

Safar

**SOCIAL TASK**

## SOCIAL TASK SAFARI

Global Order Council, July 1984

### DESCRIPTION OF ARENA AND PROCESS:

The Social Task Safari addressed itself to the question: "How are various people and movements mobilising and networking their efforts to respond to the multiplicity of social issues of our time?" We worked in two groups. Data was gathered on movements around the world and analysed from a variety of perspectives such as the Social Process Model and continental contradictions. We conducted research on the inception, growth and maturation of four specific movements as well as analysed numerous movements in each continent relative to their impact, size and relationships. The phenomena of networking and its significance to the ICA was also studied. Additionally, data was collected on seventeen significant collaborative efforts around the world, the revolutionary edge of this work and implications for ICA.

### FOUR DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE:

**ORGANISATION** - In the arena of organisation, there is a growth of awareness and effort toward **TASK-DIRECTED COLLABORATIONS**. Many of these coalitions are groupings which have not traditionally been aligned. In politically restrictive countries other sectors will continue building new care systems which run parallel to government structures.

**APPROACH** - In the arena of approach many movements are responding to the demand to be **INCLUSIVE**, opening themselves to an even broader base of participation. This is due in part to increased efforts to be strategic and to work together as necessary to insure a winning strategy.

**METHODS** - In the arena of methods, groups and movements are beginning to use **CONSENSUS** to reach decisions and are moving toward an awareness of the need for **RECONCILIATION TOOLS** such as win/win models. Individuals are hungry for new leadership effectiveness and corporateness.

**PURPOSE** - In the arena of purpose or intent, individuals/groups/movements are encouraging an integration of personal fulfillment and integrity and actual daily work. This is developing into a **NEW ETHICS**. Self-actualisation or direct social action alone are insufficient to sustain a long-term movement. Successful movements or groups are being called to articulate a **VISION** that moves that group and therefore society into the next century, beyond the millenium year.

### LIST OF BACK-UP MATERIALS AVAILABLE

1. 125 surveys on movements around the world
2. 17 case studies on collaborations
3. List of selected movements by continent with descriptions and clues for ICA future role
4. Depth analysis of 4 specific movements

