

Do YOU understand the economics news?
Would you like to know more?...

—S.F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, 12/7/75, Section C, page 10

SOARING HOME PRICES
John R. Stuteville, an economics professor and consultant to Savings & Loan Associations, said the rapidly rising prices of homes has many mortgage lenders worried. They are uneasy about making a home loan for twice as much money as the loan on the same house 2 years ago. Stuteville warned, "A real estate panic could result from the wild escalation in prices in recent years. History has shown us repeatedly that no high compound rate of growth can continue for more than a few years." He noted that in some California communities home prices are now doubling somewhere between 2.4 and 7 years.

SOARING HOME PRICES

ECONOMICS NEWS:

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The Henry George School of Social Science

833 Market Street / San Francisco, California 94103

ECONOMICS NEWS:

CORPORATIONS' BIG TAX BREAKS

Representative Charles A. Vanik (Dem.-Ohio) released figures on large corporations that in 1974 either paid no income taxes at all or paid at a very low rate.

The 8 companies that paid no 1974 income taxes (and their 1974 adjusted net incomes) are: Ford Motor Co. (\$351.9 million); American Electric Power Co. (\$163.7 million); Allstate Insurance Co., including subsidiaries (\$137.3 million); Honeywell (\$98.6 million); Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (\$29.8 million); American Airlines (\$26.7 million); U.S. Industries, Inc. (\$17.9 million); and Eastern Airlines (\$17.6 million).

Although the "standard" corporate income tax rate is 48%, the following 18 major corporations paid in 1974 at a rate of 10% or less: American Metal Climax; American Motors Corp.; Bank of America Corp.; Bankers Trust New York Corp.; Chase Manhattan Corp.; Commonwealth Edison; Consolidated Edison; Continental-Illinois Corp.; Delta Airlines; LTV Corp.; McDonnell Douglas Corp.; Mobil Oil Corp.; Northwest Airlines; Occidental Petroleum Corp.; Pennzoil Co.; Texaco; Texasgulf; and UAL, Inc.

Vanik said these companies, whose aggregate income was \$46 billion, were able to reduce their tax liabilities "through entirely legal means."

POVERTY PROFILE 1975

In an 80-page report, "Poverty Profile, 1975, the Roman Catholic Church's Campaign for Human Development challenged the U.S. Government's poverty figure of 24.3 million Americans and said there are actually 40 million poor in this country. The report says the government figures purport to show a decline in the number of U.S. poor between 1959 and 1974, but this result is possible only because the government has changed its statistical yardstick for measuring poverty. In 1959 the government counted as poor, every family that had 54% or less of the average median family income, but in 1974 it used 40% of same. The study says a fair yardstick would be half the average median family income, or \$6,420, and if this is used, the conservative estimate is that there are now 40 million poor Americans, or 1 in every 5.

—S.F. Chronicle, 12/22/75, page 3

AIRLINE FARES

A new Senate subcommittee report charged that the Civil Aeronautics Board has blocked "significantly lower prices" of 30-40% for U.S. air travelers through unfair, biased, secretive, and possibly illegal procedures. It said CAB actions have promoted industry growth, kept existing airlines from bankruptcy, and insured airline profits. But the CAB has prevented creation of new airlines and adopted policies that keep fares high. Studies by Lockheed and Boeing indicate that without CAB control, one-way transcontinental service could be offered for about \$90. The current one-way fare cross-country is about \$190.

—S.F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle, 2/22/76, page 2

Isn't it time you found out
what's behind
the economics news?

Register today
with the
Henry George School

Who was Henry George?

Henry George was a working man who became an economist. As his early life progressed from sailor to storeclerk to newspaperman, he became convinced of the necessity of discovering why the economy was not functioning adequately for vast numbers of Americans. Educating himself through thinking and observing as well as reading, George became a world-famous writer and speaker whose powerful thought commanded the attention of scholars and businessmen, popes and politicians. People flocked to his cause by the millions as they read his 8 books or heard him speak. His lecture tours took him across the United States several times, 6 times to the British Isles, and to Canada and Australia.

