land values as follows: General 8d., water 3½d., sewerage 3d., making a total of 1s. 2½d. in the £ of the assessed capital value of land. That gives a tax rate of 6 per cent. (Metropolitan municipalities are permitted to levy only their general rates on land values.) As our Melbourne contemporary, *Progress*, recently remarked: Wangaratta provides the answer to speculation—outside Australia—whether sudden change of all rates to site-value at one step would be too drastic.

The *Chronicle-Despatch*, June 5, commented editorially:

"This seems to be one of Wangaratta's most energetic years. Announcements of new commercial building and rebuilding indicate just how rapidly the town is going ahead. The expansion of Yarrunga's shopping centre is particularly significant and could set a pattern for suburban centres of the future in the western and southern sections of Wangaratta."

"Plans for remodelling the Commercial Hotel will also be widely applauded. A new face on this century-old building should bring it into line with the growing number of modern fronts in Murphy Street and greatly improve the main street's appearance."

"Overwhelming success of the cancer appeal, the enthusiasm with which the showground's cricket pavilion project is being tackled . . . and plans for a new Manchester Unity Hall suggest a healthy community spirit. . . ."

New developments now in hand include shops, offices, a modern engineering workshop, a motor showroom, and a service block for the hospital. Valuable blocks of idle land have been sold by auction at "very satisfactory" prices, and some derelict buildings have been demolished to make way for new ones. Mr. H. Bell, who bought the Commercial Hotel last August, said that ever since he was a child he had looked at it and thought it was about time it was improved. "I never dreamed I would do it," he told a reporter.

*The foregoing article is reprinted from "Land & Liberty," the international monthly magazine for Land-Value Taxation, Free Trade and Personal Freedom. By post 8s. 6d. or \$1 a year. For free specimen copy, catalogue and other complimentary material write to the publishers of this leaflet: The UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, England. Telephones: Victoria 4266 and 4979.*