

Of the many scientists, economists and philosophers I have had the privilege of inviting to contribute to the Journal, I still think that Sir Crispin Tickell GCMG, KCVO, the Warden of Green College, Oxford, was the one whose interdisciplinary ideas on mankind's future agreed most closely with mine. The reason for this I think was his deep concern about the environment and population issues, on which he spoke and published widely, and which during his distinguished diplomatic career, he brought to the attention of the highest authorities. He certainly knew the Scientific Temper.

At the time of writing his article, published in December 1994, based on a talk at the British Association Meeting at the University of Keele in 1993, Sir Crispin was Chairman of the British Government's Advisory Committee on the Darwin Initiative, Convenor of the Government Panel on Sustainable Development and President of the Royal Geographical Society. He had been *Chef de Cabinet* to the President of the European Commission, British Ambassador to Mexico and British Permanent Representative (Ambassador) to the United Nations in New York, all posts he occupied between 1977 and 1993.

In his contribution Sir Crispin, avoided predictions, but began with a general introduction outlining likely events: the widening differences between rich and poor, the relative decline of the USA [see also Title 293] and of the former USSR, the rise of Japan and the Pacific Rim, the continuing struggles in China and India, and the deepening difficulties, particularly in Africa.

He drew attention to the all-important basic fact that the world population was increasing by quarter of a million a day, 93 million per year, and that at present almost all energy consumption is derived from fossil fuels, a capital resource. The demand for energy will also increase constantly, from growing populations and their imperative demands for a better life.

An energy strategy was therefore most essential, taking account of the views of the consumers and producers, as well as of general interest. Such a strategy would favour one source of energy over another, encourage investment in promising new technologies, promote efficiency, establish national security in energy and harmonise other policies across the economy, from agriculture to transportation and pollution control. "Throughout, social cost pricing is the key" he wrote in December 1994.

... Today there is a dichotomy between intellect and will, we know the answers in energy and other problems, but do not use them. "The choice is ours" he concluded.