BLACK AFRICA	NAME	SUB CONTINENT	SEAPAC	GLOBAL THEMES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FRAGMENTED, EXCLUSIVE SOCIAL STRUCTURES</li> <li>2. DIFFICULTY SEEING GIFT AS A PEOPLE</li> <li>3. RESTRICTIVE TRADITIONAL ROLES</li> <li>4. INAPPROPRIATE INVESTMENT PRIORITIES</li> <li>5. NEGLECTED REGIONAL COOPERATION</li> <li>6. UNDEFINED FORMS OF FUTURIC BASIC EDUCATION</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ENTRAPMENT IN ANCIENT FORMS, RESPONSES AND RELATIONSHIPS WHICH ARE RESTRICTIVE IN "NEW WORLD"</li> <li>2. RADICAL DENIAL OF TRADITIONAL GIFTS (TERRORISM, YOUTH ENGAGEMENT)</li> <li>3. UNCOORDINATED RESOURCE EXPANSION AND MANAGEMENT</li> <li>4. HUGE INCREASE OF WEALTH &amp; POVERTY</li> <li>5. ANTIQUATED POL/ECO SYSTEM</li> <li>6. REDGIOS BACKLASH/FANTACISM</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC SECTOR DELIVERY SYSTEM</li> <li>2. INFLEXIBLE BUREAUCRATIC PATTERNS</li> <li>3. LOCAL PEOPLE UNABLE TO ACCESS SOCIAL SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY</li> <li>4. RURAL-URBAN GAP AND MIGRATION PATTERNS RESPONDING TO POPULATION-ECONOMIC PRESSURES</li> <li>5. INCREASING ECOLOGICAL INBALANCES (LAND, WATER)</li> <li>6. LIMITED SOCIAL ROLES FOR FAMILY MEMBERS AND VILLAGE SUB-GROUPS</li> <li>7. UNAWARE OF CHANGING IMAGES OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY</li> <li>8. REGIONAL AND COMMUNAL ALIENATION</li> <li>9. OUTMODED EDUCATIONAL CURRICULA &amp; STRUCTURES</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ISOLATION, ASM/NATIONALISM LIMITS GLOBAL INTERCHANGE</li> <li>2. OVEREMPHASIZED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WIPING OUT: a) CULTURAL TRADITIONS, b) ECOLOGICAL BALANCE</li> <li>3. CONFRONTATIONAL MODES OF PROBLEM-SOLVING</li> <li>4. TOP-DOWN APPROACHES BLOCK PARTICIPATION</li> <li>5. GOVERNMENTAL OVER-REGULATION DISCOURAGES LOCAL INITIATIVE</li> <li>6. POLITICAL DISSIDENCE THWARTS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEV.</li> <li>7. FOCUS ON SHORT TERM SOLUTIONS (e.g. HONG KONG)</li> <li>8. INABILITY TO ACCEPT NEW CULTURAL REALITIES</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. QUEST FOR PARTICIPATION</li> <li>2. SPIRIT EXPRESSION UNFULFILLED</li> <li>3. LACK OF CULTURALLY UNIFYING SYMBOL</li> <li>4. ENTRAPMENT IN INAPPROPRIATE OUTMODED ROLES &amp; FORMS</li> <li>5. IDEOLOGICAL FACTIONALISM</li> <li>6. ECONOMICALLY CLINGING TO OLD FORMS</li> <li>7. DRAMATIC INTENSIFICATION OF GAP BETWEEN 85% and 15% (OF INADEQUATE RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION)</li> <li>8. UNDERUTILIZED HUMAN RESOURCES</li> <li>9. NATIONAL ISOLATIONISM BLOCKS REGIONAL COOPERATION</li> </ol>
LAT. AMERICA	N. AMERICA	EUROPE	CHINA	EURASIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SPORADIC AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES</li> <li>2. INADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES</li> <li>3. DISORGANIZED STRUCTURES FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE</li> <li>4. LOCAL DISINTEREST IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</li> <li>5. INADEQUATE RESPONSES TO OUTSIDE INFLUENCE</li> <li>6. INADEQUATE SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION</li> <li>7. LACK OF COMMUNITY STORY-MOTIVATION</li> <li>8. EXCESSIVE DEPENDENCE ON PUBLIC STRUCTURES</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CONFRONTATION ESCALATION LITURGY</li> <li>2. VISION IMPLEMENTATION GAP</li> <li>3. PRIMAL COMMUNITY COLLAPSE</li> <li>4. ELITE-ORIENTED EDUCATION SYSTEM</li> <li>5. IMMOBILIZED SECTOR EFFECTIVENESS</li> <li>6. UNCOMPREHENSIVE INDIVIDUALISM EMPHASIS</li> <li>7. MISEMLOYED HUMAN RESOURCES</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EMPTY LIFE STYLE</li> <li>2. DISINTEGRATING COMMUNITY/SOCIAL STRUCTURES</li> <li>3. UNINVENTIVE MACRO ECONOMIC ORIENTATION</li> <li>4. OUTMODED POLITY SYSTEMS AND IDEOLOGIES</li> <li>5. UNRECOGNIZED HUMAN POTENTIAL</li> <li>6. SUPRESSED CONCERN FOR LONG RANGE &amp; COMPREHENSIVE</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNDER-EMPLOYMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES</li> <li>2. LIMITED LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR GLOBAL DIRECTIONS (NOWAY TO FROM CONSENSUS)</li> <li>3. CONFLICTING COMMUNITY STYLES (IND VS. GROUP)</li> <li>4. EROSION OF UNIFYING SYMBOLS</li> <li>5. ANTIQUATED PRODUCTION SYSTEMS LIMIT HUMAN CREATIVITY</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. POLITICAL MYTH DOES NOT SUSTAIN SPIRIT &amp; VITALITY OF THE PEOPLE</li> <li>2. POLITICAL DOMINANCE STIFLES ECO CREATIVITY AND RESPONSIBILITY</li> <li>3. IDEOLOGICAL PREOCCUPATION BLOCKS SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT &amp; CULTURAL EXPRESSION</li> <li>4. IRON CURTAIN MENTALITY SUPPRESSES INTERNAT. ENCOUNTERS &amp; FUTURIC PERSPECTIVES</li> <li>5. PARANOIA ABOUT DEFENSE NECESSITIES OVERBURDENS THE ECONOMY</li> </ol>

