



Justice & Peace

News from National Justice & Peace Network

Summer 2021

Come Holy Spirit, breathe down upon our troubled world,
Shake the tired foundations of our crumbling institutions,
Break the rules that keep you out of all our sacred spaces.
And from the dust and rubble, gather up the seedlings of a new creation.

Come Holy Spirit, inflame once more the dying embers
Of our weariness, shake us out of our complacency,
Whisper our names once more and scatter your gifts of grace with wild abandon.
Break open the prisons of our inner being
And let your raging justice be a sign of our liberty.

Come Holy Spirit and lead us to places we would rather not go.
Expand the horizons of our limited imaginations.
Awaken in our souls dangerous dreams for a new tomorrow,
And rekindle in our hearts the fire of prophetic enthusiasm.

Come Holy Spirit, whose justice outwits international conspiracy.
Whose light outshines spiritual bigotry,
Whose peace can overcome the destructive potential of warfare,
Whose promise invigorates our every effort to create a new Heaven and a new Earth,
Now and forever.
Empowered by the Spirit, We continue the mission entrusted to us.

Come, Holy Spirit, Come! Amen

Diarmuid O'Murchu

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A Path to a Better Future

Things are pretty dire in the North East of England- unemployment rates are soaring, we have the highest percentage of pupils in England receiving free school meals at both primary and secondary age and 71% of our children are living in families with little or no savings to cushion them from economic shocks. North East child poverty rates after housing costs have seen the steepest rise, apart from inner London.

Catholic Social Teaching leaves little doubt as to how we should be responding to the social evil of poverty. It's clear that we need to call it out, comfort and support those experiencing it and do all we can to promote social justice and equity in everything we do.

Over the past 14 months I've been working with an established Catholic Education Trust in the North East of England known for its pastoral and educational leadership. My task, to write an education policy that addresses the harshest aspects of disadvantage that give rise to gaps in pupil outcomes and to nudge the trust toward a (re)commitment to putting equity and social justice at the heart of its every decision, action and ultimately, outcome.

My research methodology is collaborative and participatory--

involving pupils, families, governors, directors, teachers, staff, middle and senior leaders—literally everyone. Covid has made this aspiration difficult, but with the help of technology it's achievable.

I started by interviewing all headteachers and chairs of governors to discover what their top three priorities were for the year ahead and what they would do about them. Addressing the needs of the disadvantaged ranked highly across the trust. For these leaders, the *disadvantaged* included not only the financially hard-pressed, but also children in care, children in need, child carers, those with special educational needs and/ or disabilities, Gypsy, Roma, Traveller children and young people, those with English as a second language, asylum-seekers, those with no recourse to public funds, and others.

Our work together then focused on three main areas: (1) examining decision-making and the impact of including *disadvantage* as a protected characteristic, (2) mapping existing community services and sign-posting families to much needed support and (3) listening to the voices of children and young people to inform the priorities, recommendations and actions to be included within the new trust policy.

What do we know so far? Our Catholic schools are filled with heroic leaders capable of recognising and responding generously to the needs of the poor & the disadvantaged. They engage in charitable acts and find ingenious ways of protecting the dignity of those who benefit from their assistance. Evidence gathered suggests that decisions are taken with

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The road to net zero carbon emissions involves us all

Last December the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) published its report on the UK's 6th carbon budget [1] which is in effect a road map of how the UK can achieve its legally binding target of net zero emissions of greenhouse gases [2] by 2050 (and hopefully sooner).

In 2019 the last year for which full data is available the UK's territorial emissions were 522 million tCO₂e [3] which represents a 41% reduction in emissions since 1990 which is normally taken as the baseline for such calculations. The CCC report indicates that the UK can achieve a 68% reduction by 2030, 78% by 2035 before reaching as close to zero as possible somewhere between 2042 and 2050.

