

Futurewatch

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Education

Collective Intelligence

Academics **P. Brown, H. Lauder**, synthesise international research on education, child poverty, socio-economic factors and policies and the newer understandings of intelligence. Children are most affected by the transition from industrial to market-led economies. Policy premises basing self-worth and productivity solely on employment are exhausted.

The way forward is through the concept of "collective intelligence". Intelligence and intelligent action are not fixed, they are capacities and potentials which change in relation to the new demands and practices of any given era. IQ measurements suited the Industrial Society. Now much knowledge lies outside formal academic measurements and gendered western perspectives. The changing social world makes the concepts of multiple and emotional intelligences relevant.

Quality of life and economic competitiveness will be determined as much by the collective intelligence of families, communities, business enterprises and society generally, as by individual endowments. Research shows that the more inclusive the society, the more people from all walks of life will be able to realise the capacity for intelligent action, utilising informal and formal learning institutions and social capital.

Developing collective intelligence requires a fundamental change in social organisation. There need to be inclusive conversations about new social rules, principles and policies, to build trust. The ways by which we reward people require radical redrafting, to include specifically those who reproduce the capacity for intelligence. A citizens wage is a key step towards this. Recent studies have indicated that this is feasible. *Childrenz Issues (NZ)*, Vol 3/1 1999.

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Intelligence Reframed: Multiple Intelligences for the 21st century, H. Gardner, Basic Books, 1999. Further essays from a Professor of Cognition and Education, Harvard University, on the concept of multiple intelligences, with three additions to the earlier seven;- naturalist, spiritual and existential.

Transformative Learning

Subtitled *Educational Vision for the 21st Century*, E. OSullivan, Zed Books, 1999, this Canadian study explores the kind of education which transcends the modernistic forces, whose days are numbered. Such a radical restructuring for a planetary-focused education requires a functional cosmology to build a deep planetary consciousness, plus educational critiques which emancipate, yet foster peace social justice and diversity, and integrate human development.

Tertiary Focus

Sixteen prediction for higher education from S. L. Dunno, *The Futurist*, Mar-April, p 37.

1. Degree campuses will decline, possibly with 50% of present ones closed or altered. Degree-granting institutions will grow.
2. University degrees and programmes at all levels will be available by IT.
3. Courseware producers will sell courses and award credits directly to the end user, bypassing the institutional middleman.
4. Two main types of degree-granting institutions will be value-added or certification.
5. The distinctions between distance and local education will blur, with a niche market of "live-faculty instruction" courses.
6. Seamless education from secondary through tertiary programmes will be the norm, with incentives to move students through quickly.
7. Home-college movements will develop.
8. Remaining campus universities will outsource many functions now done inhouse.
9. Cities will expect tax or voluntary payments from tertiary institutions for city services.
10. The US government will continue to certify institutions for access to student financial aid. The number of these institutions will rise 50%.
11. Faculty in traditional institutions will revolt against technological delivery of programmes; unionisation and strikes will slow down the inevitable.
12. Accreditation will hinge more on outcomes, with testing programmes developed. Large corporations will develop their own. A government safety net for quality will exist.
13. Degree and certificate programmes for older adults will be a major growth area. Viability in the information society will require at least 30 semester credits per adult per decade.
14. By 2005, "killer" courseware applica-

tions will cover the major credit courses. 15. Consortia of tertiary institutions will develop to produce and deliver courses for the students of member institutions, usually self-accredited. 16. Very little difference will exist between higher education institutions, private, public, non-profit etc.

Futurists academics **S. Inayatullah, J. Gidley** edit **The University in Transformation: Global Perspectives on the Futures of the University**, Bergin & Garvey, providing alternative futures from western and non-western contributors. Two different sets of scenarios cover future forms and character of universities, based on the drivers of globalism, multiculturalism, virtualisation and the Internet, and politicisation (site of dissent or part of the post industrial situation).

