

BIEN - BASIC INCOME EARTH NETWORK

<http://www.basicincome.org/>><http://www.basicincome.org>

The Basic Income European Network was founded in 1986 in order to serve as a link between individuals and groups committed to or interested in basic income, and to foster informed discussion on this topic throughout Europe. In September 2004 it expanded its scope from Europe to the world, and became the Basic Income Earth Network.

NewsFlash 30, November 2004

BIEN's NewsFlash is mailed electronically every two months to over 1000 subscribers throughout the world.

Requests for free subscription are to be sent to
<<mailto:bien@basicincome.org>><bien@basicincome.org>

Items for inclusion or review in future NewsFlashes are to be sent to Yannick Vanderborght, newsletter editor, UCL, Chaire Hoover, 3 Place Montesquieu, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium,

<<mailto:vanderborght@etes.ucl.ac.be>><vanderborght@etes.ucl.ac.be>.

The present NewsFlash has been prepared with the help of David Casassas, Alexander de Roo, Steffen Mau, Paul Nollen, Eri Noguchi, Michael Opielka, Dani Raventos, Philippe Van Parijs, and Karl Widerquist.

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6. About the Basic Income Earth Network

1. EDITORIAL

BIEN new executive committee, which was elected at the September 2004 General Assembly, is going to meet on December 17, 2004, in Louvain-la-Neuve (BE), where BIEN was founded almost twenty years ago. The topics to be discussed include: the new discussion papers series, the improvement of our website's capacities, the election of a women's officer, a proposal for new by-laws... and, most urgently, the location of BIEN's next congress in 2006. This first EC meeting after BIEN turned global shall not be brief... A report in our next newsflash.

BIEN's Executive Committee

2. EVENTS

ROSKILDE (DK): 27-28 August 2004: Conference on "The Future of the European Welfare States - social, political and economic perspectives". Within the framework of this conference, which was held at Roskilde University, a workshop was entirely devoted to "Basic income and negative income tax" (Session III, workshop 5), with presentations by Erik Christensen and Per Almgren. For further information: **<Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.>**http://www.kienet.ruc.dk/conf_2004.html

BILBAO (ES): 30 November & 01/02 December 2004: Third Conference on Solidarity and Human Rights. This conference was organized by a group of employees (teachers, professors and administrative staff) of the University of Basque Country. On Dec. 1, Daniel Raventós (Universitat de Barcelona) gave a conference entitled "Basic Income and Efficiency in Poverty Reduction in the Rich Countries". For further information: <http://www.redrentabasica.org/>

BERLIN (DE), 11-12 December 2004: Conference "The Future of Social Justice. Challenges and Guidelines for the Welfare State 2020". Basic income and related ideas are given a prominent place in the programme of this international conference, to be held at the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (the political foundation of the Greens). On the morning of the second day (Dec. 11, 2004), a workshop organised in collaboration with the Netzwerk Grundeinkommen" (the German basic income network officially recognized by BIEN) will tackle the issue of the "unconditionality of a Basic Income". A second one will focus on "The Stakeholder Society: a model for Germany?", with a presentation by Bruce Ackerman (Yale University). In the afternoon, at the plenary session, Ackerman will give a talk entitled "The Stakeholder Society, a way to social justice?" For further information: **<**http://www.boell.de/de/04_thema/2969.html**>**http://www.boell.de/de/04_thema/2969.html

BERLIN (DE), 12 December 2004: Second meeting of the Network Grundeinkommen Founded in July 2004, the "Netzwerk Grundeinkommen" (the German basic income network officially recognized by BIEN) is already very active. It has published two newsletters so far (to subscribe, e-mail to <mailto:newsletter@grundeinkommen.de>) newsletter@grundeinkommen.de),

and it will hold its second national meeting on December 11-12, 2004 in Berlin. The first workshop of the meeting ("On the unconditionality of a Basic Income") takes place on Dec.11 within an international conference of the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (the political foundation of the Greens) on "The Future of Social Justice" (see http://www.boell.de/de/04_thema/2969.html).

The two remaining workshops ("Strategic options after 'Hartz IV'", and "Financing of a Basic Income") will be part of the Network's meeting within the headquarters of the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung.

Further information about the meeting and registration procedures can be found on the homepage of the Network (**<Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.>**www.grundeinkommen.de). The registration for the meeting runs through the Böll-Stiftung (c/o Monika Steins, mail: <mailto:steins@boell.de>).

