

GreenOptions

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A Journal for Decentralist Greens

Issue No. Two

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THE CHANCE FOR A NEW BEGINNING

On June 11th, the Conservatives "won" their third successive victory. Where does this leave the green movement? Before answering, let's look at the wider situation:

- Despite the hopes of many and the predictions of some, the mould of Thatcherism was not broken, far less that of the two-party system. On this score, nothing much has changed. We still have a voting system which produces a travesty of democratic justice. For the record, only about one third of those entitled to vote opted for the Conservatives; the rest voted otherwise or, a full 25%, abstained.

- The party-political opposition

(including both the Labour and Alliance Parties) remains divided against itself and bogged down in so many outmoded and destructive attitudes. In fairness however, it should be noted that a slight greening process has occurred.

- The obsession with national

parliamentary politics and strategies continues, to the fatal neglect of any genuine community or locally based alternative.

WATER UNDER THE BRIDGE

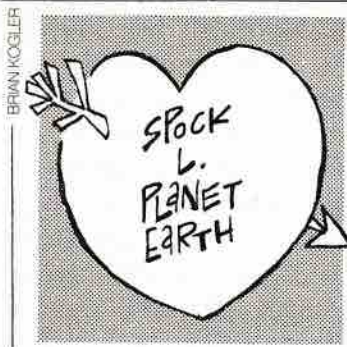
However, the election result itself is water under the bridge. With a future general election four or five years away, the opportunity arises to put aside national electioneering and the scoring of rival party points. Now is the time for all Decentralist Greens - in the Green Party, in other parties and in no party - to get together and begin developing convergent, realistic political strategies for the future.

It is increasingly clear that the

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- * PLUS NEWS-SHORTS "EVENTS" & "CONNECTIONS".



Starship Enterprise to the Rescue

Thanks to the effort of Leonard Nimoy, who plays the alien chief scientific officer Spock in the Star Trek series, the plot of the 4th Star Trek movie revolves around the Enterprise Crew's effort to save the last two humpback whales on Earth. "I am concerned about conservation", Nimoy told StarLog, the magazine of Star Trek fans. "I have been giving money to Greenpeace for a long time." Source: *Greenpeace Examiner*, 2007 R Street NW, Washington, DC, 10276, USA (via *Simply Living* magazine).

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The Chance for a New Beginning

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mould cannot be broken in any significant way by playing the old party games. Now that Labour seems set to further moderate its image (in response to the "logic" of the voting system), many green activists in and around the party will be looking for a new approach, a new political home. Similarly, a merger of the Alliance parties will only push radical Liberals further into the cold. Where will they go?

THE CONFEDERATE PRINCIPLE

The principle of local confederation is the key here. It implies a commitment to *local* groups and the local area over and beyond the demands of national bodies. It entails a voluntary association of autonomous groups and individuals for mutual aid and benefit - pooling agreed resources, sharing information and showing a common purpose and strength to the local public at large.

No other approach can sufficiently accommodate the diversity of outlooks involved and thus maximise green strength on the ground. No other approach can create real alternatives to abstract, alienating and often wasteful national organisations. No other strategy accords with decentralist means or ends.

There is a trend in the UK Green Party towards a new federal constitution. This seems most pronounced in the Welsh and Scottish Green Parties (and in the North-West Area party). If the Party does become a federation of local parties, this will allow a developing harmony of structural, strategic direction with any

local Green Confederations, Networks or Alliances that are already arising outside the Party.

There are other pointers to this approach. A variety of activists, in CND and the newly-formed Federation of Local Animal Rights Groups* for example, are pushing for more decentralised, confederal structures within their particular national pressure groups. They want more local autonomy and flexibility, as well as the increased effectiveness and finance that go with it.

Elsewhere there is a marked trend towards wider alliances and coalitions. Increasingly large numbers of pressure-groups are combining and pooling resources over particular issues or cam-

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paigns. For example, during "Bread Not Bombs Week" (June 20th - 28th) Christian Aid joined the Campaign Against the Arms Trade and ten other development agencies in highlighting Britain's role as one of the leading exporters of arms. As new confederal structures arise, these developments will have natural channels for further expression, especially at the local level where the scope for real co-operation and impact is that much greater.

Indeed, campaigning is most effective when it engages with a particular issue at a particular place. Tell people that 500 million animals per year are killed in Britain and their eyes glaze over - it's just too abstract, too remote.

But switch the focus to *this* laboratory on *that* nearby road, and local people will suddenly take notice (and in the end, who else but local people are going to force changes in their area?). Once again the local approach - pointing to new confederal structures in practice - is the key.

A new horizon of bright possibilities for political progress is here. Can Decentralist Greens take this chance for a new beginning?

* See back-page listings

GREEN-NET

GreenNet is part of the first global computer network designed specifically for environment and peace groups. It is already used by hundreds of groups such as Greenpeace International, the Green Party, Die Grunen, New Internationalist magazine, Nuclear Freeze Campaign and Survival International. If you/your group has a personal computer and a telephone modem, GreenNet provides a cheap, efficient means of communication, sharing/locating information, pooling resources and planning events with groups and individuals anywhere in the world. It can be used for sending electronic mail, computer and audio-conferencing, monitoring the media (often before stories have even been broadcast or printed) and access to databases with vast amounts of info. on peace and environment issues.

GreenNet is a non-profit, independent organisation, whose staff have extensive experience and contacts in the international peace and environmental movements, coupled with expertise in information technology.

Contact: GreenNet, 17 Mackeson Rd., London NW3 2LU. Tel. 01-267-0188 (E-mail: GEO2:GREEN-ADMIN).

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GETTING TOGETHER



THE GREENING OF AUSTRALIA

Chris Harries

SEEING GREEN

"Seeing Green", it seems, has a fair universality about it from country to country. We all read the same texts - Morris, Kropotkin, Thoreau, Roszack, Bahro, Porritt, Kelly - and we all experience the same pernicious global phenomena, albeit in slightly differing contexts.

The unique shape of the green movement in Australia, as elsewhere, is determined not by any substantially different philosophy, but by the social structures and particular issues which predominate here.

Most Britons are surprised to hear, for instance, that Australia has no commercial or military nuclear reactors (there is a tiny research reactor in a Sydney suburb) and no nuclear missiles on Australian soil (as far as we know!). Being relatively isolated there is much less immediate public fear about nuclear weaponry.

".... the links between the movements to date have been very tenuous and our collective political maturation has been hamstrung by a

"There are 1,069 environmental groups alone in Australia, with some 500,000 members among them. Even allowing for membership overlap that's about 3% of the population - a figure that exceeds the percentage membership of any one Australian political party." (Philip Tighe - Lecturer in Environmental Policy, Dept. of Social Sciences, Royal Melbourne Inst. of Technology - writing in the May issue (Australian edition) of the *New Internationalist*.)

