

World
Futures
Studies
Federation



NEWSLETTER

WFSF IXth WORLD CONFERENCE Program

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By every indicator available to me, the IXth World Conference of the WFSF was a great success.

Certainly we had good representation from the various parts of the world in which WFSF members are active. A list of WFSF and nonWFSF members who attended is included elsewhere in this Newsletter.

We also had many good, lively discussions, I am told (I say that because I personally have little knowledge of what went on substantively since there seemed to be so many administrative details to interfere with my own participation in the Conference).

A copy of the Program is also given elsewhere in the Newsletter, and we expect to have some kind of a published proceedings out, as soon as we have received copies from all of the participants who wish to have their papers included in the Proceedings [NOTE TO CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS: Remember that the deadline for sending me your final version of your contribution is August 1986. Please send in your paper now, if you have not done so already:].

I would like to thank all of the people who attended for their very kind words of support and appreciation, and especially to thank all of the many people in Hawaii who worked so hard to make it a success.

But enough of the past. As the Executive Council and WFSF General Assembly minutes included in the Newsletter make clear, we have some exciting possibilities for meetings in the future. Subject to a decision which we hope will be made in a few months, the Xth World Conference will be held in China in 1988. We then hope that the XIth will be in Hungary, and the XIIth in Barcelona, Spain.

So, begin to make your travel plans now. We hope you all will be there.

Jim Dator

August 1986

W.F.S.F. NEWSLETTER

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Program of the IXth World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 25-30, 1986.

WHO CARES? AND HOW? - THE FUTURES OF SUPPORT IN DIFFERENT CULTURES

Sunday, May 25

6pm, Opening Session (University of Hawaii Campus Center Ballroom)

"Springboard to the Future," Sculpture by University of Hawaii Art Students of Simon Nicholson

"Who Cares," video by Bill McMahon

Opening Chant: Pua-Keala Mann and Pu'uhonua Tavares (Halau Hula O Maiki)

Greeting: Albert J. Simone, President, University of Hawaii

Statement: Magda McHale (USA)

Address: The Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of Hawaii

Response: Eleonora Masini, President of WFSF

PLENARY PANEL--Caring, Careless and Over-caring Societies

Chairman: Herb Addo (Trinidad)

Panelists: Hidetoshi Kato (Japan)

Mihailo Markovic (Yugoslavia)

Donald Michael (USA)

Ashis Nandy (India)

Andrzej Sicinski (Poland)

Monday, May 26

8:30-11am PLENARY PANEL--Care for Life: The Family, Education, Lifestyles

Chairman: LinZheng Qin (China)

Panelists: Teck Ghee Lim (Malaysia)

Danuta Markowska (Poland)

Eleonora Masini (Italy)

Magda McHale (USA)

1:30-4pm Small Groups Discussing Plenary Themes

4:30-6pm Working Groups

Health and Welfare, Stanley Lesse (USA)

Architecture/Landscapes/Settlements, Katrin Gillwald (West Germany), Chris Jones (Hawaii)

Ethical Aspects of Development, Gisele Girgis-Musy (Switzerland)

Care, Self-reliance, and the Welfare State, Bart van Steenberg (Netherlands), Rolf Homan (Switzerland)

Communication and Telecommunication, Uvais Ahamed (Sri Lanka)

Futures of Futures Studies, Thomas Furth (Sweden)

Cultural Roots of Peace, Eleonora Masini (Italy), Radmila Nakarada (Yugoslavia)

Caring Leadership and Participation, Glenn Paige (Hawaii)

Tuesday, May 27

"Life Part II," Dance by Sue MacLennan and Simon Nicholson
(United Kingdom)

8:30-11am PLENARY PANEL--Health and Human Welfare

Chairman: Mochtar Lubis (Indonesia)

Panelists: Clem Bezold (USA)

Marten Lagergren (Sweden)

Stanley Lesse (USA)

Michel Salomon (France)

1-1:30pm "Mutual Aid and Interacting Minds," John Morse
(USA)

1:30-4pm Small Groups Discussing Plenary Themes

4:30-7pm Continuation of Working Groups

Wednesday, May 28

8:30-11am PLENARY PANEL--People Beyond Care?

Marginalized People and Threatened Cultures

Chairman: Mochtar Lubis (Indonesia)

Panelists: Puanani Burgess (Hawaii)

Raimondo Cagiano (Italy)

Joe Dupris (Lummi Indian Council, USA)

Erika Landau (Israel)

Bridget Roberts (United Kingdom)

Zohide Ashtar (United Kingdom)

Thursday, May 29

Original Music by Neil McKay, University of Hawaii
Department of Music8:30-11am PLENARY PANEL--The Future of Caring Leadership
and Participation

Chairman: Glenn Paige (Hawaii)

Panelists: Jose Abueva (Philippines/UNU)

John Burton (USA)

Maria Modig (Sweden)

Erika Landau (Israel)

1-1:30pm "Multiple Perspectives," by Harold Linstone (USA)

1:30-4pm Small Groups Discussing Plenary Themes

4:30-7pm General Assembly of WFSF

Friday, May 30

8:30-11am Conclusions, Recommendation, Evaluations,
ClosingReports of Working Groups, Albert Oliva (Spain),
Kathleen Redd (USA)Discussion and Recommendations, Mihailo Markovic
(Yugoslavia)Address, The Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga, US
Senator from HawaiiClosing Remarks, Anthony Marsella, Vice President,
University of HawaiiClosing Remarks, Eleonora Masini, President WFSF
"Life Part III," Dance by Sue MacLennan and Simon
Nicholson (United Kingdom)

Closing Chant, Pua-Keala Mann (Halau Hula O Maiki)

* * * * *

WFSF Members and International Participants in the WFSF IXth World
Conference

Jose Abueva (Philippines)	Stanley Lesse (New York)
Herb Addo (Trinidad)	Teck Ghee Lim (Malaysia)
Uvais Ahamed (Sri Lanka)	Harold Linstone (Oregon)
Syed Adam Aljafri (Malaysia)	Mochtar Lubis (Indonesia)
Ted Becker (Hawaii)	Rudiger Lutz (West Germany)
Wendell Bell (Connecticut)	Sue MacLennan (United Kingdom)
Clem Bezold (Virginia)	Mihailo Markovic (Yugoslavia)
Jim Brock (Hawaii)	Danuta Markowska (Poland)
Bill Buevens (Hawaii)	Eleonora Masini (Italy)
John Burton (Virginia)	Magda McHale (New York)
Raimondo Cagiano (Italy)	Donald Michael (California)
C. Calvaruso (Italy)	Maria Modig (Sweden)
Anna Coen (Italy)	Libby Morse (New York)
Sam Cole (United Kingdom)	John Morse (New York)
Jim Dator (Hawaii)	Kaneo Mukade (Japan)
Bruce Dodd (California)	Fumio Nakajima (Japan)
Joe Dupris (Washington)	Radmila Nakarada (Yugoslavia)
John Engel (Australia)	Ashis Nandy (India)
Fernande Faulkner (Canada)	Simon Nicholson (United Kingdom)
Thomas Furth (Sweden)	Albert Oliva (Spain)
Luis Garita (Costa Rica)	Glenn Paige (Hawaii)
Katrin Gillwald (West Germany)	Jonathan Peck (Virginia)
Arrigo Giovannetti (Italy)	Joseph Perena (Spain)
Gisele Girgis-Musy (Switzerland)	Lin-Zheng Qin (China)
Linda Groff (California)	Kathleen Redd (Minnesota)
Georgie Grossmann (Australia)	Manuel Roman (Mexico)
Michael Gurstein (Canada)	Michel Salomon (France)
Manfred Henningsen (Hawaii)	Andrzej Sicinski (Poland)
Rolf Homann (Switzerland)	John Sinton (New Jersey)
Sohail Inayatullah (Hawaii)	Wendy Sinton (New Jersey)
Ibrahim Jammal (New York)	Akemi Takenaka (Japan)
Christopher Jones (Hawaii)	Terushi Tomita (Japan)
J. C. Kapur (India)	Vijay S. Upadhyay (India)
Hidetoshi Kato (Japan)	Bart van Steenberg (The Netherlands)
Maria Kalas Koszegi (Hungary)	Helmut von Loebell (Austria)
Marten Lagergren (Sweden)	Gene Williams (Massachusetts)
Erika Landau (Israel)	Anne Witebsky (Hawaii)
Ulf Landergren (Sweden)	Wayne Yasutomi (Hawaii)
	Ruqiang Zha (China)

Hawaii Participants (non-WFSF) in the WFSF IXth World Conference

Muriel Adams	Ronald S. Carlson
Ivan Adaniya	Susan Chandler
Jim Anthony	George Chaplin
Mitsuo Aoki	Gaye Christoffersen
George Ariyoshi	Lester Cingcade
Toby Bailin	Tasha-Lynn Dator
Ted Becker	Robert de Loach
Tom Brandt	Tim Dolan
Puanani Burgess	Margaret Donovan
Cathy Callahan	Joyce Finley
Mitsue Carlson	Terrence Fowler

Charles Heaukalani
Ed Henry
Sheldon Hershinow
Andrew Hoffman
Kenn Kassman
Keiji Kawakami
Wayne Kawamoto
Kent Keith
Dede Letts
Joe Lipkind
Pua-Keala Mann
Anthony Marsella
Pat Masters
Spark Matsunaga
Andrew McCullough
Bill McMahon
Phil McNally
Rosemary McShane
Jacqueline Mild
Glenn Miyataki
Delfi Mondragon
Eleanor Morris
Otome Myers
Joyce Nakahara
Vincent Nakano
Nelson Chip Chuan Ng
Ruth Nishimura
Ralph Odom
Douglas Olson
Ruth Ono
Marcus Oshiro
Jerome Peck
Ramsey Pedersen
Chris Planas

Marian D. Rauch
Ira Rohter
Richard Rose
Maria Roulstone
Dan Sanders
Wendy Schultz
Frank Sheriff
Harold Shin
Albert Simone
Toufiq Siddiqi
Mildred Sikkema
Christa Slaton
David Smith
Gary L. Smith
Margo Stahl
Carolyn Stephenson
Estrella Sybinski
Joanne Tachibana
Noe Tanigawa
Sally Taylor
Mary Ann Tokars
Doris Tomita
Cynthia Toshiye
Joseph Towne
Dennis Toyomura
Ann Walenta
Herbert Weaver
Sandy Weintraub
George Wilkins
Charlie Willson
Ron Williams
Lisa Yoshihara
Anna Yue

* * * * *

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS, HONOLULU:

Members of the Executive Council of the WFSF met three times during the period of the IXth World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation, held in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 25-30, 1986. The first was an informal meeting held in the morning of May 25, before the Conference opened. The second was a formal meeting during lunch on May 27, and the third time, also formal, was after lunch immediately following the close of the Conference on May 30.

Council members present during the first meeting were: Uvais Ahamed, Sam Cole, Magda McHale, Mihailo Markovic, Eleonora Masini, Radmila Nakarada, Linzheng Qin, Andrzej Sicinski, Bart van Steenbergen, and Jim Dator. These same persons, along with Luis Garita and Ashis Nandy (for Romesh Thapar) attended the second meeting. The final meeting was attended also by the above-named and Hidetoshi Kato, as well as by newly-elected Council members Herb Addo, Rolf Homann, and Maria Kalas Koszegi.

