

- 1: Economy
 - 1.1: Currency
 - 1.2: Main Crops
 - 1.3: Main Industry
 - 1.4: Materials Raw
 - 1.5: Nation Influence
 - 1.6: State Influence
 - 1.6.1: Control Ratio x:y
 - 1.7: Structure
- 2: Landbase
 - 2.1: Area
 - 2.2: Climate
 - 2.3: Location
 - 2.4: National Neighbors
 - 2.5: State Neighbors
 - 2.6: Terrain
- 3: Political Organization
 - 3.1: Constitution
 - 3.1.1: Government Form
 - 3.1.1.1: Decentralized Traditional (DT)
 - 3.1.1.2: Centralized Traditional (CT)
 - 3.1.1.3: Kingdom (KG)
 - 3.1.1.4: Republic (RP)
 - 3.1.1.5: Collective Centralized
 - 3.1.1.6: Collective Decentralized
 - 3.2: Classification (1 - 5) Absorbed, Protected, Associated, Internal, Independent
 - 3.2.1: 1: Absorbed - Political, Economic and Social dependence - Static
 - 3.2.2: 2: Protected - Legal distinction from State population but dependent
 - 3.2.3: 3: Associated - Legal and Political distinction
 - 3.2.4: 4: Internal Sovereignty - Internal control of social, economic and political
 - 3.2.5: 5: Independence - Internal and external control of social, economic and political
- 4: Statistics
 - 4.1: Population
 - 4.1.1: Size
 - 4.1.2: Growth Rate
 - 4.1.3: Rural/Urban Ratio
 - 4.1.4: Language
 - 4.1.5: Religion
 - 4.1.6: Age
 - 4.1.7: Tribes
 - 4.1.8: Resident
 - 4.1.9: Non-Resident
 - 4.1.10: Aliens
 - 4.2: Infrastructure
 - 4.2.1: Roads
 - 4.2.2: Railways
 - 4.2.3: Communications
 - 4.2.4: Press
 - 4.2.5: Major Ports
 - 4.2.6: Airtravel

- 5: Strategic Conditions
 - 5.1: Foreign Interest
 - 5.1.1: Commercial
 - 5.1.2: Population Relocation
 - 5.1.3: Raw Materials
 - 5.1.4: State Security
 - 5.2: Foreign Presence
 - 5.2.1: Administrative
 - 5.2.1.1: Corporate
 - 5.2.1.2: Missionary
 - 5.2.1.3: State Government
 - 5.2.2: Conventional Military
 - 5.2.2.1: Armed Troops
 - 5.2.2.2: Artillery
 - 5.2.2.3: Air Force
 - 5.2.2.4: Navy
 - 5.2.3: Nuclear Military
 - 5.2.3.1: Testing
 - 5.2.3.2: Launching Site Facilities
 - 5.2.3.3: Tracking Facilities
 - 5.2.4: Police
 - 5.2.5: Settlers
 - 5.3: Internal Defense/Offensive Forces
 - 5.4: National Refugees
 - 5.4.1: Location
 - 5.4.2: Proportion of Total Population
 - 5.5: Status
 - 5.5.1: 1: Dormant
 - 5.5.2: 2: Cold War
 - 5.5.3: 3: War War
 - 5.5.4: 4: Hot War

Ready -
Some themes for
our work?
B...

April 19, 1986

STATES AND NATIONS

The Third World War has already begun.

It is a global conflict of states against nations, involving millions of people.

The Third World War is responsible for:

- + more than one-half of the hot wars (states vs. nations)
- + most of the world's refugees (the Fifth World; ^{most} refugees are from nations, not states)
- + terrorism--most of what state's call terrorism is in fact, nations defending against states

The global proliferation of persistent armed conflict, refugees, terrorism characterize the Third World War.

Fundamental to understanding these seemingly out of control destructive phenomena is the modern-day collision between states and nations:

- + presently some 168 international states impose sovereignty over more than 3000 nations
- + The Second World War was the catalyst that dismantled white colonialism which more than doubled the number of international states (72 in 1945; 168 in 1986).
- + The Second World War led to the creation of the Third World where most of the new states were formed and developed from the invasion of nations
- + The Third World War is the global conflict caused by the proliferation and expansion of states that results in the sharp increase and intensity of the invasion of nations.
- + most of the world's refugees, wars, and "terrorism" are from nations that have been invaded by states

... WWII mid-30s-45..... WWII late 40s +

Clash of European and Asian Colonial and Economic Empires

Self-Determination --> New States 3rdW

New States invade nations

Self-determination--> 4thW



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Salvatore V. Gelardi
Senior Vice President

