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Norman Macrae Youth Foundation NMYF -net of The Economist's pro-youth economist

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Unacknowledged Giant - The Economist Obituary of The Net Generation's Joyful Microeconomist

- Posted by [chris macrae](#) on April 25, 2014 at 3:08pm
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World Record Job Creating Millennial foci : [health](#), [education](#),

with 2014 thanks to first women's movements at [F4d/W4e](#) and all millenials movements -eg the heroic [YP-NCD](#)

...

Help create half a billion Jobs of girls with the NEARLY FREE NURSING COLLEGE movement

The Economist's pto-youth economist, Norman Macrae, died June 2010

; His 40 year of work on the Entrepreneurial Revolution curriculum of empowering 10 times more productivity and sustainability of the net generation by trusting the Kenyanian goal of ending poverty was incomplete. So a month later Macrae Foundation helped sponsor Muhammad Yunus 70th birthday wish party U of Glasgow 4 July, which started countdown, now at month 14, to [Atlanta November 2015](#) demonstrating how the Youth Jobs Olympics will be the most valuable movement for twin cities of #2030now to host and collaborative invest in. This all connects with Norman's final wish -finding the most collaborative partners in publishing the [World Record Book of Job Creators](#)

Net Generation Tour of Entrepreneurial Revolution [72](#) [76](#) [82](#) [84](#) 90

Tour of [Asian Pacific Millennials Century: AP75](#), Japan62, [China77](#), Bangladesh

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Curriculum of Entrepreneurial Revolution

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[Book of World Record Job Creators ..](#)

.Grand-daughter's Recall.



.2nd Remembrance Party - host The Economist



Norman Macrae



The unacknowledged giant

The Economist June 19th 2010

in conversation. He was also a loyal company man, never allowing his growing renown to go to his head. He frequently slept in his office, his large frame heaped on the floor, and sweated blood to correct errant facts as well as to expunge creeping heresy. More than anyone else, he made sure that The Economist was not blown off course by the winds of ideological fashion or becalmed in routine reporting.

But if The Economist was lucky to find Norman, he was lucky to find The Economist. His website poses a question at the end of each of his essays: "Brilliant? Batty?" and invites readers to join the fray. His undoubted eccentricity was partly a matter of personal style. The words tumbled out in an incoherent jumble interrupted by heaving shoulders and gales of cackling laughter. His handwriting was such a scrawl that only one person in the world, his loyal secretary, Elizabeth Methold, could decipher it—and she could perform this miracle only by holding the script at arm's length, half-shutting her eyes and (in her words) going into a trance.

The eccentricity extended to his writing. Norman was a punctilious student of statistics. But he was quite happy to illustrate a 1969 article on American productivity with the assertion that a time-and-mo-

3rd remembrance party- [Taddy Blecher](#)

Few journalists have had as great an influence—or been proved right so often—as the man who, for 23 years, was the deputy editor of *The Economist*

WHEN Norman Macrae died on June 11th, aged 89, no major British newspaper published an obituary of him. You could blame *The Economist's* tradition of anonymity; you could blame the extraordinary modesty of the man himself who, if you tried to take his photo, would duck down and giggle, convinced that no one could possibly be interested in him.

Yet Norman was one of the intellectual giants of post-war Britain: one of the very few journalists who could bear comparison with the best brains of his time. Like Milton Friedman, he applied free-market principles to public services such as education and council housing. Like Daniel Bell, he charted the shift from the industrial to the post-industrial society. And like Peter Drucker he illuminated the internal workings of companies, the organisations that drove the West's prosperity and guaranteed its freedoms.

He kept the flame of free-market thinking burning during the long night of collectivism. He predicted the collapse of the Soviet Union, at a time when the CIA was obsessed by Russia's growing strength, and foresaw the privatisation of industry, when other intellectuals were celebrating the triumph of the "mixed economy".

Norman was the first journalist to "discover" Japan. In 1962 he wrote a survey pre-

dicting that a country most Westerners regarded as synonymous with knick-knacks and knock-offs would become an industrial power-house. He was also the first journalist to "discover" the internet. In 1984 he wrote another survey arguing that life was about to be transformed by "terminals" which would give users access to giant databases. He predicted that the 1973 energy shock would eventually lead to a surge in the supply of energy. He also dismissed the Club of Rome's prediction that the world was about to run out of food as arrant nonsense.

The *Economist* was fortunate that Norman decided to park his formidable intellect at 25 St James's Street. During his almost 40 years here—23 of them, from 1965 to 1988, as deputy editor—he did more than anyone else to provide the intellectual originality of what he liked to describe as "the world's favourite newspaper". He constantly enlivened editorial meetings with proposals to allow Disneyworld to run the West's cities or to move the British government from London to York. Roy Jenkins rightly described him as the "epitome of the internal spirit of *The Economist*".