NEW YORK (US), 4-6 March 2005: Fourth Congress of USBIG The Fourth Congress of the United States Basic Income Guarantee Network (USBIG) will be held in conjunction with the Eastern Economic Association Annual Conference in New York City from Friday 4 March to Sunday 6 March 2005.

A tentative programme is already available on USBIG website (**<Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.>**<http://www.usbig.net>), as well as a registration form.

More than 70 participants are now confirmed including Brian Barry, Philippe Van Parijs, Erik Olin Wright, Nancy Folbre, Eduardo Suplicy, Irwin Garfinkle, Frances Fox Piven, and Wade Rathke. For further information : <http://www.usbig.net/> or contact Karl Widerquist <mailto:Karl@Widerquist.com>

ISTANBUL (TR), 13-16 October 2005: Tenth Polanyi conference The theme of the Tenth International Karl Polanyi Conference convened to meet will be "Protecting Society and Nature from the Commodity Fiction". Paper proposals are invited around a number of subthemes, including "Work, Poverty and Social Exclusion", "Entitlements for Social Participation" and "Responsibility, Agency and the Future of Social Policy". The local organizers would particularly welcome basic income related proposals.

Proposals (with abstract and CV) are to be sent to Ayse Bugra (Social Policy Forum, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey, <mailto:bugray@boun.edu.tr> or <mailto:spf@boun.edu.tr>) by 15 December 2004.

3. DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES:

NOTICE TO AUTHORS WHO HAVE PAPERS POSTED ON **<Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.>**WWW.BASICINCOME.ORG

BIEN is currently in the process of creating a Discussion Paper Series. Unless individual authors object, the series will include all papers already posted on the BIEN website. That is, all papers that were submitted electronically for BIEN Congresses since 1998. Papers will not be altered. Inclusion in the series simple involves adding a cover page with a number, date, and header. Papers will be listed chronologically, and they will be sortable by language, title, author, country, and keywords. If any of the authors object to their paper(s) being included in this series, please contact the series editor: Karl Widerquist <mailto:Karl@Widerquist.com>

4. GLIMPSES OF NATIONAL DEBATES

FRANCE: ECOLOGIST LAUNCHES BASIC INCOME MOVEMENT In November 2004, Jean-Pierre Roche, a Bordeaux-based ecologist who does not belong to mainstream green parties, has launched a "liberal- egalitarian" movement devoted to the defence of a so-called "Citizen Income" ("Revenu Citoyen"). The movement, labelled "Mouvement Citoyennes, Citoyens", supports the idea of an unconditional "Citizen Income" of 500 Euros/month, paid to every French adult citizens. Children should receive 250 Euros, whereas the elderly would get no less than 1000 Euros. The detailed proposal is closer to a negative income tax than to a basic income, since possible payments would only be made after tax forms have been processed. Jean-Pierre Roche, who claims to belong to the political legacy of former socialist leader Pierre Mendès-France (French Prime minister in 1954-55), has said that he could be a candidate for the next presidential election, to be held in 2007. For further information: "Mouvement citoyennes citoyens", 23 rue Saint-Laurent, 33000 Bordeaux, France, <<mailto:jeanpierreroche@hotmail.com>>jeanpierreroche@hotmail.com

NEW ZEALAND: UNIVERSAL INCOME TRUST INCREASES ITS ACTIVITIES USBIG reports: in the past year New Zealand's Universal Income Trust, according to their newsletter, has presented workshops, seminars, panel discussions and information stalls at: Social Forum Aotearoa in Porirua (Wellington) in November 2003, Christchurch Workers Educational Association in December 2003, a 5-day national Eco Show held at Manukau City (Auckland) in February 2004 together with the Festival of Opportunities in Nelson (top of the South Island) over the same weekend, and the Ecofest in Nelson during August 2004. Since May 2004, the Trust has been involved in helping to integrate human/economic rights issues in NZ's school curriculum via the Ministry of Education's Curriculum Project Online. Their website contains new resources explaining the concept of Universal Income in a variety of ways, including a conference paper, an online audio recording of a 5 minute contribution to a panel discussion on Economic Democracy at the Social Forum Aotearoa, and online audio archive of a 50 minute radio interview which took place as a follow-up to the Eco Show. Their secretary is Joanna Danahey. UIT can be found on the web at: <<http://www.geocities.com/caeruit>>www.geocities.com/caeruit.

