

Evaluations of Henry George in Social Science Publications 1966-1990

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Paper at First Lafayette College Conference on Henry George

13 June 1991

The purpose of this paper is to summarize and analyze citations of Henry George in social science publications during a recent span of 25 years, 1966-1990. Most of these are articles for specialists in a wide variety of social science journals. The information will be used to answer the following five questions.

1. What is the degree of interest during the past 25 years in the proposals by Henry George?
2. What is the distribution of citations among fields of social science? These fields include economics, political science, history, and law.
3. What proportion of the citing publications contribute extensive discussions rather than brief citations?
4. How preponderant are the citations of Progress and Poverty, the best known book by Henry George, rather than of his other publications?
5. What are the principal new facts and useful ideas contributed by these publications that cite Henry George?

Background for this Study

Henry George, born in 1839, initially published on economic topics in a lengthy pamphlet in 1871, "Our Land and Land Policy." He was at the time editor of a newspaper in San Francisco. In 1879 he published "Progress and Poverty," his most famous and influential book. This discussed his proposal to establish a confiscatory tax on the value of land as an unimproved natural resource, abolishing all taxes on products of human labor. Until his death in 1897 he wrote several more books, developing his proposals on taxation and advocating free international trade and social justice. Beginning in 1879, Henry George publicized his proposals vigorously and received widespread attention. The "single tax" attracted influential adherents and several communities adopted versions of his proposal to increase the land value tax and reduce other taxes.

A book by Steven B. Cord (1965) provides an excellent summary and analysis of the responses by economists to Henry George's theories. Cord's book divides these responses into several time periods from 1879 to 1975. Most of the responses that are summarized and analyzed by Cord are in textbooks of economics. These books communicate the opinions of contemporary economists and constitute the principal information obtained by students, who include the next generation of economists. Cord endorsed most of George's proposals but reported the prevalently adverse responses by the leading economists, during his lifetime and subsequently. The majority of professional economists have either attacked or ignored George's proposal for governments to obtain their revenue by taxing the value of unimproved land.

An additional type of social science publication consists of articles in scholarly or scientific journals. These have great influence on the

professionals who write the textbooks. At the time of Cord's book, it was not feasible for an individual to search for citations to Henry George in the hundreds of social science journals. For citations beginning in 1966, this information is readily available in the Social Sciences Citation Index, published by the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A. (Garfield, 1977). This large compilation of bibliographical information identifies the reference lists and citations in footnotes, endnotes, and text in each article published in several thousand journals. The Social Sciences Citation Index includes a substantial number of journals in each field of the social sciences. These journals are selected to include all with substantial prestige and influence. The articles in these journals therefore constitute the reports of new findings and new conclusions in the social sciences, intended for use by researchers, teachers, and authors of textbooks.

The 25 years from 1966 through 1990 constitute an appropriate span in which to summarize and analyze the influence of George's proposals subsequent to the publication of the book by Cord in 1965. Some developments appear to favor the proposals by Henry George. President Reagan (1981-89) advocated lower tariffs on international trade and lower income taxes. These are consistent with George's proposals, though Reagan did not advocate increases in tax on the value of land. Many people in the Soviet Union and in other Communistic countries have demanded a free market economy, replacing governmental monopolies and management of the economy. These changes also are consistent with the proposals by George, although an increase in the land value tax has not been part of the Communist program.

Procedures for Identifying Citations

The Social Sciences Citation Index each year identifies several hundred thousand citations in the articles published in approximately several thousand journals. Compilation of this information is feasible because of the development of computers with enormously high speed and large storage capacity. The electronic files containing the information are transmitted to users both electronically and in the form of printed volumes. The bibliographic information for each year requires multiple volumes, containing many pages of small print.

The printed volumes were used to search the citations to H. George in each year, 1966 through 1990. The information on each citation includes the publication cited and, if revealed in the article, the year and first page. A separate entry records each differentiated citation of the author, such as different articles, different books, or different pages in the same book.

Almost 300 citing articles were identified and obtained. The information recorded on each article includes the surname and initials of each author, the title of the article, including subtitle if any, the journal name, volume, first and last pages, and the publication by H. George that was cited.

More than 90% of the articles cited the H. George who was the author of Progress and Poverty. They were easily identified by their citations of that book or another of his publications. The bibliography also includes a small number of articles that cited the biography of Henry George by his son, Henry George, Jr. The remaining articles citing a different H. George were omitted from the bibliography.

