

TURNING POINT 2000

September 1991

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 March 1992. Please send items for it by mid-February. 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.

Enquiries and communications to Alison Pritchard or James Robertson, The Old Bakehouse, Cholsey, Oxon OX10 9NU, England. Tel: Cholsey (0491) 652346.

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. All US\$ orders to Bootstrap, please.)

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

Both prices include postage within UK and surface mail abroad. Cheques, in sterling only please, to James Robertson.

1992 AND AFTER: CREATING A NEW WORLD ORDER

"We must insist to our governments that the Bretton Woods institutions [World Bank, IMF and GATT] be rationalised; that they be so governed that no small group of wealthy countries can dictate as they now do to the poorer majority over the economic and social fate of tens of millions of our sisters and brothers." Erskine Childers' opening paper (10pp) on GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE at The Other Economic Summit (TOES) in London on 15th July can be obtained (£1 inc. p&p) from TOES (88-94 Wentworth Street, London E1 7SA).

James Robertson then wrote to the Secretary-General of next year's UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED Secretariat, 160 Route de Florissant, Case Postale 80, CH-1231 Conches, Switzerland). On behalf of people around the world whose interests were reflected at TOES he respectfully asked Mr. Maurice Strong to arrange for UNCED to discuss reform of the Bretton Woods institutions as an essential step towards a more democratic and sustainable world economy. Please support this. We can send you a copy of the 3-page letter.

COMMON RESPONSIBILITY IN THE 1990S is a 48pp paper (April 1991) obtainable from the Prime Minister's Office (S-103 33 Stockholm, Sweden). This Stockholm Initiative on Global Security and Governance, endorsed by thirty-six leading international figures from all continents, builds on the Brandt, Palme and Brundtland Commission reports. Among its many specific proposals are that nations resolve to make UNCED a breakthrough for achieving sustainable development, and that "a World Summit on Global Governance be called, similar to the meetings in San Francisco and at Bretton Woods in the 1940s".

Issues Report No.2 on Reversing Global Decline is a 16pp paper (April 1991) from PACIFIC INSTITUTE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (PO Box 10-123, Wellington, New Zealand; Director, George Porter) on "New Economic Systems And Funding". It ends with a "call on all governments, NGOs and popular movements involved in the UNCED process, and on the UNCED Secretariat, to ensure that the UNCED agenda includes global and national economic systems reform as a question of key importance to our common future".

"1992 in Europe has three meanings: the UN-sponsored Earth Summit on Environment and Development in Brazil, the 500 years of conquest and invasion of America, and the unification of the European market." A worldview which has led to 500 years' denial of others and of nature has been universalised by the development machine of the last 45 years, and now seeks to consolidate Europe in a three-way battle with the USA and Japan. The June 1991 newsletter "LEAVES FROM ITALY" (Campagna Nord-Sud, via Santa Maria dell' Anima, 30 - 00186 Rome) is on "1992: 500 Years Are Enough". A Campagna Nord-Sud conference in Genoa on 1-3 November 1991 will prepare an action plan for 1992.

The environment is still regarded as a peripheral issue by the European Community. Only 0.1% of the EC budget goes to it. A Task Force commissioned by Ministers has found that the 1992 Single Market programme, the centrepiece of the Community's strategy for the 1990s, is based on an unsustainable model of growth, locked into environmental degradation. In Pamphlet 543 (1991, 24pp, £3.50 from the Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BN) Nick Robins (11 Quai des Platreries, 77920 Samois-sur-Seine, France) drafts a EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT CHARTER. Its adoption would be - among other things - a sign of the EC's "desire to take a leading role in the global transition to sustainability in the run-up to UNCED".

TURNING POINT 2000 MAILING LIST

To TURNING POINT 2000, The Old Bakehouse, Cholsey, Oxon OX10 9NU, UK

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Marigold Best (Quaker Peace and Service, Friends House, London NW1 2BJ) writes: "There is already so much controversy over whether to call Columbus' achievement discovery, conquest or plunder that the tactful formula 'The Encounter of Two Cultures' has been devised. But it is hard to disguise the fact that the culture of the victors, including their religion, was almost always imposed upon the vanquished with such brutality that their culture was destroyed and the great majority of them died." Events in 1992 will include a People's Tribunal to assess the last 500 years. SERPAJ-Europa (Engerstr. 74a, W-5450 Neuwied, Germany), and Kairos-Europa (Hegenichstr. 22, W-6900 Heidelberg, Germany), are involved.

Young people have the greatest stake in the success of UNCED and the shift to a sustainable future. Among those involved are: The Canadian Youth Foundation (55 Parkdale Avenue, 3rd Floor, Ottawa K1Y 1E5); Student Environmental Action Coalition (PO Box 1168, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514, USA); European Youth Forest Action (Postbox 566, 6130 AN Sittard, Netherlands); Comision Juvenil Preparatoria Juventud 92 (Apartado 708-2100, Guadalupe, San Jose, Costa Rica); Youth Building The Future (contact: Tor Einar Hoystad, PRIO, Fuglehauggata 11, N-0260 Oslo 2, Norway); European Student Christian Federation (Prins Hendriklaan 37, NL-1075 BA Amsterdam, Netherlands); Arbeidernes Ungdomsfylking - Labour Youth (PB 8863, Youngstorget, 0028 Oslo 1, Norway - contact: Jo Heinum).

Will women's voices be heard at UNCED? IPAC (845 Third Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10022, USA) is holding A WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET in Miami, Florida on 8-12 November 1991.

Ian McChesney's excellent analysis of THE BRUNDTLAND REPORT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW ZEALAND (Information Paper 25, Centre For Resource Management, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand - 1991, A4 format, 72pp) includes accounts of the positive national responses to Brundtland of Canada, Norway, Australia, Netherlands.

