

TURNING POINT 2000

February 1992

TURNING POINT 2000 is about an enabling (for people), conserving (for the Earth), one-world human community for the 21st century. As the year 2000 comes closer, systematic programmes of change in this direction - personal, local, national, international - are beginning to take shape. We aim to encourage these, to report activities and ideas contributing to them, to bring out potential links and synergies between them, and to help readers to initiate them, take part in them and press governments, businesses and other organisations to formulate stage-by-stage targets through the 1990s.

NEWSLETTER AND MAILING LIST

The newsletter comes out twice yearly - the next issue in August/September. Please send items for it by end-July. Space being very limited, we shall give priority to news about programmes and initiatives targeted through the 1990s. We shall give preference, other things being equal, to mentioning new people and organisations rather than repeating ones in previous issues. (Some back issues are available for new readers who ask us for them.) If we don't include an item you send us - and even if we do - please use the newsletter to make contact directly with people likely to share your concerns. To encourage active networking is one of our main aims.

Suggested Annual Subscriptions. Personal, voluntary groups, NGOs, etc.: UK and Europe, £5; Worldwide outside Europe, £6. Business Corporations and Government Departments: £20. Other institutions: £10. Reduced charge or free to people, especially in Third World and Eastern European countries, who cannot pay the suggested rates. Donations towards this are welcomed from people who can pay more. All payments in sterling please. Cheques to Turning Point please.

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TURNING POINT 2000 SEMINARS

This summer we will be holding three Saturday seminars here led by James Robertson on WORKING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE.

20 June: SHARING A FINITE PLANET: The Local and Global Agenda.

27 June: SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES AND POLICIES: Including Energy, Food and Transport.

11 July: BEYOND UNEMPLOYMENT: Good Work and a Basic Income For All.

A leaflet is enclosed for readers in the UK and Europe. If anyone further afield would like details, please let us know.

COLUMBUS, COME HOME!

Kairos Europa's (Hegenichstr.22, 6900 Heidelberg, Germany) "People's Parliament" in Strasbourg in June will coincide with the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development - UNCED) in Brazil. "1992 is the symbolic hour for us West Europeans to accept our guilt and, if we are members of Christian churches, to confess our complicity in 500 years of the conquest of whole continents, of plundering the wealth of indigenous nations, and of the genocide of entire peoples...We must make sure that the European internal market does not become even further an instrument of impoverishment and exploitation of the poorest countries." IDOC Internazionale 91/3 - COLUMBUS GO HOME! - (Via Santa Maria dell' Anima 30, 00186 Rome).

THE CONFERENCE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ON TERRITORY, THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT will take place in Brazil from 21st-31st May, organised by the InterTribal Committee: 500 Years of Resistance (London Office: 24 Scala Street, London W1P 1LU).

EARTH SUMMIT NEWS, January 1992 (United Nations Association, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL) includes people's pledges - leaves to be signed, sent to Brazil and displayed on a Tree of Life. UNA expects 2000 people at its Earth Summit Rally at 6.30pm, Westminster Central Hall, London on 10th April. UNA is drawing up an "Alternative Agenda 21" - a people's programme for the 21st century.

RISE LIKE THE SUN is a Festival of Freedom and Hope for '92, being held by Christian Aid and CAFOD in Bristol on 17-19 July. Details from Festival'92 (PO Box 100, London SE1 7RT).

Parallel with UNCED, thousands of independent sector representatives will come from all over the world to '92 GLOBAL FORUM (Hotel Gloria, Predio Anexo 366, Rua do Russel 632, 22212 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

"Nobody for one moment assumes that the formal UNCED gathering in Rio will make a jot of difference to the planet except by galvanising opinion and individuals to taking action in their own hands." Will Sutherland (IDEAS FOR TOMORROW TODAY - see p.5) in FOURTH WORLD REVIEW No.49, 1992, (John Papworth, 24 Abercorn Place, London NW8).

Because of the attitude of the industrial countries toward the environment and development problems of the South, Malaysia has announced plans to hold an "Alternative Earth Summit" in April. Reported in NETWORK '92, November 1991 (Centre for our Common Future, Palais Wilson, 52 Rue des Paquis, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland). A Guest Editorial in the September 1991 issue argues that "until now UNCED has been tinkering with the details of a morally corrupt system that needs to be replaced...In ten years time UNCED might be remembered with shame as the great lost opportunity of our time".

"UNCED's Earth Charter should contain a statement acknowledging that nation states and specific UN agencies like the World Bank are among the major causes of the global ecological crisis... UNCED must design ecologically sustainable forms of governance". ECOCURRENTS, Vol.1, No.4, September 1991 (1 Emile-Nicolet, CH-1205 Geneva, Switzerland).

George Porter (see p.12) on "The Road to Brazil" in PACIFIC WORLD, August 1991, identifies two areas of concern. The US refuses to accept the probability of climate change, and the UNCED agenda excludes disarmament, economic systems reform and the restructuring of key institutions like the World Bank and the IMF.

THE KEY ROLE OF WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"Gender analysis is a prime and increasingly urgent prerequisite for all environmental analyses...Physical resource development is in the hands of men and human resource development is in the hands of women. The need for both in arriving at a sustainable planet is inescapable. It would be idle to ignore the real world difficulties in achieving this synthesis. To include gender issues in questions of sustainable development as a basic premise, as central to the environment as energy use or political economy, is to challenge existing frameworks and to rewrite every document. The market economy as a yardstick for development would also be called into question". So conclude Valerie A. Brown and Margaret A. Switzer (Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia) in their August 1991 paper WHERE HAVE ALL THE WOMEN GONE? THE ROLE OF GENDER IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

"The knowledge and experience of women on matters such as soil and water conservation, forest resources and shelter is often totally ignored by those involved in designing and implementing development programmes". John Madeley reports, in IIED PERSPECTIVES, No.7, 1991/2 (3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD), the view of UNIFEM (the UN Development Fund for Women) that the Earth Summit provides the ideal opportunity to emphasise the impact of environmental degradation on millions of poor women, and to highlight the major role women can play in maintaining the ecological resource base.

