

New Trustees Elected to HGS Board

Six new members were recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the Henry George School of Social Science, bringing the total membership to fifteen. They are (alphabetically) Messrs. Richard Friedlander, Samuel A. Krasney, R. Dean Meridith, Stanley Sinclair, Glenn E. Weeks, and Simon N. Winters.

Richard Friedlander holds the position of Senior Investment Executive at Harris, Upham & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange. He took his B.A. degree at Columbia College and his M.B.A. at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business Administration. He is treasurer of the Columbia College Alumni Association, and a member of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee. He is on the teaching faculty of the New School for Social Research, and has also taught at the Henry George School, Cooper Union, and Manhattan Community College of CUNY.

Samuel A. Krasney is president and Chairman of the Board of Samuel Krasney Associates, Inc., and of its numerous subsidiaries in this country and abroad. He was formerly president of DeNigris Inc., and vice-president of Harshe-Rotman & Druck, Publicker Industries Inc., and The Hoffman Company. He is listed in Who's Who in Public Relations, The Public Relations Blue Book, the International Bibliography of Business Executives, and Poor's Directory. He is a member of the International Association of Business Executives, the Bankers Club, the Wings Club, the Presidents' Association, and The Silurians; accredited by PRSA; the author of ten books and over 100 professional articles. Mr. Krasney has lectured widely, and has contributed to many leading business publications.

R. Dean Meridith, a certified Ph.D. candidate at Antioch College-based Union Graduate School, received his B.S. degree at the University of Cincinnati College of Design, Architecture and Art, and his M.C.P. at the MIT Graduate School of City and Regional Planning. His academic and professional accomplishments include: Dean, Professor, and Adjunct Professor at Pratt Institute School of Architecture and Planning; Visiting Professor, Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information

Science and School of Art and Design, and Assistant Professor of Community Planning and Architecture at the U. of Cincinnati. Mr. Meridith has served in many major cities as Planning Consultant, Urban Planner, Urban Design Specialist, and Project Planner and Designer; and also as Learning Consultant for the Pratt Institute Development Corporation in Japan.

Stanley Sinclair is a financial writer and analyst, who has contributed to many magazines, particularly those in the fields of business, finance, and economics. He is a former contributing editor of *Financial World*, and the author of *Reform For Our Time*. Mr. Sinclair has been associated for many years with the Henry George School, where he developed a number of special projects, including the preparation of new, revised, and updated courses. He has served on the editorial staff of *The Henry George News*, to which he has been a frequent contributor.

Glenn E. Weeks, a native Californian, lived in San Francisco for eight years prior to his recent move to New York. He attended La Sierra College and Santa Ana College in California, and Baylor University in Texas, majoring in Philosophy. For the past ten years he has been engaged in marketing computer utility services in San Francisco, Boston, and New York. Mr. Weeks first became associated with the Henry George School in San Francisco in 1964, and in 1971 served as president of the North California Extension. He has taught classes in New York and San Francisco for ten years.

Simon Neal Winters has been associated with the Henry George School as a student and teacher for twenty-six years. He attended Pratt Institute, City College of New York, and the Art Students League of New York, where he majored in Advertising and Design. Mr. Winters has been employed as a marketing executive by some of the nation's largest advertising agencies and packaged-goods firms.

The six new trustees now join the nine incumbent Board members, who are: Arnold A. Weinstein, president; Bill Davidson, Agnes de Mille, Lancaster M. Greene, Edward C. Harwood, Thomas A. Larkin, David C. Lincoln, William S. O'Connor and Leonard T. Recker.

Jack Schwartzman

An Impromptu Biography

Jack Schwartzman has been connected with the Henry George School since 1938 when, as a student of Frank Chodorov, he was asked to join the faculty. This was the same year that Schwartzman had become an attorney in the State of New York.

Born in Russia, Jack Schwartzman came to the United States in his teens, and has been the recipient of four college degrees, including two earned doctorates. His departure from Russia was dramatically described in two widely quoted autobiographical essays, "Flight from Kiev" (*The Freeman*, 1942) and "Lilacs" (*Fragments*, 1966).

Once he became bitten by the bug of teaching, as exemplified by the fiery classes he conducted at the HGSSS, Jack Schwartzman determined that teaching was to be his lifetime vocation, instead of a hobby, and he did not stop until he achieved his burning desire. After a short interval of teaching mathematics at The Rhodes School, he persevered (teaching seven different courses) until he became Professor of English at Nassau Community College. The greatest tribute to any teacher was paid to him in March of 1974, when he was nominated by the president of the college for the New York State State Chancellor's Award for excellence in teaching.