This is not counting (overlap excluded) the peace and women's movements, nor the many additional movements for positive social change "down under".

"Getting Together has shown us what we can expect on the discussion agenda between social change movements for some time to come. The relationship between the spiritual and the structural, between red and green, *defining grassroots and centralised models of change* (editor's emphasis), the role of electoral activity are all likely themes." (From the introduction to the report of the *Getting Together* Easter Conference in 1986)

"wishful thinking" allegiance to Labour politics."

IN A NUTSHELL

In a nutshell, the ingredients which have characterised the greening of Australia are:-

- Like Britain, a strong labour movement.
- We possess and export most of the world's uranium reserves.
- Frequent port visits by U.S nuclear warships and a close military alliance with the U.S.
- Two prominent U.S "tracking" bases in the outback.
- Areas of pristine wilderness, continually under threat.
- An economy based largely on direct export of primary resources and dominated by outside controlling interests.

Greening of Australia

- An alienated Aboriginal population driven to desperation.
- An extremely multi-cultural immigrant population - for example, there are more Greeks in Melbourne than in any city outside Athens!
- A typical Westminster-style, parliamentary system complicated by unclear divisions between "State" and "Federal" powers.
- A relatively small population (16 million) in a vast country.

The last point, seemingly insignificant, poses incredible logistical problems for national movement-building. Perth is as far from Sydney as London is from Moscow! Distance is not only alienating, it is costly to cover.

THE URANIUM CATALYST

As in the U.S, the Green movement in Australia was originally spurred on by wilderness and nature conservation issues. These issues still have some prominence. However, in 1977 a national decision to open the huge Ranger uranium mine for export suddenly threw us headlong into the global nuclear fuel-cycle in a big way -and thus into the global nuclear debate. The Ranger decision catapulted the embryonic green movement through a major watershed. The ensuing ten years has seen a fascinating evolution of a dozen or so mutually supportive movements which have become increasingly alienated and disenfranchised by the political system - Aboriginal land rights, peace, women's issues, environment, animal rights, Third World support, self-awareness, civil liberties, participatory democracy, bioregionalism

Between them, all these progressive groups would have the organ-

isational skills and electoral might to totally flummox the conservative politics which predominates in Canberra. But the links between the movements to date have been very tenuous and our collective political maturation has been hamstrung by a "wishful thinking" allegiance to Labour politics.

In 1983 the election of the Hawke Labour Government to office radically and permanently transformed national politics. Hawke's strategy was to move Labour well to the right, thus locking the conservative opposition (the so-called Liberal Party) out of power. The Liberals have in turn responded by shifting to the extreme right. All this has left a gaping vacuum in the political landscape and has brought the greening of Australia to a new watershed.

"Within the Left there is a growing appreciation of ideological diversity, which is

NUCLEAR-FREE NEW ZEALAND

"New Zealand has increased its world lead in locally declared Nuclear Weapon Free Zones from 66% to over 72% of the population, living in 104 Nuclear Free Zones," said Mr. Larry Ross, Secretary of the *New Zealand Nuclear Free Zones Committee* (NZNFZC). Over 90% of New Zealanders do not want nuclear weapons in their country according to a recent Defence Review Poll. The NZNFZC believe that the expansion of these nuclear weapon-free zones, along with guarantees from the nuclear states and not favouring either side, will help promote co-operation and a climate in which actual disarmament can take place. *Source: February issue of CND's "Sanity".*

helping to break down the destructive warfare which has bedevilled alternative politics in Australia during past decades."

THE LEFT

Until 1983 the Green movement was largely ignored and allowed to grow, organisationally and philosophically, unhindered. Since 1983 however, (and running parallel to the emergence of a distinct national Green movement) the Left has been making concerted efforts to redefine and restructure itself. Thrown into disarray by Labour's rightward shift, disenchanted Labour supporters and other Left activists are attempting to reorganise their ranks and have been making overtures to the Green movement to join forces.

The relationship between the "Green" and "Left" streams is interestingly characterised not so much by a stand-off, but by a genuine recognition that there are strong points of convergence, whilst recognising real areas of divergence. Within the Greens there is a fear of being swamped by status quo politics. Within the Left there is a growing appreciation of ideological diversity, which is helping to break down the destructive warfare which has bedevilled alternative politics in Australia during past decades.

"... the ('86 "Getting Together") conference and the ensuing year has seen a not-too-painful debate searching out new directions, political and organisational, for the combined movements."

Greening of Australia

GETTING TOGETHER

Aware of the need to find common voice among the various progressive groups, an ambitious "Getting Together" conference was held in Sydney in Easter 1986. In the preceding three years a massive national campaign to save the Franklin River (Tasmania) had been won, a nuclear disarmament senator (Jo Vallentine) had been elected to the Senate, Greens had been elected to the Tasmanian parliament and massive 100,000-strong peace rallies had become commonplace. Green politics, in a diffuse sort of way, had achieved national prominence.

Organisers of the conference had hoped for tangible outcomes which would enable the collective movements for change to develop better connections and amass their political clout. In normal circumstances such a call to action would simply have created an opportunity for ideological bun-fighting. Significantly however, the conference and the ensuing year has seen a not-too-painful debate searching out new directions, political and organisational, for the combined movements.*

"Development of the new movement has been deliberately slow to accommodate a decentralised structure."

NEW FRAMEWORKS

It is still difficult to predict what new frameworks will emerge, but one thing is certain: even if no new structures emerge there is now a commonality of purpose and solidarity which did not exist a few years ago. Traditional allegiance to Labour politics is with-

ering fast. The progressive Left is becoming tolerant of, and educated about, Green political philosophies, and the Greens are rapidly becoming exposed to the realities of economic debate.

Good news: May of this year saw the launching of a major new national "green alliance". Development of the new movement has been deliberately slow to accommodate a decentralised structure. The ultimate structure and modus operandi of the "movement" is not being pre-determined but allowed to evolve over a four-phase development scenario. This is to enable the "movement" to comfortably grow from the "bottom up". Even the choice of a name has been deferred until there has been adequate input and ratification by regional participants. Needless to say, the new formation is critically tenuous at this stage. But it holds the best hope yet of a workable and lasting "getting together".

Electorially Speaking

Australia has a three-tier system of government: Federal, State and Local.

The national government is comprised of a lower and upper house (Senate). The Senate is important from a green perspective because it is elected by Proportional Representation (PR). The balance of power in the Senate is presently held by a reasonably progressive small party (The Australian Democrats) and an anti-nuclear independent. The Senate can veto any legislation, so the scope for electoral intervention by greens is considerable.

Each Australian State also has a

Westminster parliamentary system. Only one State, Tasmania, uses proportional representation in its lower house. Greens presently hold two seats in the 135 seat assembly and look like achieving a balance of power at the next state election. The other States have little opportunity of gaining green representation owing to their electoral systems.