"The projects that serve men get first preference. Those for women get last, or are treated with tokenism, or not at all. It may be credit facilities or transport or mother and child clinics...It would appear that women do not exist in Pakistan or are in a miniscule minority. The laws seem to be written not to serve both women and men, but to serve the power structure of men and those citizens who go along with it". SUBHA is a newsletter on women and development from Shirkat-Gah (1 Bath Island Road, Karachi 75530, Pakistan).

One crucial element of a women-centred perspective is a new conception of democracy. The idea of democracy must embrace daily life, economic life and the life of institutions. Such a vision can be put into practice only by popular movements. Thus a key priority for women's organisations is to promote cooperation and alliances among all oppressed sectors. An International Women's Seminar at the UN in April 1990 on BEYOND THE DEBT CRISIS: STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS (convener, Joyce Lin-Yueh Yu) identified a women-centred analysis as the only workable alternative to prevailing development schemes. Report (84pp) free from UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (DC2 Room 1103, New York, NY 10017, USA).

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT is a 225pp Resource Guide for Organisation and Action by ISIS Women's International Information and Communication Service, first published in 1983, republished in 1991 at £12.95 by Intermediate Technology Publications (103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HH). It deals with the key issues affecting women, and surveys the women-in-development literature and thought, from a feminist perspective. "Every development organisation should have a copy", says Eugenia Piza-Lopez of the Oxfam Gender and Development Unit.

WEAVINGS is a new news-magazine on the role of women in the family and society (ed Beth U Yang, Social Development Index, 142-A Scout Rallos, 1103 Kamuning, Quezon City, Philippines). Vol.1, No.1, 1991, reports the results of a study on wife-battering and abortion.

HELPING TO SHAPE THE FUTURE

"Each one of us has a moral responsibility towards humanity. I say these things not because I am a special person. I am just a simple Buddhist monk. Everyone has a responsibility about the future of humanity. I urge everybody to think more on these lines and let us ask ourselves what we can contribute towards bringing about the happiness of all sentient beings". The Dalai Lama writes on the "Relevance of Compassion and Non-Violence Today" in GANDHI MARG April/June 1991 (Gandhi Peace Foundation, 221-223 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi 110 002, India).

"The real work of planet-saving will be small, humble, and humbling, and (insofar as it involves love) pleasing and rewarding. Its jobs will be too many to count, too many to report, too many to be publicly noticed or rewarded, too small to make anyone rich or famous. The great obstacle may be not greed but the modern hankering after glamour. A lot of our smartest, most concerned people want to come up with a big solution to a big problem". Wendell Berry discusses Principles of Ecology in RESURGENCE, January/February 1992 (Ford House, Hartland, Bideford, Devon EX39 6EE).

As Erskine Childers points out - in "The Future of the United Nations: The Challenges of the 1990s" in BULLETIN OF PEACE PROPOSALS Vol 21(2): 143-152 (1990) - strong constituencies of support have existed in Western nations for democratising their own governments, but no comparable public constituency to support "the nearest thing we yet have to a parliament of humankind". And yet "we are already in transition from the era of the United Nations as interlocutor in the foreign affairs of nation states - to its new role as guardian of the domestic affairs of Planet Earth". Interest in the future of the UN will continue to grow as we approach the June Earth Summit (see p.2), then the UN's 50th anniversary in 1995, and then the Year 2000.

"The future is not the domain of knowledge, but of action" - one of many insights on methods of futures thinking in the September 1991 FUTURE SURVEY (ed. Michael Marien, World Future Society, 4916 St. Elmo Ave, Bethesda, MD 20814, USA). The November 1991 issue focuses on global environmental questions and ways to move towards sustainability. The December 1991 issue includes a comment on the Litigation Explosion by US Vice-President Dan Quayle: "Does America really need 70% of the world's lawyers?".

Federico Mayor, Director General of UNESCO, accepts the need to know more about environment, poverty and underdevelopment. "But also we must act, swiftly and decisively, here and now. Thomas Carlyle wrote: 'The end of man is an action and not a thought, though it were the noblest'. We will be judged by our descendants according to our actions and our efforts and not according to our reports, recommendations and hopes. As a biochemist I learned that, to treat a patient in time, we must act on the basis of a partial diagnosis. The only full diagnosis is too late: it is an autopsy". NEW ERA IN EDUCATION, August 1991 (20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL).

David Hicks (Global Futures Project, Institute of Education, London University, 10 Woburn Square, London WC1H 0NS), writing in FUTURES, July/August 1991, identifies six particularly important ideas in futures education: feminist perspectives; inter-generational justice; images of the future; sustainability; utopian traditions; and, since people's views of the future vary according to, among other things, age, gender, race and class, "whose future are we talking about?"

"We live in a participative universe, and the universe of each of us differs significantly from that of every other person and all other life. There is no world except that which is interactively and participatively created by each of us... It is time that we try to move beyond ideas of democratic politics which are based on obsolete, or at least super-heroic, assumptions of rationality, objectivity, ideology, or interest, and develop a cybernetic politics... We should, that is, move beyond democracy to participation; beyond the delusion of each citizen controlling the system to the idea of each individual participating in a self-controlling system". Jim Dator (2424 Mailaway, Dept. of Political Science, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA) on the future of politics, reported in WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION newsletter, November 1991 (c/o Turku School of Economics, Rehtorinpellonk 3, sf-20500 Turku, Finland).

