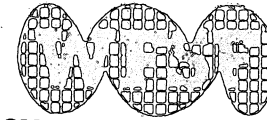


WORLD  
FUTURES  
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FEDERATION



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# NEWSLETTER

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Last Words on China	-----	4
Planning	-----	13
Farewell Family	-----	35

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EDITORIAL

This editorial is being written the very day I returned from a brief trip to Beijing where I worked with Executive Council Member QIN LINZHENG and his staff on final preparation for the Xth World Conference of the WFSF. As I said in a letter which I just mailed to all Conference participants: "I have seen the future--and it will work!"

I am very pleased with all the preparations, and impressed by the dedication and hard work of so many people in China. Attendance is expected to be so great that we have had to move from the Yuan Wang Lou Guesthouse to the larger and better Long Xiang Hotel in the northwest of Beijing. It also appears that most plenary meetings will be held on the campus of Beijing University.

I wish that more of you--indeed, all of you--were going to be present. Maybe next time, in Budapest, in 1990.

Unlike some of you who are longtime China hands, my first visit to the Middle Kingdom was in 1984. But I can't tell you how much the country--or at least Beijing--has changed since then. Even since November 1986, my last visit before this one, the change has been enormous. If current trends continue, the country will soon be very different indeed from what it was only a few short years ago. How much greater the change must be for those of you who remember even earlier days!

Is the present and emerging future of China "better" or "worse" compared to its past? You'd better come and judge for yourself! ☺

MICHAEL MARIEN sends notice of the following books as good preparation for our China Conference:

- Bernhard Glaeser (Ed.), *Learning from China: Development and Environment in Third World Countries* (Allen & Unwin, 1987)
- Carol Lee Hamrin, *China and The Future--Decision Making, Economic Planning, and Foreign Policy* (Westview Press, 1988)
- Anthony J. Kane (Ed.), *China Briefing*, 1988 (Westview Press, 1988)
- Huang Shu-min, *The Spiral Road, Change in a Chinese Village Through the Eyes of a Communist Party Leader* (Westview Press, 1988)
- Guy Poquet "La Chine en l'an 2000," *Futuribles*, April 1988.

Also note:

HAROLD A. LINSTONE, Jacob Fried, Wang Yinglin and Shu Hui, "Multiple Perspectives in Cross-Cultural Systems Analysis: The China Case" (Report 87-2, Systems Science Ph.D. Program, Portland State University, P O Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, USA)

JIM DATOR

WFSF Newsletter

CONTENTS

Editorial	1
From the Members	4
Reports on Futures Research	27
Meetings: Past & Future	47
Of Special Interest	53
Book Reviews	61
New Members	77
Afterword	79

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Editor: Jim Dator

Managing Editor: María Guido Roulstone

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FROM THE MEMBERS

Report on the China Trip Made by ELEONORA MASINI in February 1988

I made this trip to China for two reasons. The first was to prepare and organize the Xth World Conference of Futures Research, which the World Futures Studies Federation will be holding in Beijing, from the 3rd to the 8th of September 1988, on the topic "The Future of Development-Cultural, Scientific, Economic and Political Perspectives." The other was to make a long promised visit to the Fujian Province, which I had committed myself to in December 1986, the last trip I took to China.

I went to the Fujian Province as guest of the Fujian section of the Chinese Society for Futures. It is an extremely active group, composed, as is usual in China, of people from different ways of life and disciplines. I was specifically interested in a group, headed by the present secretary general of the Fujian Society, involved in the question of modelling to the year 2000 and beyond for the Province, and which would be very glad to discuss both modelling at the general level, and specific models in China made in other provinces, at the time of the September conference.

Members of the Society are also people involved in the modernising businesses of the Fujian Province, as it is now customary in China. Very many meetings were organized for me, including a meeting with the vice-governor, a very interesting engineer, who had taken his Ph.D. in Norway. I had a very good discussion at the Academy of Social Sciences, where young people, including women, seem to be extremely interested in issues related to the future. I also had a meeting with the Committee for Science and Technology, for Education and for Economic Planning, all of which presented interest in different ways, specifically to this moment of China, where everything is being experimented, tried, while at the same time keeping some of the experiences of the past.

This mixture is what is so interesting in China today, in different ways and in different provinces and in different environments. And also the fact that there is an awareness that this mixture exists. It is not an acceptance of easy solutions, but the awareness of problems arising from such dialectics between the past experiences and future hopes.

I was also able to see some of the new ways in which this is being implemented

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in different fields, including electronic technologies. I hope that many of the members of the World Futures Studies Federation will be able to meet the members from the Fujian Province when they are in Beijing.

While in Beijing, I had many meetings with the organizing group which belongs to the Institute of Development, as part of the Society of Futures Studies group which is going to help our member of the executive, Qin Linzheng, in the organization of the Conference, and which seems to be an extremely active group.

I also made a point of meeting the intellectuals who I hope the members of the Federation will meet when in China. I was fortunate to meet most of them and was assured of their presence at the Conference. Such is the case of Professor Fei Xiao Tong, the famous sociologist, who has developed very much his analysis of the rural areas in the Kiangsu Province, and who will be participating in the Conference both at the plenary and especially in the group on urban rural development, which is his interest and which is so important in China at the moment. Another very important, interesting person is Prof. Zhao Fusan, whom I already knew, a philosopher, and vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences, who has been interested in the World Futures Studies Federation since my first trip together with Jim Dator in 1984. He too will be participating in our conference.

Other people are old friends, as the acting president of the Society of Futures Studies, Mr. Li Zhong, or Mr. Wu Xing who is an expert in science and technology and, although now retired, is extremely active and will be of great help to us. Also Mr. Lin Zixin, who was the secretary general of the State Commission for Science Technology, and is now the chief editor of the Science and Technology Daily. He was the person directing the China 2000 study. All these people are going to be directly involved and participating in the conference. They will be organizing the coordinators of the groups, participation in the plenaries, helping us in every way.

