

Environmental, Social and Economic aspects.
(generally ignored) most crucial

Brundtland report:

- ① Concept of present needs (needs of world's poor who should get overriding priority)
- ② Idea of limitations imposed by state of tech and social organisation on environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

Conflicts:

- ① betⁿ present and future generat^{ns}
- ② human well being and protectⁿ of nature
- ③ poor and rich
- ④ local and global focus, 'here' and 'elsewhere'

History of environmentalism

- ① Rachel Carson: silent spring 1962
(chemicals in food chain)

- ② 'Buddhist economics' [chapter]
E.F. Schumacher ⇒ book: small is beautiful
(Intermediate technology)

* 1972 Stockholm ⇒ poverty is greatest polluter [Indira Gandhi]

Regulatⁿ: 1973 (CITES) Trade in wildlife

Eric Eckholm's book: Losing Ground:

Environmental stress and world food Prospects, 1976.

(politics of soil conservatⁿ, deforestatⁿ)

Down to earth, 1982.