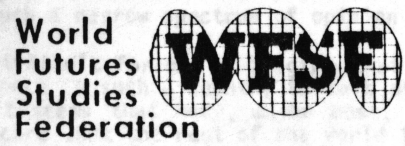


April 1986, M



NEWSLETTER

WFSF World Conference--China in 1988?

Preconference information, WFSF IXth World Conference May 1986 . . .

Interuniversity Course, The Future of Societal Priorities June 1986 . . .

This Conference will be important for the Federation for many years to come. We will elect a new (or re-elected) member of the old Executive Council. We'll determine the site of our next Conference (I'm writing, hopefully, China), and, because of the diligence of so many others, perhaps make commitments for the 1990 World Conference--even in the absence of the usual WFSF Trustees, the WFSF remains the world's largest and most active organization of futurists.

We unfortunately have had to begin thinking about the future of the Federation in the summer of our 1986 meeting. In addition, I'm sure you will be pleased to hear that the Federation's Executive Council will be meeting in the near future. I'm sure you will find a new host for the 1990 World Conference. The future looks both bright and challenging.

It's difficult to focus on the concept of a "caring society" while living in a country whose elected officials have recently bombed innocent people under the pretense of stopping something labeled "terrorism." It's even more difficult to be optimistic about the future when that country's so-called "free press" seriously and extensively reports only such a narrow spectrum of opinion about that senseless attack.

It's difficult for me to imagine that anyone would want to come to a conference in such a country to talk of the future of a caring society when it seems that many, maybe most, of the citizens of that country don't care what the rest of the world thinks about them at all.

But....I am optimistic! First, I am optimistic because of the surprisingly large number of you who indicated you will attend the Conference. We should have very good global representation and important discussion of the themes of the Conference.

And secondly, I am optimistic because of the tremendously positive response to the Conference, and to the diversity of persons whom we expect to be attending it, I am receiving daily--no, hourly--in Hawaii from people in the "highest" places as well as those in the "lowest" (you determine which is which). That is why I am so optimistic.

Indeed, I am actually overwhelmed by the enthusiastic local interest and support which I have received. This is one of the main reasons why I am so happy to live in these seemingly tiny and remote islands with such magnificent, generous, diverse, tolerant and loving people.

I wish that each member of the Federation could share the experience of Hawaii's people with me. Those of you who will be here during the May Conference will (I hope!) come to understand and share my enthusiasm.

At the same time, I want to show off the Federation to Hawaii! I want them to know why the World Futures Studies Federation is the only organization of all the many in the world (aside from the University and State of Hawaii itself) that has been able so competely to capture my love and devotion. I am proud of every member of the Federation I have met. And I want all of Hawaii to get to know all of you. A good sample of the Federation will be here, but every letter I get telling me that you will not be able to attend the Conference makes me very sad--because I want to introduce you all to my friends here, and them to you.

This Conference will be important to the Federation in many ways, I expect. We will elect a new (or re-elect part or all of the old) Executive Council. We'll determine the site of our next Conference (at this writing, hopefully China), and, because of the diligence of so many others, perhaps make commitments for the venue of two or more other future World Conferences--such is the enthusiasm for the Future (and, I trust, the WFSF) around the world.

We unfortunately also need to begin thinking about who can possibly be the successor to our incredibly diligent and brilliant President (who, I must tell you all, has been an unqualified delight to work with). In addition, I'm sure you will all be pleased to know (given my unbelievable and inexcusable inefficiency and general negligence of important Federation details) the Federation will soon need to elect a new Secretary-General and find a new home for the Secretariat.

So the future looks both bright and gloomy--as usual. Which is which?
Jim Dator

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April 1986

W.F.S.F. NEWSLETTER

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The Newsletter is published three to four times yearly. Managing editor: Anne Witebsky. Yearly subscriptions to the Newsletter are \$20.00 (US) and membership in the WFSF is \$30.00 (US) yearly (subscriptions are included with membership). Requests for further information may be addressed to: WFSF Secretariat, University of Hawaii, Social Science Research Inst., 2424 Maile Way, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 USA.

THE WFSF IS A CARING SOCIETY! One of the plenary panels that promises to be especially interesting during the IXth World Conference of the WFSF is that on The Future of Health and Human Welfare. In addition to the books and articles by the panelists which were cited in an earlier Newsletter, we have received the following items also.

Dr. MICHEL SALOMON, editor of Prospective et Sante Publique, reminded us that his journal, which the Secretariat regularly receives, devoted its Spring 1984 issue to "La Sante et la Crise de L'Etat-Providence." There was also an English-language supplement containing translations of most of the articles under the general heading, "The State of Health of the Welfare State." Indeed, Dr. Salomon may not know it, but it was my reading of this material in 1984 that made me decide to suggest the topic of The Future of a Caring Society for a future World Conference. It is thus very fitting indeed for Dr. Salomon to participate in a Plenary Panel on such an important aspect of that topic when the Conference in fact materializes in Honolulu!

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Another panelist, Dr. JEAN WATSON, Dean of the School of Nursing, University of Colorado, also sent two of her recent publications that fit in perfectly with the theme. One is titled, "Nursing: Human Science and Human Care--A Theory of Nursing." It was published by Appleton-Century-Crofts of Norwalk, Connecticut in 1985. The second was also published in 1985, by the Colorado Associated University Press (Boulder, Colorado) under the title, "Nursing--The Philosophy and Science of Caring." We are extremely fortunate to have a person who has thought so long and eloquently on the meanings of "care" to be on this panel as well.

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The person who is serving as the coordinator of the Panel, Dr. CLEM BEZOLD, whose publications on the future of medicine and health were cited in an earlier Newsletter, sent another volume, co-edited

by RICK J. CARLSON and JONATHAN C. PECK and himself, titled, "The Future of Work and Health" (published by Auburn House Publishing of Dover, Massachusetts and London, England, 1986). In addition to excellent chapters on the futures of work, health, and their interrelations, there is a very helpful bibliography on the subjects.

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The October-November 1985 edition of the journal, Futuribles, is devoted to "L'avenir de la protection sociale," and considers the situation in Western Europe generally and in various countries.

Christian Charpy and HUGUES DE JOUVENEL also co-authored "Protection sociale: Trois scenarios contrastes a l'horizon 2000." This is available for F. 69 from Futuribles International, 55, rue de

Varenne, 75341 Paris, France. A brief announcement describes the work as follows:

"L'Etat protecteur est en crise: CRISE FINANCIERE liee a la faible croissance economique, au vieillissement, au chomage et a l'impossibilite d'accroitre les prelevements obligatoires; CRISE DE CONFIANCE liee a la lourdeur du systeme de protection et a sa faible efficacite."

The three scenarios the authors see are:
"la premier repose sur l'hypothese d'un regain de croissance economique forte permettant le maintien grosso modo du systeme actuel;

"la second illustre le marasme auquel conduirait inevitablement la poursuite de la politique actuelle dans un contexte economique defavorable;

"le troisieme montre comment, a partir d'une transformation des comportements sociaux, notre societe pourrait trouver une nouvelle dynamique de developpement economique et social. Ces trois futurs possibles illustrent l'ampleur des enjeux et des choix auxquels il nous faudra faire face d'ici l'an 2000."

