

Ec. 21 H Limits to Growth

29 June 90

Georgism and Pollution

Ideas

1. George said nothing re pollution.
2. George appeared to glorify frontiers and free land. But actually favored using best land first and more intensively. Exalted cities, compact settlement. Stressed adequacy of Earth, assuming that was done. Clear implication: concentrate pop. on good land, there is plenty left over.
3. G saw some merit in commons, but subject to possessory interests, e.g. placer mines. These interests were based on use, not possession in any other sense.
4. Was silent on K that is basically preemptive of otherwise common land. E.g. motorboats, long trucks, polluting things, beach umbrellas, ghetto blasters, etc.

Was silent on production that preempts common land for waste disposal: oil refineries, driving, dry-cleaning, etc.

Was silent on production that taps common pools, e.g. withdrawing water.

5. Effluent charges are Georgist. Parking meters. Charges for pumping ground water. Charges for taking timber from public land. Charges for minerals and oil, based on unit of production. Taxes on tobacco. Refundable charges on bottles and cans.

But once you allow a variable tax, that opens door to others based on same principle, including taxes on surrogates for pollution.

Anything tapping a common pool, i.e. one not otherwise subject to tenure control.

This modifies the concept of what is the essence of Georgism. Some have come to think it is a tax not varying with activity. George got it right the first time: land is common property. A Georgist tax is one that implements that premise, applying it to circumstances.

On this, cite Jackson Ralston.

6. "Right to life" skirts close to a Georgist issue. George said "Right to a living."

5, resumed. Surrogates for effluent charges have a lot of

Real estate is non. Public domain. Em. domain. Police.
Own is own. All are tenants. Jurisdiction.

Real estate

L. Fundus

Immeubles. Propriété foncière

Immeubles. Biens raíces

Unbeweglich[†] Eigentum. Grundbesitz.

Own

L. Possidère

Power to sit.

Posséder

Posseer

Besitzen

"Bequeath & devise". Law has separate rules
for r.e. & pers. prop.

1. Man in the Ecosphere.

Stability threatened! p. 112.

Δ pop. ok, p. 114. "Demogr. Transition" to lower b.r.

Sci. program goes in direction pointed by money.

Growing entropy.

Recycling will avoid depletion, reduce polln, when price rises enough.

8. Pop. & affluence.

WWII as watershed, polln. got worse. b.s.? p. 128.

Explosion of new chemicals, dumped into environment.

City density? p. 134. (It has declined)

p. 134. Edge effect. (unsusd?)

p. 135. rise in auto-miles. (this refers data on const. commuting

[†] Immobile times.

p. 136 ~~For~~ Pollen, per capita is higher. Affluence & effluents,
Bad math.
p. 138 Denies Δ affluence as major factor. Major departure!

9. The Techs, Flaw

How we grow:

non-returnable bottles; syn. fibers; Hg used to produce Cl;
Hg used in mildew-resistant paint; compressors, etc., p. 143.

Ec. 21 H

1. Common. Closing Circle
2. M. Olson & H. Lundberg (ed) The No. Growth Soc.
2. Ehrlich
3. Hardin
4. Pollard
5. Russell Means
6. Gaffney
 - a) Soils
 - b) Air pollu., from AAA's book
 - c) AGE's article on water
 - d) NPP
7. Kellogg, Soils that Support us.
8. Dubos
9. H. Garrett (ed.) Env. And. in a Hour's Ec.
10. Barnett & Morse
11. B. Ward & R. Dubos Only one Earth: Come to Meet of a Small Planet (1972)

Mike Fri.

Ch. V, State of Global Eq.

a. ~~the~~ Need to control + feedback loops.

K as a "material flow"

b. More services, less material

c. 2000 is too late

d. Δ tech, w/o Δ K

1. Unrealistic.

Comm. world govt. needed.

U.S. stop it

Rdgs. Ec. 121 ; also Land Ecs. 159,

M. F. 2 Cents of Ec. Thought 151 - 95

Matt Edell Capl. Profit + Accum. The Perspectives
of Marx & G. Computed" pp. 205 - 20

C. A. Bunker, HG, Chap. X, "Before the World",
pp. 265 - 308

Leg. J. B. Clark, The Philos. of Wealth

E: Limits
to Growth

Send Now - point to the

THE MERCURY

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL

E. Robert Scrofani-Editor

The Henry George School of Social Science-San Francisco, California



Dr. Sein Lin, director of the Land Reform Training Institute in Taiwan, Economics Professor Mason Gaffney, Bob Scrofani, moderator and Walden Bellow of Food First after an SF Cares Week luncheon at World Affairs Council.