The reductions in emissions achieved so far have been largely achieved by decarbonizing electricity generation via the growth in renewable energy including solar and wind. This has dramatically brought down the cost of renewable energy – wind power is now the cheapest form of energy and there are plans to build giant wind farms in the North Sea over the next decade. The CCC report indicates that we can fully decarbonize electricity generation by 2035 [4].

The other major factor in the emissions reductions achieved so far is the closure of some of our major industries along with the out-sourcing of many of the goods we purchase to countries overseas. Including our emissions from consumption raises our emissions by 50% to approx. 780 MtCO₂e.

However, to date there has been little progress in reducing emissions from the other major sources– including travel, agriculture and the heating of our homes. These areas must now be addressed if we are to fully decarbonize and whilst, it is evident that the Government will have to invest resources in these areas and encourage green investment, a major factor will be our willingness to change our own life styles and adapt to a low carbon, sustainable way of living. Emphasis must also be placed on a just transition ensuring that the financial burden of transition does not fall unfairly on those who can least afford it. There will need to be re-training opportunities for those people currently employed in the fossil fuel industry so they can move into the renewable energy sector.

What is my carbon footprint?

A good place to start is to calculate our own carbon footprint which can be achieved by using any number of online carbon calculators, two of which are given below:

<https://www.climatestewards.org/>

<https://footprint.wwf.org.uk/#/>

These tools take in information about our own lifestyles including diet, travel, home energy, levels of consumption and produce an estimate of either an individual or household carbon footprint. They are useful in exploring how making various life style changes would impact on our carbon footprint as well as including tips for more sustainable living.

At this stage I invite you to try out one or both tools to work out your carbon footprint. Whilst final emissions data for 2020 is not yet available it has been estimated that a



reduction of approx. 10% emissions is anticipated due to the impact of the pandemic – this would give a per capita average carbon footprint of approx. 10.5 tCO₂e for the UK including consumption emissions. This compares with a global average of around 6tCO₂e.

Reducing our carbon footprint will involve making significant life style changes which will likely include:

Dietary – moving to a largely plant based diet by reducing consumption of meat and dairy which produce high levels of emissions and are linked to deforestation in the Amazon. There are also the ethical issues around animal farming and the conditions in which many animals are kept. Where possible try and purchase locally produced, seasonal food which has a lower carbon footprint.

Travel – we will need to think seriously about how much travel we will undertake after the pandemic and the means by which we will travel. These questions will include:

How much should we fly (if at all)?

Will we use public transport, walk or cycle instead of using the car for some journeys?

Will our next car be an electric one or can we envisage life without owning a car?

Heating our homes – we need to make our homes as energy efficient as possible and then consider replacing our gas boilers, probably with either air source or ground source heat pumps. Decarbonizing heat is a major issue in achieving next zero which the Government needs to address. Retrofit of housing to improve energy efficiency and replacing gas boilers can be a major source of green jobs and aid the recovery if the Government is willing to invest in this.

Consumption – reducing our levels of consumption, moving away from what we would like to have towards only buying items that we really need. Also buying items that are going to last and moving away from the current throwaway culture.

Using our power as consumers to ensure that the goods we do buy have been ethically produced and are fair trade.

Reducing waste and recycling as much as possible.

Motivation

I would like to conclude this article by offering some thoughts on how we can be motivated to change our life styles.

We are in a climate emergency caused by our addiction to fossil fuels. We need urgent and concerted action now to reduce emissions or leave future generations to inherit a degraded earth and a life of misery (the reality is many millions in the global south are already suffering from the impact of climate change even though they have done little to

cause this).

We need the UK Government to show real climate leadership in the build up to COP26, the climate conference to be held in Glasgow in November. Current pledges by countries to reduce emissions known as Nationally Defined Contributions (NDCs) are insufficient to meet the requirements of the 2015 Paris Agreement and unless significantly enhanced will lead to a temperature rise of around 3deg. C by 2100 [5] – with catastrophic consequences for all life on earth.

