

DOCUMENTS, PLANS AND PROPOSALS

■ At first glance the following secular global plans may seem unrelated to world evangelization, yet upon closer examination uncanny parallels emerge. Like global Christian plans, these plans state that advances in technology help us, monitoring and evaluation is essential, the 1990's are critically important and the goals are reachable—some by the year 2000. But these plans also face bureaucratic runaround, lack of funding, political infighting, crime, rhetoric without action, etc—exact parallels to hindrances to world evangelization. Yet most of these plans have far less chance of success than world evangelization plans. Nonetheless most of these secular plans are heavily supported and advocated by Christians—and rightly so.

THE MARS DECLARATION

The Planetary Society

More than 130,000 people have signed the following document to show their commitment for human exploration of the planets.

Mars is the world next door, the nearest planet on which human explorers could safely land. Although it is sometimes as warm as a New England October, Mars is a chilly place, so cold that some of its thin carbon dioxide atmosphere freezes out at the winter pole. There are pink skies, fields of boulders, sand dunes, vast extinct volcanoes that dwarf anything on Earth, a great canyon that would cross most of the United States, sandstorms that sometimes reach half the speed of sound, strange bright and dark mountains shaped like pyramids and many other mysteries.

Mars is a storehouse of scientific information—important in its own right but also for the light it may cast on the origins of life and on safeguarding the environment of the Earth. If Mars once had abundant liquid water, what happened to it? How did a once Earthlike world become so parched, frigid and comparatively airless? Is there something important on Mars that we need to know about our own fragile world?

The prospect of human exploration of Mars is ecumenical—remarkable for the diversity of supporting opinion it embraces. It is being advocated on many grounds.

- As a potential scientific bonanza—for example, on climatic change, on the search for present or past life, on the understanding of enigmatic Martian landforms, and on the application of new knowledge to understanding our own planet.

- As a means, through robotic precursor and support missions to Mars, of reviving a stagnant U.S. planetary program.
- As providing a coherent focus and sense of purpose to a dispirited NASA for many future research and development activities on an appropriate timescale and with affordable costs.
- As giving a crisp and unambiguous purpose to the U.S. space station—needed for in-orbit assembly of the interplanetary transfer vehicle or vehicles, and for study of long-duration life support for space travelers.
- As the next great human adventure, able to excite and inspire people of all ages the world over.
- As an aperture to enhanced national prestige and technological development.
- As a realistic and possibly unique opportunity for the U.S. and the USSR to work together in the spotlight of world public opinion, and with other nations, on behalf of the human species.
- As a model and stimulant for mutually advantageous U.S./Soviet cooperation here on Earth.
- As a means for economic reconversion of the aerospace industry if and when massive reductions in strategic weapons—long promised by the United States and the Soviet Union—are implemented.
- As a worthy application of the traditional military virtues of organization and valor to great expeditions of discovery.
- As a step toward the long-term objective of establishing humanity as a multi-planet species.

- Or simply as the obvious response to a deeply felt perception of future calling.

Advances in technology now make feasible a systematic process of exploration and discovery on the planet Mars—beginning with robot roving vehicles and sample return missions and culminating in the first footfall of human beings on another planet. The cost would be no greater than that of a single major strategic weapons system, and if shared among two or more nations, the cost to each nation would be still less. No major additional technological advances seem to be required, and the step from today to the first landing of humans on Mars appears to be technologically easier than the step from President John F. Kennedy's announcement of the Apollo program on May 25, 1961, to the first landing of humans on the Moon on July 20, 1969.

We represent a wide diversity of backgrounds in the fields of sciences, technology, religion, the arts, politics and government. Few of us adhere to every one of the arguments listed above, but we share a common vision of Mars as a historic, constructive objective for the technological ambitions of the human species over the next few decades.

We endorse the goal of human exploration of Mars and urge that initial steps toward its implementation be taken throughout the world.

Yes, I support the Mars Declaration and am happy to have my name associated with it. _____

If you are interested, xerox this page, sign here and send it to: The Planetary Society, 65 North Catalina Ave., Pasadena, CA 91106. USA

Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000

World Health Organization (Reprinted from *World Health Statistics Annual*, 1988)

In May 1977, the Thirtieth World Health Assembly adopted a resolution which specified that the main social goal of governments and the World Health Organization (WHO) in the coming decades would be the attainment by all citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. This resolution has come to be popularly known as "health for all by the year 2000." In the following year, at an International Conference on Primary Health Care held in Alma-Ata, USSR, a Declaration was issued to the effect that this goal is to be attained through primary health care. The declaration urged all governments to formulate national health policies, strategies and plans of action to launch and sustain primary health care as part of a comprehensive health system, and in coordination with other sectors. It also called for urgent and effective national and international action to develop and implement health systems based on primary health care throughout the world, but particularly in developing countries, in a spirit of technical cooperation and in keeping with a new international economic order.