At the Henry George School of Social Science, Schwartzman taught twelve different courses, all with unvaryingly large enrollments. He was also a member of the Speakers' Bureau and addressed numerous audiences. (In the last four decades, Schwartzman has spoken to hundreds of groups on scores of diverse topics.)

Taking time out to serve in the Army of the United States (from which he was discharged as an officer, and received a Citation), Jack Schwartzman also contributed to the Georgist cause by organizing two branches of the Henry George School: in Seattle (with Robert Clancy and George Dana Linn) and in San Francisco (with J. Rupert Mason). He is a member of the Academic Advisory Council of the HGSSS, and recently was considered for nomination to its Board of Trustees.

The great thrill of Jack Schwartzman's life (besides teaching classes jammed with beautiful girls) is writing. His book, *Rebels of Individualism* (New York, 1949), made a tremendous impact on the

libertarian world. After having more than a hundred articles published in various magazines, Schwartzman achieved his "success" by becoming Chairman of the Board of Editors of *Fragments* magazine. To this day he receives mail from all over the world asking that the "temporarily dormant" intellectual quarterly be revived. To all this urging his answer is: "Soon."

In 1973, Jack Schwartzman traveled through Israel as a member of the American Professors for Peace in the Middle East. Speaking in Israel, he propounded the tenets of Henry George.

As to his philosophy of teaching, Jack Schwartzman subscribes to the Socratic method (which he learned at the Henry George School), coupled with a brand of insanity, wild humor, and unrelenting dynamism which stamp his classes as unique. For the rest of his life, he pledges his troth with truth, as personified by Henry George and the school that expounds his principles. And Jack Schwartzman expects to be around for many eternities.

So much for the more-or-less objective biography of this most interesting man: the dates, the places, and the events. But to write objectively is to leave too much unsaid, for there is far more to Jack than his remarkable accomplishments. A few lines must be written from the heart, to bespeak his character and his personality. He is gregarious, demonstrative, ebullient, and volatile. However, these qualities are not a superficial pose; they reflect a deep affection for people and a rare compassion for their weaknesses. Socially, Jack is the best of boon companions, and spiritually he is the warmest and truest of friends.

To hear Jack Schwartzman discuss Henry George is a revelation. He is less intrigued by Georgist economic proposals (which he sincerely advocates), than he is by George's love of liberty, his desire for justice, and his hope for the future of humankind. To Schwartzman, George is to be respected for his brilliance as a political economist, but revered for the nobility of his social philosophy. Such reactions show Jack's feeling for that which is right and good.

Perhaps this brief account is ending on a personal note, rather than with editorial formality. But how do you write "objectively" about someone you love?

—S.A.M.

West Coast Conference Program

The Henry George Schools of California, hosts of the 1974 HGS Conference, who have proclaimed it the First Conference of Inquiry into Social Problems, have revealed the program of events that will comprise its agenda. The convention will take place from Tuesday, July 9th through Sunday, July 14, at the Francisco Torres Conference Center, 6850 El Colegio Road, Goleta, California (about twelve miles north of Santa Barbara; which is about 100 miles north of Los Angeles). Reservations and/or requests for further information should be sent to: Conference Committee, Henry George Schools, Box 655, Tujunga, California 91042 - telephone: (213) 352-4141.

Tuesday evening will be devoted to registration, orientation, and cocktails in the Santa Ynez Terrace Room. Wednesday morning will offer a period of exploration, covering the Pacific beach and other nearby points of interest and beauty. Wednesday afternoon there will be a discussion of Voluntary Organization in all its aspects, and that evening a consideration of Involuntary Organization (Cooperation by Contract vs. Cooperation by Coercion).

The theme for Thursday will be "Individual Man: What Man Is and What Man Could Be." In the morning the nature of man and of his world will be investigated; in the afternoon there will be a field trip, and in the evening there will be a discussion of Human Potential (Mental and Physical Health). Friday's general subject will be "Man's Values: the Choice of Right and Wrong." The morning session will cover Correct Thought (Morality and Ethics), and the evening session Correct Action (Production and Distribution). That evening, the topic will be Conflict of Ideas (Economic versus Ecological).