We are also facing an ecological emergency and what scientists refer to as the 6th mass extinction – human activity through our pollution and over exploitation of the earth's resources is causing the degradation of nature and its ecosystems. We need to wake up and recognize that these are the very systems which support all of life on earth including humanity.

The pandemic has highlighted the injustices in our society and that our economic system is causing rising inequality and levels of deprivation. We need a system based on health,

wellbeing which works for everyone in a society where everyone has a stake. The pandemic is a symptom and a warning that the earth is sick and needs to be healed by changing direction. Humanity can only thrive and be healthy if the earth itself is healthy.

Air pollution now accounts for around 20% of global deaths as highlighted in a recent report [6] – reducing our emissions, adopting a more active lifestyle will lead to cleaner air, a healthier planet and healthier people.

Pope Francis in his encyclical *Laudato Si'* asks us to "hear the cry of the poor and the earth" recognizing that social and environmental deprivation are linked and urging us to take action to care for our common home. We need to re-establish our relationship with the earth, recognizing that humanity is part of the wonderful gift of creation and that our future depends on living in harmony with each other and the sacred earth. Motivation to act comes from recognizing this and embracing what Pope Francis refers to as an ecological conversion in

which we learn to live on this beautiful earth in a mutually enhancing way.

We have truly reached a time of "kairos", a time of choosing.

Chris Myers

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PS I am happy to engage with anyone who would like to comment on this article and perhaps share any carbon footprint calculations (mine comes out at around 8.5 tCO₂e).

Notes

[1] The CCC report on the 6th carbon budget can be found here:

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/>

[2] Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent and include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide emissions.

[3] The figure of 522 million tonnes of CO₂e (522 MtCO₂e) is referred to on page 24 of the CCC report. It includes the UK's territorial emissions including those from aviation and shipping.

[4] De-carbonization of electricity generation is discussed on p134 of the CCC report.

[5] CCC report p16. The 2015 Paris Agreement aims to limit warming to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

[6] The report on air pollution can be found here: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/feb/09/fossil-fuels-pollution-deaths-research>

A Path to a Better Future (continued from page 1)

thoughtful consideration of the impact and possible unintended consequences on disadvantaged groups. Often effective mitigation is put in place when those decisions are unavoidable. Many schools across the trust engage enthusiastically and effectively with grant givers, food banks, uniform and baby banks.

We also know that not being able to access a digital device and/ or connectivity, the absence of a quiet place at home to study, food insecurity, child poverty, anxiety, loneliness, safeguarding worries and a mountain of other social and economic concerns that existed before are being exacerbated by the pandemic & are affecting the disadvantaged disproportionately. The preferential option for the poor includes comforting and charitable giving but Catholic Social Teaching tells us we must

go further and act to change the mechanisms that bring about these inequalities in the first place. That is the challenge, our collective call to action.

As Pope Francis said in his recent book, *Let Us Dream*, "By making the restoration of our peoples' dignity the central objective of the post-Covid world, we make everyone's dignity the key to our actions. To guarantee a world where dignity is valued and respected through concrete actions is not just a dream but a path to a better future."



Cyndi Hughes

Child Poverty Researcher at the Bishop Hogarth Catholic Education Trust & a long-serving councillor in Darlington.

The views expressed are her own, a short video by the Trust's Chair which can also be found on our website.

- 1) Office of National Statistics, "Labour Markets in the Regions of the UK," September 2020. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/regionallabourmarket/september2020>
- 2) North East Child Poverty Commission, October 2020.
- 3) Action for Children Analysis, April 2020. <https://www.actionforchildren.org.uk/media-centre/most-uk-children-pay-cheque-away-going-without-essentials-like-food/>
- 4) Loughborough University, "Local indicators of child poverty after housing costs, 2018/2019", End Child Poverty Coalition, 14 October 2020. <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk>
- 5) Liz Atkins and Vicky Duckworth. *Research Methods for Social Justice and Equity in Education*. Bloomsbury, London. 2019.



