

THE GOOD SOCIETY!

"Here intellectual activity is gathered into a focus, and here springs that stimulus which is born of the collision of mind with mind. Here are the great libraries, the storehouses and granaries of knowledge, the learned professors, the famous specialists. Here are museums and art galleries . . . all things rare and valuable, the best of their kind. . . ."



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The Nuclear City 8213

Blueprint for a Georgist future

by **Harry Pollard**

How it's done doesn't matter. Let's just say that the solution is simple, easy to understand and is completely practical. Good results are what count and these depend entirely on better and proper land use. This will occur with Henry George's 'remedy'.

"Fifteen-Minute City"

The effective city is a compact city — one that rises high. The tall metropolis places **everyone** within walking distance of **everything**. Feet move people — sometimes helped by pedals — and the only vehicle visible may be a handicapped person's electric 'golfcart'!

Mass transit is vertical rather than horizontal and the whole city is easily within reach. Dispersal is the enemy of economy. Easy congregation enables the enthusiast — whether the balletomane or bibliophile — to gather support for his particular corner of the liberal arts bag. Decreasing cost spreads sophistication. Cheapness is the real measure of progress.

The "Fifteen-Minute City" describes the city's optimum size (replacing the contemporary planner's 'One Hour Rule').* From boundary to boundary,

* This is a planner's 'rule of thumb' which suggests that a metropolitan boundary tends to be one hour's journey from the central working area. Faster transit merely pushes further out the 'one hour' circle.

across the city center, a walk will take about 15 minutes to complete.

The city will be serviced below ground. The citizen will not see the inflow of goods, nor the outflow of waste (except as high-schoolers on field trips).

No parks are built within the city, but space between skyscrapers will be garden, with walkways providing rapid transit. To provide safe haven for small children, parks will be found atop the buildings (the second largest downtown Los Angeles park is on a roof).

"economic democracy"

Should you (and enough others) choose to stroll the redwood solitude, the city could be skirted by forest — never more than 7 or 8 minutes from the concert center. Grand Opera and natural grandeur side by side — not in a contrived Tanglewood, but as part of everyone's neighborhood.

"Enough others?" This means sufficient people prepared to pay for redwood plantings and transplants. The city would operate by 'economic' rather than 'political' democracy. Your desire for redwoods might have to compete with someone else's desire for desert bike-space. (To relieve unnecessarily affronted sensibilities, the off-trail enthusiasts would certainly prefer the more spacious, less expensive and more remote desert wilderness for their antics.) (cont'd on Page Eleven)

EDITORIAL

I mentioned at a Los Angeles Board meeting that "Blueprint for a Georgist Future" recommended nuclear power stations. One lady became quite upset because it would 'turn some people against us'.

This raises the old question: should we say what **must** be said, or what will best polish our image? Well, it depends on whether you are a philosopher or a politician. A thinker or a doer.

We have both types in our movement. Those who want action and those who want knowledge. And they tend to view each other with jaundiced eye, for each type has fully surrounded the truth,

On the one hand, are the philosophical types, who at best hold the torch high and keep it burning — and at worst, are the ineffectual 'do-nothings' who snuff the flame of freedom beneath a blanket of talk.

On the other hand, are the political activists, who at best hold the torch high and keep it burning — and at worst, are ambitious, power hungry, opportunists, willing at the drop of a hat to exchange 'liberty and justice' for a handful of silver.

They are not so far apart as they believe. The Centennial Conference is the right time for a grasping of hands in a common cause — established by the philosophers — acted upon by the politicians.

Harry Pollard

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This is a magazine of Georgist opinion and comment. The opinions are those of the Editor and contributors. Responsibility for unsigned comment rests with the Editor. Contributions are welcome. They should be connected with the broad subject of political economy, which will be interpreted to mean "the Science of the Natural Social Order" and which concerns itself with Man both as a person and as a member of society.