## Movement Analysis

### Findings and Reflections

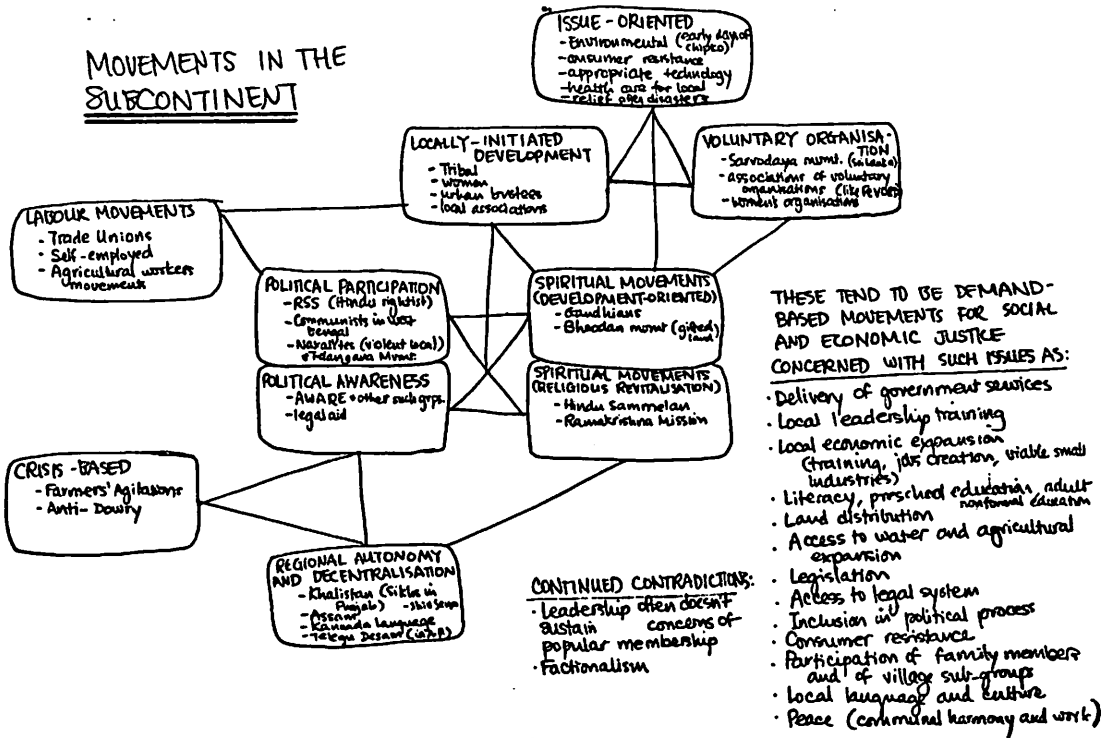
1. Initial plotting of the movements on the social process triangle indicated that cultural issues predominated. Most movements were concerned with communal style or corporate welfare, and were generally made up of people from the voluntary sector. Peace and consciousness movements made up the larger portion of the data from N. America, Europe and to a somewhat lesser extent, Seapac. Additional interviews, especially with people from the Subcontinent, Latin America and Africa revealed other major areas of concern such as, local development, economic renewal, social justice and political participation.
2. Concern for peace in the face of potential nuclear war has evoked a lot of passion globally. The interlinking nature of the issue with many other concerns of human development provides a platform for very different groups to work together (in loose alliances) locally, nationally and internationally.
3. The multitude of mostly small social renewal efforts sweeping the globe since the late '50's is now beginning to be formed into movements and networks that go far beyond the local or single issue concerns.
4. There is an emerging trend for movements to include both social action and personal, intrapersonal and spiritual awareness.
5. In depth research on 4 diverse movements (Civil Rights-US based, Voluntary Simplicity, Opus Dei (Roman Catholic-originally Spain) and Sarvodaya Shramadana (Buddhist-Sri Lanka)) revealed:
  - two types of movements, one with hierarchal organization and another with lateral, bottom-up decision making with a heavier emphasis on networking.
  - The Order's journey as a movement has elements of both types but is characterized as a shift between the first and the second.
  - it often takes longer periods of time and large numbers of people before a movement experiences mass impact.
  - movements often intend to create alternative models to the existing <sup>social</sup> order
  - long term durability depends on inclusiveness and ability for people to participate while carrying on with their daily lives.

