

Opening Presentation, July 30, 2000: Dr. Kumi Naidoo, Secretary General and CEO of CIVICUS, World Alliance for Citizen Participation Ladies and Gentlemen, colleagues and friends, dear brothers and sisters, on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, I would like to express our appreciation to the International Institute for Cultural Affairs for inviting us to be part of this important gathering. My younger brother, who spent time in apartheid prisons, and who does a lot of speaking from time to time, and who I spoke to this morning, said to me that he much prefers speaking at a funeral than being a pre- or post-dinner speaker. So I have been feeling somewhat anxious about this presentation since this morning and hope that I can whet your appetites both for actual dinner as well as the wonderful opportunity for dialogue, reflection and visioning that lies ahead of us in the coming few days. Without any further ado, let me reflect on the ten challenges that I believe that face us in the coming decades and stress the important role that I believe social agents like yourselves can play in meeting these challenges. The first challenge that we face when we think about social development or even the term civil society is the challenge of definition. In the past, development was often framed in ways in which the rich and rich countries of the world delivered development to the poor and poor countries of the world. Often, development was only represented as pertaining to the economic structures of society. Today, when we talk about development, we need to talk about development in a much more comprehensive way. More and more people are saying that when we think about development, we have to think about development in terms of its economic dimensions, political dimensions, cultural dimensions, spiritual dimensions and as well as its environmental dimensions. This is partly because today, there are extremely wealthy people in our world who are extremely undeveloped or underdeveloped. They are completely disconnected from society and deeply disconnected from the wider processes that are going on around them. In Africa, we have a beautiful proverb that says: "I am because you are." Simply put, we human beings find our meaning, identity and purpose in our relationships and interrelationships with each other. The other definitional challenge that we face is that of civil society itself. When I started my current job as Secretary General of CIVICUS, I was amazed that my friends in the USA would say: "The world of civil

News Flash

to ICA friends and colleagues Re: Imaginal Education Course and Reception for Dr. Kenneth Boulding March 8, 1992, Denver, Colorado.

Kenneth Boulding will attend a reception at the ICA Denver Training and Events Center, 1741 Gaylord Street, Denver, Colorado, on March 21, 1992. The reception will be held at 4PM, following the completion of an Imaginal Education workshop. Guests will include Ms. Bea Romer, wife of Colorado's Governor Roy Romer.

Space is still available for the Imaginal Education workshop, which will be held in four sessions--Thursday evening, Friday evening and all day Saturday, March 19, 20, and 21 respectively. Workshop leaders will include Oliveann Slotta, winner of the Disney Channel Math Teacher of the Year award, and Burna Dunn, Senior Trainer at the Spring Institute for International Studies.

The following is a brief report on a talk given by Dr. Boulding at the Mountain View Friends Meeting, Denver on January 19, 1992. Oliveann writes:

I attended the Meeting as a guest of a friend, Pat Gilmore, who is a member of the Meeting. The study topic was Boulding's booklet "The Prospering of Truth", written for the Friends as a Swarthmore lecture in 1970.

Dr. Boulding is now Distinguished Professor Emeritus in Economics at the University of Colorado in Boulder. He is impressive in appearance with flowing white hair. January 18, 1992 was his 82nd birthday. He wears glasses only to read and speaks with a marked British accent although he has become an American citizen, arriving here as a graduate student in 1932. Dr. Boulding speaks freely and rapidly, making frequent, unexpected connections. He made several, memorable comments on topics such as democracy, capitalism, and current topics. Sample comments follow.

-- Private, political organizations (like the Sierra Club) are providing checks and balances to the government today. The rise of the NGO's had the biggest impact on the 20th century.

-- Poverty is caused by the lack of productivity. We much teach the poor to do things.

-- He prefers the phrase "Networthiness" to "Net worth"

-- Love of self is important and the first step toward helping others.

-- There is no third world. There is a nation at 3.01, one at

to 100 friends and colleagues for Leadership Education
Council and Reception for the Kenneth Bowdler March 5, 1992
Denver, Colorado.

Leadership Education will attend a reception of the LEA Denver
Training and Events Council, 1741 Gaylord Street, Denver,
Colorado, on March 21, 1992. The reception will be held at 4PM,
following the completion of an evening Educational workshop.
Guests will include Mr. Ken Bowler, wife of Colorado's Governor
Roy Romo.

Space is still available for the Imaginal Education workshop
which will be held in the reception-Thursday evening, Friday
evening and all day Saturday, March 19, 20, and 21 respectively.
Workshop leaders will include Divesan Sivaram, Director of the
Imaginal Education Center, and Lynn Jones, and Lynn Jones,
Senior Trainer at the Spring Institute for International Studies.