Philip Finkelstein
Director -
New York

ANNUAL REPORT

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Preface

This has been an exciting year for the Henry George School in many respects. It is a year in which we have extended our reach while firming the base of our support; a time of new departures as well as stabilization. In fact, this year in which we celebrate the Centennial of **Progress and Poverty** marks the end of one era and the beginning of a new one for the School.

New Headquarters

As approved by the Board of Trustees at its extraordinary all-day session on Saturday, May 12, the Henry George School has contracted to sell its property at 50 East 69th Street and to purchase the property at 5 East 44th Street, New York. The new national headquarters will be a six-story brick building with a completely modernized interior of classrooms, offices, conference rooms, and library. It will be fully equipped for modern media presentations and communications.

A full display window in the heart of midtown Manhattan will feature current literature and periodicals and information about the School and the movement. In every respect, we will be opening up new windows to the worlds of ideas, action, business, government, education, and communications.

It is our intention to take advantage of our new location with full scale activities throughout the day, with attractions for all segments of the enrollment.

The Good Society

amous population in the central city, including the nearby public library, the Graduate Center of City University, Grand Central, the Times Square theatre district, the major university clubs and all subway lines — all these within a two-block radius.

Our new headquarters will provide more usable space than our current building and, with refurbishing, far more effective working and public accommodations. Plans are being drawn for attractive but sensible materials, making up in utility for the opulence and elegance of our old mansion.

The net gain to the School of both these transactions will be substantial in financial terms as well. The proceeds of the sale minus the cost of our purchase, plus its renovation should enable the School to increase its endowment and its operating income by approximately 20%. This addition should enable us to undertake efforts on a scale befitting a national headquarters.

In the past year the School has made important strides in its three major areas of education, research, and communication.

Education

In education, we have introduced a number of new courses including a revised approach to **Progress and Poverty**. We are finding that where the teacher utilizes the text in a flexible approach to the major ideas of Henry George, student interest is attracted and held longer. Where there has been a

more rigid reliance on the order of the text itself, there has been fall-off in student attendance.

No matter what the material taught, however, there is no substitute for a dynamic, effective, teacher. The courses given by Professors Bernard Bellush, Harry Fornari, and Oscar Johannsen, all experienced and capable in the classroom, have won the School a strong following of interested students. Building new faculty around the nucleus and expanding the curriculum to a full program will be a major goal for the coming year.

It should be noted that with the improved facilities and location of our new headquarters, full programs in both winter and summer months are more likely to be well attended. We will also initiate various series of conferences and other group meetings to meet through the day and evening hours. Our association with Hunter College may be extended to a broader association with the City University and other accredited institutions in the metropolitan area.

The High School Program has its largest enrollment in history, making it one of the best attended City-as-School units operated with the approval of the school system. This resource of young people will be tapped for the adult and alumni programs of the future.

Research

The Center for Local Tax Research successfully completed a contract with New York City, through the Office of the Manhattan Borough President, for a study of the effects of full value assessment on the taxpayers. Six alternative policies were presented and are now being reviewed by officials, including those in planning, finance, and the Mayor's Office. A presentation including these results has just been made to the Tri-State Regional Planning Commission, which is also contemplating a study.

A resolution calling for the study of site value taxation was adopted by Suffolk County, Long Island. A proposal to conduct that study is now under review and awaiting funding in the amount of \$30,000 by the Suffolk County legislature.

The Center publication, *Effective Real Property Tax Rates* in the Metropolitan Area of New York, now in its fourth edition, continues to attract widespread attention. It has been quoted with authority and assurance in private and public documents and publications, both regionally and nationally. The next edition, now in preparation, will include more data and broader analyses in what has become a significant statistical series in metropolitan research.

Communication

This past year the message has gone further and wider. From the banner proclaiming the Centennial at our headquarters, to a television panel show, the words of Henry George and his basic ideas are being communicated with renewed interest. In almost all instances good coverage by the media followed these events, increasing the identity of the school with current issues. We intend to speak out more and more widely in the media and in all publications, as we address relevant issues from our new headquarters.

