

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL of NEW JERSEY

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VIETNAM-LAND SPECULATORS IN ACTIONTHE WAY TO ABOLISH RELIEF

What have you read about this in the newspapers and magazines?

Heard about it on Radio, seen on TV?

It may be the deciding factor of the Peace!

It is going on right now all through the Mekong delta and the central low lands of South Vietnam.

It will be the topic for discussion Afternoon Group - Tues. Feb.10th1:30

Come out and bring a friend. Get a view not many people have or do not discuss if they know about it.

Third class mail is not forwardable. Please inform us of any change in your address.

"The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief... Continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration, fundamentally destructive to the national fiber. To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit." Franklin D. Roosevelt

NEW HAMPSHIRE WAY JOIN N.J.

The Revenue Subcommittee of Gov. Walter Peterson's task force on state government proposed imposition of broadbased taxes in New Hampshire, the only state in the nation with neither a sales nor income tax. The committee recommended personal and corporate income taxes.

"The dangers of government are manifold; that it will be despotic, arbitrary, tyrannical, confiscatory, dictatorial, weak and ineffective, strong and overbearing, aggressive, destructive of life and property, playing favorites, and so on. Nor is there an abuse of which those who govern are capable that has not many times been practiced. Rulers have from time immemorial perpetrated aggressive war, deceived their own and other peoples, raped and ravished, stolen and confiscated, put the innocent to death, and allowed the guilty to run loose and wreak havoc. To say that governments have also dispensed justice and maintained the peace is equally true, but it should not mislead as to the inherent dangers of such an instrument."

Clarence B. Carson - A LAW FOR GOVERNMENTS

THE FREEMAN - January 1970

NOBEL ECONOMICS PRIZE

There is no profession which inspires more bad jokes than that of economists. A typical example is that if all the economists in the world were stretched end to end they should be left there. The news that the Swedish Central Bank has donated prize money for a Nobel Economics prize will no doubt provoke a fresh spate.

The winner of the first award will be elected this autumn from a list of suggested names, originally believed to have numbered two hundred, but now reduced to nine or ten. The U.K. seems well represented in the short list with three candidates-the same as the U.S. The Soviet Union, France and Sweden only muster one each - which may reinforce Continental suspicion that economic theory is an Anglo-Saxon confidence trick.

The names mentioned are fairly predictable, including Professors James Meade and Nicholas Kalder from the U.K. and both Wilton Friedman and Paul Samuelson from the U.S.

From the point of view of its public esteem, economics is indeed in a worse way than any of the other subjects. It does not enjoy the scientific reputation of physics, chemistry, or even medicine. It does not have the moral clamour of the work for peace for which Lester Pearson or Dag Hammarskjöld received the prize, nor does it have the cultural attraction of literature of any of the other arts. It is often condemned by scientists and humanists alike for its preoccupation with income and wealth.

Yet the extraordinary feature of the subject is that, while it has been condemned by a long line of writers from Disraeli and Carlyle to Ezra Pound, it refuses to be suppressed. Indeed, those who really take their condemnations seriously often end up as economists themselves. It is equally extraordinary that the subject has had a fascination for many wide-ranging thinkers from Aristotle to David Hume and Lord Keynes and the mathematician Von Neumann, who had plenty to occupy them in other fields. Perhaps the secret of its attraction is that it emphasises the rational aspects of human activity; that it emphasises the underlying harmony of human interests while encouraging competition and individuality; and that free choice and anti-paternalism are built into its working assumptions. It is no accident that the history of economic theory, and with the empirical and sceptical tradition in philosophy. Economists should not be so anxious to assert their scientific purity with an outpouring of equations and statistics that they become ashamed of their own intellectual foundations. HGS Magazine - London

WHAT'S WRONG WITH RHODESIA?

It is an old maximin that history repeats itself. Two decades ago, we lost mainland China to the Communists because certain State Department men of doubtful allegiance sold a story to the effect that the Chinese Communists were only "agrarian reformers" and the Kuomintang government headed by Chiang Kai-shek was corrupt and dictatorial. The exact set of circumstances and forces are again at work in Rhodesia.

In Rhodesia, the white European is put in the place of the Nationalist Chinese and is made the oppressor. Ian Smith is given the same role as was Chiang. He cannot possibly be trying to do what is right. He has to go.