### Implications for the Order

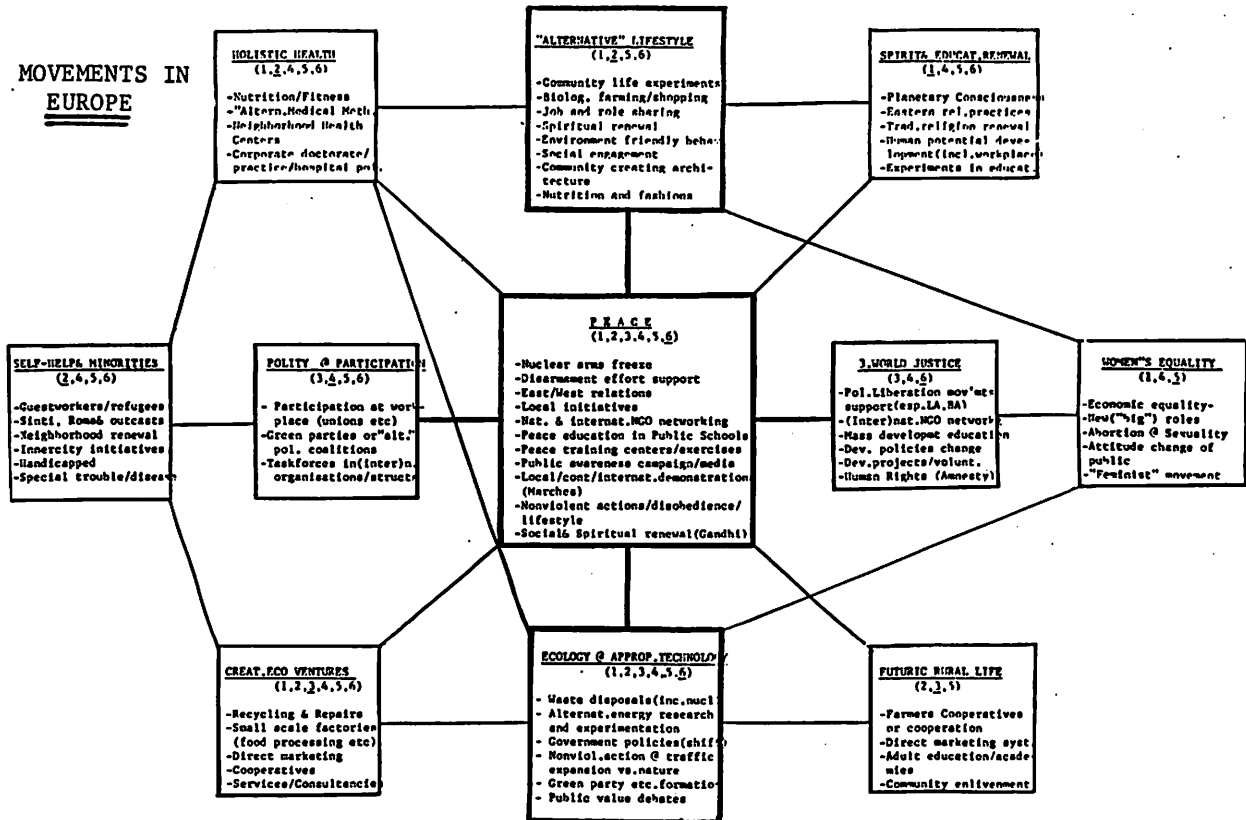
1. We, as a movement, are "in" but "not of" any particular movement. We do not need to become another one among many movements directly engaged in Peace, Consciousness, Human Rights etc. Our role may better be stated as a facilitator of movements (servants of the league), by offering methods, mechanisms and myths ("movement technology") so that these movements together can become reformers of civilization. Our programs will be increasingly concerned about training within the active movements, especially when collaborative relationships have been built.
2. In order to more fully benefit from the research and analysis started by this group, the process needs to be continued:
  - by further documentation and analysis of movements within continents as well as movements emerging globally. Analysis should include how both the contradictions and the movements are experienced by the local people as well as the validity of the movement for collaboration in order to get a particular social task done or implement a larger strategy.
  - by redeciding the pressure points on the social process triangle as we recreate our strategy
  - by additional research on the presuppositions, effects and future directions of present movements such as liberation theology, communist and other national liberation movements

INTUITIVE IMAGES OF CONTINENTAL MOVEMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS

MOVEMENTS IN THE SUBCONTINENT



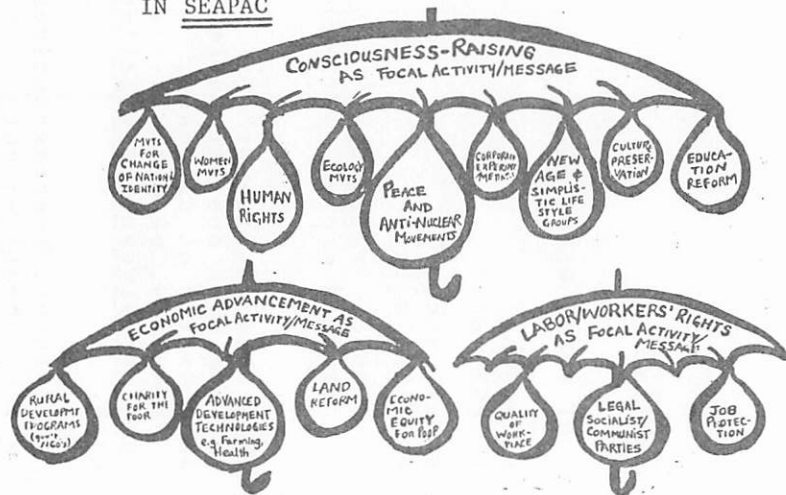
MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE



This diagram of key movements in Europe is mainly based on the situation in central and northern Europe though aspects of it are also true for the mediterranean countries. The size of the boxes is according to the present numerical/visible presence and influence of these movements, which can change fast. The links between the boxes demonstrate the many interconnections between present movements. The position in the same horizontal row automatically represents relatedness. The bottom row has more to do with the economic dynamics of the social process, the middle one more with the political ones and the top with the cultural dynamic.

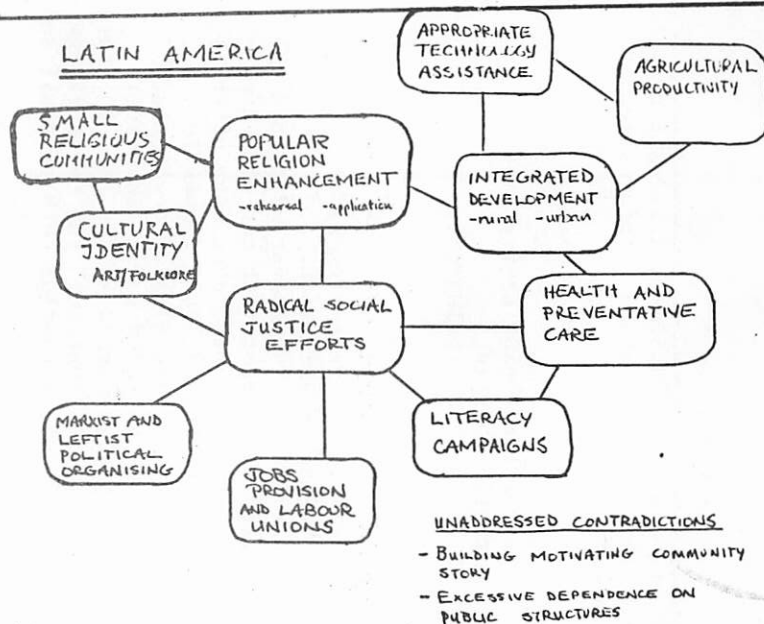
Dealing with a particular urgent concern and with most of the key contradictions the Peace Movement in Europe has drawn the largest number of people together, many of them also belonging to other movements indicated in this chart, many of them representing quite divergent perspectives. Whether it will be able to grow and have even stronger effectiveness will depend on the participants' willingness to build concrete models for change and to sustain one another "on a long march". The Ecology and Life Style Movements follow the Peace Movement at present, concerning their visibility and influence in public. Their lasting effect will be determined by the ability to structure and focus themselves within the longrange perspective of both social and consciousness change. The weight of all other movements is different in the various European countries and therefore has not been differentiated in the size of the box.

MOVEMENT THRUSTS  
IN SEAPAC



(Movement interpreted to include organization or thrust)  
The bigger the raindrop the more impactful and/or larger the movement. Linkages between movements are not shown here because of limited research and great differences in the various nations. Contradictions unaddressed are # 1,4,5,6,7.