More than 95% of the publications in the bibliography were identified by the Social Sciences Citation Index. The remaining ones are articles that were

found by other techniques for bibliographical searching. Each of these additional articles refers to Henry George in the text and discusses his proposals. A few of them were not included in the Social Sciences Citation Index by apparent errors of omission. Most of them were not included because they lacked an explicit citation of a publication by H. George in the reference list or footnotes.

Two publications identified by the Social Sciences Citation Index are excluded from the bibliography because the publication by Henry George in a large bibliography was not cited in the text. These are an article by Hacken, R. D. in *Rev. Soc. Ec.* 41 (1983) 107-151 and Volume 8 of the Battelle Monograph Series, *World Modeling, Part II - Annotated Bibliography* edited by Eschbach, E. A. (1974).

Less than 5% of the citing publications were in books. Most of these were edited books in a social science specialty, containing a chapter that cited H. George. The Social Sciences Citation Index covers this type of publication less thoroughly than it does periodicals. These chapters in books are included in the bibliography, identifying the authors of the citing chapter and the title and editors of the book.

Number of Citation Sources

A total of 275 publications were found that cited Henry George in the span of 25 years, 1966-1990. These indicate a large number of scientific reports whose authors knew about George and referred to him almost a century after his death in 1897.

This citation rate is low, however, in relation to the enormous number of articles published in the diverse fields of social science. The annual

citation frequency of George is slightly more than ten. Citations of George can be characterized as sporadic rather than regularly recurrent.

The reference list in this paper identifies all the publications that cited George. The alphabetical sequence according to surname of the author shows that very few authors contributed more than two publications in this list of citations of George in journals covered by the Social Sciences Citation Index. The largest number of multiple publications was five, by Newton and Silagi. There were four publications by Petrella and three by Prentice and by Yandle. All the other authors contributed one or two.

The distribution of journals containing citations of George contrasts with the distribution of authors of the citing articles. The Journal of Economics & Sociology is the source of 86 citations, averaging more than three per year. This one journal contributed 31% of the citations. All the other journals included in the Social Sciences Citation Index are sporadic rather than predictably recurrent sources of citations to Henry George. The Journal of Economic History contributed five citations. All the other journals contributed four or fewer. Therefore, their annual rate was less than one article every four years.

The American Journal of Economics & Sociology is subsidized by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, which funds research and publications that support the proposals by Henry George. This accounts for the large number of citations of George. Although conspicuously more citations of George occur in this journal than in any other, the majority of the articles in the Journal of Economics & Sociology do not discuss George or his proposals. This journal publishes between 40 and 80 articles annually. Therefore, less than 10% of the articles cite Henry George.

Several nineteenth century authors on economics in Europe have been cited more frequently than George in recent publications. The Social Sciences Citation Index 1966-1990 identifies approximately 50 times more articles citing Karl Marx and approximately ten times more citing John Stuart Mill. Among nineteenth century economists in the United States, however, Henry George ranks near the top with respect to recent citations in the Social Sciences Citation Index 1966-1990. He is cited much more frequently than are Edward Bellamy and Henry Demarest Lloyd. The only one with more citations is Thorstein Veblen, approximately four times more often than George.

Attributes of Citation Sources

Table 1 summarizes information on the publications that cited Henry George 1966-1990. The 275 citation sources are divided on the basis of two variables: the field of social science and whether the citation was brief or extensive.

The different lines of the table identify several social science fields of the journals in which the citing article was published. The field was usually evident from the name of the journal. A classification of journals in the Social Sciences Citation Index was useful in some cases. If the journal was multidisciplinary, or its field uncertain, it was classified as Other. In the few cases of chapters in books, the title of the book indicates the field.

The field of economics is divided into two subcategories, one for the American Journal of Economics & Sociology, the other for all other publications in economics. The additional specific fields designated are political science, history, and law. The line for other fields contains interdisciplinary journals and journals in specific fields that contained less

than ten citing publications. Some specific fields, with very few citing publications, include sociology, psychology, anthropology, geography, and urban studies.

Table 1 shows that the Journal of Economics & Sociology is the source of the largest number of citations of Henry George. The other publications in economics constitute the second largest source. Combining these two subcategories, the 135 publications in economics contribute 49% of the 275 citation sources.