In Beijing, I was also able to meet different groups that are going to support the conference. And in a formal way we can now say that the conference is prepared and organized by the Chinese Society for Futures Studies, under the sponsorship of the Chinese Association of Science and Technology, and with the approval of the State Commission of Science and Technology, plus the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Chinese National Commission for Unesco. So we have here a very interesting group of co-sponsors.

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I had the great pleasure of being in China at the beginning of the New-Year on February 17th and of sharing the festivities for the coming year, which is an experience I would suggest to every one who really wants to know this country.

I was also officially received by Mr. Huang Hua, vice president of the Assembly and former Minister of Foreign Affairs. He hopes to be present at the conference. I also held, together with Qin Linzheng, a press conference which was attended by all dailies and TV in China. ☺

**T**ravel Report by KATRIN GILLWALD on her Participation in the "Consultation on Research Priorities and Action in Education" that Unesco could undertake during the Third Medium Term Plan (1990-95). Hamburg, 6-7 May, 1988

The meeting was organized by the Unesco Institute for Education (UIE), Hamburg, vice-chaired by its director, Mr. Dave, and chaired by the director of the Unesco Division of Educational Sciences, Contents and Methods of Education, Mr. Brunsvic (Unesco, Paris). The participants were representatives of NGOs, most of them specializing in educational matters and operating on a national level, a few of them taking a more general approach and operating on an international level (like the WFSF and the WZB), and some institutions associated to Unesco. The topics raised were:

- how to improve and institutionalize communication and-hopefully-cooperation among Unesco and the NGOs (in which respect Mr. Mialaret, IBE, offered an initiative through the IBE Newsletter);
- in what respect Unesco could help the NGOs in performing their role and vice versa (which lead to a discussion about and conclusion on the advantages of a regionalized approach and a mixture of general as well bi-lateral consultations);
- what topics should be raised within the Third Medium Plan (over night work for participants, to be summarized in Paris, written and-not too-later interventions possible).

The mood of the meeting was obviously influenced by the crisis Unesco is undergoing presently, namely by its positive effects (endeavours to reduce bureaucratic obstacles to substantial work). ☺

**O**ne of the most important recent articles for futurists, qua futurists, is "Swedish Futures Studies in Transition," by Hans Blimell and STAFFAN LAESTADIUS (*Futures*, December 1987, 635-650). The article describes the

various forces which led to the creation of the Secretariat for Futures Studies in 1973 within the Swedish Prime Minister's Office; those which led to its being investigated by a parliamentary committee in 1984 (the authors were on the staff of that committee); and those which led to the creation in June 1987 of an independent Institute for Futures Studies (nonetheless approved by the Parliament, though juridically a foundation and not part of the Government, and with a professional staff of 15-25 people and an annual budget of \$2 million).

These developments and many others (such as the closing of the Center for Futures Research at the University of Southern California; the establishment and vigorous growth of the Commission for the Future of the Australian Government; the creation and abolition of a similar commission in New Zealand a number of years ago; the funding for the first time by the Hawaii State Legislature in 1987 of the Hawaii Research Center for Futures Studies--even though the Legislature established it originally in 1971--the commissioning of the Global 2000 Report by the Carter Administration and its complete neglect by the Reagan Administration, which prefers the forecasts of the Hudson Institute and Heritage Foundation instead--these and many, many more examples) indicate that the time is really ripe for a careful analysis of what works, why, why not, and for how long.

What better place than the XIth World Conference of the WFSF in Budapest in 1990 where the theme is tentatively that of "Linking Long-Range Visions to Short-Run Decisions"? Any one have ideas as to how we can start the process of discussion of these and related questions? ☺

**O**. W. MARKLEY (emboldened by reading in the Newsletter the record of what JOHAN GALTUNG and I had told graduating seniors), sent a graduation address he gave on January 29, 1988 to Class Five, California Law Enforcement Command College. Among other things, it is an excellent statement of what futures studies is--or should be.

There is one particular anecdote in it, however, which seems especially relevant to the article about futures studies in Sweden:

Markley says, "one day in 1975 the small futures research think tank I worked in at the Stanford Research Institute was visited by SRI's president. He said that he had just had an urgent call from a friend of his--the president of one of the big three auto companies--who wanted a quick-turnaround forecast on consumer demand preferences for automobiles during the coming decade. He wanted to

## From the Members

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know if we could do such a study within a month and be confident of our results, but do it under conditions of total secrecy. We said we could, and we did.

"A month later, we drew a number of conclusions--the main one being that because of the interaction of two key trends--the increase in fuel prices and the increase in conservationist values and life styles--there would almost surely be a significantly decreasing market for the traditionally large American automobiles and a corresponding increase in demand for smaller and fuel-efficient, but nevertheless classy cars, such as the Japanese were already producing.

"We sent our results on, still not even knowing who our client was for sure. Years later, when the secrecy no longer needed to be kept, I told the story to an Exxon executive...who filled in the rest of the story.

"It turns out that he had been a planner at Ford Motor Company at the time, and that he and his colleagues had made the essentially same forecast that we did. Henry Ford, II, though, wouldn't buy it, so he sent to the West Coast for a second opinion.

"He didn't believe us either and over-rode his planning staff by ordering a continuation of the style known in the trade as 'Big Detroit Iron,' which, of course, brings in a far greater profit per car than do the economy models. The resulting debacle and its impact on the US economy is well known--especially to those of you who have read Lee Iacocca's best selling autobiography."