George was born in Philadelphia (1839) to middle-class, religious parents. He lived in California during his early adulthood (1857-1880) and in New York city for the rest of his life (1880-1897). He married Annie Fox in 1861 and had 4 children.

In California Henry George worked mainly in the newspaper business, as a typesetter, printer, reporter, writer, editor and sometimes part-owner of various papers in the State. His editorial writing introduced him to public affairs, and he gradually became known for his forthright views against slavery, against monopolies, for labor and higher wages, and for women's rights. His 1868 article, "What the Railroad Will Bring Us" predicted that the much-heralded transcontinental railroad would not benefit all Californians, but only a small group. George's anti-monopoly views were buttressed by a personal experience while he was working for the San Francisco *Herald*: the Associated Press refused to admit the *Herald* to its wire service, and when George travelled to New York and started his own wire service, Western Union raised his rates and lowered AP's, putting both his wire service and subsequently the *Herald* out of business. George ran for the State Assembly as a Democrat in 1871, and he was elected Secretary of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1872. Increasingly, however, George saw economic problems as underlying political ones, and he devoted almost 2 years to intense study and to the writing of his own book on political economy, *Progress and Poverty* (1879). George believed he had found a workable way to abolish poverty, and he devoted the rest of his life to this end. In 1880 he moved to New York with no money and no job. But he was the author of a newly-published book that was beginning to get national attention.

George soon wrote another book, *The Irish Land Question* (later called simply *The Land Question*) and then left for a trip to the British Isles. In war-torn Ireland he worked with Michael Davitt of the Irish Land League and was arrested twice. Returning to New York he found he was famous. He joined in the popular discussion of the tariff, arguing that labor was hurt rather than helped by protection. In 1886 the labor unions asked George to run for mayor of New York and he did, polling 68,000 votes. The campaign was unusual and tumultuous, as it forced traditional Democrats into the arms of their Tammany Hall enemies in order to block George, and it evoked the direct political opposition of high clerics in the Roman Catholic Church. Although George officially lost the election, it was widely believed that he actually won and was counted out illegally. Later writings confirm this view. George then started his own paper, the *Standard* (1886-92) and continued to comment on world affairs and to answer questions about his economic reforms. In 1897 he was again asked to run for mayor, and he again accepted, despite warnings from his doctors that another campaign would kill him (he had earlier suffered a minor stroke). George died 5 days before the election. More than 100,000 people filed past his casket in Grand Central Palace amidst a general outpouring of public sympathy that the New York *Times* likened to the days following Lincoln's assassination.

Henry George's thinking deeply influenced many generations of scholars in the fields of economics, taxation, sociology, history and philosophy. Today, his economic analysis remains unrefuted and his goal of a humanitarian society based on freedom and justice is yet to be achieved.

Progress and Poverty:

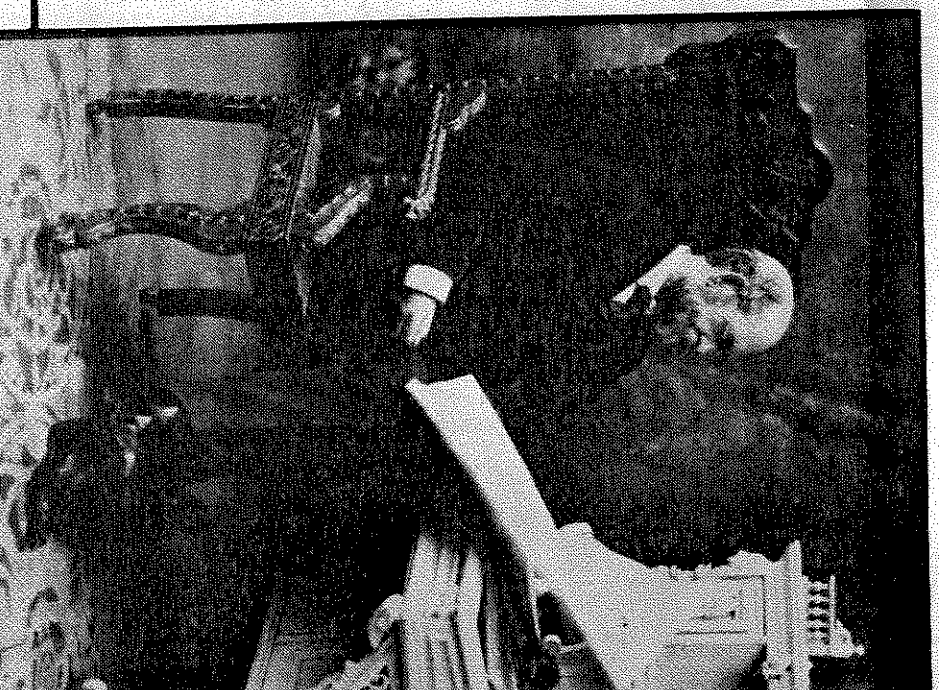
"An Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depressions and of Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth... *The Remedy*"