Minutes of Executive Council Meeting, May 27, 1986:

1. President Eleonora Masini opened the meeting by making a statement reminding the Council that while individual members of the Federation can undertake whatever activities they wish on their own, whenever they act, or intend to act, in their capacity as WFSF members, or engage in activities which may appear to overlap or even conflict with those of the Federation, it is their duty to notify and obtain the approval of the Council and the General Assembly. This point is even more relevant to Council members. It is a question of professional ethics which applies to activities in the direction of WFSF interests and which redound to its detriment whether through conflict or through the use of information by being, for example, a member of the Executive Council. In addition, she reminded the Council that it has been a long-standing policy and practice of the Federation not to link the funding of Federation activities to any one financial source, whether it be individual, institutional, private, public, or intergovernmental. Rather, in order to guarantee independence of action and discussion, it is important that we always diversify our funding sources, she pointed out.

2. Three people have resigned from the Executive Council (Peter Baehr, Lars Ingelstam and Clive Simmonds), and the overall composition of the Council was considered by the Council. It is the duty of the Council to recommend changes in its composition to the General Assembly for approval. After discussion, the Council recommended that (1) all present Council members who wish to continue be elected to do so; (2) that the following names be placed before the General Assembly for election as new members of the Council: Herb Addo (Trinidad), Rolf Homann (Switzerland), Maria Kalas Koszegi (Hungary), Ian Miles (United Kingdom), H. Odera Oruka (Kenya), Soedjatmoko (Indonesia), and Kimon Valaskakis (Canada).

3. The composition of the Vice Presidents was also discussed at length, and the following slate was agreed to be placed before the General Assembly for election: Ibrahim Abdel Rahman (Egypt), Mihailo Markovic (Yugoslavia), Magda McHale (US), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico), Romesh Thapar (India).

4. Bogdan Suchodolski's name was added to the list of persons designated as Honorary Members of the Federation. The total list thus includes Igor Bestuzhev-Lada (USSR), Bertrand de Jouvenel (France), Robert Jungk (Austria), and Bogdan Suchodolski (Poland).

5. The sites and themes of future World Conferences (and preparatory meetings) was discussed. Linzheng Qin indicated that China is prepared to be the site of the 1988 Conference, probably in Beijing, and that it is likely that there will be a preparatory meeting, involving 8-10 members of the Federation, in China during November or December of 1986. In that case, the meeting would be sponsored by a group in China which wishes to conduct a nationwide course on the topic "Science, Technology and Culture." WFSF members invited would be expected to give lectures on this topic, as well as to discuss the arrangements and themes of the next World Conference with appropriate people in China.

Pres. Masini indicated that it was very likely that Hungary would be willing to hold a World Conference in 1990 on a topic that would deal with the linking of long term visions with short term policy and planning.

Barcelona, Spain will likely offer to hold a World Conference there after Hungary.

6. WFSF-related courses and conferences were also discussed. Rolf Homann announced that the second conference on visions for higher education will be held at the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute in Ruschlikon/Zurich in August 1986, and that the delayed conference on the real content of the "Information Society" will probably be held in the near future as well.

Luis Garita announced both the publication of the proceedings of the VIIIth World Conference, and the convening of a small conference in Costa Rica in July 1986, to discuss the contents of the proceedings for the benefit of Central and Latin America.

The 1987 WFSF Futures Studies Course will be held from March 22-April 3 at the Center for Interuniversity Studies in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. The theme will be "Futures Studies Revisited." Many of the "founding fathers" (and mothers) of futures studies will be invited to reflect on developments over the past several decades. Rolf Homann, Andrzej Sicinski, Radmila Nakarada, and Jim Dator will be the Course Directors.

The intention of Bart van Steenbergem to hold a course in Dubrovnik for the University of Utrecht, in the week following the WFSF course in 1987 and with the participation of some WFSF members on the topic of "Macro-Planning and Social Change," was amply discussed. The final decision about the course is up to van Steenbergem since it is not being sponsored by the WFSF.

7. It was announced that the long-awaited manual for African Planners, titled, "Reclaiming the Future," sponsored by UNDP, and written by a team of researchers from the Federation, had been published. Copies were to be sent to Hawaii for distribution to people during the Conference [They never arrived:].

How to find other, similar, research (and money-making) activities for the Federation, was discussed.

8. Other items of business discussed included the fact that WFSF has filed papers formally seeking Consultative Status (Level II) as an NGO with the United Nations. Luis Garita also announced that the government and University of Costa Rica will make available without cost to the Federation about 800 copies of the Proceedings of the VIIIth World Conference. The Secretariat is to distribute these also without cost to all WFSF participants in the Conference, and any others who desire it.

Minutes of Executive Council Meeting, May 30, 1986:

1. New members were welcomed to the Council.

2. The China preparatory meeting was discussed. Mr. Qin indicated that the Chinese organizers would like to invite 8-10 members of the Council to participate in the nationwide course mentioned in the minutes of the previous meeting. It is likely that the course will be held over a two-week period around November 17, 1986. The preparatory meeting itself would be at the mid-point when most of the WFSF members participating in the course would be able to attend. An invitation to specific WFSF members will come soon from the Chinese organizers, after consultation with the President and the Secretary-General. While the Chinese organizers will be responsible for all local expenses, air travel expenses must be met by each member.

3. Concerning the proceedings of the IXth Conference: All persons wishing to have their contributions to the Conference appear in the Proceedings should send their papers to Jim Dator by the end of August, 1986. Dator agrees to duplicate and bind in a very basic way everything he receives, with only minimal editing and adornment. This will be distributed to all participants and perhaps to others. He will then also look for (1) a selection of high-quality contributions for submission to a regular press in the US or elsewhere, and/or (2) collections of articles that could be submitted to various futures journals with which he is affiliated. He has not yet read most of the papers submitted (and, due to the very "oral" nature of most presentations, expects to receive quite a number of papers from persons who have not yet submitted anything in writing). Therefore he has no idea at all what the quality or focus of the papers might be, or whether there is reason to expect that many/most/some/all might be formally published somehow. The proposals by members Harold Linstone and Michel Salomon respectively to publish articles adapted to their specific interests will also be taken into consideration. The journals are "Technological Forecasting and Social Change," of which President Masini is a board member, and "Prospective et Sante." If possible, a small part of the Unesco funds for the IXth World Conference will be utilized to assist publication of the Proceedings, as requested by Unesco.

4. Erika Landau had requested the Council establish a standing Committee on Education as part of the Federation. This request led to a lengthy discussion of the role and place of such committees of any kind within the Federation. The following was decided by the Council:

(a) The Council welcomes the initiative of members to form working groups on any topic. While no working group should assume a guaranteed place on future plenary sessions of Conferences of the Federation, some way of helping them meet, and report, to the Federation during its Conferences is desirable.

(b) Members of the Federation may of course form groups of any kind without Council permission. But if they are to be working groups or committees somehow affiliated with or acknowledged by the Federation, then there should be a written proposal sent to the Council which includes the topic, the initial membership, and the source of funding (if any). The Council does not desire to control or censor any such activities. But if they are to bear the name of

the WFSF, then the Council must somehow approve them and be made aware of their activities.

(c) Any such group which is accepted by the Council shall submit an annual report to the Council of its activities. A way should also be sought to report them to the Conferences and General Assemblies of the Federation.

5. Printing and distributing the Newsletter, and in general corresponding with members, is among the most expensive and time-consuming duties of the Secretariat. Because of the rather large number of members of the Federation who appear on the mailing list, but seem totally inactive, Jim Dator requested that he be allowed to send a list of such names to all Council Members. Any name which a Council Member believes should be left on the membership and/or mailing list will be saved. The names of all other persons will be removed from the mailing and/or membership list, subject to their subsequent request to be reinstated.

* * * * *

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION, MAY 29, 1986, Art Auditorium, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii:

1. Report of the President Eleonora Masini.

There has been very good geographical expansion of the Federation since our last two General Assemblies (Sweden and Costa Rica, respectively). The Federation now covers all of Europe, much more of Asia (and in Australia and New Zealand), and is increasing in South America and Africa. However, we must do more to get active members in the latter two regions especially.

We have also grown in credibility. We are officially invited to more places. Our contribution on the Cultural Roots of Peace to the International Year of Peace of the United Nations is one example.

The WFSF still is one of the few organizations where people of diverse ideologies and cultures can still meet comfortably. Moreover, we are still able to be an association which brings together people valued for their intellectual abilities, and not because of their official positions in their countries or elsewhere.

We remain active as an organization. Since our last Assembly, we have held two meetings in Duttweiler, one in Bucharest on "Peace, Youth, and the Future", one on "the Future of Education" in Barcelona, hold the Dubrovnik course regularly, publish the Newsletter almost quarterly, published the Proceedings of the Costa Rica Conference, and seen the publication of both "Reclaiming the Future" from the UNDP and "Cross Cultural Dialogue" which are the proceedings of the GDI meetings.

We remain rich in ideas and people, and very poor in finances. But this also means we are independent of any funding pressures.

Some weaknesses remain: While we are growing somewhat, we need more members in Latin America and Africa. While in general, and at this Conference especially, women are more present in the work of the Federation, women remain very underrepresented. Similarly, younger people were very much present in this Conference, but there are not enough of them in the Federation as a whole.

Finally, it is important for the Federation to realize that it will be necessary to elect a new President at the 1988 meeting in China. The present President will definitely step down for someone else.

2. Report of the Secretary-General

Since the last report of the Secretary-General in Costa Rica in December 1984, virtually all of the time of the Secretariat has been devoted to three activities: Networking among the members, via the Newsletter, letters, phone calls, and personal visits; Official trips to participate in conferences and courses, and--most intensively of all--preparing for the present World Conference.

As has always been the case, the Secretariat is an amateur, part-time occupation for all concerned. Thus the Newsletter appears irregularly, and is not always perfect in form or content. Letters get lost, or go unanswered for long periods at a time, membership fees are sometimes not properly recorded, and general confusion often reigns in the Office. All of this of course causes great consternation on the part the members, and on our part as well.

For all of this, I must truly apologize. And at the same time, I must warmly thank the students, and others, who give so much to assist in running the office: Anne Witebsky, first and foremost, as a graduate research assistant, and currently, Maria Roulstone as a graduate, and Tasha Dator as an undergraduate, student assistant. The Secretariat would not be run the way it is without their extraordinary help.

Most of the networking activities of the Secretariat have been regularly described in the Newsletters. Among the most noteworthy were trips taken in conjunction with the Federation's course in Dubrovnik in Spring 1985; an extremely illuminating lecture series in Novi Sad and Belgrad, Yugoslavia some months latter which culminated in participation in an exciting conference on Peace, Education and the Future in Bucharest, Romania; and two visits to Barcelona, both concerned with discussions which we hope will lead to a World Conference being held in that beautiful and progressive location in the near future.

A meeting of many members of the Executive Council and others in Rome in July 1985 was also instrumental in nailing down the theme and development of the IXth World Conference.

But, generally speaking, the Secretary-General has been far less mobile in the last year and a half compared to the previous year and a half, and the reason is precisely because the 1984 World Conference was held in Costa Rica, while the 1986 Conference was held here in Honolulu: extensive travel was neither as necessary nor as possible.

In Costa Rica in 1984, there was no financial report associated with my descriptive report, thus what follows indicates the state of the Federation's accounts since the Secretariat moved to Honolulu in late 1983.

Making a financial report of the Secretariat's accounts in a straight-forward way is more difficult than it might seem because of the fact that the activities of the Secretariat are subsidized in so many ways. Quite clearly, if we had to operate on the income generated by paid memberships, we could do almost nothing. Not only does the University of Hawaii directly provide the Secretariat with a little bit of money, but it greatly aids our work by providing office space and equipment, some supplies and communication opportunities, and all of the student help. My academic load has been lightened over the past several years, as well (although I shall assume a full teaching load once again now that the IXth Conference is completed). It is difficult for me to reckon accurately, much less acknowledge sufficiently, the support which the University of Hawaii provides in so many ways (and of course, this was enormously increased well before and during the Conference).