He could be a brutal editor and a savage critic of flabby ideas. He altered colleagues' copy with abandon. But he was greatly liked, generous with his time and amiable

tion study of housewives at the kitchen sink would "almost certainly find" that the average American housewife was twice as efficient as the average British one. Why? Because the American housewife was capable of instinctively working out in her head, for each chore, "some rough approximation of what modern businessmen call a critical path analysis".

The *Economist* provided him with the ideal mixture of freedom and discipline. He could travel to any corner of the world he fancied to produce lengthy reports on anything he wished, from the state of America to the future of mankind. Many of these special reports became books. But he was reined in when he got a bit too wild—as when he advocated writing a cover leader championing a nasal spray to "cure" homosexuals (who, he thought, were driven that way by their aversion to the smell of their mothers). He was passed over three times for the editorship. But, in truth, he was in exactly the right position.

The crystal ball

His greatest gift was his uncanny ability to predict the future. But the problem with the future is that it eventually arrives. Visions that are called from the vasty deep become reality. Ideas that were once pooh-poohed as outlandish become commonplace. "Nobody listened, then everybody did," Norman wrote ruefully in a 1991 article called "A future history of privatisation, 1992-2022". To grasp his prescience, it is necessary to return to an era when today's commonplaces were heresies.

During much of the post-war period the market was "out" and the benevolent state was "in". Public intellectuals such as Kenneth Galbraith argued that the age of the entrepreneur had given way to the age of the giant corporation. Practical politicians poured money into British Steel and the Concorde project. The market meant chaos and unemployment; industrial policy meant smooth growth and jobs for all.

Norman saw this as a recipe for flabby politics and failed economics. In 1954 he coined the term "Butskellism" to describe the portmanteau politics of the Conservative chancellor of the exchequer, R.A. Butler, and a Labour predecessor, Hugh Gaitskell. Throughout the Butskellite era he relentlessly documented the failures of industrial policy and government planning.

This makes it sound as if Norman was nothing more than a prophet of the new right. But the truth is more complicated—and, as befits the man, more idiosyncratic. Even while he embraced the market on micro-economic policy, he remained more or less a Keynesian on macroeconomic policy until the late 1970s. He was a firm believer in pumping up demand with deficit spending and holding down inflation with incomes policy. No deficit was too big and no incomes policy too hopeless. He greeted the first macroeconomic flushes of Reaganism and Thatcherism with sceptical editorials before finally admitting that he had been wrong. It was perhaps the only

statistics. He had few doubts about the rightness of his opinions. Once he had an idea in his head he pushed it to its logical conclusion—and if he was proved wrong he simply shifted to another idea, which he pursued with equal certainty. Richard Holt Hutton once wrote about Walter Bagehot's "dash and doubt". Norman was just dash.

But his outlook was also shaped by his odd adolescence. His father was a British consul in Moscow in 1935-38, and Norman's summer holidays from school were spent there at the height of Stalin's purges. He saw members of the embassy staff—including maids his own age—disappearing, probably to be shot. Before and after his posting to Moscow his father also had jobs in Nazi-dominated Europe. Many of his family's Jewish friends were terrorised and later slaughtered.

When he left school in 1941, Norman wrote later,

my first job was a public-sector one, with public-sector productivity, as a teenager supposed to throw bombs about as an RAF navigator, creating a slum in the heart of the continent. By the time I got there, the Russians were coming in from the other side. All the politicians, including Churchill and Roosevelt, told us these were fine liberating democrats. And of course I knew from those school summer holidays so briefly before that those were astonishing lies. That has given me one advantage in my 40 years as a newspaperman. I have never since then be-

tivists he came across in America in the late 1960s and 1970s, smelling in their affection for group rights and their willingness to use intimidation the same intolerance he had smelt in Europe in the 1930s and 1940s. He took his children on trips to eastern Europe in order to teach them the difference between freedom and tyranny. He seldom missed an opportunity to champion the "hard hats" over the "soft heads".

Norman's case for market capitalism did not rest merely on its ability to create wealth, but on its capacity to advance individual freedom. He was almost as critical of big-company capitalism as he was of big-government socialism. In a 1976 survey on "The coming entrepreneurial revolution" he argued that big business was as doomed as big government. Hierarchical managers sitting in their skyscrapers could no longer arrange how brain workers should best use their imaginations. The future lay with small firms that could exploit individual creativity and with bigger firms that could split themselves into small centres and encourage competition between them.