The following is a brief report on a talk given by Dr. Bowdler
at the Mountain West Friends Meeting, Denver on January 19, 1992.
Divesan Sivaram writes:

I attended the Meeting as a guest of a friend, Ken Bowler, who
is a member of the Meeting. The study topic was Bowdler's
booklet "The Propagation of Truth" written for the Friends as a
Sabbath School lesson in 1970.

Dr. Bowdler is now Distinguished Professor emeritus in Education
at the University of Colorado in Boulder. He is responsible in
appearance with flowing white hair, January 18, 1923 was his
birthday. He wears glasses only to read and speaks with a thick
British accent although he has become an American citizen.
Arriving here as a graduate student in 1952, Dr. Bowdler spoke
freely and rapidly, making frequent, unscripted observations, he
made several, memorable comments on topics such as democracy,
capitalism, and current political. Sample comments follow.

- Private, political organizations (like the Sierra Club) are
providing checks and balances to the government today. The rise
of the NGO's has the biggest impact on the 20th century.

- Democracy is caused by the lack of productivity. As such, it
has led to the rise of the state.

- He praised the phrase "the workman" as "the work"

- Love of self is important and the first step toward the
other.

- There is no third world. There is a nation of 3rd world
at

3.3, etc. Each one is very different. (The "third world" is a bad image.)

-- Truth is best represented by poetry. (Boulding writes sonnets regularly. He wrote one this morning and read several to the group.)

-- If you're galloping toward a cliff, procrastinate!

Listening to this man for over two hours was like visiting with an old friend. He remembers the Institute of Cultural Affairs and a visit he made in Indianapolis some years ago. He is very curious about the applications of Imaginal Education to public education needs and will attend a reception following the course scheduled for March 19 - 21, 1992, to be held at the ICA Training and Events Center, 1741 Gaylord Street, Denver, Colorado.

For more information on the Imaginal Education workshops offered by ICA Denver, contact Oliveann Slotta evenings at 303-388-3388, or Burna Dunn at 303-534-8742. David Dunn is also available days at 303-534-8742.

society is so broad and includes everybody and excludes nobody. Organizations like the Klu Klux Klan are also members of civil society. Coming from Africa, I found that very alarming. I was told that the Klu Klux Klan is democratic, membership based, non-governmental, and for that reason, it is part of civil society. Therefore, one of the challenges that we face more and more today is that people realize what role civil society plays in development, and that we begin to clarify, without seeking to be exclusionary, which organizations, exclude themselves from the family of civil society by advocating for religious intolerance, racism and sexism. One of the values of the term civil society is that it is an inclusive term, including trade unions, religious organizations, social movements, womens organizations, NGOs and so on. In some parts of the world the term NGO is often used interchangeably with the term civil society, while in fact we are talking about the full range of institutions that are formed by citizens to advance the common good. (Incidentally, since many people have left the NGO community to go to government, some jokingly say that NGO refers to "next government official". And in South Africa in the 1980s we said we were not NGOs, since we prided ourselves on being anti-government organizations. So generally we should not get obsessed with who is in and who is out, but those that violate the broad international conventions agreed to by the United Nations, such as the UN Declaration of Human rights, I would argue, exclude themselves and can be termed as part of "uncivil" civil society. Another issue is how do we include people who work in government and business in the work of civil society? While government departments and the institutions of business itself cannot stake a claim on the universe of civil society, the citizens who work in those institutions can, particularly when they embrace civil society organizations in their community, in their places of worship and so on. The second challenge, I want to address is that we no longer accept that the enterprise of governing and the enterprise of government is solely the enterprise of governments alone. Today, there are many places in the world where we talk about co-governance; where we talk about governance being a partnership venture between elected officials and the organizations and institutions formed by citizens acting in the public interest, and where we talk about governments having ongoing dialogue with the citizens so that the society is managed in a way in which the most