A People's Commission on Environment and Development (PCED) has been set up to maximise public participation in India's development agenda. For news of this and other aspects of India's approach to UNCED see DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, a new two-monthly newsletter from Society for Development Alternatives (B-32 Institutional Area, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi 110016, India; President, Ashok Khosla).

CAMDUN is holding a conference in Vienna on 17-19 September on "The United Nations and a New World Order for Peace and Justice". Details from Jeffrey Segall (308 Cricklewood Lane, London NW2 2PX).

An EARTH CHARTER and AGENDA 21 (i.e. an action programme for the 21st century) are two of the documents expected to come out of UNCED. See the June 1991 "NETWORK '92" from The Centre For Our Common Future (Palais Wilson, 52 Rue des Paquis, CH-1201, Geneva, Switzerland).

Future Generations No.8, 1991/1 (International Environment Institute, Foundation for International Studies, the University, Valletta, Malta), contains the draft of a WORLD DECLARATION ON OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS FUTURE GENERATIONS - a key feature of the sustainability ethic. The draft, compiled from four texts put out independently by different organisations in recent years, will be discussed at an international conference in early 1992 in Malta.

World Goodwill's (3 Whitehall Court, Suite 54, London SW1A 2EF) very useful newsletter 1991, No.3 is on SHAPING A NEW WORLD ORDER.

PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT

Why was it that the firm or enterprise, rather than the family or local community, came to be seen as the unit of "wealth creation" - the basic building block of economic activity and analysis? This key question in the history of human development and thought is raised in papers by Sixto K. Rochas, President of the Foundation for Community Organisation and Management Technology (Raman Condominium, Unit 206, 1130 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines). Will a people-centred economy put families and communities first?

Many such issues are summarised - for other people to republish - in regular 2-page columns from PEOPLE CENTERED DEVELOPMENT FORUM (MCC PO Box 740, Makati, Metro Manila 1299, Philippines), set up by David Korten - who put us in touch with Sixto Rochas and was one of the key speakers at the London TOES in July.

"Community business is about empowerment, local people in local communities gaining some control over their local situation, a gain which must be at the expense of the state (central or local) or business (local, national or supra-national)... The aim of community business is to be viable and thus become financially self-sustaining and independent, but under-pinning the quest for viability is the concept of *social profit*." So writes John Pearce (East Broomhill, Harburn, West Calder, West Lothian EH55 8RE, Scotland) in COMMUNITY BUSINESS NEWS March/April 1991 (ed. Kay Caldwell, Community Business Scotland, Society Place, West Calder, West Lothian EH55 8EA). After leaving Strathclyde Community Business, he is now a freelance consultant. A current project is helping West Calder community and voluntary groups to transform a country house and its 13-acre grounds into a community-based multi-use retirement estate.

"The important thing is to develop wholesome work, that one does for oneself or for the future. To accomplish this it is necessary to create an alternative economy within the community, with the emphasis on labour for oneself and for others." The Seikatsu Club is a strikingly successful consumer co-operative. I AMONG OTHERS, 1991, is a 127pp booklet by Katsumi Yokota from Seikatsu Club Seikyo Kanagawa (Kawaasa Bldg., 3F, 2-11-5, Shin Yokohama Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, Japan 222). Edited in English for the Alternative Exchange and Translation Workers' Collective by Takashi Iwami (Institute of Japanese Renaissance, 20-1, 4 Cho-me Nogata Nakano-ku, Tokyo 165, Japan), it explains the "principles of co-operative social living" on which the Seikatsu Club is based, as contrasted with the "principles of nation" and the "principles of capital".

NEW CONSUMER (52 Elswick Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 6JH), No.8, Summer 1991, reports an overwhelmingly positive response from its readers to the idea of a new-style consumer co-operative along the lines of Japan's Seikatsu Club - see above.

"The orthodox global development model has so manifestly failed most Third World countries, and so tragically failed the poor, that talk of 'adjustment' appears insultingly inadequate... If the old model has failed, perhaps we should be looking for a new one..., a new development model that places priority on the internal needs of developing countries and on the well-being of the poor." WORLD BANK AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: AN NGO VIEW, a 27pp paper (1988) from the NGO Working Group on the World Bank, was written by John Clark (Development Policies Unit, OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ).

Buy Dauncey (Sustainable Future Development Society, 2069 Kings Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8R 2P6) is environmental adviser in the design and development of a new town for 12,000 people at Bamberton. The "Bamberton Code" subscribes to ecological stewardship, community values, and a self-reliant community economy. He is also secretary of VOTERS FOR A RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITY, which obtained over 8000 individual policy commitments from candidates in the November 1990 municipal elections in the Greater Victoria area of British Columbia, and showed that majorities of councillors would support many specific social and environmental policy initiatives, including a comprehensive municipal Bike Plan, a participatory neighbourhood planning process, and a Regional Air Quality Management Agency. Their 26pp report (May 1991) describes the process. It includes the questionnaire, an analysis of the elected councillors' responses, and a note to help other communities considering a similar exercise.

DEVELOPMENT 1990:3/4 (Journal of the Society for International Development, Palazzo della Civiltà del Lavoro, Rome 00144, Italy) is on "Human Centred Economics". Good stuff! Bergstrom, Bradbury, Daly, Ekins, Henderson, Korten, Loenig, and Max-Neef are among contributors whose work will be known to Turning Point 2000 readers.

A LOCAL SYSTEMS APPROACH: THE ECONOMICS OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, a 73pp draft paper by Robert Hall (Villagatan 4, S-340 36 Moheda, Sweden), sketches a comprehensive theoretical framework for a new economics, covering labour, land, capital, and exchange.

Individual empowerment is beginning to create a trend towards the replacement of formal hierarchical systems and associated corporate values, with informal non-hierarchical systems. Those of us involved in this have to learn and develop new ways of doing things as we go along. We warmly recommend a recent paper on "Town and Country: All Part of the Whole" by Barry Cooper (Upper Butts, Orcop, Herefordshire HR2 8SF), and his entry on Forest Settlements for the 1990 competition on Tomorrow's New Communities.