But in addition, President Eleonora Masini herself greatly underwrites her own costs, and only asks the Federation to reimburse the most direct and unavoidable of out-of-pocket expenses. She in no way is compensated for her direct costs, much less her indirect costs and labor.

Similarly, Rolf Homann and the Duttweiler Institute are an enormous help in operating many of the European aspects of the Federation in a way that makes it difficult to account for that work in a strict income-expense manner.

At the same time, both President Masini and Rolf Homann receive dues from members which I often fail to record in a timely manner, largely due to my own failings, but partly because both of them are extremely preoccupied with other concerns.

The things I have just mentioned are unique only in detail to the Honolulu Secretariat. They were characteristic of the Office when it was in Sweden, Italy, and before. I emphasize them now, once again, only because the Federation must prepare itself to move the Secretariat at least by the time of its next World Conference. Given my other duties and responsibilities, and my relative recent neglect of them, I cannot possibly continue beyond 1988 as Secretary General. Thus the Federation must be able to find either new sources of income to support the Secretariat--which would be most desirable--and ways to cut its expenses, or it must find a place, like Hawaii and Sweden, which will almost completely underwrite its costs.

Statement of financial accounts of the Office of the Secretary-General while in Hawaii from late 1983 through December 1985. Prepared and submitted for the General Assembly Meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii during the IXth World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation, by Jim Dator, May 29, 1986.:

I N C O M E		
	1983/84	1985
Membership fees (GDI, Rome, Hawaii)	\$ 6,398.95	\$ 3,698.79 (Hawaii only)
Transfer from Sweden	4,265.01	-----
UNDP Manual	14,556.32	-----
Pinter (Publishers)	107.98	-----
G. Duttweiler	500.00	-----
U.H. Foundation	5,167.61	-----
Office of the Dean, U.H., Manoa	1,500.00	1,500.00
TOTAL	\$33,095.87	\$ 9,314.79

E X P E N S E S		
	1983/84	1985
Phone, cables, telex	\$ 1,548.18	\$ 1,117.61
Newsletter (Supplies & postage)	4,327.23	948.09
Travel of Secretary-Gen.	13,160.75	4,173.84
Travel assistance	5,617.45	-----
Rome Office	3,805.70	720.00
Dubrovnik course	500.00	-----
Duttweiler	755.00	-----
Supplies & others	1,714.92	-----
TOTAL	\$31,429.23	\$ 6,959.54

B A L A N C E		
	+\$ 1,666.64	+\$ 2,355.25

Members present at WFSF General Assembly, Honolulu, Hawaii.
May 29, 1986.

Herb Addo, Uvais Ahamed, Wendell Bell, Raimondo Cagiano, Anna Coen, Sam Cole, Jim Dator, John Engel, Fernande Faulkner, Thomas Furth, Luis Garita, Arrigo Giovannetti, Gisele Girgis-Musy, Linda Groff, Georgie Grossmann, Michael Gurstein, Manfred Henningsen, Rolf Homann, Sohail Inayatullah, Ibrahim Jammal, Christopher Jones, Maria Kalas Koszegi, Erika Landau, Stanley Lesse, Harold Linstone, Mihailo Markovic, Danuta Markowska, Eleonora Masini, Magda McHale, Donald Michael, Maria Modig, John Morse, Fumio Nakajima, Radmila Nakarada, Ashis Nandy, Simon Nicholson, Albert Oliva, Glenn Paige, Jonathan Peck, Joseph Perena, Linzheng Qin, Kathleen Redd, Manuel Roman, Michel Salomon, Andrzej Sicinski, Bart van Steenberg, Helmut von Loebell (for Robert Jungk), Gene Williams, Anne Witebsky, Wayne Yasutomi, Ruqiang Zha

3. The slate of Council Members and Vice Presidents presented by the Executive Council (see Council minutes of May 27, 1986) were unanimously accepted by the Assembly.

4. Linzheng Qin announced the desire of China to hold the next World Conference in 1988. It will be sponsored by the Chinese Association for Future Studies probably in cooperation with the newly-formed Chinese Academy of Classical Learning. A discussion of possible themes followed. These included: Social Cosmologies; Population; Information Society concepts, especially in contrast with those of agricultural and industrial societies; Education or Applied Futures Research; Indigenous Knowledge Systems (especially those involving health and healing); Social planning and technological planning; The Future of China itself; Utilizing Futures Studies in Policy Making; The Future of Culture; Cultural Images of the Future; Utilizing Futures Studies, even up to the level of the housewife; Nuclear Policies; New Technologies; The Year 2000: Critical Needs and Solutions. All these themes, and perhaps others, will be part of the discussion at the preparatory meeting likely to be held in China at the end of 1986.

Maria Kalas Koszegi indicated that an invitation would probably come from Hungary to hold a World Conference there in 1990, probably between May and September. The theme would be the connection between short term and long term futures.

Albert Oliva stated that Barcelona, Spain was preparing to hold a World Conference in 1991 on a topic such as "The Evolution of Local Power in a Changing World." He also stressed his desire to achieve as much involvement as possible from Latin American countries in the design and execution of this Conference.

5. Other Conferences and Courses of the Federation were discussed. In addition to those cited in the Council Minutes of May 27, these include a possible regional conference in Hungary in 1987 on New Technology and Social Impacts, which could also be a preparatory meeting for the World Conference. Michel Salomon also suggested

the possibility of a regional conference under the auspices of his organization on the future of the welfare state as seen from European and other industrialized states.

6. Research and Publication activities of the Federation were reported as per the Council May 27 minutes.

7. Erika Landau requested the Council consider establishing a Committee on Education.

Uvais Ahamed asked Jim Dator to describe the academic activities he undertook with his present and former students which prepared them so well for the topic of this present Conference. Basically it is that Dator used the structure of one of his regularly-offered courses (Political Science 673--Design of Political Systems) to consider various aspects of a "Caring Society." He said that former, as well as current, students and faculty participated in this course. He strongly urged persons in similar teaching situations to try to incorporate the themes of future WFSF World Conferences into their teaching, as a way of preparing themselves, and others, to contribute the most to, and get the most out of, these Conference, and to spread the concerns throughout their intellectual community and contacts.

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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Second International Conference on "Visions of Higher Education--Trans-National Dialogues: Transformations" sponsored by the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute, the World Futures Studies Federation, the European Association for Research and Development in Higher Education, Stockton State College, and the University of Hawaii, will be held at the Duttweiler Institute in Ruschlikon/Zurich, Switzerland, August 18-22, 1986. ROLF HOMANN is project manager. Parallel Paper Sessions have been organized around the following topics: Alternative Structures, Global Issues, Interest Groups, Critical Reflections, Future Constituencies, The Third World, Work and Leisure, Case Studies, Visionary Past--Utopian Future, and Special Parallel Workshops on Higher Education in China and on Resistance to Changes in Higher Education.

"It was not accidentally that terms like visions, dialogues and higher education are figuring in the headline of our conference. Visions and dialogic behavior should actually be the essence that higher education urgently needs in order to persist as a form in the future. Higher education is here understood as any kind of education that is not involved with the sectors of primary and secondary education. This means that each form of lifelong learning and continuing studies is as much a part of higher education as university and other superior studies. Most of these institutions are directly or indirectly supported by public funds, or they perceive in their self-evidence public assignments. Transnational is therefore the very first claim to higher education, as the

"frontier crossing" dialogue offers the only chance for the overcoming of the more and more questioned and questionable nation states and their national educational institutions. Only the transgression of these frontiers enable the more and more necessary inter-cultural dialogue, removing us from a world of hierarchical cultures to a cultural diversity and equality. Higher education as the ribbon that comprises the cultures of the world in their diversity and unifies them at the same time beyond all national, religious or ideological frontiers, this is what the title of this conference should express.

"Higher education, as an instrument of public acting, is highly outside determined. Who would dare to ask for the genuine essence of higher education in the era of technological arming, of SDI- and Eureka-euphoria, of national and international competition on all levels! Our four large scale bureaucracies: State, industry, military, big science and their smaller satellites have been the first ones to claim for their requirements, or more precisely expressed, for their legitimate demands, which are mainly financed by Mr. and Ms. citizen. The international competition, the technological gap, the global threat (be it from left or right), even the gross national product, cry for adequate consideration, or even for more, for the first priority in higher education. Indeed, a series of abstracts and lifeless terms have taken over the command: Welcome to high-tech and computer adaption, culture and liberal arts out, the latter ones are just the inherited remainders of the Renaissance. Would it not be about time to reflect whether there are no duties of higher education to be achieved in the name of humanity; goals in higher education that are deriving by its human participants rather than by self-ruling institutions? Has vocational training for - yes, what for - always faster rotating jobs become the only essence of higher education? Has the breeding to submissiveness to the nation, the institutions, the employer, the family, to football, become the utmost criterion for higher education? It is certainly not the function of a summary to answer these questions, not even approximately, but questions and questioning should be allowed, shouldn't they? Questions about: universal criteria, the actors in higher education, the essence. Does higher education satisfy the right of education in which vocational training is nothing but one part? Does higher education enable human beings to deal with their and our environment? Should we continue in accepting hierarchies in higher education and research? Where have global issues and their handling gone in research and teaching? Is it really meant that the question of peace and futures studies should go on living in the shadow of marginalized groups?

"These questions, which are in no way claiming of being completely listed here, are finally questions about a holistic perspective of mankind, and therewith questions about a holistic theory. Sure, the development of holistic theories has hitherto remained nothing but a declaration of inten-

tions, or more trenchantly said: it has largely failed. Is it the fault of the various approaches, or is it due to the institutional incapacity of structural changes? The organization of higher education and its research institutions are still coordinated in a disciplinary way, or more precisely, they are disciplined. Research and education follow analytical methods; their success and acceptance are granted and administrated by scientific communities, and these earned their merits solely by compartmentalized research and behavior.

"Scientific community and its complementary term paradigm are highly excluding terms. They glorify their member experts in absoluteness and objectify the leftover of the "world", as being nothing but dregs. It is evermore confirmed, that the world of higher education is well set; this is true as far as the scientific community is concerned, but what about the students! There, the level decreases steadily, the monster's language also speaks about student material. This way, we shift the problem to the students, the superior schools, the basic schools, the kindergarten and finally end up in the family as being the fundamental calamity of society. Why doesn't the community, just for once, start within its own realm, with its strange incapacity for change, with its self-representation and with its presumption. Principles of critical rationality are only applicable on the others, on the objects, as subjects they are decently exempt.

"Borrowing a term from Habermas the "inter-subjective dialogue" presupposes that the dialogue partner or the vis-a-vis remains with its subjectivity, that it is not reduced to the object of its own action, treatment or imagination. Sure, the well cherished and for a long time maintained subjectless objectivity would be harmed, but this is exactly what it has to be, if higher education is to fulfill assignments for a human future.

"Similar modes of exclusion are indeed also hidden behind terms like: identity, integration or tolerance. They all have in common, that they point out the "we-group" and declare it as being outstanding. The emblem of many an institution in higher education shows in all distinctiveness, that the aggressive character of an identity group, scientific community or university, is only hidden with difficulty. Identity groups consider themselves morally constrained to emphasize solely the importance of their members. It is rather difficult to establish an inter-subjective dialogue under such circumstances.