Last year, following James Robertson's OPEN MIND GUEST LECTURE in Dublin in Nov. 1990, Irish Radio carried six half-hour interviews with him on "The Sane Alternative", resulting in a demand for several hundred copies of the book (see p.16). Details on availability and price of tapes from John Quinn (RTE, Dublin 4, Ireland).

"Now is the time to think about your futures; to take steps to make your decisions. Consider HE [hyper-expansionist] or SHE [sane, humane, ecological]. Which appeals to you and how will you go about it?". FUTURE TIMES, Winter 1991 (NZ Futures Trust, PO Box 12-008, Wellington North, New Zealand - contact Jennifer Coote), summarises James Robertson talking in New Zealand about "The Sane Alternative".

MILLENNIUM (see our March 1990 issue) by Francis Kinsman is now out in Penguin paperback, £6.99.

IDEAS FOR TOMORROW TODAY is a new bi-monthly bulletin (Alan Senior, 31 Bellevue Road, Ealing, London W13 8DF) "linking with those on the creative edge of change". Over 100 networks, organisations and magazines are listed in the December 1991 issue.

Trevor Hancock (28 Napier Street, Box 428, Kleinburg, Ontario, Canada L0J 1C0) is, among other things, chair of the Health Sector Committee of the Canadian Association for the United Nations Environment Programme. He proposes setting up an INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ON CRIMES AGAINST FUTURE HUMANITY, consisting of internationally recognised jurists, environmentalists and religious leaders. Annual meetings would hear cases against national governments, multinational corporations, international agencies and other significant organisations accused of threatening environmental sustainability and the wellbeing of future generations.

FUTURE GENERATIONS JOURNAL, 1991/3 (International Environment Institute, Foundation for International Studies, St. Paul's Street, Valletta, Malta) proposes a Global Green Constitution to be ratified by the people of all nations by the last day of 1999, so enabling people everywhere to enter the 21st century with optimism.

The COUNCIL FOR POSTERITY (20 Heber Road, London NW2 6AA) is inviting school classes and youth groups to enter (by 9th October 1992) its £1000 Adopt-A-Planet competition and become "Planetary Guardians". Details from Nicholas Albery.

The "History and Future of Futures Studies" is one of the seven main projects of the Secretariat for Futures Studies (Leithestrasse 37-39, 4650 Gelsenkirchen, Germany); contact - Peter Moll.

QUESTIONABLE BUSINESS

We have many friends in the growing business of encouraging business to be ethical and green. Are they kidding themselves? In principle, business cannot be holistic. Precisely the contrary - see Sixto K. Roxas below. And in practice, the name of the business game is still to make money - in the predatory jungle of financial markets, national and international. People in business today are committed to succeeding, or at least surviving, in that kind of game.

And yet the actions of business help to shape the future, and will continue to do so. We need good people in there encouraging change, while others of us stay outside - out far enough (OPE - see p.16) to create the climate for changes more far-reaching than businesspeople could possibly consider of any relevance to their agendas today.

In HUMAN ECONOMY Newsletter, December 1991 (Box 14, Economics Department, Mankato State University, Mankato, MN 56001, USA), Sixto K. Roxas argues that modern technology should be applied to economic activities organised on community lines, conceived from the viewpoint of the human household as the ultimate beneficiary. The real problem of conventional economic and business theory and ideology has been "that community was rendered obsolete, and the balance that a community finds with its habitat. When market behaviour is determined by entities organised as profit-seeking product-specialised enterprises, the market fails to arbitrate between individual gain and the imperatives of social and communal and even ecological optimisation".

"Business has to adopt a new tradition which it has never had throughout the entire history of capitalism. That is, as the most powerful institution on the planet, to take responsibility for the whole". That is the concern of the WORLD BUSINESS ACADEMY (433 Airport Boulevard, Suite 416, Burlingame, CA 94010, USA) according to Willis Harman, one of its founders. Godric Bader (Scott Bader Commonwealth, Wollaston, Wellingborough, Northants NN9 7RL) sent us information about WBA - also copies of the 1990 and 1991 SCOTT BADER COMMON OWNERSHIP LECTURES by Ivan Havel and Brian Parkyn.

"If the earth is getting warmer, why is Minneapolis getting colder?". Comparing belief in global warming with belief that the earth is flat, an American coal industry disinformation campaign aims to "reposition global warming as a theory, not a fact". Targets include susceptible groups among the public such as older, less educated males and younger lower-income women. ACID NEWS, December 1991 (Norwegian Clean Air Campaign, Postbox 94, N-1364 Hvalstad, Norway).

"The European Community Patent Office has granted a patent for the Oncomouse, an animal genetically engineered to develop cancer and die within about three months. The Dupont Chemical Co. which perpetrated this aberration is set to make a hundred times the profit on an ordinary laboratory mouse". Reporting this in December 1991, FARM AND FOOD NEWS, journal of the Farm and Food Society (4 Willifield Way, London NW11 7XT) hopes to join others in opposing this decision.

In "Re-Inventing Corporations" in HUMAN SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, Vol.10, No.3, 1991, Shann Turnbull (GPO Box 4359, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia) proposes ownership transfer corporations as a way of encouraging business to promote economic efficiency, self-governance, social accountability and environmental sustainability.

"Most American magazines still carry tobacco ads and sidestep the moral issue of promoting a lethal product...If our business leaders won't draw the ethical line on the marketing of death, then how can we trust them to draw it on the crucial environmental issues of the 90s?". ADBUSTERS (The Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave, Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7, Canada) is running a "stop the dirty dozen" campaign against magazines hooked on tobacco ad revenues.

The rosy periwinkle contains an alkaloid that is the active ingredient in two drugs. The drug company, Eli Lilly, was able to obtain a patent on them (estimated sales above US\$1 billion a year) without paying one cent to the country of origin of the rosy periwinkle, impoverished Madagascar. In the June 1991 CIRCIT, the newsletter of the Centre for International Research on Communication and Information Technologies (1st Floor, 4 Riverside Quay, South Melbourne 3205, Australia), Joseph Vogel proposes the extension of intellectual property rights over natural information, to create incentives to preserve natural species - like the rosy periwinkle.