The truth of the matter is that the Smith government has the support of the African majority. The Africans have more tribal identity than nationalistic aims and show little open hostility to the white man. Before African nationalist leaders can get anywhere, they must advocate destruction of the traditional African way of life.

It is unfair to call Rhodesia racist. There is much contact between the races, and segregation is not the rule. On the basis of his own merit an African can move into the highest Rhodesian society from the bush. African education is the largest single expenditure of the Smith government, and it has more than trebled since 1960. Although 98% of all direct taxation is paid by the whites, Rhodesia has been able to meet the demands of an African school population of some 2 million children under 17 for a primary education. Secondary education is provided for those who desire it.

It is clearly not in the best interests of the United States to deny to ourselves the vital strategic and minerals base of Rhodesia. Under our present policy the State Department is forcing American dependency upon the Soviet Union for chrome, a strategic material because of its extensive use in the aerospace industry. Control of the Atlantic-to-India Ocean sea route will be very important in future contests with the growing Soviet navy, which even now plies the Mediterranean Sea, once an "American lake."

Writing in NATIONAL REVIEW, African expert Elspeth Huxley said, "In a logical world, it would be hard to explain why Mr. Smith, who took over a country where he was already legally governing without a shot, without a murder, a trial or even a coup, is a wicked, lawless villain unfit to be negotiated with by decent men, whereas those who seize control of their country by force and shoot, arrest or exile the existing rulers, and then

establish a military dictatorship, are immediately recognized as the praise-worthy heads of a respectable legal movement.'

Like it or not, Rhodesia is an independent nation and should be afforded its due respect as such. The liberals have no qualms about the persecuted peoples of Eastern Europe, yet they see something wrong with Rhodesia. C.William George-THJ FRIDDM SCNS

SENS & NONSENS

Ten percent of the American population consists of old people--over 65. More than half of them are women--widows, and one-third of these old people are poor.

The tragedy of being old in our present brittle society is that no one cares about you. The young are too busy trying to make both ends meet. The old are more often than not hindrances to them. They live on the edges of the cities in decaying areas, the ghettos. Many of them were the people who built our society, but today, they are barely able to get along for not only are their pensions small, but whatever they do get has been reduced by inflation--not to mention their savings which constantly lose purchasing power.

And while they have to skimp on food and clothing, the papers tell us that farm surpluses are becoming a world problem. Europe and America are producing too much food, while the American poor skimp and Asiatic and other peoples die from lack of food.

All the pretty schemes by the Keynesians and New Economists wind up with building bigger bureaucracies peopled by these so-called intellectuals at fancy salaries, and their solutions are worse than the disease.

So the poor get poorer, the middle class becomes the new poor, while the intellectual talk and talk and talk.

As for the Georgists--they are the crackpots.

Recently the Countess of Seafield died. She was Britain's wealthiest woman after the Queen. She had a paltry income of \$250,000 a year, and owned about 300 square miles of land in Scotland. It seems obvious that the way to solve the problem of involuntary poverty is for all of us to be landlords. But how does one become a landlord? According to some, those who are more aggressive, work harder and apply themselves. Well, possibly, but history seems to tell a different story.

In 1066 William the Conqueror subdued England. He kept a fifth of the

land for himself and gave a quarter of the land to the Church. With the exception of an unimportant fraction, the rest was given to 170 Norman and French followers, with almost half to ten men. Their descendants, no doubt are the lords and ladies to whom the British pay obedience. One wonders why?

West Germany is slowly realizing that it made an error when it revalued the Mark upwards by 9.2% in Oct. 1969. Money is flowing out of the country at a startling rate as it is cheaper for Germans now to invest abroad. Germany's gold and dollar holdings have dropped by \$1 billion, and \$5 billion of foreign money left the nation. It actually had to go to the International Monetary Fund for \$550 million and sold \$500 million of gold to the U.S. The banks find themselves short of funds, so the monetary authorities reduced reserve requirements by 10%. This is definitely an inflationary action.

The present German government is a socialistic one and hardly likely to adhere rigidly to sound economic policies when the going gets rough. The restraining feature may be the German people. They have been through so much, what with wars and inflation, that they are skeptical of measures which tend to increase the money supply. However, the new generation, not having the memories of the older, may be more prone to follow socialistic and inflationary policies. If this is true, there may be a relatively quick turn-around from Germany being a bastion of fiscal and monetary sanity to the reverse, such as happened in France the past two years.