The three scenarios were discussed during a day-long seminar sponsored by Futuribles International and Comite d'Action pour la Productivite dans l'assurance on 31 January 1986. Only a few days earlier, 28 January, L'Association Internationale Futuribles had hosted a roundtable discussion on "La France A L'Horizon 2005," with Henri Guillaume, Commissaire General du Plan.

JAMES ROBERTSON, of the Turning Point group in England (and also an author on "Future Work" published by Temple Smith/Gower in England in 1985) sent a copy of his Report to The Other Economic Summit of April 1985 which is titled, "Health, Wealth, and the New Economics--An Agenda for a Healthier World" (published by TOES, 42 Warriner Gardens, London SW11 4DU, UK).

HAZEL HENDERSON (P. O. Box 14997, Gainesville, Florida 32604 USA) also sent information about The Other Economic Summit/2, including excerpts of her presentation there, which she recommends for consideration at the IXth Conference. She also suggested the volume by William M. Nicholls and William A. Dyson, "The Informal Economy--Where People are the Bottom Line." Published by The Vanier Institute of the Family, Ottawa, Canada. Henderson wrote the Forword to this volume.

[Incidentally, Gainesville, Florida seems to have become a major American futures-center. Renée-Marie Croose Parry and Barbara Marx Hubbard have also recently moved there. Gainesville is the location

of the University of Florida. I remember it as a very sleepy university town when I grew up in an even sleepier college town about fifty miles away. At least some sleepers seem to be awake!--Ed]

CLIVE SIMMONDS, from Ottawa, Canada, wrote, "There is one aspect of 'caring' which I hope will be referred to at Honolulu. The responsibility of bureaucratization for the rapid rise of welfare costs is well-known; what receives less attention is that much of this is due to the inability of bureaucrats to accept responsibility for any human failures in their systems. The cost of this comes high! On the other hand, people and communities have long known that failure does occur and are able to accept this. The cost of this approach and different attitude is potentially, or actually, much less."

Simmonds also sent along a paper which he presented at the Fifth International Symposium on Forecasting, held at Montreal, June 1985. In it (as he says in his accompanying letter) he shows that "we can less and less run welfare systems on the basis of paying for youth and retirement from earnings in mid-life. This leads to what the Japanese are calling the design of the 80-year life. Such a life must make simultaneous human, social, communal, cultural, economic, and financial sense, but has to be negotiated into place primarily politically. And there is every indication that this is possible if it is designed in these terms. The Honolulu Conference will be an important step in this direction," he concludes. Let us make it so!

Rudiger Lutz sent evidence of his active work in the themes of the Conference also. One was a paper on seven future scenarios which he presented at a conference on Health Promotion in the Working World, held in Cologne recently. These themes are elaborated in more detail in his book, Die Sanfte Wende: Aufbruch ins okologische Zeitalter, which is published by Kosel in Munich, and has a forward by Fritjof Capra. The seven scenarios are titled, Computopia, Space Colonies, Ecotopia, Chinatown, Findhorn, Gaia, and Dallas.

ANDREW FREEMAN (P O Box 649 Belconnen, ACT 2617, Australia) proposes a working group on "Empowerment" to meet during the Conference. He feels that empowerment of people so that they can determine their own future could well be a key theme throughout many sessions in the Conference. Some of the questions this working group would address include:

- * How can new technology (especially telecommunications and computing technology) assist with empowerment?
- * How can grass roots movements bring about legislative change?
- * How can they ensure that progressive legislation is enforced?
- * How can education assist with empowerment?
- * How can futures techniques assist with empowerment?

Freeman also sent a letter detailing some of his ideas about computer conferencing and networking. He says:

"I was interested to read an article by Carl Rogers recently (Journal of Humanistic Psychology, Vol. 25, No. 4, Fall 1985) which included consideration of using computer conferencing for networking amongst dispersed graduate students undertaking research in similar areas. A major difficulty I see with this vision is the high cost of implementing it. An alternative would be to use a networking technique I have formulated termed BOM ("Brainstorming-on-Microfiche". An article about it is in Educational Technology, May 1981). This allows for delayed networking amongst dispersed groups for a much lower investment in equipment than is required for computer conferencing."

Freeman also refers interested persons to an article he has produced on "The Network Nation--the relevance of this for possible educational and general public administrative structures and strategies in the 1980s and 90s." He may be contacted directly on this, or through the ERIC system (ED 247 936).

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President ELEONORA MASINI announced that an ongoing working group of the Federation will convene during the IXth Conference to further act upon an agreement between Mr. Krzysztof Ostrowski, Secretary-General of the United Nations International Year of Peace, and the Executive Council of the WFSF, made at the December 1984 World Conference in Costa Rica on "The Futures of Peace: Cultural Perspectives." It was agreed then that a working group within the Federation would prepare a report on the cultural roots of peace (further elaborating the theme introduced at the Zurich June 1984 meeting at the Duttweiler Institute) which would be presented to the IYP Secretariat as a contribution by the World Futures Studies Federation. Interested members of the Federation may wish to join in this group during the Conference.

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JOHN PLATT has sent several members of the Federation a not-for-publication draft of a paper he is working on titled "A Model for the Growth of AIDS." It has obvious implications for the theme of the IXth World Conference--as well as the future of the world itself! Admitting that there are many uncertainties about the data and appropriate methods for analyzing them, Platt presents a table of "Possible US Population, 1985-2005, if AIDS is not Stopped" which shows a dramatic decrease in population, through AIDS-induced deaths, from the 1985 population of 240 million to 157 million in 2005. Platt observes, "the prospect of AIDS deaths on such a scale is not absolutely annihilating but it would be the greatest catastrophe in centuries, greater than all wars except a possible nuclear holocaust, and comparable to the Black Death in Europe in the 1300s, from which the population did not recover for 200 years." (p. 7)

Again, admitting uncertainties, he sees no reason to suppose the problem is not global. He concludes his draft paper:

"With such a lethal and irreversible contagion as the curves indicate, it is essential for families and communities to take their precautions, to be cautious and safe and early, even one or two years too early, if this can prevent the possibility of being even one minute too late. There is no second chance.

"But we must find out how to do it right, biologically right and humanly and socially right. It is now urgent to try to reduce or delay by any amount possible the spread of AIDS in the next few years and the total life that it will finally destroy."

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We are delighted that so many members are already working in the area of the IXth Conference, and that they have sent us examples of that work. We hope the Conference furthers appropriate global concern and action in these matters.

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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTER-UNIVERSITY'S FUTURES STUDIES COURSE IN DUBROVNIK. ELEONORA MASINI, JIM DATOR, ROLF HOMANN, and RADMILA NAKARADA are the course directors for the course on Futures Studies offered at the Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, June 16-27, 1986.