Local councils afford good opportunities for progressive people to be elected and this has been quite successful in the inner city urban councils.

There is no nationally organised Green Party* as such in Australia, though there are Green Parties in Brisbane and Sydney and Green Electoral Movements in other capital cities. The Greens in Tasmania are elected simply as independents.

* Editorial addition: The latest issue of EcoNews (No. 34) - the Green Party's newspaper here in Britain - reports that a few prominent Australian greens were hoping to form a national Green Party to contest the recent elections. It admits, however, that grass-roots opposition to this approach is strong and comments that the "Getting Together" Conference revealed a strong preference for what is described (by EcoNews) as "networking"

"Getting Together" can be contacted via: 130 Davey St., HOBART, Tasmania, Australia.

EURO-RUBBISH

Many continental countries, such as Sweden, recycle up to 50% of their waste (UK = 1.5%). Source: *Avon Friends of the Earth, Rm. 3, Central Hall, Old Market, Bristol 2*

CSE MATHS (PEACE)

In June '86 pupils sitting a London Regional Board CSE Maths examinations were asked to carry out the following calculation:

"The money required to provide adequate food, water, education, health and housing for everyone in the world has been estimated at £17 billion a year". (New Internationalist 1980)

How many weeks of NATO and Warsaw Pact military spending would be enough to pay for this? Show all your working.

This was the final part of a long question which looked at the military spending of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries through graphs, tables etc. Exam entrants were expected to calculate the average percentage rise in arms expenditure between 1980 & 1984 - answer USA 39%, USSR 7.5%. They were then asked to comment on this result. Another section called for the calculation of military spending per head of UK population.

Not surprisingly, the question caused a stir among certain educationalists. It is of course a rarity amongst exam questions so far, and is the product of SMILE (*Secondary Mathematics Individualised Learning Experiment*). They produce "Factor", a magazine for young people. Contact Smile Centre: Ladbroke Grove Maths Centre, Middle Row School, Kensal Rd., London NW10. Source: "Lib Ed" magazine (Spring '87 issue), *The Cottage*, *The Green*, Leire LE17 5HL.

AN APPLE A DAY

According to a new study of the diets of stroke victims by researchers at the University of California, there may be some truth to the saying that an apple a day keeps the doctor away. They found that a potassium-plenty diet made people more likely to escape strokes. Fruits and vegetables are a good source of potassium. Source: *New England Journal of Medicine*.

GREEN RADIO

Since last August the *Southern California Green Radio Collective* has been producing a 25-minute program over KPFK(FM) every second and fourth Monday. KPFK - set up nearly 40 years ago by anarchists and pacifists - is a member of the Pacifica group of listener-sponsored stations. Its signal can be heard all over Southern California and parts of Central California. Topics covered include Bioregionalism, Eco-feminism, Food Irradiation, Green Spirituality, Nonviolence, Ten Key Values and Election Issues. Speakers have included Murray Bookchin, Charlene Spretnak and Fritjof Capra. Source: "Synthesis", P.O. Box 1858, San Pedro, CA 90733-1858, USA.

Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Holland, Italy (where the Radical Party have a station in Rome), Sweden and the USA all permit community-owned and run stations like KPFA. In Australia, although community radio only began in 1974, there are already over 30 stations. Even Spain, fascist until 1976, has begun to develop decentralised free local broadcasting, like the libertarian station Radio Klara. In Britain, however, the Government rules OK - even listening to pirate radio is a criminal offence! Source: "Lib Ed" magazine (Spring '87).

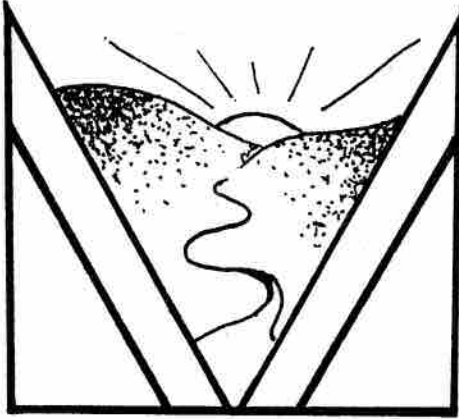
Nevertheless, there are many pirate stations in Britain (over 25 in the London area alone). These include *Radio Avalon* (which broadcasts during the annual Glastonbury CND Festival from the festival site), *Radio Arthur* (which used to break into Radio Trent's news transmissions and surprise listeners with calls for Nottingham miners to support the pit-strike), the *Dread Broadcasting Corporation* (Community radio plus Reggae music), *Radio Zodiac* (New Wave, Rock music), *Rebel Radio* (Reggae Music) and *Radio Jackie* (Community radio for S.West London).

For further information: "RELAY" (a magazine for Pirate Radio), Box 12, 2a St. Pauls Rd., London N1. Plus: Community Radio Group, 92 Huddleston Rd., London N7 Tel. 01-263-6692. Plus: "Radio is My Bomb" - a complete DIY guide to pirate radio (with construction diagrams), from Hooligan Press, BM Box Hurricane, London WCIN 3XX. And: Common Sound, 87 The Wicker, Sheffield 3, S.Yorks. Tel. Sheffield 738572 (Community Radio Initiatives etc.).

GREENPEACE ANTARCTIC BASE

Greenpeace is establishing the first permanent, non-government, scientific base in Antarctica. It is part of the campaign to have that continent declared a "World Park", protected for the benefit and enjoyment of all, rather than ravaged in a free-for-all by the mineral-hungry, powerful industrialised nations. On Jan 6th, the expedition-ship Greenpeace, a 191 foot ocean-going tug (with specially ice-strengthened bows), left New Zealand bound for Ross Island, Antarctica. The crew includes people from New Zealand, Australia, Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, W.Germany, Spain and Holland.

As required by Antarctic Treaty, Greenpeace has prepared an environmental impact statement for the overwintering camp. As the first non-government organisation to establish a base there, Greenpeace will have fulfilled the same requirements that are needed by new countries before they can join the decision-making core of the Antarctic Treaty system. Greenpeace thus hopes to strengthen its case for observer status at the Treaty meetings - a position which it has successfully taken at other international forums such as the International Whaling Commission and the London Dumping Convention. Source: *Greenpeace Australia* (787 George St., Sydney, 2000, NSW, Australia) via "Simply Living" magazine.



VIEWPOINT - PAM WOODIN

What is the green movement's current state of health? Where is it going? Where should it be going? How can the movement develop real "bite"? What strategies should we adopt? What kinds of political and organisational structures should we seek to develop? This is the first in our *Viewpoint* series, a political forum where various people can express their thoughts on some or all of these questions.

"GREEN WASH WHITER"

Just like the major parties contesting the General Election, the Green Party claims to have the best answers to the country's problems. The message that comes across is that "Greens wash whiter" by adding caring to cleverness. The inference to be drawn is that those who have failed us in the past were either brutish or stupid - or both.