"Openness for the future, possibilities of future modelling, creativity, and dealing with insecurities, as a matter of fact, should be a prominent part of higher education, in both research and teaching. One of the most obvious inabilities in higher education is the approach to future studies. Besides a few exceptions, future studies located as a nucleus of higher education is just not existent. On the contrary,

democratic and humane future research and future education meet with fierce resistance. First of all, future research and future education cannot and should not serve the promotion of future elites, inspite of the stereotyped claim higher education has in this direction. This claim for educating elites in higher education is probably explainable to a good part by the lacking participation in political, economic, and military power. It is almost touching how all the hope is projected on the "objects" of education by displacing the surrounding reality. Higher education loses its chances of participating in the process of creation if it refuses a future modelling that opens spaces and times to all its participants. Where are the chances in higher education for the creation of knowledge, for inquisitiveness of the unknown, for transformation of information into knowledge and wisdom, for anticipation of the morrow, for soft rebellion as an element of rise?"

By all indicators, the Conference will be of very great interest to all members of the Federation. We urge you to attend. [Contact Rolf Homann, G. Duttweiler Institute, Langhaldenstrasse 21, CH- 8803 Ruschlikon/Zurich, Switzerland, Phone: 01-461 37 16. Telex: prior to August 15: 55699 GDI CH.]

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The Great Lakes Bioregional Congress announces its Second NORTH AMERICAN BIOREGIONAL CONGRESS, August 25-29, 1986. This congress will consider ecologically based work in these areas: All Species Rights; Appropriate Technology, Architecture, and Design; Cooperatives/Communities; Culture/Arts; Ecological Politics/Green Politics; Eco-Feminism/Post Patriarchal Values; Education; Environmental Defense/Conservation; Forestry/Agroforestry; Holistic Health Care/Healing; Land Stewardship; Native People's Rights; Organic Agriculture/Permaculture: Peace/Equality/Justice; Regional Planning; Renewable Resource Development; Responsible Investment; Spirituality/Sacredness/Ceremony; Sustainable Economics/Business; and Water Quality; as well as others.

The conference site is an ecologically-oriented family camp that offers a choice of either BASIC group cabins or tent camping. It is suggested that you bring camping equipment, if planning to camp, bedding, if in cabins, rain gear, toiletries, clothing for both hot and cold conditions, musical instruments for social gatherings and information on your region.

Registration fees for adults are US\$150.00, before 7/25/85, and \$170.00 from 7/25 to 8/12/86; fees for children (4-15) are US\$95.00 before 7/25/85, and \$105.00 from 7/25 to 8/12/86. For additional information before August 22, contact: NABC II Office, Box 3, Brixey, Mo. 65618. Tel. 417-679-4773. After August 22, contact: NMEAC/GLBC/NABC II, 232 1/2 East Front St., Traverse City, Michigan 49684. Tel. 616-946-6931. During congress, contact 616-334-3335.

In the event that you are interested in the event but unable to attend, the NABC II proceedings will be available by sending a

CHECQUE marked "Proceedings" for US\$10.00 to: The Bioregional Project/NABC II, Box 3, Brixey, Missouri 65618.

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A Call for Papers has been announced for the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE PROMOTION OF PEACE, December 1-3, 1986. The conference, organized by the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, will consider "the current societal and global problems of conflict and instability" while focusing on "the increasing importance of higher education to the resolution of these problems". Marking the International Year of Peace 1986, the conference should provide opportunities for academicians and professionals to work jointly "in the search for new directions to be taken in higher education towards conflict resolution and the promotion of peace."

Conference papers should be in any of the following five headings: War and Peace in the Contemporary World; Analysis of the Roles and Activities of Higher Education Institutions in International Cooperation; The Roles of Academicians and Professionals in the Promotion of World Peace; Study and Research on Peace and Conflict Resolution; and Curriculum Development and Teacher Training for the Promotion of Societal and Global Peace.

The announcement states that "all papers and abstracts should be single spaced and typewritten on size A-4 paper. One page abstracts should be submitted by 1 July 1986 and papers of not more than 30 pages by 1 September 1986." Conference fees for participants will be US\$50.00 per person. Accommodations will be available on the conference grounds, at the Asia Hotel, for US\$40.00 nightly for single or double rooms.

For additional information contact: The Secretary, Conference on Higher Education and the Promotion of Peace, Research Division, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10500, Thailand.

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An International Symposium on Economic Development in Chinese Societies: Models and Experiences, will be held at the Hong Kong Institute for Promotion of Chinese Culture, December 18-20, 1986. The experiences of Chinese societies in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and elsewhere, as well as in the People's Republic, will be discussed by scholars from those areas, as well as elsewhere. It is hoped that the exchange of these ideas will benefit policy-makers in all Chinese societies, as well as elsewhere. For more information, write the Symposium organizers at G. P. O. Box 981, Hong Kong.

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The 1987 Inter-University's Futures Studies Course will be held from 23 March through 5 April, 1987, on the theme, "Futures Studies

Revisited." The theme represents the belief of several WFSF members (ANDRZEJ SICINSKI and MAGDA MCHALE are among them. MICHAEL MARIEN's forthcoming edited book on "What I have learned" concerning American futurists is another example) that it is high time futurists reflected on what has transpired over the last twenty or so years since futures studies was first conceived in its present guise, and to reflect on the futures of futures studies itself. The intention is to assemble as many of the "founding mothers and fathers," as well as bright new lights, of futures studies as possible from around the world, and to have a solid look at what, if anything has been or might yet be accomplished.

As faithful readers of the Newsletter know, I constantly urge WFSF members to attend the Dubrovnik course on the grounds that it is the most intellectually challenging and esthetically satisfying activity the Federation, per se, undertakes. The most recently completed course was no exception: the week I attended was absolutely outstanding in every way. But next year appears to be a blockbuster to be sure. So PLEASE, TAKE THIS AS A PERSONAL INVITATION, AND PLAN NOW TO ATTEND. While further information will be given in this Newsletter, please write with suggestions or questions to the course directors directly: ELEONORA MASINI, ANDRZEJ SICINSKI, RADMILA NAKARADA, or myself.

[A report on the June 1986 Course on Futures Studies at the Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia will be included in our next Newsletter.]

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We are pleased to announce the 4th EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON BIOTECHNOLOGY 1987, June 14-19, 1987, organized by the Netherlands Biotechnological Society on behalf of the European Federation of Biotechnology. It will be held in the Internationaal Congrescentrum RAI. The announcement states that the scope of "the congress will cover all aspects of biotechnological research and development in Europe. In the programme, special attention will be given to the most recent breakthroughs and possibilities in several important fields of basic biotechnology in Europe as well as to the most recent developments in the European bio-technological industry."

The announcement goes on to state that "in poster presentations and a scala of special sessions, this congress further offers an unique meeting and working place for biotechnologists from universities, institutes and industry all over the world. The combination of the congress with the commercial exposition 'Amsterdam Biotechnology 87' that will be held in the RAI Exhibition Centre in Amsterdam during the same period, ensures the integration of science and application which is so important for bio-technology."

Fields to be covered are: Biocatalysis; Animal Cell Culture; Plant Cell Culture; Measurement & Control; Molecular Genetics; Downstream Processing; Bioreactors; Microbial Physiology; Environmental Biotechnology; Pharmaceuticals: vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics; Raw Materials; Food & Feed; Fuel/Energy; Fine Chemicals; and Amino Acid Fermentation.

The provisional time table is: June 1986 - second circular/call for posters, November 1, 1986 - deadline submission abstracts, January 15, 1987 - poster authors informed about accepted/rejected abstracts, June 14, 1987 - ECBA Congress. For further information on the congress contact: Congress Secretariat ECBA, Organisatie Bureau Amsterdam bv, Europaplein 12, 1078 GZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands; or telephone: (31)20-44 08 07; or telex: 13499 raico nl. For further information on participation in the Commercial Exhibition, 'Amsterdam Biotechnology 87', companies may contact: Mr. J.H. van den Berg, RAI Gegouw bv, Europaplein 8, 1078 GZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands; or telephone: (31)20-5 411 411; or telex: 12443 RAI PV.

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CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Sixth International Symposium on Forecasting was held in Paris, France, June 15-18, 1986. HUGUES DE JOUVENEL, Futuribles, France, and MICHEL GODET, CNAM, France, organized topics on "Future Studies and Strategic Planning. We look forward to hearing a report from them for the Newsletter. Robert Doktor, of the University of Hawaii, was also a featured speaker on, "Predictability of Goal Directed Behavior in Organizations." He and two of his graduate students came by the Secretariat for a discussion of this topic for several hours prior to his speaking at the Symposium. We will include a review of his paper when it becomes available to us. Other items of interest to WFSF members might be Martin Landau's paper on "Epistemological grounds of forecasting," John Paulus's paper on "When will the next recession start?" and Bernard Cazes' panel on "The future of government systems in post-industrial societies."

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The annual Conference of the World Future Society was held in New York City, July 14-17, 1986 on the topic, "Future Focus: the Next Fifteen Years--Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution." Members of the Federation listed as featured speakers included ALVIN TOFFLER, HARLAN CLEVELAND, WILLIS HARMAN, CLEM BEZOLD, HAZEL HENDERSON, JONATHAN PECK, DON MICHAEL, JOHN FOBES, MICHAEL MARIEN, BARBARA MARX HUBBARD, LINDA GROFF, and MASON RUMNEY. Perhaps one of those named will send the Secretariat an overview of this meeting?

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The International Development Foundation recently held its MODEL CONVENTION ON THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION. Copies of the articles of the Model Convention are available for US\$10, Belgium Franc 500, French Franc 100 or 10 Pounds (UK). The IDF requests advance payment with orders be sent to Dr. Mekki Mtewa, International Development Foundation, 76 Lakensestraat, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium or P.O. Box 24234 Washington, D.C. 20024, USA. With the permission of Dr. Mekki

Mtewa we are able to provide you with the following convention program summary.

Provisions of the Model Convention. There are ten Articles in addition to the Preamble. The Preamble summarizes the philosophical assumptions surrounding science, technology and the impact of these elements on industrial productivity and innovation. There is a corresponding recognition here, too, that intra-Regional cooperation in the south-to-south context has to observe the difference in the levels of sophistication of these activities on a regional basis. If these attributes can be pinpointed, then cooperative mechanisms can be developed around those strengths or weaknesses. Article 1 enumerates the concerns as formulated in the Preamble except that there they are broken down into programmatic areas.

Article 2 addresses the Free Movement of Capital, Goods, Persons and Services. In drafting this Article, the purpose was to maintain the basic characteristics of the EEC Treaties, especially Article 48ff on "workers", 52ff on the right of "establishment", 59ff on "services", and 67ff on "capital". In addition to these provisions, those enumerated in Article 2(1) were also useful especially in achieving a geographical balance therein. A summary view of Article 2 is that the challenge of intra-Regional cooperation in science, technology and industrial development will impinge upon the respect and recognition accorded to capital, goods, persons and services as they cross national jurisdictions in the sub-Regional and Regional systems. This may require the approximation of laws including the adoption by Member States uniform Regional or sub-Regional rules. To adopt these extraordinary measures it would require that Regional or sub-Regional institutions possess the requisite amount of authority with binding effect within the expectations of this Convention. And there is the additional point that has to be made about the role private industry and capital investment would have to play in these intra-Regional efforts.

Article 3 links the protection of privacy and personal rights not only to the increased incidence of industrialization but also to the prospects of increased transborder data flow. Computer memories and the retrieval of data from them have no territorial limits. To the extent that data manipulations are infinite (It's human imagination which is finite!), the protection of privacy and personal rights shall have to involve joint measures from the Regional, sub-Regional and national jurisdictions. Progress anticipated in the implementation of these privacy provision is likely to advance, though indirectly, international human rights issues which many developing governments have difficulty incorporating in their domestic laws. In addition to these features, also matters of product liability, consumer protection and service contracts appear in this Article. The logic here is that protection of rights should include rights in products and services and that these provisions stand a better chance to be adopted in a broadly defined industrial policy than as a separate product liability/contract measure.