1. The Other Energy Crisis: Firewood by Erik Eckholm. September 1975. 22 pages. Throughout the Third World, the search for increasingly scarce firewood entails economic burdens and huge ecological costs as landscapes are denuded. Eckholm discusses the potential for reforestation and alternative energy sources for the third of mankind that cooks with wood.
2. The Politics and Responsibility of the North American Breadbasket by Lester R. Brown. October 1975. 43 pages. The author documents the rest of the world's growing dependence on North American food exports and points out that agricultural policies can no longer be solely based on national interest.
3. Women in Politics: A Global Review by Kathleen Newland. December 1975. 45 pages. Newland documents the worldwide change in the participation of women in politics. Although most women now have the right to vote, and despite increasing activity at the local level, the author points out that few women have access to real power in politics and government.
4. Energy: The Case for Conservation by Denis Hayes. January 1976. 77 pages. Hayes reports that more than half the energy the United States consumes is wasted. He concludes that energy obtained through conservation—in transportation systems, food production, waste disposal, and the heating and lighting of buildings—could meet all the country's energy needs for the next 25 years.
5. Twenty-two Dimensions of the Population Problem by Lester R. Brown, Patricia McGrath, and Bruce Stokes. March 1976. 83 pages. The authors discuss the impact of population growth on dwindling energy supplies, inflation, housing, illiteracy, unemployment, the provision of adequate health services, and 16 other global ecological, social, and economic issues.
6. Nuclear Power: The Fifth Horseman by Denis Hayes. May 1976. 64 pages. The author details the issues to be faced if we increase our use of nuclear power—the environmental impact, the availability of uranium, the economics of nuclear power, the safety question, weapons proliferation, and the possibility of nuclear terrorism.
7. The Unfinished Assignment: Equal Education for Women by Patricia McGrath. July 1976. 47 pages. Whether measured by entrance into professional schools in industrial countries or by high school enrollment in developing societies, women around the world are taking advantage of education to improve their positions in society. McGrath's review also covers recent trends in women's literacy and their role in the teaching profession.
8. World Population Trends: Signs of Hope, Signs of Stress by Lester R. Brown. October 1976. 40 pages. Brown analyzes the slowdown in the rate of population growth from 1970 to 1975, due in part to falling birth rates in industrial countries. The decline in the growth rate in some of the world's poorest nations, however, has been due to increases in the death rate as a result of famine and severe nutritional stress.
9. The Two Faces of Malnutrition by Erik Eckholm and Frank Record. December 1976. 64 pages. The authors discuss the worldwide prevalence and consequences of under-nutrition, particularly its toll in poor countries. Research is also now revealing the huge toll of the affluent diet, which contributes to the current epidemics of cardiovascular diseases and cancer. National nutrition strategies are proposed for both rich and poor countries.
10. Health: The Family Planning Factor by Erik Eckholm and Kathleen Newland. January 1977. 32 pages. The authors document the importance of the spacing and timing of pregnancies, as well as of completed family size, for women's health and that of their families. They conclude that no health program can be considered complete unless it offers access to birth control for all potential parents.
11. Energy: The Solar Prospect by Denis Hayes. March 1977. 80 pages. Hayes describes the current and possible future contribution of solar resources: direct solar heating and cooling; electrical generation, including photovoltaics; wind and hydroelectric power; and biological sources, from the farming of "energy crops" to anaerobic digestion processes.

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12. Filling the Family Planning Gap by Bruce Stokes. May 1977. 56 pages. More than half the world's couples go to bed each night unprotected from unplanned pregnancy. The author discusses innovative attempts in Indonesia, South Korea, the United States, and other nations to reach family planning's disenfranchised--the poor, the young, the unmarried, and the rural--and recent trends in population program funding.

13. Spreading Deserts -- The Hand of Man by Erik Eckholm and Lester R. Brown. August 1977. 44 pages. In connection with the U.N. Conference on Desertification, the authors document the extent of this problem globally, from the southern border of the Sahara to the Navajo Reservation in the southwestern United States. They assess the food production potential in these areas, and consider political and social reforms needed to halt desertification.

14. Redefining National Security by Lester R. Brown. October 1977. 48 pages. The author discusses factors that have not been traditionally considered threats to national security--the growing dependence on the North American breadbasket, the lagging energy transition, possible climate modification, economic stresses, and the deterioration of the four basic biological systems.

15. Energy for Development: Third World Options by Denis Hayes. December 1977. 44 pages. Hayes discusses the possible paths facing energy planners in developing countries--petroleum development in some areas, coal reserves, nuclear power, and conservation. Renewable energy sources, and their advantages, are discussed in detail and the author concludes that the Third World may go solar before the industrial world does.

16. Women and Population Growth: Choice Beyond Childbearing by Kathleen Newland. December 1977. 32 pages. The author points out that the objectives of both the family planning and the women's movements will be better met through programs that deal with the whole woman. The possible connections between increased opportunities for women to work and to be educated and their decisions about family size are discussed.