Economics Professor **V. Weigel** considers that tertiary institutions should note the new economics of information technology concerning richness and reach (See **Blown to Bits, in Eco./Bus**) Fixation on the reach side of e.learning restricts emphasis to a kind of distance education. Rather, universities should enrich existing classrooms using the technology to offer students more effective learning experiences, thus gaining more competitive advantage. Commodification of instruction makes price the determining factor in survival, and few will win. Commodification of low-cost commercial online courses which surpass personalised courses is advantageous. With e-commerce and widespread broadband Internet access it could make possible an era of free education. Until that climax we should think in terms of a richness/ reach continuum. The skills required for the knowledge economy are: - intellectual risk taking, curiosity, discovery and discernment. Universities need to deepen what they do best. *Change (US)*, Sept/Oct.

What Literacy?

Auckland University Education academic **T. Nicholson** examines recent research on the "gaps" in primary school pupils reading performance, where broad results indicate that socio-economic levels (including many ethnic groups) correlate with performance. Some groups of children start school ill-prepared beforehand and continue to fall steadily further behind. Yet they are not generally illiterate, only below standard, while the advantaged are generally above standard. Policy change should emphasise alphabet knowledge, more phonemic awareness, an all-out drive to level the playing field in the early school years and monitoring to determine real progress. *NZ Education Review*, 14 July, p9.

NZ adult literacy worker **L. Moore** highlights the importance of radical improvement in adult literacy levels as a key factor in improved child literacy. Adult literacy improvement connects a wide number of initiatives in industry training, community literacy and English language learning, offender programmes, tertiary institutions etc. We should aim to match some of the higher international performers in national adult literacy, which could see over a quarter millions adult citizens lifted above the minimum competence level in a decade. Funding levels will need lifting, performance indicators developed, with a convergence of policies to join-up thinking. *NZ Education Review*, 24 March, p 8.

A. Alton-Lee reports on her major review of gender in NZ schooling, **Explaining and Addressing Gender Differences in the NZ School Sector**, co-author **A. Praat**, which highlights the prevalence of macho culture among school students, moulding boys from the earliest school years. Boys have been even more disadvantaged in the decade of market-led approaches, since their misbehaviour further excludes them. Maori, Pacific Island and NZ European boys in lower decile schools are doing particularly badly. High School principal **G. Carnachan**, analyses some of the factors in the "boy problem in schools, suggesting policies for this. A parallel development process is needed, not just a focus on boys or girls. Four contextual areas include: - the innate gender differences; the influence of school culture and teacher attitudes, which require close examination of, and challenge to, peer cultures in bullying, traditional images of male success, conflict resolution and homophobia. Thirdly, in an under-fathered society, acquired stereotypes, self-perceptions and social influences need special consideration or even challenge, such as with the "cool fool syndrome" and drug and alcohol use. Nor are curriculum delivery and assessment gender neutral. Boys benefit from doing and need a diversity of methods to improve outcomes. *NZ Education Review*, 6 Oct, p 7.

Listing

Creating New Inequalities: Contradictions of Reform, **L. M. McNeil**, *Phi Delta Kappan (US)*, June, An examination of the results of state-mandated standardisation in Texas, a model of accountability in education, reveals adverse effects on teaching and learning, stifling of democratic discourse and perpetuation of inequalities for minority groups.

Economics/Business

Cyber-economics

The Coming Internet Depression: Why The High-Tech Boom Will Go Bust, The Crash Will Be Worse Than You Think And How To Prosper Afterward, M. J. Mandel, Basic Books. If the New Economy boom is followed by a bust there is a chance that it will become an Internet Depression. The process of technological and business innovation is amplifying the normal rhythms of the economy. Very long booms will slowly and then more rapidly slide faster into very long troughs.