Henry George News

Our own internal organ of communication, the "Henry George News" — now "The Good Society!" — has appeared more consistently this past year in its monthly format. An investment in new printing equipment for our Los Angeles school has given us broader publishing capability for the News and other periodicals. Discussions will be held in the coming year, beginning with the conference in San Francisco, on a broader series of publications, speaking for the Georgist movement to the outside world.

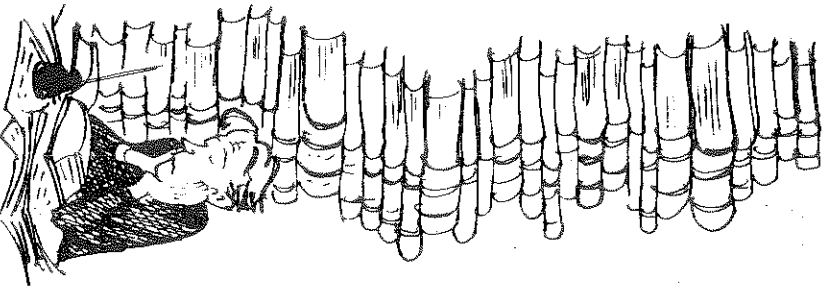
(continued on Page Ten)

"I agree with the famous Dr. Christian Barnard who said that jogging is an insane world-wide craze that does more harm than good. The Indians of California used to demand of their youngsters approaching manhood that they run without stopping for 200 miles. If they died, good riddance. If they succeeded, they could relax for the rest of their lives"

Bob Clancy

POSTAL PRO & CON

Join the Debate — write to : The Good
Society — Box 655 Tujunga CA 91042



The Henry George movement never recovered. The war had dealt it a fatal blow.

This is what war always does to movements for the betterment of mankind. If my fellow Georgists understood this, they would understand why I spend so much time and energy in the effort to organize the world for peace.

It's difficult, I know, to eliminate war from the world (about as difficult as to achieve the taxation of natural resources and untax human labor) — but it can be done.

There is a way—and only one. The alternative to war is clear. History shows that any dispute serious enough to lead to war is going to be settled either by bullets or by ballots.

Fifty state governments in the United States settle their disputes by ballots — in polling booths or in Congress. By this system they have had only one war in over 200 years, and no one expects another. They don't even have arms or armies to make war on each other.

If fifty states can do this, fifty nations could do it. One hundred fifty nations could do it — and that's about all of them.

Those Georgists astute enough to appreciate the point of Roy Douglas's article are invited to write me for material and infor-

mation on how war can be eliminated and what is being done about it. If they wish to include a dollar or two partly to cover postage and the cost of material I send them, it will be helpful.

I think every Georgist should be working to eliminate war — not merely because peace is nice, but because this is a necessary part of the campaign to shift the tax burden to where it will no longer be a burden

For peace and justice.

Morgan Harris

Culver City CA

TGS Write Morgan: c/o 'Good Soc.' Box 655 Tujunga CA 91042

The case for requiring oil companies to pay a special tax on windfall profits is superficially impressive. After all, the OPEC oil cartel is unilaterally raising the international price of oil while the production costs of U.S. oil companies increase much more slowly. These companies were getting \$5.80 per barrel in early 1979, but after the most recent OPEC increase, they could get \$13 per barrel and even higher (Stuart Eisenstat, USNWR 5/79).

Think what this could do to their profits. They'd benefit from the OPEC monopoly and the Iranian oil production cutback. A tax on their windfall profits, so goes the argument, would in no

(continued on Page Nine)

The concluding article of Roy Douglas's brilliant series on "The British Land Wars" (June, 1979) makes clear that the campaign in Britain to shift taxes from earned income to unearned incomes (taxing land) was almost won by 1914, when WWI broke out. Then, "for four years all public interest centered on the war itself, and long-range economic questions were swept aside."