The Global Strategy for Health for All by the year 2000 was launched at the Thirty-second World Health Assembly in 1979 through the adoption of a resolution which endorsed the Declaration of Alma-Ata and invited Member States of WHO to formulate their own strategies. Member States subsequently agreed to introduce a continuing process of monitoring and evaluation of their strategies that would be appropriate to their needs, as part of their managerial process for national health development.

Monitoring and evaluation are essential elements of the Global Strategy for Health for All. Monitoring implies the continuous followup of activities during their implementation to ensure that they are proceeding as planned and are on schedule. Evaluation is a systematic way of learning from experience and using the lessons learned to improve current activities and promote better planning by careful selection of alternatives for further action. Whereas monitoring

makes it possible to identify deviations so that activities can be reorientated accordingly, evaluation ensures that health activities are made more relevant, more efficient and more effective. Monitoring and evaluation are thus integral components of a country's managerial process for health development—to carry out the process, national mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation will need to be fully exploited and strengthened as necessary.

Monitoring and evaluation of the strategy is also taking place at the regional and global levels, and to this end, a list of 12 global indicators with a specific reference value for each of them was agreed upon at the Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly in 1981. Since variations within and among countries are likely to be considerable, indicators for use at the global level will hence be presented according to the number of countries which have attained the specified reference value of the indicator. These reference values were set so that all countries could aim at achieving them collectively, even though some countries may wish to set more stringent targets for their own national strategy.

Any selection of indicators for use at the global level implies the commitment of countries individually, as well as collectively in regional groupings, to use at least these indicators. The list, at global level, has therefore to be kept very short. The 12 global indicators for monitoring progress towards health for all have been developed with this in mind. Four categories of indicators are represented: health policy indicators, social and economic indicators, indicators of the provision of health care, and indicators of health status. The indicators are the number of countries in which:

1. *Health for all has received endorsement as policy at the highest official level, e.g. in the form of a declaration of commitment by the head of state; allocation of adequate resources equitably distributed; a high degree of community involvement; and the establishment of a suitable organizational framework and managerial process for national health development.*
2. *Mechanisms for involving peoples in the implementation of strategies have been formed or strengthened, and are actually functioning, i.e. active and effective mechanisms exist for people to express demands and needs; representatives of political parties and organized groups*

such as trade unions, women's organizations, farmers' or other occupational groups are participating actively; and decision-making on health matters is adequately decentralized to the various administrative levels.

3. *At least 5% of the gross national product is spent on health.*
4. *A reasonable percentage of the national health expenditure is devoted to local health care, i.e. first-level contact, including community health care, health centre care, dispensary care and the like, excluding hospitals. The percentage considered "reasonable" will be arrived at through country studies.*
5. *Resources are equitably distributed, in that the per capita expenditure as well as the staff and facilities devoted to primary health care are similar for various population groups or geographical areas, such as urban and rural areas.*
6. *The number of developing countries with well-defined strategies for health for all, accompanied by explicit resource allocations, whose needs for external resources are receiving sustained support from more affluent countries.*
7. *Primary health care is available to the whole population, with at least the following:*
 - safe water in the home or within 15 minutes' walking distance, and adequate sanitary facilities in the home or immediate vicinity;
 - immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping-cough, measles, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis;
 - local health care, including availability of at least 20 essential drugs, within one hour's walk or travel;
 - trained personnel for attending pregnancy and childbirth, and caring for children up to at least 1 year of age.
8. *The nutritional status of children is adequate, in that:*
 - at least 90% of newborn infants have a birth weight of at least 2,500 g;
 - at least 90% of children have a weight-for-age that corresponds to the standard reference values adopted by WHO.
9. *The infant mortality rate for all identifiable subgroups is below 50 per 1,000 live births.*
10. *Life expectancy at birth is over 60 years.*
11. *The adult literacy rate for both men and women exceeds 70%.*
12. *The gross national product per capita exceeds US\$ 500.*

Global Goals for the 21st Century

An Excerpt from *Reinventing the Future*

The following is an excerpt from Reinventing the Future: Global Goals for the 21st Century, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1989 edited by Rushworth Kidder. (©1989 The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved. Used with permission). In April 1987, thirty five experts from various fields and from 12 nations gathered at a conference facility in Wisconsin. They talked for three days about the future and what could be done about some key longstanding problems. These reasonable goals for the year 2000 are a result of their discussions.