THE NETHERLANDS: TOWARD A "BASIC ALLOWANCE"?

As many of their European partners, the Netherlands is currently discussing (and implementing) substantial reforms of its welfare system. On October 22, 2004, one could have thought that basic income was going to be back on the reform agenda, when De Volkskrant, one of Netherlands' main newspapers, ran as a headline: "A basic allowance for all". In fact, De Volkskrant published a full page article in which union representatives, prominent employers, few politicians from the Christian-democratic, green, and socialist parties, argued for a radical transformation of the Dutch welfare state, but clearly not for a basic income. In their view, public authorities should guarantee that basic needs are satisfied during the main stages of life. Hence, during the "active life" a "basic allowance" (basisuitkering) should be given as a right to the temporary unemployed and disabled, but "every arrangement above the basic level should become the responsibility of

the citizens", be it individually, through unions, or through employers. The minimum income scheme would remain in place, and recipients would still be expected to exercise useful activities or actively search for work.

Further information: <http://www.devolkskrant.nl/>><http://www.devolkskrant.nl>

UNITED STATES: BABY BOND PROPOSAL.

USBIG reports, on 22 July 2004, a number of federal senators and representatives from both the Republican Party (Rick Santorum and Tom Petri) and the Democratic Party (Jon Corzine, Pat Kennedy and Harold Ford) introduced the ASPIRE Act (Americans Savings for Personal Investment, Retirement, and Education. Similar to Britain's "baby bond," this bill would provide every child, at birth, a small tax-free savings account that can be used to build assets. It is essentially a one-time basic income of USD 500. Children living in households below the national median income will be eligible for a supplemental contribution of up to USD 500. After-tax contributions of up to USD 1000 a year could be made by parents, grandparents, the child or friends. Accounts are redeemable beginning at age 18, and restricted to use for education, home ownership, or retirement. The bill's sponsors estimate that an account holder, by the age of 18, could have an account worth at least USD 20,000.

For further information: Karl Widerquist
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5. PUBLICATIONS

ENGLISH

BAKER, John, LYNCH, Kathleen, CANTILLON, Sara & WALSH, Judy. Equality. From Theory to Action. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004, 323p. (First author's address:

<<mailto:John.Baker@ucd.ie>>John.Baker@ucd.ie)

An introduction to the many facets of contemporary thinking on equality by four members of University College Dublin's Equality Studies Centre, including the co-ordinator of BIEN Ireland John Baker. The presence of basic income in the volume is pretty limited, however: "The conversion of the traditional welfare system into a basic income system might also be considered, particularly as a way of promoting greater equality of income between those inside and outside the formal labour market." (93). Not all co-authors seem to have been persuaded by John Baker's "Egalitarian Case for Basic Income" (in *Arguing for Basic Income*, P. Van Parijs ed., Verso, 1991).

GROOT, Loek F.M.. Basic Income, Unemployment and Compensatory Justice (with an introductory chapter by Philippe van Parijs), Boston, Dordrecht & London: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2004, xi, 142p, Hardcover ISBN: 1-4020-2614-5

In this book, with an introductory chapter by Philippe van Parijs, Loek Groot (a BIEN Life member and senior lecturer at the Utrecht School of Economics) argues that implementing a substantial basic income is the best policy response to deal with unemployment-induced problems such as job insecurity, social exclusion, poverty and lack of compensatory justice on the labour market and to improve labour

market flexibility, boost low wage employment and part-time work. It discusses the attractiveness of a substantial basic income to deal with the problem of unemployment, in combination with an ethical perspective of social justice. The first chapter confronts the idea of BI with three popular notions of justice: self-reliance, reciprocity and the work ethic. In the next two chapters the plea for a BI is made against the background that by and large unemployment appears to be a permanent phenomenon in modern capitalist welfare states. In chapter 2, it is shown that attaining compensatory justice on the labour market, especially at the bottom end, is greatly facilitated by the provision of a substantial BI. Chapter 3 argues that the BI received by those who freely choose not to do paid work can be seen as a compensation for giving up their equal right to jobs. To reduce the uncertainty around the feasibility of BI, it might be a good idea to conduct a real life experiment (chapter 4). The steps to be taken to move gradually from the present system towards a BI system are outlined in chapter 5.