[Markley teaches in the Studies of the Future program at the University of Houston at Clear Lake City (Texas, USA)]

Last issue, we featured a lengthy reply by MICHAEL MARIEN to a putative review of *Future Survey Annual 1986* by Marshall Gregory in *Change*, January/February 1988. It just so happens that another of our members, WENDELL BELL, also wrote a reply to that review, and suggested we might want to share it with our readers also. Here it is:

Marshall W. Gregory's review of Michael Marien's *Future Survey Annual (Change, January/February 1988)* fails to serve your readers very well. Instead of reviewing the collection of abstracts Marien has brought together and organized, Gregory launches an attack on the World Future Society and futures studies. Well, okay, having lost the benefit of an instructive review, your readers might have gained an up-to-date critical assessment of the futures field. But, no.

## From the Members

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Gregory, sadly, shows himself to be abysmally misinformed about the futurist literature.

The *Future Survey Annual* invites praise, not bashing. In the deluge of information that threatens to drown us all in a massive sea of paper, type, and electronic signals, it is a life preserver. It selects, condenses, organizes, classifies, highlights, and evaluates information. For readers who want a quick overview of current writing dealing with the future, the abstracts alone are helpful. For other readers who want to probe deeper into a topic, it is a tool, a guide that shows the way to additional reading and research in the sources summarized. As a futurist, I find it required reading.

Gregory's misconceptions about the futures field (I'm willing to call it that although some futurists would not) are difficult to deal with, partly because they are half-truths and partly because he unwittingly plagiarizes futurist thought to criticize the strawman he creates by his incorrect portrayal of futures studies. For example, Gregory says, "But the future is not 'out there.'" That's elementary. Futurists have used those identical words to describe their assumption that the future is not "out there" bearing down upon us. Since the future is as yet unmade, we can still hope to shape it by our actions in the present. Gregory attacks his fictional futurist by stating what every real futurist believes.

A related assumption of futurists is that, strictly speaking, there is no knowledge of the future. There are no future facts, because the future has not yet happened. Thus, Gregory's attacks on the World Future Society (e.g., that it assumes that "speculation about the future constitutes knowledge") are simply wrong. In fact, futurists caution that the future is uncertain and that alternative possibilities, probabilities, and preferences should be the focus of future thinking, not a single, inevitable future.

But that does not mean to say that there is no scientific component to futures research. Quite the contrary is the case. In general, being intelligible, logically coherent, and consistent with relevant past and present facts are criteria used to tell good work from bad in futures research just as they are in the established sciences and scholarly work more generally. In order to ground their beliefs about the future in explicit and systematic reasoning, futurists have invented or adopted a number of methods including expert panels, extrapolation of time series, simulation, gaming, Delphi techniques, cross-impact analysis, causal

modeling, relevance tree analysis, Ethnographic Futures Research, and contextual mapping.

Moreover, as I have tried to show (*Futures Research Quarterly*, Spring 1987), there are a number of ways in which past and present realities bear on the future and such realities, obviously, can be researched. For example, futurists can study people's images of the future, their beliefs about possible, probable, and preferable futures (e.g., James A. Mau, "Social Change and Images of the Future"); the intentions of people to act (e.g., for whom they plan to vote or what they plan to buy); obligations and commitments that people have to others (because they often give clues as to how they feel they must act); traditions (since they often define the limits of the probable in given times and places), trends, re-statements of scientific explanations as predictions (If x does occur, then we can predict y's occurrence with some probability), and analogy (if a present situation appears to duplicate important aspects of a past situation, as George Santayana would have it); and, finally, the present possibilities for the future. (Some of this involves studying hopes, fears, happiness, perception, and life satisfactions, all of which are categories of social analysis and have been measured by a variety of researchers including Hadley Cantril in *The Pattern of Human Concerns* and Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, and Willard L. Rodgers in *The Quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations, and Satisfactions*, which apparently will come as a surprise to Gregory).

The study of present possibilities for the future is of particular importance precisely because, contrary to Gregory's claim, many people do not realize what opportunities for change are open to them. In fact, most people most of the time may be confined by the habitual routines, the persistent and repetitive social patterns, of their daily lives without the knowledge of what alternatives are possible, that is, really possible for themselves. Studying such possibilities may help people control their own lives.

Moreover, such present possibilities for the future are, indeed, subject to scientific study. The salt in the salt shaker may never be dissolved in water, yet it is soluble. It is a present fact about the salt's possible future. Science is full of examples of the study of such possibilities, or "dispositionals" as they are sometimes called, such as the study of things that are heatable, expandable, combustible, observable, or shrinkable, to give just a few examples. The futurist literature is filled with examples of the study of possibilities, such as Robert B. Textor et al.'s *Austria 2005: Projected Sociocultural Effects of the Microelectronic Revolution*. But possibilities for the future may or may not

become present realities. Thus, most futurists are cautious about making assertions about the future.

Gregory calls "future studies" a "special brand of crystal-ball predicting." In fact, there is disagreement among futurists about how much predicting enters into the futurist enterprise, partly because futurists are generally more interested in raising consciousness about alternative possibilities than in predicting. Certainly, they seldom insist on predicting the future. That's why futurists call their enterprise futures studies, emphasizing the plurality of possible futures, a subtlety that Gregory missed.

I happen to be one of those futurists who believe that some form of prediction, though contingent, conditional, and multiple, does enter into the futurist task. This is not to say that assertions about the future cannot be grounded in rational thought and empirical analysis. Moreover, it is certainly not to say that the futurist enterprise is, thus, inevitably unscientific. Karl R. Popper, Otto Neurath, Israel Scheffler, Hans Reichenbach, Peter Medawar, and a whole host of other philosophers of science view prediction as among the goals of science. Prediction is both an indicator of the progress of science and a measure of the validity of scientific knowledge. Yet, in the strict sense, a prediction, no matter how well grounded, is not knowledge as long as what has been predicted remains in the future.

Finally, although Gregory cites Popper's *Conjectures and Refutations*, he misses one of its major points. Popper argues that scientific theories themselves are conjectures, i.e., highly informed guesses about the world which cannot be confirmed but can be falsified. Since Popper, the so-called "Weltanschauungen" philosophers such as Thomas S. Kuhn, Imre Lakatos, Norwood R. Hanson, and Paul Feyerabend, among others, have argued at length that science itself is fallible, corrigible, presumptive, and contingent. Certainly, the futurist literature, especially when depicting alternative possibilities for the future, is, as any futurist would be the first to admit, all of these things.