Different columns of Table 1 summarize a classification of each citation source as either a brief citation or an extensive discussion. The minority of sources constitute extensive discussions, shown by 41% for the total of 275 citing publications. The percentage of extensive discussions is much higher in the American Journal of Economics & Sociology than in any other type of publication, and it is substantially higher in other publications on economics than in any fields outside economics. The percentages are lowest in law and other fields.

Brief citations are especially preponderant in law and history journals. Most of the law journals are on legal issues, such as the right of the government to take privately owned real estate, which are not the focus of George's proposals. These articles are lengthy, with numerous footnotes, one of which cites "Progress and Poverty." Most of the history journals cite Henry George or one of his publications as a component of the history of the last half of the nineteenth century.

Among the total of 113 citing publications that are classified as extensive discussions, 90 are in the field of economics. Therefore, this one field contributes 80% of the publications that contain extensive discussions.

rather than brief citations of Henry George. The 70 articles containing extensive discussions of Henry George in the American Journal of Economics & Sociology are more numerous than the 43 publications of all other types that contain extensive discussions of Henry George.

Changes during 25 Years

Table 2 shows five successive five-year portions of the 25-year span, 1966-1990. The total citations increased progressively and were more than twice as numerous in 1986-1990 as in 1966-1970. This increase is only partly attributable to gradual expansion of the journals covered by the Social Sciences Citation Index and increase in number of articles in the social sciences. The total volume of citations in the Social Sciences Citation Index in 1986-1990 were less than twice the total volume in 1966-1970.

The change in number of citations is summarized in the last column of the table. This shows the percentage of publications in 1981-1990, the most recent 40% of the span of 25 years. The highest percentages in these most recent years are in journals on economics and political science. These are generally due to citations of George in connection with current problems and topics. Lower percentages are in journals in history, law, and other fields. These are largely citations of George as a nineteenth century historical figure. These differential percentages indicate a recent increase in citations of George concerning contemporary economic or political issues rather than as a nineteenth century historical figure.

Purposes of the Brief Citations

The 162 brief citations of Henry George, shown in Table 1, contain various types of information. The Social Sciences Citation Index identifies which publication by George was cited. The text of the citation source can indicate which of George's proposals or ideas is cited, such as land value tax, "single tax," free trade, opposition to monopoly in land ownership or business, conjunction of progress with poverty, or the plea for social justice.

Table 3 shows that the brief citations were predominantly to Progress and Poverty. This is the most widely known book by George. An additional reason for numerous citations of this book is its availability in many editions published during the span of more than 100 years since 1979. The citations are to a wide variety of the editions, at various dates.

The highest proportions of citations of Progress and Poverty in Table 3 are in the fields of economics and political science. Most of the citations of Henry George in these fields pertain to his economic and political proposals for the land value tax. Progress and Poverty offers the most thorough and best organized argument for these taxation proposals. This accounts for the higher proportion of citations of this book than in publications in history, law, and other fields. Many of the citations in historical journals are to topics not related to the taxation proposals. This fact accounts for the lowest proportion of citations of Progress and Poverty in the journals in this field.

The brief citations were classified according to whether they accepted or criticized the statement by George. Among 162 brief citations, only 21 expressed criticism of the statement or idea that was cited. This 8%

incidence of critical comments is remarkably low. This does not signify that the great majority of the citing authors agreed with Henry George's proposal for the land value tax. Many of the citations did not pertain to this controversial proposal. Many of the brief citations were accompanied by a factual rather than evaluative comment or without any comment.

A high proportion of the brief citations included quotation of a passage from the cited publication by Henry George. This incidence appears to be higher than in brief citations of other authors in the social sciences. The higher frequency of quoting George's writings is one of the consequences of his vivid and persuasive style of writing.

Some of the brief citations express misunderstanding of George's proposals. David and Huang (1969) characterized him as "one of the socialist writers." Dewey (1972) quoted him as asserting "We must make land common property." Tucker (1977) likewise stated that according to George, all land could be declared public property. Batten (1981) stated that George favored public ownership of land. These are contrary to George's frequently reiterated proposal to confiscate the rental value of land but not the individual's ownership of land.

The reference list of Hollander (1982) listed the title "Progress and Profits" instead of "Progress and Poverty." Onah and Iwaj (1976) inferred that George supported universal education by quoting a passage that education "has the same effect as increased skill or industry. And it can only raise the wages of the individual in so far as it renders him superior to others." This is contrary to the meaning of the passage, that universal education is ineffective as a method for increasing wages.