ILO Socio-Economic Programme. Economic Security for a Better World. Geneva, International Labour Office, 2004, 450p., ISBN 92-2-115611-7. This first "global report" on economic security has been issued by the team of ILO's Socio-Economic Security Programme led by BIEN co-Chair Guy Standing. It includes an extensive overview of the different aspects of economic security, as well as a highly original "Economic Security Index". Among the promising avenues to secure universal income security, the reports briefly insists on "basic income as a right" (p.387).

For further information: <<http://www.ilo.org/ses>><http://www.ilo.org/ses> or <<mailto:ses@ilo.org>>ses@ilo.org

LE GRAND, Julian. Motivation, Agency and Public Policy. Of Knights and Knaves, Pawns and Queens. Oxford University Press, 2003.

(usefully reviewed by Andrew Leigh on <<http://www.onlineopinion.com.au/view.asp?article=2376>>

www.onlineopinion.com.au/view.asp?article=2376) This book was written by Julian Le Grand, Titmuss Professor of Social Policy at the London School of Economics, author of several books combining economics, ethics and policy concerns, and former adviser to British Prime Minister Tony Blair. Chapter 9 is devoted to his "demogrant" proposal. A demogrant, in Le Grand's definition, is not a universal basic income (as the term was used by James Tobin and others from the late 1960s onward) but a fixed sum of money to be given to young adults when they turn 18. In the version he favours, the demogrant should be universal (not means-tested), worth £10000 when paid out (10 times more than the "baby bond" introduced in the UK in 2003), usable for four purposes (education, house, business, retirement account) and funded through an expansion of the inheritance tax, combined with modest reductions in higher-education funding.

MULVALE, James P. Reimagining Social Welfare. Beyond the Keynesian Welfare State. Aurora (Ontario): Garamond Press, 2001, 254p, ISBN 1 55193 030 7. (Author's address:

<<mailto:Jim.Mulvale@uregina.ca>>Jim.Mulvale@uregina.ca)

In this book, Jim Mulvale, head of the Department of Justice Studies at the University of Regina (Saskatchewan, Canada), investigates the responses of Canadian progressive movements to globalization and the

right-wing shift of politics. Among them is basic income, which he discusses sympathetically (pp. 98-102, 139-140), relating it to the Macdonald Commission proposal of a Guaranteed Annual Income (1985) and subsequent debates in Canada.

TSALIK, Svetlana. *Caspian Oil Windfalls: Who Will Benefit?* The Open Society Institute (400 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019), 2003. ISBN 1-891385-30-5.

Available from: <<http://www.eurasianet.org/caspian.oil.windfalls/>>
><http://www.eurasianet.org/caspian.oil.windfalls/>

In April 2002, a Kazakhstan weekly reported that a new decree would divide the state's earnings from hydrocarbon development equally among Kazakhstan's adult population, which would amount to a one-off payment of \$200,000 with monthly dividends on top. The article, quoted in this very substantial scholarly document, turned out to be a April's Fool joke, but illustrates the perceived relevance of Alaska-type ideas in a very different political context. Tsalik devotes a full well-documented chapter to a critical discussion of the Alaska Permanent Fund model. The model is threatened, she argues, not because of a fall (since the stock market crisis of 2001) in the revenues of the fund, but because of a fall (since 1998) in the volume of oil extracted in Prudhoe Bay. Part of the revenues from oil production feeds directly the state budget, and if oil price rises do not offset falling production, the pressure will be great to use the revenues of the fund to avoid a budget crisis rather than to keep paying universal dividends. "A likely outcome", she predicts, "will involve a combination of cuts in state spending, reintroduction of an income or sales tax, and some reduction in dividends".

VANDERBORGHT, Yannick. "Universal Basic Income in Belgium and the Netherlands : Implementation Through the Back Door ?". EUI Working Paper SPS, 2004/4, European University Institute, Florence, 2004, 40 p. (Author's address: <vanderborght@etes.ucl.ac.be>)

Since the early 1980s, one can find in Belgium and the Netherlands some of the most prominent advocates of a basic income. However, within the framework of a shift towards "activation" of benefit recipients through soft forms of workfare, the prospects of the idea of giving everyone an income by right might look gloomy. This paper first shows how Belgium and the Netherlands are restructuring their income security programmes along 'activation' lines. It then focuses on the way basic income proponents have taken part in the debates on welfare state reform in the past 25 years, including in some cases at the governmental level. Finally, it analyses some of the reasons that account for their failure to gain political support. Even if the moral objection to an income by right without a related duty to work seems to be the most decisive impediment, it appears that the "active welfare state" rhetoric might offer, somewhat paradoxically, new opportunities to the tenacious advocates of less conditional forms of income support.