Blown to Bits: How the New Economics of Information Transforms Strategy, P. Evans, T. Wurster, Harvard Business School Press, 1999. Where business once focused on customised products for niche markets, or larger markets with a standardised product, the new Internet economics eliminates the trade-off between richness and reach. Customers will have rich access to a universe of alternatives, suppliers directly accessing customers, with competitors picking of the best of each other's value chain. In a deconstructed world, "the business" is an artificial construct. The value of winning escalates, since only one may survive. The greatest challenge for a current player is the mental one of seeing the business through this deconstructed lens and acting accordingly.

The e.Factor: Towards A Theory of Electronic Capitalism, S. Forge, (Part 1), *Foresight*, Feb; (Part 2) **New Rules of the Tele-Economy**, June, is based on a report prepared for the InfoDev Project, World Bank, by Objective Systems Integrators. "Soft" intellectual capital will distinguish this electronic capitalism, along with low-cost technology, small enterprises with global leverage, and opportunities for many entrepreneurs. Part 2 details the new rules, the safeguards needed and the new players, "electronic tigers", especially those from the developing economies where four billion consumer/ workers await entry.

Capitalistic Reforms

Economic development academic, L. Taylor reports on recent wide-ranging international research on the effects of liberalisation of capital flows on national economies over the past decade. The prevailing expectation for some short term adverse effects, minimised by longer term economic benefits, is not substantiated. The studies indicate that the effects of globalisation and liberalisation have not been uniformly favourable: only two of the twenty one countries showed any gains, Chile and Costa Rica. Most countries featured rising inequality and five were "disasters"

These outcomes anticipate that a double movement, first toward, and then away from, extreme liberal policy stance could be expected. *Challenge (US)*, Nov-Dec. Australian economist J. Quiggan, *Victoria Economic Commentaries(NZ)*, Oct, examines the effects of free-market reforms in New Zealand (and comparisons with Australia) over the past two decades. The New Zealand experiment has had mixed results at best; social impacts could have long-term adverse economic results. Faults in implementation may have also been compounded by the unappreciated fundamental trend, noticeable in comparison with Australia, towards the concentration of liberalised wealth in a few global cities.

The Challenge of Global Capitalism: The World Economy In The 21st Century, R. Gilpin, Princeton Univ Press. An eminent political economist analyses the current trends and urges renewed effort by the major economic powers to rebuild the foundations of a secure global economy. Since the end of the Cold War the political base of this structure has eroded, but there are confused debates about restoring this. The alternative of regionalism threatens global economic security.

Riches of Poverty

The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs In The West and Fails Everywhere Else, H. DeSoto, Bantam, offers radical new assessments of the riches of poverty. The Peruvian economist, after extensive international studies, concludes that the poor of the developing world own vast assets, which are part of the informal or black economy. Since these are outside the framework of enforceable property rights, they cannot be used to generate further wealth. As developed nations grew rich they bound all their property rights into a legal code, enabling asset transference and eventually allowing economies of scale. In poor countries, even where there are legal codes, bureaucratic processes erect barriers to entering the formal economy. Democracy is crucial, it enables feedback on assets utilisation. Developed nations have a similar challenge over intellectual property rights. The Internet is in a Wild West stage.

Grassroots groups in India are making new use of their traditional knowledge and local or "grassroots innovations". These are being catalogued and databased for dissemination, and also patented. *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 26 Oct, pp53-55.

Of Cities

Central Business Districts (CBDs) are facing increasing pressure from decentralisation or relocation of offices, increasing concern over the fu-

ture of CBDs. Property consultant **P. Kerslake** considers that CBDs will survive but business premises will need to be designed to encourage creativity and innovation, and exchange of ideas. *Management (NZ)*, Sept.

Will Australia become a Branch economy, will Sydney become a nice place to live, but largely irrelevant? Economic dynamics are drawing Australian highest achievers, corporate and individual, elsewhere. Three key issues will decide corporate relocations: - proximity to markets, access to global capital markets and taxation. By 2025, when Australia is scheduled to be incorporated into APEC, such identities may no longer exist. *Sydney Bulletin/Newsweek*, 17 Oct, pp54-56.