Patents, trademarks and copyrights are covered by Article 4. The significance of this Article is that it connects patents, trademarks and copyrights - especially their control and use - with the competition rules - the lessons obtained from Article 85, Rules of Competition of the EEC Treaties. Under this Article, a Science and Technology Committee shall be responsible for the formulation of rules involving exclusivity or non-exclusivity of use, rights of rent, territoriality or geographical limitation, product quality, pricing and marketing limitations. The innovation of industries in the south-south context may depend upon the transformation of discoveries into commercialized products. Hence, capitalization of new industrial ventures in the sub-Regions may affect the volume of industrial production by the emergence of competitive industries may depend on the impetus which they shall receive from increased market and product R&D.

Article 5 addresses issues in the procurement of goods and services, especially as these pertain to public activities. Here again competition rules are needed, especially in sub-Regional procurement. Award decisions shall not be left to individuals and procurement decisions involving sub-regional or Regional authorities shall be made by working committees by qualitative evaluations of bids. A common schedule of procurement fees shall be in force.

Article 6 is critical to industrial growth as well as to the mobility of investment capital within a sub-Region. Rules of commercial and capital competition may also be applied in this context with significant effects. To spur industrial investments - especially in newly established industries - sub-Regional and Regional authorities shall be encouraged to establish investment credits for tax purposes. These credits shall be tax exempt for a number of years. Member states shall not be at liberty to set their own restrictions on credits to the extent that such authority shall lie in the sub-Regional or Regional authority. However, transitional rules shall apply for a limited time to enable governments to adjust their national practices in conformity with these provisions.

The ingredients of a sound scientific, technological and industrial policy may be found in Article 7. In this Article data processing, transborder data flows and the new information technologies are enumerated. However, a great deal of the items covered by this Article appear in Article 3 under the protection provisions. Article 8, therefore, to the extent that it expands the language of information, should be read in connection with Article 7 above as well as Article 9 which addresses the organizational responsibilities of the Board including the Committee of Experts.

About the adoptability and implementability of this convention, inter-Governmental organizations should acquire new or additional powers including the powers to initiate major programmes for the benefit of its members in the regions with binding effect. These powers shall, in effect, enhance national powers rather than diminish them. The time to negotiate the formula for such powers

FROM THE READERS

with binding effect is today rather than tomorrow and Secretaries-General of these organizations have significant responsibilities to perform in these political efforts.

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FROM THE READERS

In sending his regrets about not being able to attend the IXth World Conference of the WFSF, MICHAEL HOPKINS (Of the International Labour Office in Geneva) wrote:

"I have always felt that the World Futures Studies Federation has avoided challenging economists (such as myself) on their own ground. Since economists have (perhaps too much) influence on the future through their alternative models, quantitative analyses, etc., any work in this area from WFSF and associates would be taken seriously. JOHAN GALTUNG came to a workshop I organised in 1983 and presented a nice attack in this area. But he tended to spray his bullets too widely to the extent that I have had great difficulty in persuading my colleagues to accept publication of his piece. Better aimed pieces would be, at least, looked at by the (largely self-nominated) economic gurus of today." [quoted by permission].

Anyone from the WFSF care to comment on, or reply to, this observation? I know that many of our many critics of conventional economics have reactions. Let's hear from you!

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ANDREW FREEMAN sent the following with the request that it be included in the next Newsletter.

"A 'Peace March of the Air' was held on Palm Sunday, 23 March 1986. This involved groups of peace activists 'meeting' via a telephone hook-up in various locations in Australia. Loud speakers telephones were used to facilitate interaction.... Groups were linked up in Darwin, Canberra, Melbourne, and Hobart. This event complemented the Peace Marches which were held in each of these capitals where concerned citizens marched in the streets...about the peace issue.

"The aim of the 'Peace March of the Air' is to facilitate networking amongst peace activists nationally, and eventually internationally. Some of the topics discussed in the 1986 Peace March of the Air included:

- * The question of whether uranium miners are donating funds to the Australian Labor Party.
- * How wider dissemination of peace initiatives in the Federal Parliament (particularly information of the Australian Democrat's 6 peace related bills) might be achieved.
- * Whether fair electoral systems, incorporating a proportional representation component, might make it more likely for politicians to be able to take a strong stand on peace related issues.
- * Storage of radioactive waste in Victoria.

- * Peace studies in schools in Victoria and the Northern Territory.
 - * A strike which has been occurring at the Ranger Uranium mine in the Northern Territory over the worker health and safety issue.
 - * The need for improved networking amongst those working against nuclear warship visits in the Warships Initiatives Network (WIN).
- "People who wish to be involved in the 1987 Peace March of the Air (to be held tentatively on Sunday 12 April 1987) should contact Andrew Freeman, P. O. Box 649, Belconnen, ACT 2617, Australia. Telephone (062) 58 7411."

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In an attempt to keep up to date with other readers, I.N. TEIXEIRA, (who expressed his regret that he could not attend either the IXth World Conference of the WFSF, or the GDI's recent seminar on the welfare state and bureaucracy) wrote to us in an attempt to convey his ideas on the various subjects presented at these gatherings. His letter follows.

"Both the WFSF and the GDI will, I see, be holding world conferences in a few months on the welfare state and bureaucracy. Though I shall unfortunately not be able to be present, I shall do my best to convey by post to WFSF's many members my ideas on these subjects. This letter constitutes my final contribution to the conferences. I am not fluent in English, and I hope nothing of importance has been lost in the translation from Portuguese.

"In countries where people have less freedom and responsibility, governments are correspondingly more paternalistic and bureaucratic. Indeed, the majority of countries in the world would appear to deny full freedom and responsibility to their citizens. Why is this so? Education in its many forms - formal, moral, religious, ideological - has for a long time been striving towards the goals of freedom and responsibility. But in the case of several countries, things seem to have deteriorated. Can there be any reasonable explanation for this? I believe the objective explanation, the root cause, is not corrupt power structure, but lack of sufficient living space, as I have demonstrated in my work.

"You cannot expect a hungry man without a roof over his head to be a good citizen. But the problem goes deeper than this, and cannot be solved unless an even more fundamental need is satisfied.

"In the wild, animals of the same species, far from killing one another, respect the territory marked out by each member as the basis for its survival. Such territory is not restricted to the nest or foxhole, but covers a wider area, and is invaded at the risk of annoying its "owner", who will first make warning noises or give off unpleasant smell, then if necessary, fight with the intruder. Territory serves as the apprentice ground for the offspring and for hunting or the gathering of food, though it may be insufficient for this purpose. The site does not have to be permanent, even for non-migratory species, but it is vital for the normal development of the new generation.

"Here, then, is the way indicated by nature to help men become freer, healthier and more responsible, and the state less paternalistic, bureaucratic and corrupt. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as I have shown in my work, would become more effective if its provisions included A MINIMUM LIVING SPACE, OR TERRITORY, PER FAMILY. I would suggest that residential urban areas of the future be divided into family plots with a minimum area of 1,000 square metres.

"Besides solving many other problems, this project would be much cheaper than paying for the unemployment, bureaucracy and corruption which are the hallmarks of the welfare state. Our hope must be that the welfare state will be rejected and soon disappear for good.

"A system capable of substituting the welfare state has been described in "Blueprint for Real Peace", which many of you will already have received a copy. Thank you once again for your kind attention.

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BOOK AND JOURNAL ARTICLE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Our disappointment that RODOLFO STAVENHAGEN was not able to attend the IXth World Conference, and chair the panel on "People Beyond Care? Marginal People and Threatened Cultures" as planned, was heightened by reading his excellent article on "The Indigenous Problematique" in IFDA Dossier, No 50, November/December 1985. The continuing systematic destruction of indigenous people and cultures is more outrageous than the continuing systematic destruction of the environment, in my opinion. Yet the latter has a large (though still inadequate) popular movement of concerned persons worldwide, while the former does not. Why?

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MAHDI ELMANDJRA and JOHN E. FOBES both have articles in IFDA Dossier 51, January/February 1986. Elmandjra's is titled "Tomorrow's Habitat," and is a lecture delivered to the International Youth Year Symposium in Tokyo, Japan in April 1985. Among the many interesting points he makes is one contained in a chart which shows the rank order of the languages spoken in the 35 largest cities of the world in 1900, 1950, 1975, 1990 and 2000. In 1900, the rank order (from one to five) was English, German, French, Russian, and Japanese. What do you think the forecast for rank order in 2000 is? [Find the answer buried in this section, below].

John Fobes' article, given at a Club of Rome Conference in Santander, Spain, June 1985, is on "The Future of the United Nations System--Next Steps in World Governance." It is a very perceptive piece, as would be expected, in every aspect. As a person concerned with political design, I was especially interested in the series of questions originally raised, it seems, in "a recent editorial in an international journal" under the heading, "As-

sumptions and principles on which to build." Among the questions asked were: "Why should almost all of the organizations be subject to the same parliamentary-industrial model of organization and management?" and "[H]ow can...systems of global governance become realistic 'learning systems' with roots going deep into societies? The learning must be more than superficial or limited to the level of world elites; its essential qualities of anticipation and participation require that we develop organic relationships with 'local' governance and community learning." (A related piece by Marc Nerfin on "The Future of the United Nations Systems" which appeared in Development Dialogues, 1985:1 was cited at the end of Fobes' article).

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The lead article in the No. 8, February 1986 issue of the CSFS Newsletter (from the Chinese Society for Future Studies) covers a speech by Qian Xuesen, an adviser to the Society, concerning the future of the Society's journal, "Future and Development." The following are some excerpts from that speech:

"Today, there are many magazines being published and some of them are very similar to 'Future and Development' in content. Competition has consequently appeared among these magazines. In order to win, 'Future and Development' has to have its own character, a long-term plan, and take Deng Xiaoping's 'gearing to the needs of modernization, the world and the future' as its guiding principle. We should not only envision present development and the year 2000, but also development in the 2030s, 2040s, and 2050s. The first half of the 21st Century will see the 200th anniversary of the publishing of the Communist Manifesto. Through our hard work, some phenomena depicted in the Manifesto will be seen in China at that time. 'Future and Development' should therefore concentrate on a study of this age of historical significance."

Qian then reviewed the five "industrial revolutions" which humanity has experienced since the invention of horticulture and animal husbandry 10,000 years ago. He then said:

"The fifth industrial revolution is the development of an information society, which were are talking about today. China has lagged behind. We not only have to complete the fourth industrial revolution, we also have to catch up to the fifth industrial revolution.

"The development of China's countryside in recent years has been surprisingly successful. Many countries in the world destroyed the countryside to build cities. In China, cities and countryside keep abreast of one another. I am in favour of applying science and technology to farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and of making agriculture a major industry of concentrated knowledge. I would call this the sixth industrial revolution. In this sense, 'Future and Development' should study the fourth, fifth and sixth industrial revolutions and look ahead to the middle of the twenty-first century. That means we should consider problems macrocosmically and study the overall strategy."

There is also a brief article by Zhang Yashe which indicates the three stages of medical science: first the therapeutics stage, then the prevention stage, and finally the health protection stage. The latter obviously also includes something like a "health enhancement" stage because the author notes that "new medical science research proves that it is possible to improve the life quality of human beings. For example, eugenics is now studied and applied in many ways."