I simplify of course. All the same, there are three common beliefs in the Green Movement at large that I should like to question:

- The belief in science as a power for good.
- The belief in a scientific approach to political problems.
- The belief in converting others to a Green faith.

I have found that advocacy of science is often strongest amongst Greens. Is it because they want to be taken seriously as modern technocrats? Or is it that they are desperate to halt environmental destruction, and believe that only the powers of science can act in time? Science and technology have done more harm than good in the modern world. Is it bad luck, or bad intent? I suspect that it is inherent in its nature, and science should be handled with

care. Let me hazard a few reasons why this should be.

First, there are all the side-effects that beset scientific inventions. You need only think of the motor-car, pharmaceuticals, even dams, to realise that each invention eventually extracts a price. However clever we are, it is just not possible to see the full extent of that price at the outset.

Second, science puts its inventions in the hands of a few. This centralises power, and also creates that modern monster, the Expert. Whereas the artist has to re-establish a reputation with each new work, the Expert retains a "magical" authority.

Third, science instructs us to search for something new, to look ahead. So we don't bother to look back to our culture and the cumulative wisdom of the past.

"To stand for Parliament today is not only pointless, it is supporting a myth and so concealing the truth."

"PROGRESS"

What happens when the side effects start to emerge? Why, the

Experts tell us that we need to use even more and better science to overcome them. This is fanaticism. The inevitability of "progress" is one of the most widespread myths of our age. There is a choice and we can choose to stop "progress". Leopold Kohr (as reported by Michael Zwerin in "Devolutionary Notes") puts the case well:

"A retreat can be an advance, as with some moves in chess. There are times when it is necessary to go back, to retreat, not in defeat, but as a gathering of strength. At the edge of the precipice, there is only one way to go. Back."

Stagnation would result if all change were stopped. But the enforced changes of modern day progress are stopping natural growth: our institutions are becoming rigid. In a sustainable society there would be an ecological balance amongst political and social institutions. Such a fine balance cannot be imposed; it needs to grow. Its precursor is stability. Then time is needed for people to adapt and slowly change the situation. We should not attempt to force the pace.

Where protestors are difficult

Viewpoint

to label by political persuasion, class, race, religion etc., it is difficult for the media to denigrate them, and for the government to fortify itself against future attack”.

DEMOCRACY HAS VANISHED

We naturally look to Parliament as the mechanism for political change. What we see, however, is a government that no longer responds to public opinion; on the contrary it creates it (I refer here to issues, not party allegiance). The government - any government - is under pressure from NATO, the EEC, the multinationals, Whitehall and so on. All these bodies exercise far greater influence than the people of this country. Parliamentary democracy has vanished. It is an unpalatable fact,

but one that needs to be acknowledged and exposed if we want to do something about it. To stand for Parliament today is not only pointless, it is supporting a myth and so concealing the truth.

Conventional protest movements, aimed at influencing government, are just as futile. You only have to look at CND, which after two generations has achieved none of its aims. It is not its failure that I censure, but its pretence of success, which it claims lies in the extent of its membership. I find it sad that the growth of CND has resulted in it becoming just like the conglomerates, whose TV advertisements boast of their vast size as though proud of a rare virtue.

GUERRILLA TACTICS

The Green Movement is small and weak. If we are looking for results rather than glory, then we could be

guided by a military analogy. A weak protagonist should avoid being lured onto a battleground chosen by the powerful enemy. Instead, it is better to engage in guerrilla tactics, seeking out the enemy's weaknesses (I speak here as a pacifist who opposes any and all forms of violence)

“By starting at the bottom, we can replace mass politics by community power.”

As an example, take the successful campaigns against the NIREX nuclear-dumping sites. Each protest arose locally, and did not concern itself with national policy. A single, plain issue can - and indeed did - attract support from a wide section of the local community. (Contrast this with the Greenham women who have been fighting on two fronts simultaneously: Cruise and feminism). Where protestors are difficult to label by political persuasion, class, race, religion etc., it is difficult for the media to denigrate them, and for the government to fortify itself against future attack.

The whole nuclear power industry could be halted by this “not in my backyard” tactic.

By starting at the bottom, we can replace mass politics by community power. I suspect it is the only way. It is a tactical approach, dealing with one issue at a time. Energy is not wasted on the administration of a party organisation. One attracts support. Coercion can be avoided. The political philosophies of the sup-

porters is as irrelevant as their religion. Everyone starts to learn how to co-operate and to trust their neighbours. There is plenty of energy and goodwill around for all this work, but it has been diverted to pointless pastimes, like sponsored fun-runs. Fund-raising keeps people at a distance from the responsibility of exercising power and deprives them of direct rewards for their altruistic impulses. The structures of local democracy - the parish, town, district and county councils - although weakened, are still with us. A mere interest shown by the public can be welcome to certain councillors; it strengthens their hand.

“What is lacking is not ideas, but facts. Despite the claims of the media, there is a dearth of information on local affairs - what is happening on our doorsteps.”

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERS

The idea of “spreading the Green message” is pervasive (it has even found its way into the launch issue of Green Options). I dislike the air of elitism and authority that attaches to it. As I have already indicated, I believe that one can only change oneself and not other people. It is arrogant to believe that we have the answers to the world's problems. What the Green Movement does possess are some very pertinent questions, and it should encourage people to question more and more.

We could do with local investigative journalism. My limited experience of the local press is that they welcome a story and they welcome letters. When there is a local issue, it is not difficult, nor

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expensive, to distribute simple factual information among a few streets. I have found that it is something people welcome: they make up their own minds, delight in sharing their opinions and add valuable background material. Furthermore, a surprising unanimity emerges. I hope that local protest might build political muscle. I should like to think that people would realise their capabilities and be more prepared to make their opinions felt in the future.

SMALL IS NON-CONFORMIST

I am, of course, advocating smallness as the only way out of our difficulties. I believe that it is exceedingly difficult for anyone to govern well on a large scale. Decisions, after all, are made by our fellow human beings; they do not occur anonymously as a result of economic, physical or political forces. The men - or women - in power lack two ingredients that are essential for wise judgement. The first is a deep and broad knowledge of the issue. The second is accountability: the decision-maker must be identified, and long after the event, be at the disposal of anyone who feels aggrieved.

The other problem with large-

scale decisions is that they cannot allow for diversity of situation and circumstance. They impose a dreary conformity, reminiscent of the classroom: "If we allow you to do it, everyone will do it". The flaw in the reasoning is, of course, that we do not share identical desires: each of us is different. We should be able to delight in all the differences that abound - of sex, of race, of custom - instead of trying to minimise them under the pretence of egalitarianism.

All examples of the flourishing of human values come from small communities, from American Indian tribes to the city-states of Italy. However, there is no guarantee that such communities would be all sweetness and light; some were - and many could be - quite vicious. But the risk must be taken, otherwise we return to centralised control. If nothing more, it could be a way of limiting the spread of a potential evil; surely this would be no mean achievement?