NACUL Institute of Ecological Architecture (592 Main Street, Amherst, MA 01002, USA; Director Tullio Inglese) has developed models of sustainable communities and affordable, ecological housing, based on a philosophy that nature and culture must be in harmony and that architecture, within the framework of positive evolution, has a divine purpose. Programs include: prototype building design, architect training, masterbuilder seminars and public lectures.

While government, business, and other established institutions strive to sustain the status quo, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and citizen initiatives must promote the transformation to a truly sustainable future. These include the following three. The EL TALLER Foundation (Aptdo. Postal 1060, 43202-Reus, Spain; secretary-general Sjeff Theunis) is an international study and meeting centre for NGOs all over the world. Its international team from Colombia, Philippines, Peru, Netherlands, Bangladesh and South Korea services workshops, courses on NGO awareness and a Think Tank, and issues a newsletter. The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (Case Postale 216, 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland; contact Janette McMahan), is an association of Northern and Southern NGOs concerned with humanitarian assistance and development co-operation. Global Partnership '91 (PO Box 1001, London SE24 9NL) is holding a three-day event (15-17 November) in London on "Development and Environment" at which over 100 voluntary agencies are expected to set up stall.

NEW ECONOMICS

"New economics" has a narrower and a broader sense. The first is about the need for new economic methods and theories that recognise the social and environmental costs and benefits which conventional economists have ignored. The second, which includes the first, is about the need to change our whole way of life and thought. In that second, centrally important sense, most sections of this newsletter - not just this one - are about new economics. Also see p.16.

In SEVEN YEARS ON - July 1991, 10pp, £1 inc. p&p from New Economics Foundation (88-94 Wentworth Street, London E1 7SA) - James Robertson discusses the worldwide growth of environmental awareness, the collapse of communism as a way of organising society and as a credible ideology of transformation, and the progress of the worldwide new economics movement in the seven years since the first meeting of The Other Economic Summit (TOES). He then sets out some of the challenges facing the new economics over the next seven years.

Ask New Economics Foundation (above) for its useful 2-page briefing notes on A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY and WHY A NEW ECONOMICS IS NEEDED.

We also commend the short papers on CONVENTIONAL VERSUS ALTERNATIVE ECONOMICS, CHALLENGING THE GROWTH MYTH, and THE CONSERVER SOCIETY: THE SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TO CONSUMER SOCIETY by Ted Trainer (Education, University of N.S.W., Kensington, New South Wales 2033, Australia), author of "Abandon Affluence!" and "Developed To Death".

The MANUAL FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE (NZ\$5 from David Aislabie, Wanganui Regional Community Polytechnic, Private Bag, Wanganui, New Zealand) which came out of the Wanganui "New Zealand 2040" conference in December 1990, focuses on short-, medium- and long-term goals for the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

Petr Bauer (University of Economics, Dept. of Environment, Nam. W. Churchilla 4, Praha 3, 130 00 Czechoslovakia) has information about the proceedings of an international conference on ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION held in Kromeriz in March 1991.

"Islamic economics as yet has not developed a body of theoretical doctrine. Most of what is written consists of general principles, ... within the framework of an ideal Islamic economy... Muslim economists need to change their focus. Instead of developing a theory in the framework of an ideal Islamic society, they should choose a contemporary economy and show, on the basis of real life data, that the primary cause of existing economic problems lies in deviation from the Islamic principles of economic management." Muhammad Akram Khan in ISLAM AND THE FUTURE, a special April 1991 issue of FUTURES (Butterworth-Heinemann, Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8DP) guest-edited by Ziauddin Sardar (One Orchard Gate, London NW9).

GRAIN (Genetic Resources Action International) calls for rejection of the proposed EEC Directive to make biotechnologically engineered life forms patentable, and gives 12 convincing reasons for rejecting it. Further information from Nick Rowcliffe (UK Genetics Forum, 3rd Floor, 3-4 St. Andrews Hill, London EC4V 5BY). [We have sometimes wondered if patents - and copyright - should not be done away with altogether? They impose costs on the use of knowledge, as interest imposes costs on the use of money. What would happen without them? Would inventive and creative people become unable to do good, socially necessary work? This needs to be looked into.]

Thomas Ulfeng (Box 1037, 1432 AS-NLH, Norway) has sent us THE NEUTRAL MONEY NETWORK by Dieter Suhr. The economic analysis in this important 23pp paper shows in an intellectually convincing way that interest on money involves transaction costs which make money both an inefficient and unfair medium of exchange and store of value.

ISLAM AGAINST ECONOMICS by Umar Ibrahim Vadillo, a 16pp paper from Murabitun (PO Box 436, Norwich NR3 1LL), argues that Islam rejects usury, while economics is based on usury. "Economics has managed to justify what is Islamically a crime."

BASIC INCOME is "not just about correcting unfairness or inequality. It is also a potentially important lever for improving economic efficiency". So writes Ken Mayhew, recently Economic Director at the UK National Economic Development Office, in BIRG BULLETIN No.12 (102 Pepys Road, London SE14 5SG; contact Malcolm Torry).

John Davis (4 Streche Road, Swanage, Dorset BH19 1NF) is a trustee of the New Economics Foundation - see p.6. He believes that we in Britain "have to reduce our consumption of non-renewable materials and energy to about a quarter of the present level... We need God's grace to make that kind of choice - such as the Prodigal Son needed when he chose to change his ways and return home." THE GREEN IMPERATIVE is Pamphlet 46 from Industrial Christian Fellowship (St. Katharine Cree Church, 86 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DH). John Davis, author of GREENING BUSINESS: MANAGING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, Blackwell 1991, Colin Hutchison (Kingswood, 23 Beatrice Road, Oxted, Surrey), author of BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE: A GUIDE FOR MANAGERS (see p.9), and the Foundation For International Security (The Rookery, Adderbury, Oxon OX17 3NA), are planning a Centre For Sustainable Industry.