Themes of Extensive Discussions

Table 4 shows some summary information on the citation sources of extensive discussions. All the fields other than economics are combined because of the small number of publications in each individual field, shown in Table 1.

The extensive discussions show wide distribution on the publications of Henry George cited and the topics discussed. In addition to land value tax, other themes are free trade and monopoly. Several articles are on the character of George, as an advocate of social justice.

Among 113 citing sources of extensive discussions, 52 are critical. Thus slightly less than half are critical. In the American Journal of Economics & Sociology, only 21 of 70 are critical. In the other economy journals, 15 or 20 are critical. This is consistent with the observation by Cord (1975) that most economists have either attacked or ignored George's proposals. In the remaining publications, 16 of 23 are critical. Many of the critical evaluations, however, consist of qualifications or reservations to preponderantly favorable evaluations. Very few of the extensive discussions include hostile attacks.

Some of the extensive discussions propose complex taxation policies, such as differences between urban and rural or between individual homeowners and businesses. These are intended to improve the proposals by George, but the variations in policies create difficulties and abuses. This is obvious in the complex taxation procedures of the United States and most other contemporary nations. An important merit of George's proposals is their simplicity.

Notable Citing Publications

The most frequent function of scientific articles is to communicate new information. New theories and ideas are rare and emphasized more in books than in articles. New information is especially useful in articles that cite the highly developed and controversial new theories proposed by Henry George.

Information of special value may be contributed by studies of the effects of land value tax, and other taxation policies. Contrary to the proposal by Henry George to shift taxes from the products of human labor to the value of land as a natural resource, the percentage of government revenues in the form of real estate tax has declined greatly from 1939 to 1973 (Prentice 1976). One of the reasons is that the progressives of the early twentieth century, who were influenced by George's appeals for reform, rejected this portion of his proposals. The principal tax change, therefore, was to introduce the income tax and to make it progressive so that large incomes were taxed at very high rates, exceeding 90% during World War II. The maximum rate has subsequently been reduced gradually to the present level of 35%.

Some of the articles describe and discuss efforts to tax unimproved land at a higher rate than buildings and other improvements. This is done in Pittsburgh and several other cities in Pennsylvania. Some provinces in Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Republic of South Africa, and other countries also have a land value tax based on George's proposals. Sources of useful information on these and other taxation policies include articles by Bourassa (1990), Carey (1976), Conard (1983), Daniels (1986), Harris (1971), Land (1967), Liu and Fei (1977), Neutze (1987), Reeb and Tomson (1985), Silagi (1984), and Williams (1974). Conclusive findings require many more studies of

this type because of the complex effects of taxation policies and the variations in economic and political conditions.

Two articles by Petrella (1988a, 1988b) examine the economic assumptions of Henry George, relating them to the classical economists who preceded him, notably Adam Smith and David Ricardo. Petrella argues that George's proposals are rational remedies for some glaring deficiencies in the currently popular economic theories. He also analyzes weaknesses in George's assumptions, which account for the prevalent rejection of his proposals by other economists.

Several of the articles in the American Journal of Economics & Sociology reiterate or extend the proposals by George. An especially cogent and well organized publication of this type is a series of three articles by Prentice (1976a, 1976b, 1977). These provide limited new information but are very useful surveys of the topic for readers who are not well acquainted with George's writings.

Several articles apply to George's theories some modern methods for analyses of economics, including models that use algebraic equations and graphs. They are especially valuable because these methods have been developed subsequent to George's writings. Good examples of these are articles by Agapos and Dunlap (1973), Arnott and Stiglitz (1979), Brueckner (1986), DiMasi (1987), Eagly (1983), Mieszkowski and Zodrow (1989), Needham (1981), Stone (1975), Swint et al. (1985), and Tideman (1990).

Some of the articles provide useful biographical information about Henry George. His deep motives were vividly described and insightfully analyzed in articles by Lawson-Peebles (1976), Nicklason (1970), Petrella (1984), and

Shapiro (1988). These authors emphasized his moralistic, spiritualistic, and idealistic character. He differed from most other reformers because of a strong commitment to individual freedom, and his proposals are unusual because of combining these two aspects of his doctrines. His ambivalent feelings about Darwin's theory of evolution were explored in articles by Bannister (1970) and Pfeiffer (1967). In contrast to Henry George's dominant idealistic and humanitarian sentiments, an article by Spoehr (1973) summarizes early writings that characterize the Chinese as morally and intellectually inferior and oppose their immigration to California.