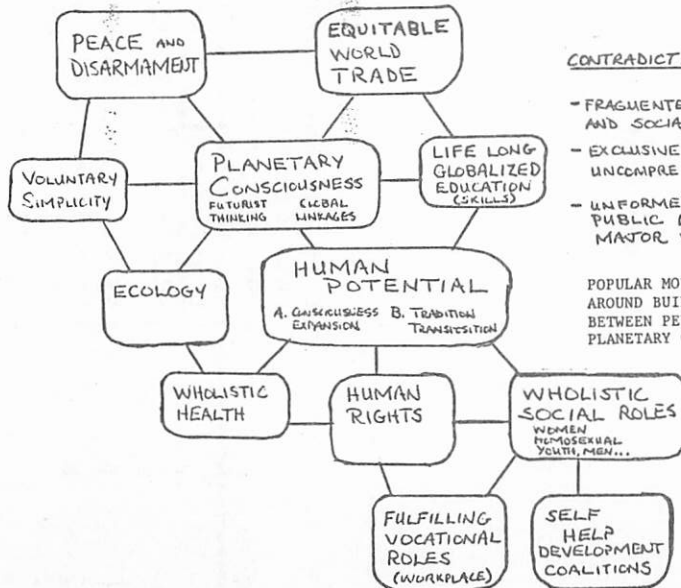
LATIN AMERICA



UNADDRESSED CONTRADICTIONS

- BUILDING MOTIVATING COMMUNITY STORY
- EXCESSIVE DEPENDENCE ON PUBLIC STRUCTURES

NORTH AMERICA



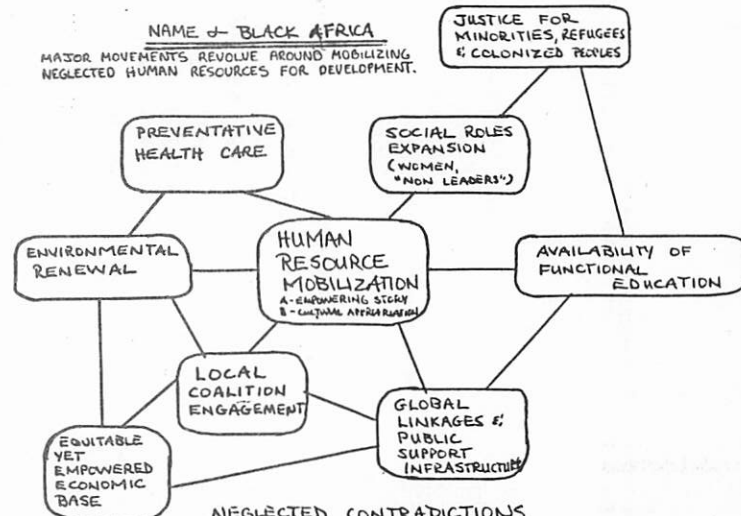
CONTRADICTIONS UNADDRESSED

- FRAGMENTED IMAGES OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL IDENTITY
- EXCLUSIVE LOYALTIES OF UNCOMPREHENSIVE CARE SYSTEMS
- UNFORMED STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT IN MAJOR VOCATIONAL CONCERNS

POPULAR MOVEMENTS IN N.A. REVOLVE AROUND BUILDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL FULFILLMENT AND PLANETARY CARE.

NAME OF BLACK AFRICA

MAJOR MOVEMENTS REVOLVE AROUND MOBILIZING NEGLECTED HUMAN RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT.



NEGLECTED CONTRADICTIONS

- INADEQUATE REGIONAL COOPERATION
- APPROPRIATE BASIC EDUCATION

SOCIAL TASK  
NETWORKS AND COLLABORATIONS

Networks are flexible linkages of autonomous groups and/or individuals based upon common values and for the purpose of mutual assistance, information exchange and/or the achievement of common goals.

Networking characteristics include:

- Power is based in many parts rather than being centralised.
- The parts and members are constantly changing.
- They have many perspectives on approach or philosophy.
- They form through relationships.

Networks are significant now because:

- More intentional formation of networks is happening as an alternative to forming another formal organisation.
- The network is appropriate for today's world because a) people are passionate about the local b) people are operating out of a new global awareness, c) people shift place of residence more often and so have roots in a network rather than a local community, d) people prefer flexible time patterns, and e) people are ready for commitment to an arena without an extended formal covenant.
- The types of networks that have rapidly emerged in the past 10 years point to a social movement committed to "emerging" the new paradigm.
- Networks that form this movemental base, emphasise both personal and social transformation.
- Networks are useful as a rider or tool toward a broader strategy of impact and social transformation (cf. IERD).
- Networks need to be empowered at the grassroots level particularly in non-western countries.