Norman's critique of the welfare state was inspired by a similar belief in individualism. He pointed out that the market had produced a remarkable equalisation in people's lives. Rich and poor had access to the same consumer goods—the same television programmes, the same comfortable armchairs, the same plethora of goods in



Thanks to Naila Chowdhury [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#)

4th remembrance party- future of worldwide open society mediated by open tech youth and women4empowerment- Japan Embassy Dhaka

time he was not ahead of the debate.

Norman also had no time for social conservatism. He worried about broken families and out-of-wedlock births, but entirely from a utilitarian rather than a moral point of view. He dismissed the religious right as vigorously as he dismissed feminists and environmentalists ("both simple and psychotic Americans have too often been dominated by religious liars"). He argued that one of man's greatest problems in the coming years would be growing life-expectancy—and advocated a "system of planned death" to deal with it. In a survey of America in 1975 he predicted that euthanasia would soon be as acceptable as abortion: "It will not be at all surprising if there is in some quite near decade-and-a-half a similarly swift and equally civilised dash to acceptance of killing off old codgers (by then, like me) as there has been, in so short a twinkling, towards the more emotive act of killing unborn babies."

In Stalin's Russia

Why did Norman think as he did? Why did he reject the post-war consensus about the virtues of government? And why did he keep his distance from a new right that embraced so many of his ideas? Part of the answer lies in his personality. Norman was an extraordinarily self-contained figure. He seldom used his telephone to call people, preferring to sit in his office poring over

believed a word either politicians or public relations officers have said.

Norman's early experiences did not just sour him to politicians. They soured him to collectivism in all its many varieties. He had no time for the government-worshipping intellectuals he found when he studied economics at Cambridge in 1945-47. He loathed the feminists and black-power ac-

supermarkets, which were spreading from the suburbs to the slums. In 1945 the average Englishman had only one pair of trousers; in the swinging 1960s he had access not only to lots of pairs of (tight) trousers but also to holidays in the sun and cheap mortgages.

The great exception to this story of equalisation was the state. The state distributed its largesse disproportionately to the



Arise Sir Norman, knight of the rising sun!

rich—exactly the opposite of what was supposed to happen—allowing them to end up with better schools and better health services. It also trapped the poorest in poverty, in sink estates with lousy schools and soaring crime and in public-sector jobs with little prospect of long-term prosperity. Norman argued that the only way to change this was to empower individuals—to allow them to own their own homes, through privatisation, and to choose their own schools, through vouchers. Give power to the state and you end up with self-serving interest groups. Give power to the individual and you apply the same creative ingenuity to public services as companies have long done to the invention of washing powder.

Norman's belief in individualism also drove his enthusiasm for technology. This enthusiasm provoked widespread mirth at *The Economist*. The man who predicted the rise of the internet in 1984 and preached the virtues of telecommuting in articles on almost anything was by far the most incompetent member of the staff when it came to using new (or not so new) inventions. In battles with the office fax machine he usually came off worse. It was rumoured that paper clips baffled him. The staff were amazed when the AteX publishing system

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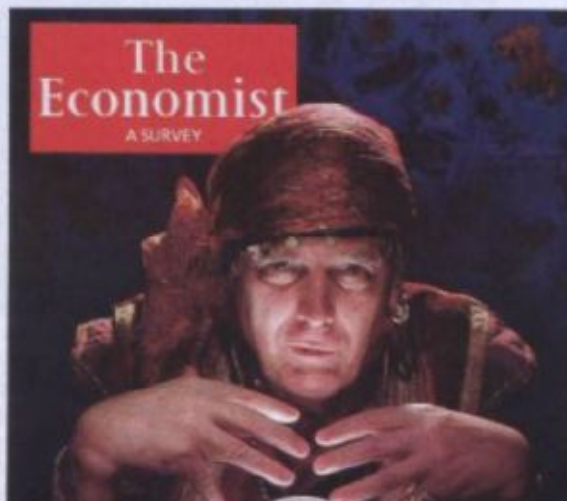
perceived Japanese".

Yet it was those Japanese who best demonstrated Norman's skills as a journalist. In 1962 he visited Japan to get a measure of how the country had changed since the second world war. He learned little from talking to British ex-pats. But then, in a Mitsubishi factory, he came across a British machine-tool salesman who told him that Japanese workers were getting three times as much out of their machines as their better paid British counterparts.

The resulting article, "Consider Japan", sealed his global reputation as a journalist and turned him into a hero in Japan (on his retirement in 1988 he was honoured by the emperor with the Order of the Rising Sun). He argued that the key to Japanese success lay in their plethora of tiny entrepreneurial component-makers and in their ability to break up huge plants into "small but brotherly" profit centres. He predicted that the Japanese productivity miracle would transform the world economy.