THE NORTH-SOUTH GAP

I. Conference Statement

Per capita gross national product (GNP) has been the traditional means of measuring national progress. The goal of raising per capita GNP has guided international development programs. Such programs have failed. The gap between rich and poor countries has grown, and within many countries the gap between rich and poor groups has widened. Absolute poverty has increased.

Development efforts can be refocused to address human well-being more directly. Data increasingly available can be used to provide more useful measuring criteria. These must include clear, easily understood descriptions of the human condition so that programs can be designed and improvement in the human condition can be easily assessed and compared from nation to nation.

II. Achievable goals

While each nation must set its own goals, a developing country that achieves the following will have closed the gap with the developed world in satisfying basic needs:

1. An infant mortality rate of less than twenty-five deaths per thousand live births.
2. A population growth rate of less than 1 percent per year.
3. An adult literacy rate of 85 percent.
4. Life expectancy of seventy years.
5. Meaningful employment of the greatest number possible.

III. Strategies for progress

1. Redirect the development strategies of the developing countries, as well as the policies of the bilateral and multilateral development institutions, away from exclusive reliance

on economic factors.

2. Design, implement, and track development programs using these new criteria.
3. Continue to emphasize the obligations of the developed nations to help improve economic growth and overall economic performance in the developing countries. But target each nation's internal development effort, as well as cooperative international efforts, on the fulfillment of the noneconomic goals.
4. Recognize that this new way of thinking about development will require a major effort on the part of developing countries, as well as significant increases in the transfers of resources from the developed countries.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

I. Conference Statement

The superpower conflict has led to the development of nuclear arsenals that place at risk the survival not only of the nations of the East and West but of all other nations. The intensity of this conflict has not only distorted the economic and social priorities of East and West but has adversely affected the ways in which the superpowers relate to the countries of the nonaligned world, particularly the developing nations.

Recently, however, there has been a dramatic shift in the Soviet leadership's approach to its domestic problems and international relationships. There has also been a shift in the West toward greater receptivity to cooperative ventures with the Soviets. As a result, there appears to be a great openness and tolerance on both sides, leading to a greater capacity to cooperate, than at any time since World War II.

II. Achievable goals

1. Return to a world without nuclear weaponry, in so far as achievable.
2. Move toward confidence-building measures that reduce political tensions between East and West.
3. Move from a posture of mistrust, competition, and fear to a posture of cooperation.
4. Engage both the West and East in assisting the developing nations to attain peace and eradicate poverty.

III. Strategies for progress

1. Reduce superpower engagement in regional conflicts, especially those involving low-intensity warfare.
2. Strengthen the United Nations and

regional organizations to deal with peacekeeping functions.

3. Move beyond the prospective 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons toward further agreements to reduce nuclear and conventional arms and to reduce and eliminate nuclear testing.
4. Strengthen the impediments to proliferation of nuclear weapons among nonnuclear states.
5. Create new restraints to the conventional arms trade among nations.
6. Encourage negotiated settlements of conflicts, and support the application of sanctions against nations tolerating international terrorism.
7. Ban the development, production, stockpiling, and use of biological and chemical weapons.
8. Increase economic cooperation through expanding trade and investment.
9. Increase possibilities of nongovernmental cultural exchange, including: exchange of students, scholars, and young people; sharing of artistic endeavors; and use of television and film to convey realistic views of life in each country and to promote understanding.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

I. Conference statement

The planet earth has finite resources and a fragile atmosphere. It is under increasing pressure because of rising population and industrialization and the consequent destruction of resources and pollution of the environment. The quality of life of individuals and societies depends upon sustaining a healthy environment.

Both the scale and the pace of transformation of the environment by human activities have been rapidly expanding. This expansion has pushed the environmental issues squarely onto the agendas of our newly interconnected global society. The result is an increasing awareness of the relationship between environmental protection and social well-being, an awareness that provides new opportunities for constructive action.