"As long as markets work against environment, the sum of development will be negative. Only when markets work to induce corporations, consumers and governments to move towards sustainability will you see a turning point". Stephan Schmidheiny, chairman of the Business Council for Sustainable Development whose members include nearly 50 world business leaders, was interviewed in TOMORROW: THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT MAGAZINE, Vol.1, No.2, 1991 (Kungsgatan 27, S-111 56 Stockholm, Sweden). Also featured was John Elkington of SUSTAINABILITY (The People's Hall, 91-97 Preston Road, London W11 4BD), whose current contributions to corporate greening are reported in SUSTAINABILITY NEWS, Issue 3, 1992.

"The environment is too important to be left to the environmentalists". EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT, Vol.1, Part 4, August 1991 (European Research Press, Tayson House, 34-38 Chapel Street, Little Germany, Bradford BD1 5DN - £18 p.a. for 6 issues), includes an article on "World Business Goes Green" and "The Business Charter for Sustainable Development" drawn up by the International Chamber of Commerce (14/15 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PS).

"When business and ethics work together to good purpose, they have a far more positive influence than they do when alone. This truth is just dawning on the business world because of growing pressures on it. Alas, there are no such pressures on the self-styled ethical community to be businesslike". Francis Kinsman, in the BUSINESS NETWORK newsletter, Autumn 1991 (18 Well Walk, London NW3 1LD).

"In human ecology, ethical behaviour reflects wholeness and interdependence and thus supports sustainability. Seeing organisations as ecological creates a new value system for the market mechanism". Eileen Conn (60 Nutbrook Street, London SE15 4LE) writes on "The Ecological Organisation: A New Perspective" in MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT, Vol.22, Part 3, 1991.

"For 20 years the life and health insurance business has nurtured a program focusing on the social and economic problems of America's communities." In RESPONSE, November 1991 (Center For Corporate Public Involvement, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004, USA), Stanley Karson, President Bush and others write about "this spirit of private sector volunteerism, a vehicle for social good...[which] continues to profoundly improve the social condition of our nation".

BOOKS RECEIVED

Paul Ekins, with Mayer Hillman and Robert Hutchison: **WEALTH BEYOND MEASURE: AN ATLAS OF NEW ECONOMICS**: Gaia Books, 1992, 191pp, £9.99. The ethical, political and intellectual challenge of the new economics is one of the keys to the future. This attractive addition to the Gaia Future Series aims to help "the general reader and citizen, on whose efforts the construction of a green economy depends...to relocate green economic experience from the margins to the centre of contemporary life". It is admirably done. Browse through it, or study it systematically. We warmly recommend it.

Paul Ekins: **A NEW WORLD ORDER: GRASSROOTS MOVEMENTS FOR GLOBAL CHANGE**: Routledge, 1992, 248pp, £9.99. Writing on behalf of the **RIGHT LIVELIHOOD AWARD** (PO Box 15072, S-10465 Stockholm, Sweden) to which royalties will go, Paul Ekins analyses the weaknesses of the Brandt, Palme and Brundtland Reports, shows that "only through the success of democratic popular mobilisation can a new world order, based on peace, human dignity and ecological sustainability, be based", and illustrates this with examples drawn from the work of Right Livelihood Award recipients from every part of the world.

Brian Burrows, Alan Mayne, and Paul Newbury: **INTO THE 21ST CENTURY: A HANDBOOK FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**: Adamantine Press, 1991, 442pp, £15.95. An excellent "starting point for exploration of the complex web of human and planetary problems". Nine chapters on such current problems as the economics of sustainable development and resolving human conflict; six on new paradigms including Gaia, the noosphere and holistic thinking; six on future scenarios - pessimistic, peaceable and optimistic; useful notes, references and suggestions for further study; and a 65pp annotated booklist.

W. Warren Wagar: **THE NEXT THREE FUTURES: PARADIGMS OF THINGS TO COME**: Adamantine Press, 1992, 165pp, £13.95. The "major paradigms of futurist thought up to now" are "technoliberalism", "radicalism" and "counterculturalism" - each with its own approach to the future of: the Earth; wealth and power; war and peace; and living. The actual future may reflect them all - first "globalised liberal democratic capitalism"; then a "hitherto untried form of democratic socialism"; and eventually "a decentralised and ecotopian counterculture". Introductory chapters discuss the present methods and past history of futures thinking. "The kind of futurist you will be depends on which paradigm best expresses your idea of the good society."

Allen Tough: **CRUCIAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE**: University Press of America, 1991, 132pp, \$16.75. People living 200 years hence may look back with gratitude to our period of history as **The Abrupt Transformation** - "the time when the people of Earth finally took vigorous and effective action to virtually eliminate warfare and population growth, and to shift to a long-term sustainable relationship with the environment". Chapters include "What Is Most Important Of All?", "From Which Aspects Of Reality Can We Gain Meaning And Purpose?", and "Intelligent Life In The Universe: What Role Will It Play In Our Future?" - an important long-term analysis.

Alick Bartholomew (ed): **CROP CIRCLES: HARBINGERS OF WORLD CHANGE**: Gateway Books, 1991, 192pp, £14.95 hbk. Are they intelligent messages? "A whole new way of looking at the real world is growing up within human consciousness, and we see it reflected back as an apocalyptic explosion of new phenomena". 12 writers discuss their nature and significance. Many beautiful photographs.