If such is the case the German Mark will become just as weak as the French franc and the English pound.

SAVE APRIL 2nd & MAY 14th

On Thursday April 2nd at East Orange Premier New Jersey showing - "BETTER CITIS", award winning documentary film - winner of 1969 International Film & TV Festival of New York. This new 30 minute color presentation has been shown so far only to special audiences. Introduction is by George Romney and many nationally known personalities appear in the film.

You need have no hesitancy in inviting anyone to see this film and plan now to ask several persons to come with you.

On May 14th two excellent films will be shown - GO WEST TO THE MOUNTAINS with Burl Ives; and STAMPED FEVER, PRODUCED BY Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board. Even if you do not plan to attend Conference of the Henry George School to be held in Calgary, Canada next July you will enjoy these great pictures. Added attraction: Color slides and story of Israel by Bernard Kushner.

MISPLACED CHARITY

A young multimillionaire has been making the headlines as he has announced his intention to give away millions to the poor and downtrodden. This may be merely a clever publicity campaign to further his guitar and singing career. But, whether it is or not, the idea of just giving away money in the manner in which he is to do it, is a highly questionable one.

Now, it is true that for charity to be on the highest plane possible, it is one between individuals. But this is on a strictly private basis, and if at all possible, should be such as will help the recipient to help himself. Henry George related a period in his life when his wife had just given birth to his second child, and he was desperately in need of money to feed her. He went out into the street and asked the first man he saw for money to help him. Fortunately that man gave him \$5. Otherwise George thought he might have attacked him. Here was a case of individual aid on a man to man basis. Probably the best example of how charity should be dispensed is contained in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Of course, there are many instances in which people wish to help but do not come in contact with those needing assistance. On the other hand, those requiring aid hesitate to ask an individual. They prefer something more or less impersonal. So private charitable organizations have arisen as a medium to bring donors and donees together and yet preserve the desires of all for anonymity.

But the type of aid such as this young man wishes to give in the full glare of publicity, and on a hit and miss basis to anyone who happens to get his ear, is of little value. To begin with, no matter how much money he may have, it is but a drop in the bucket compared to all the aid people can ask for. The United States Government and the various states cannot find enough funds for all the welfare programs already on the books.

This young man would have been better advised, if he wished to do it on a personal basis, to have set up his own organization to investigate cases which came to his attention and then quietly assisted those deserving aid, at the same time trying to get them to help themselves to whatever extent they could.

Or, he might have given some of his money on a continuing basis to those worthy organized charities which he believed were doing an outstanding job in extending aid in the causes in which he might be interested.

And, if poverty is his basic interest, what better use of his money than to attempt to determine the causes of poverty. Possibly money spent in such an investigation might do more good in the long run. For if he determined the cause or causes of poverty, and then wages an all-out campaign to eradicate these causes, he would have reduced poverty to a far greater extent than he could by merely doling out his own money.

The possession of great amounts of money carries with it great responsibility. Young people, who inherit huge fortunes, are rarely able to use such money wisely. This seems to be another example. About the most one can say, if this is not a publicity campaign is that the young man's heart is in the right place but not his head.

Oscar B. Johannsen

SALT OF THE EARTH

Most men believe that a woman's place is in the home. They expect to find her there immediately after she gets off work.

Want to lose a good friend? Tell him something for his own good.

The man who thinks he knows it all is a pain in the neck to those of us who really do.

Usually a man's career progresses in direct proportion to the disappearance of his hair.

Truth is not only stranger than fiction -- it's a lot cleaner too.

Future: That time when you'll wish you done what you aren't doing now.

Psychiatrist: A man who can give unpleasant advice and make people take it lying down.

It's an old adage that after all is said and done, a lot more would be done if a lot less was said.

N.J. HGS Classes

East Orange: Tuesdays 8 to 10 Basic got under way in blizzard Jan. 20th!

Woodbridge: Iselin Public Library starts Jan. 30th 7 p.m. Not too late for anyone to start Feb. 6th

Summit - YMCA - starts Wed. Mar. 4th 8 pm Fee: \$7. includes books and material. Enrollments now being accepted.

If you have any one in mind who might be persuaded to join up at Woodbridge or Summit, please contact or send name and address to school office so we may get in touch with such prospect.