In the HUMAN ECONOMY NEWSLETTER, June 1991 (\$15 p.a. from Box 14, Economics Department, Mankato State University, Mankato, MN 56001, USA) Laszlo Zsolnai discusses "Meta-Economic Choices". He suggests that conventional economics chooses monetary economy as its subject matter, materialistic hedonism as its value commitment, and a positivist methodology; whereas alternative economics chooses living economy as its subject matter, ecological sustainability and human development as its value commitments, and a constructive methodology.

In a recent paper on "The Political Significance of the Concept of Socially Useful Production", Chris Harris (Department of Planning, Auckland University, Auckland, New Zealand) suggests that work in the socialist tradition links socially useful production with industrial democracy and worker control, while work in the green tradition links sustainable development with grassroots community democracy. He argues that, in effect, socially useful production and sustainable development amount to the same thing, and that Red/Green disagreements are largely misunderstandings.

"The tourists arrive and Bam! we are dead". "From the mountains of China to the jungles of Peru, the tourists pursue their dream. The tourism industry is now perhaps the largest global industry, surpassing even the oil and armaments industries." SURVIVAL, the international newsletter of Survival International (310 Edgware Road, London W2 1DY), issue No.28, 1991, focuses on tourism among tribal peoples. Increasingly, tribal communities are insisting that they should control it. But even the best-intentioned tourism can be exploitative and destructive. SURVIVAL asks every visitor to tribal lands to take responsibility for the impact of tourism.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Development is a process of self-reliant growth, achieved through the participation of the people acting in their own interests as they see them, and under their own control." Self-reliant and people-centred development is at the heart of THE CHALLENGE TO THE SOUTH: OUP, 1990, 325pp, £5.95. In this Report the South Commission also calls on the world community to transform the international institutions which arose in the age of imperialism into a more democratic structure capable of steering social, political, and economic change in the interests of humanity as a whole.

Joe Remyani: WHERE CREDIT IS DUE: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1991, 156pp, £8.95. Interesting case studies of credit-based income-generating programmes for poor people in developing countries. Lending to the poor is a good financial risk and socially profitable. Development policies must stop ignoring the economic potential of poor people, and start increasing their productivity and the value added by their economic activity.

THE WRESINSKI APPROACH: ATD Fourth World (48 Addington Square, London SE5 7LB), 1991, 59pp (A4 format), £6.90 inc. p&p., tells moving first-hand stories of some of the poorest families in Britain, and calls for a pilot partnership project to discover how the poorest people can be involved in planning services in the community. Persistent poverty can only be eradicated through encouraging poor people's own efforts to overcome it.

Victor Anderson: ALTERNATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS: Routledge, 1991, 128pp, £7.99. Written for the New Economics Foundation (see p.6), this book describes clearly and concisely how economic growth came to be confused with progress, why the pro-growth and anti-growth arguments are both wrong, and how better ways to measure economic success and failure - including their social and environmental effects - should be developed. A textbook for every economics course, and an important contribution to new economic thinking.

Michael Jacobs: THE GREEN ECONOMY: Pluto Press, 1991, 336pp, £27.50 (hbk). Also associated with the New Economics Foundation, Michael Jacobs wrote this book primarily for people on the Left and in the Green movement. But, as a wide-ranging and thorough discussion of the environment, sustainable development and the politics of the future, it is another useful textbook for every economics student.

Paul Rothkrug and Robert L. Olson (eds.): MENDING THE EARTH: A WORLD FOR OUR GRANDCHILDREN: North Atlantic Books (Berkeley, California), 1991, 219pp, \$9.95. "Far-reaching social change, political action and technological innovation must be initiated here in the United States during the 1990s...". "What is needed is a fundamental technological revolution that will integrate advanced societies with the natural world to the mutual benefit of both." Interesting, very American, collection includes John Todd on ecological engineering (living machines) and Lester Brown on a sustainable society for 2030.

John O'M. Bockris, T. Nejat Veziroglu, Debbi Smith: SOLAR HYDROGEN ENERGY: THE POWER TO SAVE THE EARTH: MacDonald Optima, 1991, 147pp, £6.99. Why we must harness the sun to make hydrogen from water.

Martin Wright: OUR BACKYARD: Hodder and Stoughton, 1991, 178pp, £6.99. Practical straightforward step-by-step guidance on how people can act to improve their own environment, e.g. by using the media.

Colin Hutchinson: BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE: A GUIDE FOR MANAGERS: Conservation Trust (Northumberland Avenue, Reading RG2 7PW), 1991, 52pp (A4 format), £9.50. A valuable resource - useful charts, check-list for an environmental programme, examples of what companies are doing, references to books and publications.

John Button (ed.): THE BEST OF RESURGENCE: Green Books, 1991, 383pp, £11.95. A historic collection. More than sixty articles from the first twenty-five years of "Resurgence". Authors include E.F. Schumacher, Barbara Ward, Vinoba Bhave, Ivan Illich and many others.

Leonard J. Duhl: THE SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF CHANGE: Pace University Press (Maryland 20706, USA), 1990, 172pp, \$40.00. Warmly recommended by Hazel Henderson and Fritjof Capra. From a background in public health, city planning and psychiatry, Len Duhl has "tried here to incorporate new ways of thinking on the far side of objectivity". That is important, but it makes it hard to be clear about the aims and ethics of social entrepreneurs - concerned with process rather than outcome - and about their motivations.