COLLABORATION - COALITION

In the dictionary, the definitions of these words are:

- |               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| collaboration | - work with another           |
|               | - work with the enemy         |
| coalition     | - temporary alliance          |
|               | - fusion into one mass        |
| alliance      | - joined in compact or treaty |
|               | - similar or related groups   |
|               | - kinship                     |

Each of these three words hold within them an element of this dynamic. Certainly we mean working with another (often one who is not a "friend"), we mean creation of one mass, and we mean an element of treaty. Primarily, we mean the creation of structural relationships between organizations to engage in a common mission or task.

As we talked with people from each continent, representatives from Area Madrid made a statement which summarizes our emerging relationship to this arena. "From our situation, the key question to our future strategy is one of collaboration".

## SOCIAL TASK

### LIST OF SELECTED COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS DOCUMENTED DURING JULY, 1984

1. THE ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (Philippines) is a collaborative effort involving the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) and the Philippine Australian Development Assistance Project (PADAP). PADAP is made up of 12 governmental organisations. The focus is village development. It was begun in 1982 and extends to 1985.
2. THE CHIKHALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (India) is a four sector effort involving the Block Development Officer, the Canara Bank, The Bombay Rotary Club, Local village leaders, and ICA staff. The focus is village development. It began in 1980 and plans to expand to include the whole block.
3. CHICAGO NORTHWEST COMMUNITIES (USA) is a collaborative effort involving Harper College, 24 Municipalities, their chambers of Commerce and ICA staff members hired by Harper College. The focus is on economic development of the 24 communities. It was begun in 1982 and future plans involve ways to enable the communities and structures to plan and act cooperatively.
4. THE QUALITY EDUCATION COALITION (USA) involves the Kansas City school board and administration, the Junior League, Kansas City Consensus (an urban issues task force) and concerned parents. ICA was submitted a proposal to conduct education forums around the city. It was organised in March 1984 and the future involves enabling the coalitions' vision to be implemented.
5. MEXICO NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE IERD involves the director of the Ford Foundation, the widow of a former ambassador to USA, a consultant in appropriate technology, various government agriculture officials and ICA. The focus has been the IERD and interchange among the projects. Future plans include an EDTI, coordinating interchange among the projects and documentation.
6. THE JAMAICA NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE is a four sector effort involving 27 organisations. It evolved from the steering committee of the regional consult in 1981. The focus is on the three phases of the IERD. Future plans include a major expansion of village development efforts.
7. THE MISSISSIPPI RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM was a collaborative effort sponsored by the Governor's Office for Voluntary Citizen Development and the Southern Rural Development Center. ICA was contracted to coordinate the preparation and to facilitate the event, held in May 1984. The future hold a number of consultation possibilities in the state for ICA who has a long-time relationship through Town Meetings and Pace Human Development Project.
8. THE WOMEN AND WORLD HUNGER CONFERENCE (Denver, USA) involved 20 organisations, including YNCA, the American Association of University Women, the Overseas Education Fund and ICA on the steering committee. The focus of the collaborations was designing, recruiting and holding a 300 person conference in April 1984. ICA played a key role in introducing participatory methods to the conferenc.
9. RACIMO GUASTATOYA (Guatemala Guastatoya Cluster Project) is a four sector collaborative effort involving 12 organisations and the ICA, Begun in 1983, its purpose is to actualize community development in 15 villages. An EDTI is planned for the near future.
10. THE MAINE NETWORK (USA) is a collaborative effort involving the Division of Community Services, the state planning office, Coastal Enterprises (NGO) the Department of Agriculture, Maine Development Foundation, Washington-Hancock Community Agency, Starks Enterprises Corporation and ICA. It has been operating since 1980 and has facilitated conference, policial action and rural development. Future activities include a series of forums to provide input to state legislators.
11. NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS ENGAGEMENT (Egypt) involves the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Beni Suef Governate and ICA: Egypt. It has been operating for one year and involves 8 college graduates in vottage development in the Bayad Cluster and Beni Suef Expansion. Participants have been through the EDTI.
12. THE TULARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COALITION (California, USA) involves the Tulare County Supervisors, Self-Help Enterprises Project and the ICA. It was begun in 1981 and is focused on small town development, creating and training town councils in the unincorporated towns of the county. Work will continue regardless of ICA participation, but expansion and intensification depends on ICA assistance.
13. THE MONTEMURO PROJECT IN PORTUGAL involves the EEC, Rural Catholic Action, Artisans, Ethnographic Society, Ministry of Agriculture, 5 presidents of Regional Coordination Commissions, Ministry of Work, Caritas and the Planning Commission. It began in 1981 and is focused on Human Development in a cluster of villages. The future involves creating a human development associiiton with strong local participation.
14. THE KAMWELANI PEOPLE MOVEMENTAL NETWORK (Kenya) involves Village Leaders in the Machakos Integrated Development Project, EEC, IVETI, Sons of the Villages, Women's groups and churches along with the ICA. It began in 1981 and involves building the village leaders' movement to be in a position to interact with governmental structures independently. The future involves more participatory planning in organisations and in local government initiatives.
15. THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Internationally, 10 major co-sponsors including the International Council of Women, several United Nations organisations and the ICA launched a 3-year program of "Sharing Approaches that Work." A central event in India occurred in February 1984 at the mid-point of the 3-year program. Some of the co-sponsors are now participating in other ICA programs focused on village development. Nationally, in Canada, for example, a steering committee which selected and documented projects to go to the India event continue to function, scheduling local exchange conferences. Locally, as in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, statewide steering committees are orchestrating post India events and strategy forums for implementing effective rural development efforts locally.
16. THE SAEMAUL UNDONG (Korea) is an effort involving Saemaul Undong leaders, the ministry of Home Affairs, University professors and ICA. It was initially formed in the early 70's. ICA became involved in 1975. The focus is on leadership development and practical development.
17. THE LOISAIDA EMPLOYMENT PROJECT (New York, USA) is a collaborative effort between The Challenge for those who Dare, the ICA and 40 other organisations. The task force began in 1983 and is focused on developing an employment generating economy in a high crime and drug use area of New York City, USA.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY EDGE RE. COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