London's rich economy threatens to drive the poor, and even the service workers, out completely. Besides the rich and the poor there is the third economy, that of human transactions, called social capital. Fostering the poor and the third economies in London could be facilitated with specific currencies. Scotland and Switzerland have local currencies for small business and cheap mortgages, while the time dollars concept is gaining ground internationally. Why not a Thames currency and timebanks for London? *New Economics (UK)*, Oct.

Listings

Japan: A Rising Sun? **M. D. Helweg**, *Foreign Affairs*, July/Aug. Business is driving an economic revolution in Japan, not the government, as companies change paradigms, decayed industries are reformed, banks restructure and a new force of small, innovative high-tech companies build Japan's Silicon Valley.

Food/ Fibres

Fishy Tales

A consortium of experts, **R. L. Naylor et al.** overview **The Effects of Aquaculture on World Fish Supplies**, *Nature*, 29 June. The diversity of aquaculture production systems is a possible solution, but also a contributing factor to, the collapse of global fish stocks. Trends in the last decade show the increase and intensification of aquaculture together with its reliance and impact on ocean fisheries. Some types of fish farming:- shrimps, salmon have great potential to damage ocean and coastal resources through habitat destruction, waste disposal, exotic species and pathogen invasion, plus large demand for food sourced from wild fisheries. Filter feeders

and herbivorous fish could make a much larger and positive net contribution to fish supplies and food security.

Policies and practices in the ocean fishing industry will also impact on the aquacultural contribution. Fishing fleets and labour are relatively costly and inelastic, while large subsidies encourage wild fisheries. Without a clear recognition by public and private sectors of the dependence of aquaculture on natural ecosystems it is unlikely that it will develop its full potential or even continue to supplement ocean fisheries.

Agbiotech

A. Thayer, *Chemical & Engineering News (US)*, 2 Oct, overviews a wide range of these issues. Responsible, science-based review and regulation of agbiotech is seen as leading to renewed consumer confidence, underlined by a June world report by seven major Academies of Science. The market is currently very fluid with increased requirement for expensive crop identification and segregation, though by 2002 this should "shake out". Optimistic expectations could see markets grow 10% annually, with key markets opening in Brazil, China and India, isolating Europe. The number of producers of biotech products is expected to shrink to below seven, with intensified vertical integration across agbiotech, high-value seeds, agrochemicals and joint ventures with agribusiness and food chains.

Questions are being raised about how necessary agbiotech is to feed the world's poor, and the role of fair access in food distribution systems. There are calls for more effort by the industry to assist with the needs of developing countries. The agbiotech companies say they are already collaborating with developing countries in science and infrastructure development. If commercial rights are protected, this assistance should increase. The international situation on patents is in flux, though the June Academies report recommended bans on very broad patents. High hopes for benefit for higher yields, improved nutrition, medical benefit or suitability for difficult growing conditions are years away from production.

China is enthusiastically buying into agbiotech, as its scientists look to boost rice harvests helped by Monsanto's gift of the rice genome code, and its fields test the new "golden rice" with added vitamin A. *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 20 April, p60. V. Shiva, Indian critic of the GE approach to food problems for the poor, argues that would be better to encourage diversity in agriculture and production of the vegetables rich in Vitamin A. The impacts of GE crops on soils and the food chain are uncertain, and the package of globalised agriculture, emphasis on luxury export crops,

and food dumping are all contributing to rising malnutrition. *Permaculture International Journal*, June, pp 52-53.

An unusual initiative by a UK government advisory group recommends a number of technologies which biotech companies should use to prevent the nightmare scenarios dreaded by the public, especially gene flow to other crops. *New Scientist*, 28 October, pp4-5.

One of the major global genebanks, specialising in wheat and maize, has decided to prevent private companies from claiming property rights over any of its discoveries or resources, and other genebanks may soon follow. *Nature*, 6 April, p534.