Roman Catholics Seek New "Land Ethic"

A GROUP WITHIN THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IS SEEKING A NEW LAND ETHIC TO GUIDE ROMAN CATHOLIC THINKING IN THIS ERA OF CONCERN OVER THE IMPACT OF LAND MONOPOLY ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

Dr. Bernard Evans, director of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference says the group seeks a new ethic, where, "the right of land ownership with unrestricted individual choices will no longer be the norm."

He sees a strong connection between the deterioration of land and water resources with the increased concentration of land ownership.

Evans points out a factor well known to Georgists - "Catholic social teachings and documents never address land in a comprehensive way."

This historical neglect may stem from the Church's insistence on the right of private property by Pope Leo XIII "who used the right of private property as a defense of the socialists of his day."

The Church often speaks in the words of Pope John of "a social mortgage" on property - "but the traditional American reverence for unrestricted ownership rights tends to obscure this aspect of Roman Catholic thinking."

The new stance called for by the new NCRLC Theology of Land project does not focus on land as just a rural problem or an environmental one ("for radicals on the fringes of social consciousness.") It is, he says "an issue of enormous political and social significance to everyone. As such it is everyone's moral burden."

This call for a new land ethic is being taken up by politicians, environmentalists and futurists as well. In Context has called for a Georgist solution.

summary on page two

Ecologist Blasts Economists: "No Concern for Mother Earth"

BY E. ROBERT SCROFANI

Harold Gilliam, nationally known ecologist, author, and columnist for the *San Francisco Chronicle* has thrown down the gauntlet to mainstream economists for ignoring Mother Earth.

Gilliam calls the economic theories on which much of the materials in California classrooms is based a "mish-mash of facts, pious assumptions, charts, myths and fairy tales."

Gilliam reviewed recommendations for teaching the newly mandated economics classes. He said they ignore the new scholarship about economics and the ecology. Despite bright packaging the materials foster "musty concepts that have been obsolete for generations."

What incenses Gilliam is the fact that there is nothing in the Joint Council on Economic Education materials that reflects that the things we buy in the stores "originate in the Earth, and that their production depends on the healthy functioning of the biosphere."

GNP or NNP? Gilliam considers the GNP as taught by traditional economics
continued on page two

Ecologists & Economists from front...
mists and by most teachers, a "fraud."

"The GNP includes not only 'goods' but 'bads' such as the cost of automobile accidents." He challenges the "gross" part of the GNP; "what other business counts its success by the size of its gross rather than its net?" He recommends a NNP - a Net National Product to measure the GNP minus the depleted resources.

Gilliam laments that "it is scarcely believable that any serious teaching

in economics could avoid discussing natural resources (i.e. land) as the basis of the economy. It might be better not to teach it at all than to indoctrinate students with such a distorted and ultimately disastrous view."

Other economists are also challenging the traditional economic views. Economics Professor Herman Daly of Louisiana State University, argues for an economics "as if the earth mattered."

Gilliam labels traditional economics irrelevant in the real world. He says,

"Economics without ecology, i.e., our dependence on the limited resources of the earth and its natural systems, is like a house without a foundation."

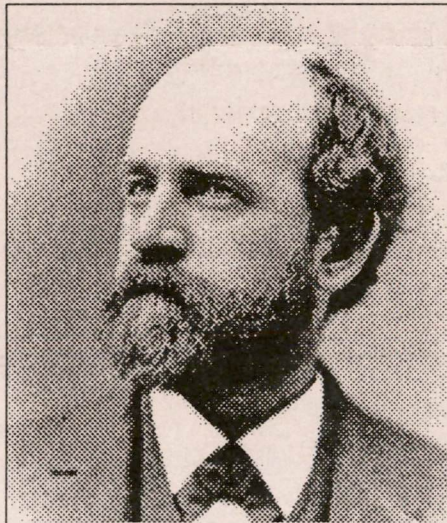
Gilliam calls for a new economic course that "would acknowledge human membership in the larger community of life on earth."