GREEN GUILDS?

A conference on Food Additives was held in London on February 18th by the *Federation of Townswomen's Guilds*.

Local guilds were involved in LAND - *Lincolnshire Against Nuclear Dumping* - whilst others in Kent, are vigorously opposing plans to build the Channel Tunnel, rejecting the massive, county-wide disruption and environmental degradation that it entails.

Green Options hopes to report on the greening of Townswomen's Guilds in a future article.

BELGIAN "NON" TO NEW MISSILES

The Belgian Government has decided, despite strong American pressure, not to buy US *Patriot* nuclear missiles to replace its ageing *Nike* missiles, which are to be scrapped. The move underlines the tendency of European NATO governments to unilaterally abandon the nuclear tasks allocated to them within the Alliance's war-fighting strategy.

It follows a Dutch government announcement last year that it was to abandon two of the four nuclear tasks it had been given by NATO. This meant that the Dutch armed forces would no longer deploy nuclear depth charges or nuclear bombs carried on their F-16 fighters. *The Guardian, June 6th.*

TRADCRAFT SHARES

Traidcraft's recent launch of a shares scheme to the value of £1.15 million has been substantially oversubscribed. Over 3,000 people now hold shares in the organisation which markets the produce of "Third World" countries. *Source: Christian Aid News (April-June).*

CHUNNEL NVDA

The Association of Green Parties in Kent is considering appropriate forms of nonviolent direct action to halt the start of construction of the Channel Tunnel in mid-1987.

MOLESWORTH BOULEVARD ?

Having dropped the bulk of its controversial plans to rename streets after heroes of the 3rd World, the London borough of Lambeth has reopened the battle and proposed the name *Greenham Close* for a road on a new estate. *Source: Guardian, Nov. 11th '86*

CAPITALIST CONSERVATION

Five big utility companies in the USA are investing large sums of money in energy conservation rather than in new electricity generating capacity. Because it makes hard-headed business sense, they are offering to lend their consumers money to make energy use more efficient. *Source: Extract printed in "Creative Mind" (Summer Issue), taken from a talk given to Wirral Green Alliance by Jonathon Porritt.*

NO MINISTER!

The timing of the government's decision to abandon nuclear-dumping plans for England was no doubt prompted by the imminent general election. However, the actual decision itself, timing apart, is a real indication of the enormous power of any local community, when the whole of that community pulls together. Remember, this is the government that defeated the National Union of Miners, brought down the Argentinian Junta and brushed aside the combined Teacher's Unions. Yet it has been stopped in its tracks - perhaps the only significant reversal of government policy since Thatcherism began - by simple, united, local community action.

And after all what choice did the government really have? Isolating and dismissing a pressure group - whether a local minority or a national, but scattered network - is one thing. Even taking something away, be it jobs or services, from entire local communities (as in the miners strike) is possible, though difficult: in the last analysis the government simply withdraws money and pulls out. It only needs a "negative" campaign of this type to win, since what can local communities do - they have not enough cash, under the existing centralisation of economic resources - to provide those jobs and services themselves. But to impose something intrusive from the outside (not merely to withdraw something), on an entire local community, is something very different, and usually not politically realistic or practical. In the case of Elstow et al, it would not have been politically feasible to build and operate the dump in the face of unanimous local hostility. At it happens, the dumping sites were all Tory constituencies, where anger at Government plans would be likely more muted than elsewhere. Had they been Labour seats, local community opposition could only have been further magnified.

The Guardian featured the anti-dumping protest in Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, one of the four communities affected, in an article of Nov. 26th '86. It was based in turn on Anne Webber's "The Dump" (40 Minutes, BBC-2). As an illustration of why the government had to back down it is very revealing:

"Fulbeck, which has no tradition of defying the powers that be, is ... up in arms.... The villagers turned up to turn the NIREX explorers away six times. The nuclear men finally got in under cover of an injunction on all the leading villagers, including the squire and the vicar." The squire, Julian Fane, is a JP and a former High Sheriff of the county. "At the crunch, Fane supported ... direct action to block the gates to the airfield" (the would-be dump-site). "The village fete ran a Miss Nuclear Waste Competition in which the bizarre competitors were Miss Sizewell, Miss Three Mile Island (who pulls pints in the pub) and Miss Chernobyl. The vicar, Rev. Hugh Middleton, says 'when people who have had trust are saying this is like living in a Communist state, you begin to get worried'. When you see a village squire, a man who once hoped to become Tory MP for Grantham, no less, standing in the middle of a disused airfield while 12 bonfires of protest blaze behind him like Armada beacons, maybe the government should worry too."

In this victory for local communities, fighting as local communities, there are surely clear and singularly important lessons for the strategies and structures of the green movement.

SOUTH-WEST GREEN PARTY BIOREGIONALISM: UPDATE

The South-West Area Green Party has decided to explore the possibilities of organising on a *bioregional basis* (as briefly reported in Issue No.1). Many people at their Area Conference - held at the end of 1986 - felt it was silly to continue with meetings covering the whole of the S.West area.

Instead of the present two or three big regional conferences, one idea is to hold several, smaller bioregional conferences, with perhaps just one regional conference annually. Steve Mynard, a delegate from Wiltshire, thought that three distinct bioregional conferences would be suitable for Wiltshire alone. He thinks that these will eventually happen and also believes that the exploration of bioregionalism might lead in due course to constitutional changes within the Area Party.

Decentralisation of administration and policy focus is seen as a step towards a bioregional approach. West Cornwall/ Penrith Green Party has started the ball rolling by focussing much more on local issues and by creating its own administration separate to that of the party in E.Cornwall.

The Area Party will decide at their next regional conference - to be held perhaps at the end of this year - whether or not to further develop the bioregional approach. (Information courtesy of Steve Mynard).

DESERTER NOT DESERTED

The Mayor of Bremen, W.Germany, has rejected a written request from the Defence Minister to remove a memorial to the "unknown deserter" from a community centre where it was put up last year by a pacifist group.

The memorial, which honours soldiers in the Second World War who deserted in protest against the Nazi regime, is thought to be unique in W.Germany. Source: *The Independent*, March 5th.

CROSS-PARTY LINKS - THE GREEN ALLIANCE

By Julie Hill (Green Alliance
Parliamentary Officer)

The Green Alliance was founded in 1978 by businessman Gerard Morgan-Grenfell, Dartington trustee Maurice Ash, former Liberal Party Chair Richard Holme, Liberal peer Tim Beaumont and the writer Gordon Rattray-Taylor. They were concerned that Britain's political parties were failing to get to grips with environmental issues. Public concern was growing and pressure groups were capable of influencing Government on specific issues, but none of the parties had attempted a comprehensive policy for the environment.