An eternal optimist

But for all his interest in the rest of the world, he was a very English figure. His ideas were rooted in the English liberalism of the 19th century—a liberalism that celebrated the individual over the collective, progress over reaction, free thought



was introduced in 1982 and Norman revealed that he could actually type.

But as a techno-visionary he had few equals. He predicted a world in which "books, files, television programmes, computer information and telecommunications will merge"—in which people could explore the world's knowledge repositories at a touch of a button, and in which readers would have access to custom-made newspapers paid for by targeted advertising (in typical fashion, he imagined this newspaper emerging from a fax machine at the back of the television). He saw that this revolution would have huge implications for the balance of power. Giant organisations such as governments and companies would lose their comparative advantage. Entrepreneurs would be empowered. Taxpayers would flee the coop and telecommute from rural villages—thus putting more pressure on governments to give up their powers and start serving people rather than bossing them about.

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Not so murky to him

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Everything he wrote was compulsively readable—partly because he mixed battiness with brilliance and partly because he came at everything from such unexpected angles. His 1975 survey of "America's third century" started by posing a surprising public-policy quandary:

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This commitment to classical liberalism ensures that much of his work continues to sing. Norman devoted his energies to two of the most ephemeral bits of journalism—opinionated leaders and lengthy exercises in futurology. Yet a remarkable amount of what he wrote remains relevant today. His 1975 survey on America's 200th birthday, in which he chastises the Democrats for flirting with the Fabian cult of government expertise, conservatives for flirting with religious extremism, and business for underinvesting in innovation, might easily be a portrait of Barack Obama's America. Big government has been on the march for much of the past decade. The Beijing consensus celebrates the alliance of big government and big companies. Much of the public sector has resisted the power of vouchers and internal markets. The battle that Norman fought for so long has still not been won. ■

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[Permalink](#) Reply by [chris macrae](#) on April 25, 2014 at 3:09pm

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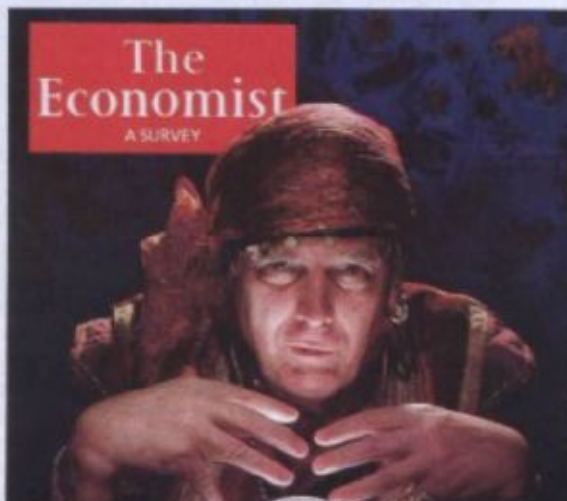
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[Permalink](#) Reply by [chris macrae](#) on May 5, 2014 at 5:57am

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HOGG, Baroness

17 Jun 2010

To 'chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk'

Dear Chris,

Just got back to the UK and got your sad letter. Thank you so very much for letting me know. Thinking of you very much: I can only imagine the challenge for you at the funeral of doing justice to the originality of Norman's mind, the rigour and vigour of his writing, and his quality as a human being. But I'm sure you're wrong to fear you won't do him justice. From everything you've ever written to me before about Norman, I know you will.

Of course he deserves the very best in terms of remembrance events - it will be difficult to match up to his standards in this as in so much else. He was an inspiration as well as a generous mentor and friend. He launched The Economist on the most important stage of its development, when its reputation for perception and integrity took it above the run of competitor magazines into a class of its own - a gap it was then able to widen in terms of coverage, reputation and readership in a way that may seem obvious now but certainly wasn't in the 1960s. That must and will be recognised.

May I hold back my ideas until I've had a chance to talk to Rupert Pennant-Rea, who I know with want to think about this on The Economist's behalf and will be the most likely to have ideas that will

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[Permalink](#) Reply by [chris macrae](#) on August 19, 2014 at 5:26am

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[Permalink](#) Reply by [chris macrae](#) on August 19, 2014 at 5:34am

Do Parents of [Millennials](#) Know how to [love hi-trust economics](#) and [open learning media](#)?