Putting the "land factor" back into economics would give teachers a more balanced and relevant course, and perhaps more economists interested in the ecology in the future. ♣

Beyond Ownership - George as Part of Future Culture

IN A TWO PART SERIES CALLED "BEYOND OWNERSHIP" ROBERT GILMAN, EDITOR OF THE PRESTIGIOUS NEW AGE JOURNAL, INCONTEXT, SAID THAT GEORGE'S IDEAS COULD BE THE BASIS FOR DEVELOPING "A SYSTEM THAT HARMONIZES THE FULL RANGE OF LEGITIMATE INTERESTS - THE USER, THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, THE PLANETARY COMMUNITY, FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND ALL OF LIFE."

"How might a humane and sustainable culture re-invent the ownership connection between people and the land," Gilman asks. In analysis of the question, Gilman begins with the proposition that nature is "generous," echoing George. He points out that "land, the eco-systems on the land, and the natural resources within the land, are not the products of human labor, yet they provide immense value to humankind. Even when human labor is mixed in as a part, we should be humble enough to realize that much of the value in what is produced has still come from nature and is thus an unearned benefit."



"The other alternative is to make every user a renter and then to make all of us collectively the landlord." But Gilman distrusts the modern American state to recognize "that the earth is the common heritage of all life not just humankind."

Gilman combines George's ideas with those of the land trust movement (although he believes the trust "does not have the full answer," nor "a vision that integrates them into a new culture.")

Gilman suggests that distributing the unearned benefit determines the quality of life in a nation and suggests that the market system is one of the most satisfactory ways to share this benefit "up to a point". Because of the power of the government or the pull of the owner most of the unearned increment ends up in their hands. Convinced that it is unfair for 5% of owners to control 75% of the nation's private land, Gilman, points out that dividing the land equally has been done, "with disappointing results."

Gilman's model for the future includes:

- (1) Charge all users full rent value for their lease fee. (2) Set aside a portion of this income for the support of wilderness areas, soil conservation, and other activities supportive of life. (3) Distribute the rest of the income to the American people as a Common Heritage Dividend. (about \$4000 per capita annually) (4) Split ownership rights. For immediate users a stewardship; and the balance in a trusteeship (to be governed separately by a land trust). ♣

InContext Magazine P.O. Box 215, Sequim WA 98382 \$16

There are no limits to growth in Sinclair's
senses:

Intellectual

Artistic

Moral

Public Goods

Cooperative - social

Info processing

Tech - if land - saving

Limits are materialistic.

Narrowest limit is land, fixed quantity.
also to land-using tech.

Direct "cons." of land
Golf courses

Fri.

~~Linsley~~ → Holdren, Ryder
Houghton → Rappaport
~~Mike~~

Mon

~~Mike~~ Shepherd Mishan, Bouldins
~~Mike~~ Rack Rappaport

Wed.

Mike Rack on Mishan.

No-growth society.

1. Mancur Olson

ZEG + ZPG, Woody, ~~the~~ condescending,
"No contact w. the enemy." Travesty, straw man,
cheap shots.

a. Conflict over distr. wd. Δ .

(*We already have this w. land, + solve.)

b. Effluent charges set arbitrarily; anti-democratic.

c. Eugenics?

d. Vulnerability of compact cities.

e. Unempl, wd. Δ w. techn.

Misses big point. Tech. can be land-savvy.

Can ~~\$~~ change tax system to foster this.

f. Freezing output means freezing composition.

Static.

Alonso

1. Exclusion
2. Structural change.
3. Why things happen.

Wilcox Prop. γ σ β .
Positive feedback, of bigger - thy - neighbor.

Full Engrl + Egv.

Shepherd, - Alonso.

Heather, Zeckhauser, Fri.

Pro-growth.

Rhetorician.

Ground rules

Predictions

Welfare & distribn.

GNP - starts to improve on it. "MEW" ... ~~etc~~
Measure of Ec. Welfare.

Pro effluent charges.

Wants to "tax leisure".

Brooks, Tech, of Zero Growth.

Angela

Lester Brown.

Mike Beck. Nov. 2

Common Attacks politicians.

Much power, but human needs remain.
Debt to nature - greenhouse effect. Too much CO₂.

Redistrib. wealth, Stop war.

Option 1: Territorial exclusive - Hardin.
Breeding race between nations.

Option 2: Consume less mtrls. Get back in
the circle of life.

Buffalo Commons
Eric Shepherd

Singer, Mr. Career

Ctr.

Ec. 21 H

Eric	Shepherd	Bio-med	C
Michael	Reck	"	E

✓ Angela	Houghton	Chairman	<u>Critic</u>
Heather	Linsley	Eng. Lit.	
Abe	Chung	Bio-med	D

Heather Linsley

Comments on Chap. III, "growth in the World System."
Angela H. did this one.