A Member Of
**Bishop
Hogarth**
Catholic Education Trust

The morning session will be the NJPN AGM and Noticeboard, followed by the opportunity to wander into breakout rooms to network in smaller groups over lunch, then at 1.15pm the following seminar:

Closing the gap? Post-lockdown ramifications for pupils in schools.

During the afternoon seminar, Professor Anthony Towe and Matthew Dell (both of St Mary's University) will consider the early indicators of the post-lockdown pupil experience as well as considering the implications for educational attainment.

Future meetings: Saturday 11th September: Open NJPN Networking Day via Zoom

Saturday 13th November is aiming to be an in person Networking Day (venue to be confirmed)



DIARY

This is a selection of dates. Find more on the Rolling Calendar and Year Planner on our website www.justice-and-peace.org.uk

8th May: NJPN AGM & Open Networking Day: by Zoom (11-3) www.justice-and-peace.org.uk

15th May: Conscientious Objectors Day

22nd May: Pax Christi AGM

5th June: World Environment Day: unep.org/events

5th June: Global Justice Now AGM online at 11am globaljusticenow.org.uk

11th-13th June: G7 Summit Carbis Bay, Cornwall

14th-20th June 'We Cannot Walk Alone' Refugee Week 2021 refugeeweek.org.uk

20th June: Day for Life 2021 dayforlife.org

20th June: 36th Annual Celebration of the London Peace Pagoda londonpeacepagoda.wordpress.com

26th June: International Day of Support for Victims of Torture: un.org/en/observances/torture-victims-day

11th July: Sea Sunday: stellamaris.org.uk; 020 79011931

12th July: Christian CND birthday celebrations christiancnd.org.uk

13th-14th July: Climate Emergency Digital Conference modernchurch.org.uk/event

23rd-25th July: National J&P Conference: Swanwick, Derbyshire justice-and-peace.org.uk/conference

6th & 9th August: Hiroshima and Nagasaki Commemorations:

6th-9th August: International Fast for Nuclear Disarmament: networkforpeace.org.uk/calendar; reforest@gn.apc.org

27th-30th August: Greenbelt Festival: Boughton Hall, Northants: greenbelt.org.uk; 0207 329 0038

1st September: World Day of Prayer for the Care of Creation:

5th-12th September: Root & Branch Synod Bristol www.rootandbranchsynod.org

21st September: Climate Sunday climatesunday.org

13th-15th September: Communication for Social Justice in a Digital Age Oikoumene.org/events

World Council of Churches



SEASON OF CREATION
SEPTEMBER 1-OCTOBER 4

1st September-4th October: Season of Creation: www.cbcew.org.uk/home/our-work/environment/season-of-creation/

11th September: NJPN Open Networking Day on Zoom

19th-22nd September: World Week of Peace in Palestine and Israel: oikoumene.org

21st September: International Day of Peace

21st September - 2nd October: Catholic Nonviolence Days of Action <https://nonviolencejustpeace.net/>

27th September- 3rd October: Birmingham J & P Assembly birminghamjandp.org.uk

CAFOD Catholic Agency for Overseas Development

1st October: CAFOD Harvest Fast Day: cafod.org.uk

10th October: World Mental Health Day: wfmh.global

10th October: Prisoners' Sunday: prisonadvice.org.uk; 020 7735 9535

10th-16th October: Prisons Week: prisonsweek.org

13th October: Homeless Sunday: housingjustice.org.uk; 020 3544 8094

13th-20th October: Week of Prayer for World of a Peace: 020 8968 4340 weekofprayerforworldpeace.com

17th-24th October: One World Week: oneworldweek.org

24th-30th October: UN Disarmament Week: un.org/en/events/disarmamentweek

1st-12th November: COP26 (UN Climate Change Conference) in Glasgow Urge the Prime Minister to



13th November: NJPN Networking Day Venue tbc



put poor communities at the heart of COP26 climate talks cafod.org.uk/Campaign/Reclaim-our-common-home



Climate Sunday

What is Climate Sunday?

www.climatesunday.org

The Climate Sunday initiative is calling on all local churches across Great Britain & Ireland to hold a climate-focused service on any Sunday before 5 September 2021. At this service, congregations are encouraged to make a commitment to greater action to address climate change in their own place of worship and community and to use their voice to tell politicians we want a cleaner, greener, fairer future at the heart of plans agreed during COP26.