1984's Most serious economic -and worldwide societal - question: what will happen if the world's biggest market, health, becomes exponentially less affordable?



with 2014 thanks to first women's movements at [F4d/W4e](#) and all millenials movements -eg the heroic [YP-NCD](#)

[Help millennials end inconveniences of 20th C politicians & tv?](#) Norman died in June 2010. His 40 year of work on the Entrepreneurial Revolution curriculum of empowering 10 times more productivity and sustainability of the net generation by trusting the Kenynian goal of ending poverty was incomplete. So a month later Macrae Foundation helped sponsor Muhammad Yunus 70th birthday wish party U of Glasgow 4 July, which started countdown now at monthly 14 to [Atlanta](#) demonstrating how the Youth Jobs Olympics will be the most valuable movement for twin cities of #2030now to host and collaborative invest in. This all connects with Norman's final wish -finding the most collaborative partners in publishing the [World Record Book of Job Creators](#)

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[Permalink](#) Reply by [chris macrae](#) on September 30, 2014 at 11:30am
[500 million jobs to be created by free nursing college -IF you help...](#)

Help create half a billion Jobs of girls with the NEARLY FREE NURSING COLLEGE movement

Creating half billion jobs for girls with nearly free nursing college

BY nursing we mean all the communal hi-trust advice that could help a girl grow up as most trusted person/connector in the community - basic health care, basic nutrition advice, basic sanitation and clean water, green energy advice - plus increasingly in the age of net generation being mobilised to search vital information ahead of time

BY nearly free nursing college we mean:

including health topics from 5th grade up at least in rural villages or places where there is a lack of basic knowhow

secondary scholarships onwards for those who see this as the career they want

making health knowhow second only to maths at such spaces as khan academy and open elarning campuses of world bank and elearning satellite of yazmi

celebrating the lowest cost real curricula such as those grameen nursing college offers and partners in health aims to open up to society out of its teaching hospital in haiti

There are 3 reasons why some elderly macroeconomists (and place leaders who have yet to believe their main purpose of public service is to reduce inequality and value all child's safety rights) may do everything in their power to block this leap forward by and with feminine (and indeed parenting) kind

1) economics has never counted any of the above children caring, environmental and community building services - more generally economics devalues trust and collaboration and every open society peaceful way that abundance of knowledge multiplying in use is opposite to the dynamic of consuming up things

2 both of the bangladeshi models of microcredit banking started with embedding basic health service networking - people who do not include education and health in the way they assess microcredit models are misinforming everyone

3 as The Economist surveyed in 1984, the test of whether the whole worldwide financial system would be designed to sustain or end net generation youth removed round designing 3 times less costly healthcare not 3 times more expensive

anyone just ready to do it - please contact us chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk

or isabella @unnacknowledgedgiant.com

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Valuing millennials - who will have most economic impact on your nation and #2030now?

Here are 9 millennial networks that publishers of world record book of job creation spend a lot of time searching - but who else do we need to link in?

Health- historically greatest impact on a developing economy comes from raising life expectancy from world's low thirties to at least high 50s. Moreover places with lowest life expectancy are also greatest risk of gestating plague around borderless world	Tech and open education- Keynesians have forecast since 1970 that designing job creating education will make millennials most exciting time (conversely job destroying education will put human race at risk)	Green and local energy/agriculture History shows that wars are root caused by too fast population movement from rural to city. Consequently every way rural and green entrepreneurship can be locally celebrated is critical
Professionals - in dialogues with	Budding superstars- tv mass	Bankers of microfranchise

Gandhi, Einstein forecast that the greatest risk to future sustainability would come from professionals ruling over lose-lose systems at a time when higher order win-win systems were needed	media replaced famous people for doing good with famous entertainers. To remedy this millennials can value superstars to twin with community-sustaining heroes. Budding superstars merit their own education to twin with a life impacting mission. F4D Parallel issue of ending irresponsibility of fashion sector	models - those which can free global value chains greatest locally sustainable value
Parents - deep cultures and community mediating millennials	Social systems and peace across generations eg government, public service	Other - you choose

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redesigning economics <http://muhammadyunus.org/.../1408-redesigning-economics-to-re...>

[Redesigning Economics to Redesign the World - English](#)

18 Nov Redesigning Economics to Redesign the World - English текстуры для фотошопауспешная оптимизация интернет сайтов Redesigning Economics to Redesign the World Muhammad... MUHAMMADYUNUS.ORG|BY YC WEB ADMIN

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ENTREPRENEURIAL REVOLUTION NETWORK BENCHMARKS 2025now : Remembering Norman Macrae

health catalogue; energy catalogue

[Keynes: 2025now](#) - [jobs Creating Gen](#)

how poorest women in world build

A01 BRAC [health system](#).

A02 BRAC [education system](#).