But what choice do we have? We move toward "future horizons" whether we like it or not. We often do so, both in our everyday individual lives and our collective lives as members of organizations, institutions, and nations, by trying to plan rationally and to choose effective actions in order to make the future more to our liking as it becomes the present. Such planning and choosing necessarily involve futures thinking. We try to become aware of and clear about what we desire, to know the range of real possibilities before us, and to

anticipate the future consequences of actions, events, and processes. We are--and, it's safe to say, will be--often wrong. The futurist literature, as summarized in Future Survey Annual, aims to increase the human ability to do these things more systematically, self-consciously, accurately, and critically--and occasionally succeeds. Yet there is no cause for complacency in the futures field. Surely, foresight can be improved beyond what now exists and conscious effort to control the present of times future can be made more effective. That is what Gregory should have told your readers.

Very truly yours,

Wendell Bell, Professor and  
Director of Graduate Studies  
Yale University ☪

**H** IDETOSHI KATO was appointed Director of the National Institute of Multi-media Education by the Ministry of Education on April 1, 1988. The Institute is a sister organization of the University of the Air, where Dr. Kato has been working for several years.

His new office address is:  
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Fax: 0472-75-5117  
Telex: 3722525 ☪

**T** he May-June, 1988 issue of *The Futurist* had a brief article by TAKAHIRO SUZUKI on "A Hollow Future for Japan?" The "hollowing" of the title ("kudo-ka" in Japanese) refers not only to the growing practice of Japanese industry to move their factories abroad but also to the general "emptiness" of the future for many young people in Japan; a growing sense of lack of hope, purpose, and possibility. ☪

**Y** EHEZKEL DROR seems to be running neck-and-neck with JOHAN GALTUNG as the Federation's most productive members (at least among those of you who are kind enough to send me your products!). Dror sent three recent publications on diverse, but related, topics.

In "Visionary Political Leadership," (*International Political Science Review* 1988, Vol. 9, No.1, 7-22), Dror makes the historical, contemporary, and

futuristic case for the possibility and necessity of what he calls "Visionary Political Leadership" (VPL) and what is needed for producing and improving it.

While the details of his vision of VPL are fascinating, especially so is his acknowledgement, and defense, of the fact that his proposals have "some elements of what can be called neoplatonism, with the emphasis on rulers and related guardian elites and academies...." This is necessary, he argues, because to face the challenges of the present "political science must thoroughly re-examine its accepted frames and modes of thinking. VPL issues, besides their inherent importance, dramatize the need to restructure political science, inter alia in the direction of more realistic consideration of rulership, elites, and the psychological needs of mass societies, and with an orientation towards redesign of governance."

In "Planning as a Mode of Policy-Reasoning," (in Leonard Guelke and Richard Preston, eds., *ABSTRACT THOUGHTS; CONCRETE SOLUTIONS* (Waterloo, Canada: University of Waterloo, Department of Geography Publication Series, 1987, Chapter 2, pp. 25-47) he states that "planning" is a "deliberate, 'rational,' and 'professional' intervention with history."

Concerning the idea of "rational," he says that since he means something far beyond conventional notions of rationality as found in O.R. or economics, for examples, he prefers to use the term, "ultra-rationality." In that way he can include such things as creativity and even irrationality (such as believing in the possibility of achieving something against overwhelming odds) and the willingness to bind oneself to future actions (via the plan) so as not to succumb to certain politically-popular pressures when they later arise, etc. Dror also elaborates on his concept of planning as "fuzzy gambling."

He concludes with three recommendations:

1. In-depth work on planning theory is needed....
2. Planning professionals must reconsider many of their basic assumptions and revise many of their practical tools. Indeed, the self-image of planning as a profession requires a fresh look.
3. Radical changes are needed in the professional preparation of planners, including new types of planning schools, and crash programs to update present planners."

As interesting as these two previous articles are, "World Politics Towards the

"21st Century" (*Futures*, February 1988, pp. 46-53) is especially thought provoking.

Dror identifies four major factors of change:

Rapidly changing technologies;  
Shifts in global economic power and economic crises;  
Growing world population;  
Ideological shifts (including more "crazy states").

In addition, change will itself change in ways which are different from change in the past. It will be more "jumpy" (and thus susceptible only to analysis in terms of things like catastrophe theory) and there will be a higher probability of the occurrence of low probability events.

As a consequence, Dror makes this one-paragraph prediction:

"Global situations will be aggravated and world politics will become more turbulent, conflict-prone and malignant. Inter alia, conflict between the richer and the poorer countries will intensify, local conflicts will escalate and the global regime as a whole may become destabilized. General movement towards some degree of neo-barbarization with a decline in accepted norms of international behaviour is likely."

"My tentative predictions may be too harsh," he concludes, "but they may just as well be too rosy." "One does not have to agree with all the views of Garrett Hardin to share his warnings against shallow thinking based on compassion as a basis for action, because of the dangers of counterintended and counterproductive results." ❄

**W**e have shared with readers earlier some of IAN MILES' queries about the futures of information and communication technologies. The articles and project reports and proposals which he sent relate primarily to some answers to (and further queries about) the social implications of those technologies.

The Centre for Information and Communication Technologies of the Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) of the University of Sussex, UK, with which Miles is affiliated, is the base for much of his work. The Centre is also associated with PICT--Programme on Information and Communication Technologies--created by the UK Economic and Social Research Council. Miles

is the lead researcher for a project on "Mapping and Measuring the 'Information Economy,'" and is involved in many others, including "Telecommunications Research Applications, Organisational Change, Regulation".