II. Achievable goals

1. Create national plans within each nation for the sustainable use of the land. While sustainable land use is probably not attainable by the year 2000 in every nation, it is possible to develop a plan for such use and a timetable for its implementation.

Outlining a Global Action Plan

An Excerpt from *State of the World 1989*

The following is an excerpt from Chapter 10 "Outlining a Global Action Plan" from State of the World 1989: A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society, New York: W.W. Norton, 1989. The chapter was written by Lester R. Brown, Christopher Flavin and Sandra Postal. Used by permission.

Many societies have been severely tested over the several thousand years since civilization began. Some successfully met the challenges confronting them and thrived; others did not. But the world as a whole has never been so challenged as it is today. The questions humanity now faces are profound ones: Can we protect this and future generations from harmful doses of ultraviolet radiation? Can we avoid the biological impoverishment of the earth projected for the next two decades? Can we head off runaway climate change? Can we bring population and food supplies into balance so that famine does not persistently stalk the land?

An affirmative answer to these questions depends on restoring and preserving the conditions that make the earth habitable, a place capable of supporting a diversity of life and modern civilization. Human activities have pushed the planet's natural support systems dangerously out of kilter. Continuing on a business-as-usual path thus virtually assures severe economic disruption, social instability, and human suffering.

In these last few years of the twentieth century, difficult questions are emerging of social equity, national sovereignty, and individual rights and responsibilities. A person may be able to afford a large, energy-consuming automobile, but can the planet afford it? Indeed, how many carbon-emitting automobiles can the atmosphere tolerate without the planet's habitability being threatened? Similarly, a couple may desire and be able to support several children, but can the planet afford several children per family?

Issues of equity also span the generations. Does our generation have the right to extinguish plant and animal species that have evolved over millions of years? Do we not have an obligation to preserve our biological heritage for

shared but unenforceable sets of values. yet today, paradoxically, attention to these moral dimensions of human behavior seems to be waning.

Just as individuals cannot remain unaffected by their communities, so nations can no longer successfully opt out of the global context. Major transnational problems cannot be solved by single nations. Increasingly, individuals and nations need to find ethical ways to balance their own rights and entitlements with their obligations and responsibilities to others, and to bring ethical considerations to bear on every aspect of private and public relationships.

II. Achievable goals

1. Increase awareness among individuals and nations of the moral dimensions of behavior.
2. Articulate and support codes of ethics for international business.
3. Develop educational curricula that reflect the realities of global interdependence.
4. Inculcate a reverence for the future.
5. Increase awareness of the holistic nature of global problems and their possible solutions.

III. Strategies for progress

1. Establish compulsory basic education on a global scale.
2. Within the education systems of each nation, teach the values required both to realize individual potential and to establish meaningful interpersonal relations and sound global policies.
3. Encourage creativity by balancing sound technological education and an emphasis on the arts and humanities.
4. Establish a child's bill of rights.
5. Promote community service as a means of inculcating a sense of caring and sharing.
6. Within each individual and nation, and among individuals and nations, balance entitlements and obligations in political, economic, cultural, social, and legal spheres.
7. Support the development of a global syllabus of issues that affect every individual, tailored to local needs but holistic in conception.
8. Work to channel human energies—including moral outrage over such issues as political tyranny, racial discrimination, greed, and selfishness—into constructive patterns of reform.

2. Establish a planetary trust for the conservation of living resources at levels adequate to preserve regional and global life-support systems. Such a planetary trusteeship would allow the world's populations as a whole to determine priorities for the protection of particular resources, habitats, species, and so forth.
3. Achieve a reduction in the rates of fossil fuel use that is sufficient to stabilize and ultimately reverse environmental degradation across a range of issues, including the global warming trend, air and water pollution, acid rain, toxic wastes, and the buildup of nondegradable pollutants in the soil.

III. Strategies for progress

1. Establish an international system of environmental accounts, modeled on current economic accounts and designed to assess such issues as cross-national exchanges of pollutants, activities of multinational corporations, and other transboundary issues.
2. Strengthen international environmental institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental. These institutions should perform the environmental accounting tasks, provide mixed-nation research teams for basic fact-finding and analysis, and establish the computer modeling necessary for sound accounting.
3. Establish a system of global rents for the conservation of living natural resources, with payments scaled to the GNP of the contributing nations.
4. Vigorously pursue the research, development, and funding of alternatives to fossil-fuel energy sources.
5. Increase the worldwide prices of fossil fuels, through taxes or other means, to levels more consistent with the costs that their continued use imposes on environmental protection.