17. Local Responses to Global Problems: A Key to Meeting Basic Human Needs by Bruce Stokes. February 1978. 64 pages. The author documents the increasingly successful self-help efforts of individuals and communities in food, housing, health care, and the production of energy around the world. Government and international agency actions to support these initiatives are recommended in each section.

18. Cutting Tobacco's Toll by Erik Eckholm. March 1978. 40 pages. Eckholm describes the health consequences of the increase in tobacco use globally, and the hidden economic costs for nonsmokers and for society. Governmental tobacco subsidies and the rising use of cigarettes in the Third World are discussed. Strategies for curbing the spread of smoking and more equitably distributing its social costs are presented.

19. The Solar Energy Timetable by Denis Hayes. April 1978. 40 pages. In the first detailed study of how most of the world's energy could come from the sun by 2025, the author points out this could involve more than 70 billion square meters of solar collectors and 5 million wind turbines. Hayes cites the first steps along this path by some governments, but calls for major resource commitments to move toward sustainable energy sources.

20. The Global Economic Prospect: New Sources of Economic Stress by Lester R. Brown. May 1978. 56 pages. Brown discusses stresses on biological systems and energy sources, diminishing returns on investments, capital scarcity, and new sources of inflation. In considering the implications for economic policy, Brown concludes that the emphasis must shift from growth to sustainability.

21. Soft Technologies, Hard Choices by Colin Norman. June 1978. 48 pages. Norman considers the criteria that rich and poor nations should apply in the choice of technologies--energy efficiency, environmental impact, social equity and the best use of human and capital resources. Although there can be no blueprint for an appropriate technology, inappropriate choices can make the solution of societal problems more difficult.

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22. Disappearing Species: The Social Challenge by Erik Eckholm. July 1978. 40 pages. Eckholm considers the mounting worldwide loss of plant and animal species and the human costs involved; in the tropics, as many as one species per day may now be disappearing. He concludes that the essential protection of needed natural habitats will be impossible in many Third World countries unless broadly shared economic development occurs.
23. Repairs, Reuse, Recycling--First Steps Toward A Sustainable Society by Denis Hayes. September 1978. 48 pages. In light of political, energy, and environmental constraints on our future use of virgin materials, recycling must become a central organizing principle in industrial societies. Hayes discusses possible ways to reduce waste and to recycle materials both through local programs with individual efforts and through centralized facilities.
24. The Worldwide Loss of Cropland by Lester R. Brown. October 1978. 48 pages. The author discusses both cropland's conversion to nonagricultural uses and its abandonment due to soil erosion, desertification, and the diversion of irrigation water to urban areas. He questions whether future cropland and yield increases can satisfy the projected growth in world food demand, and discusses the public policy implications of these trends.
25. Worker Participation--Productivity and the Quality of Work Life by Bruce Stokes. December 1978. 48 pages. Stokes surveys labor-management cooperation in both industrial and developing nations on the shop floor, in the boardroom, and in the economy as a whole. He concludes that worker participation programs can improve the quality of work life, raise flagging productivity, and help cope with inflation and unemployment.
26. Planting for the Future: Forestry for Human Needs by Erik Eckholm. February 1979. 64 pages. The author considers recent trends in deforestation and their sources, the economic implications in both rich and poor nations, and new approaches to forestry in the Third World. Community forestry efforts in South Korea and India in particular are discussed.
27. Pollution: The Neglected Dimensions by Denis Hayes. March 1979. 32 pages. Hayes discusses some less visible, but perhaps more worrisome, types of pollution--carbon dioxide buildup in the atmosphere, toxic substances in the environment, and nuclear wastes. These long-lasting pollutants could lead to irreversible damage; the solutions, he concludes, could involve important changes in our life-styles and business practices.
28. Global Employment and Economic Justice: The Policy Challenge by Kathleen Newland. April 1979. 48 pages. By the year 2000, about 900 million people will be added to the global labor force. The author considers employment prospects in both rich and poor nations, and discusses the inadequate measuring tools that often obscure underemployment in the Third World. Newland suggests specific programs to create jobs in both the industrial and the developing world.
29. Resource Trends and Population Policy: A Time for Reassessment by Lester R. Brown. May 1979. 56 pages. Brown documents the leveling off, and in some cases the decline, of per capita production of key commodities of biological origin, and discusses the prospects for a rapid decline in per capita oil output. These trends call into question official projections of a world population of 10-12 billion. The author gives a timetable and a program for halting world population at six billion.
30. The Dispossessed of the Earth: Land Reform and Sustainable Development by Erik Eckholm. June 1979. 48 pages. The impact of rising rural landlessness and of increased concentration of farmland ownership on both agricultural production and economic development are examined. Eckholm discusses the potential benefits of land reforms, as well as the obstacles to their implementation. Many of the international community's widely shared goals will not be achieved without changes in the control of land.
31. Knowledge and Power: The Global Research and Development Budget by Colin Norman. July 1979. 56 pages. The author looks at R&D around the world--who spends how much on what and where. Norman reviews the changing nature of R&D in industrial countries in the last 40 years and inadequate funding in the Third World. He discusses the need to reorder global R&D priorities, which are no more relevant to the military needs of the fifties than to the social and economic needs of the eighties.