Ivan Illich: IN THE MIRROR OF THE PAST: Marion Boyars, 1992, 231pp, £16.95 hbk. These Lectures and Addresses 1978-1990 reflect Illich's studies of 12th-century thought as groundwork for many of today's dominant categories and institutions. One of many illuminating passages is on the "six-stage metamorphosis of a concept that currently appears as development" - from barbarians to pagans, Muslim infidels, wild men of the New World, natives, and underdeveloped people. "Societies mirror themselves not only in their transcendent gods, but also in their image of the alien beyond their frontiers".

Willem Hoogendijk: THE ECONOMIC REVOLUTION: TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE BY FREEING THE ECONOMY FROM MONEY-MAKING: Greenprint, 1991, 205pp, £6.99. Attractive production, informal style, amusing cartoons, serious message. The money-must-grow imperative drives the present economic system, and a top priority is to overcome it. This book is an excellent place to start.

David Kemball-Cook, Mallen Baker and Chris Mattingly: THE GREEN BUDGET: Greenprint, 1991, 120pp, £5.99. A significant practical contribution to the new economics. Written by members of the Green Party, these proposals and the analysis behind them offer a quarry of important ideas and insights for non-greens too, including up-and-coming people in other political parties, government departments like the Treasury, and economic departments of universities.

Richard Adams, Jane Carruthers and Charlie Fisher: SHOPPING FOR A BETTER WORLD: A QUICK AND EASY GUIDE TO SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SHOPPING: Kogan Page, 1991, 287pp, £4.99. In 1992 British shoppers will spend nearly £400 billion on personal goods and services. In this book, the public interest research organisation New Consumer (52 Elswick Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 6JH) analyses the social and environmental policies of 125 large companies whose products are bought or used every day by the majority of UK consumers. It includes practical advice on how to use the Guide and on how "as an individual you can make a difference".

Sara Parkin (ed): GREEN LIGHT ON EUROPE: Heretic Books, 1991, 367pp, £9.95. Thirty "leading Green thinkers and activists" from East, West and Central Europe contribute alternative perspectives on issues such as "Europe and the Biosphere's Global Ecology", "Europe in the World Economy", "New Commonwealth: The Real Significance of 1992", and "The European Community as a Parasite on the Third World".

Peter Draper (ed): HEALTH THROUGH PUBLIC POLICY: THE GREENING OF PUBLIC HEALTH: Greenprint, 1991, 258pp, £9.99. "A society where maximisation of health was one of the most important social goals would.. be environmentally and economically sustainable in the long term, socially just, communally strong, and personally empowering. Clearly, the new public health must identify with those who share such values and espouse such causes." Twenty nine contributors discuss the very wide range of policies that affect people's health.

Carol MacCormack (ed.): THERE IS ANOTHER WORLD BUT IT IS THIS ONE: AN HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVE: Quaker Universalist Group (35 The Bridle, Glen Parva, Leicester LE2 9HR), 1991, 99pp, £4.50 + 45p p&p. "Our current task is to develop a more adequate religious consciousness for our age...we must stop thinking of God as externally and hierarchically related to the world. God must be profoundly in-dwelling in the world and in us, the web of loving interdependence that unites all." Non-Quakers, too, will appreciate these five responses to the idea of a universal spirituality.

CLIMATE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Ernst von Weizsacker is the first President of the new WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (Doppersberg 19, Postfach 100480, D-5600 Wuppertal 1, Germany). Its four divisions on climate, energy, material flows and transport will systematically address global ecological challenges and the complex tasks of making the fundamental structural changes necessary to meet them.

The GLOBAL COMMONS INSTITUTE (Aubrey Meyer, 42 Windsor Road, London NW2 5DS) bases its research and campaigning on climate change on an equal rights approach to the contributions made to global warming by per capita greenhouse gas emissions from rich and poor countries.

The CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT in Delhi proposes that developing countries should bill industrialised countries for their excess emissions of greenhouse gases. "Since India is using only a small share of its permissible emissions, the excess-emitting Western nations must buy the unused permissible emissions of countries like India...Such a system of tradeable emissions would be an ideal market economy solution to control global warming". Reported in *Future Generations Journal*, No.9, 1991/2 (see p.5).

Proposals in the 22pp pamphlet on CLIMATIC CRISIS: A WORLD FEDERALIST RESPONSE by Charlotte Waterlow (3 Dean Court, Charterhouse Road, Godalming, Surrey GU7 2AF) include a permanent Environment and Development Security Council within the United Nations representing all the regions of the world.

"Churches can communicate the urgency of global warming and bring their members to greater awareness of the effect of energy consumption. They can advocate energy-efficient forms of living. They can model these in their own communities, and can have an important voice in public affairs. They can act through coalitions with other institutions in urging and setting the pace for government action...Church campaigns can request companies to disclose their environmental performance. They can call for labelling of consumer goods and vehicles according to their greenhouse gas emissions". The Eco-Justice quarterly THE EGG, Summer 1991 (ed. William Gibson, Anabel Taylor Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA) focuses on global warming and energy.

"A world with six times the current number of reactors, as called for by some nuclear advocates, would require opening a new burial site every two years or so to handle the long-lived wastes generated - a gargantuan, financial, environmental, and public health problem that nuclear power proponents discount or even ignore". Worldwatch Paper 106 of December 1991 is on NUCLEAR WASTE: THE PROBLEM THAT WON'T GO AWAY (\$5 from Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA).

"Heating water uses about 6% of all US electricity. Water heating is the second biggest household energy user... The US has spent a trillion dollars on nuclear power, but zilch on understanding how people use hot water". Rocky Mountain Institute (1739 Snowmass Creek Road, Snowmass, CO 81654, USA) reports in its Fall/Winter 1991 newsletter that efficiency measures could save billions of dollars and displace about thirty power plants. Also that US electricity companies are helping their customers to save water -

"negagallons = negawatts = megabucks".