PAX CHRISTI
International Catholic Movement for Peace

April 10th-May 9th Global Days of Action on Military Spending www.demilitarize.org.uk/

May 15th-21st Pax Christi Pilgrimage for Peace Fundraiser www.paxchristi.org.uk/register-you-interest/

May 15th Conscientious Objectors Day: Service online at 4.30pm - www.ppu.org.uk/international-conscientious-objectors-day

May 22nd Pax Christi AGM online www.paxchristi.org.uk

August 6th Hiroshima Day www.paxchristi.org.uk/news-and-events/events-calendar/

August 9th Nagasaki Day www.paxchristi.org.uk/news-and-events/events-calendar/

August 9th Pax Christi, Franz Jagerstatter Service 6.30 pm www.paxchristi.org.uk/news-and-events/events-calendar/

September 14th - 17th LONDON DSEI Arms Fair EXCEL

September 21st International Day of Peace

September 19th-26th World Week for Peace in Palestine and Israel

September 21st - 2nd October Catholic Nonviolence Days of Action www.nonviolencejustpeace.net/

PAX CHRISTI
International Catholic Movement for Peace



The Sustainable Development Goals as a way of Building Back Better

The UK was a driving force behind the negotiation and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Now, more than ever we need a plan as we build back better and build back differently. The COVID crisis has shown that we can come together to put people at the centre of decisions for the common good.

Successful implementation of the SDGs insists upon real global partnership. They build upon the success of the 8 Millennium Goals that preceded them. The UK is committed to the delivery of the SDGs and such commitment means that they must be fully embedded in every government department and policy.

The Agenda 2030 for sustainable development is an historic global agreement to; eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind (LNOB). The SDGs were developed with three pillars in mind, society, economy and environment whilst keeping a watchful eye on the 5Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Partnership and Peace. There is an agreed, underpinning commitment to reaching those furthest behind first. 193 countries signed up to implement the SDGs and such a level of agreement was hitherto unprecedented. This is indeed a plan for the whole world.

On Sept 25th 2015, Pope Francis addressed the United Nations in advance of the launch of the SDGs. He addressed the effects of exclusion and inequality noting that the adoption of the 2030 Agenda was an important step forward. 2015 was an important year given that the launch of the SDGs coincided with the publication of the Papal Encyclical, *Laudato Si*. COP21, or the Paris Agreement, in the same year heralded the

agreement of new 'nationally determined contributions' setting the world on course towards sustainable development.

In July 2019, Rory Stewart, UK secretary of state for international development (DFID) presented the UK's first Voluntary National Review that gave a refreshingly honest account of the UK SDG achievements to date and of the challenges ahead. What was significant was the sincere commitment to future plans to ensure comprehensive implementation both at home and abroad.



In the intervening period, Brexit has taken up much of the energies of parliament relegating the implementation of the SDGs to a lower place on the political agenda. Significantly, and to much criticism, the Department for International Development, who were charged with the implementation of the SDGs, has been merged with the Foreign Office to become the brand new Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. Soon after this merger, and in breaking with an election manifesto promise, the Chancellor announced a cut to overseas development aid by a third. This prompted the resignation of Lady Sugg, the then, Foreign Office minister whose brief included sustainable development. Such a cut in aid,

she felt was not in keeping with the SDG promise to leave no one behind.