Other resource people include Branislav Deric (Economic Institute, Belgrade), RICHARD FALK (Princeton University), James Finkelstein (New York University), Le Thanh Khoi (University of Paris V), Sonja Liht (Center for Research of Cultural Development, Belgrade), MIHAILO MARKOVIC (Institute of Social Research, Belgrade), Gian Giacomo Migone (University of Torino), SIMON NICHOLSON (Open University, UK), V. A. O. van Nieuwehuijze (Institute of Social Studies, The Hague), ROBERTO RUFFINO (EFIL, Rome), Victor Scardigli (CREDOC, Paris), ANDRZEJ SICINSKI (Polish Academy of Sciences) RODOLFO STAVENHAGEN (El Colegio de Mexico) Robert Tucker (Princeton University), Roland Vogt (Die Grunen, West Germany).

The Theme of the course this year is, "The Future of Societal Priorities: Aims, Values, Visions in Different Cultural Contexts."

For more information, write The Secretariat of the Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Frana Bulica 4, YU-50 000 Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Telephone (050) 28-666. Telegraphic address: INTERUNIVERSITY.

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Newsletters can produce results! The WFSF Secretariat regularly

receives the Chinese-language publication of the Chinese Society for Future Studies, "Future and Development," as well as its English-language Newsletter.

In the July 1985 edition of the Newsletter was an article about the founding of the Chinese Society for Future Studies on Higher Education. Having a particular interest in the future of higher education, and knowing that several people in the Federation (and at the University of Hawaii) do as well, we wrote to the Central Research Institute of Educational Science, No. 10 Beihuanxilu, Beijing, China, and received very helpful information in exchange.

It is hoped that at least one representative of the Chinese Society for Future Studies in Higher Education will participate in the Second Conference on Visions of Higher Education which will be held at the Duttweiler Institute, Ruschlikon/Zurich, Switzerland, August 18 - 22, 1986. Contact ROLF HOMANN at the Duttweiler Institute for further information.

These conferences are co-sponsored by the World Futures Studies Federation. The first conference was held at Stockton College, Pomona, New Jersey, USA in 1985, and it is hoped that the third will be held in the Pacific region in 1987.

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One of the pioneers in peace studies--as well as a "founding father" in futures studies--JOHAN GALTUNG has written a document important for both areas titled, "The Next Twenty-Five Years of Peace Research: Tasks and Prospects."

Galtung will be one of the featured speakers in a three-week long Pacific Peace Seminar being held at the University of Hawaii on the theme, "Pacific Community or Pacific Conflict?" The seminar, which will be held from July 7 through 25, 1986, is being conducted by Prof. Majid Tehranian, Chairman of the Communications Department of the University of Hawaii, and JIM DATOR.

The seminar is especially intended for middle level officials in governmental and private organizations in (or interested in) the Pacific region. Graduate students can also take the seminar for academic credit. For further information, please contact Jim Dator at the WFSF Secretariat address.

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Global Education Associates announces the 12th Annual Summer Institute on Educating with A Global Vision, to be held at the National College of Education, Evanston, Illinois, USA, June 16 - July 2, 1986. Contact Marijon Binder, Global Concerns Center 2131 W. Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625, USA.

The editorial by GERALD MISCHÉ to the Fall 1985/Winter 1986 issue of BREAKTHROUGH says that "over the past year we have tried to make each issue of Breakthrough better." It is no doubt that they have succeeded. An article by Gerald Mische on the link between economic

and military security, and the featured section on security in space (with two articles by PATRICIA MISCHÉ) are excellent. So is the provocatively-titled piece, "Is there life beyond nuclear deterrence," also by Patricia Mische.

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An extremely interesting summer program on Women's Studies is being offered by the Mediterranean Women Studies Institute on "Building Strategies for Mediterranean Women," June 22 - July 6, 1986 at the Corgialenios School on the island of Spetses in the Saronic Gulf. Contact: Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute, 192/B Leoforos Alexandras, GR 115 21 Athens, Greece.

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L'Association Internationale Futuribles is one of the primary organizers of an international conference on Cultural Economics held at Palais de Papes, Avignon, France, 12 - 14, May 1986. HUGUES DE JOUVENEL will speak at the Opening Plenary Session, and MAHDI ELMANDJRA will chair the Plenary Session on The Cultural Dimension of Development.

The various simultaneous sessions include ones on the Economics of Music; the Economics of Dance; Aesthetics and Social Science; Symbolic Aspects of Cultural Consumption; Artistic Labour Markets, and many more.

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The Committee for Scientific Management of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, Ondrej K. Landa, Chairman, announces an international conference on "Innovations and Management in the 1990s" to be held at Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, October 21 - 23, 1986. A Conference announcement describes the purpose as follows:

"The 1986 Conference...is a response to the new demands and challenges of innovative management within industry and business administration in the changing economic and social conditions likely to occur by the end of the century. It is a sequel to series of preparatory seminars, workshops, and training programs which stirred a widespread interest in the subject and the demand for up-to-date information on both theoretical and practical issues of adjusting management as an important innovation agent and factor in the next decade."

A partial list of participants shows that speakers will come from virtually every country in Eastern and Western Europe, and North America, as well as some parts of Caribbean and Asia. For more information, please contact: Dum techniky CSVTS Praha

Dr. Irena Vavrysova (Miss)
Gorkeho nam. 23
112 82 Praha 1
Czechoslovakia
(Telephone: 266754, Telex: 122410)

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The First International Conference on The Future of Adult Life will be held at the Leeuwenhorst Congress Centre, The Netherlands, 1-5 April 1987. Plenary Sessions are planned on "The Future of Adult Life;" "National and International Consequences of an Ageing Population;" "Towards a Philosophy of the New Old Age;" "Re-charting Adult Life;" "The Future of Work and Employment in Adult Life;" "Health and Adult Life: Future Trends and Resource Implications;" "Changing Relationships between the Sexes in Adult Life;" and "New Lifestyles for Adult Life." Twenty-one related Workshops are also listed in an announcement received recently.

For further information, contact Mike Featherstone, Centre for the Study of Adult Life, Department of Administrative and Social Studies, Teesside Polytechnic, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA, England. Telephone (0642) 218121, Extension 4313.

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Number 1156, February 28, 1986, of the PSP "Telegramme * Informations" of Prospective et Sante Publique contains the purposes, members and meeting times of seven PSP Working Groups. The names of the groups are: (1) "Distribution du Medicament," (2) "Economie," (3) "Information & Sante," (4) "International," (5) "Lieux de Soins de L'avenir," (6) "Propriete Industrielle," and (7) "Relations Publiques." For more information, write PSP, 9, rue Alfred de Vigny, 75008 Paris, France.

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ALVIN TOFFLER is the keynote speaker at a week-long conference in Montreal, Quebec, Canada on "Innovative Corporations: A New Breed of Winners." The Conference is being held May 4-7, 1986, and is presented by The Planning Forum, The International Society for Planning and Strategic Management (5500 College Corner Pike, P O Box 70, Oxford, Ohio 45056 USA).

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CONFERENCE REPORTS

President ELEONORA MASINI sent a program of a course on the problems of forecasting which was held in October 1985, in collaboration with the World Futures Studies Federation:

The Gruppo Promotore del Centro di Analisi Prospettive in collaboration with the World Futures Studies Federation and the Libera Universita' Internazionale Degli Studi Sociali sponsored a course on the problems of forecasting, October 8 through November 1985. The course outline was as follows:

1. The future that can be known and that must be forecasted: epistemological, ethical, normative and other elements, by ELEONORA MASINI, President, WFSF.
2. Problems and limits of forecasting studies, by Giorgio Marbach, Professor, Faculty of Statistical Science, University of Rome.