Gary Williams: PATTERNS OF EXCHANGE: Dunmore Press (PO Box 5115, Palmerston North, New Zealand), 1988, 412pp, NZ\$44.00. This also aims to convey a philosophy of life which accepts the partiality of any viewpoint and the incompleteness of any expression of ideas. A self-employed consulting engineer, small farmer and forester, with degrees in physics and economics, Gary Williams (South Manakau Road, R.D. 1, Otaki, New Zealand) appears to have thought it right through. His study of human understanding covers matter, life, culture and philosophy. It deserves serious attention.

Anthony Weaver: MAKING FOR PEACE: PATTERNS IN EDUCATION: Brentham Press (St. Albans), 1988, 140pp, £4.95. Education has always had a social and moral basis. Bringing in a new dimension, such as education for peace, always upsets the upholders of the traditional curriculum. Another informative, thought-provoking book whose message is difficult to pin down in a few words.

Peter Spink: A CHRISTIAN IN THE NEW AGE: Darton, Longman and Todd, 1991, 116pp, £4.50. "If giving space, place and cognizance to humanity's authentic potential, both intuitively and rationally, are hallmarks of the children of God, then the New Age no less than the Churches has given them birth and is nurturing their growth."

David Hicks: EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE FUTURES: Global Futures Project (Institute of Education, London University, 10 Woburn Square, London WC1H 0NS), 1991, 124pp (A4 format), £3.00. This useful Interim Teachers' Guide suggests classroom activities to help pupils develop a future-orientated perspective and to engage in responsible citizenship on behalf of present and future generations.

Kjell Dahle: ON ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF STUDYING THE FUTURE: Alternative Future Project (Sognsveien 70, 0855 Oslo, Norway), 1991, 189pp, no price stated. Includes an account of the Alternative Future Project, information about futures studies institutions, and an annotated bibliography on futures studies. Another useful overview.

Colin Johnson: GREEN DICTIONARY: Macdonald Optima, 1991, 343pp, £9.99. All you need to know, from "Acid Rain" to "Zero Population Growth"? Well, maybe not quite as authoritative as that. But a good browse - informative and stimulating.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Hitherto, religious faiths have tended to emphasise personal transformation and individual salvation, and to be lukewarm - at best - about social transformation. With this has gone a tendency to regard this world and this life as secondary, if not as mere delusion. But this is changing.

Liberation theology "is probably the single greatest development in contemporary theology. Born out of the experience of oppression and exploitation in South America, it sets out to establish that Christian theology is primarily about *liberation* in the world rather than *salvation* in a life to come." In "New Paradigms In Theology" in NEW PARADIGMS NEWSLETTER No.11 (from Alan Mayne, 29 Fairford Crescent, Downhead Park, Milton Keynes MK15 9AF) Diarmaid O'Murchu (Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Catholic Presbytery, 14 Beaconsfield Road, St. Albans, Herts AL1 3RB) suggests links between creation-centred, feminist and liberation theology.

"CREATION SPIRITUALITY has its roots in the spiritual traditions of many cultures, and draws on the wisdom and insights of all the major religions." The Centre for Creation Spirituality is at St. James's Church (197 Piccadilly, London W1V 9LF).

The first article in THE MODERN CHURCHMAN Vol XXXII, No.4, 1991 (annual sub. £5.00 to The Modern Churchpeople's Union, The School House, Leysters, Leominster, Herefordshire HR6 0HB), is on "Political Theology in Union with Socialist Utopianism" by John Marsden.

AISLING ARANN (The Aran Project) is a network of people with a desire for a transformed church and a transformed society based on community. On Inis Mor, Aran Islands, various households give expression to a new vision by their lifestyle and their work. They welcome visitors who enter into the lifestyle and share in the work. Aisling means vision or dream in Gaelic. The Aisling magazine reflects the Celtic spiritual tradition, supports the transformation of institutions and individuals at the grassroots, and encourages right relationship with land, animals and people. Details from Dara Molloy (Eochail, Inismor, Arainn, Co. Na Gaillimhe, Ireland).

Jay Gary is Executive Director of GLOBAL SERVICE OFFICE (1869 Galbreth Road, Room 3, Pasadena, CA 91104, USA), helping Christians to focus on the year 2000 "as a target to accomplish century-end work, a gateway to spur on new-century innovations, and a jubilee to mark the passage of humanity into the third millennium".

"Christian theology...has barely even begun to recognise the existence of the post-modern condition, or the massive movements in literary and cultural studies, linguistics, psychoanalysis, anthropology, and a whole range of other disciplines, which have accompanied it." Interesting papers preceded the Church of England's Malvern Conference in July - Organising Director: Owen Nankivell (18 Ash Hill Road, Torquay TQ1 3HZ). Publications are planned.

Alastair Mulbert has been appointed - by the Scottish Churches - to the EUROPEAN ECUMENICAL COMMISSION FOR CHURCH AND SOCIETY (174 Rue Joseph II, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium). His successor at SCAWD (Scottish Churches Action for World Development, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EL) is Liz South. "The Centre Cannot Hold", from SCAWD, contains nine papers on questions mainly to do with Culture and Development that concerned him during his eight years there.

"Islam is a *totalistic theocentric worldview*, a God-centred way of life and thought, of knowledge and action, that provides divine guidance for the human individual and community under all conceivable circumstances. Fundamentalism misconstrues it as a *totalitarian theocratic world order* that submits every human situation to the arbitration of the state! The distinction is of capital importance, not least theologically, because it signifies all the difference that there is between a persuasive moral God and a coercive, political one.... The aridity of fundamentalism's intellectual vision and the poverty of its analytical apparatus, then, result from its confusion of state power with moral authority." S. Parvez Manzoor on "The Future of Muslim Politics" in ISLAM AND THE FUTURE - see p.6.

"Community enterprise culture is by far the most challenging phenomenon in the economic regeneration programme for a long time." Harshad Chauhan is a project officer with LINKING UP (27 Blackfriars Road, Salford, Manchester M3 7AQ), which fosters interfaith and church initiatives in urban regeneration. He belongs to the Gujarat Hindu Society (South Meadow Lane, Preston, Lancs PR1 8JN).