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32. The Future of the Automobile in an Oil-Short World by Lester R. Brown, Christopher Flavin, and Colin Norman. September 1979. 64 pages. The authors discuss the history of autos and their distribution in the world today, the fuel savings in store as cars become more efficient, and the potential for alternative fuels as well as for alternatives to the car itself. In light of increasing pressures on petroleum--to produce food, heat homes, and power factories--the authors conclude that the role and design of the auto are bound to change.

33. International Migration: The Search for Work by Kathleen Newland. November 1979. 32 pages. At a rough estimate, 20 million people currently live and work outside their own countries. Some countries export up to one-third of their domestic labor forces, while in some receiving countries more than half the workers are immigrants. In discussing how governments can make the most of migration's benefits while minimizing its costs, Newland points out the long-term problems of relying on migration as a solution to economic imbalances within and among countries.

34. Inflation: The Rising Cost of Living on a Small Planet by Robert Fuller. January 1980. 48 pages. Inflation is a symptom of the growing imbalance between soaring human demands and the physical resources to satisfy them, the author argues. Given the "floors" under economies built by most governments to prevent a depression, the increased real cost of obtaining food, energy, and shelter has put an upward pressure on the prices of everything else. Fuller discusses the steps governments and individuals can take to deal with the nonmonetary sources of rising prices.

35. Food or Fuel: New Competition for the World's Cropland by Lester R. Brown. March 1980. 44 pages. Lester Brown discusses the technology and economics of agriculturally-based alcohol fuel and recent national initiatives to increase its production and use. Although the short-run attractions for food exporters are undeniable, he concludes that channeling foodstuffs into the production of automotive fuel will drive food prices upward. The price of oil could soon set the price of food.

36. The Future of Synthetic Materials: The Petroleum Connection by Christopher Flavin. April 1980. 56 pages. Synthetic fuels, plastics, and rubbers depend almost entirely on oil and natural gas for their basic chemical building blocks. Although wasteful uses of synthetics need to be eliminated, Flavin points out that synthetics as currently produced and used are more energy-efficient than their natural counterparts. As petroleum supplies dwindle, therefore, governments should give the synthetic materials industries priority in their use.

37. Women, Men and the Division of Labor by Kathleen Newland. May 1980. 44 pages. The author documents the movement of women into the paid labor force around the world and the near-universal lack of contribution of men to the unpaid work that is needed to maintain households and provide for a family's needs. The few government policies that encourage a more equal division of paid and unpaid work between women and men are considered, along with the policies that inadvertently perpetuate the traditional division of labor.

38. City Limits: Emerging Constraints on Urban Growth by Kathleen Newland. August 1980. 32 pages. Newland considers the vulnerability of modern cities trying to provide energy, food and jobs for residents. If current trends continue, says the UN, by the year 2000 there will be 60 cities with over five million people each; few analysts question whether these "giant cities" can indeed be supported. The author discusses strategies for managing urban growth and the need to reverse the urban bias in Third world national economic policies.

39. Microelectronics at Work: Productivity and Jobs in the World Economy by Colin Norman. October 1980. 64 pages. By the end of the eighties, the electronics industry will rival the car, steel and chemical industries in sales. Norman considers the likely impact of microelectronics on the number and types of jobs worldwide and on global trade patterns. As we move toward the electronic office and the automated factory, governments will need policies that deal with technical unemployment as well as those that support high-technology enterprises.

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40. Energy and Architecture: The Solar Conservation Potential by Christopher Flavin. November 1980. 64 pages. Flavin examines the efforts being made to improve conservation principles, and retrofitting. He considers economic and institutional barriers to these efforts, and calls for a variety of government and industry policies that could mean the world's buildings will use 25 percent less fossil fuel in the year 2000 than they do today.

41. Men and Family Planning by Bruce Stokes. December 1980. 48 pages. The author looks at recent increases in vasectomies and condom use around the world, the prospect for a male pill in the near future, the effectiveness of male versus female birth control methods, and the importance of special programs for men. Stokes concludes that many men want to play a great role in family planning, and he recommends programs that will encourage them to do so.