Indeed, a number of MPs warned that such a sizeable decrease would endanger the government's leadership role at a critical time for the world. The G7 talks are planned for June in the UK and followed by the G20 in Rome. All roads lead to Glasgow for the COP26 in November and the UK government is keen to lead decisively and meaningfully. Such leadership depends on the UK government taking a world view that includes, more than local view that may exclude.

Much of the SDG gains made since 2015 have been reversed with COVID, but we have a readymade plan to help us build back better. We are committed to a "Decade of Action" on the SDGs as was called for by Antonio Guterres, Secretary General of the UN, that will help to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The SDGs and their success, depends upon our ability to convert their ambition to reality. The goals are not just about doing more. They are about protecting what we have, our environment, our heritage, our health and our well-being.

While the 2030 Agenda is government led, there must be meaningful civil society participation. An important aspect that cannot be overlooked is the need to create a greater awareness of the goals and in this there is a role for every single one of us. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will feature at the summer NJPN conference in July.

Brian O' Toole
at the Presentation
Justice Desk for
England and
Ireland



"Interfaith: A Journey of Peace"

As Pope Francis was about to embark on his journey to Iraq, Interfaith Relations was the theme for NJPN's Networking Day on 27th February 2021. Our speakers were Dr Harriet Crabtree, Executive Director of the Inter-Faith Network UK (IFNUK), and Rev Deacon Jon Dal Din of Focolare and Southwark Archdiocese.



Why choose Interfaith as our topic? Because interfaith relates to NJPN's activities across the piece: with migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, human trafficking, the Palestinian question, climate change, hate crime and prejudice, the common good, how we make society and communities better and more resilient and harmonious. About 85% of the world's population identify with a Faith community.

Harriet drew a distinction between the terms 'interfaith' and 'inter-religious' – Catholics tend to use the latter. Interfaith involves everyone, including Humanists. 'Relations' refers to ordinary everyday encounters, not just formal occasions.

Good interfaith relations become more important as society becomes more diverse and we must find ways of living together with integrity, rooted in our own tradition but able to engage with others in theirs.

The first interfaith bodies in the 60s were a response to greater diversity and the rise of racism. In the 80s the Rushdie affair prompted another big shift. Governments viewed people through the lens of ethnicity rather than religion before they began to appreciate religious identity and the contribution that Faith communities make to society. Religious bodies began

to develop more interfaith outreach. IFNUK was founded in 1987 and began its work with Government. The Millennium Celebration was a watershed when Faith communities came together in an "Act of Commitment". In 2001, northern disturbances revealed the lack of social cohesion while, in the US, terrorists struck the Twin Towers. Interfaith groups mushroomed as people came together to try to prevent divisions in communities while the Government increased its engagement with Faith communities.

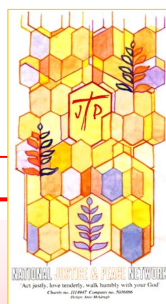
What underpins good relations? People feeling valued, being educated in religious literacy and dialogue, and the common pursuit of social justice – such as Grenfell and climate change. Harriet also stressed the importance of sustained productive engagement. Good relations don't just happen but are built on years of effort to nurture them.

John Dal Din chose the topic "Going to God Together" because Pope Francis and Focolare preached a spirituality of unity and fraternity: it is God's will that humanity comes together as brothers and sisters of one human family, to love across boundaries and distance, and to develop a culture of encounter and dialogue leading

to universal peace. Jon illustrated his point with an image of the Sun and its rays. The Sun is the symbol of God's love always shining on us. The rays are the will of God for every individual, each different and distinct. The closer the rays come to the Sun the closer they come to one another until they are all one, fulfilling Jesus' prayer "that all may be one". God's will for everyone is Love.