The Good Society

HENRY GEORGE AND THE HENRY GEORGE

The ultimate objective of the Henry George Schools' effort should be the same as the objective of Henry George himself. Namely, to eliminate poverty by establishing a just society. George identified the cause of poverty, defined the remedy, and demonstrated that his remedy is not only compatible with men's basic concepts of justice and freedom, but also essential to the realization of those concepts.

But that, for George, was just clearing ground. He wanted to **eliminate** poverty, not just talk about it. He studied alternative means to implement his remedy, found one that seemed effective, practical and not very disruptive, and spent much of the rest of his life urging its adoption.

Despite George's own dedication to getting his ideas put into action, some Georgists argue that this aspect of George's teaching is not the proper concern of the Henry George School. One Georgist, for example has argued that the policy of the Henry George School should be based not on Henry George's objective, but rather on Oscar Geiger's objective, which, according to that writer, was to teach George's philosophy and nothing else.

I think this view does injustice to Geiger. I have read that he was active, successively, in the Single Tax Party, the Commonwealth Land Party, and the New York State's Single Tax League, prior to establishing the School in 1932. The School's initial format was a series of evening forums, which Geiger apparently deemed unsatisfactory. He developed the more

systematic ten-lesson courses in 1933. He died in 1934.

In perspective, it seems to me that Geiger was constantly experimenting with new approaches, that he was prepared to abandon any approach that did not succeed, and that the ten-lesson course just happened to be the experiment he was currently working on when he died. It is inconceivable to me that such a dynamic and imaginative person, would, had he lived, have insisted that the last approach he experimented with be rigidly maintained forever as the only activity of the Henry George School.

The same Georgist went on to say that: "Our policy should be to teach the philosophy to anyone so that he can enjoy its implications today and so it will enrich his life now . . . (so that he can) view the world with more equanimity and a better appreciation of the fallacies as well as the wisdom of actions taken by people today."

Paul Nix is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New York Henry George School. He is an executive with Mobil Oil and spends much of his time traveling the far corners of the earth.

I have tried to visualize how Henry George might have reacted if, after one of his lectures, a listener had come up to him and said: "Mr. George, you have enriched my life! I can now view the world with equanimity!"

When George saw the bull who had wound his rope about the stake, he was not content to enjoy the implications of his knowledge that the bull would be better off if he had the full range of his rope. Nor did he invite his friends in to share this knowledge with him, so that they too could view the bull's plight with equanimity and with a better appreciation of the fallacy of the bull's actions.

Instead, George went out and drove the bull in the way that would untwist his rope. Only then did he get the satisfaction of accomplishment. And only then was he of any use to the bull.

What accomplishment is there, for us or for our students, in simply having read and understood what George wrote? He laid it all out for us. As someone once told Oscar Geiger, anyone who can think consecutively can understand the message of *Progress and Poverty*. Our challenge is to find some way to put it into practice.

The Good Society

Paul Nix

How do we get people's attention and get them moving in the right direction? There must be many ways, and, no doubt, different techniques will appeal to different groups. We should not reject any idea that seems promising until we have tried it. Even when an idea has failed, if we think we know why it failed we should correct the defect and try again.

I continue to stand firm in my insistence that courses in the writings of Henry George must be the center of our activity. It is from these courses that our future leaders will come, and it is essential that those leaders have a full understanding and appreciation of the kind of society that George envisioned. But, unless we do much more than that, we will not have done justice to Henry George, and we will have failed our obligation to society. * TGS *

GEORGE SCHOOL

If we really believe that society would be better off under conditions of freedom and justice, then surely we have an obligation to society to help them to find a practical way to create those conditions.