In 1950, Dr. Glenn Hoover, Past President of the Pacific Coast Economic Association and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Economics at Mills College in Oakland, said this of *Progress and Poverty*: "... after having taught economics for some 25 years, I can truthfully say I know of no better single book that could be used for this purpose."

This best-known work of Henry George was written in San Francisco during the years 1877-1879. After a slow start, the book became a runaway best-seller. It received many reviews on the West and East Coasts, and was serialized in Lovell's Magazine, sort of a *Saturday Evening Post* of its day. By 1945 sales of *Progress and Poverty* were estimated to have been in excess of 3 million copies, according to Alice Hackett (*Fifty Years of Best Sellers, 1895-1945*). Random House's Modern Library began carrying it in 1938, and it has been translated into 14 languages, including German, Swedish, Danish Norwegian, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Bulgarian, Yiddish, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Today it is published by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation in New York.

In clear language, written for everyday people, *Progress and Poverty* analyzes the causes of poverty and suggests a remedy. The central theme is that land is the ultimate source of wealth and jobs. Land being also the source of life, all humans have as equal rights to land as they do to life. But when equal land rights are denied, wealth distributes itself unequally, causing rich and poor, and ultimately production itself fails. The remedy for a healthy economy is not a socialist state; it is merely the abolition of special privileges, including land investments, so that free enterprise can be truly free.

The School uses *Progress and Poverty* as the text for its Fundamental Economics course because its theme is still relevant. Poverty is still with us in the mid-1970's, although America's industrial progress has been phenomenal. Further, the book also discusses the overpopulation theory, technology, depressions, slums, labor unions, co-ops, land reform, and different kinds of taxation — all of which are still vital economic topics today.



Notable Quotes:

Harry Gunnison Brown (1880-1975) Professor of Economics, University of Missouri
"Probably no other writer has ever made the study of economics so interesting to so many readers as Henry George."

Clarence Darrow (1857-1938) American trial lawyer, defense attorney for Eugene Debs in the Pullman Strike trial (1895) and for John Scopes in the Evolution Trial (1925)
"Henry George was a master of English, one of the greatest that ever used a pen... He was one of the real prophets of the world... His was a wonderful mind; he saw a question from every side; his philosophy appealed to every school..."

HENRY GEORGE (1839 - 1897)

Political Economist and Social Philosopher

John Dewey (1859-1952) Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University (1904-30)
"It would require less than the fingers of two hands to enumerate those who from Plato down, rank with Henry George among the world's finest social philosophers."
Albert Einstein (1879-1955) winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics (1921)
"Men like Henry George are rare, unfortunately. One cannot imagine a more beautiful combination of intellectual keenness, artistic form, and fervent love of justice."

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) President of the United States (1933-45)
"I believe that Henry George was one of the really great thinkers produced by our country."
Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) Russian novelist and philosopher
"People do not argue with the teaching of George; they simply do not know it. The teaching of George is irresistibly convincing in its simplicity and clearness. He who becomes acquainted with it cannot but agree."