Miles was the lead author of INFORMATION HORIZONS--The Long Term Social Implications of the New Information Technology (Edward Elgar, June 1988) and *Information Technology--An Annotated Critical Bibliography of English Language Sources Since 1980* (same publisher and date).

A summary of "Information Technology and Information Society: Options for the Future," a paper which Miles prepared for PICT, states in part:

"This paper identifies two dimensions underlying much of the controversy about the social implications of information technology (IT). The first concerns the debate between those who see IT as all-pervasive and with a potential to revolutionise all areas of human activity and those who stress the limited extent of change. The second dimension reflects the debate between those who see the greater democratising and decentralising potential of IT and those who stress the threat of greater surveillance and control by a central state. The author argues that all of these views are inadequate, and puts forward a synthesis which draws on the contributions and overcomes the limitations of each extreme.

"The author proposes that there is not simply one information society, but many possible information societies--just as there are many different post-war, industrial societies. IT permits increased transnationalisation of many activities, including trade in services and diffusion of popular culture. This may lead to the erosion of some national differences."

One of the consequences of IT which is frequently alleged is the increased importance of the service sector, and the decrease of primary and secondary sectors. Several of Miles' articles examine this perspective. In "From the service economy to the information society--and back again?" (*Information Services & Use*, 7, 1987, pp. 13-29), after examining the various arguments--and re-examining what little data there is available--Miles concludes that the impacts of IT are really too poorly understood at present to support any forecast and that social experimentation leading to firmer evidence is needed. He also concludes:

"It is no longer meaningful to dismiss services as inherently unproductive. And it is no longer enough to assume that demand will appear as if by magic for non-material goods, or information services. The point must be to discover what



sorts of goods and services can find dynamic new markets...."

These points are elaborated in "Information Technology and the Services Economy" (*Information Technology*, Vol. 4, 1987. pp. 25-56) and "The Convergent Economy," (Papers in Science, Technology, and Public Policy of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University, 1987).

Two other articles Miles sent deal with different topics. "Social Indicators: A Crisis Intervention Case Study" (Indicators of Development, *Polska-2000*, Spec. No 1985), is a case study in the creation of the Radical Statistics Group in the UK which sought to provide information on military weapons build-up in that country which could counter, support, or fill the gaps in official figures. At the very least the article is an excellent example of the aphorism, "data collection is a political instrument."

In "Some Observations on 'Unemployment and Health' Research," *Social Science Medicine*, Vol. 25, No. 2, 1987, 223-225), Miles deals with the methodological problems of demonstrating a link between an individual becoming unemployed and his/her subsequent health. He surveys current studies and concludes that the research is too undifferentiated (eg., there are many different kinds of "employment" and conditions of "unemployment" lumped together); too restricted (eg., the measures of well-being are too few); and there is little helpful literature on what appropriate intervention might be. Miles concludes, of course, that gathering more and better data, and utilizing it for appropriate policies, is vital. [Perhaps a job for the Radical Statistics Group?] 🍀

MARTIN VAN PUTTE sent notice of the Foundation for the Future of Mankind (Marianne Philipsstraat 13-1, 1064 EX Amsterdam, The Netherlands). The Foundation states its ideal is "to strive for more unity among people and world citizenship and for a just world society where everyone has equal possibilities to develop him or herself as a human being in many ways." Work Groups are organized on the following studies and projects, among others:

"Many faces of the future. A series of lectures in which the many different approaches to and methods in which the future can be looked at or made will be evaluated."

"Who speaks for Mankind? A series of reviews on present-day structures, plans and developments:"

- SDI: Apocalypse or Space Age
- Space age elites and Stone age peoples."

"Encyclopedia of the Future. A collective work with data from the ancient times till the present day about: oracles, prophecies, utopias, science-fiction, forecasts, futurologists, etc."

"Temples of the Future. An international network of exhibitions as educational centers of knowledge and information about possible futures of mankind." 🍀

J.C. KAPUR sent an article of his published on Republic Day 1988 in "Mainstream," and titled, "Approaching 21st Century: Role of India." Kapur begins by observing that while India "succeeded in terminating the colonial rule, we did not reject its symbols, values, codes, ethics and methods under the mistaken belief that it would bring rapid progress to modernity and development."

Instead, what it has brought has been enormous debt, such that debt service is now 170% of the export of goods and services. In addition, "the profit repatriated by Third World based multinational corporations...is four times larger than the Marshall Plan which revived Europe. And all this money is being used for producing arms and contributing towards high standards of living in the affluent countries."

Kapur believes that conscious decisions to reject Western-style development and to utilize the rising trends of the future (and reject the dying trends of the past) offer some measure of hope. Specifically he observes that "the economic centre of gravity has been shifting to the Indian Pacific Ocean region. He also notes that "the new policies of the Soviet Union are more likely to find an echo in the emerging Asia than the compulsive need and addiction of the old dominant powers to seek their affluence and ideological continuity by reducing Asia as a part of their own system."

"Our choice today," Kapur says, "is either extending the present industrial technological civilisation and accepting all its imperatives, or a new civilised human society. India can make a significant contribution in tempering the consumerist vision with dignity in simplicity, armament with non-violence, excesses with moderation, outer stimulations with inner development. India must strive to change technology to humanology, economics to humanomics."

At the same time, "there are millennium old conscious and subconscious cultural linkages on the landmass of Asia--between Kabul and Kyoto. These age old linkages were snapped by the conflicting forces of colonialism, and await restoration." Restoring them should be a major task of Indian leadership.

Moreover, "even the Soviet Union cannot remain unaffected by such cultural renaissance in Asia. New responses to the change of environment and decline of ideological rigidity in China and the Soviet Union would perhaps be the most significant event of the late twentieth century." ☸

That some in the West are endeavoring to take practical steps towards refocusing the internal and external policies of major Western nations in directions more compatible with Kapur's dream for India seems to be suggested in the following statement of a committee of the Democratic Party of the State of Oregon (USA), which was adopted as a part of the 1988 Oregon Democratic Party's Foreign Policy Platform. The statement was sent to us by WILLIAM BOYER, who was chair of the committee.