If we accept that obligation, the next question is, "How do we start?", George didn't tell us what actually happened when he went out to help the bull. I'm sure he did not start off by lecturing the bull on the advantage of freedom, or on the stupidity of twisting his rope. And even if I can imagine him having done that, I cannot imagine him then walking away, saying, "I've told you all you need to know; if you don't solve your problem, it's not my fault."

Many Georgists approach the public with this take-it-or-leave-it attitude. When most of the public chooses to "leave it", the Georgist is unperturbed: "If they don't agree with me, they aren't worth bothering with." But who then are to be the beneficiaries of George's noble dream?

When George went out to help the bull, he had to deal with the bull on terms the bull was prepared to understand. If we really want to be of some use to society,

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"Near the window by which I write, a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and round he has wound his rope about the stake until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he cannot reach, unable even to toss his head to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders. Now and again he struggles vainly, and then, after pitiful bellowings, relapses into silent misery."

This bull, a very type of massive strength, who, because he has not wit enough to see how he might be free, suffers want in the sight of plenty, and is helplessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me no unfit emblem of the working masses.

... But until they trace effect to cause, until they see how they are fettered and how they may be freed, their struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull in the way that will untwist this rope. But who shall drive men into freedom?"

Introductory

Protection or Free Trade

LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

Edith Capon



Since my suggestion for library exhibits to commemorate the centennial of **Progress and Poverty** did not take hold, I decided, being a (retired) librarian by trade, to undertake the project myself, and so I put together about 17 items, beginning with the eye-catching title page of the Hapgood article in **American Heritage**, April/May 1978. By the miracle of color Xerox it was possible to reproduce color photographs and so create an attractive and informative display with the pictures mounted on textured art paper, 8 1/2 x 12", and captions, all in upper case letter, double-spaced. Unfortunately, the set does not lend itself to mass production.

The material was shown for six weeks each at the libraries of two greater Boston universities, Brandeis University and Boston College, between February and May. At the former, the display was augmented by a photograph of Justice Brandeis with a biography of him open to a favorable statement by him about Henry George, and also by a copy of the Hebrew translation of P & P donated by M. S. Lurio who also contributed toward the expenses of the project.

The exhibit for the Jesuit Boston College was supplemented by a color photo of an Irish scene with a page of quotations from P & P regarding the Irish problem. The librarian at BC also displayed in the large double-tier case some of George's other works.

Both displays evoked some favorable comments from viewers, at least one of whom even went so far as to ask for the book. The librarians at both institutions were very grateful to have ready-made displays supplied to them.

However, some university librarians and two public librarians were either afraid to show some—
Page Eight

Four months remain of the Centennial year. Perhaps your library could use an exhibit in memory of an American regarded by John Dewey as among the 10 greatest philosophers of all time. To the right is Edith's suggestion for an initial approach. Go to it!.....

thing that might be considered controversial (though I stressed that the material dealt strictly with historical facts and not propaganda); or they were afraid to show something not offered by a (reputable) sponsoring organization; or, as some said, they only displayed material from their own resources; or their schedules were already filled. A couple of librarians knew of Henry George and **Progress and Poverty**, but most of them seemed never to have heard of him or it.

I have made up six sets, retaining two of them. Another has gone to Terry Newland for the San Francisco Public Library which has made available to the the Centennial Celebration Committee (which also helped me financially) quite a number of cases for a P & P exhibit at the time of the Conference. The other three sets are in places where they may be shown and eventually returned to me.

If any of you readers can have the exhibit shown at your local public, or college libraries, I would be glad to send the available sets to the first applicants who respond to this announcement. As I expect to move before the end of summer (exact date and future address uncertain), please contact me through "The Good Society" or, since time is of the essence, telephone me at (617) 527-9079.

A few hundred people know more about Henry George and **Progress and Poverty** now than they ever knew before, and I hope a good many more will become informed before the end of the year.