Books by Henry George:

Our Land and Land Policy	Social Problems
Progress and Poverty	Protection or Free Trade?
The Land Question	A Perplexed Philosopher
Condition of Labor; An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII	
Ice of Political Economy	

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY FOR LOW-COST WORTHWHILE ECONOMICS EDUCATION!

(\$15 FOR 10-WEEK COURSE INCLUDES BOOK & MATERIALS)

The First Course: Fundamental Economics and Social Philosophy

This may well be the most important course you will take in your life! It will give you a basic understanding of what makes your economic world tick. All the concepts covered are clear, simple and relevant to today's problems and to you.

Material covered: Definition of terms. How wealth is produced and how it is distributed. The population question. Technology. Where do jobs come from? Labor unions. Profits. Recessions and depressions. What's wrong with today's "free enterprise" economy, and what's wrong with socialism. Different kinds of taxation. Property rights.

This course tackles some of the toughest questions ever faced by economists, sociologists, political scientists, and philosophers. The class discussions will be lively, challenging, controversial, and enlightening. Don't miss this!

Text: Progress and Poverty by Henry George, and supplemental materials.

Course length: 10 weeks, one evening a week.

Cost: \$15 includes textbook and lesson materials.

"The progress of civilization requires that more and more intelligence be devoted to social affairs, and this not the intelligence of the few, but that of the many. We cannot safely leave politics to politicians, or political economy to college professors. The people themselves must think, because the people alone can act."

Henry George, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, page 9

"A civilization which tends to concentrate wealth and power in the hands of a fortunate few, and to make of others mere human machines, must inevitably evolve anarchy and bring destruction. But a civilization is possible in which the poorest could have all the comforts and conveniences now enjoyed by the rich . . ."

Henry George, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, page 8

TO REGISTER FOR ALL CLASSES:

Mail completed registration form to School office at address below. Please send no money with the form. We will acknowledge with exact location of class. Attend first session and enroll by paying at the end of the class. Teachers will have books and lesson materials there.

Enrollments accepted through end of 3rd session. Your \$15 enrollment fee will include all books and lesson materials for the course. After September 17 you may register by calling the School office.

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
833 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 362-7944

Schedule of Fundamentals Classes

FALL 1976

All classes open
week of September 20

SAN FRANCISCO

Class No.

1. *Monday, September 20, 7-9 PM*
Franklin St. near Broadway

3. *Wednesday, September 22, 7-9 PM*
18th Avenue near Clement

2. *Tuesday, September 21, 6-9 PM*
Frederick St. near Masonic

4. *Thursday, September 23, 7-9 PM*
Henry George School
833 Market (next to Emporium)

EAST BAY

5. *Sunday, September 19, 3-5 PM*
Downstairs Meeting Room,
Co-Op Market
Broadway at MacArthur, OAKLAND

7. *Wednesday, September 22, 7:30-9:30 PM*
Upstairs Meeting Room,
Co-Op Market
3000 Telegraph Ave. at Ashby,
BERKELEY

6. *Tuesday, September 21, 7:30-9:30 PM*
Lakeview Branch,
Oakland Public Library
550 El Embarcadero, OAKLAND

8. *Thursday, September 23, 7:30-9:30 PM*
Center Street (north),
CASTRO VALLEY

MARIN

9. *Monday, September 20, 7:30-9:30 PM*
The Ice Cream Parlour
The Square Shopping Center, NOVATO

10. *Thursday, September 23, 7:30-9:30 PM*
Corporate Planning Consultants meeting
room
700 E. Street (between 1st & 2nd),
SAN RAFAEL

Advanced Courses:

Critics of Henry George
Current Events
Fundamentals of Money
Georgism & Socialism Compared
Land Reform
The Science of Political Economy
World Trade & Social Problems
Open to graduates of Fundamentals Course only.
Offered on a rotating basis each term.