just outcomes are to be achieved. We cannot even accept in democratic systems, where there are elections, that by simply winning an election, a blank check is issued to governments to do as they will for the next four or five years. This is especially true today as democracy is coming under serious stress and strain all over the world. As citizens, we cannot abuse our responsibility to live in a democracy simply by participating in an election. We need to honestly acknowledge that even where we claim democracy, even the old traditional democracies, in the main, and with, in several countries, there are only three types of people that can run for power: the rich, the very rich and the absolutely rich. The media has come to play a central role in the political and developmental processes of our countries. However, while some of us might celebrate an opening up of the media, it is important that we recognize that the media has a controlling influence. With that controlling influence has come a high degree of responsibility and social accountability which I want to argue is lacking in the world of media today. However, we should not have to choose between development and democracy as some leaders would have us do, especially since democracy is central to promoting equitable development. Rather we have to look at how we can refine, nourish, deepen and improve democratic institutions. If we fail to do this we will have a situation where we have the form of democracy without the substance and representative democracy will run the risk of becoming little more than a pre-ordained elite legitimization process. The third challenge, and perhaps the biggest challenge, that we face is the challenge of humanizing the global economic system of the world. Today we live in a world that, even the likes of the president of the world bank, successful capitalists, and President Clinton, we must acknowledge that the global financial architecture requires fundamental restructuring and reform. For many poor people in the world, capitalism has taken on a casino mentality. It is so out of the control of our national governments, particularly in the poor countries of the world. The fourth challenge is challenge of accountability. Both for the business sector and for the NGO community specifically and civil society more generally, the last decade has also seen a declining in the power of the state and an increase in the power of business and civil society organisations, what political scientist Jessica Matthews, called in 1997, 'the power shift'. As far as

The following information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and
the Bureau of Reclamation, regarding the land parcels
located in the vicinity of the proposed project. The
land parcels are described as follows:

1. A parcel of approximately 100 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

2. A parcel of approximately 50 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Reclamation. This parcel is currently
being used for agricultural purposes.

3. A parcel of approximately 200 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

4. A parcel of approximately 150 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

5. A parcel of approximately 100 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

6. A parcel of approximately 50 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

7. A parcel of approximately 100 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

8. A parcel of approximately 50 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

9. A parcel of approximately 100 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

10. A parcel of approximately 50 acres, located in the
vicinity of the proposed project, is owned by the
Bureau of Land Management. This parcel is currently
being used for grazing purposes.

NGOs go, governments have in the passed pointed out that NGOs are self appointed do-gooders who do not have an elected mandate to undertake their various projects they do and adopt the various advocacy campaigns they do from time to time. It is also sometime pointed that unlike businesses who have to account to shareholders, NGOs do not have the same burden of accountability that governments and business have. This puts a special challenge on NGOs. And this challenge has been met in various instances by NGOs forming national coalitions to develop their own code of ethics to improve their transparency and accountability to their societies. Of course, governments and business also have their accountability problems, but NGOs need to in any event take this challenge seriously. While needing to improve our own accountability we should not be for a single moment apologetic of our work and efforts. We also know that unlike governments that can rely on taxes whether they do their work well or not, the biggest accountability control measure comes from the fact that unless NGOs can win and hold public respect they will not be able to finance their work. The challenge of searching for new paradigms. John Clark, the former Oxfam policy advisor and head of the World Bank's NGO Division, addressing the 1999 CIVICUS World Assembly in the Philippines last month, noted that there was a need for new paradigms about how we think about social development. He noted that the proverb or saying which goes, "Give a man a fish and he is fed for a day, but teach a man to fish and he can feed himself forever," is in need of revision. Since that adage today appears dreadfully wrong: "If you teach a man to fish, does he have a line and net to be able to catch any fish? Does he have access to water? Can he get his fish to the market to earn income? If the man fishes, does any of the fish get to other members of the family? And does the poor even like fish at all? Are the poor really just sitting by unpolluted and well-stocked water, just waiting to learn how to catch fish. Or is the issue really one of power and poverty. Is our job to teach the poor, or to help people identify their own needs and ensure the right questions are asked?" In thinking about new paradigms and how, for example, we must foster greater social inclusion, NGOs, acting independently and in alliance need to consciously promote the presence of ordinary citizens in the public sphere. We need to move our thinking from focusing solely on government to focusing on the notion of governance. Taking as our

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California. The land is located in the County of San Diego, and is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14S, and Meridian 116W. The land is situated in the Section 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