Another article, by Ge Chengyoung, is on "The Study of History in 2000." "Ten developing trends in Chinese historical research" are discussed: geographical history, agricultural and forestry history, culture history, ideological history, political history, archaeology, history of science and technology, world history, economic history, and the study of documents.

Work by the Preparatory Committee of the Society for Future Studies of Anhui Province, and of the Second Representative Conference of the Society for Future Studies of Zhejiang Province, was also presented, indicating the rapid spread of specific work in futures studies throughout all of China.

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Beijing, China was also the venue, in September 1985, for a Workshop in Futures Studies prepared by members of the Finnish Society for Futures Studies, according to material sent by Professor Pentti Malaska, Chairman of the Finnish Society. The papers presented by the Finnish group are uniformly outstanding. Professor Malaska himself wrote on "Environmental Problems of Modern Societies." Matti Vapaavouri had a fine paper on "Networking in the Changing World." And Heikki Hamalainen presented a splendid technical paper on "Changing Forms of Communications and Autonomous Decision-Making." Of special interest to me was the paper by Karin Holstius, "International Marketing When Buyer and Seller Environments are Dissimilar: Sino-Finnish Trade as an Empirical Case," which was a carefully researched study, skillfully combining theory and empirical research, on the past, present, and possible future trading relations between China and Finland. I liked it for the reasons hinted at in my description (the combination of theory and empirical research) but especially because of what it illuminates regarding relations between small communities and distant large ones--a topic of more than passing interest in Hawaii.

Similarly, the article by Mika Mannermaa of the Finnish group, on "Futures Research and Social Decision-Making--Alternative Futures as a Case Study" will be added to my short list of things all professional futurists--or those aspiring to be such--should read. It starts out with an excellent typological analysis of the varieties of futures research, and ends up with a description of a most interesting project of the Nordic Alternative Campaign called "Alternative Futures." We'd welcome more information about the current status of "Alternative Futures" for the Newsletter. Mannermaa's description of it made it appear to be a very exciting example of applied futures research.

Professor Malaska also sent a monograph which he wrote on "Organic Growth and Renewal--an Outline for Post-industrial Development" which is uncommonly good as well. On the basis of a theory of organic growth, and future thinking by analogy as the major method, he traces the historical development of society and forecasts its future. In this latter venture, he makes the following provocative statement:

"Information is thus a part of the material basis on which the opportunities to meet new needs are founded, but it is not the only vital thing. Therefore, there is no justification for calling the next society the information society--just as it would not be right to call the present stage a society of cranes or jet engines. The information society belongs to the intensive growth phase of industrial society." "Information and information technology are just as important for the satisfaction of intangible needs as power engines were for the satisfaction of tangible needs."

Finally, in an appendix on "Ways of Viewing the Future," Professor Malaska distinguishes, in a few paragraphs each, the following: Utopian thinking; Dystopian thinking; Analogy thinking; Trend thinking; Railway thinking; Scenario thinking.

We hope this team (and others) from the Finnish Society for Futures Studies will be able to attend the Xth World Conference which we expect will be held in China in 1988.

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A press release concerning the 99th issue (May 1986) of the journal, "Futuribles," discusses two articles which promise to be of special interest. One is "La planification par scenarios," by Pierre Wack. The other is "L'automobile en danger de mort. Ou Futuribles interpelle," by Cesare Marchetti. About the two, the release says:

"Poursuivant son effort de réflexion sur les méthodes de la prévision et de la prospective, FUTURIBLES publie aussi:
-une présentation par Pierre WACK de l'évolution de la planification stratégique depuis près de vingt ans à la SHELL. La gestion de l'incertitude gagne aujourd'hui à s'appuyer sur des scénarios d'aide à la décision, ouverts à tous les risques de dérapage et à toutes les incertitudes.
-Incertain ou pas, Cesare MARCHETTI, analyste de systèmes, s'appuie sur l'évolution de l'automobile pour prouver que les invariants sont plus importants que les aléas et que le futur est largement prédéterminé et donc prévisible: une intéressante remise en cause des conceptions plurielles de l'avenir qui animent FUTURIBLES."

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Page 21 of one of my two favorite periodical sources on the future, ZUKUNFTSFORSCHUNG, (Nr. 2/1986, April) of der Schweiz Vereinigung fur Zukunftsforschung [my other favorite being Michael Marien's "Future Survey"] has a very interesting map of the major highways

in France projected for the year 2000 in comparison with those of 1986 (From "Le Monde," 7 March 1986). The difference is incredible and should be significant in many ways. One thing that clearly stands out: at present, all roads seem to lead to Paris. East-West traffic, on major thoroughfares, appears to be difficult now, in comparison to North-South movement. By the year 2000 the centralizing effect of Paris, by this indicator, should be lessened, though by no means eliminated, it would seem. Any comments?

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The Institute for Social Inventions, introduced in the last WFSF Newsletter, seems to be growing well. A "small intimate conference" was announced for June 28 and 29, 1986. We hope to report on it in a future Newsletter.

Issue No. 4, 1986, of the Journal of the Institute for Social Inventions contains an excellent summary of a Futures Workshop run by ROBERT JUNGK for the Institute. For those familiar with Bob's twenty years of running such workshops in Germany, Austria, and elsewhere, this will be a good summary, and update, of that process. For those unfamiliar with them, the description is vital, inspiring information about an important process, and the magnificent man who started and continues it with such vigor, insight, imagination, and courage.

As Bob is quoted as saying, "At present, the future is colonised by a tiny group of people, with citizens moving into a future shaped by this elite. I believe that we should not go blindly into the future...."

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YEHEZKEL DROR sent two new papers of his to the Secretariat. One is "Workshop in Policy Planning and Policy Analysis for Senior Decision Makers and Policy Advisors." The second is related to it, being "Improving Policy-Gambling; Policymaking as Fuzzy Gambling: Workshop in Advanced Policy Planning and Policy Analysis For Senior Decision Makers and Policy Advisors."

The first "details a typical workshop in policy planning and policy analysis.

"... A typical workshop lasts three to five days, with intensive work from morning till late night, in residential facilities. The maximum number of participants is about thirty, who are divided into groups for exercises and applications. ... The workshop is intellectually demanding and emotionally not easy. But no advance formal knowledge in particular disciplines, such as quantitative skills, is assumed for most of the workshop versions."

A list of recommended prior reading is included.

"The workshop aims at intensive learning, not at free expression of opinions or reiteration of experiences by participants. Therefore about half of the time goes to presentation

by the mentor, in the form of lecturing. ... The other half of the time is devoted to active learning and application by participants...."

The remainder of the workshop deals with substantive matters about policymaking. Examples are "Policymaking as intervention with historic processes;" "Reality Diagnostics;" "Augmenting Heuristics: The key to Policymaking-Improvement;" "Policymaking as Fuzzy Gambling"--the subject is detailed in his second paper; "Megapolicy Thinking," and many more items.

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Michel Batisse, president of the Blue Plan for the Mediterranean, sent a copy of the first phase of the Blue Plan, "Overview of the Mediterranean Basin," to the Secretariat. It is interesting from many different points of view. First of all, it is an excellent example of cooperative, multinational, regional futures research; secondly, although this particular report is focussed on the present situation in the Mediterranean, the project will proceed by considering several alternative scenarios, and thirdly, the enterprise itself is futuristic: under the conditions of our "shrinking world," other regions will increasingly need, and be able, to look at themselves in this same comprehensive, integrated way. It won't be long, for example, before a "Pacific Blue Plan" will be called for. The excellent work from the Mediteranean will certainly serve as a guide.

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[The answer to the question in Elmandjra's article about the rank ordering of cities by language is: Hindi, Spanish, Portugese, Chinese, and English. Surprised? German and Russian dropped out of the ranking entirely, while French drops to 13, and Japanese moves only from 5 to 6. Any comments, readers of this English-language rag?]

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FutureLetter, May 31, 1986, from John Kettle has a piece on "The Maturing of the Big Generation:" "The Big Generation (born 1951-1966) is the world's biggest post-war baby boom cohort when measured against the whole Canadian population. It is larger, relatively, than the baby boom in the US and larger absolutely as well as relatively than Australia's and New Zealand's. (These are the only four countries to produce really large post-war cohorts).

"The B. G. wrecked the school system, which is still struggling to recover from forced-draft expansion and subsequent decompression. It created havoc in the job market, spawning (belated) government attempts to solve the 'youth unemployment problem' just as time began to do the job. But now we are experiencing something really positive. The B. G. is boosting the whole consumer market."

The rest of the story goes on to forecast a considerable role for the Big Generation on various aspects of the Canadian economy generally.

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Several items were received by the Secretariat concerning the future of health and health related issues in the United States.

One was an extremely interesting article by STANLEY LESSE on "The Uncertain Future of Clinical Psychiatry," in the American Journal of Psychotherapy, Vol. XI, No. 1, January 1986. The article includes a discussion not only of the historical conflicts between various mental health care professionals and perspectives in the US which still continue, and which will effect the future of clinical psychiatry negatively, but also various economic and technological factors (especially computers, but including such things as new drugs) as well. He notes that

"...if psychiatry proceeds along its current track, it is very likely that it could disappear as a separate specialty and fall under the catchment of another medical group, such as internal medicine, or even return to the bosom of neurology."

But,
 "...if we are to be unique in our future roles, we must truly prepare future psychiatrists to be biopsychosociologists. These will be individuals who would comprehend the interrelationships between biodynamics-psychodynamics-sociodynamics."
 "We should encourage intensive dual training of clinicians, both in psychiatry and a branch of organic medicine or in a branch of the social sciences."

The Trend Analysis Program of the American Council of Life Insurance (which is one of the best and oldest attempts by an industry to assess its future systematically and practically) published a special report in April 1986 on "Expected Medical Breakthroughs and Their Consequences on Morality." Anything that will cause more Americans to live longer and/or differently in the future is of vital economic interest to life insurance companies now. Hence their obvious interest in the subject of this report.

Some of the changes expected were:

- * Increases in average US life expectancy.
- * Decline in mortality due to heart diseases; increase in cancer deaths among the aged.
- * New imaging technologies (allowing doctors to have a better image of physical conditions in the body).
- * Many new genetic technologies, permitting, among other things, personally-tailored, located, and released drugs.
- * Improved medical practice.
- * Improved environmental and sociocultural developments regarding personal and social health maintenance.

All of this good news (for individuals and society) means additional problems, questions, and uncertainties for insurance companies regarding pricing, risk analysis, terms of contracts, and the like. In addition to items bearing directly on life insurance per se, the Trend Analysis Program also regularly publishes monographs on social, technological, and environmental change in general. For

example, the December 1985 monograph, prepared primarily by James O'Toole of the Center for Futures Research, of the University of Southern California, is on the Future of Management.

He describes the current management style characteristic in the United States as deriving from Alfred Sloan under General Motors. He then looks at some of the components which might change. These include worker participation, employee training and benefits, job security, compensation, union relations, productivity and innovation, office technology, middle management, marketing and consumer relations, planning, and the relation between business and government.

He then describes four possible alternative futures for management: meritocracy, egalitarianism, corporatism, and humanism. The most likely future he labels "The Drucker Model," from Peter Drucker's 1973 book called, simply, "Management."

[For further information about these monographs, or the TAP series in general, contact Sharon C. Meluso, Senior Coordinator, Trend Analysis Program, American Council of Life Insurance, 1850 K St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006-2284.]