3. Methodological aspects of forecasting, by Alfredo Rizzi, Faculty of Statistical Science, University of Rome.
4. Forecasting Studies: An Historical and Critical Review, by Salvatore Rizza, The Gregoriana University of Rome.
5. Introduction to Scenarios, by Pierangelo Isernia, of the Forum Humanum Project.
6. World Population towards the Twenty-First Century, by Antonio Golini, Faculty of Statistical Science, University of Rome.
7. Natural Resources, by Giuseppe Lanzavecchia, of ENEA.
8. Technological evolution and economic and labor problems, by Paolo Bisogno, of CNR.
9. Development and the North-South debate, by Giuseppe Sacco, Free International University of Social Studies, Rome.
10. Peace and the East-West debate, by Franco Casadio, Free International University of Social Studies, Rome.

* * * * *

President Masini also sent a brief description of a United Nations panel of experts on the preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, which was held in Warsaw, Poland, 12-15 January 1986. The meeting was held in the beautiful Neborov Palace, after an opening in Warsaw at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was held through the cooperation of the United Nations University and the Polish Academy of Sciences. The aim of the meeting was to develop a declaration relative to preparing "Societies for Life in Peace" (Resolution 33/73 of the General Assembly of the United Nations). The chairman of the meeting was Professor Kinhide Mushakoji, Vice-Rector of the United Nations University.

The meeting had been prepared on the basis of responses to a questionnaire previously distributed. The process of preparing societies for life in peace, and the positive and negative trends and forces in the process, were analyzed, along with the institutions and structures which are important for the process, including the role of the UN system and of NGO's.

Among the participants were: Francisco Barahona of the University for Peace in Costa Rica, MARIA-ANGELIQUE SAVANE, of the Association of African Women for Research and Development, BOGDAN SUCHODOLSKI, Vice-President of the WFSF, and Krzysztof Ostrowski, Secretary-General of the International Year of Peace.

The meeting was followed by the Congress of Intellectuals for the Peaceful Future of the World, held in Warsaw, which Dr. Masini could not attend. She was, however, able to meet with many of the members of the WFSF, including ANDREJ SICINSKI, member of the WFSF Executive Council.

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The enlarged Executive Council of AMPS (Association Mondiale de Prospective Sociale) took place in Geneva, November 18-21, 1985.

There were about 40 participants, coming from Africa, America, and Europe.

President Albert Tevoedjre made a welcoming speech, followed by Professor Giuseppe Vedovato, President of the Executive Council, who made an introductory speech.

Several important decisions were taken by the Council: an international fund for the creation of new research against famine, and a permanent program to study the future of Third World societies, were both created. Among those taking part in the decision were Mr. A. Ndiaye, Mr. Dominguez Ortega, Mr. G. Robert, and ELEONORA MASINI.

Starting next year, an international meeting will take place in Libreville, Ghana, each year to discuss African problems and to prepare suggestions and proposals for African governments.

The Executive Council also decided that a new international methodological revue will be published by AMPS.

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An impressive series of seminars were sponsored by the European Institute for Information Management, 13, rue de Braganca, L-1255 Luxembourg. The first, held in early February 1986, was on New Media in Information Handling, and was conducted by Prof. Harald Zimmermann, Universitat des Saarlandes. The second, in late February, dealt with The Economics of Information, and was lead by Prof. Martin Ricketts, of Buckingham University. The final, in early March, was on Information Policy, offered jointly by Dr. Jacques Michel of Telesystemes, France, and Nicole Warnet of Rhone-Poulenc Sante, in Paris.

* * * * *

A seminar on "Forecasting for Executives and Managers" was held March 3-4, 1986 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. An announcement indicated that participants expect to "learn to think strategically; improve your personal powers of foresight and management skills; save time--a 2-day course that covers the Top Six forecasting techniques; work at your own speed; [learn from] an international panel of instructors; [receive] a free powerful calculator you can program yourself for forecasts; a free 133-page directory of forecasting rules and tips, and a free optional half-day forecasting clinic for advice and consultation."

The international team of instructors was led by John Kettle who was said to be "Canada's most quoted futurist." He may well be. He certainly is one of Canada's most prolific and helpful. His monthly Futureletter is received and read with interest in the WFSF Secretariat office. We also note that Kettle was chosen to kick off a series of articles on "The World in the Year 2010" which began in the Toronto Globe and Mail, October 4, 1985.

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One of the most interesting new institutes we've discovered lately is the Institute for Social Inventions in London. This is not surprising: the Institute President is ROBERT JUNGK and the Chairman is Nicholas Alberly.

Institute membership is available for people throughout the world who are involved in socially inventive work. Members receive Institute journals and literature, news of workshops, special offers on books, and a "Who's Who" of the addresses and particulars of other members. Annual membership is nine Pounds 50. (Address: 24 Abercorn Place, London NW8 9XP, England. Telephone 01-229 7253).

A social invention is defined as "a new and imaginative solution to a social problem, or way of meeting an unmet social need--for instance, a new social service, a new way for people to relate to each other, a new organisational structure, or a new combination of existing ideas." The Institute is currently holding a competition with a prize of £1000 (UK) for the best new social inventions.

"Good examples of social inventions include: Live Aid and Band Aid; the Open University and 'Which' Magazine. The Friends Provident Stewardship Unit Trust, (an ethical investment programme that outperforms other unit trusts); and Community Service Volunteers and Voluntary Service Overseas..."

Please contact the Institute for more information--the Institute is itself the best example of a new, and needed, social invention, and members of the WFSF should become actively involved in it.

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MARGARITA MARINO DE BOTERO, General Director of the Instituto Nacional de los Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente (INDERENA) of the Ministerio de Agricultura, of the Government of Colombia (Calle 35 No. 6-13, Bogota, Colombia) has informed the WFSF Secretariat of "an initiative which we wish to share with other institutions and individuals in other countries and regions of the world, entrusted with the task of defending our common natural heritage."

INDERENA is concerned about the many "situations which inflict growing damage upon nature: deforestation, decrease in fishing resources, extinction of fauna, invasion of the Natural National Parks, hydroelectric projects of great scope which do not take sufficiently into account the environmental impact..." and many, many more related problems.

"Faced by the urgent need to put a stop to these trends or reverse them as far as possible, INDERENA has designed a process whereby the community can contribute to the defense of our resources and the Country's environment as a whole: the 'Green campaign.' This national movement seeks to create GREEN COUNCILS throughout the Country to replicate municipal or town councils as far as environmental issues are concerned..."

"In six months 380 Green Councils have been set up and we expect that before the month of May [1986], all the municipalities will have created their own Green Council under the authority of the town mayor. The challenge before us implies developing sufficient information and administrative capability within these Councils to allow them to fulfill their goals, to understand the problems of each area, to seek timely solutions, to provide the community with the necessary information, to be able to exchange information with other like organizations, etc.

"INDERENA wishes to promote the international alliance in support of this campaign. We hope to receive your opinions, remarks, and to share in similar experiences. In this way, thanks to close international ranks, we hope that the 'Green Campaign' can ultimately become an encouragement to national and global development policies without destruction."