The over-all topic on Saturday is to be "Man's Ultimate Cooperation: the Spread of Knowledge." Education I (The Basic Concepts) will be the morning session's subject, and Education II (The Interstudent Program) the subject for the afternoon. At this point the conferees will become involved in an educational experiment, observing how the Interstudent Program changes the classroom atmosphere from a teacher

struggling to teach to students struggling to learn. Saturday evening will offer a double feature: the Annual Banquet and Education III (A Pride of Professional Ph. D.'s). The "Ph. D. Plenum" will be led by Professor Roy Douglas, of the University of Surrey in England. Dr. Douglas (whose degree is scientific), in addition to teaching, is a barrister of the Inns of Court, and a distinguished writer of political and economic history.

The text for Sunday, the closing day of the conference, will be "Tomorrow and Tomorrow." Only a morning session is officially scheduled; the provocative subject being No Easy Road (Perhaps No Road at All).

Each session of the conference is arranged to cover a two and a half hour time period. Morning sessions will run from 9 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., afternoon sessions from 1:30 P.M. to 4 P.M., and evening sessions from 7 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. However, indications are that 9:30 P.M. will not necessarily mark the close of evening activities, as the conference hosts plan to keep things going far into the night, so that conferees may enjoy whatever they fancy for as long as they care to stay awake.

There are several flights daily between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, and between Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Conferees from the East Coast who fly United can take advantage of the "free leg" from L.A. to Santa Barbara. American Airlines also has a "joint fare" arrangement between these two points. The Conference Center is a 15-minute taxicab ride from Santa Barbara Airport, and it is frequently possible to find a fellow-passenger who will share the cab and the cost.

The Conference Package which has been arranged at the Convention Center includes three excellent meals each day, the Saturday evening banquet, and the registration fee. For the full conference period, from Tuesday evening to Sunday morning breakfast, the package rates are: \$115 single, \$95 per person double, and \$165 family rate (married couple with children sleeping in the same room). Rates for shorter stays are proportionate. The family rate does not include meals for the children, which may be inexpensively obtained. Reservations should be made as early as possible.

Promptly on arrival, attending conferees should report to the Henry George Schools desk in the foyer of the Conference Center, where they may register, and will receive their keys, meal tickets, and badges.

Henry George News, Volume 38, Number 4

Published monthly (except July and December) by the Henry George School of Social Science, 50 East 69th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. Sydney A. Mayers, editor. Dorothy Sara, associate editor. Subscription: \$2 a year, \$5 for 3 years. Second class postage paid at New York, New York.

Crisis in Ethiopia

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who 40-odd years ago earned world fame and sympathy by his impassioned plea for help to the League of Nations, now faces a mutinous upheaval in his poverty-stricken land. Long distinguished as almost the last absolute monarch on earth, at age 81 he sees his throne tottering, beleaguered by a populace demanding economic reform.

Following a general strike that paralyzed the country, enough concessions were made, chiefly rises in minimum wages, to prevent a threatened revolution. But discontent continues, and Ethiopia's future is problematical. Even Selassie's traditional good-will ceremony, casting handfuls of money to the beggars as he rode by in his limousine, did not satisfy those who seek meaningful change rather than princely gestures.

Whether the Emperor can surmount the crisis is a grave question. One problem, reports *Time* magazine, "has been the ability of the Amhara tribe, to which he belongs, to thwart any alteration of the status quo. A land-owning feudal aristocracy that collects up to 90% of a tenant's harvest as rent, the Amharas have stalled land reform and can be expected to resist any attempt to undermine their power."

Affection for the Emperor, or respect for his courage or his age, may save the monarchy, but it will bring no salvation to the country's starving masses. Only by abolishing the landowners' life-or-death hold on them can they be saved from a continuation of the economic agony they have known for countless generations.

Henry George News
50 East 69th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

"To the Editor"

The income tax, more than any other, has changed the status and stature of the Federal government to such an extent that it has become the master and the people enslaved beggars. We have merely to note that getting "grants" has become a skilled job these days, at all levels of government below the Federal, and among numberless institutions.

One of your readers, who holds "very little resentment for the income tax," fails to analyze the two parts of the tax he hates, the "property tax." I join him in abhorring part of the property tax, the part on all except the value of land. Were he to segregate this latter part (the value of land), he would find that property taxation on location value does fine things, when properly instituted.

1-A true tax on the value of land cannot be shifted, being borne by the owner. 2-Tax land value and the price goes down; tax cigars and the price goes up. 3-Low interest rates mean high land prices; high interest rates mean low land prices. (This is the capitalization process at work.) 4-Location value is created mostly by population increase and by the community, and the tax thereon is the most just tax one can devise.

The property tax as presently constituted promotes urban sprawl by mitigating against improvement and in favor of neglect.

The above (slightly edited) is a letter from Wilbur E. Pereira, written to and published by The Los Angeles Times.