A03 BRAC [banking system](#)

K01 Twin Health System - Haiti& Boston

K02 Twin YouthWorldBanking: Haiti& Bkash (BRAC)

K03 Twin Open Society : Budapest-Rome - Economists and Peace Champions

A04 Africa & Asia's 5 Billion Peoples eleraning satellite Yazmi

A05 Triplet Open Apps Media Labs of Ethiopia and MIT and Ma-Lee (worldwide China)

Help create half a
billion Jobs of girls
with the NEARLY
FREE NURSING
COLLEGE movement

Job creation case [Y01](#) Foundation of Grameen Bank- good news in association with [grameen.tv](#)

[B01](#) Bangladesh economical miracle of 15 million poorest village mothers grasssroots networking -good news reporting with [brac.tv](#) and [valuetrue.com](#) and [womenuni.com](#)



[online library of norman macrae](#)—correspondence welcomed on 42 year curriculum of Entrepreneurial Revolution and net generation as most productive time to be alive - chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk

[MA1 AliBaba TaoBao](#)

Ma 2 [Ali Financial](#)

[Ma10.1 DT and ODPS](#)

Ma 10,2 [grameen intel](#)dt

Ma 10.3 IHUB/Usha Kenya DT

Ma 10.4 Kenya nanocredit

Ma 10.5 MIT top ten mobile app labs of open tech

Ma 10.6 berners lee www

KMAS1 Kimchoices KMAS1.1 Ki-Moon KMAS1.2 [Sun F Yang Lan](#)

W4E1 telecentres for girls jobs

W4E2 womens nanocredit

KHANac

BRACAbcd,

CEUSoros

,SABlecher

MITtbl

NOBATYunus

LUCKNOWGandhi

ChinaMa

NZDryden

MEDIALABNegropronte > Yazmi

COURSEEraKoller > OLC

AFM00 Samara and AfricaStar and Yazmi
AFM10 IHUB/Ushahidi
AFM11 MIT Media Lab Africa
AFM12 MIT D-lab and Abdul Latif with Toyota
AFM121 [Polak](#) last mile multinationals africa –eg green energy and clean water distrib
AFM13 Ibrahim Foundation
AFM14 Africa24tv
TB1 Free University and Jobs Schools
TB11 Open Learning Campus Africa
AFM15 Young Africa Society –world bank ypa millennials’ goals 2.1
AFM2 Jamii Bora –end slums youth banking and partner labs
TB20 Primary financial literacy curriculum – eg Afaatoun out of Orphanages
AFM21 Bridges primary schools
TB21 Love of self- empowerment curriculum – eg Maharishi (TB1)
TB22 Coding curricula from primary up
AFM31 Kiva Africa
AFM32 Acumen
AFM33 BRAC African Girl Jobs-creating banking
AFM34 Eagri-Africa
AFM35 African health millennials www –and PIH Rwanda, Free Nursing College Africa
AFM36 Mara Foundation
AFM4 MPESA/Safari
AFM5 Nanocredit
AFM6 USADBC - diaspora association benchmarking african food security value chains
AFM61 –diaspora multi-country celebrations eg AfricaTip (AgeTip)
AFM611 NEPAD
AFM612 Makerfaireafrica
BOM1 berners lee
BOM2 mit every students an entrepreneur
BOM21 MIT100k
BOM3 mit media lab -open source wizard entrepreneurs and new commons
BOM30 Negroponte \$100 Laptop
BOM31 Joi Ito
BOM32 reclaim our learning
BOM4 MIT open education movement
BIM41 OLA
BOM5 Legatum
BO51 Legatum millennials and fans
BOM52 networks of cashless banking technolgists
BOM53 innovations journal
BOM6 partners in health/brigham womens hospital
BOM61 value chain networks club inspired by pih and world bank millenials
BOM62 ypchronic
BOM63 GFH
BOM64 Haiti training hospital - connector of neraly free nursing college

[Y11 Savings Groups & Puddle](#)

[Y12 Kiva and Kiva \(Zip\)](#)

BOSF1 Kiva and puddle
BOSF2 Khan Academy
BOSF3 Coursera segment interested in Open Learning Campus

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[communications and community banking links series 1 and 2](#)

Out of The Economist since [1972](#) Macrae's viewpoint Entrepreneurial Revolution argues that the net generation can make tremendous human progress if and only if educators, economists and all who make the biggest resource integrate youth job creating into the way their worldwide purpose and impact is valued [-chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk) join in ... [43rd Entrepreneurial Revolution Youth Networks Celebration](#)..