If you're really going to change a societal contradiction that everyone recognizes, it is through collaboration.

An edge collaboration involves at least four elements:

1. People who are most affected by the contradiction
2. Structures which have a vested interest in the contradiction or issue being addressed by the collaboration
3. The different sectors whose resources can aid and accelerate the practical action e.g.
  - Local sector
  - Private sector
  - Volunteer sector
  - Movements
  - Public sector
4. The "coalescing force" that provides the mechanism, method and myth to sustain and move the collaboration

Initial pillars of an edge collaboration are:

- A common vision beyond protest and networking which results in practical action
- Impact plan to ensure maximum public benefit
- Involvement of all levels of society as an integral part in the same process
- Coalescing force which has demonstrated effective ways of dealing with the contradiction at the local level and is able to facilitate dialogue between various sectors of society
- Always focused on moving through local action to structural change

## THE ROLE OF THE ORDER RE. MOVEMENTS AND COLLABORATIONS:

We see ourselves as an organisation serving Those Who Care about the future. We are part of a "Transformation Movement" that is based in the cultural and concerned about the total social process. Our role is to give what we have learned as a people about human development to other movements. We are uniquely positioned around the globe, thus able to facilitate collaborations between movements that are addressing the major contradictions in society. The form of our participation is already taking shape. The seventeen case studies of ICA as a partner in a variety of efforts indicate our unique gift and responsibility in bringing diverse groups, perspectives and expectations together to move on a common vision. In most instances, the ICA role has been extremely invisible in terms of up-front leadership, yet, on the other hand, we experience ourselves in a much more visible position than ever before. The Social Task Force encourages more experimentation and interchange with each other on this arena of our work.

THE SOCIAL TASK SONG

Chorus: Chiode ode OF  
CHIODE ODE YAAH, YAAH  
Chiode Ode OH  
CHIODE ODE HU CHISHI

Translation:  
"Let's Move, Yes, Yes  
Let's Move to the World

1. Movements of the earth  
See a common vision  
Revolution now  
In building the one planet

Chorus

2. From uniformity  
Toward diversity  
All gifts are required  
In building the one planet

Chorus

3. From the protest mode  
Bringing struct'ral change  
Sectors join and bend  
In building the one planet

Chorus

4. Top down leaders now  
Work with lateral leaders  
All responsible  
In building the one planet

Chorus

5. Factions giving way  
TO collaboration  
Many tensions held  
In building the one planet

Chorus

6. Global local conflict  
Is the way of old  
Interdependence key  
In building the one planet

Chorus

7. Movements of the earth  
See a common vision  
Revolution now  
Is building the one planet

Chorus