Just Food

Underfed And Overfed: The Global Epidemic of Malnutrition, G. Gardner, B. Halweil, Worldwatch Institute. Poorly nourished people are a sign of progress gone wrong, in both poor and rich worlds, despite unprecedented wealth and surplus food stocks. Malnutritional aspects account for 50% of global disease:- hunger related disease kills 5 million children annually, leaving survivors permanently damaged, while the rich countries have millions who are ill from overeating or with eating deficiencies. Obesity levels are climbing in Western countries and even in China.

As infectious disease increase, the need for safe, affordable vaccines grows. **W. H. R. Langridge** describes the development, now feasible, of edible vaccines, *Scientific American*, Sept, with bananas, potatoes, tomatoes, rice, wheat soybeans and corn under study.

Community food security is an issue which a number of US community groups are borrowing from the developing world. This covers environmental concerns, hunger and employment, work skills and business skills, urban greening and farmland preservation, all integral to inappropriate land uses in their environment. *Race, Poverty and the Environment (US)*, Winter. Academic planners **K. Pothukuchi**, **J. L. Kaufman** highlight the lack of emphasis in urban planning on foods system, vital to community health. Four are: that would immediately benefit from such planning attention are: - agricultural land preservation; landuse and zoning, especially for food outlets for low-income areas; integrating food issues into economic development; and study of the environmental impacts of the food system. Ways to strengthen the foods system in urban planning include:- compiling data on community food systems; analysing connections between food and other planning concerns; assessing the impacts of

current planning on local food systems; integrating food security into community goals; educating future planners about food system issues. *American Planning Association Journal*, Spring.

Down On The Land

If New Zealand aims to meet its targets under the **Kyoto Climate Change Convention**, farmers are important players. Their forest assets could provide income, under the carbon credits system. However methane from ruminant animals is a national source of greenhouse gas emissions. *Coal Research Newsletter (NZ)*, March. Australian scientists have found ways to reduce methane emissions, utilising feed additives which contain microbes to counter the methane or a chemical reaction which increases the hydrogen level. *Ecos(Australia)*, April-June, pp10-11.

On Paper

Paper Cuts: Recovering The Paper Landscape, J. N. Abramowitz, A. T. Mattoon, Worldwatch, 1999. There is no end in sight to the increasing use of paper, which reflects greater affluence. Paper costs, especially in energy use and environmental damage. Proposals to cut the paper problem include: - trim consumption; improve the fibre supply using recycled and non-wood fibres; produce cleaner paper, using less energy, water and virgin material; design a sustainable paper economy. M. Kane details possibilities and problems of using hemp as an alternative paper resource, *PPI (Pulp Paper International)*, April. A niche product, it could become a useful rural economic product, environmental friendly to process. For large-scale, cost-effective pulping, technologies to improve harvesting, storing and processing the product are needed if hemp is to become a major paper material.

Futures Thinking

Vision and Creativity for City-Regions

Scottish planner P. Ache says metropolitan areas or city-regions provide a vision of the city of the future, much more a complex system of interconnected urban centres and their environments than a monolithic entity. Balancing the complexities of the frameworks and the expectations of the actors in such regions in this dynamic requires vision and creativity. These are symbolic, communicative, stimulating and widely shared among citizens. They also have to be actively pursued, requiring: -

an overall communicative environment; creative actors, with freedom to experiment; encouragement of flexible and learning features, to avoid stagnation; dependence on a multi-actor governance system. Creative actors include those who are able to abandon secure lines and inherited truths. A learning region features people who can think and work across disciplines, in all areas besides the economic. *Futures, June.*

Envisioning a Future Aotearoa

G. Park, ecologist/historian, looks back and forwards to a new landscape vision. The European settlers imposed their own understanding, of landscape as "picturesque", or as a tradeable commodity. This still informs most attitudes and its impacts are still deep and often damaging. Few New Zealanders now can grow up in world of birds, trees and elders teaching stories that impart the sense of belonging to the land. The spiritual passion which we could have for the land as our mother or the touchstone of our identity may be what is needed heal it and ourselves. An ethic of stewardship, is a relationship with the land requiring both a land-base and kin to nourish it. This vision may emerge from growing talk of collaborative ecosystem management and reform of national resource laws to bring Maori traditional concepts alongside English common law. *Pacific World (NZ), Oct 1999.*