Salamah Pope (Center for Futures Studies, Universitas Nasional, JL. Sawo Manila Pejaten, Pasar Minggu Jakarta 12510, Indonesia) tells us that the WORLD SUBUD ASSOCIATION is trying to set up ecologically sustainable projects with the Dayaks and transmigrated Javanese in Central Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). Anyone young, tough, knowledgeable and motivated who would like to help should contact Latif Horton (Kalimantan Support Group, Hellum Farmhouse, Iwerne Courtney, Blandford Forum, Dorset DT11 8QF).

In "Science and Consciousness", in the Journal of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, May/August 1990, Jerzy Wojciechowski (Dept. of Philosophy, University of Ottawa, 65 University, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada) contrasts the Indian and Western perceptions of consciousness. In the Indian view, the material world is illusory and a cosmic consciousness is present in all forms of life. So consciousness is seen as a non-personal, trans-individual, fundamental property of living beings. The Western tradition sees consciousness, not as a cosmic factor, but as a specific property of humans; and consciousness is always personal. In the Indian view, personality is a limitation preventing union with the All. But the West thinks of God as the transcendental supreme person.

"India and China experienced a similar transitional period from a traditional society to a modernising one in the shadow of Western civilisation". Both suffered, though in different ways, from Western imperialism. Their responses to the need for modernisation, entangled with the struggle against colonialism, were typified by the contrasting philosophies of Gandhi and Sun Yat-sen. This contrast is explored in an interesting paper in GANDHI MARG, January/March 1991 (quarterly, US\$30 p.a. from Gandhi Peace Foundation, 221 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi 110002, India).

BESHARA Magazine (Frilford Grange, Frilford, Oxon OX13 5NX; UK sub. £9 p.a.) is a forum for the ideas of unity now emerging in science, economics, ecology, the arts and the spiritual traditions. The Summer 1991 issue highlights the prospects for a synthesis between the ancient knowledge of indigenous peoples and the modern knowledge of western science. And, in an article on "Our Common Future", James Robertson discusses the conflict - which 1992 will sharpen - between different visions of a desirable future.

COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND THERAPY

"You are listening to the 9 o'clock Olds." They don't say that, of course. But, for the established media, the newsworthy has to fit into familiar categories. New ideas, especially, have to be oldsworthy in that sense. The established media can only recognise new ideas if they are dressed up in recognisable old clothes. That distorts them. So don't confuse publicity with communication. There are other more effective ways to communicate genuinely new ideas. These include alternative media - such as TP2000 and those below.

Socially activist films from ALCOM (Alternate Communication Forum, A-11, Green Park Extension, New Delhi-110016, India), include "A Valley Refuses To Die" - in opposition to the Narmada Dam World Bank project. Copies available abroad for US\$100 (inc. delivery charges).

GREENSAT (contact: Jane Taylor, 88 Broadway, Llanblethian, Cowbridge, South Glamorgan CF7 7EY) is a co-operative of green broadcasters, aiming to develop a European green channel - a new model of public service broadcasting - starting with "The Green News".

ADBUSTERS Vol 1, No 4, 1991 (Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6H 1B7) launches a boycott of the "dirty dozen" popular American magazines which accept tobacco advertising from Philp Morris companies. A model to be followed elsewhere?

A Television Ministry For Survival is proposed by the ENVIRONMENTAL RESCUE FUND (Paul Rothkrug, 1998 Broadway, Suite 806, San Francisco, CA 94109, and Robert L. Olson, 108 North Alfred Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, USA - also see p.8) to foster stewardship of the planet.

In "The Physiology of Moral Maturity", 10pp. offprint from Journal of Moral Education, Vol 20, No 2, 1991, James Hemming (31 Broomwater, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9QJ) relates civilised behaviour to the development of the frontal lobes of the brain. He draws conclusions about the importance of breastfeeding in infancy and the centrality of moral education in the adolescent curriculum.

Ed Downs (Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 2TQ) is co-ordinating a new (September 1991) undergraduate course in Development Studies - the first of its kind at a polytechnic.

Bruce Lloyd (Head of Centre for Management Studies, SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC, 56-58 Clapham Common North Side, London SW4 9RZ) and Graham May (School of the Environment, LEEDS POLYTECHNIC, Brunswick Building, Leeds LS2 8BU) are among those who have introduced futures studies into formal education.

The October 1990 working document on GREENING POLYTECHNICS by Shirley Ali Khan (Environmental Sciences, Hatfield Polytechnic, College Lane, Hatfield, Herts AL10 9AB) is now being followed up by the Polys.

DOVETALES (Christopher Gilmore, Ormond House, 13 Bull Pitch, Dursley, Glos GL11 4NG) - more-fun cross-curricular educational textbooks.

"The key to understanding the pathology of our socio-political systems and their associated institutions and ideologies, lies in the field of pre- and peri-natal psychology." David Wasdell's THE ROOTS OF SOCIAL INSANITY (July 1990) is one of a number of recent papers from URCHIN (Unit for Research into Changing Institutions, Meridian House, 115 Poplar High Street, London E14 OAE).

PEOPLE AND PROJECTS

Peter Cadogan (3 Hinchinbrook House, Greville Road, London NW6 5UP) is leading a Northern Ireland project for the Gandhi Foundation (Kingsley Hall, Powis Road, Bromley-by-Bow, London E3 3HJ). In his thought-provoking 3-page DUBLIN REPORT, written after a visit organised by British Irish Exchange in June this year, he says he found little interest in Irish unification, as an issue. Unification is seen as happening as a by-product of joint British and Irish membership of the European Community.

THE TRIANGLE OF PEACE by Keith Sutar (GPO Box 4878, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia) is an account of the Trinity Peace Research Institute (72 St. George's Terrace, Perth, WA 6000, Australia) from 1986 to 1990 under his directorship. He is now back in Sydney as Executive Director, National Goals and Directions Movement.