42. Wood: An Ancient Fuel with a New Future by Nigel Smith. January 1981. 48 pages. By the year 2000, the author concludes, wood could meet 10 percent of global energy needs. Smith documents the return to this traditional fuel in the West for both residential and industrial heating, the potential for wood-based alcohol fuel, and the continuing reliance on wood in the Third World for heating and cooking. He considers the programs needed to stem deforestation and soil erosion as we turn to wood.

43. Refugees: The New International Politics of Displacement by Kathleen Newland. March 1981. 36 pages. Newland assesses the condition of the roughly 16 million political refugees in the world and their international legal status. She considers the economic and political strains that could turn the eighties into a decade of refugees and looks at what the international community can do to aid humanitarian and mediation efforts.

44. Rivers of Energy: The Hydropower Potential by Daniel Deudney. June 1981. 56 pages. Hydropower is the source of more than one-fourth of the world's electricity already, the author notes, yet most of the energy potential of falling water remains untapped. Deudney considers the contribution that both large and small dams could make to global energy supplies; the social, environmental and economic impact of a greater reliance on hydropower; and the political constraints on its development.

45. Wind Power: A Turning Point by Christopher Flavin. July 1981. 56 pages. Calling the wind an underrated energy resource, Flavin looks at the contribution that wind-driven water pumps could make in semiarid areas and at the electricity-generating potential of small and large turbines. The wind may be the first renewable energy source that allows many consumers to produce their own electricity, providing a challenging opportunity for a new role for utilities around the world.

46. Global Housing Prospects: The Resource Constraints by Bruce Stokes. September 1981. 64 pages. Stokes looks at recent housing trends and points out that the single-family, free-standing house is a peculiar development based on a unique combination of cheap capital, energy, land, and materials. Growing pressures on these resources are going to change the shape of the home of the future in both rich and poor nations; government policies that can improve housing and better management practices are discussed.

47. Infant Mortality and the Health of Societies by Kathleen Newland. December 1981. 56 pages. Nearly one of every ten children born does not live to its first birthday. Newland points out that the infant mortality rate tells much about a society that the GNP obscures: there are poor countries where it is quite low and rich countries and areas where it is high. The recent rise in the USSR is of particular concern. Improvements in women's education, nutrition, sanitation and access to medical care and fertility control are called for.

48. Six Steps to a Sustainable Society by Lester R. Brown and Pamela Shaw. March 1982. 64 pages. Traditional economic measures are inadequate to deal with the environmental deterioration now undermining the global economy. Brown and Shaw discuss six initiatives essential to future economic stability: population stabilization, soil conservation, reforestation, energy conservation, recycling and renewable energy development.

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49. Productivity: The New Economic Context by Kathleen Newland. June 1982. 48 pages. Traditional measures of productivity have been turned upside down by technological change and limited natural resources. Newland says that the dramatic productivity gains made by new technology will not necessarily improve the standard of living unless new ways are found to distribute the benefits of increased productivity. On the other hand, wiser use of energy, land and raw materials, which tends to hold down productivity, is a sign of a healthier economy in the long run.
50. Space: The High Frontier in Perspective by Daniel Deudney. August 1982. 72 pages. Advancing military space technology will step up the arms race between the Soviet Union and United States, increasing the risk of war. Deudney notes that military space spending is crowding out valuable civilian programs for understanding climate change, natural resource assessment and communications. The two superpowers may lose substantial markets to Japanese and European civilian space programs.
51. U.S. and Soviet Agriculture: The Shifting Balance of Power by Lester R. Brown. October 1982. 48 pages. An inherent conflict between centralized planning and agricultural modernization has led to widespread Soviet crop failures. Brown argues that U.S. food surpluses make a Soviet-U.S. food connection inevitable. This new food dependency could help reduce tensions between the two superpowers, but only if each recognizes the potential and limits of using food for political ends.
52. Electricity from Sunlight: The Future of Photovoltaics by Christopher Flavin. December 1982. 63 pages. This report assesses the potential for solar cell cost reduction that could expand production at least fiftyfold by the early nineties. Describing the companies and governments investing in solar cells, Flavin notes that the United States may soon lose its international preeminence in the industry to Japan.
53. Population Policies for a New Economic Era by Lester R. Brown. March 1983. 45 pages. If the rate of economic growth throughout the world continues to decline, particularly among less-developed countries, only those that quickly reduce birth rates will have enough food and energy. This report assesses which countries are likely to experience the worst problems and what must be done to control rapid population growth.
54. Population Stabilization: Incentives for Small Families by Judith Jacobsen. June 1983. 46 pages. The failure to reduce population growth fast enough in many Third World countries is leading governments to offer financial incentives for small families. By acting quickly, countries can avoid the coercive measures that may seem necessary when delay makes population pressures intolerable. Surveyed are a broad range of family planning incentives and disincentives in two dozen developing countries.
55. Whole Earth Security: A Geopolitics of Peace by Daniel Deudney. July 1983. 93 pages. New information technologies are driving the strategic arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union to a higher level of danger and instability. At the same time, these information technologies could help achieve national security that is no longer gained by increased armaments.
56. Materials Recycling: The Virtue of Necessity by William Chandler. October 1983. 52 pages. In an age of rising energy costs, living standards may well decline unless industrial countries begin to systematically recycle materials. Recycling is also a key to achieving a better standard of living in the Third World. The biggest roadblocks to recycling are environmental and energy subsidies favoring the use of virgin materials. Governments can build world markets for recycled materials and promote better collection of wastes.
57. Nuclear Power: The Market Test by Christopher Flavin. December 1983. 84 pages. Nuclear power's economic viability has steadily eroded during the past decade. Cost overruns, slower growth in electricity use and financial uncertainties will severely restrict nuclear power's future. Nuclear power's special status, apart from all other energy sources, is no longer justified. Adequate power at the lowest feasible price is the most sensible goal, with an accounting of the environmental and safety risks associated with each energy source. If nuclear power cannot pass this market test, it will be replaced by more appropriate energy sources.