The recent Public Inquiry on National Power's proposed second power station at Didcot, about six miles from here, was a David v. Goliath affair. What made matters worse, the Government had ruled out, as irrelevant to the Inquiry, the arguments that the new power station was not needed, would not promote competition in the energy industry, and would be a bad way to use up natural gas. We asked the Inspector to bear in mind, when deciding his recommendation, that by the time the new power station is built, if it is, government policy may have changed and the new power station may be generally recognised as a mistake - which would make things even worse for the local residents (and others) whose lives it damages. We await the outcome.

"County Councils could play a leading role in the sensitive development of renewable energy resources to the benefit of the environment, the country and the local community. At present, however, the vast majority of County Councils have little or no knowledge of the renewable energy potential that exists within their boundaries". Alan Watson (Oxford Friends of the Earth, 27 Bateman Street, Headington, Oxford OX3 7BG) has published a useful 6-page paper on ENERGY IN OXFORDSHIRE.

Dorrioush Naghavi (1 Southwell Gardens, London SW7 4SB) proposes a voluntary GREEN SPEED LIMIT. Drivers conforming to it would display Green Speed Limit Stickers. Details and sticker for 50p and sae.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW FOUNDATION (King's College London, Atkins Buildings South (128), Campden Hill Road, London W8 7AH - Administrator: Glyn Turner) was launched in January with the support of the Chairman of the Bar Council and the President of the Law Society. It has been set up by lawyers, scientists and environmentalists to provide legal advice and support to local people and community organisations working to protect their environment. ELF already has legal and other experts on its network in many parts of the UK and is encouraging others to join.

The Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL, King's College London, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX) is concerned with the progressive development of international environmental law through teaching, research and legal assistance.

"The low level of interest among priests, revealed during earlier discussions, was due to their firm adherence to the traditional anthropocentric mission of the churches. Though they accept the urgency of conservation measures and care about the environment, they tend to leave the task to government and NGOs". Dr. Jan Kleinert (Klokocova 7, CS-974 01 Banska Bystrica, Czechoslovakia) writes in THE NEW ROAD, October/November 1991 (CP 4353, CH-1110 Morges 1, Switzerland) about efforts to bring conservationists and religious leaders together in Czechoslovakia.

"A delay of just one generation in stabilising world population will result in approximately three billion additional people - all needing food, shelter, clean water, education, work and medical care as well as a healthy environment in which to live". POPULATION CONCERN (231 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9AE) is now a fully independent charity.

Population and development was the subject of correspondence between the Conservation Trust (George Palmer Site, Northumberland Avenue, Reading RG2 7PW) and the Prime Minister in July/August, reproduced in the Trust's magazine CONSERVATION, Autumn 1991.

PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT AND NEW ECONOMICS

The right kind of development is for people, not for businesses or governments. And it is people, not businesses or governments, that will initiate the shift to that new direction. "The Wealth of Humanity: A People's Development Agenda", DEVELOPMENT, 1991:3/4 (ed. Wendy Harcourt, Society for International Development, Palazzo Civiltà del Lavoro, Rome 00144, Italy), includes contributions by Erskine Childers, David Korten and James Robertson - speakers at TOES in London last July; also by George Porter (Pacific Institute of Resource Management, PO Box 10-123, Wellington, New Zealand).

"Virtually the only voices being heard on behalf of true sustainability for local communities come from various NGOs. Conservation NGOs argue that protecting biodiversity is crucial to sustainable development; development NGOs argue for empowerment of rural communities. They are finding common ground in forms of development aimed at maintaining healthy ecosystems managed by local communities for their own benefit". DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, Sept-Oct 1991 (B-32 TARA Crescent, Institutional Area, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi 110 016, India).

Topics in recent issues of "The Other Stock Exchange", newsletter of PROMOCION DEL DESARROLLO POPULAR (Tlaloc 40-3, 11370 Mexico DF, Mexico) include Alternative Trade and Community Commerce. Papers by Luis Lopezllera Mendez discuss grassroots planetary strategies, and their special significance for the peoples of the East and South.

NORDIC ECOLOGICAL MUNICIPALITIES is about economically sustainable local communities. Programmes in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden include more than thirty localities. Details from Carlo Aall (Western Norway Research Centre, PO Box 142, N-5801 Sogndal, Norway).

Brigid Reynolds and Sean Healy (eds.): RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY: WHAT FUTURE FOR RURAL IRELAND?: Conference of Major Religious Superiors (Milltown Park, Dublin 6), 1991, 111pp, £5. An effective rural development policy requires a vision of rural Irish communities in which all have sufficient income, meaningful work and the right to participate in developing self, the community and the wider society.

People with traditional training in economics are not familiar with decentralist economic thinking. If the decentralist approach is to be successful, the literature must be collected, organised and readily available to people working in the field. Hence the SCHUMACHER DECENTRALIST LIBRARY (Robert Swann and Susan Witt, E.F. Schumacher Society, Box 76, RD3, Great Barrington, MA 01230, USA).

Harold Lane (Arctic Glow Consultancy, 20 Flesherin, Point, Isle of Lewis, Western Isles PA86 OHE, Scotland) is interested in local regeneration of the Highlands - also in any work at institutes in the former Soviet Union on the scope for soil remineralisation and large greenhouses with underground solar heat stores.

ETHICS, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY (Philippe Van Parijs, 3 Place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium) is a newsletter from the new University Chair in Economic and Social Ethics at Louvain.

In a 3-page article Petr Sauer (Department of Environment, University of Economics, Nam.W.Churchilla 4, 130 00 Prague 3, Czechoslovakia) discusses "Ownership, Social Equity and Czechoslovak Economic Reform: An Approach to Building Socially Sustainable Development".

With the appointment of Ed Mayo as director, THE NEW ECONOMICS FOUNDATION and THE OTHER ECONOMIC SUMMIT (TOES) - see p.14 - enter a new phase. NEF's recent publications include a series of briefings on "Economic Alternatives for Eastern Europe".