Additional information about the Green Campaign, including an action-oriented handbook, was sent in Spanish and in English.

Scanningsbureau Innotrend (P O Box 545, 7500 AM Enschede, The Netherlands) writes that it "is a research organisation specializing in the identification, analysis and implication of socio-economic and technological trends. We aim to be an 'early warning system' for the Dutch prominent companies and governmental agencies by alerting them to trends which are likely to effect their futures." They wish to be put in contact with persons interested in any aspect of their work.

From Montreal comes word of a new forecasting organization called "Nomos Interscience Montreal." According to an announcement from F. C. Mayr, "In order to achieve its purpose, Nomos Interscience has acquired the exclusive right to offer a service no other institution in the world can offer: the computation of the geological epochs and ecological catastrophes of the past, and the prediction of the climate of the future."

For more information write P. O. Box 367, Montreal Quebec H3B 3J7, Canada.

JOURNAL AND ARTICLES

WILLIAM PAGE announces a new interdisciplinary journal, PROJECT APPRAISAL, the first issue of which was published March 1986. The "project" in its name may be research and development projects, healthcare, large engineering projects, educational programmes, industrial or agricultural developments, new transport schemes, or any other kind of large project. The journal is about how to anti-

cipate the likely consequences of such projects, and how to decide whether the project is desirable for economic, social, environmental, political, moral or other reasons.

One editor is Dr. Vary Coates, of the Office of Technology Assessment, of the US Congress. Another is Dr. John Weiss of the Project Planning Centre, Bradford, U.K. Page himself is the third editor. He says that his own background includes nine years at the Science Policy Research Unit of the University of Sussex, followed by several years on the staff of FUTURES journal.

For further information, write, Beech Tree Publishing, 10 Watford Close, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2EP, England.

Jeff Fobes wrote the lead article in the February 1986 issue of the US Association for the Club of Rome Newsletter. It was a report of a conference on ways of using the media to promote coverage of long-term global issues. Achieving such coverage has certainly been a long-standing goal of the Club of Rome, as well as the WFSF itself. The report of the December 1985 Conference in Washington, DC seems to indicate that there are ways in which genuinely significant long-term issues can be brought meaningfully to the attention of the public. Fobes' report is worth reading by those concerned with the issue--but can he get THEIR attention?

One possible way to do so might be found in an article by John M. Richardson, Jr., which the USACOR NEWSLETTER also excerpted. It originally appeared in the October 1985 issue of Futures:

"Even publishers and producers who truly desire to provide newspaper, radio, or television space for the presentation and discussion of genuine long-term problems and opportunities are often perplexed by utterly contradictory information from equally reputable (and insistent) sources."

Richardson cites the differences between the Global 2000 report, and the response to it by Julian Simon and Herman Kahn, The Resourceful Earth. Who is right? Who should the media feature?

Richardson suggests that:

"what is needed now is a successor project to BOTH Global 2000 and the Resourceful Earth. Ideal candidates for the co-direction of this project would be Julian Simon and Gerald Barney. They would commit themselves to producing a joint report that would have real value for policy makers and the general public."

That sounds like a splendid idea for this controversy and many others like it: find ways to get the major antagonists on long-range issues to produce a single, jointly-authored, policy-oriented report which clearly and interestingly indicates their areas of agreement, disagreement, and uncertainty, and the evidence for it.

Richardson concludes,

"The concept of the Simon-Barney report may sound naive and unrealistic, but it is, in fact, practical and possible. A

report dealing with the issue of hunger has recently been published that embodies most of the ideas I have outlined [Ending World Hunger, by the Hunger Project]."

Why doesn't the WFSF suggest that the United Nations University sponsor such research and publication projects?

* * * * *

"The Commission for the Future has been established by the Commonwealth Government [in Australia] to act as a focus for raising community understanding of science and technology. Its aim is to inform all Australians about the options available to us in choosing our future," announces a flyer recently received from Ms Rhonda Galbally, Director, Commission for the Future, 98 Drummond Street, Carlton Victoria 3053 Australia.

Additional information indicates that the work of the Commission is very ambitious indeed. Among other activities, four Occasional Papers were published in December 1985 under the series title, "Questioning the Future:" No. 1, by Martha Cleary, "Manufacturing-A Future?" No. 2, by Barry O. Jones, "Australia as a Post-Industrial Society." No. 3, by H. C. Coombs, "Science and Technology-For What Purpose?" and No. 4, by M. D. Kirby, "Science v. Law: The Next Century."

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"Common Futures" is published by the Future Studies Centre of the Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham B19 3RL, United Kingdom. A description says:

"The Future Studies Centre provides a contact point for an international network of people interested in present trends and developments, and alternative options for the future. It assembles and disseminates information of social affairs, environmental issues, politics and economics, technology, science, biology, philosophy, and forecasting. The Centre tries to assist in the investigation and promotion of constructive solutions to the challenges facing the individual and human society. No single view or solution is advocated and the Centre values its independence from any one interested group."

A feature which has appeared regularly in the issues of Common Futures is "Trendwatch" which includes four areas: Work, Leisure and Unemployment; Money and Poverty; Community and Minorities; and Nature and the Environment.

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The December 1985 issue of FUTURES has articles by four WFSF members: HIDETOSHI KATO, "Japan 2000;" SOHAIL INAYATULLAH, "The Concept of the Pacific Shift;" IAN MILES, "The New Post-Industrial

State;" and MICHAEL GURSTEIN, "Social Impacts of Selected Artificial Intelligence Applications."

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The Polish Philosophical Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 1, 1985, is devoted to "Global Perspectives of Europe." Among the articles are "Beyond Eurocentrism," by Kinhide Mushakoji, "Europe: Three Looks," by BOGDAN SUCHODOLSKI, "The Impact of European Politics on the World," by G. Berthoin, and "Towards the Unity of Cultural Europe," by E. Moutsopoulos. P. Bozyk has a paper on "The UNU: Research on the Future of Europe Program of the Conference on 'Human and Social Development in Europe Within Interregional and Global Perspectives.'"

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The November 1985 edition of the English-language monthly, "Women of China", contains articles on women's rights and status in China, marriage and the family, and women in Chinese history.

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The Swiss Society for Futures Research (SZF) which held a two-day conference at the Gottlieb-Duttweiler Inst. in Ruschlikon/Zurich in late January 1986 on "Landesverteidigung im Jahr 2005," also publishes Zukunftsforschung. (Dr. GERHARD KOCHER, Brunnenwiesli 7, 8810 Horgen, Switzerland.) What is especially appealing is that it is essentially a collation of paragraphs, charts, tables and graphs copied directly from various other publications. It is strongly recommended.

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The Arab Alternative Futures Dossier, Number 17, July 1985, contains articles in Arabic, French, and English on "The Palestinian question in the Seminar on the Arab Progressive Movement," by Abou Seif Yusuf; "The Institutional Framework of Arab Integration: Outline of a Study" by Dr. Mahmoud Al Emam; "The Non-alignment Movement--Future Prospects" by Satish Chandra; and "On the Seminar of the Arab Progressive Movement. Comment" by Dr. Saeid El Nesha'ei.