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58. Air Pollution, Acid Rain, and the Future of Forests by Sandra Postel. April 1984. 54 pages. Documents the extent of forest damage in Europe and North America. Explains which pollutants are causing the damage, and why the problem is one of multiple pollution sources and interactions. Surveys the economic costs of timber losses. Projects future pollution emission levels and lists alternative strategies that tackle not only acid rain, but several threatening pollution problems simultaneously.

59. Improving World Health: A Least-Cost Strategy by William U. Chandler. July 1984. 66 pages. Outlined is a health care strategy based on attacking the world's leading causes of early deaths. Explains why primary and preventive care will be increasingly important in continuing gains in world health. Urges greater spending on maternal and child care, sanitation facilities, diet education, control of tobacco, and basic research for low-cost cures.

60. Soil Erosion: Quiet Crisis in the World Economy by Lester R. Brown and Edward C. Wolf. September 1984. 49 pages. Close to half the world's cropland is losing topsoil at a rate that is undermining its inherent productivity. Excessive soil erosion, unless arrested, will eventually lead to higher food prices and persistent pockets of famine. This study is the first to calculate world soil losses from erosion, with estimates of the excessive loss of topsoil from cropland at 25.4 billion tons per year. Urges government action to document soil losses and coordinate farm programs that encourage soil conservation.

61. Electricity's Future: The Shift to Efficiency and Small-Scale Power by Christopher Flavin. November 1984. 70 pages. A surge in energy efficiency programs and small-scale power production is reshaping the electricity industry. The study finds that increased energy efficiency is now by far the cheapest source of new power, and where new plants are needed, small-scale power production in most cases is a better investment than coal or nuclear plants.

62. Water: Rethinking Management in an Age of Scarcity by Sandra Postel. December 1984. 62 pages. Drought in Africa is a forewarning of widespread regional water crises in the 1990s that could rival the energy crisis of the last decade. The study documents the regions where shortages are likely, and cites increased demand for irrigation, poor management, and waste as the leading causes. Outlined is a program of conservation and improved management.

63. Energy Productivity: Key to Environmental Protection and Economic Progress by William U. Chandler. January 1985. 62 pages. The weakening of incentives to save energy threatens to damage the world's environment and its economy. The study outlines where the greatest efficiency gains can be made in industry, homes, and transportation, using technologies already available. Outlined are energy pricing, taxation, and regulation policies to encourage conservation.

64. Investing in Children by William U. Chandler. June 1985. 66 pages. Correcting the underlying causes of famine and malnutrition will be essential to the future of half the children on the planet. Outlines a strategy of integrated development to meet "basic needs" across the Third World, including plans not only for oral rehydration, but for food production, clean water, education, and, ultimately, health.

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65. Reversing Africa's Decline by Lester R. Brown and Edward C. Wolf. June 1985. 81 pages. Africa is experiencing a breakdown in the relationship between people and their natural support systems. Beyond the urgent work of providing food aid and resettling famine victims, the cornerstones of efforts to reverse Africa's decline must include slowing population growth, conserving soils, restoring forests and woodlands, and enhancing subsistence agriculture.

66. World Oil: Coping With the Dangers of Success by Christopher Flavin. July 1985. 66 pages. Although the rate of depletion of the world's most abundant oil resources has slowed, depletion of some of the scarcest and most strategically important reserves has accelerated. More stable energy markets would benefit both oil producers and consumers, and can be achieved by investment in energy efficiency, taxing imported oil, and ending subsidies that encourage oil consumption.