#### Peace, Security, and Freedom

Building a safer future for our children, our nation, and our world is central to the democratic agenda. Essential elements in this agenda are the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, promotion of human rights, fostering better understanding between the peoples and governments of the world, protecting the global environment, and promoting economic and social justice.

The democratic party of Oregon supports the rights of all nations to live in freedom and dignity under a system of government of their own choice, and our most cherished values of democracy, economic and social justice, and self determination should underly our foreign policy.

The democratic party of Oregon calls for a new definition of national security that balances our economic, social, and military resources. Because our ability to compete in the global economy is crucial to our national security, a strong and influential U.S. depends on a strong economy. Excessive and misguided military spending weakens our national security by undermining the economic, industrial, and social strength of our nation. Real national strength means a prosperous, well educated, united, and caring nation coupled with a strong system of national defense.

The nuclear arms race has made the world less safe and weakened the defense and economy of our nation. The way to achieve real national defense for all nations and therefore real "strength" in the nuclear age is through mutual security based on enforceable world law. But such changes take time and require initial retention of effective conventional military forces during the transition.

The causes of peace, security, and freedom are served by reducing the heavy economic burden the arms race places on countries of the world. These reductions and later conversion to law based defense will allow the opportunity for new offense against the common enemies of all people of the world--poverty, ignorance, disease, and injustice.

#### Defense

1. We endorse sufficient conventional forces to assure that a conventional military response would deter or repel conventional aggression, so that a nuclear response would not be necessary. We support sweeping conventional arms control negotiations leading to the reduction of conventional forces and soon after to the restructuring of NATO and WARSAW pact forces into defensive postures. Such defensive forces enhance our mutual security by reducing the incentive for either side to attack.
2. We believe our allies should assume more of the financial burden of their own defense.
3. We support negotiation of verifiable agreements with the Soviet Union which reduce by 50% all strategic nuclear forces, leading to their eventual elimination, and halt of all production, testing, and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems, including SDI. We call for a return to the 1961 McCloy-Zorin Agreement for general and complete disarmament accepted by both the US and the USSR and by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
4. We support reform of the Pentagon to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse and to improve the quality of needed weapons. We call for all the conventional military forces that are needed to provide actual defense of the nation, but only what is needed--carefully cost accounted with competitive bidding, manufacturer warranties, and independent testing.

5. We support a military budget that pays for the defense of American vital interests. We assert that to be called a vital interest it must have the support of the American people. We re-affirm our responsibility to use military force as a last resort and only if it is essential to defend American soil or protect American lives. Where other vital American interests are threatened, a multilateral solution which requires military force should be sought before unilateral American military intervention is undertaken. We again stress that to be called a vital interest it must have real support by the American people.
6. We call for an immediate and verifiable end to all development, stockpiling, and use of all chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons by all nations.
7. We favor restrictions and curtailment of sales, loans, and grants of military weapons to foreign nations. Similarly we support a prohibition on the sale or gift of weapons grade plutonium or other nuclear weapons components between nations.
8. We support transition of the international system toward the rule of law as the basis for future national defense. We call on the U.S. to return to the acceptance of international law by agreeing to participate in and abide by the decision of all cases before the international Court of Justice in which that court determines it has jurisdiction.
9. We support the United States Commission on improving the effectiveness of the United Nations, and recommend the choosing of members who will work toward new structures which enhance the UN in fields of economic development, mediation and conciliation, and the control of international terrorism.
10. We call for economic transition planning in the United States from a war economy to a peace economy, shifting funds to increased employment and necessary public services. Savings from the enormous current military burden will permit deficit reduction and substantial advantage to the American economy, and similar world wide national military disarmament will enhance living standards world wide.
11. We support legislation to facilitate conversion of nuclear weapons production in the State of Oregon.

12. We support the unification of the Armed Forces to the extent practical, in order to halt inter-service rivalry, standardize procurement, and provide for broader and more effective use of costly weapons, spare parts, equipment and supplies.
13. To protect the rights of people and to foster better understanding among the governments of the world, we support providing a hearing before the United Nations, the World Court or other recognized international agencies, to disenfranchised groups of people and/or nations, whose only recourse to being heard is to resort to "terrorist actions."

**Foreign Policy**

14. We support political transition from the cold war era by eliminating the covert branch of the CIA, the National Security Council, and all aid to the Contras, and we oppose any military and police aid to the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Instead, regional multilateral cooperation, including the current Arias Peace Plan, should be supported.
15. We support real humanitarian aid to Central America for health care, economic development and education.
16. Normalization of relationships should be established with Cuba and Nicaragua, similar to what has been achieved with the Soviet Union and China.
17. We support the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights and propose that aid be provided by the U.S. and the U.N. only when nations try to meet human rights standards, except under dire emergencies requiring humanitarian aid. We support strengthening of the U.N. so that it can provide a basis for enforcement of World Court decisions in matters on international disputes.
18. We call for an immediate end to apartheid; and we support political and economic sanctions for all people of South Africa, and we call for immediate independence of Namibia. We urge our local, state, and federal government to support political and economic sanctions and dis-investment in order to promote the political and economic rights of all South Africans.
19. We support an international conference on the Middle East, jointly



sponsored by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to resolve Persian Gulf problems and the Iranian war, with a view toward creating a Palestinian state under leadership freely chosen by the Palestinian people to assure the security of Israel and establish peace in the area.

20. We call for American support of the Law of the Seas Treaty and for American leadership for international measures to prevent continuation of the degradation of global environment.
21. Environmental and social impact statements should be required of all U.S. aid and loan programs to other countries and of all loans by international lending agencies to which we contribute.
22. We favor establishment of just, fair, and equitable trade relations with all nations. We believe U.S. policy should seek to eliminate economic disparity among nations, and we encourage the U.S. to channel economic aid through international bodies.
23. We call for education of American citizens which focuses on world alternatives to war, poverty, and ecocide. We recognize and deplore the increasing significance of differences between rich and poor nations.
24. We call for prompt ratification, without amendments, of the Treaty on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF).