1. p. 92, pop. $\rightarrow$ carry's capac. (CC). CC is either const., or falls. Never faces opt. scenario:
 - a. Δ pop. raises CC. E.g., mass transit.
 - b. B.r. falls. (disease, cutely.)
 - c. Demand structure responds to Δ price structure.
 - d. K subs for land, complement, labor.

2. Ag. K does not nec. Δ food prodn.
Tractor; sheep; slaves; kinds of irru; kinds of farm machine; cattle.

Much K conserves food already produced: Harvestore;
barn, st. steel bulk tank. No added demand on land.

3. Book, p. 105. What is linear?



(over)

4. More food raises "life-expect.".

No mention of b.r. Food lowers b.r. (p. 112, GNP lowers b.r. [†])

5. p. 108 charts res. use p/c vs. indl. output/p.c.

Claims it is S-shaped; ltd. evidence, generaliz's from a few specific res.

6. p. 125, shortage of K is problem - absorbed by demands of ungl. land.

Chap. IV: Tech. & limits to Growth.

[†] They just leave this hanging. P. 117, "in U.S. desired family size is 9 direct fr. income." Also p. 115 Fig. 33, curve turns up again! Based on survey! p. 114

~~Given S-T-P curve, show.~~

~~MP max & 0~~

~~AP max~~

~~rent~~
~~Opt. combo.~~

Comments on Mike Back

1. Stop growing, start decaying?

a. Is growth other than territ. expansion

b. Nations that found beginnig eg.

Sweden after 1709

DK.

Norway

Neth.

Austria

Japan. Esp. Italy

France

Eng.

Portugal

Greece

c. Rome stable, 68 A.D. - 476 A.D. - 1453 A.D.

d. Much expansion has limit; Is. learn; migratory soil exhaustion

~~2.~~ Comments on Meadows Ch. II

- a.) Not clear that peace aids growth. p. 46
- b. 47, 52. Idea of quality diet is antique, carnivorous.
- ✓ c. Underuse of SFV; underuse of Ia.
- ✓ d. After frontier closed, irrv. frontier opened.
- ✓ e. 50, O'states urban demands.
- f. 51, precision is unimportant! See j.
- ✓ g. 53, widebound thinking on limits to food yields.
Dim. vets to tractors, fertilize, pesticide, O'looks.
 - 1) Most of this was subb. K + mch. for labor.
 - 2) Yields in U.S. have not risen
 - 3) S.e. vets to forest
 - 4) Can shift to hortie.
 - 5) New farming techniques
- h. Wtr short? Wtr. waste.
- ✓ i. 54 Ress. needed to A K stock are exhaustible.
O'looks saiz. K is stored-up labor, mainly.
- j. No matter what the new reserves found, ex. growth swamps all.
- ✓ k. Cf. electricity demand, as seen then, and now.
- k. Forecast pol. pressures from middle east.
- l. Refer to substn., new discoveries, etc.
- ✓ Do not mention subsidies to cons., & to extraction.

Fri. Ec. 21 H

1. Doubling time.
It can't have happened much.
2. Pt. of inflection
3. Why it stops - ideas from I + G.
4. Feedback loops, + + - .
Equilibrating mechanism.
5. + feedback loop of K factor, pp 39 ff.

III. Local Growth ^{Limits} Control

- a) Traditional role of civic boosterism
- b) Reversal of attitudes - causes of anti-growth sentiment.
- c) Composite effects of local controls.

- a) Max. gross output rather than net gain
X-subsidy to promote expansion.

Racine ("rent-seeking")

for res. + mkt position

Imperialism & ambition

Civic leaders w. own-interests.

- b) Passing of rural & frontier sensations

subtle reactions to

democratization, civil rights

a reaction to X-subsidy ~~offer~~ opp. to annex.

Desire of legal tools

reaction to disoc. cost of units.

~~For~~ intergovt. & trans. as incentives

Growth of low-

hist. pres. & tax inclusion.

Balkanization of metro.

- c) Exclusion as a zero-sum game for communities

neg-sum for land-seekers

1. Weekly quiz, Fri.
2. Written quiz, ~~ff.~~ by oral quiz. If can't handle, drop now.
Leaving class ~~ff.~~ written quiz is an absence; ~~quiz~~
written quiz nullified, grade = 0.
3. Grading not on curve, but by standard.
Standard is high.
I take off for errors in Eng. & Math.

~~4.~~

4. Prereqs:
Eng. comp.
Ec. 100a & B
Calc.

Desirable:

Hist.