Vladimir Rogozhin (141700 Dolgoprudny-2, Moskovskoy, Zavodskaya 15 kv 93, USSR) is coordinator of the NEW FEMINIST FORUM. The Forum wishes to be in touch with people in other parts of the world who understand the central role of women in the evolution of human society and the present world crisis.

FIRM (Forum for Initiatives in Reparation and Mediation) is a charity which serves individuals and projects concerned with mediation and other alternative forms of conflict resolution. Details from Marian Liebmann (52 St. Albans Road, Bristol BS6 7SH).

Claes Sjoberg is editor-in-chief of TOMORROW, the glossy new Global Environment Magazine (quarterly from Kungsgatan 27, S-11156 Stockholm, Sweden; US\$48 p.a.). Beautiful pictures in Vol. 1, No. 1, show how tourism is being married with conservation and sustainable development under the Environmental Management Plan for the Seychelles 1990-2000 (EMPS).

Shri Ramanna is managing trustee of BIORAMA TRUST (Ganapathipalayam Post, Udamalpet Taluk 642 122, Tamil Nadu, India). Staffed by three volunteers, the trust runs courses and otherwise helps and encourages ecologically viable agriculture, forestry and rural life in the South Asia Zone. It publishes "Good Life" bi-monthly.

In the third (June/July 1991) issue of PERSON-PLANET (from Dennis Frelsland, 92 Wenlock Street, Luton LU2 0NN), William Sutherland (Lyshott House, Millbrook Golf Course, Near Ampthill, Beds MK45 2JB) writes on "The Challenge of the New Realism" - how to incorporate the new beliefs and values necessary for survival and future progress in our legal and institutional frameworks. With Alan Senior, Will Sutherland is setting up a network on IDEAS FOR TOMORROW TODAY.

Margaret Chisman (The Bungalow, Near The Station, Tring, Herts HP23 5QX) suggests themes for group- and self-exploration in BEING TRUE TO YOURSELF, 1991, 64pp (£4.95 inc. p&p from Institute for Social Inventions, 20 Heber Road, London NW2 6AA).

The BRITISH CONSORTIUM FOR INNOVATION (Ian Priban, 90 Portland Road, London W11 4QL) is a Think-Tank and Innovation Network. It issues an informative leaflet on "Taking Charge of Change".

People looking for jobs where environmental qualifications can be put to good use should write (with s.a.e.) to Environmental Information Service (PO Box 197, Cawston, Norfolk NR10 4BH).

HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOME OF ITS ENEMIES

"One of the more constructive approaches to improving primary health care has been the development of 'patchwork', especially for the marginal population." Patchwork divides the urban community into natural units of up to 500 households, to which health care staff and facilities are deployed on a highly decentralised basis. PATCHWORK IN URBAN HEALTH (69pp), published by the Kellogg International Fellowship Program in Health (Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48823, USA), and edited by Miles Hardie (Tallow Cottage, Fishers Lane, Charlbury, Oxon OX7 3RX), includes papers on patchwork in Bogota, Cali, Jakarta, Manila, Mexico, and Shanghai.

"Supporting the world's current population of 5.4 billion people on an American-style diet would require two and a half times as much grain as the world's farmers produce for all purposes. A future world of 8 billion to 14 billion people eating the American ration of 220 grams of grain-fed meat a day can be nothing but a flight of fancy." Worldwatch Paper 103 is on TAKING STOCK: ANIMAL FARMING AND THE ENVIRONMENT (\$5 from Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA). [Worldwatch President, Lester Brown, is one of this year's Schumacher Lecturers - see p.16.]

"Most [women's] illnesses and deaths from reproductive causes could be prevented or treated with strategies and technologies well within the reach of even the poorest countries. But few nations, rich or poor, have committed themselves to improving health care for women." Jodi L. Jacobson's WORLDWATCH Paper 102 (\$5 from Worldwatch Institute - see above) is on WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: THE SILENT EMERGENCY.

Recent annual "Human Development" and "State of the World's Children" Reports from UNDP and UNICEF show progress in healthy human development was stalled by the economic orthodoxies of the 1980s.

"The roots of the problem are complex. They involve socio-economic changes, the changing roles of women in society, the medicalisation of childbirth, the internationalisation of trade. A product - powdered baby-milk - originally designed as a life-saving formula for the relatively few infants who were not able to have their mothers' milk, was transformed into a consumer item to be pushed as suitable for every baby. The transnational food and pharmaceutical industries ... were simply following the recipes for growth which had been tried and tested over the years." IBFAN: ON THE CUTTING EDGE by Annelies Allain - 36pp offprint (April 1991) from DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE - tells the story of the International Baby Food Action Network. Copies from IBFAN (c/o IOCU, PO Box 1045, 10830 Penang, Malaysia); IBFAN (c/o GIFA, CP 157, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland); or Dag Hammarskjold Centre (Övre Slottsgatan 2, S-753 10 Uppsala, Sweden).

After retirement as director of the International Organisation of Consumers Unions' Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (IOCU, Penang - see above), Anwar Fazal will continue to promote the new wave consumer movement and its environmental and citizen concerns, e.g. by working with World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA). His successor at IOCU, Penang is Ms Foo Gaik Sim.

Consumer Currents June/July 1991 (from IOCU, Penang - above) reports that "in an unprecedented attack on the European Commission... UNICEF has condemned the EC baby milk directive for failing to meet the bare minimum standards for protecting breastfeeding and controlling the marketing of commercial infant drinks".