The Good Society

EDIT'S PITCH

Procedure for approaching a library would be to phone, ask for the name of the exhibits librarian — though sometimes it is the reference librarian who is in charge — explain the purpose and type of the material, then offer to bring it around for consideration. The "pitch" could go something like this:

"Perhaps you know that this year marks the centennial of the publication of **Progress and Poverty** by Henry George.

I have (can obtain) some material that was assembled for library exhibits. It consists of about 18 or 19 items. There are mounted pictures with captions of quotations, including one by Winston Churchill, that show the world-wide impact of the book during its one hundred years: in Great Britain, where it was an important factor in causing the loss of power by the House of Lords, in the United States, Denmark, Australia and Hungary.

The material is strictly factual, and I would be very happy to bring it around for you to consider showing it in your library during the fall term.

Also, I could get for you a complimentary copy of the Centennial Edition of **Progress and Poverty** to use in the display and add to your collection. It has an introduction by Agnes de Mille, George's granddaughter. Several libraries and two Boston universities displayed this exhibit earlier this year."

(cont'd from Page Five)

DISCUSSION BY MAIL

way reduce domestic oil production. It would just prevent the oil companies from benefiting from the OPEC monopoly. So should we favor such a tax?

Well, no. As usual, there is a bona fide Georgist solution to this economic problem. The OPEC oil monopoly, in causing oil prices to rise, also causes oil land prices in the U.S. to rise as well. So let's just tax that! This will bring considerable revenue into the government's coffers while eliminating and windfall profits going to the oil companies. Oil prices paid by consumers will be no higher than with alternative approaches.

Steven Cord
Indiana PA

TCS Scenario for taxing the oil consumer. Act One: limit imports; Act Two: impose 'windfall profits tax'; Act Three: Deny everything.

In many years as a dedicated Georgist I have been able to convince very few people of the efficacy of site-value taxation. That such a simple, equitable plan

GOOD SOCIETY DAY

You can have a party!

But, this one will be special. It's a Good Society Day Birthday Party for Henry George. It will be Sunday, September 2nd, but no-one will make a fuss if you have it a day earlier on Saturday. Make it a pot-luck and join the fun!

strikes the uninitiate as radical, impractical or unfair has been very frustrating.

Some Georgist have now developed what seems to be a more effective approach, easier for people to understand and accept.

First, they extoll property taxation as an admirable fund-raising vehicle, explaining that it is really two taxes. One, on land value (that is among the best of taxes) and the other on homes and other buildings, (that is among the worst of taxes). Second, they stress the proposal to remove taxation from improvements — untaxing them, if you will. Then they show how this will convert the property tax into a device that would distribute wealth more equitably, enabling all people, not merely owners of idle land, to reap the benefits of publicly funded streets, schools and other items of infrastructure.

This strategy is not at odds with our fundamental approach. The difference is in posing something positively rather than in a manner that often elicits a negative response or meets with an inability to comprehend. Walt Rybeck's article "The Only Alternative to the Property Tax — a Better Property Tax" in the Assessment Digest, March/April 1979, well illustrates this thoughtful way of introducing site-value taxation.

Jesse A. Zeeman
Washington DC

TCS Is it possible to 'extoll' the property tax?

Affiliates

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia birthplace has had one of its busiest years in history, conducting special all-day events and conferences, in addition to its regular classes. Activity has spread to a number of other locations in the Penn/Dela metropolitan region, with many new members. Director George Collins has made many personal appearances in the local and regional media and has encouraged fellow Geogists to become more involved and active in the School.

Long Island

On Long Island, Director Stan Rubenstein filled adult and high school classes throughout Nassau County and developed an alumni group which holds regular public meetings at the Plainview Library.

Ontario

The School of Economic Science in Toronto has new leadership, with the promotion to Director of one of its alumni, Laire Teich, a recent university graduate in economics. A large-scale study of Toronto property taxes is completed and circulating among local and provincial officials. The School will move to more practical quarters for full-time office coverage. Classes will be held there and throughout the Metro area. New research and instructional programs are planned for next year.