67. Conserving Water: The Untapped Alternative by Sandra Postel. September 1985. 68 pages. Increased efficiency in the way water is delivered and consumed is the only hope for a sustainable water future. Outlined is a host of better management practices and new technologies that are already making dramatic gains in water efficiency in both the industrial and developing world. Included are water use practices in agriculture, industry, and cities.

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Worldwatch Books can be ordered through bookstores in the United States or directly from the publishers: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10110, USA.

Losing Ground: Environmental Stress and World Food Prospects by Erik Eckholm. A survey of environmental threats to food production, their political causes and their human consequences. Eckholm discusses deforestation, soil erosion, firewood shortage in the Third World, encroaching deserts, deteriorating mountain environments, the salting and silting of irrigation systems, and the politics of soil conservation. Jointly sponsored by Worldwatch and the U.N. Environment Programme. (April 1976; \$7.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper)

Rays of Hope: The Transition to a Post-Petroleum World by Denis Hayes. A discussion of the transition from oil as the world's major source of energy, and of the problems related to greater dependence on nuclear power or on coal. Hayes outlines the potential for a shift to renewable energy resources--direct use of sunlight, wind and water power, biological sources--and the conservation measures that can buy time during the transition period. He concludes that reliance on solar-based resources is conducive to creating an equitable and decentralized society. (September 1977; \$4.95 paper)

The Picture of Health: Environmental Sources of Disease by Erik Eckholm. An analysis of the environmental origins of world health trends, from the affluent diet to under-nutrition, from tobacco use to toxic chemicals. The spread of schistosomiasis in developing countries is documented, as is the toll of work-related diseases in all nations. Eckholm details the changes needed in social structures, government policies, and personal behavior patterns to prevent early deaths and improve overall health. Jointly sponsored by Worldwatch and the U.N. Environment Programme. (November 1977; \$5.95 paper)

The Twenty-Ninth Day: Accommodating Human Needs and Numbers to the Earth's Resources by Lester R. Brown. An analysis of the strains placed on the earth's carrying capacity by continued population growth and rising affluence, as evidenced by depleted fishing grounds, declining crop yields, deforestation, and overgrazed grasslands. Governments must urgently address these problems, Brown argues, while moving from petroleum to renewable resources, and improving the distribution of wealth within and among societies. He describes a new social ethic of accommodation to replace the ethic of unrestrained economic growth. (April 1978; \$11.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper)

The Sisterhood of Man by Kathleen Newland. A review of the changing roles of women around the world, from political involvement and legal status to educational levels and participation in the work force. Newland discusses the formation and manipulation of women's images in traditional and modern mass media. Factors affecting women's health, women's images, and women's role in the family are considered. Newland concludes that the effects of discrimination can cripple nations as well as individuals. (May 1979; \$5.95 paper)

Running on Empty: The Future of the Automobile in an Oil-Short World by Lester R. Brown, Christopher Flavin and Colin Norman. An investigation of the choices facing governments and individuals as the outlook for autos changes. As the more essential demands for oil expand, less will be left for cars. With the outlook for alternative fuels uncertain, the authors argue that the auto industry needs to improve dramatically cars' efficiency and that governments need to encourage the use of more fuel-efficient means of transport. (November 1979; \$9.95 cloth)

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Helping Ourselves: Local Solutions to Global Problems by Bruce Stokes. An assessment of efforts around the world to meet the problems of incessant inflation, tightening energy supplies, and a deteriorating environment. Stokes details individual and community solutions in the fields of energy, population, food, housing, health and employment, and demonstrates that people can control problems rather than be controlled by them. (March 1981; \$12.95 cloth, \$4.95 paper)

Building a Sustainable Society by Lester R. Brown. Brown assesses the new evidence of stress on biological systems and the progress toward putting the global economy on a renewable energy basis. The book includes a discussion of how we can get society on a sustainable path--through individual initiatives, government incentives and reordered R&D priorities, new roles for universities and churches--and the shape of a sustainable society. Although the task ahead is formidable, Brown points out that no country need move faster on the population or economic front than a few pace-setting countries already have. The result will be an economy endowed with a permanence that coal- and oil-based societies lack. (October 1981; \$14.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper)

The God That Limp: Science And Technology In The Eighties by Colin Norman. Colin Norman demonstrates how the world's \$150 billion per year investment in research and development is more suited to the military needs of the fifties than to the social needs of the eighties. The author shows how the recent slump in innovation in the industrial countries reflects a transition from a technological period based on cheap energy and on scientific knowledge acquired in the immediate postwar era to one based on new technologies such as microelectronics and genetic engineering. Without policies designed to ensure that technological change is geared to the needs of the poorest people, the gap between rich and poor will widen into a gulf. (October 1981; \$14.95 cloth, \$5.95 paper)