This paper can be downloaded at <http://www.iue.it/PUB/WorkingPapers.shtml>

VAN DER VEEN, Robert. "Basic Income versus Wage Subsidies: Competing Instruments in an Optimal Tax Model with a Maximin Objective". *Economics and Philosophy*, 20 (1), p.147-183 (Cambridge University Press).

This article challenges the general thesis that an unconditional

basic income, set at the highest sustainable level, is required for maximizing the income-leisure opportunities of the least advantaged, when income varies according to the responsible factor of labor input. In a linear optimal taxation model (of a type suggested by Vandenbroucke 2001) in which opportunities depend only on individual productivity, adding the instrument of a uniform wage subsidy generates an array of undominated policies besides the basic income maximizing policy, including a "zero basic income" policy which equalizes the post-tax wage rate. The choice among such undominated policies may be guided by distinct normative criteria which supplement the maximin objective in various ways. It is shown that most of these criteria will be compatible with, or actually select, the zero basic income policy and reject the basic income maximizing one. In view of the model's limited realism, the force of this main conclusion is discussed both in relation to Van Parijs' argument for basic income in *Real Freedom for All* (1995) and to some key empirical conditions.

Publisher's website: <<http://uk.cambridge.org/journals/>><http://uk.cambridge.org/journals/>

FRENCH

DOMMEN, Bridget. "Une idée simple pour la Suisse". *Domaine public*, n° 1614, 10 septembre 2004.

In this short article, Bridget Dommen – an active member of BIEN-Switzerland who has been involved in the preparation of BIEN 2002 Congress – presents the idea of a universal basic income ("revenu de base universel") and attempts to show its relevance for Switzerland, a country which has not implemented a national minimum income scheme so far. She briefly scrutinizes possible scenarios of implementation, including a modest increase of VAT which echoes previous proposals by the Belgium-based political party VIVANT.

For further information: <<http://www.domainepublic.ch/>><http://www.domainepublic.ch/>

GAMEL, Claude. "Comment financer l'allocation universelle? La stratégie de Van Parijs (1995) en question", in *Recherches économiques de Louvain* 2004. (Author's address: <<mailto:claud.gamel@univ.u-3mrs.fr>>claud.gamel@univ.u-3mrs.fr) *Real Freedom for All* (1995), by Van Parijs concerns the philosophical and economic foundations of basic income. The problem of its legitimate financing is treated in Chapter IV. Employment rents are there presented as a third type of resources, which may enlarge the relevant tax basis. In this paper, Claude Gamel (who teaches at the GREQAM, Université d'Aix-Marseille) offers another strategy, based on the "Walrasian" flexibility of wages. This alternative strategy reduces a contradiction between Van Parijs' choice in favour of taxing employment rents and his position about the "optimal" character of some form of capitalism. Along the way, the crucial difference between basic income and negative income tax is re-examined. Publisher's website: <http://www.econ.ucl.ac.be/Econ/REL/REL.html>

La Grande Relève. Mensuel de réflexion socio-économique vers la démocratie d'une économie de répartition. N°1048, Novembre 2004. This issue of a magazine edited by French proponents of the "distributive economy" (a project which has already been designed in

the 1930s by Jacques Duboin) includes a chronicle of BIEN Xth Congress (Barcelona, September 2004) by life member of BIEN Jean-Pierre Mon. In his account, Mon focuses on the lively discussion of the "dividende universel" proposed by French economist Yoland Bresson at one of the plenary sessions, as well as on the speech by BIEN co-chair Eduardo Suplicy.

Further information: <<http://www.perso.wanadoo.fr/grande.releve/>>
><http://www.perso.wanadoo.fr/grande.releve/>

LEROUX, Alain. Eliminer la pauvreté en France avec l'allocation personnelle. Paris, Economica, 2004, 153p., ISBN 2-7178-4947-5, 15 Euros.