Northern California

The Henry George School in San Francisco has been revitalized with new management, programs, and classes. Charles Turner and Bob Scrofani have assumed the management of the school, and they are already capitalizing on the Centennial Year for additional program publicity.

Southern California

Harry Pollard continues to extend his InterStudent High School Program to schools throughout the state. He is now planning adult classes, with the InterStudent Mini-Course in Los Angeles, San Diego and Sacramento. Full discussions with California schools will be held during the Conference week.

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Some 1978-1979 talks by

New York Director, Philip Finkelstein

1. "Proposition 13: Implications and Alternatives" - 1978 Joint Geogist Conference, Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 30-July 4, 1978.
2. "The Case For, and a Case Study of, The Effects of Full Value Land Assessment" - Conference of International Association of Assessing Officers, Toronto, Ont., September 19, 1978.
3. "Revenues for Local Government" - Conference on "Getting and Spending", Adelphi University, March 23, 1979.
4. "The Role of Assessors in Assessment Reform" - Northeastern Regional Association of Assessing Officers Conference, Grossinger's, New York, May 22, 1979.

Dominican Republic

During the past year the Henry George School of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, was visited by the Director, who attended an interesting series of meetings, including a full-scale graduation ceremony. Lucy de Silva has built a devoted following that has growing influence in that country. Her plans for future growth are exciting.

Cooperation and Expansion

From time to time the School hears from friends in other parts of the country where there has been Geogist activity of some promise. Wherever warranted, such activity will be encouraged and, if need be, supported upon submission of an acceptable program and budget.

Referral to other organizations with whom we cooperate may also be made where appropriate. Closer coordination with other organizations, a subject on the agenda of the Centennial Conference, may well be an important future direction for the Henry George School, together with the Schalkenbach Foundation in the new headquarters. The possibility would then exist for the establishment of a vital center for education, research, publication and communication to a worldwide movement.

The Good Society

(BLUEPRINT - continued from Page One)

A good city multiplies its advantages, becoming -- in the words of Mason Gaffney -- "the Synergistic City". Five French restaurants are better than one. Competition seasons the taste of Escargot, even as it topples the tariff. At the theater, the acts play better before the prospect of a quiet walk home rather than a fifty-mile freeway flight.

Those not overly enamoured of the city might, on principle, be less than captivated by this Georgist vision -- and may yet flee the urban scene. Nevertheless, they will also benefit from the compact city. Their rural settlements need not be so remote. Utopians should not be forced to roost in arid desert or bleak mountain top. Effective land use would provide plenty of close-in space for our gentle 'far-out'.

"Energy"

A compact city is an energy saver. Cars, buses and other horizontal mechanical transit are no longer needed. In more positive sense, compactness allows economical lighting, heating and cooling. The most convenient and flexible energy supply is

DEAD LIBERATION

Citizens Activated to Defend the Aspered Value of the Eternally Reposed (CADAVER) demands:

1. Better living conditions -- the Dead are boxed in municipal hovels without adequate recreational areas, medical facilities, or proper utilities.
 2. Jobs -- the Dead have 100% unemployment rate. Refused jobs simply because they are dead.
 3. An end to media stereotyping -- terminate the crude presentation of the Dead in movies, literature, and popular folklore as somehow biologically inferior to the "living".
 4. The creation of a Dead Studies Department -- sure the University studies dead authors and historical figures, but only when they were living.
 5. Inclusion of the Dead in Affirmative Action Programs -- despite forming an overwhelming percentage of the total human population, there are no dead in the University, excepting certain tenured professors.
- Satirical bit - or a new course - at UC Berkeley**

electricity. It should be augmented by the heat byproduct of electricity generation, passing pipe through the city to heat and cool. This is not inconsequential. Some two thirds of fuel energy is "waste heat". In Sweden, at least one city uses power plant hot water to service its citizens. Sensibly, it also runs the return pipe under the streets to keep them clear of ice and snow.