ETHICS

I. Conference statement

As the world becomes increasingly interdependent, the concept of relationships—among individuals, families, communities, nations—is replacing the concept of rigid self-reliance and isolationism as a paradigm for human enterprise. Successful relationships cannot be fully legislated. They depend, in part, on mutual adherence to widely

future generations?

Like it or not, we find ourselves in a world where we are responsible for each other's well-being. Inefficient use of fossil fuels in the Soviet Union and the United States contributes to global warming and thus to the eventual inundation of rich cropland in the Nile River delta of Egypt. Uncontrolled air pollution by any country in central Europe threatens forests throughout the region. The use of chlorofluorocarbons anywhere puts the ozone layer at risk everywhere.

Never have national governments and international institutions faced problems more difficult than those now before them. Our agenda for action focuses on four areas: developing energy strategies that have climate protection as their cornerstone; expanding the earth's forest cover so as to meet basic economic and environmental needs in the Third World and to slow global warming; redoubling efforts to meet food needs in light of an ominous trend of declining per capita grain production; and braking the tremendous momentum of population growth that already is undermining living standards in large parts of the world.

Obviously, a comprehensive global action plan would include many other issues—infant mortality, inequitable wealth distribution, and industrial pollution, to name a few. But failure to meet the challenges outlined in this chapter will make dealing with other pressing problems virtually impossible. While reducing Third World debt and demilitarizing the global economy are not addressed in this agenda, they are prerequisites for successful implementation of the specific measures we are suggesting.

The capacity of national leaders and of international institutions will be severely tested in the effort to put the world on a firm ecological and economic footing. Yet in the end, it is we as individuals who are being tested. Our values collectively shape social priorities—what policies are formulated, how resources are used, and when change begins to occur...

(The authors then detail for several pages the strategies to be implemented in the areas of energy, forests, food needs, and population before concluding the need for ...)

A TURNAROUND DECADE

In an address before the American

Institute of Biological Sciences in August 1988, biologist Thomas Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, stated: "I am utterly convinced that most of the great environmental struggles will be either won or lost in the 1990s. And that by the next century it will be too late." Lovejoy is not alone. Thousands of other scientists around the world who are tracking changes in the planet's health share his sense of urgency.

Viewing the world from a very different vantage point, but reaching a similar conclusion, was Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the Soviet Union. He observed in an address to the U.N. General Assembly in September, that "all the environmental disasters of the current year have placed in the forefront the task of pooling and coordinating efforts in developing a global strategy for the rational management of the environment." He then went on to emphasize the lack of time, saying that "we have too little of it, and problems are piling up faster than they are solved."

The 1989 annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund gets to the heart of what is at stake: "For almost nine hundred million people, approximately one sixth of mankind, the march of human progress has now become a retreat."

By many measures, time is running out. Circumstances call for major shifts on several fronts simultaneously to restore the equilibria that make the planet habitable: a global balance between births and deaths, carbon emissions and carbon fixation, soil erosion and soil formation, tree cutting and tree planting.

It is now clear that we are moving into a new age, for the current situation simply will not prevail for much longer. The outlines of this new age will be defined by choices made in the years immediately ahead. We will either mobilize to reestablish a stable relationship with the earth's natural support systems or continue down the path of environmental deterioration.

If societies successfully mobilize for change, the new age will be one in which forest cover is expanding, hunger is diminishing, and life expectancy is everywhere increasing. This age will see the evolution of transportation systems that rely heavily on bicycles and mass transit, as well as on more fuel-

efficient automobiles. It will be an age in which most residential hot water comes from rooftop solar collectors, more windmills and fewer polluting power plants dot the landscape, and Third World villages are electrified by photovoltaic solar cells. It will be an age in which population growth slows because birth rates fall, not because death rates rise. It will, by necessity, be a more equitable world, and, by consequence, a more peaceful world.

If instead societies persist with business as usual, letting current trends continue, the new age will look very different. Climate change will accelerate, causing untold economic disruption. Summertime heat waves will bring more water shortages, power blackouts, and crop failures. The hunger and malnutrition that has engulfed much of Africa and parts of Latin America during the eighties will spread. In more countries, infant mortality will rise and life expectancy will fall, as is already happening in Ghana, Madagascar, and Peru. As food riots and famine become more commonplace, and as the chasm between the haves and have-nots widens, social and political institutions will begin to unravel. At some point, a mounting preoccupation with the unstable present will begin to obliterate hopes for reclaiming the future.