For a long time Alain Leroux - an economist from Université Paul Cézanne in Aix-Marseille (FR) - has been advocating the idea of a "personal allowance" ("allocation personnelle") as a substitute to the bulk of conditional benefits. This book, aimed at a general audience, is an attempt to launch the idea in the French public discussion on welfare reform. Roughly summarized, the mechanism would be the following. Public authorities should reallocate the budget currently devoted to social assistance benefits - approximately 30 billion Euros in 2001 - to fund a single basic allowance ("allocation de base") of 100 Euros to be paid on a monthly basis to all French citizens. The payment, however, would not be made directly to the individuals, but to mutual benefit societies ("mutuelles de redistribution"). All citizens would be required to become members of such an association. If it has, for instance, 1500 members, the mutual society gets 150.000 euros from the state, to be distributed between its members. It can decide whether it provides all its members with an equal amount (100 Euros), or if it gives priority to some categories of members by giving them a higher benefit. The income paid by the mutual benefit society is called "personal allowance". In two footnotes (p.22 and p.52), Leroux insist on the fact that his proposal should not be considered as a basic income ("allocation universelle").

Publisher's website: <<http://www.economica.fr/>><http://www.economica.fr/>

GERMAN

FÜLLSACK, Manfred. "Zur Philosophie des Grundeinkommens: Philippe Van Parijs", in Information Philosophie im Internet (<<http://www.information-philosophie.de/aktuell18.html>><http://www.information-philosophie.de/aktuell18.html>), 2004.

A brief and lucid critical discussion of Van Parijs's justification of an unconditional basic income (in Real Freedom for All and other writings) by Vienna University social philosopher and life member of BIEN Manfred Füllsack, author of Leben ohne zu arbeiten. Zur Sozialtheorie des Grundeinkommens (2002).

MITSCHE, Joachim. Erneuerung des deutschen Einkommensteuerrechts. Gesetzestextentwurf und Begründung mit einer Grundsicherungsvariante. Köln: Verlag Otto Schmidt, 2004, 186p., ISBN 3 604 23037 1, EUR 34,80. The Frankfurt-based Humanistische Stiftung organized a national competition for the best proposal for tax reform. The first prize was awarded to Public Finance Professor Joachim Mitschke for a detail proposal containing three elements: a business tax that exonerates all investment, including in human capital; a personal income tax

that exempts all income saved; and a household-based citizen's income (Bürgergeld) which amounts to a negative income tax scheme with a 50% withdrawal rate that replaces child benefit, various forms of social assistance and the needs-related component of social insurance benefits (§§ 256-299). "By thus linking together the tax and social systems", the essay concludes, "one weakens the stigmatization of welfare recipients and counters the tendency towards a two-class society - here the State-carrying class of the taxpayers and there the State-burdening class of those who need help." This is probably Joachim Mitschke's clearest and fullest statement of a reform package he has been advocating for over two decades (Steuer- und Transferordnung aus einem Guss, 1985).

Publisher's website: <<http://www.otto-schmidt.de/>><http://www.otto-schmidt.de/>

SPANISH

PINILLA PALLEJA, Rafael. La Renta básica de ciudadanía. Una propuesta clave para la renovación del Estado de bienestar. Barcelona: Icaria editorial, 2004, 124p., ISBN 84 7426 740 4 (Author's address: <<mailto:rpinilla@sanidad.valencia>>rpinilla@sanidad.valencia)

Both a medical doctor and an economist, Rafael Pinilla is also the vice-chairman of Spain's basic income network "Red Renta Básica". In this short essay, published in a collection devoted to scientific popularization, Pinilla presents the idea of a basic income ("renta básica"), shows why this proposal should be considered if one thinks about reforms of the welfare state, and gives a detailed account of possible ways to fund it in the Spanish context. He also tackles frequently asked questions and tricky issues, such as "why a basic income rather than a paid civil service?". This clear and well-argued plea shall certainly not remain unnoticed in Spain's already lively debate on basic income.

Publisher's website: <<http://www.icariaeditorial.com/>>http://www.icariaeditorial.com

TEIRA SERRANO, David. "Etica o economa? Philippe van Parijs y la renta bsica", in Isegora. Revista de filosofia moral y politica (Madrid) 29, diciembre 2003, 159-171.

A very well-documented and philosophically sophisticated critique of Van Parijs's justification of basic income in Real Freedom for All and other writings and interviews. According to the author, this justification of basic income relies too much on an appeal to moral intuitions and not enough on prudential reasoning. And it dangerously ends up endorsing the shaping of emotions in order to help secure the political sustainability of a basic income.

