Henry George School . Center for economic justice

FOR RELEASE On or before May 28, 1981 PRESS RELEASE

Contact: Mitchell Chanelis, Director

(617) 451-0458

PUBLIC FORUM ON 2 1/2 ANNOUNCED

On Thursday, May 28 at 7:30 pm, the Boston Henry George School's Center for Economic Justice will present a public forum entitled "PROPOSITION 2 1/2: WHAT NEXT?" at Trinity Church Parish House on Clarendon Street in Copley Square,

Boston.

The Moderator for the evening will be Dr. Robert Wood; a trustee of the Henry George School, former superintendent of Boston Public Schools. Panelists will include: Barbara Anderson, executive director of Citizens for Limited Taxation; Saundra Graham, state representative (Cambridge) of the Legislative Commission on Urban Affairs; Joseph Hermann, state representative (North Andover) of the Legislative Committee on Taxation; Dr. Jerome Lettvin, professor of Biology at

The forum will focus on the irrationality of current tax policy in Massachusetts and, in particular, on the unjust Property Tax. The vote for Proposition 2 1/2 last November indicated widespread dissatisfaction with taxes in general.

'PROPOSITION 2 1/2: WHAT NEXT?' will address an option for a more intelligent approach to raising public revenues.

M.I.T.; and Dr. Robert Sperber, superintendent of Brookline Public Schools.

10459

The Henry George School, a non-profit tax exempt educational corporation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was established in 1935 and is part of a network of similar schools throughout North America and elsewhere. Through it's newly established Center for Economic Justice in Boston, the School offers seminars and other events related to the fundamental principles of political economics and the ideas of American social philosopher Henry George.

The Center for Economic Justice believes that rational discussion of fundamental tax reform is imperative!

Currently, in Massachusetts land and buildings are taxed at the same rate.

The Center promotes the idea of taxing land and buildings at different rates; that is - a higher rate for land and a lower rate for buildings. Such an approach to raising public revenues is successfully employed in Pittsburgh and other cities in Pennsylvania. Denmark, Taiwan, Jamaica and cities in Australia and New Zealand also use this method to great advantage. Taxing buildings and other improvements at a rate lower than land - or taxing land only - benefits an entire community in general and most homeowners and businesses in particular.

Join us Thursday May 28th and let's hear what you think about the current economic muddle... comments from the floor are welcome.

The program will be followed by a friendly reception...