Provocations

Jim Dator draws on insights from **E. Katsh, Law in a Digital World**, 1995, to emphasise that law has had a silent partner for centuries, in the contemporary communications media, shifting from fluid oral statements to fixed print documents to electronic bits. Law in the future will be expressed as dynamic 3-D audio/visual/olfactory simulations, in cyberspace, of proscribed or required behaviours. "Courts" could exist anywhere, even wherever intelligence is found in the universe. If people really want fair, speedy justice, the means of delivery is contestable and eventually there could be no need for courts at all. *Futures, March.*

The ultimate origin of human behaviour lies in our genes, which will inevitably lead humanity to destruction. **R. Morrison, Spirit in the Gene**, Cornstock/Cornell Univ Press, 1999 argues that "civilisation" is the product of a profoundly mystical, not a rational animal, and our pastimes are those of a primate animal. Evolution does not progress, all species must fail eventually especially the successful ones. The myths of our technoculture will blind us until all exits are blocked.

Listing

The Deliberative Practitioner: Encouraging Participatory Planning Processes. J. Forester, MIT Press, 1999. An expert overview of the of the skills and processes planners need in working with conflicting, or independent parties, as they guide future action.

*World Affairs/Peace/War**Citizen Politics*

The slogan "Think globally... "needs to be inverted; "Think locally, act globally," is the perspective of K. Naidoo, *The Nation (US)*, 8 May, since the realities of globalism eradicate the luxury of parochialism. Democracy is widespread but shallow. Non-governmental organisations, NGOs, are numerous, their influence in international affairs is rising and despite their enormous diversity there is much common ground. They are engaging global business and monitoring governments implementation of international agreements. This is a stage towards a global civil society, for the networks are not yet truly global. The core issues for further development of the global civil society are representation, which connects local civil society action with national and global movements and the role of these in implementation of global decisions and policies.

Independent progressive groups in several US states are building a grassroots-up political movement capable of challenging the entrenched two party system. D. Reynolds analyses the basic principles on which the New Party, Vermont Progressive Coalition and others are revitalising the US Left with a new, comprehensive vision offering viable alternatives to the Right agenda, despite the winner-take all system. The six ingredients are:- movement politics; bottom-up organising; long-term horizons; coalition building; electoral flexibility and popular economics. Non-voters are the largest US party, turned-off by current media-dominated political strategies. The progressives utilise large numbers of volunteers for door-to-door campaigns, starting with local political campaigns and issues which attract greater interest and energy. Long-term, patient organising here can build to state breakthroughs. Progressive energy is focused on believable, achievable policies, building coalitions from the local matrix of political opportunities and progressive coalition partners. Popular economics spans many issues around economic democracy and the challenge to corporate power- jobs, living wages, workers rights, home care, community building, consumerism and values, etc. *New Political Science (US)*, Vol 22/2.

A Diversity Of Conflicts

Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence, M. Juergensmeyer, U. Calif Press. Is this the war of the future? Violence from groups who claim strong moral superiority and an enduring absolutism? Five possible scenarios:- Destroying violence: the secular government declares war; Terrifying terrorists: many law enforcement agencies required; Violence wins: not usually the outcome; Separating religion and politics: would the violent agree to this?; Healing politics with religion: perhaps the ultimate solution.

Biological Warfare: Modern Offense and Defense, Ed R. A. Zilinkas, Lynne Reiner, 1999. By 2005 major advances could appear in the application of GE to pathogens and toxins for warfare and terrorism. Applications could include spread of wild species, targeted genomics for specific populations, offset by improved capabilities for meaningful investigation of activities violating International Conventions

B. D. Berkowitz, a RAND consultant, examines the possibilities for cyberwarfare and intelligence gathering, *Foreign Affairs*, May-June. He urges that the US government think ahead, with active measures to engage the computer industry in the necessary technical co-operation, and initiation of open discussion to secure public support for covert cyberwarfare if necessary.