6. ABOUT THE BASIC INCOME EARTH NETWORK

6.1. BIEN's executive committee

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6.2. BIEN's international board

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Former members of BIEN's Executive Committee:

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Edwin Morley-Fletcher

Jos Noguera

Claus Offe

Ilona Ostner

Steven Quilley

Robert J. van der Veen

Walter Van Trier

Lieselotte Wohlgenannt

Representatives of national networks:

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Magit Appel for the Netzwerk Grundeinkommen und sozialer Zusammenhalt (AT)

N for the Rede Brasileira de Renda Básica de Ciudadania (BR)

Jørg Gaugler for the Borgerlønbevægelsen (DK)

Michael Opielka for the Netzwerk Grundeinkommen (DE)

John Baker for BIEN Ireland (IE)

Loek Groot for the Vereniging Basisinkomen (NL)

Daniel Raventos for the Red Renta Básica (ES)

Bridget Dommen for BIEN Switzerland (CH)

Malcolm Torry for the Citizen's Income Trust (UK)

Michael Lewis for USBIG (US)

6.3. Recognised national networks

ARGENTINA: Red Argentina de Ingreso Ciudadano

Founded in March 2004

<<http://www.ingresociudadano.org/>>www.ingresociudadano.org.

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AUSTRIA: Netzwerk Grundeinkommen und sozialer Zusammenhalt
Founded in October 2002
<<http://www.grundeinkommen.at/>>www.grundeinkommen.at
Coordinator: Magit Appel
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BRAZIL: Rede Brasileira de Renda Básica de Ciudadania
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DENMARK: Borgerlønsbevægelsen
Founded in January 2000
www.borgerloen.dk
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GERMANY: Netzwerk Grundeinkommen
Founded in July 2004
<<http://www.grundeinkommen.de/>>www.grundeinkommen.de
Spokespersons: Ronald Blaschke, Katja Kipping, Michael Opielka,
Wolfram Otto, Birgit Zenker
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IRELAND: BIEN Ireland
Founded in March 1995
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Tel.: +353-1-716 7104, Fax: +353-1-716 1171

NETHERLANDS: Vereniging Basinkomen
Founded in October 1987 (initially as "Werlplaats Basisinkomen")
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3511 BG Utrecht, The Netherlands
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SPAIN: Red Renta Basica
Founded in June 2001
<<http://www.redrentabasica.org/>>www.redrentabasica.org
President: Daniel Raventos
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SWITZERLAND: BIEN Switzerland
Founded in September 2002
President: Pierre Hrold
c/o Jean-Daniel Jimenez
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UNITED KINGDOM: Citizen's Income Trust
Founded in 1984 (initially as "Basic Income Research Group")
<<http://www.citizensincome.org/>>www.citizensincome.org
Director: Malcolm Torry
<<mailto:info@citizensincome.org>><info@citizensincome.org>
Citizens Income Trust, P.O. Box 26586,
London SE3 7WY, United Kingdom.
Tel.: 44-20-8305 1222
Fax: 44-20-8305 1802

UNITED STATES: U.S. Basic Income Guarantee Network (USBIG)
Founded in December 1999
<<http://www.usbig.net/>>www.usbig.net
Coordinator: Karl Widerquist
<<mailto:Karl@Widerquist.com>><Karl@Widerquist.com>

6.4. BIEN's life members

All life members of the Basic Income European Network, many of whom were non-Europeans, have automatically become life members of the Basic Income Earth Network.
To join them, just send your name and address (postal and electronic) to David Casassas <casassas@eco.ub.es>, secretary of BIEN, and transfer EUR 100 to BIEN's account 001 2204356 10 at FORTIS BANK (IBAN: BE41 0012 2043 5610), 10 Rond-Point Schuman, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium. An acknowledgement will be sent upon receipt.