William Boyer also sent information about a 1988 summer program on "Democracy, Peace and the Future" offered by the University of Portland and Portland State University (Oregon, USA). Boyer offered a course titled, "21st Century Political and Social Systems" which focussed on "designing political and social systems for the future." Richard Brinkman offered a course on "Economics of Peace and Disarmament" while Kathryn Farr taught "Women, Power and the Future." Other courses were "Language of Peace," "Prospects for Peace in the Global System," "Film and the Future," "Energy, Economics and the Future," and a Special Peace Institute on "Democracy, Peace, and the Future." ☺

**S**OHAIL INAYATULLAH is not exactly a futures researching sloth either. He recently teamed up with Phil McNally to expand upon work done earlier by ANNE WITEBSKY for the Hawaii Judiciary. The result is the lead (and

cover) story in *Futures* April 1988, pp. 119-135, "The Rights of Robots." (The article also appeared as the cover-story for *Law and Technology*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Winter 1987). The paper resulted from work done by students in the Alternative Futures MA Option of the University of Hawaii interning in the Office of Statistics and Planning of the Hawaii Judiciary, along with the staff of that Office and a futures advisory committee of the Judiciary. The interns and staff offered the committee an array of possible emerging issues worthy of further research and elaboration. The committee then chose a few for such elaboration. Rights of Robots was one such issue, and the article by McNally and Inayatullah is its present manifestation.

The article reviews the historical evolution of the concept "rights" and their definition and application within the American judicial/political system. It also reviews the evolution of robots, artificial intelligence, and genetic engineering. It speculates on conditions which might lead to a court declaring a robot to have rights which had previously been restricted to humans (and/or to other living things).

This is by no means necessarily a time distant in the future. Examples of American courts already having to wrestle with something akin to the issue are given. [NOTE: Can anyone out there offer some additional examples?]

At the same time, as judges increasingly use computers to "help them make decisions" while their own discretion is progressively limited by legislative codification of the law and legal procedures, the authors also consider the possibility that "electronic judiciaries" will one day replace the present biological ones.

So we ask: when it is a case of a sixth-generation Fujitsu Computerized Court judging the guilt or innocence of a sixth-generation Siberian Red-Flag Robot who folded, spindled, and mutilated the only human on the wholly-automated plant floor (the janitor), who will guard the guardians then?

[Postscript: A graduate student at the University of Hawaii, Kenn Kassman, just gave us this news item originally gleaned from *Motor Trend*, November 1986: "A Budd Company assembly robot has apparently committed suicide. The robot was programmed to apply a complex bead of fluid adhesive, but the robot 'ignored the glue, picked up a fistful of highly-active solvent, and shot itself in its electronics-packed chest.'"

On the issue of mercy-killing, we well remember tears shed and the anguish felt by those JPL operators who had to turn off the switch on the last surviving robot of America's 1976 Mars Landing expedition. As we recollect it, it was not the obsolescence or malfunctioning of the robots that was the cause but the dictates of Reaganomic budget cuts. But our memory could be malfunctioning here....]

[Second Postscript: We excerpted from MARKLEY's graduation address to the California Law Enforcement Command College, above. At the end of his address, Markley had a brief section on "Re-visioning the future of law enforcement." He does not mention the necessity of arresting officers having to Read Their Rights to Robots.

More importantly, neither does he mention their being replaced--or joined--by RoboCops.

Do you think he learned a lesson from his experiences with Henry Ford, II?] ♣

**H**AZEL HENDERSON and Robert Theobald also teamed up to write a superb two-page statement on "Money vs. Wealth," in THE FUTURIST, March-April 1988. It is a splendidly direct statement on what they see as wrong with most political and economic decision making: "Macroeconomic tools are too narrow to map or manage the process of...change. Governments must broaden their horizons beyond the stranglehold of the economics profession and its 'flat earth' prescriptions and take a new look at the real world."

They list the typical "kit bag" of futurists as providing more appropriate tools--"futures research, scenario building, game theory, cross-impact studies, technology assessments, and social and environmental impact studies." They also stress the fact that the globalization of all significant processes makes it impossible not only to handle everything through "economics," but also through national (much less smaller?) organizations. Global cooperative structures and processes are required. Better feedback loops to decisions must also be incorporated: "feedback that includes not only prices but political feedback expressed in votes and polls, and feedback from nature (acid rain, pollution, etc)."

The article ends with a list of many hopeful signs towards "Mutually Assured Development." ♣

**H**AROLD LINSTONE's editorial, "America's Future: A Question of Money?" (*Technological Forecast & Social Change*, Vol. 32, 1987, pp. 119-122), is a particularly scathing analysis of what America's ten-year policy of "enrich thyself, and unleash the most avaricious propensities of the military-industrial complex while you're at it," has done to America's ability to be a leader towards the future. It has killed it. The combined profligate waste of moral and natural resources leaves the US with little ability or energy to face a future of novelty and dynamics. Concludes Linstone, "societies using their resources more purposefully for constructive long-term goals may propel themselves right past the United States into information age leadership."

Since Linstone wrote, Gorbachev's hopeful, but still problematic, efforts to refocus the Soviet Union more appropriately towards the future, on the one hand, and the stupefyingly greater magnitude of the corruption and waste of the American military-industrial complex, on the other, have been even more clearly revealed.

["The futures so bright, you gotta wear shades."] ♣

**H**ENRYK SKOLIMOWSKI also writes about the question of ethics. In his instance, the point of departure is an ongoing discussion about institutional racism at the University of Michigan where he teaches. His thoughts appeared in an article published in "The Michigan Daily," March 16 and 17, 1988.