Other Sources of Information

The Social Sciences Citation Index does not provide a comprehensive list of publications citing Henry George. This bibliographic search is based on explicit citations of one or more publications by George in the journals that are included. Important citing publications are excluded if there is no such explicit citation or if the journal is not one of those covered.

The present bibliography includes several articles that cited Henry George although not in the Social Sciences Citation Index. Most of these are in the American Journal of Economics & Sociology, which was searched most extensively because of the large number of cited articles in that journal. Some of them were apparently overlooked by the searchers for the Citation Index. Others included prominent mentions of Henry George in the text, in some cases in the title of the article also, without an explicit citation of one of his publication.

The Social Sciences Citation Index covers the most prominent, frequently used journals in a wide range of social science fields. The most important

type of publication excluded consists of books or chapters in books. This bibliographical resource excludes textbooks and most other books. It includes only a small proportion of the edited books that contain scientific contributions in the form of chapters by different authors.

Some of the most important publications since 1966 citing Henry George are books that are not included in the Social Sciences Citation Index. Notable among them is "Critics of Henry George" edited by Andelson (1979). This book was reviewed by Yandle (1984). Other publications include evaluations of taxation policies.

Conclusions

Citations of Henry George in social science journals 1966-1990 indicate a substantial interest in this nineteenth century economist and social reformer, but less than in some other nineteenth century economists, such as Thorstein Veblen and John Stuart Mill. Almost half the citing publications are in journals on economics. Among these, the majority are in the American Journal of Economics & Sociology. With the exception of this one journal, subsidized by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, the citations are dispersed among a large number of journals in diverse fields. A recent increase in contemporary applications of Henry George's economic proposals is indicated by a large increase 1981-1990 in citations of his publications in economy and political science journals.

The majority of citing publications provide brief citations rather than extensive discussion. The occurrence of extensive discussions is greatest in publications on economics, especially the American Journal of Economics & Sociology. There is a preponderance of citations of Progress and Poverty, the

most widely known book by Henry George, in the brief citations but not in the extensive discussions.

The majority of citing publications discuss Henry George's proposal for the land value tax, but some of the citations are to a wide variety of other topics, including advocacy of free international trade and the need for social justice. Some of the citing publications contribute new biographical information and insights on his character and motivations. According to these psychobiographical analyses, the land value tax proposed by Henry George constituted his resolution of the conflict between protection of individual freedom and attainment of social justice. Freedom is protected by capitalistic free markets and by permitting individuals to accumulate and keep property. Social justice is attained by confiscatory taxes on the value of land as an unimproved natural resource.

The land value tax is condemned or ignored by most economists, but it has never been convincingly refuted. Some applications of modern techniques for mathematical modeling demonstrate advantages of the land value tax, at least under some conditions. Very few of the brief citations include criticisms of Henry George's proposals. Most of the extensive discussions acknowledge the merits of his proposals, often agreeing with them in general while criticizing some aspects or applications.

Important new facts and useful ideas are contributed by only a minority of the citing publications, but these provide information and insights not obtainable from earlier literature or contemporary books that are not included in the Social Sciences Citation Index. The American Journal of Economics & Sociology contains the largest number of articles that provide useful new

information on Henry George and his proposals, but some of the most important articles are in other journals.

An encouraging recent development for the land value tax is an increasing adoption of a higher rate of real estate tax on unimproved land than on buildings and other products of human labor. These are described in only a few of the citing articles, and without much quantitative information such as comparisons between communities with different taxation policies. This is a suitable topic for expansion in social science journals.

Table 1

Number of publications citing Henry George in the social sciences, 1966-1990. Different lines show different types of publications. Different columns show whether the citation was brief or accompanied by an extensive discussion.

	Brief citation	Extensive discussion	Total	% Extensive
Economics				
Am. J. Econ. Soc.	16	70	86	82%
Other publications	29	20	49	41%
Political science	15	5	20	25%
History	21	6	27	22%
Law	29	4	33	12%
Other fields	52	8	60	13%
Total	162	113	275	41%

Table 2

Number of publications citing Henry George in the social sciences, 1966-1990. Different lines in the table show several fields of social sciences or other categories of the citing publications. Successive columns show the number in each five-year span, ending with the 25-year total.