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A cartoon in the March 1986 issue of FUTURE TRENDS, the newsletter of the Minnesota Futurists, has a typical futurist saying, "Yes, the futures business is good these days, but who knows what tomorrow will bring!:"

In the April 1986 issue, Earl C. Joseph lists an impressive number of social inventions with peace orientations which were invented by the futures movement from the late 1950s through the present. They include:

- * Emerging issues management
- * Foresight hearings (in legislatures)
- * Environmental impact statements
- * Sunset laws (laws which are programmed to expire after a certain length of time, unless specifically re-enacted)
- * General Systems Research
- * Stakeholder analysis....and many, many more.

Joseph observes that "many of the entries on this list have also created entirely new professions--as well as positive societal impacts. A perusal of this list indicates that society is getting smarter in its relationships with and between others..." Let's hope so. [Also, maybe Earl Joseph and Nicholas Albery's Institute for Social Inventions should contact each other.]

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Mark Satin's April 26, 1986 edition of "New Options" contained an announcement about the (then upcoming) WFSF World Conference which we quote in the interest of ... something or other:

"Wind down your affairs, pack your bags and fly to Hawaii for a

beautifully designed conference on a crucial issue, "Who Cares -- and How? The Future of the Ways Humans Care for One Another." It's the Ninth World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation, but don't let that discourage you: the Federation is FAR more grassroots-oriented (and far more international in membership and perspective) than the Washington, DC-based World Future Society, and the conference organizer--James Dator--is one of the most innovative young futurists in America today."

OK, campers. How many errors can YOU spot in that announcement?

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BOOK REVIEWS By Maria Roulstone

Cohen, Avner and Lee, Steven, eds., NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY - THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS. New Jersey: Rowman and Allanheld Publishers, Inc. 1986.

From the historical position that the phenomenon of war is indigenous to civilization (the prototypes of war, they contend, appeared during the Neolithic era), Cohen and Lee propose that the nuclear predicament in which we find ourselves is largely the result of our having based nuclear weapons policy decisions on pre-nuclear understandings of political and military reality. Thus, the notion of war (as an institution to preserve, to save, and to promote forms of life and, by extension, their sovereignty) and the success of war (in terms of achievement of those objectives) are at cross-purpose with nuclear weapons technology (since the potential of nuclear holocaust should deterrence fail, nullifies those objectives). Their suggestion for social-revolutionary change in political thinking is, then, a break in the historical connection between sovereignty and the deterrence system by unilateral disarmament and by a re-invention of politics--the recognition that it may be possible to maintain sovereignty through conventional arms and nonviolent resistance. The essays in this volume follow this general theme in assessing the prospects of nuclear war in the context of the geopolitical situation and the military-strategic system within which crises are interpreted, and the dimensions of the risks of nuclear war. The dimensions examined are the stability of the present world-order, in terms of the likelihood of geopolitical crises arising and the stability of the present military-strategic system, in terms of the likelihood of a failure of deterrence under crises.

John Holdren in "The dynamics of the Nuclear Arms Race: History, Status, Prospects", and Paul and Anne Ehrlich in "Ecology of Nuclear War: Population, Resources, Environment" provide the factual bases for analysis in the book's discussions of nuclear weapons, considering what exists in terms of quantity and quality; nuclear weapons strategies, including Massive Retaliation, Flexible Response, Mutual Assured Destruction, Selective Options and Nuclear War Fighting, and the present doctrine a mixture of Nuclear War Fighting and Assured Destruction; and the effects of a full-scale nuclear war on the environment. Ehrlich's prognosis is

that if current population-resource-environment trends are allowed to continue, a nuclear holocaust seems certain within the lifetimes of today's children. Holdren gives suggestions for changes: an interim freeze, subsequent negotiations on substantial reductions, the abandonment of extended deterrence, and an immediate moratorium on the further militarization of space. Together, their works set the pace for discussions of history and culture while living with the nuclear threat.

Gary Stahl in "Remembering the Future," Berel Lang in "Genocide and Omnicide: Technology at the Limits, and Richard Popkin in "The Triumphant Apocalypse and the Catastrophic Apocalypse" propose that deterrence rules out the possibility of a moral world. Stahl sees that "our acts of beginning omnicide invite other actions to follow a principle (deterrence) that contradicts the possibility of sustaining and advancing the world of moral space and time without which man as agent cannot exist." Thus, to him, "...omnicide is not only the threat of future disaster, but the presence of a distortion already begun."(p.106) This is what he terms anticipatory remembrance. To Lang, who perceives genocide and omnicide as phenomena of the 20th century, this principle (the willingness to risk the destruction of mankind by a nuclear holocaust) has presupposed the technological and scientific achievements required for the development of nuclear weapons: "Technology is a factor in setting the stage for, and then in, shaping morally significant non-technological decisions and, even before that, in the design and realization of morally significant ends."(p. 120) Thus, what makes the toleration of genocide and omnicide possible is the act of elevating killing to a principle, a generic killing, as this notion seems to be an abstraction, disconnected substantively and even logically, from the act of killing. Popkin's essay retraces the threat of omnicide to 17th century visions of a Triumphant Apocalypse (the necessary step in the spiritual progress of humanity) and contrasts it to the current secular one of a Catastrophic Apocalypse. He observes that history is no longer, to him, perceived as a vehicle of some extra-human meaning.

The section on nuclear weapons thinking contains the concurring opinions that deterrence per se, is troubled by extended deterrence and by Soviet and American thinking that diverges on this issue. Joseph Margolis in "The Peculiarities of Nuclear Thinking," Patrick Morgan in "New Direction in Deterrence Theory," John Hare in "Credibility and Bluff," Russell Hardin in "Risking Armageddon," and Richard Watson in "Bombs and Birds' Nests" all give an account of the way that deterrence prevents nuclear war. It is not deterrence that induces restraints in the conflicts of great powers, at least not by itself, other factors are critical. (Morgan) It is the declaration of intentions as an instrument of policy designed to secure certain kinds of political change, whether the conditional intention that is declared is in fact presented or not.(Hare)

"Just War? Morality and Nuclear Weapons," the morals section of this volume, questions the role of morality in nuclear decision-making. Gregory Kavka in "Morality and Nuclear Politics: Lessons of the Missile Crisis" examines whether moral considerations had any influence on nuclear weapons policy within the context of a

Cuban case study. He advanced the thesis that the international mind-set locked the Kennedy decision into a prescribed course of action. The international mind-set refers to certain norms concerning how great powers should act in international affairs; how they should not suddenly upset the status quo balance of power in the world; how they should not launch surprise attacks on small nations; and how they should resist challenges to the balance of power and their own credibility. Jean Bethke Elshain in "Critical Reflections on Realism, Just-Wars, and Feminism in a Nuclear Age" explains the role of women as "inside the just-war picture but cast in historically constituted roles that make it difficult for them to break out of the dialect of 'beautiful souls'" (as opposed to 'just warriors' for men). Sidney Axinn in "Honor, Patriotism and Ultimate Loyalty" points out that the nation is not a clear and acceptable moral absolute; thus, morality can never be sacrificed. The thesis that moral response requires the sacrifice of anything needed to defend the interests of men's ultimate loyalty, one's nation, is discarded by the antithesis, that moral response requires that some things never be sacrificed, regardless of the goal at stake. Terry Nardin in "Nuclear War and the Argument from Extremity" claims that the argument from extremity (when ordinary constraints on military conduct do not apply to extreme situations) provides no grounds for condemning the threat or use of nuclear weapons apart from those that rest on the calculation of consequences. Douglas Lackey in "The Intentions of Deterrence" examines the paradox of deterrence in terms of the aggressor-defender argument (it is moral to threaten to destroy Moscow, but it is not moral to destroy Moscow), and concludes that the threat is also not moral. Jefferson McMahan in "Nuclear Deterrence and Future Generations" proposes that people's views about nuclear weapons tend to reflect the ordering of their fears, for example, whether it is better to be red than dead, and rules in favor of being red--not only to individuals living in the present but to future generations as well. Edmund Pellegrino in "The Physician, Nuclear Warfare, and the Ethics of Medicine" speaks of medical knowledge as shared rather than proprietary knowledge, of the owed loyalty to humanity in terms of theory (shared knowledge), and of action (refusal to participate in the preparations for war). Stephen Toulmin in "The Limits of Allegiance in a Nuclear Age" states that the claims of the nation-state over the individual have increased and ought to be diminished.

The reformation section offers the contributors a directive to propose change. "Dissuasion: Toward an Active Peace Policy" by Dietrich Fischer offers dissuasion as an alternative to deterrence. In this work it is the recognition that it is not sufficient to make war disastrous for a potential aggressor; it is equally important to make peace as attractive for him as possible. "The Tragedy of National Sovereignty" by Edward McClennen admonishes our 'Tragedy of Commons' stance. This stance is clarified by his statement that "if others add to their herds, our best response is to add to our own herd; if others do not add to their herds, we still stand to gain in terms of net financial position, and so the rational choice is to continue to add to our herd. Eventually, however, this leads to overgrazing, a state in which both are worse off than they would have been had they practiced some form of

mutual restraint." He favors, instead, a world government stance that nations must agree on a coercive central authority. "Preventing the Final Epidemic" by Louis Rene Beres disagrees, arguing that a coercive central authority would still have to rely on nuclear deterrence. World order reform, planetization, in the formation of a cooperative, international, political climate is his preferred solution. "Consequences of An Absolute No to Nuclear War" of Arne Naess requires a cultural evolution that discards largeness and centralization, cultivates means rather than ends, and cultivates empowering others rather than power over. "Nuclear Weapons and the Renewal of Democracy" by Richard Falk examines the relationship between the state and society respective to the formation and execution of policy in the area of war and peace. To remove the nuclear threat, we must alter this relationship by revitalizing democracy, and by eroding the state's ability to make war--taking the security function into our own hands through mobilization for military nonviolent resistance. "The Logic of the Arms Race" by Milton Fisk argues that the state itself is responsible for the arms race.

In summary, by nature of selection, Cohen and Lee presented an excellent analysis of the issues involved in the nuclear weapons predicament. The selections are interesting, well-written, and exclusive.

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Boyer, William. AMERICA'S FUTURE. TRANSITION TO THE 21ST CENTURY. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1984.

Stemming from the premise that trends do not predetermine the course of history, and that instead, social, cultural, institutional, economic, and political aspects of human life are invented by people, (hence, people can reinvent them), Boyer's goal is to point towards a different approach to problem solving. He directs us toward a future resulting from intentional democratic social planning. His thesis on War, Ecocide, and Poverty is that they are the result of inadequate planning, a muddling through from crisis to crisis, and his purpose is to explain how the three can be understood as a system capable of can be transformation.

The war system, which was established in 1648 in the Peace of Westphalia where the rules of the nation state were established, is a pathological system perpetuated by technology. Designing a 21st century Peace Keeping System to replace this faltering system involves planning the transition toward a broad-based cooperation under an administrative authority, such as a world court with jurisdiction over nations, a transnational or supranational system of national defense. Ecocide is the by-product of obsolete economics resulting from a failure to plan economic activity within the carrying capacity of the biosphere. It must change from the present mode to give priorities to ecological objectives over economic ones. This shift would give priorities to solar-based energy over fossil fuels, to use of nonrenewable materials over consumption (so that with recycling and preservation of each generation is assured access to nature's capital), to enforced human rights to a clean and healthful environment over present decontrol of noise and

chemical pollution, and to nuclear fusion over nuclear fission. The poverty system resulting from maldistribution which is based on intentional design or tradition is conditioned by 1. taxes, 2. up-zoning of land, 3. unequal bargaining power, 4. low welfare levels which keep the safety net so low that it guarantees poverty, 5. low inheritance taxes, 6. few public services, 7. unfairly graduated income taxes, 8. retention of scarce and nonrenewable resources in the private sector, 9. discrimination by social class, 10. lack of employment rights, 11. military recruitment, 12. lack of guaranteed income, 13. lack of equitable economic distribution, and 14. lack of wealth and income maximums for upper limits, all of which further perpetuate the myths of poverty by blaming the victim. Boyer's remedy for the 21st century is a human-centered economy with the aid of technology, transferring monotonous work to technology and robots, giving workers control over production and distribution, and emphasizing needs over wants.