* * * * *

BURNS WESTON, Professor of Law, University of Iowa, sent two recent documents. One, published in the University of Cincinnati Law Review, Vol. 54, No. 2, 1985, is his article, "Lawyers and the Search for Alternatives to Nuclear Deterrence." The second is testimony before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations of the United States House of Representatives on October 30, 1985 concerning the withdrawal of the United States from the general compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Testimony was presented by Prof. Weston on behalf of the Independent Commission on Respect for International Law, a distinguished

group of international law specialists at American universities. RICHARD FALK is also a member of this group.

* * * * *

SAM COLE sent an article based in part on his recent work in Aruba titled, "The Tragedy of Aruba: Lessons for Small Island Development." (Published in Antillen Review, Vol. 5, no. 2, 1985). The paper was originally prepared for and presented at a conference on Maui's Economic Future, held at Kapalua, Maui, Hawaii, May 1985.

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BETTY REARDON sent an outline of a new book which will be published soon by the World Policy Institute on "Peace Education: A K-12 Curriculum Guide." After a introduction to the concepts, status, and parameters of the field, and an explanation of the theory behind the curriculum, there is an excellent list of categories for material appropriate for different age groups from the youngest pre-schooler to the most advanced high school student.

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RUDOLF J. SIEBERT (Humanistic Future Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008-3988 USA) is responsible for the course on "The Future of Religion" at the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik. He sent notice of a recently-published book he has authored on "The Critical Theory of Religion: The Frankfurt School." It was published in 1985 by Mouton Publishers of Berlin, Amsterdam and New York. According to the publisher's announcement, "This work brings together not only the critical theory of the Frankfurt School and critical political theology, but provides a theory for resisting Future I: the totally administered society; for preventing Future II: conventional and ABC wars; and promoting Future III: the reconciled society."

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REED RIMER, Editor of Cultural Futures Research, sent a letter to all members of the Editorial Board which included this statement: "Particularly thanks to WFSF, we have steadily increased our subscription base, particularly with international subscriptions, to the largest in the history of AT/CEF/CFR."

I am delighted to learn that that is the case, and again urge WFSF members to subscribe to this very valuable futures journal.

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The November 1985 issue of Systems Trends, distributed with the Future Trends of the Minnesota Futurists Chapter of the World Future Society, has an editorial by Earl Joseph on "Robot Histories--past and future." It primarily compares incentive differences in

Japan and the United States for the development of industrial robots historically, and forecasts their future proliferation.

One of the many nice things about the Future Trends and Systems Trends Newsletters published by the Minnesota Futurists Chapter is a section titled "Quotes About Futures." Here are several quotations that appeared in the February 1986 issue, p. 5:

"The capacity to blunder slightly is the real miracle of DNA. Without this special attribute, we would still be anaerobic bacteria and there would be no music." (Lewis Thomas)

"Mankind is the only animal that laughs and weeps, for it is the only animal that is struck by the difference between what things are, and what they ought to be." (William Hazlitt)

"Science represents humanity's deepest aspirations to power, wealth, and the satisfaction of sheer animal lust." (Tom Weller)

"It's a poor memory that only works backward." (Lewis Carroll)

That last quote, by the creator of Alice in Wonderland, has long been one of my favorites, and it reflects the name that I use to designate "quotes about the future." I use "Aiglatson." The observant reader will note that "Aiglatson" is simply "Nostalgia" spelled backwards. Aiglatson thus designates that longing for the future which the mind of any futurist, with its well-developed forward-yearning memory system, properly exhibits.

Does anyone have any "Aiglatson" that they would like to contribute to our Newsletter--or to Future Trend?

* * * * *

The WFSF Secretariat receives the monthly TFG Reports news sheet from The Futures Group, 76 Eastern Boulevard, Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033-1264 USA. A one-paragraph "The Year in Review" indicates, among other things, that futures research remains a vigorous growth industry for many organizations and individuals:

"Nineteen eighty five was another year of important growth for the company. In late 1984 we were awarded a very large marketing research contract to develop and implement social marketing projects in family planning in the Third World; we made significant progress in this 5-year activity, initiating work in Mexico, Indonesia, Ghana, the Dominican Republic, and English-speaking Caribbean. Our studies of technology included software, power systems, computers, fiber optics, robotics, non-woven fabric materials, and many other fields. We studied the role of women in development and the effect of nontariff barriers on small businesses. Within the private sector, we received many assignments dealing with the analysis of competitive strategies, market forecasts, and new product opportunities; this work was conducted

primarily for corporations in electronics, telecommunications, consumer products, health care, chemicals, and financial services. Our lecturing and consulting activities were intense; we worked for about 30 clients in these assignments. We continued to develop new analysis techniques for projecting technological developments, understanding competition and competitive moves, price optimization, and the statistical analysis of policy effectiveness. It was a good year."

Of equal interest is the lead paragraph in the February 1986 TFG Reports:

"We were recently asked to present a paper on 'unexpected technologies,' technologies that, while rooted in the present, have not been fully analyzed in terms of their potential consequences for American business. In effect: 'What are the big technology surprises of tomorrow?' Among our candidates are phase conjugate mirrors, a means of improving photolithographic resolution and increasing the band width of optical communication systems; micromechanics, a means of producing extremely small machinery; new understanding of the functioning of brain neurotransmitters with concomitant developments in psychology and psychopharmacology; magnetic resonance imaging used for visualization of soft tissues; and superb graphics and simulation software to create both new kinds of leisure activities and learning environments."

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BOOK REVIEWS

Harlan Cleveland, *THE KNOWLEDGE EXECUTIVE--LEADERSHIP IN AN INFORMATION SOCIETY*. New York: Truman Talley Books, 1985.

It's the basic proposition of this book that every person who seeks or assumes the role of executive leadership in an information-rich society must develop the aptitudes and attitudes of the generalist. By attitudes, Cleveland means: 1. the notion that crises are normal, tensions can be promising, and complexity can be fun; 2. a realization that paranoia and self-pity are reserved for people who don't want to be executives; 3. the conviction that there must be some more upbeat outcome than would result from adding together the available expert advice; and 4. a sense of personal responsibility for the situation as a whole. The premise is embodied in the question about pluralism posed by Peter Drucker, "Each institution pursues its own specific goal. But who then takes care of the common weal?" The answer from Drucker and Cleveland is: "The specialized professional who graduates into general leadership. He does not cease to be a professional; he must not cease to be one. But he acquires an additional dimension of understanding, additional vision, and the sense of responsibility for the survival and performance of the whole that distinguishes the manager from the subordinate and the citizen from the subject." This explains the book's emphasis on attitudes rather than on skills (aptitudes).

The thesis, contained in the argument that modernization made vertical society obsolete and defined information as a key resource with contrary characteristics to the inherent characteristics of existing physical resources (natural and man-made). Vertical society is one in which policy is made by people whom we called decisionmakers and in which the key to management is the division of labor and the training of specialists. Information is expandable, compressible, substitutable, transportable, diffusive, and shareable while physical resources made possible the development of hierarchies of power based on control, of influence based on secrecy, of class based on ownership, of privilege based on early access to valuable resources, and of politics based on geography. In an information-rich environment, this creates much confusion since "we have taken uncritically for the management of information, concepts that have proven useful during the centuries when things were the dominant resources and the prime objects of commerce, politics, power, and prestige."