	1966- 1970	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	Total	% 1981- 1990
Economics							
Am. J. Econ. S.	5	12	18	21	30	86	59%
Other publications	6	4	10	12	17	49	59%
Political science	2	3	3	9	3	20	60%
History	6	5	6	6	4	27	37%
Law	2	8	9	4	10	33	42%
Others	18	19	25	28	17	107	42%
Total	31	43	62	65	74	275	51%

Table 3

Number of publications containing brief citations of Henry George in the social sciences, 1966-1990. Different lines show different types of publications. Different columns show whether the citation was to Progress and Poverty, to another publication, or to more than one publication. The last column shows the percentage of citations to Progress and Poverty.

	Progress & Poverty	Another	More than one	Total	% Progress & Poverty
Economics					
Am. J. Econ. Soc.	13	2	1	16	81%
Other publications	23	4	2	29	76%
Political science	11	3	1	15	73%
History	11	7	3	21	52%
Law	19	6	4	29	66%
Other fields	34	17	1	52	65%
Total	111	39	12	162	69%

Table 4

Number of publications containing extensive discussions of Henry George in the social sciences, 1966-1990. Different lines show different types of publications. Different columns show whether the citation was to Progress and Poverty, to another publication, or to more than one publication. The last column shows the percentage of citations to Progress and Poverty.

	Progress & Poverty	Another	More than one	Total	% Progress & Poverty
Economics					
Am. J. Econ. Soc.	16	22	32	70	23%
Other publications	15	4	1	20	75%
Other fields	9	6	8	23	39%
Total	40	32	41	113	35%

Ackerman B 71 Regulating slum housing markets on behalf of the poor: of housing codes, housing subsidies and income redistribution policy Yale Law J 80 1093-1197

Adnett NJ 77 The eclipse of British classical political economy: the case of education B Econ Res 29 22-36

Agapos AM, Dunlap PR 73 Elimination of urban blight through inverse proportional ad valorem property taxation Am J Econ S 35 143-152

Allen HW, Allen KW 81 Vote fraud and data validity BOOK Clubb JM, Flanigan WH, Zingale NH (ed) Analyzing electoral history 153-193

Andelson RV 68 Where society's claim stops: an evaluation of Seligman's ethical critique of Henry George Am J Econ S 27 41-53

Andelson RV 74 Msgr. John A. Ryan's critique of Henry George Am J Econ S 33 273-286

Anon 87 Henry George on disproof of the Malthusian theory Pop Dev Rev 13 335-342

Anon 88 Reassessing rent control: its economic impact in a gentrifying housing market Harv Law Re 101 1835-1855

Argersinger PH 85 New perspectives on election fraud in the gilded age Poli Sci Q 100 669-687

Arnott RJ, Stiglitz JE 79 Aggregate land rents, expenditure on public goods, and optimal city size Q J Economics 93 471-500

Aslanbeigui N, Wick A 90 Progress: Poverty or Prosperity? Am J Econ S 49 239-256

Avery D 89 Images of violence in labor jurisprudence: the regulation of picketing and boycotts, 1894-1921 Buff Law R 37 1-117

Babilot G, Frantz R, Green L 87 Natural monopolies and rent: a Georgist remedy for X-inefficiency among publicly-regulated forms Am J Econ S 46 205-217

Backhaus JG, Krabbe JJ 88 Henry George's theory and an application to industrial siting Int J Soc E 15 103-119

Bagiotti T 82 La soggettività della moneta nelle fluttuazioni economiche Riv Int Ec 29 57-67

Bails D 73 An alternative: the land value tax Am J Econ S 32 283-294

Bannister RC 70 "The survival of the fittest is our doctrine": history or histrionics? J Hist Idea 31 377-398

Bannister RC Jr. 73 William Graham Sumner's social Darwinism: a reconsideration Hist Polit 5 89-109

Barnes P 71 Progress and Poverty New Republ 165 29-31

Barraclough S 71 La reforma agraria en Chile Trimes Econ 38 223-257

Barraclough S 72 Agrarian reform and structural change in Latin America: the Chilean case J Dev Stud 8 163-181

Bateman DI 89 Heroes for present purposes: a look at the changing idea of communal land ownership in Britain: presidential address J Agr Econ 40 269-289