The Nuclear Turning Point: A Blueprint For Deep Cuts and De-alerting of Nuclear Weapons. Ed H. A. Feiveson, Brookings 1999. The proposed National Missile Defense (which now appears likely to be green-lighted) could significantly destabilise the present moves to reduce nuclear weapons, by encouraging greater proliferation. This study reveals US expert thinking on the issue. **J. Schell**, *Foreign Affairs*, Sept-Oct, argues that Arms Control is an unrealistic but politically acceptable approach, while the real alternatives are unrestricted proliferation of nuclear weapons, leading to anarchy, or complete abolition by international agreement. By avoiding these choices the present policy allows events to drift towards proliferation.

There are shifts in the Great Power relations that could change Asia as India seeks to project naval presence into the Indian Ocean. Japans current soul searching could end an era of pacifism in face of an increasingly powerful China and the eventual emergence of a unified Korea. Smaller powers defence budgets are growing again after the financial crisis, with emphasis on off-shore protection, yet this weaponry is hardly suited to dealing with the real threats, drugs, thugs and bugs. More efforts to

develop security communities to clarify interests and build confidence could become self-reinforcing. *Asiaweek*, 9 June, pp41-43.

Building Peace

The Moral Architecture of World Peace: Nobel Laureates Discuss Our Global Future, H. Cobban, Univ Press Virginia, an inspiring account of public presentations by nine international Laureates, whose inspirations were frequently Gandhi and Martin Luther King. A common plea:- boldness in actions, in visioning and general ways of thinking, to transcend constraints on our perspectives and reframe the challenges. R. W. Ayres, *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol 37/1, researched violent national conflicts within states 1945-1996, concluding that:- these are not just a post-Cold War feature, many conflicts do get resolved and more have been in the past decade and peacefully, than in any other comparable, recent, historical period.

Crimes Against Humanity: The Struggle For Global Justice, G. Robertson, Penguin, 1999, offers a lively, scholarly examination of the development of human rights and particular current issues, including the International Criminal Court, which are shaping the enforcement of human rights. **The End To Torture: Strategies For Its Eradication**, Ed B. Duner, Zed Books, 1999. This barbarity can be stopped if states find the will and then the means. This overview looks at what is being, and what could be, done.

M. Hirsch, *Foreign Affairs*, Nov-Dec, is pessimistic about the prospects for UN peacekeeping missions, echoing the detailed analysis by the recent UN Brahimi Commission. The US wont, unless it has special interest to protect, and even then it owes the UN billions in unpaid dues, while other powers are reluctant to pick up the tab. The emerging solution appears to be "regional cops", with regional forces trained and pressured to intervene under UN norms and Security Council auspices. It will not work for all possible conflicts, and is likely to aggravate regional hegemonies, laying seeds for future conflicts

Listings

The Rise and Decline of the State, M. van Creveld, Cambridge U.P. Eminent Israeli academic provides a scholarly analysis of the past when there were governments but not states, the emergence of the modern state, and the trends undermining states today, causing some to collapse, and other to reintegrate or decentralise. Prospects could be for diminished security for citizens or more authoritarian governments.

Interpreting Chinas Grand Strategy: Past, Present and Future, M. D. Swaine, A. J. Tellis, Air Force RAND. Detailed research underlies a broad analysis of the ebb and flow of Chinas power projection and enduring interests. Prospects to 2020(approx) should see China continue to focus on economic growth, playing good global power when it suits, especially over nuclear weapons. Beyond that depends on how powerful China has become.

The Many Faces of Modern Russia, S. Nunn, A. N. Stulberg, *Foreign Affairs, March*, examines the importance of independent actors, the governors of the many regions of the former USSR, who pay little heed to Moscow and have independent strategic interests across their borders.