In today's information-rich society, these old hierarchies are either crumbling or changing. The very definition of control has changed (as a "very large number of people empowered by knowledge assert the right or feel the obligation to 'make policy.'"). Secrecy versus openness (the buzzword of modernization) has been a dilemma since openness first appeared as a principle of governance in a Utah statute in 1898. The question of how to get everybody in on the act and still get some action is difficult given the conflict about the public's right to know, the right of the public to be served by agencies that can operate effectively, and the individual's right to privacy.

Though Cleveland asserts that a substantial degree of openness is a technological imperative in the information society, he points that the answer is both. In the ownership issue, the "new tide of information makes the ownership of intellectual property more detached from reality with every invention... (since dynamic high technology keeps developing better and faster techniques of piracy...)." "The idea of 'commons,'" Cleveland said, "have been revived in a big way, as the basis of worldwide cooperation in the environments that by common consent belong to no one or everyone" making the privilege structure no longer viable.

Although the importance of location (because of its geopolitical character) is deeply held (since location is a form of power), Cleveland sees a trend in the changing role of state, nation, and organized religion. They are becoming globally oriented, regionally interdependent, and issue oriented (at the individual level). He cites Magda Machale to illustrate "In the changing information environment, civilization will be built more around communities of people, whether or not they happen also to form communities of place." (p.108)

The relationship of science and technology in dynamic societies--dynamic defined as managing four kinds of information: science (know-what), technology (know-how), values (know-why), and social authority and organization (know-who)--is summed up by Cleveland in his distinction between science policy and technology policy:

First, "Science should remain free, open, and transnational in its search for demonstrable truth at the frontiers of knowledge (social goal and as a part of every nation's development strategy);" and second, "Technology that flows from scientific discovery should, on the contrary, be socially managed and directed with a view to serving human needs, enhancing the human environment, and maximizing choice for individuals in society."

Then, what is needed, according to Cleveland, is education in integrative brainwork; education about social goals, public purposes, the cost and benefits of openness, and the ethics of citizenship; a capacity for self-analysis; some practice in real world negotiation; and a global perspective. And, who is the best qualified to carry on the demand derivative of this integration? Those in their sixties and beyond.

The view of information as expandable, compressible, transportable, diffusive, and shareable suggest backward linkages (influence-ridden) while substitutable denotes a forward one (influence-driven). This causes confusion since it implies that information (in the form of technology) has control over people--a view inconsistent with the theme of the book. Yet, relying not only on theory but on personal experience as well, Cleveland presents a case well-made. The book has fluidity and direction.

* * * * *

Jeremy Rifkin, *DECLARATION OF A HERETIC*. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1985.

Rifkin poses a number of 'heretical' questions, "...Is the particular approach to knowledge we have given allegiance to, for the past several hundred years, alienating us even further from the natural world we so desperately seek to understand?" "...Have the fruits of the scientific world view been a mixed blessing, often causing more harm than good?" "...[Since] the two great scientific discoveries of this century (the nuclear bomb and genetic engineering) provide us with inordinate power, ought [they] not to be used?" "...Are alternative approaches to science and technology indeed possible to contemplate and act upon?"

Rifkin puts forth the traditionalist argument that modernity is at the root of all problems. From the primordial assumption that our world view shapes our behavior, he returns to the Garden of Eden where our initial motivations were originally set. Our loss of security, by being cast away, thrust us on a quest of our own paradise (of our own-making). The way was through knowledge--as a tool for gaining control over the environment--made simple by science.

Bacon, in *Novum Organum*, provided the axiom "knowledge is power" and others (Descartes, Newton, Locke, Smith, and Darwin) filled in the assumptional base from which the equation (knowledge = power = control = security) derived. Efficiency as a method and as a value --it conditions the human mind to eliminate all values and considerations that might in any way pose an obstacle to the complete maximization of the age-old equation, while it has become a mandate

to finding more efficient ways of controlling our environment--has been added as a substitute for security in later days. And, Rifkin says, "...has reoriented the whole of the human experience to one end: total mastery of the physical world." Technology gives us the power by giving us the advantage over each other and the other species. It is this motivation, the result of our collective consciousness, that has created the atomic bomb and genetic engineering--the ultimate threats to our, once lost and somewhat recovered, sense of security. [The bomb for obvious reasons and biotechnology because "we will no longer control any measure of our own destiny. Our future will be determined at conception. It will be programmed into a biological blueprint."]

Thus, to Rifkin, we have come full circle. His declaration is then: to construct a new world view (already emerging in the intellectual community--Rifkin's 'modern day heretics'), to reconceptualize knowledge (knowledge = empathy = participation), to redefine our relationship with technology, creating empathetic technology--tools that cajole rather than grab; tools that select rather than pillage; and tools that operate at a speed commensurate with the rhythms, beats, and tempo of the environments they are engaged in.

* * * * *

Barry Hughes, *WORLD FUTURES--A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press. 1985.

Hughes' work, synthetic in nature, is an integrative effort to bring together the literature of alternative futures to aid both believers--those who have adopted a particular view, and confused --those who have not but find themselves swayed or convinced by the last report they read, in clarifying the assumptions and the facts imbedded in world views. It is Hughes thesis that world views shape the selection of alternative theories and theories which shape the type of forecast. The concepts [or issues] are the tools with which to structure the data. Thus, it is his intent to examine the bases of alternative futures in terms of issues common to most theories [and models] in the existing world views: the classical liberal, the internationalist, the radical, the neotraditionalist, and the modernist. Hughes' primary focus is on the issues which during the 1970's and the early 1980's received sufficient public attention and which are within the context of the "World Development System".

A further distinction is made between political ecology and political economy orientations relative to the types of forecasts and their prescriptions. Modernists and neotraditionalists fall symmetrically within the political ecology paradigm with respect to the environment. That is, while modernists envision control over the environment [through technology], neotraditionalists assert that the environment is more complex and delicate than it is often believed. Their forecasts, then, will reflect a type of policy consideration consistent with those positions. Within the political economy paradigm, forecasts center around the North greatly on market assumptions, population predictions, and policy formulations. Thus, when liberals prescribe minimal government intervention at all levels, into the market economy, which will narrow the

gap and solve the population problem, internationalists prescribe Western involvement through aid and trade concessions. Since free markets are unequally beneficial, the North/South gap will close only slowly, and population growth might overwhelm resources and create a poverty cycle in the South. The radicals' view is extreme in its prescription as it advocates a breaking away from the international system or change via revolution in the developed world, since the gap will not close and the population issue can not be resolved because free markets are controlled by the rich. Energy and food problems are seen to worsen in both internationalist and radical perspectives and are believed to be solved by price mechanisms for the liberals.