[job creation survey](#)



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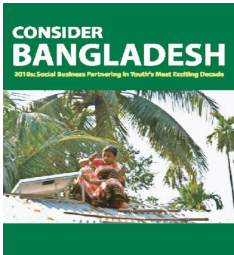
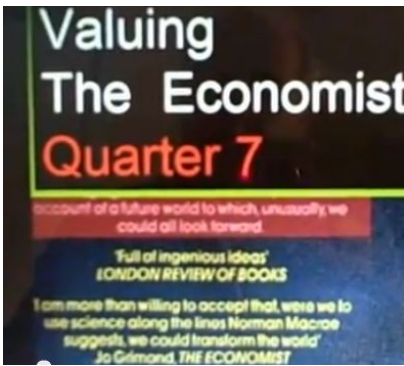
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[For how many of The Economist's first 175 years](#) was it the most effective mediator of sustainability exponentials of humanity all over the [planet](#)

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hottest youth-spring question of our life and times-[can online education end youth unemployment for ever ? yes but only if you help map how!](#)

moocyunus launches youtube competition -what would purpose of youth's favorite free online university be?



[join blog of moocyunus](#)

The Economist- when first seeing youth experiment with digital networks in 1972,

Season's most urgent collaboration debates:

[next 100 million jobs nursing](#)

42nd year of 7 wonders if [thinkpad of The Economist's genre of Entrepreneurial Revoution](#)

[40 years of notes from archives of entrepreneurial revolution 1-7 a...](#)

[help catalogue top 100 microfranchises](#)

help catalogue 100 short videos on [right old muddle of anti-youth economists](#)..

Dad (Norman Macrae) created the genre Entrepreneurial Revolution to debate how to make the net [generation the](#)

[most productive and collaborative](#) . We had first participated in computer assisted learning experiments in 1972. Welcome to more than 40 years of linking pro-youth economics networks- debating can the internet be the smartest media our species has ever collaborated around?



Foundation Norman Macrae- The Economist's Pro-Youth Economist

5801 Nicholson Lane Suite 404 Rockville MD 20852 tel 301 881 1655 email chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk

Main Project webs wholeplanet.tv

microeducationsummit.com including yunusdiary.com bracnet.ning.com taddyblecher.com as lead open education partner of mandela elders and branson

NormanMacrae.ning.com

2013 = 170th Year of The Economist being Founded to End Hunger

2010s = Worldwide Youth's most productive and collaborative decade



MOST MASSIVE QUESTIONS IN WORLD OF YOUTH EDUCATION 2013

my guess is these are the most urgent questions sir fazle needs to understand with you march 25-27 as youth leaders of the free education world - delighted to hear of other questions

- what life-serving curriculum do your youth already know how to peer to peer?
- On what curriculum do you most want Sir Fazle's help?

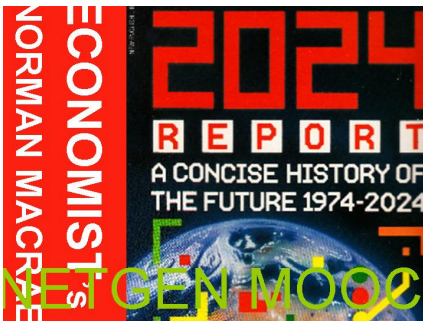
directly because brac knows how or at WISE . microeducationsummit, convergences2015, other mgoal racing spaces he leads the call for them?

cheers chris macrae wash dc 1 301 881 1655
Norman Macrae Foundation pro-youth economics
associate journal taddyblecher.com fazleabed.com
www.yunus.tv www.obamauni.com
www.wholeplanet.tv www.planetmooc.com

1972: Norman Macrae starts up **Entrepreneurial Revolution** debates in The Economist. Will we the peoples be in time to change 20th C largest system designs and make 2010s worldwide youth's most productive time? or will we go global in a way that ends sustainability of ever more villages/communities? Drayton was inspired by this genre to coin [social entrepreneur](#) in 1978 „[continue the futures debate here](#)


world favorite moocs-40th annual top 10 league table

- 1) [e-ME](#)
- 2) 8 week tour of [grameen curriculum](#) and uniting human race to poverty museums
- 3) 8 week tour of brac curriculum and mapping microeducation summit for post 2015 millennium goals

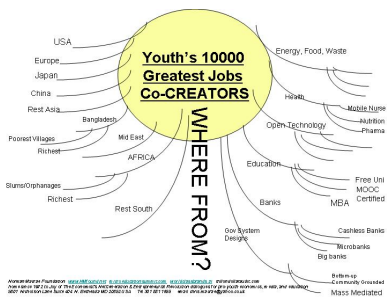


send votes to chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk , [Macrae Foundation](#)

- 4) 8 week tour of africa's free university and entrepreneurial slums
- 5 what to do now for green energy to save the world in time
- 6 nurses as 21st world's favorite information grassroots networkers and most economical cheerleaders more