— CLIP ON DASHED LINE AND MAIL TODAY!

Registration:

Please register me for class number _____. I understand that I may attend the first session free, and may enroll then by paying \$15 for the entire course.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

ZIP _____

PHONE _____

☐ I cannot attend now. Notify me next term.

— CLIP ON DASHED LINE AND MAIL TODAY!

THE HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL ECONOMICS COURSE HELPS YOU GET BEHIND THE HEADLINES

The News

Every day economic headlines hit the news. And lately the items haven't been very encouraging. A few banks have failed. Unemployment is up. Inflation is still high. What IS happening to the economy? What does it mean for you? For your family and friends? For the whole country?

Wouldn't you like to be able to read behind the headlines? The Henry George course will give you the chance to develop your own economic understanding.

Understanding

Understanding means that more things "click" when you read the paper. What was formerly incomprehensible now makes sense. Many economic problems are in fact very much related. Our Fundamentals course will help you see how. Public issues, debates on legislation, etc. will also become more understandable to you.

Personal Growth

Personal growth comes with understanding. You can function better in a world that makes more sense. You can make real choices when you understand the options. If you want to become involved in your community, you can decide how to spend your precious time, once you've developed your own economic philosophy.

Common-Sense

You will have the chance to learn how the whole economy functions in simple, down-to-earth terms. No jargon! We teach economics for *all* people: specialist or non-specialist; old or young; 8th grade drop-out or college professor. The course includes the best thinking of some of the finest economic minds, but our approach is purposely non-technical. You'll study things that affect YOU: jobs, wages, prices, rents, poverty, slums, standard of living, leisure, pollution, money, taxes, quality of life... and much more.

Excellent Course

The Fundamental Economics course uses as its text *Progress and Poverty*, one of the world's all-time economics best-sellers and a literary masterpiece. All supplemental readings are carefully chosen and of high quality. Supplemental material is constantly updated for today's changing world. Course materials are well-structured and understandable. Teachers are volunteer discussion-leaders, trained to encourage thoughtful participation as well as to convey information.

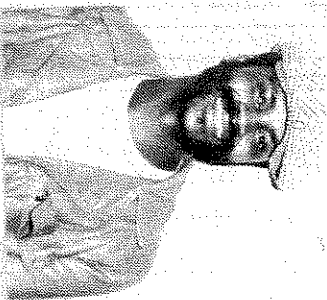
Fun Classes

The learning atmosphere is friendly, informal and noncompetitive. We require no tests and give no grades. You'll soon know everyone in your class by name. Your opinions and ideas will be respected. Many classes adjourn to the local pizza parlor for more discussion and socializing.

"Of all the sciences, political economy is that which to civilized men of today is of most practical importance. For it is the science which treats of the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution; that is to say, of matters which absorb the larger part of the thought and effort of the vast majority of us... the getting of a living. It includes in its domain the greater part of those vexed questions which lie at the bottom of our politics and legislation, of our social and governmental theories, and even, in larger measure than may at first be supposed, of our philosophies and religions."

—Henry George, "The Science of Political Economy," Introduction page xxxi

Ask the Graduates: "What did you get from your Henry George School course?"



Gerald Johnson
Security Guard
San Francisco

"The course helps the 'little guy' who is unaware of riffs in the present system. It shows things could be better."



Marvin Otto
Electronics Technician
Sacramento

"Economics is not usually a popular subject. But it's the 'way of the world.' This course wakes you up to what's going on."



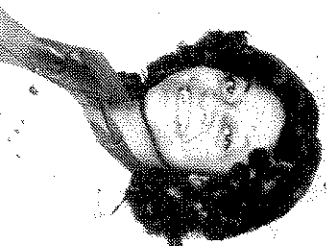
Ann Reeves
Registered Nurse
San Rafael

"For the first time, I understood the economic implications of the bond issues and propositions I was voting on."



Polly Roberts
Graduate Student
Berkeley

"*Progress and Poverty*" turned me on so much that I enrolled in graduate school in economics at UC Berkeley!"