In his examination of the issues, Hughes reviews the methods used by the forecasters in terms of their models and world views. Thus, on the population issue, he found forecasts to vary only by about 10% of each other--the variance being dependent more on how forecasters see population interacting with global development systems rather than on population dynamics themselves. As well, he found all forecasts projecting a transition towards a stable or near stable population. The differences among the world views are in how high and how fast. In this section Hughes discusses the simple growth model, the cohort component analysis and all of the factors believed to impact upon population dynamics i.e. income, health care, education, literacy rates, and information about contraception. Two other concepts examined are the demographic transition theory and the cycle of poverty--the conflict between collective and individual rationality.

The economy section identifies the Juglar 7 year cycle (in France, UK, and US), the NBER 4 year business cycle, the Kuznets 18 to 25 year cycle (changes in population and immigration), and the Kondratieff 50 year cycle (long wave). Respective to methodologies, Hughes examines the simple growth model, the Harrod Domar function, the Cobb-Douglas production function, and the KLEM equation--capital, labor, energy, and raw materials. Income distribution is discussed in terms of the Kuznets curve, a U-shaped pattern corroborated by the World Bank, but, discarded by Hughes as invalid on the grounds of the World Bank's cross-sectional approach. Energy and environment, although discussed separately, share a fair amount of overlap as far as backward (influenced by) and forward (influencing) linkages. Forecasts of energy supply and demand have had a poor historical record because of heavy reliance on extrapolation and on ignorance of how consumers and producers respond to energy prices. Whereas extrapolation of the 50's and 60's led to expectation of decreasing prices, extrapolations of the 70's led to a notion of increasing prices, e.g., projections by the CIA in 1985 and by Griffin and Teece (1980), presently imbedded in government policy and the planning of petroleum companies. Regarding the environment, the transition from oil and natural gas to either nuclear power or coal is said by Hughes to cause more harm to the environment. Of a nuclear-based, a solar-based, or a coal-based society, Hughes sees the later to be closest to what we presently have because the energy system operates on basic geological perceptions which tend towards neotraditionalists views. Food and agriculture, as well, link up with the environment in their relationship to the

greenhouse effect brought about by deforestation caused by agricultural demand or to the cooling trend resulting from the increased level of atmospheric dust. Food aid policy is reviewed from the radicalists perspective in light of dependency theory. Technology and values relate as far as their backward and forward linkages. That is, technology, from the Luddite position, can cost jobs, can lead to changes in social power and control patterns, and may outrage the moral sense of humanity (by its military application). From the radicalists and internationalists, implications of a technology depend on the socio/political context, and from the modernists, there are the forecasts of Fuller, Toffler, and Kahn.

The book accomplished its goal. It integrated a body of literature (which was until now unordered) into a single framework. In terms of its objectives, the book also succeeded--as well as is possible. Any attempt at ordering (by classification) brings with it its personal baggage (to use a psychologism). Hughes shows his biases and asks that you (the reader) account for them.

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WORLD STATISTICS IN BRIEF. Ninth Edition. New York: United Nations Publishing Service. 1985.

This is a United Nations Statistical pocketbook containing frequently consulted indicators for 167 countries. These indicators are: Population--total population, economically active population, urban population, annual growth rate, life expectancy at birth, and infant mortality; Economics-- gross domestic product per capita, agriculture as a percentage of GDP, total industrial activity as a percentage of GDP, manufacturing as a percentage of GDP, total agricultural production, per capita food production, industrial production, commercial energy production, imports, exchange rate, international reserves (minus gold), gold reserves, and tourist arrivals; Transport and communication-- passenger vehicles in use, telephones in use, and TV receivers in use; and Education, Health, and Nutrition--illiteracy rate, enrollment ratio, public expenditure in education, physician per population, and per capita dietary energy supplies. In addition, a selected series section contains demographic, economic, and social indicators on the world (as a whole) and on the following regions: Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. WORLD STATISTICS IN BRIEF is by no means complete (Many data are missing in Third World countries.), but, as a quick source of reference it is very useful indeed.

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STATISTICAL INDICATORS ON YOUTH. New York: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office and Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. 1985.

This is a United Nations publication written in response to the resolution 34/151 of 1979 in which the General Assembly of the United Nations designated 1985 as The International Youth Year. As a result, and in recognition of the contribution that youth make to

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the economic, social, and cultural advancement of humanity, the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat gathered a data base around those fields believed to be of direct and immediate concern to youth--population composition and change; education, training and literacy; economic activity; family formation and fertility; and life expectancy and mortality. Forty statistical indicators for 171 countries and areas of the world are presented with a detailed explanation of how each indicator is compiled, computed, or calculated.

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ADDRESS CORRECTIONS AND UPDATES

After the December 1985 issue of the Newsletter was received by you, the readers, we received a flood of address corrections (for which we are very grateful). These corrections as well as recent updates we've received, we are passing on to you. As you read through these corrections, and think of other members who have recently moved, PLEASE let us know.

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POLAND

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EXCHANGES:

The Institute for Social Inventions
24 Abercorn Place
London NW8 9XP
GREAT BRITAIN

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NEW MEMBERS

John BALFOUR (730 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn 3123, Victoria, AUSTRALIA)
John Balfour gives classes and leads discussion groups to "the elderly" - having been compared to the Grey-Bears in the US. He participates in "community activities" ranging from environmental issues to editing the Victorian 'Right to Die' Newsletter. With a background in Psychology, his current research studies fall under the category of bioethics--social implications of biomedical innovations, in vitro fertilisation, and life prolonging technologies.

Maria Kalas KOSZEGI (Martonhegyi-St. 47/b, BUDAPEST 1124 Hungary)
Maria Kalas Koszegi regularly takes part at home and abroad in scientific conferences. She has written more than one hundred articles and studies on such topics as: international comparison of economic development / real GDP per capita /, of consumption of population, capital formation, agricultural and industrial production / both analyses and methodological studies /; analysis of the world economic development, manpower planning for developing countries / for UNIDO /, human factors in longterm economic growth, science and technology transfer / for UN ECE. Her main interests lie in macro-analysis of development, international comparison of level of economic development, regional planning, scientific basis of a balanced economy, and social development.

She is currently the secretary in charge of international relations at the Hungarian Future Research Committee, and is working for the Research Institute for Planning in Budapest, Hungary.

KEY PERSONS

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GREAT BRITAIN

NEW MEMBERS

John SALFORD 770 Berwick St., Hawthorn 3122, Victoria, AUSTRALIA
John Salford gives classes and leads discussion group, "The elderly" - meeting twice a month to the Gray-Beards in the 60's. He participates in "community activities" ranging from environmental issues to editing the Victorian "Wife to Die" newsletter. With a background in psychology, his current research studies fall under the category of biogenic-social implications of biomedical interventions, in vitro fertilization, and life prolonging techniques.

Maria Katalin KOSZEGI (Martonhegyi St. 47/3, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY)
Maria Katalin Koszegi regularly takes part at home and abroad in scientific conferences. She has written more than one hundred articles and studies on such topics as: international comparison of economic development / real GDP per capita /, of consumption of population, capital formation, agricultural and industrial production / both analyse, and methodological studies / analysis of the world economic development, manpower planning for developing countries / for UNIDO /, human factors in long-term economic growth, science and technology transfer / for UNICEF. Her main interests lie in macro-analysis of development, international comparison of level of economic development, regional planning, scientific basis of a balanced economy, and social development.

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