There is little precedent for the scale of action needed over the next decade. In recent history, the only time when change even remotely approached that needed now was in the early forties, when countries mobilized for war. There are, however, important differences. Despite its name, World War II scarcely touched parts of the world. The dangers were clear and immediate for those involved, and they knew the military effort was temporary. This made the sacrifices and adjustments easier to bear.

By contrast, the battle to protect the earth's life-support systems lacks definition in the minds of many. The danger is not so clear and present. Climate change, ozone depletion, population growth, and soil erosion are gradual processes, and therefore difficult to mobilize against. And the adjustments needed are permanent, for they are the prerequisites for long-term progress. Given these characteristics, a timely response to environmental threats depends less on emotion and more on reason—which may explain the growing

gap between what needs to be done to secure the future and what is being done.

Social change on the scale needed will take society into uncharted territory. It will require converting a global economy now using 6 percent of its resources for means of destruction into one devoted to the reconstruction of the planet. In essence, the task is to organize and sustain a survival economy much the way countries today maintain permanent standing armies and strategic weapons in the hope of deterring war. Rather than sitting idle, however, the investments in our planet's future will be used productively—for planting trees, developing renewable energy sources, and expanding food production, among other vital tasks.

Launching and carrying through on the initiatives needed to be safeguard the planet will place extraordinary demands on political leaders and a high premium on imaginative leadership. As shown by the progress of air pollution control in Europe or protection of the ozone layer globally, action by just a few countries can inspire many others to join in. When the prime ministers of Canada and Norway publicly embraced the goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 20 percent by 2005, they helped move concerns about climate change from research institutes into legislatures, where they now need to be.

Whether the nineties becomes a turn-around decade will also depend heavily on the response of scientists and the communications media, for both play key roles in broad-based public education. As important as scientists' findings in their laboratories will be their ability and willingness to translate these findings into terms understandable by non-scientists. Similarly, the media will better serve the public's need for information when it begins reporting, for example, that deforestation rates are as important an indicator of societal health as inflation rates are.

Up until now, environmental organizations, both national and local, have provided the impetus for efforts to restore and protect the planet. Numerous citizens' groups have organized to remedy problems directly touching their lives, whether it be planting trees in a Third World village or opposing the siting of a toxic waste dump in a U.S. community. The challenge now is for other

groups to get involved. Collectively, churches, civic groups, and professional societies represent an enormous potential for planetary reclamation. Rotary International, Girl Scouts, the International Association of Agricultural Economists, the Lutheran Church, the International Society of Tropical Foresters, the American Medical Association, and the International Jaycees are but a few of the thousands of groups that could play a part.

Ultimately, responsibility for the future rests with individuals. Our values, choices, and behaviors shape social and political change. Unless more of us join the effort, there is little hope of halting the planet's deterioration.

By the end of the next decade, the die will pretty well be cast. As the world enters the twenty-first century, the community of nations either will have rallied and turned back the threatening trends, or environmental deterioration and social disintegration will be feeding on each other.

The ultimate rationale for a massive social mobilization to safeguard the earth is summed up in a bit of graffiti painted on a bridge in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C. It says, "Good planets are hard to find."

Notes

1. Thomas E. Lovejoy, "Will Unexpectedly the Top Blow Off?" Plenary Address to the Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, University of California at Davis, August 14, 1988.
2. Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Statement before the Forty-third Session of the U.N. General Assembly, New York, September 27, 1988.
3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *The State of the World's Children 1989* (New York: Oxford University Press, for UNICEF, 1989).
4. For Ghana and Peru, see World Food Council. *The Global State of Hunger and Malnutrition*: Michael Griffin. "Harsh Times for Madagascar's Growing Numbers." *People* (London). Vol. 15. No. 2, 1988.
5. Ruth Leger Sivard. *World Military and Social Expenditures 1987-88* (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities Inc., 1987).
6. "Conference Statement," *The Changing Atmosphere*.

COMING IN FUTURE ISSUES

Momentum Building in Global Missions

Ralph Winter

A Glossary of World Evangelization Terms

Lausanne Statistics Task Force

The Segmented Globe

Lausanne Statistics Task Force

People Groups—How Many Unreached?

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