Renewable Energy: The Power to Choose by Daniel Deudney and Christopher Flavin. Long a dream of tinkers and visionaries, renewable energy has now come of age. Technical innovations and successful development efforts in the last decade show that humanity can meet many of its energy needs by harnessing the inexhaustible flows of energy that come from the sun, the winds, the waters, living plants and the earth itself. Here is a hard-nosed yet hopeful look at the global energy future. The authors, senior researchers at the Worldwatch Institute, assess the advances being made in harnessing the major renewable sources of energy. Wood and hydropower already play large roles in the wood energy economy. Passive solar design, wood alcohol, wind machines and solar photovoltaic cells are among the "new" energy sources likely to grow in use most rapidly. Renewable energy is not only an economical alternative to coal and nuclear power but can help relieve unemployment, environmental degradation, and other pressing problems. The authors detail a plan of action to promote sound energy development in rich and poor nations alike and describe what life could be like in a world powered by renewable energy. (April 1983; \$18.95 cloth)

State of the World 1984 by Lester Brown and the Worldwatch staff. This first report in an annual series is the most complete and up-to-date reference to the world's resources and how they are being managed. Key findings include a surprising reduction in dependence on oil to fuel the world economy and a surge in renewable energy development. Explains why soil erosion is the most serious long-term threat to world economic stability. Includes chapters on stabilizing population, protecting forests, recycling materials, securing food supplies, and reshaping economic policies. Over 100 figures and tables. Fully indexed and referenced. (February 1984, \$15.95 cloth, \$8.95 paper)

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State of the World 1985 by Lester Brown and the Worldwatch staff. The second report in an annual series on progress toward a sustainable society, featuring all new material. Chapters include reducing hunger, managing freshwater supplies, maintaining world fisheries, protecting forests, conserving biological diversity, increasing energy efficiency, harnessing renewable energy, stopping population growth, and getting back on track. (February 1985, \$18.95 cloth, \$8.95 paper)

Chapter I: States and Nations

THEME:

Each of us has a place and a name and we instinctively place a high value on our connection to family. Personal security is connected to how we fit into our nation or into the state

1. The impersonal State versus the personal Nation

[a] The beginnings of States

Political unity by force

Simplification of diversity - rigidification vs. flexibility

The myth of "nation-states"

Growth, progress and the illusion of stability

State-building and the myth of decolonization.

[b] The origins of Nations

Extended family and the common will

Diversity and Flexibility and natural law

Smallness and personal identity

Nations and their Neighbors

"Stable Change" and nature's limits

The persistence of Nations

[c] States & Nations in Conflict

i. Different Goals and Competing Interests

The Rule of "Non-Dismemberment"

2. The World's Peoples

[a] Self identity and self-sufficiency

Neighbors and identity

Wants & Needs and territorial definition

Competition and Self-interest

[b] Statist dominance of Terms for identity

Reducing people to dependent ciphers - Colonialist Terminology
assertions

Minority, ethnic groups and tribes as sub-state populations.

[c] Identity, place and power: Redefining the natural order.

3. The World Divided

[a] Ranking Dominance

First World, Second World, Third World

Fourth World

Fifth World

[b] The Brotherhood

[c] The dispossessed

[d] Self Interest Imperative

4. State Illusions and Nation Realities

[a] East-West, North & South

[b] Peeling back the "Patch-Work Quilt"

[c] No Such Thing as Indonesia, Ethiopia, Spaniard, British

[d] Who are the World's Peoples?

Glossary

Aboriginal

ABSORPTION

ANNEXATION

CAPITALISM

CLAN

Co-EXISTENCE

COLONIZATION

COMMUNISM

COMPASS NATIONS

DECOLONIZATION

DEVELOPMENT

DISMEMBERMENT

DIVERSITY

Enclave Territory

ETHNIC

ETHNOCID

EXPANSION

FACISM

FIFTH WORLD

FIRST WORLD

FOURTH WORLD

FREE-ASSOCIATION

GENOCIDE

IMPLODE (implosion)

INDEPENDENCE

Indian

INTERNAL-COLONIZATION

INTERNATIONAL

Left, The Political

MINORITY

slave and migrated populations

NATION

NATION-STATE

NATIONALIST

NATURAL LAW

RIGHT, The Political

SECOND WORLD

SELF-DETERMINATION

Simplification

SOCIALISM

STATE

STATIST

SUB-STATE

SUBSISTENCE

TERRORISM

THIRD WORLD

TREATY

TRIBALIST

TRIBE

War, Cold

Political and Legalistic Conflict

War, Hot

Armed aggression and Armed Resistance

War, Warm

Clandestine conflict

THIS IS A TEST OF ORATOR

ORATOR APPEARS TO BE IN ALL UPPER CASE AND THE CAPS ARE V