starting point that good government is important we need to recognise that the enterprise of governance is one that today is shared more and more between national governments and global institutions and citizens. Governments have everything to gain by engaging in what we might call a shared governance enterprise or as some have called it co-governance. We therefore, need to consciously deepen the participation of the young and the elderly in all the affairs of our society and world. To do this, is today a demographic reality. Civil society organisations need young people and the elderly to breathe fresh thinking and experience into its ranks. We need to stop paying lip service to gender equality and acknowledge that it is scandalous that the end of this millennium less than ten percent of women occupy leadership positions in government and in the private sector. I hate to admit this but civil society organisations I am afraid are not too much better. This then remains an unmet challenge that awaits us in the coming millennium. In meeting the challenge of poverty and growing inequality in our world today, we need to ask how is it that the poor as citizens can be enabled to be active agents rather than passive beneficiaries. This means that the poor as citizens must be engaged in the policy making processes and in the very implementation of the programs that seek to improve their plight. All of these challenges then call for the building of partnerships and alliances, since individual NGOs acting on their own are unlikely to make the necessary impact. Conclusion The challenges of globalisation necessitate that the tendency towards national parochialism will need to be tempered in order that NGOs are able to truly act both locally and globally and to think both locally and globally. In taking up these various challenges that lie ahead we should be honest with ourselves about how difficult and challenging things might be. As one of the leaders of the African anti-colonial movement, Amilcar Cabral put it, we should 'tell no lies and claim no easy victories'. Permit me to share with you a story of a good friend of mine, Lenny Naidu, who was an activist for social and economic justice in South Africa as part of the anti-apartheid movement. The last time we saw each other before we both fled into exile in 1987, he asked me, Kumi what do you think is the biggest sacrifice we can make as individuals working to create a more just world. And without blinking an eye-lid I said 'lay down our lives', meaning giving up our life by

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Policy and Statistics, regarding the activities of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC) in the area of research on the health effects of environmental pollutants.

The NH&MRC has been active in the area of research on the health effects of environmental pollutants since its establishment in 1957. The Council's research program in this area has been organized into several major areas of interest, including:

- 1. The health effects of air pollution.
- 2. The health effects of water pollution.
- 3. The health effects of noise.
- 4. The health effects of radiation.
- 5. The health effects of pesticides.
- 6. The health effects of heavy metals.
- 7. The health effects of organic solvents.
- 8. The health effects of asbestos.
- 9. The health effects of dioxin.
- 10. The health effects of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

The NH&MRC has conducted a number of major research projects in these areas, including:

- 1. The Health Effects of Air Pollution Study (HEAPS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a large-scale study of the health effects of air pollution in Los Angeles.
- 2. The Health Effects of Water Pollution Study (HEWPS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of water pollution in the Great Lakes region.
- 3. The Health Effects of Noise Study (HENES), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of noise in the New York City area.
- 4. The Health Effects of Radiation Study (HERES), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of radiation in the New York City area.
- 5. The Health Effects of Pesticides Study (HEPS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of pesticides in the New York City area.
- 6. The Health Effects of Heavy Metals Study (HEHMS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of heavy metals in the New York City area.
- 7. The Health Effects of Organic Solvents Study (HEOS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of organic solvents in the New York City area.
- 8. The Health Effects of Asbestos Study (HEAS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of asbestos in the New York City area.
- 9. The Health Effects of Dioxin Study (HEDS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of dioxin in the New York City area.
- 10. The Health Effects of PCBs Study (HEPCS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of PCBs in the New York City area.

The NH&MRC has also conducted a number of other research projects in these areas, including:

- 1. The Health Effects of Air Pollution Study (HEAPS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a large-scale study of the health effects of air pollution in Los Angeles.
- 2. The Health Effects of Water Pollution Study (HEWPS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of water pollution in the Great Lakes region.
- 3. The Health Effects of Noise Study (HENES), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of noise in the New York City area.
- 4. The Health Effects of Radiation Study (HERES), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of radiation in the New York City area.
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- 6. The Health Effects of Heavy Metals Study (HEHMS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of heavy metals in the New York City area.
- 7. The Health Effects of Organic Solvents Study (HEOS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of organic solvents in the New York City area.
- 8. The Health Effects of Asbestos Study (HEAS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of asbestos in the New York City area.
- 9. The Health Effects of Dioxin Study (HEDS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of dioxin in the New York City area.
- 10. The Health Effects of PCBs Study (HEPCS), which was conducted from 1970 to 1975 and involved a study of the health effects of PCBs in the New York City area.

getting killed during the course of the struggle. And he said "it is not giving your life, it is giving the rest of your life." On June 1988, Lenny's parents had the task of going into a mortuary and not recognizing their dead son who had been murdered by the apartheid police force. He and three young women activists had given their lives for the cause of humanity. For those of us that remain, in gatherings like this, and in the work that we do, and in the memory of the likes of Lenny and so many others around the world, we have an obligation to make the appropriate connections with each other in this new millennium. We need to connect with each other as people first and foremost but we need to go further need to ensure that young people embrace the cause of the elderly, that older persons should embrace the cause of young people and men should embrace the cause of women and so on. In doing all that we do, let us not forget why we do what we do. To help us remind ourselves, let me conclude with the words of the Indigenous people of New Zealand/Aetorea. As the Maori ask and I quote: "What is the most important thing in the world. I tell you it is people, it is people, it is people."