TOES/NORTH AMERICA has become TOES/AMERICAS (Robert J. King, PO Box 12003, Austin, TX 78711, USA), covering Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Canada and the United States. It will hold The Other Economic Summit of the Americas in Mexico on 9th-11th October.

Conventional development's promise of consumerism for everyone in the Third World "is a colossal lie - a deception with which the poorest are conned and with which the wealthy like to deceive themselves and salve their consciences". DEVELOPMENT UPDATE, May 1991 (LTC, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706, USA) proposes per capita GGP (gross garbage product) as an economic indicator - of maldevelopment.

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, believes "that Britain should now move towards an entirely new structure of income support, in which every citizen would receive an unconditional Basic Citizen's Income". BIRG Bulletin, August 1991 (Basic Income Research Group, 102 Pepys Road, London SE14 5SG).

"Copyright is part of the debilitating dependency-creating mechanism so characteristic of the consumer society". Conall Boyle (6 Vicarage Road, Harborne, Birmingham B17 0SP) likes our idea (September 1991) of ending copyright. A Basic Income would make it unnecessary for writers and artists to protect their intellectual property rights.

SPANNER (Robin Cox, BM SPANNER, London WC1N 3XX) is a new half-yearly journal on liberation from the tyranny of market forces. Issue No.3 focuses on Marxism, greening the economy and green politics.

The Resource Use Institute (c/o Box 4, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 6EB) seeks supporters for a Resolution "That world governments be urged individually to examine the Resource Economics Proposition".

The new Quaker Economics and Environment Network (QUEEN) will support members' efforts in lifestyle changes, education, campaigning and work to combat world poverty and environmental degradation. Details from Philip Peirce (Friends House, Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ).

"We take little comfort from the collapse of the system of command economies that has prevailed in Eastern Europe since 1945." The Church of England's MALVERN MESSAGE, 1991, states that our own form of capitalism too represents a stumbling block in the way of God's people seeking to lead Christian lives. Details from Owen Nankivell (18 Ash Hill Road, Torquay, Devon TQ1 3HZ).

Worldwatch Paper No.104 (see p.10) on JOBS IN A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY finds that "the winners will outnumber the losers. More jobs will be created in energy efficiency, recycling, ... than will be lost in the oil and coal industries, car manufacturing, and waste disposal".

Green Economics and Alternatives to Conventional Banking are among the topics covered in RAINBOW ARK, 1st Jan-1st April 1992 (price 75p from Rainbow Publications, PO Box 486, London SW1P 1AZ).

INFLATION AND THE ECONOMY by Patricia Knox (Pen Llywenan, Bodedern, Holyhead, Gwynedd LL65 4TS, Wales) is a 10-page pamphlet, £1.20 inc. p&p, on "The Things Economists and Politicians Never Told You".

NEW PATTERNS OF SPENDING, SAVING AND BANKING

USING OUR PURCHASING POWER AS CONSUMERS. Would you support a national, direct delivery consumer cooperative for organic foods, modelled on the Japanese Seikatsu Club? Details from Creative Consumer Cooperative (52 Elswick Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 5BR).

We also expect to see organic farmers developing their own direct outlets to their customers. For example, Julian and Elizabeth Rose, who are prominent in the organic farming movement, have recently set up THE OLD DAIRY FARM SHOP (Path Hill Farm, Whitchurch-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 7RE) to sell organic produce from their own farm.

USING OUR INVESTING POWER AS SAVERS. Mercury Provident (Orlingbury House, Lewes Road, Forest Row, E. Sussex RH18 5AA), the ethical bank which lends only to enterprises offering some social or environmental benefit, has launched a new Environmental Development Fund. Write to Mercury about how to become a depositor or shareholder, and for details of projects to which they are currently making loans.

USING OUR CREDIT CARDS. The World Development Movement (25 Beehive Place, London SW9 7QR) is asking people to boycott credit cards from the "Big Four" banks, to pressurise them into cancelling their Third World debts. There are many other credit cards, including "affinity cards" which benefit organisations like Oxfam, Save the Children, Survival International, and the United Nations Association.

"We have built a world system which is in the habit of pushing people down, not building them up... The banking world continues to hold on to their age-old dictum that the poor are not credit-worthy. If anybody had cared to examine the validity of this dictum, he would have soon found out that, in reality, it is the banks that are not people-worthy". Muhammad Yunus (Grameen Bank, Mirpur Two, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh) speaking at the 30th anniversary celebration of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers in Washington in August 1991.

Pat Conaty (Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham B19 3RL) points out in a paper on RENEWABLE MONEY: FINANCE FOR A SOCIAL ECONOMY that most organisations in the increasingly important "third sector" - such as churches, charities, pressure groups, community businesses and cooperatives - still use conventional commercial banks. "Attracting these organisations of the future to social banking is vital". Birmingham Settlement itself now uses Mercury Provident (see above). In NEW ECONOMICS, Winter 1991 (New Economics Foundation, 88/94 Wentworth Street, London E1 7SE), Pat Conaty writes the first of his columns on "green money".

In "Money, Banking and the Environment" in NEW EUROPEAN, Vol.4, No.6, 1991 (ed John Coleman, 14-16 Carroun Road, London SW8 1JT), David Weston (24 Howe Close, Wheatley, Oxford OX9 1SS) explores practical proposals for local and regional currencies in Europe in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

Thommes Ulfeng (Boks 1037, 1432 AS-NCH, Norway) has sent us an important 26pp paper by Bernard Lietaer, former head of the central bank of Belgium, on A STRATEGY FOR A CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY. It combines two proposals: the issue of negative interest currency as an effective tool of decentralised internal economic management; and a currency backed by a basket of commodities as an internationally convertible national currency. This would help countries in economic difficulty, like those in the former Soviet Union.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Self-esteem is a "social vaccine that empowers us to live responsibly and inoculates us against the lures of crime, violence, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, chronic welfare dependency and educational failure". A California task force has identified the crucial role of the family and the school in nurturing self-esteem. Report available from California State Department of Education (PO Box 271, Sacramento, CA 95802, USA, price \$5).