Of greater concern is the continuing peril of energy generation. Direct death and injury accompany the collection and delivery of fuels. In the longer term, illness and death result from the waste-products of their combustion. The annual lethal consequence of our fossil fuels is estimated to be anywhere between 10,000 and 50,000 deaths.

"Nuclear Fuel"

On grounds of safety, cheapness and appropriateness, there seems little doubt that electrical generation should be nuclear. Its record during the first two decades -- when a new technology could most be expected to encounter difficulty, is remarkable. As the more dangerous fossil fuels are consumed, we must use the obvious alternative. The 'soft' technologies, solar, geothermal, wind, tidal and the rest are falling further behind in their capacity to provide the **intensive** energy necessary to maintain our desired living standards. Although the Georgist "Fifteen-Minute City" is energy-efficient, it doesn't provide any. Energy must come from outside. Electricity generation by nuclear power plant together with the use of its heat byproduct appears to be the sensible choice. For optimum efficiency and economy, 'line' losses demand a nearby plant site. On all these counts, the nuclear furnace is most attractive. But, there is still the problem of waste.

"Pollution"

Everything that happens causes a waste-product. Simplest solution to a waste-product problem is to use the waste-product. This diminishes one waste-product, while it produces another.... which can be used.... and so on. With proper land-use and no governmental interference, the market can be expected to handle this. (For many producers, the 'waste' return is not a bonus -- it's the profit.)

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Address Correction Requested

(BLUEPRINT - continued from Page 11)

However, it's better not to have pollution in the first place. Our Georgist city has 'fell-swooped' the moving violations of clean air by elegantly making pedestrianism attractive. But people need heat, light and coolth - which translate into energy production and imply waste-products.

The way to deal with a waste-product problem is to concentrate it. An extensive waste-product problem is one difficult or impossible to solve. A 5,000 square mile Southern Californiasmog is a depressing occurrence, but it's only a few hundred tons of guck. In fact, people in Los Angeles are less able to see what they breathe because the dispersed particulates have been concentrated into piles of easily transportable chemicals.

Power plants are chief offenders. Their waste-products are considerable. Each year, coal-fired plants in the U.S. belch out some 320 lbs of waste for each one of us. (Not to worry about 30 lbs of it. That we breathe.)

Nuclear waste is concentrated and we don't breathe it. In fact, to point the comparison, a 1000 MW coal-fired plant will provide for disposal (somewhere!) more than 36,000 truckloads of ash each year. In the same period, a nuclear plant of similar capacity will unload one truckload of actual waste. Oh, yes, to answer your question, there is more radioactivity spread through the ash than in the nuclear waste. Also, its half-life (radium 226) is 1,620 years and it is water soluble. Are any of those
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annual tens of millions of tons of ash buried near your water supply? You're unlikely to find out, for there isn't anyone monitoring it - as there is for nuclear waste

"Conclusion"

The Georgist urban blueprint would show a compact usable city without moving vehicles, but probably with moving walkways. Living would be vertical, rather than horizontal and commuting time would be negligible and even sylvan pleasant through the gardens. Travel to other cities would be quick and efficient in any number of science-fictional, or science-factual ways.

Perhaps, specialization would make a particular city a Mecca for the artist; another city might become the delight of the music lover. It should be noted that rapid transit is efficient and economical only between high density termini. One might travel the 50 miles between cities with greater dispatch and comfort than one now moves from Long Island to Lincoln Center.

But speculation as to the ultimate form of the city must await the actual decisions of the market. Our present urban conglomerations betray the baleful influences of pervasive government and the absent market. One despairs of reversing their decline. But, the Georgist city would be beautiful, protective, functional and economical, a fitting construct to enhance and improve the living conditions of its citizens.

(to be continued)
The Good Society