The idea of love is expressed differently by different Faiths: for Buddhists, compassion; for Moslems, mercy; for Hindus, respect for all human beings; for Jains, non-violence; for Sikhs, kindness and selfless service; for non-believers, it could be philanthropy or non-violence. They can be summarised by the golden rule taught by most religions: treat others as you would like them to treat you. It takes suffering, self-emptying, a poverty in spirit, to understand how Buddhism feels to a Buddhist. The beautiful Hindu greeting "Namaste", while bowing to another, acknowledges the presence of the divine in each person - we would say, it is to see Jesus in everyone. Everyone of good will can engage in this dialogue of love.

Paul Southgate
(photograph by
Janet Matthews)



Nature Explorer Walk with a Botanist

Are you coming to the “**Action for Life in Earth - moment of truth**” our residential Justice and Peace weekend Conference at Swanwick in Derbyshire this July?

This is an invitation to consider coming on one or more of the “Nature Explorer Walks with a Botanist” that I will be leading over the weekend.

I hope there will be time to include several sessions - including “Mini-nature Trails” and Magic Cocktails” for children - even if some of the sessions have to be before breakfast to fit them in!! Also: Lichen Walk - Tree Ecology Walk - Grasses Walk - Weeds and Wildflowers Walk - Children’s Nature Games Walk

When I attend meetings and conferences I enjoy treating them as a field trip - Trying to work out why the landscape is as it is - its soils, its vegetation, any wild plants that may be there.. The theme of this year’s conference is “*Action for Life on earth - Moment of*



truth”. It will help us to take action if we understand what life there is on the few square metres around us on which we are standing, and in the air above us and soil below.

I always like to bring hand-lenses (magnifying glasses) to lend to participants in a walk. When we “see things big” there is a magic world to be discovered. All walks will cater for complete beginners in that topic.

My current interest this year is Lichens. Lichens can tell us about their environment. The pictures show *Xanthoria parietina* which has several English names including Common Orange Lichen and Maritime Sunburst Lichen. I like to call it Orange Bird Perch Lichen. It grows where there is a high content of nitrogen compounds - either in the air from car fumes or from intensive poultry and pig farms, or from fertilizer - or from local sources such as bird droppings.

To see my varied interests visit my blog:
rainforest-save.blogspot.com

Judith Allison



43rd Annual Justice & Peace Conference 2021: *action for life on earth: moment of truth* 23—25 July 2021 The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire

As climate change, the biodiversity crisis and Covid-19 make clear, ecological conversion is becoming a matter of life and death. Decisions to be made this year at the COP26 climate summit and in the recovery from the pandemic are critical for salvaging a viable future. This is a year of opportunity the like of which we will never see again.

At Conference 2021 we will take inspiration from *Laudato Si*, *Fratelli Tutti* and secular thinking on integral ecology. We will seize this moment of grace for the changes and choices now confronting us.

Unfortunately Marty Haugen, due to the uncertainty surrounding international travel, has decided he is unable to join us in person, however he should be able to join us via video link over the weekend.

DONATE TO NJPN: Online via our website. By cheque payable to NJPN. BACS to NJPN Sort Code:16-31-15 Account No: 10089516, put your name and Donation in the reference field. Caf donate on: <https://cafdonate.cafonline.org/8130#/DonationDetails>.

To make a regular donation by **Standing Order**, use your online banking or contact the Administrator or download the Membership Form on the website

If you have items for the NJPN ebulletin or Calendar please send them direct to Sharon:
ebulletin@justice-and-peace.org.uk



The National Justice & Peace Network welcomes all who share a vision of a world in which people live in peace and harmony, where our common humanity is respected and all are able to contribute freely to the common good. NJPN seeks to encourage work for justice and peace by promoting communication and shared action between members, supporters and partners.

This newsletter is produced three times a year by the Network.

The views expressed are not necessarily those of the National Justice and Peace Network.

Editorial Group: Sharon Chambers, Stephen Cooke, Sue Ingham, Ann Kelly, Anne O'Connor, Anne Peacey, Geoff Thompson.

NEXT ISSUE DATE

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