"Academic excellence, rather than personal excellence, is the main aim of our educational systems. But right feeling is the essential correlate of right thinking...At such a time [as the present], a comprehensive programme for the nurturing of moral maturity in the young becomes one of the conditions for survival". James Hemming writes on "Education for Moral Maturity" in the December 1991 issue of NEW ERA IN EDUCATION (20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL).

The INISGLAS community (Crossabeg, Co. Wexford, Eire; Anthony Kaye) focuses on biodynamic landwork and development of personal freedom.

VALUES AND VISIONS: SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL (Georgeanne Lamont, Development Education Project, 801 Wilmslow Road, Manchester M20 8RG) is a 4-year project to help teachers to respond to the global issues of justice, peace and environmental responsibility, and children to realise the oneness of all creation.

The programme 1992-1995 of SOUTH-NORTH NETWORK ON CULTURES AND DEVELOPMENT (Thierry Verhelst and Edith Sizoo, 174 Rue Joseph II, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium) includes work on Cultures and Ecology, Cultures and Women, and Cultures and Economies.

"Canada's Aboriginal people are experiencing a rebirth in cultural pride and awareness. Meanwhile, the lives of non-Aboriginals like me are being enriched by all we are learning from our indigenous neighbours." TRANSITION, December 1991 (Vanier Institute of the Family, 120 Holland Avenue, Suite 300, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 0X6) is on "Canada's Aboriginal Families: Let the Healing Begin".

In MANY TO MANY, September 1991 (Operation Peace through Unity, 4 Allison Street, Wanganui 50001, New Zealand), Anthony and Gita Brooke conclude a fascinating account of their visit to Sarawak last year by wondering if everyone - environmentalists, politicians, entrepreneurs and just plain human beings - should now stop seeing everything in black and white. If we are ever to move on to the next evolutionary step, we must learn to approach each other with openness, honesty, integrity, and respect for other points of view.

DOWN TO EARTH RELIGION by Chris Marsh is a 42pp booklet (£2.20) published by Quaker Green Concern (Rosebank, Lucton, Leominster, Hereford HR6 9PH). Belief in the intrinsic wholeness of the universe integrates humanity into the unity and equality of all beings.

PRIME (Rupert Cathles, Liberation Publications, PO Box 1QL, Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1QL) is a philosophical contribution (66pp) to the current revolution in human culture.

Write to Barbara Panvel (5 Pear Tree Grove, Solihull B90 1LL) for her questionnaire called "Time For A Change?", on the need to change Parliament's ways of working in order to attract altruistic, intelligent, honest, experienced people to become MPs.

BEYOND UNEMPLOYMENT

"One thing is now openly accepted across the European Community - long-term unemployment is not about to disappear. Economic growth, on its own, will not succeed in resolving the fate of more than seven million EC citizens who are excluded from the world of work". Willy Roe, director of the EC programme to combat long-term unemployment (CEI Consultants, 205 Rue Belliard, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium) writes in the Summer 1991 ERGO, its quarterly newspaper, that the multinational unemployment industry is expanding and diversifying.

The last few years have brought little mainstream progress on the long-term questions of unemployment and the future of work. Our seminar on 11th July (see p.1) will discuss how to take things forward. And we now have copies of FUTURE WORK available again, just as relevant as when it first came out, together with other books by James Robertson - see below.

BOOKS AVAILABLE FROM THIS ADDRESS

James Robertson: FUTURE WEALTH: A NEW ECONOMICS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: Cassell, London, 1990, £6.95. (Published in US by Bootstrap Press, Suite 9a, 777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA; price \$14.50. All US\$ orders to Bootstrap, please.)

James Robertson: FUTURE WORK: JOBS, SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND LEISURE AFTER THE INDUSTRIAL AGE: Gower/Temple Smith, 1985, £6.95.

James Robertson: THE SANE ALTERNATIVE: A CHOICE OF FUTURES: Robertson, revised edition, 1983, £2.95.

Please add £1 per copy of Future Wealth and Future Work and 50p per copy of The Sane Alternative for postage within UK and surface mail abroad. Cheques in sterling only to James Robertson please.

ACRONYMS

PIMBY seems to be taking off, following our last issue. In "Please In My Back Yard" in the Nov/Dec 1991 Bulletin from UK CEED (3E Kings Parade, Cambridge, CB2 1SJ) Richard Cowell discusses planning gain and foresees an upsurge in NIMBY/PIMBY conflict.

A NIMTO (Not In My Term Of Office) allows "reality avoidance" to triumph over awareness and leaves it to a successor to grasp the nettle. From Living Green, Autumn 1991 (Editor John West, Lifestyle Movement, 31 Osburton Place, Hunters Bar, Sheffield S11 8XL).

NOFE (Not Out Far Enough) is the only criticism permissible in some brainstorming sessions on the future, according to Clem Bezold (Institute for Alternative Futures, 108 North Alfred Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, USA). So, let's be OFE!

ROBE (Respecting Our Beautiful Earth), WOMB (Women Overturn Macho Behaviour) and CAKE (Caring and Kindness Everywhere) are given in Global Education News, October 1991 (The Centre for Global Education, York University, Heslington, York YO1 5DD) as examples of acronyms for classroom use to stimulate lateral thinking and to encourage students to explore the values underlying their vision of the future.

ELF is the new Environmental Law Foundation - see p.11. SAFE is the new Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Environment alliance of farming, consumer and environmental groups (c/o The Ecologist, Corner House, Station Road, Sturminster Newton, Dorset DT10 1BB).