A NEW PARTY ?

The original idea was to form a new party. In W.Germany public concern about the environment was gaining impetus and would lead in 1979 to the formation of Die Grunen - The Greens. But the W.German voting system (the AMS: Additional Member System) is favourable to emergent parties - any faction gaining more than 5% of the total vote will win seats. Here, where each seat is a straight fight between the established parties, newcomers stand little chance.

As part of its general survey of the wider green movement - and the various strategies adopted therein - Green Options has provided space below for the *Green Alliance*. Future issues may feature the legendary Revolution Ranters (Green Tendency), but for now it's the sedate tea-rooms, august committees and "corridors of power" at Westminster.

So the group decided instead to create a new kind of pressure group (the Ecology Party - now the Green Party - had in any case already been separately formed - Editor).

BRIDGE BUILDING/ESTABLISHMENT COLONIES

A pressure group could aim to influence all the parties, injecting the green perspective wherever and whenever feasible. Further, it could provide a bridge between the existing environmental groups - many of which were effective on their own ground but lacking coherence as a lobby - and the often opaque world of politics. It would seek to colonise the establishment, persuading policy makers that environmental concerns could be integrated with other political priorities. This kind of pragmatic approach was considered vital if green politics were to get anywhere.

"Suddenly, many people woke up to the fact that most people would like a better environment."

The Green Alliance progressed, collecting an impressive list of (invited) members, keeping other groups abreast of political devel-

opments, publishing a specialist Parliamentary newsletter and holding small, select seminars on important environmental issues. Then in 1983 a number of circumstances enabled the Green Alliance to move the environment way up the political agenda. Firstly, in the period of political openness following the general election, the opposition parties were willing to listen to new ideas. Secondly, Die Grunen had gained 27 seats in their Parliament, which set a few people thinking over here, not least the political managers. Suddenly, many people woke up to the fact that most people would like a better environment. The time was right for the parties to take on a green hue, and naturally they would argue about who had the edge.

A GREEN RACE

Hence the idea of a "green race" between the parties was born. Tom Burke, who became Director of the Green Alliance at the end of 1983, decided to go for the parties in a concerted way and promote this competition. There were no dramatic techniques involved - an article here, a lunch there - continual suggestions that the environment may equal votes. Underlying these tactics was the presumption that many political fig-

Cross-Party Links - the Green Alliance

figures would have a genuine concern for the environment. But politicians also worry about what other politicians are doing, and their concern became more manifest as they started to realise that seats might be at stake.

"The captains of industry and the fat cats of the city should prepare for colonisation."

In the Autumn of 1983 the SDP held an Environment Conference. In May 1984 Mrs. Thatcher held a series of briefings at Chequers on environmental issues. At the Labour Party Conference in October of that year delegates demanded that Labour become a green party. A flurry of pamphlets and policy statements issued from all the parties. In August 1985 the SDP committed itself to the formation of a separate environmental protection ministry. The Green Alliance continued to bring environmentalists and policy makers together at debates and seminars, aware that these consultations were increasingly influential. The autumn of 1985 saw six environmental leaders, including the Director of the Green Alliance, invited to lunch at No.10 to brief Mrs. Thatcher.

In 1986 the race was still being run. Polls showed the Alliance second to the Conservatives in many southern county seats where environmental conflicts were (and are) brewing - a PWR in Suffolk, Channel Tunnel spoil in Kent, radioactive waste-dumps in Bedfordshire, a third London airport in Essex - all excellent campaigning issues. The Government announced the setting up of a

Central Unit of Environmental Issues to co-ordinate environment policy across departments. The Labour Party issued the most comprehensive policy statement on the environment yet (and also voted to phase out nuclear power - Ed).

"... the ultimate goal should be constitutional, not just political, change. It will take constitutional change to decentralise power, to breathe new life into rural communities, to effectively regenerate the urban areas."

In the first half of 1987, however, talk of an election froze the parties' policies in preparation for the hustings. Now, post-election, the ground will shift and there will be new starting points, new opportunities. The Green Alliance, meanwhile, has turned its attention to other seats of power. The captains of industry and the fat cats of the city should prepare for colonisation.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

It must be said that although "establishment" sums up the Green Alliance's target, and to a large extent its approach, political pragmatism is not the limit of its thinking. Hamlet once said to Horatio: *"There is more in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in your philosophy"* - much the same is true of our political parties. To Maurice Ash, founder member and until recently Chair of the Green Alliance, the ultimate goal should be constitutional, not just political, change. It will take constitutional change to decentralise power, to breathe new life

into rural communities, to effectively regenerate the urban areas. This radical green perspective is one Maurice Ash hopes is borne in mind when seeking to influence the course of politics - indeed it is to him what distinguishes "hard" from "soft" greens. So the Green Alliance should perhaps be regarded as an alliance of "hard" greens - treading softly.

*Plans for for this (and other) nuclear waste-dumps, in England at least, have now been abandoned - Editor.

The Green Alliance: 60 Chandos Place, London WC2N 4HG

CAMPUS CAMPAIGNS

A growing number of British scientists believe that Reagan's 'Star Wars' programme (the Strategic Defence Initiative) is technically flawed, "dangerous" and a serious threat to nuclear disarmament. Over 500 senior scientists from 20 different universities have signed a pledge that they won't take money for research connected with it. They include 22 Fellows of the Royal Society and 3 Nobel Prize Winners. Their organising body is called the *Co-ordinating Committee of the British Star Wars Research Boycott*. More than 5,500 university research workers in the United States have taken a similar stand.

In order to combat all forms of war research in universities and polytechnics, CAMROC, *Campaign Against Military Research On Campus*, has been set up. It is concentrating its efforts on nuclear, electronic and chemical warfare research, and publishes a termly newsletter. Contact: 190b Burdett Rd., Bow, London. Sources: "Lib Ed" magazine, *The Cottage*, *The Green*, *Leire*, LE17 5 HL; *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27th '86



EVENTS



Green Gatherings (mainly outdoors)

August Bank Holiday Weekend (date unknown): *Burgh Castle Tree Fair*, Nr. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Aug. 21st - 31st: *Fleskwater Fair* (Ulster's Green Gathering), 68 Fivey Rd., Stranocum, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland - not far from the main Ballymena - Ballycastle Road. Tel. Malcolm on Portstewart 2301/2348 or Armoym on 026575-553.

Aug. 28th-30th: *Third International Green Congress*, Stockholm, Sweden. Registration costs around £10, including Congress materials and accomodation. Write (very quickly !) to Anders Malmen, Sveavagen 99, S-11350, Stoxholm, Sweden.

Rougham Oak Fayre (Date Unknown): Green Deserts, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP30 9LY Tel. 0359-70265.