La Moore
Communications Analyst - S.F.

"The course gave me an awareness of why things are the way they are."



Clay Berling
Insurance Agent
Berkeley

"I can truthfully say that this course changed my total perspective of my relationship to the world."

THE HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

is a public-service institution to promote widespread economic enlightenment. We are non-political, non-sectarian, non-profit. We are named after Henry George not only for the soundness of his economic analysis, but for his humanitarian goals and respect for individual thought.

We conduct classes and seminars in economics in communities throughout Northern California, including San Francisco, the East Bay, Mt. Diablo, Marin and Sacramento. Other Henry George Schools are located in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Our classes have no entrance requirements and they are run at no or low cost. We give no tests or grades. The volunteer teachers are trained to promote thought and discussion on the part of each student.

Support for our work comes from approximately 300 individual members, as well as from the Henry George School of New York City. The New York School was founded in 1932; the Northern California School has been incorporated since 1950.

The School is democratically controlled by a 21-member, revolving Board of Directors composed of graduates, teachers, and volunteers. We have 2 full-time and 2 part-time staff members.

The School publishes a bimonthly *Analyst* which relates current events to economic theory. This is mailed to government officials, colleges and universities, and interested organizations. We also publish a bi-monthly Newsletter.

Each year the School conducts a California contest for "Journalism in the Henry George spirit." A \$500 cash prize and bronze medal are awarded to the winner.

The School's San Francisco office serves as a resource center for information about Henry George, as well as a meeting area and classroom. The library contains much material of historical interest. We welcome inquiries and visits from the public.

Henry George School of Social Science of Northern California

SCHEDULE OF ADVANCED COURSES FALL, 1976

These courses are open to graduates of the Fundamentals course only, because they presuppose an understanding of the principles set forth in Progress and Poverty. These courses will broaden and enrich your understanding of today's economic society.

San Francisco

1. CURRENT EVENTS - The group will read and clip news items from as many newspapers and magazines as possible. Events and trends will be discussed in light of Georgist principles. Topic files will be put together for permanent use. 10 weeks. \$10

Tuesday, September 21, 1976 7-9PM
Charles Turner's home; 245 - 8th Ave. (bet. Clement & Calif.)
Discussion Leader: Charles Turner

2. WORLD TRADE & SOCIAL PROBLEMS - Read and discuss 2 of George's shorter masterpieces: Protection Or Free Trade? and Social Problems. Think through the question of protective tariffs and wages. Also: balance of trade; immigration controls; the national debt; functions of Government; land-value taxation and the American farmer. 10 weeks \$15 (includes 2 books)

Wednesday, September 22, 1976 7-9 PM
St. Benedict Center, 2891 Bush St. at Lyon
Discussion Leader: Terry Newland

East Bay

3. LAND REFORM - Learn the contemporary facts of land monopoly, corporate control of agriculture, water subsidies, mineral rights, Indian lands etc. The political influence of large landed interests. Consider various approaches to land reform: land trusts; unearned increment taxes; land redistribution; buying back the land. Review the single-tax in comparison to other methods. Readings: Polly Roberts' summary of Ralph Nader's Power & Land in California; Peter Barnes' The People's Land; and Progress & Poverty, Dr. VI. 10 weeks \$15 (includes 2 bks)
Monday, September 20, 1976 6:45-8:45PM
Children's Rm, Berkeley Main Library, Shattuck & Kittredge, Berk.
Discussion Leader: Jim Watson

Marin

4. LAND REFORM - (See above) 10 weeks \$15 (includes 2 books)
Wednesday, September 22, 1976 7:30-9:30PM

Home of Barbara and Leo Becker, 6 Council Crest, Corte Madera
To Register: Mail form, or call School, or simply attend first session.
Enrollments accepted through 3rd week of course.

Henry George School, 833 Market St. #1009, S.F. CA 94103. 362-7944
Please register me for class no. _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Address _____

City _____

Zip _____