Geog.

5. Flaking off results in downgrade.

6. Marks used on papers.

7. Ass. for Wed & Fri:

a. Land, & 1-2.

b. Review dnm. rev., = unqual. princ. etc.

8. Rds. If less than 50 pp. a week, must know every point.

7. Assum. are all specified, can be changed,
computer can track effects.

"What if" spreadsheet modeling. (Means of Reason)
Determinism.

8. Conclusions: p. 23

8. Topics

A. Timber

Export ban

Spotted Owl

Reforestation.

Tax.

Wtrshed protn.

Recru.

Oxygen Supply

Subsidies to cutting

B. Water

Wtr. Law (Anna Thomas)

Wtr. Mgmt. - cut demand, allocate better.

City of Riv.

Supply

Rates

Wtr. Mkts

C. Energy

~~At~~ Cutting Cons.

Subst. Sources

"Policy of Provision"

Limits to Growth

1. Popularity, impact, 1972. Energy Crisis.
Combo. of heavy tech. wizardry and popular style.
2. AEA wtg. Savage attacks. OPEC a flash in the pan.
3. Jay Forrester, invading our turf! "System Dynamics".
M.I.T. JF's 1971 Model is "the only ^{model} global in scope" p. 21
4. Club of Rome, Proj. on the Predicament of Mankind.
 - a. "Poverty in the midst of plenty", p. 10
 - b. Env.
 - c. ~~Alienation~~ Loss of faith in insts.
 - d. Urban sprawl
 - e. Unsecure empl.
 - f. Alienation of youth
 - g. Rejection of trad. values
 - h. Infln.
5. Using computers, model it all, see interactions. "Global Model".
(I/O was accepted, non-radical.)
 - a) Systems Analysis
 - b) Relations of sequence, (not just coexistence)
6. Limits to Growth:
 - Popul.
 - Agric.
 - Nat. Res.
 - Indl. Prodn
 - Polln.

Hon. Course: Ec. 211t

"Limits To Growth: Local, National & World"

I. Intro. - growth of what?

~~Defn. of growth~~

Meanings of growth: popn; land area; K accum;
gross nat. product; materials flow; knowledge & culture;
etc. So Limits depend on kind of growth.

Meaning of "limits": dim. rets; Δ g rets. Composite
vs. indiv. returns. Volume effects vs. distance effects.
Kinds of synergy.

Variable factor propns.
Substn. of K, labor
& tech. for land.

II. Hist. perspective

Hist. of territ. expansion. Adaptn. of instns & culture.

Malthus, Ricardo, Mill: land as a limit. Stationary
State ideal of Mill.

Turner thesis: closing of frontier.

~~Pessimism of 30's~~
~~Marx & Keynes~~: demand as a limit. Hansen's
integration of undercons. & closing of frontier.

Starting 60's optimism: ~~no~~ end to growthmanship -
end of limits.

OECD shock: "age of limits"

'80's reaction: ~~per~~ supply side optimism; ptzgn.

Fin de siècle, here we come!

PROPOSED HONORS COURSE

Economics 21H

"Limits to Growth: Local, National and World"

Mason Gaffney

I. Introduction

Components of "growth": population; land area; capital; production; materials flow; knowledge and culture; etc. Limits depend on composition of growth.

Meaning of "limits." Diminishing and increasing returns, individual and aggregate. Substitution of labor, capital and technology for land. Intensity effects on unit cost vs. scale effects. Extractive resources: exhaustion vs. discovery and technology. Environmental limits.

Non-resource limits: conventional macro-economics.

II. Historical and cultural perspective

History of territorial expansion. Adaptation of institutions and culture.

Early resource pessimism: Malthus, Ricardo, Mill.

"Stationary State" ideal.

Capital pessimism: wages-fund doctrine; productivity emphasis based on capital stock; undersaving as a limit.

Distributive pessimism: concentration, separation of worker and resources.

Financial pessimism: shortness of spending power.

Turner thesis: closing of frontier. Progressive-era response: emphasis on conversion to husbandry and stewardship.

Pessimism of Great Depression. Hanson's integration of Turner thesis with Keynes.

Postwar optimism and expansiveness. From arsenal of democracy to world metropolitan power, industrial and financial. The American Century, fabulous fifties, soaring sixties. Revived mercantilist "policy of provision."

Limits of Power: Vietnam, inflation, OPEC shocks. "Age of Limits," 1970s. Environmental movement revived.