September 5th & 6th: *Tuttington Green Fair*, Norfolk. Details from Heather Tamplin, 23 The Lowlands, Calthorpe, Nr. Epingham, Norfolk NR11 7QS

Other events

July 26th - Aug. 2nd: *International Women's Gathering on Feminism & Nonviolence*. Contact 67b Landor Rd., London SW9 9RT

Greenbelt Arts Festival: A Christian(ish) event taking place at Castle Ashby, Northants. **Last year this happened from Aug. 22-25th.** For info. re. this yr. contact Green Belt Festivals, 11 Uxbridge St., London W8 7TA

Aug. 22nd: *National Festival for Peace & Animal Liberation* (Salisbury). Contact BUAV, 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB Tel. 01-700-4888

Aug. 28th-31st: "*Education for Life '87*" - International Conference & Exhibition at the Art Polytechnic, Grand Parade, Brighton. Details from Education For Life, PO Box 297, HOVE, BN3 2WN. Tel. Brighton 723362 It will also double as Mediating Network International event.

Sept. 4th - 6th: *Education on a Human Scale* - a national conference at Oxford Polytechnic. Details from Philip Toogood, Human Scale Education Movement, Harton Manor Cottage, Hartland, N.Devon EX39 6BL

Sept. 6th - 11th: *Protest at Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition*, Whale Island, Portsmouth. Contact: Campaign Against the Arms Trade, or Joyce Simpson, Tel. Cosham 381667

Sept. 17th - 20th: *Green Party Conference*, Aston Univ., Birmingham. Contact 10 Station Parade, Balham High Rd., London SW1 9AZ

Sept. 18th -27th: *Glastonbury Festival of Dance*. Workshops, performances, dancing of all kinds in the streets and on the hills, folk dance from all over the world. Contact PO Box 10, Glastonbury BA6 9YG. Tel. 0458-34677

October: *Socialist Society Future of the Left Conference*. Contact Soc. Soc., 9 Poland St., London W1V 3DG

October 3rd: *Schumacher Lecture*, Bristol Polytechnic. Speaker is Arne Naess, the Norwegian ecologist who coined the term "Deep Ecology". Details from Sue Macwilliam, The Schumacher Society, Ford Hse., Hartland, Bideford, Devon.

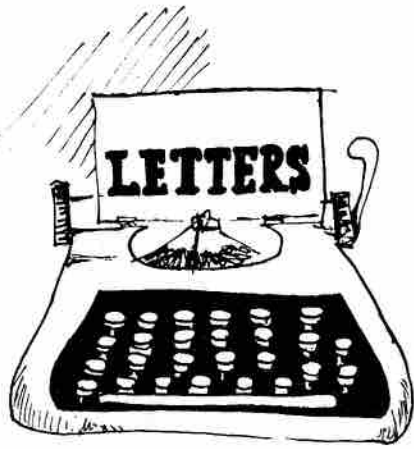
October 3rd (Sat., 10-6pm plus evening entertainment): "*Freedom & Education '87*" - A Day Conference at Countesthorpe College, Countesthorpe, Nr. Leicester. Organised by Lib Ed Magazine, The Cottage, The Green, Leire, LE17 5HL

Nov. 7th (Sat., 10 - 4pm): *Oxford University Alternative Careers Fair*. Contact Andrew Spring, Alternative Careers Committee, Oxford Univ. S.U., New Barnett Hse., 28 Little Clarendon St., Oxford OX1 2HU Tel. 0865-511732

Please send in news and details of your events

INROADS: RENEWING OUR PUBLIC HOUSES

One place with great potential for the spread (or at least discussion) of green ideas and the development of local identity is the pub (or "local"). Indeed, such is the relaxed, convivial atmosphere needed for the best cross-fertilisation of ideas, that: "the first universities of the Western world, the academies of ancient Athens, started out as fellowships of the drinking table. To this day, the most hallowed institution symbolising the academic mode of production is the symposium, which is Greek for "drinking together" ("syn" standing for "together", and "pinein" for drinking)." *Extracted from "The Academic Inn" by Prof. Leopold Kohr, first printed in Resurgence magazine in 1966.*



Congratulations! I am very excited to see how pertinent Green Options is. I was particularly interested in the terminology used in the first article ('Setting the Scene for the Strategy Debate' which made a distinction between 'centralist method' and 'decentralist method'. Whilst Greens are united in their decentralist goal, they are split over method. There are Centralist Greens and Decentralist Greens. This terminology is much more appropriate to the UK green movement than the W.German terms "Fundi" and

"Realo", which are both sub-sections of the Centralist Method. A simple but potent way to move the debate forward would be for everyone to use the terms "Centralist Greens" and "Decentralist Greens" as a matter of course, in letters to all newsletters and magazines. This would push these terms into the current vocabulary.

I was also very interested in the brief mention that the S.West area Green Party "has decided to explore the possibilities for organising on a bioregional basis". I hope Green Options can inform us of the S.W. Area Green Party's thinking on how this would affect its relationship to the UK Green Party. Would the S.W. Area Green Party go autonomous in the same way that the Scottish Green Party did? Would it replace the UK Green party Conference with its own Assembly and replace the UK "Manifesto for a Sustainable Society" with its own "Manifesto for a Sustainable South West"?

In addition, isn't there a better name for the region than the South West Area? I hope it doesn't include Cornwall, which should be autonomous in its own right. It is also important to take into account the boundaries of Wessex, something the Wessex Regionalist Party have given much thought.

A Bioregion is "a geographical terrain and a terrain in consciousness". So the S.W. Area Green Party is looking at three Bioregions: Kernow, Wessex, and one in the middle, perhaps best called Albion. The establishment by an area Green Party of even one bioregional organisation is a very exciting idea, since it would be bound to generate imitations, perhaps leading to the break-up of the UK Green Party, taken from below.

Mark Kinzley, 7 Gaysham Ave, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex IG2 6TH

As you'll notice on the front page, we've taken to heart Mark's advice about using the phrase "Decentralist Greens"! - Editor

POLICING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Metropolitan Police Divisional Commanders will in future report all cases of domestic violence (usually men attacking women) and take a tough line with offenders.

Commander Walter Boreham of the Yard's community involvement unit said (on June 24th) that an assault committed at home by a man against his partner - Scotland Yard believes 1,000 women per week in the London area call for help from the police over such attacks - was as much a criminal offence as an assault committed outside by a stranger.

The view of such assaults as merely a private dispute is to be officially scrapped - officers will be instructed to bring charges where there is evidence. The Commander also said the Yard was actively strengthening its links with women's refuges. *Source: The Guardian, June 25th.*

EMMERDALE FARM AFFINITY GROUP

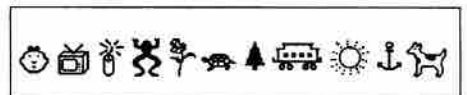
Over recent months, a proposed nuclear waste-dump on the fells near "Beckingdale" has caused much local protest. Indeed!