James Meade (+), Gunnar Adler-Karlsson (SE), Maria Ozanira da Silva (BR), Ronald Dore (UK), Alexander de Roo (NL), Edouard Dommen (CH), Philippe Van Parijs (BE), P.J. Verberne (NL), Tony Walter (UK), Philippe Grosjean (BE), Malcolm Torry (UK), Wouter van Ginneken (CH), Andrew Williams (UK), Roland Duchâtelet (BE), Manfred Fuellsack (AT), Anne-Marie Prieels (BE), Philippe Desguin (BE), Joel Handler (US), Sally Lerner (CA), David Macarov (IL), Paul Metz (NL), Claus Offe (DE), Guy Standing (CH), Hillel Steiner (UK), Werner Govaerts (BE), Robley George (US), Yoland Bresson (FR), Richard Hauser (DE), Eduardo Matarazzo Suplicy (BR), Jan-Otto Andersson (FI), Ingrid Robeyns (UK), John Baker (IE), Rolf Kuettel (CH), Michael Murray (US), Carlos Farinha Rodrigues (PT), Yann Moulier Boutang (FR), Joachim Mitschke (DE), Rik van Berkel (NL), François Blais (CA), Katrin Töns (DE), Almaz Zelleke (US), Gerard Degrez (BE), Michael Opielka (DE), Lena Lavinias (BR), Julien Dubouchet (CH), Jeanne Hrdina (CH), Joseph Huber (DE), Markku Ikkala (FI), Luis Moreno (ES), Rafael Pinilla (ES),

Graham Taylor (UK), W. Robert Needham (CA), Tom Borsen Hansen (DK), Ian Murray (US), Peter Molgaard Nielsen (DK), Fernanda Rodrigues (PT), Helmut Pelzer (DE), Rod Dobell (CA), Walter Van Trier (BE), Loek Groot (NL), Andrea Fumagalli (IT), Bernard Berteloot (FR), Jean-Pierre Mon (FR), Angelika Krebs (DE), Ahmet Insel (FR), Alberto Barbeito (AR), Rubén Lo Vuolo (AR), Manos Matsaganis (GR), Jose Iglesias Fernandez (ES), Daniel Eichler (DE), Cristovam Buarque (BR), Michael Lewis (US), Clive Lord (UK), Jean Morier-Genoud (FR), Eri Noguchi (US), Michael Samson (ZA), Ingrid van Niekerk (ZA), Karl Widerquist (US), Al Sheahen (US), Christopher Balfour (AND), Jurgen De Wispelaere (UK), Wolf-Dieter Just (DE), Zsuzsa Ferge (HU), Paul Friesen (CA), Nicolas Bourgeon (FR), Marja A. Pijl (NL), Matthias Spielkamp (DE), Frédéric Jourdin (FR), Daniel Raventós (ES), Andrés Hernández (CO), Guido Erreygers (BE), Alain Tonnet (BE), Stephen C. Clark (US), Wolfgang Mundstein (AT), Evert Voogd (NL), Frank Thompson (US), Lieselotte Wohlgenannt (AT), Jose Luis Rey Pérez (ES), Jose Antonio Noguera (ES), Esther Brunner (CH), Irv Garfinkel (US), Claude Macquet (BE), Bernard Guibert (FR), Margit Appel (AT), Simo Aho (FI), Francisco Ramos Martin (ES), Brigid Reynolds (IE), Sean Healy (IE), Maire Mullarney (IE), Patrick Lovesse (CH), Jean-Paul Zoyem (FR), GianCarlo Moiso (IT), Martino Rossi (CH), Pierre Herold (CH), Steven Shafarman (US), Leonardo Fernando Cruz Basso (BR), Wolfgang Strenmann-Kuhn (DE), Anne Glenda Miller (UK), Lowell Manning (NZ), Dimitris Ballas (GR), Gilberte Ferrière (BE), Louise Haagh (DK), Michael Howard (US), Simon Wigley (TR), Erik Christensen (DK), David Casassas (ES), Paul Nollen (BE), Vriend(inn)en Basisinkomen (NL), Christophe Guené (BE), Alain Massot (CA), Marcel Bertrand Paradis (CA), NN (Geneve, CH), Marc Vandenberghe (BE), Gianluca Busilacchi (IT), Robert F. Clark (US), Theresa Funciello (US), Al Boag & Sue Williams (AU), Josef Meyer (BE), Alain Boyer (CH), Jos Janssen (NL), Collectif Charles Fourier (+), Bruce Ackerman (US), Victor Lau (NL), Konstantinos Geormas (GR), Pierre Feray (FR), Christian Brüttsch (CH), Phil Harvey (US), Toru Yamamori (JP), René Keersemaeker (NL), Manuel Franzmann (DE), Ovidio Carlos de Brito (BR), Bernard De Crum [149].