The preferred model offered in the book--conservation through integrated planning--outlines as its goals: 1. common quality of life, 2. resource sustainability, 3. carrying capacity, 4. employment, 5. national security, 6. economic fairness, 7. economic development, and 8. rights of future generations. It integrates them into the planning goals of local, regional, state, national, international, and global systems according to the problem. In the area of human rights, the book advocates a universal standard of human rights (which should stand in the same relationship to nations as the United States Constitution does to the states). In the area of environmental rights, new ways of thinking, new agreements, new legal principles and institutions to enforce those rights are advocated.

In the normative sense, the book is extremely informative. In the empirical sense, the author gives adequate evidence through historic account and statistical projection to justify his conclusion. In the cognitive/affective sense, Boyer offers hope and good reasons for hope.

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UNO MISMO (ONE SELF). Vol. 6/31, 32, and 33, (January, February, and March, 1986), Buenos Aires: Editorial Agedit S.A..

UNO MISMO is a Spanish-language psychology journal distributed on a monthly basis. Its contributions are monitored by a staff of two editors, a graphics designer, a photographer, seven scientific consultants, as well as others. Its essays, leaning more towards the entertaining direction than towards the academic one (empirical), are of excellent quality in content and in form.

Volume 6, No. 1 includes such topics as self-worth, the yuppies, Shiatzu, sexual enrichment, and nutrition. Volume 6, No. 2 addresses reincarnation, Zen therapy, the art of being (by Erich Fromm), the enjoyment of solitude, and a delightful article on monogamy and polygamy. Volume 6, No. 3 includes as topics, methods of conduct, creativity, gestalt, Bernard Shaw, and computer technology among its topics.

UNO MISMO refuses the support of tobacco and psycho-medicational substance advertisements--this alone may be a very good reason to join in as subscribers.

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Young, Louise. THE UNFINISHED UNIVERSE. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986.

Embodied in Francis Galton's writing, Young finds the essence of her 'Theory of Evolving From.' This essence is described by Young: "We as yet understand nothing of the way in which our conscious selves are related to the separate lives of billions of cells of which the body of each of us is composed. We only know that the cells form a vast nation, some members of which are always dying and others growing to supply their place, and that the continual sequence of these multitudes of little lives has its outcome in the larger and conscious life of the men as a whole." (p. 187)

From the 'Cosmic Birth', Young's expression of a true beginning rather than the act of destruction as implied in the metaphor of the Big Bang, to the formation of living matter, to the evolution of humankind in the present form and in the more highly integrated whole to which mankind is evolving, there is an observable principle that negates the religious beliefs of a master plan as well as the scientific premises (the principles of classical dynamics) of a predetermined order from which much of mankind's despair derives.

"Wherever matter exists, other matter can take place more easily. Organisms act as templates for similar or even more complex ones and the presence of matter can trigger activities that draw bits of matter together, starting the creation of something anew."

[Thus,] "as we look farther out into space, back into the dim reaches of time, and down to the smallest units of both living and non-living matter; it is apparent that formative processes have been at work since the beginning and are very active today. The universe is not a static phenomenon; it is changing and evolving, still in the process of becoming...We are witnessing--and indeed participating in--a creative act that is taking place throughout time...[and, as such] the finished product could not have been clearly foreseen in the beginning." (p. 19)

To Young, a central need is satisfied by the recognition that all things exist together in harmony, essentially, that form and order lie at the heart of the universe. Science undermines this satisfaction by its continued adherence to negative views of nature and man born out of static Greek models of the cosmos. Time, under this cosmology, represents the unfolding of a "divine drama enacted on a single stage with no repeat performances." (Joseph Needham as quoted by Young, p. 23). The result is the denial of the finality of death, "Since no one knows for certain what lies on the other side of death, faith can satisfy the most fundamental human need--

to overcome death and thereby conquer the most terrible consequence of time." The more complex denial of change, she notes, appears to be derived from a basic fear of destruction,

"In all these aspects [aging, earthquakes, volcanoes] change is destructive; to primitive peoples, it seemed to be intimately associated with deterioration. The positive aspects of change were not recognized because an understanding of them requires a much longer historical perspective, a much more detailed knowledge of the physical world. Such insights lay far in the future." (pp. 20-21)

Today's sciences have offered these. She notes that there exists within the accepted fold of scientific thought a new concept of time, offering a more optimistic interpretation of the findings of modern cosmology. Its rudiments have existed for nearly two thousand years in cultural heritage. According to this concept, set in physical terms in Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity, "Time is perceived as a way of measuring the progressive change that is building the universe even while we live and the part in it." (p.36) Yet a problem remains as science continues to pour its new findings into old modes of thought.

Young, in this book, proposes a theory in which physical survival is only one of many ways in which form can be extended. Self-organized units, both living and inert, possess inner resources that act to preserve and to extend themselves in space and in time. These units tend to combine to form larger wholes, building more intricate and differentiated systems. But, unlike the slime fungus (nature's exception) whose individuality is sacrificed when it coalesces with the whole, each individual unit becomes more complex, more capable, more aware of itself, and more endowed with the freedom of choice. Humankind, the apex of present creative processes, evolved beyond lower forms which by design of programming by instinct were endowed with lower degrees of freedom. In the phase of human evolution, new factors entered into the process, a unifying need to participate in a larger, more harmoniously self-organized whole--a product of the inner force that created the helium atom, the ice crystal, and the living cell. A transmission of self into the collective mind of humankind (or cosmic mind, as Galton refers to it) maybe humankind's next stage in the process of extension.

The Unfinished Universe is a remarkable book. It traces the life history of the universe from its birth to its present state. In the process of showing the creative process at work, Young touches upon some of the most fundamental concerns of collective humanity, questions of meaning, purpose, and direction, and redefines them. The book is entertaining (written in simple language); yet, it is academic enough to withstand rigorous scientific evaluation. I cannot remember enjoying a book more.

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Charpy, Christian and de Jouvenel, Hugues. PROTECTION SOCIALE--TROIS SCENARIOS CONTRASTES A L'HORIZON 2000. Paris: Association Internationale Futuribles. 1986.

Christian Charpy and Hugues de Jouvenel note that although everyone

accepts that the French social welfare system is in crisis and concurs with the diagnosis that the financial survival of the present system is impossible to ensure and that the welfare system is not satisfactorily regulated, no one really wants to attack the sources of the problem and to propose durable solutions. The premise for this is involved in the paradox that while analysts and spokesmen stress everyday the uncertainties to come and the impossibility of assuring, over the next twenty years, the same level of social welfare under the present system they are refusing to envision reform. They are still attached, quasi-religiously, to the advantages acquired since 1945. The authors wrote, "Lack of imagination and fear about the future are prominent in this field." Thus, few are the global reflections, past and present, of the French welfare system regarding the natural risks of life as if the future is nothing but the prolongation (in exclusively financial terms) of trends from the past. This book's prospective solutions stem from the grounds that the future is not fixed, unique, or certain and that, as such, there is not a single response to the question welfare but many alternatives--three of which are proposed, in this book, in the form of scenarios.

Scenario "A" calls for a return to moderate growth. Unemployment will be contained within acceptable bounds and, thus, the duality of French society will be reduced. After the fifteen year crisis (of 1973 to 1988), the global economy will prosper. The entire world will profit from renewed growth because of exports of raw materials and manufactured products, textile, and electronics. France will participate in the growth and, hence, will be able to keep both obligatory benefits such as retirement supplements, workers' compensation, workers' insurance, and welfare, and optional benefits such as private bodies of collective care, and public-aid societies.

Scenario "B" is very pessimistic about economic growth. The international climate will not favor France, and the positive effects of technology will not come about. Unemployment will not be alleviated with the creation of new jobs; inequality will augment. Social tensions will be strong. This scenario represents the exacerbations of present trends towards the dualization of society between a protected class and a marginalized one.

In Scenario C growth is yet more pessimistic in that it will bring about a break of the social fabric towards an acceptance of the duality and of larger interdependence. Heightened by the pressures weighing over the international monetary system of growing protectionism, and of Third World conflicts, the system as it is will not sustain its present solidarity. Increasing unemployment will force greater sharing of available work, that is, more workers hired, but shorter work weeks for them, e.g. a reduction to thirty hours without compensation for lost hours; it will force a cut on existing social guarantees, and it will blur (even more than it is already), the distinction between activity and inactivity.

Because this work is written in French, the strengths of the book may have not been justly presented. It is, as I see it, a disciplined effort to bring before the field of futures the ailments of

French social welfare (chapters I and II serve as the factual bases for the trend analysis that compose the scenarios) as well as some realistic projections.

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Seth, Satish, INDIA-THE NEXT 7000 DAYS. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited. 1985.

To Seth, the future of every nation is intimately linked to, and will directly correspond to its advancements in the field of science and technology. The future lies with those individuals, organizations, and nations drawing heavily upon information which promotes knowledge-based societies and which trains manpower; it lies with the strong, from an individual, to an organization, to a nation. Because the states of agraria, industria, and post-industria in India exist simultaneously, the task of creating a future involves the key question: how can one change and open up a traditional society which has maintained for centuries old customs and which is, socially, highly fragmented? To address this question requires that future-oriented scenarios take into account the following societal features: 1. the presence of a large human system, 2. the state of poverty, 3. non-homogenous development, 4. value plurality, and 5. technological plurality as the central pieces of future scanning and future analysis. The purpose of the book is to share with the readers the basic concepts of futures forecasting and the design of several sectoral futures (communication, transportation, housing, police, shipping, library, sugar, leather, small energy, performing arts, population, and cooperative futures) to which the five-fold paradigm was applied.

The analysis of present conditions--what is--identified 1. biological decay, 2. energy crisis, 3. institutional redundancy, 4. non-participative culture, and 5. short term planning and lack of anticipatory management as they threaten to contend with in the design of the future--what will be. (Seth comes forth as a strong proponent of anticipatory management.) The task of management (as the key to all development), in the Indian context, involves the fulfillment of six basic human needs [food and water, shelter, clothing, health, education, and employment].

INDIA-THE NEXT 7000 DAYS is a comprehensive analysis of the field of future studies. It accomplished a difficult task, that of bringing together theory and practice. The section on methods (forecasting techniques such as the delphi method, trend and cross-impact analysis, scenario building and modeling) laid the foundation for applications to Indian management and education scenarios, sectoral scenarios, and long term perspectives illustrated by two scenarios extending over the next twenty to twenty-five years in which change is, in one case, marginal and, in the other case, optimum.

The book is significant. It started with normative and empirical discussions of methods, and placed them in context. It made a complex body of literature so simple and clear that Seth's basic points, that in futures design, the instrument of change is tech-

nology; that the most important element is education; that the role of management is to anticipate, to plan, and to train, were easy to see.

* * * * *

NEW MEMBERS

JOHN BALFOUR (730 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn 3123 Victoria, Australia) is currently active, teaching classes and leading discussion groups for elderly persons (akin to Grey Panther efforts in the US). He has involved himself in a great many community activities ranging from environmental issues to editing the Victorian 'Right to Die' Newsletter. His recent postgraduate work has been in the area of bioethics, more specifically, the social implications of biomedical innovations such as in vitro fertilization, and life prolonging technologies.

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Involves the key question: how can one change and open a
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which is, socially, highly fragmented? To address this question
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