1980s reaction: supply-side optimism, privatization, tax cuts, soaring debts.

1990s: eastern bloc collapse, peace dividend: fin de siècle, here we come! Sobering long-term history of economic collapse following prior peace dividends.

III. Limits to local growth

A. Traditional role of civic boosterism.

net gain. Implicit objective: maximize gross activity rather than

seeking". Cross-subsidy to promote growth.
Racing for resources and market position: "rent-

Imperialism and ambition.
Divided, conflicting interests.

B. Reversal of attitudes. Causes of anti-growth sentiment.

Passing of generations with rural, frontier attitudes.
Subtle reaction to democratization, civil rights.
Reaction to cross-subsidy.
Development of legal tools: zoning, imposts, etc.
Reaction to social costs of auto, other obtrusive
machines.

Intergovernmental transfer programs as incentives.
Growth of low-tax enclaves; Balkanization of cities.
Opposition to clearance and renewal.

C. Composite effects of local growth controls

Exclusion as zero-sum game for communities; negative-
sum game for land-seekers; positive-sum for land sellers.

C. Aggregate effects of local growth controls.

Mason Gaffney
Department of Economics
University of California
Riverside CA 92521

21 Sept 89

David Warren, Coordinator
University Honors Program

Dear Dave:

Assuming there is still scope for submitting ideas for honors courses, here is one:

"Limits to Growth: Local, National and World".

Please let me know if you see any point in pursuing this idea.

Other ideas which seem equally good to me, but might not push the same popular buttons, are these:

"Justice in the Distribution of Wealth and Income"

"Earth and its Limits in Economics: the Unmet Challenge".

Sincerely,

February 7, 1990

To: Mason Gaffney
Department of Economics

From: D. H. Warren
University Honors Program

As promised, here are guidelines for preparation and routing of proposals for sophomore honors seminars. The only thing to add is the timeline -- and it is a bit tight for courses for the Fall quarter. The relevant dates are the following:

Honors Program Executive Committee	February 27, 1990
CHSS Executive Committee	March 14, 1990
Committee on Courses	April 23, 1990

So most immediately, we have to get the proposal ready for the Honors Program Executive Committee, which means having it here to go on the agenda by Friday, February 23. I realize that this is tight timing, but I know you've been thinking a lot about the course already and hope that this will be possible.

Please give me a call at 5323 if I can do anything to help expedite the process! And thanks again.

Stat/Comp 2672 2427 Psych. Dept. Call 1st.

Synopsis & rpts (sampling)

2427 Psych

2 PM.

Guidelines for Honors Program Sophomore Seminars

(Note: these instructions do not replace the instructions from the Committee on Courses, but are to be used with the Committee on Courses guidelines to prepare sophomore honors seminars)

Routing:

1. Department (for information/consultation)
2. Honors Program (for approval)
3. Academic Senate Office
4. Registrar-Scheduling
5. Academic Senate Office
6. College Executive Committee
7. Academic Senate Office
8. Committee on Courses
9. Academic Senate Office

Instructions for filling out the course form

College: The college whose faculty member will teach the class.

Department: The University Honors Program is the sponsoring department for Sophomore Honors Seminars.

Which box to check: For a Sophomore Honors Seminar, check "New segment (E-Z) course."

Numbering: For a sophomore seminar in CNAS, the title and number should read "Honors Program 22X: Discipline" (e.g., Honors Program 22F: Biochemistry); for a seminar in CHSS, it should be "Honors Program 21X: Discipline" (e.g., Honors Program 21G: English). Ask the Honors Program which E-Z letter to use.

Hours per week: "Seminar" hours should be indicated.

Units: Sophomore seminars are usually 4 units, but they can theoretically be given other unit values, if appropriate.

Prerequisites: All classes must have the following prerequisite: "admission to the University Honors Program or consent of instructor." Other prerequisites may be established and should precede this phrase. In general, we hope that prerequisite courses will be minimal.

Course description: There is no special formula for honors seminars.

"Same as": Generally honors program courses will not be cross-listed, although cross-listing is possible if the situation calls for it.

Grading: Honors seminars are letter grade only.

Justification: Include course plan and syllabus, just as for any new course, except that ...

Ordinarily, we hope that sophomore honors seminars will be designed in such a way as to be acceptable for satisfaction of college breadth requirements. If

the instructor does intend the seminar to satisfy breadth requirements, the reasons for breadth-suitability should be provided as a separate section of the justification, so that the issue can be considered at each successive level of the course approval process.