Trevor Hancock (28 Napier Street, Box 428, Kleinburg, Ontario, Canada LOJ 1C0) writes in TOWARDS HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES (Nov. 1990): "The linkages between sustainable development concepts on the one hand and 'health-for-all' concepts on the other provide a great deal of mutual support; a synthesis is possible": Yes, but in practice the health-for-all movement has not been prominent in the "1992 Process" of preparation for UNCED. We also question if "one of the most important strategies for attaining sustainable development is... the central involvement of business and industry in the project" (p.24). Sustainable development seems likely to require a complete transformation of business and industry as we now know them.

TOXIC WATCH is a new quarterly from Communities Against Toxics (129 Eddison Way, Hemlington, Cleveland TS8 9ES), a network of local groups and individuals campaigning for a safer and cleaner environment "against the multi-million pound company PR machine". The first issue (Spring 1991) reports on the Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste in the United States.

As reported in WORLD CONSUMER No.2 1991 (IOCU, Emmastraat 9, 2595 EG The Hague, Netherlands) Ralph Nader says: "Multinationals create dependencies, they create concentrations of power, they foster anti-democratic movements, they impose inappropriate technology on developing economies, and they use those countries as dumping grounds for polluting or addictive products like tobacco." He has invited consumer groups in the Third World to contact the Multinationals and Development Clearinghouse (PO Box 19405, Washington DC 20036, USA).

Since 1950 the world's motor vehicles have risen from 50 to 500 million, and are forecast to reach a billion. Pollution standards must be drastically tightened, and changes in social planning and transport policy must cut demand for transport. ACID NEWS, March 1991 (Norwegian Clean Air Campaign, Postbox 94, N-1364 Hvalstad; or Swedish NGO Secretariat on Acid Rain, Box 245, S-401 24 Goteborg).

44% of the people in Hungary live in serious air pollution. Western companies, now investing there, are making things worse. There is a 600km motorway planned by Italian and Austrian companies mainly for transit traffic from the West to the Soviet Union; technological investment in improving private cars but not public transport; plans by Austrian, Swiss and British companies for out-of-town shopping centres for Budapest which will bring more road traffic; and the sale to Western companies of the few remaining open green spaces in central Budapest for hotels, offices and parking lots. An excellent 20pp pamphlet (May 1991) from the TALENTO FOUNDATION and the ACTION GROUP ON AIR POLLUTION (Budaors, Pf 102, H-2041 Hungary; General Secretary, Andras Lukacs) describes all this very clearly. These are the kind of people in whom the West should be investing, and they need financial support.

"Motor vehicles contribute 25% of the carbon dioxide building up in the atmosphere; in the United States, which leads the world in carbon dioxide emissions, motor vehicles represent 30% of the total CO₂ emitted." There are hundreds of thousands of people in the motor industry worldwide, and millions more are dependent on it. "Any serious proposal to address the global warming problem must offer a realistic alternative to those whose jobs will be placed at risk." GLOBAL WARMING WATCH (\$12 p.a.) on Climate Change and the World Economy from a Trade Union Perspective, is published by The Public Health Institute (853 Broadway, Room 2014, New York, NY 10003, USA). Vol 1, No. 2/3 includes "A Guide to Driving in the 21st Century".

THE CENTRALITY OF NEW ECONOMICS

In its broader sense (see p.6) "new economics" touches all aspects of our response to today's world crisis - the changes we must make in our everyday lifestyles and values; in the institutions of our society; in our technologies; in the ways we relate to other people and Nature; and in our worldview. It involves the environmental and social, the conceptual and practical, the material and spiritual, the quantitative and qualitative, the historical and philosophical. The new economics is near the heart of the contemporary paradigm shift.

Here are a few relevant dates.

6 October, 3.30pm, The Abbey, Sutton Courtenay. The first FRED J. BLUM MEMORIAL LECTURE: "The Transformation of Work: Towards a New Consciousness and a new Social Order" by James Robertson. Details from Robert Vint, The Abbey, Sutton Courtenay, Oxon OX14 4AF.

6 October, 10am-7pm, Bristol. SCHUMACHER LECTURES by Lester Brown, Matthew Fox, Fay Godwin, Wes Jackson. Details from Schumacher Society, Ford House, Hartland, Bideford, Devon EX39 6EE.

26 October, 16 November, 7 December, 10am-5pm, The Abbey, Sutton Courtenay. Series of 3 seminars on NEW ECONOMICS led by James Robertson on "Economics, Ecology and Ethics: Towards a New Post-Modern Worldview"; "Money: How to make it our Servant, not our Master"; and "Personal Change, Social Reform and New Understanding". Details and full Abbey Programme from Robert Vint (see above).

6-8 December, Dartington. Green Paths/New Economics Foundation conference on ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT: THE EARTH SUMMIT AND AFTER with Manfred Max-Neef. Details from Green Paths Centre, Foxhole, Dartington, Totnes, Devon TQ9 6BE.

10-21 February, Dartington. Schumacher College course on NEW ECONOMICS led by James Robertson. Details of this and other courses, including Francis Kinsman on GOOD BUSINESS: TOWARDS AN ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, from Satish Kumar, Schumacher College, Old Postern, Dartington, Totnes, Devon TQ9 6EA.

ACRONYMS: USEFUL AND OTHERWISE

TOXIC WATCH (see p15) reports that the toxic watchword in the USA is no longer NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) but NOPE (Not On Planet Earth).

WARMER Bulletin, May 1991 (World Action for Recycling Materials and Energy, 83 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 8BS) finds BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anybody) irresponsible.

Our own offering is PIMBY (Please, In My Back Yard). The drive for "inward investment" - e.g. to get Japanese companies to set up here - has matched the drive to send incinerators, nuclear waste dumps, etc., somewhere else. Our NIMBY-PIMBY hypothesis will explain the significance of this push-pull dialectic in the transition to healthy, sustainable development! Watch this space.

Many acronyms are mere functional abbreviations. Good acronyms, like TOES (see p.2), are amplifiers. They convey extra dimensions of meaning. Please send us acronyms - relevant to TP2000 - with that special quality. We will try to include them in the next newsletter.