Batten CR 81 Toward a free market in forest resources Cato J 1 501-517

Bauer HC 66 Publish and cherish Library J 91 2774-2776

Becker LC 76 The labor theory of property acquisition J Philos 73 653-664

Bellin SS, Miller SM 83 Economic policy is the dominant social policy Am Behav Sc 26 725-737

Benestad JB 85 Henry George and the Catholic view of morality and the common good, I: George's overall critique of Pope Leo XIII's classic encyclical, 'Rerum Novarum' Am J Econ S 44 365-378

Benestad JB 86 Henry George and the Catholic view of morality and the common good, II: George's proposals in the context of perennial philosophy Am J Econ S 45 115-123

Bernard PJ 72 Le probleme foncier et l'amenagement social Anal Previs 14 1395-1433

Bonaparte TH 87 Henry George's impact at home and abroad: he won the workers of Marx's adopted country but through Leninism Marxism has won half the world Am J Econ S 46 109-124

Bonaparte TH 89 George on free trade, at home and abroad: the American economist and social philosopher envisioned a world unhindered in production and exchange Am J Econ S 48 245-255

Bone RG 79 Proposition 13: a first anniversary assessment S Cal Law R 53 75-76

Bone RG 86 Normative theory and legal doctrine in American nuisance law: 1850-1920 S Cal Law R 59 1104-1226

Bourassa SC 90 Land value taxation and housing development: effects of the

- property tax reform in three types of cities Am J Econ S 49 101-111
- Bradley P 80 Henry George, biblical morality and economic ethics: some conclusions from a lifetime's study of the relation between ethics and economics Am J Econ S 39 209-215
- Brauer CM 82 Kennedy, Johnson, and the war on poverty J Am Hist 69 98-119
- Bremer AS J 74 Intelligence in the community Interchange 5 1-7
- Bronfenbrenner M 85 Am Econ Rev 75 13-27
- Brown HP 83 Egalitarianism & the distribution of wealth and income in the U.K. Ind Relat 22 186-202
- Browne MN, Powers B 88 Henry George and comparable worth: hypothetical markets as a stimulus for reforming the labor market Am J Econ S 47 461-472
- Bruchey S 72 The twice 'forgotten' man: Henry George Am J Econ S 31 113-138
- Brueckner JK 86 A modern analysis of the effects of site value taxation Nat Tax J 39 49-58
- Burchell RW, Listokin D 81 Issues in city finance: overview and summary BOOK Burchell RW, Listokin D (ed) Issues in city finance xi-11
- Busey JL 68 Agents of Brazilian instability in the light of Canadian experience W Polit Q 21 468-482
- Buurman GB 86 Henry George and the institution of private property in land: a property rights approach Am J Econ S 45 489-502
- Buurman GB 90 The sufficiency of single tax revenue: rent resource taxation would affect expenses and productivity Am J Econ S 49 495-502
- Candeloro D 76 Louis F. Post and the single tax movement, 1872-98 Am J Econ S 35 415-430
- Candeloro D 79 The single tax movement and progressivism, 1880-1920 Am J Econ S 38 113-127
- Cannadine D 84 The present and the past in the English industrial revolution 1880-1980 Past Presen no. 103 131-172
- Carey GW 76 Land tenure, speculation, and the state of the aging metropolis Geogr. Rev 66 253-265
- Case FE, Gale J 84 A public utility approach to land use Policy St J 12 491-498

Castle EN, Kelso MM, Stevens JB, Stoevener HH 81 National resource economics, 1946-75 BOOK Martin LR (ed) A survey of agricultural economics literature 3 Economics of welfare, rural development, and natural resources in agriculture, 1940s to 1970s, Minneapolis: Univer. of Minnesota Press, 393-500

Chappel JE, Jr. 75 The ecological dimension: Russian and American views Ann As Am G 65 144-162

Cherry GE 79 The town planning movement and the late Victorian city T I Br Geog 4 306-319

Cirillo R 84 Economists and social reformers on land ownership and economic rents Riv Int Ec 31 241-256

Collier C 79 Henry George's system of political economy Hist Polit 11 64-93

Commager HS 78 1878: the world of the mind Am Bar A J 64 1003-1012

Conard R 83 Suburban encroachment on the Old North 40: the search for effective measures to preserve agricultural land Am J Econ S 42 193-208

Cooper JH 74 The dollars and sense of public education Urban Lawyer 6 138-163

Cord S 68 A new look at Henry George Am J Econ S 27 393-404

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