- ...where the nation stands, reflecting away
...but the world is not so simple. The world
...A world where food, energy and water
...the good supply where being in the North, South, and
...of human history claimed and even the threat
...of human history have been a constant.
- All too good to be true?
...lost account of the NORMAN MACRAE, deputy
...of the ECONOMIST, find out why this
...the world, defined and firmly recorded
...account of a future world to which, unusually we
...can also be relevant.
- 'Full of ingenious ideas'
LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS
- ...more than willing to accept that, here, we are to
...use science along the Norman Macrae
...suggests, we could transform the world'
...in Gramscian, I'd ECONOMIST
- MOOC of NetGen**
YouthEconomics.com
NMFound.net
<http://normanmacrae.nina.com>
- ECONOMIST**
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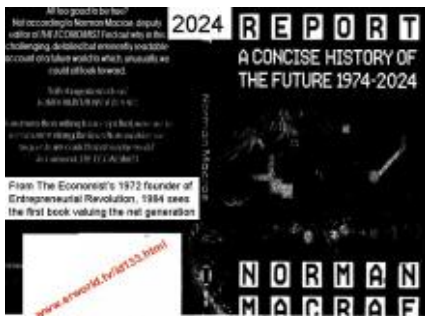
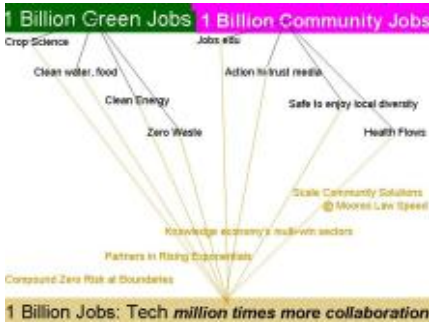
Number 1 in Economics for Youth

What Values Do You Design Economics Around?

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nets
Kiva
And more

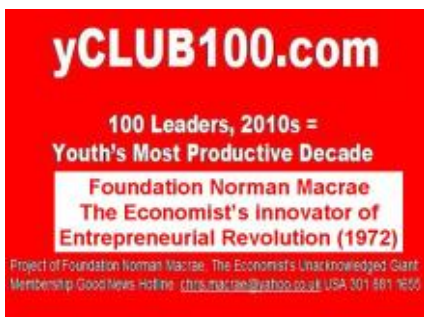
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 The unacknowledged giant celebrate unacknowledged giant



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AAAnation.ning.com if keynes were rating 21st C nations
SIR – Those of us who worked at **The Economist** in the late 1940s shared John Maynard Keynes's consensus lessons from the hungry 1930s.

Since the present credit crunch will bring longer under-demand than did the Wall Street crash in 1929, Britain's wisest and most Keynesian policy would be an income-tax holiday for at least the poorer half of its too many income-taxpayers. This temporary increase of about £40 billion (\$60 billion) to the annual budget deficit would be spent by its beneficiaries on the (probably mostly service) activities that are a rough snapshot of Britain's next £40 billion of most-likely growth industries once the slump is over. Add in free trade for all imports from countries with cheaper labour, and fears that the budget deficit could bring inflation during the under-demand sound oxymoronic. Macrae, Oct 2008

Timeless [ER](#) from The Economist's [Unacknowledged Giant](#) (aka dad Norman Macrae) [A](#) [b](#) [c](#) ;; 1997 [a](#) ;; 1983 [a](#) ;; 1976 [a](#) [b](#) ;; 1972 [a](#) ;; 1962 [a](#) 1956 [a](#) - correspondence with [optimistic rationalists](#) always welcome - chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk

from chris.macrae@yahoo.co.uk please help in 2 ways -nomination of collaboration 100; testify to world's largest public broadcasters such as [BBC](#) that this survey needs their mediation now



1972 : Dad (Norman Macrae) first saw 500 young people sharing ideas in a digital net - so The Economist began genre of Entrepreneurial Revolution Value Norman's joy of leaders investing in net generation as youth's most productive era - join 40th survey of collaboration entrepreneurs – wholeplanet.tv

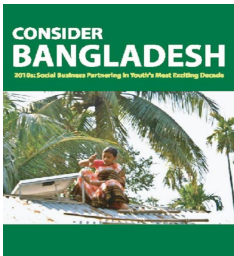
Intercapital searches for replicable youth economic franchise

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[Bangladesh](#)

Pro-youth journalists wanted
10 [JournalofSocialBusiness.com](#)
9 [WholePlanet.tv](#)
8 [WorldEconomist.net](#)
7 [2015Sustainability.com](#)
6 [AsiaPacific.cc](#) 5 [AfricanIdol.tv](#)
4 [WomenUni.com](#)
3 [Trilliondollaraudit.com](#)
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