

tion), UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization]. . . . We were making sure that there would be no overlap, that we would all focus our efforts.

It is an absolutely crucial, absolutely important effort to control population. . . . End of January, we're having a meeting with International Planned Parenthood Federation in London, with IUCN and WWF—we'll discuss on how conservation can be brought into the 1984 World Population Conference, which will meet for the tenth anniversary of the Bucharest conference of 1974. We're sending Peter Sand and Mike Cockerell. . . .

Prince Philip is brilliant. He's incredibly active. He chairs all the executive committee meetings. He's involved right down with every aspect of policy.

Global 2000 is a remarkable document. It does good things. It draws a very dramatic view of the situation—the same thing that the Club of Rome study *Limits to Growth* did. The figures may not be accurate, but people who complain about that miss the point.

Michael Cockerell, a WWF diplomat

From an interview with Michael Cockerell, of the World Wildlife Fund-International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the Conservation for Development Center:

The January meeting at the IPPF [International Planned Parenthood Federation] in London will be a large one: it is going to be a forum to prepare the [1984] World Population Conference. You see, it is pointless to simply concentrate on conservation alone. . . . The root cause is population in the first place. . . .

Take for example the national conservation strategy in Nepal: We [IPPF] have the business of population built into that whole structure. The magnitude of the problem there is terrifying. The mountains of the Himalayas for millions of years have been falling into the ocean, and mankind has helped a great deal since it has been around. The population problem has pushed that beyond all bounds.

Inevitably, for the Third World, you must think in terms of appropriate technologies. In much of the developing world, nuclear energy is not appropriate. . . .

We face the problem [of triage] every day. To ensure the best return on investment for our assistance, we have to decide: are there countries that have gone too far to be helped?

At IUCN we discussed it last week: typically, a country will concentrate aid or resources it gets on industrialization in its richer areas. We concentrate on the marginal areas.

Population conditionality is a very tricky one for any type of outside imposition. . . . I was in Rwanda recently; you know how much of an overpopulation problem they have. You cannot even mention population control. The question

is almost taboo! "It's the will of God, the country is infinite, resources are infinite." It's a question of education—so that they will accept it from the inside. For this reason they need education—that's our most important contribution. We don't educate children only. We have a whole program: how to get a message gradually accepted; identify the influentials in a village, figure out how certain concepts can be put over, and so on. They must experience things for themselves.

Eleonora Masini of the Club of Rome's Forum Humanum

Excerpts follow from an interview with Eleonora Masini, Club of Rome member and reported to be the controller of Club of Rome President Aurelio Peccei. Masini is a professor at the Gregorian University in Rome and created the Club of Rome's Forum Humanum organization.

We are living in a moment of crisis which is not only economic. It is the crisis of a way of life and of a conception of development. It was assumed that [development] could go on and be projected in the future the way it went in the 1960s. The future would be better. The 1970s have shown us that it is not possible in physical terms. . . . It is a double process; in developed countries, people realize that the economic-based model of development based on science and technology is not meeting their needs. The second trend is in developing countries; they are not accepting the transfer of the Western, industrial conception of life. The pressure of the world economic and financial crisis brings to the fore the need for the other aspects to dominate. . . .

The time is finished of the economic growth that was centralized, measured in GNP, with science and technology saving us all, or the idea that transfers of technology would save the North-South debate. Whatever transfer—of capital, of technology, of "know-how" (I don't like that word)—it does not help answer the basic needs. . . .

The logic which caused the [population] problem—science, technology—cannot be used to solve it! Africa must meet its basic needs within its own culture.

That puts a lot of things, of institutions, in question. Like the family. . . . Unfortunately, the notion of the nation-state seems to be very important for developing countries. . . .

I am working at present on the theme of the family in developing countries. It's a U.N. university project, called "Household, Gender, and Age". . . .

Psychosociological movements, threads that cut across cultures, [are] reactions to or guidelines from history, to the woman's image in history. . . . an image concealed and overpowered by layer upon layer of industrial societies. We must unearth, *unearth* it. . . . This is the resurrection of Isis, of Cybele, one could say, Magna Mater brought to light. . . . This is very important in Latin America. I am doing field work there. . . .