But relax, this is a vigorous, commu-

nity-based anti-nuclear campaign scripted into that "tale of everyday Yorkshire folk" - "Emmerdale Farm" (a TV soap opera).

No doubt a sign of the times. And equally no doubt that - like the good citizens of Elstow (Beds.), Killingholme (Humbs.), Bradwell (Essex) and

Fulbeck (Lincs.) - the folk of Emmerdale will prevail, even against an ever more centralised and authoritarian government (See "No Minister" on page 10 also).



RECLAIMING POLITICS

What does "politics" actually mean? How has this become corrupted, a term of abuse? How do we *reclaim* a politics which many regard as hijacked by the central government machine/Parliamentary process (the grotesque centralisation, party "whips", Whitehall dictat, the adversarial structures etc.)? Future issues of *Green Options* will contain occasional contributions on the theme of "*Reclaiming Politics*". Please write if this might include something from you.

INROADS

"Inroads" will be an occasional feature in *Green Options*. It will cover ideas for (and experiences of) effective ways of spreading the green message to "ordinary" people and new areas of society. How do we make green politics far more relevant to the everyday lives of most people? What are the attractive, constructive alternatives which can begin to engage genuinely popular support and involvement? Perhaps the answers are more difficult than simply opposing unpopular or un-green policies; they certainly relate to a very neglected aspect of green politics. Write in if you have information or ideas - minor snippets or major schemes - along these lines.

VIEWPOINT

What is the green movement's current state of health? Where is it going? Where should it be going? How can the movement develop real "bite"? What strategies should we adopt? What kinds of political and organisational structures should we seek to develop? *Green Options* will contain occasional contributions to a "Viewpoint" series: a political forum where various people can express their thoughts on some or all of these questions.

WOULD YOU LIKE YOU BE INVOLVED WITH GREEN OPTIONS?

Do you subscribe to, or read anyhow, other green or non-green publications (particular

newspapers for example)? If so, maybe you could send in any snippets, large or small, which relate to our intended coverage of the greening process and/or new developments in green thought or action! Perhaps you're even in a position to take on editorial responsibility for a whole subject "field"? Or maybe you'd like to become a reporter/correspondent for *Green Options* in your local area? If you might be able to help in any of these ways, please get in touch.



NAME ADDRESS.....

ADVERTISING RATES

Future issues of *Green Options* may carry a maximum of one page (side) of adverts. For camera-ready artwork, a full page (189 mm width by 250 mm) will cost £45, smaller sizes pro rata. An artwork design service (including near-typeset (i.e laser) quality print), which can incorporate your logo, is available for an extra £5-10 depending on advert size. Inserts of leaflets etc. cost £25 per thousand (i.e 2.5p each). Contact the back-page address, or telephone Compton Dundon 74130 for further details.

HELP! DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

Green Options is looking for people to help distribute copies in their locality. All offers of assistance, as well as information on possible sales outlets - bookshops, community centres, cafes/restaurants etc. - gratefully received.

ADDRESS CORRECTION FORM

The address to which this copy of *Green Options* was sent is now out of date. Please send future copies to:

CONNECTIONS



In each issue the contact addresses of various kinds of groups and organisations will be listed. Where large numbers are involved, the addresses will be spread over more than one issue. **This time around the focus is on Animal Rights!**

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Animal Aid
7 Castle St.
Tonbridge, Kent
0732-364546</p> | <p>Conservative Anti-Hunt Council
3 Luton Rd.
Luton, Beds.</p> | <p>League Against Cruel Sports
Sparling Hse.,
83-87 Union St.,
London SE1 1SG
01-407-0979</p> | <p>RSPCA
The Causeway
Horsham
RH12 1HG</p> |
| <p>Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group
BCM 5911
London WC1N 3X
01-888-2482</p> | <p>Disabled Against Animal Research & Exploitation
22 The Severn
Grange Estate
Daventry, Northants.
032-72-71568</p> | <p>League For Animals Irreducible Rights (LAIR)
49 Pratt St.
London NW1
01-485-3109</p> | <p>Reprieve
65 Bourne Hall Ave
Bushey, Nr. Watford
Herts. WD2 3BB
01-950-7024</p> |
| <p>British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection
16a Crane Grove
Islington
London N7 8LB
01-607-1892/1545</p> | <p>Federation of Local Animal Rights Groups
48 Gleddoch Rd.
Glasgow
Scotland G52</p> | <p>Libs & S. Democrats Against Blood Sports
116 High St.
Gosport, Hants.</p> | <p>Student Campaign for Animal Rights (SCAR)
PO Box 89, Huddersfield
W.Yorks.</p> |
| <p>Chickens Lib
PO Box 2, Holmfirth,
Huddersfield, W.Yorks.</p> | <p>Greenpeace Ltd.
36 Graham St.
London N1
01-608-14</p> | <p>Lynx
PO Box, Great Dunmow
Essex CM6 1UH</p> | <p>The Vegan Society
33-35 George St.,
Oxford,
Oxon. OX1 2AY
0865-72216</p> |
| <p>Compassion In World Farming
20 Lavant St.
Petersfield
Hants. GU32 3EW</p> | <p>Hunt Saboteurs Association
PO Box 87
Exeter
Devon EX4 3TX</p> | <p>Pagan Animal Rights (PAR)
23 Highfield South
Rock Ferry
Wirrall, Merseyside L42</p> | <p>The Vegetarian Society
Parkdale, Dunham Rd.,
Altrincham
Cheshire WA14 4Q
061-928-0793</p> |

Please send in any up-dates or additions to this listing.

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS ...

Ardingly College, a £5,500-a-year public school at Haywards Heath, Sussex, has voted 181 to 146 (pupils & staff), at a special debate, to ban fox-hunting on the school grounds. It followed a petition by staff and students opposed to hunting.

However, they failed to get the two-thirds majority needed for the headmaster to withdraw the traditional invitation to the 200 year-old hunt.

RECYCLING

We encourage the recycling of any material in *Green Options*, though an acknowledgment of the source(s) would be appreciated.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM - FOR YOU, OR A SURPRISE GIFT FOR YOUR FRIENDS!

For one year's subscription (8 issues) please send £5.50* (Institutions - £9.50) to **Green Options, Lockyer's Farm, Compton Dundon, Somerton, Somerset TA11 6PE**. OR, please send a sample copy to a friend - I enclose 70p.

NAME ADDRESS

*For the more affluent or enthusiastic there is a special **Supporters Subscription** rate of £10 to help the finances of *Green Options*.

Airmail rates: Europe £7; Aus/NZ £9.60; USA/Canada £9.50; Elsewhere - write in. **Surface mail rates** (write in for details) are cheaper, but take several weeks for delivery. Please send monies in local currency cash (pounds sterling equivalent) or International Money Orders (made out in Pounds Sterling), but not in local currency cheques since most of this would be taken by the bank in commission and administrative charges.