He takes the University to task for covertly teaching a particular set values (competition, individualism, egotism, materialism). This contrasts with the official values (impartiality, objectivity, analytical scrutiny, reason over emotion), "physical facts at the expense of aesthetic and spiritual phenomena; gadgets, computers and buildings at the expense of people and deeper human relationships."

Maintaining that just as "an unexamined life is not worth living," so are "unexamined values not worth having," Skolimowski has apparently long argued for the existence of at least one all-University ethics course. But, on the argument there is no money for such a course, none exists.

Skolimowski says that the issue of racism or sexism, or many other maladies of the university (and broader?) system can never be properly understood, much

## From the Members

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less solved, until the broader ethical issues are also understood. Yet very few people within the academy (and of course even fewer outside of it) seem capable of understanding and addressing the ethical issues--assuming formal education can help one understand anything, and that the failure to teach any specific subject indicates that the subject is not to be taken seriously. But if these assumptions do not hold, why have a formal educational system at all? ❁

**G**EOERGE KENT (Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 USA) proposes that WFSF sponsor an activity on children [what could be more truly future-oriented?].

He says that this "would be particularly timely because 1989 marks the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and the 10th anniversary of the International Year of the Child."

Kent sent three papers that he has recently drafted on the subject: "Empowerment for Children's Survival," "The Politics of Saving Children," and "Peace and Children's Survival."

[Moments before I wrote those titles into my word processor, I read the following in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, June 30, 1988:

"UNICEF Executive Director James Grant told a Stockholm seminar on U. N. Development in the 1990s:

"The strategies followed in the past six years may have brilliantly succeeded in containing the Third World external debt problems, but at the cost of tremendously increased human suffering in many developing countries.' "He quoted former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who once asked whether African nations must starve their children to pay their debts.

"Grant said, 'I regret to say that actual practice has all too often answered "yes" and possibly millions have already died as a consequence. If 40,000 children were dying each day from causes which we could not do much about, that would be tragic and regrettable. But when nearly 40,000 children die every day for largely avoidable reasons, then it becomes not only tragic but also obscene and immoral.'"

I would very much appreciate hearing from members who would support Prof.

## Reports on Futures Research

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Kent's proposal for a WFSF activity on Children's Survival, and especially from those who have specific suggestions for what that activity might be.] ❁

### REPORTS ON FUTURES RESEARCH

**D**R. LUIS GARITA BONILLA was elected rector of the Universidad de Costa Rica on May 18, 1988..."De ahora en adelante trabajaremos unidos en beneficio de la comunidad universitaria." ❁

### YUGOSLAV SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOR FUTURE STUDIES, Beograd

The founding conference of the Yugoslav Scientific Society for Future Studies was held in Zrenjanin on March 17, 1988. This is the first scientific association of this kind in Yugoslavia. Scientists, experts in economy, politics, culture, and journalists from all parts of the country, 107 of them, participated in the conference.

The establishment of the Society was equally motivated by the fact that the scientific discipline of the future studies had not been gaining due attention in Yugoslavia for decades and by the need to study the future as a prerequisite for formulating the conception of the country's development.

The state of affairs in the world, and Yugoslavia as well, requires scientific consideration of the future with a view to creating a society in which man can release his creative energy, live in democratic environment and improve the quality of life. Thus the activities of the Society will range from the scientific consideration of the future to efforts towards the realization of the optimal variant of social development.

Through cooperation with organizations and institutions in Yugoslavia concerned with future problems, the Society will try to contribute to the creation of forecasts for social development, development plans, educational programmes in line with worldwide accomplishments, to the making of laws, regulations and standards, etc. The working forms of the Society will include round-tables and symposiums, training seminars for various professions that will enable them to keep in touch with the latest scientific achievements. The publishing activity is of particular importance, since it will enable the Society to present its scientific results to the public.

In each place with appropriate scientific prerequisites and willingness for future

## Reports on Futures Research

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studies, local chapters of the Yugoslav Scientific Society for Future Studies will be founded.

The Society will carry out its programme activities through scientific sections and commissions. The members of the Presidency, the most eminent Yugoslav scientists and experts, preside at the meetings of sections and commissions.

At the founding conference the Statutes of the Society were adopted and the Presidency elected. Professor Stjepan Han was elected president of the Society.

The Society headquarters is in Belgrade, Center of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia, 9 Knez Milos Street.

Members of Presidency of Yugoslav Scientific Society for Future Studies:

1. Djordje Adanja, Section for Information and Public Relations
2. Laslo Bala, Commission for Cooperation with other Societies and organizations in Yugoslavia
3. Eva Berkovic, Ph.D., Section for future of the quality of life
4. Stevan Bezdanov, Ph.D., Section for future of education
5. Ratko Bozovic, Ph.D.
6. Mihailo Crnobrnja, Ph.D., Section for longterm planning
7. Stjepan Han, President of Society & President of the Commission for International Cooperation
8. Miroljub Jevtovic
9. Janez Jerovsek, Ph.D.
10. MIHAILO MARKOVIC, Ph.D., Member of Academy, President of the Programme Council
11. Vlastimir Matejic, Ph.D.
12. Vladimir Muzic, Ph.D.
13. RADMILA NAKARADA, Ph.D.
14. Zarko Papic, Ph.D.
15. Miroslav Pecujlic, Ph.D., Section for Scientific Research & Methodology
16. Djordje Popov, Ph.D.
17. Zlatka Popovska, Ph.D., Section for Technological Development
18. Milos Rajkov, Ph.D., Section for Global Modelling
19. DUSAN RISTIC, Ph.D., Vice President of the Society
20. Veljko Rus, Ph.D.
21. Slobodan Stefanovic, Commission for professional, technical and organizational matters

## Reports of Futures Research

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22. Radmila Stojanovic, Ph.D., President of the Publishing Council
23. Stanko Stojiljkovic, Commission for publishing activities
24. Berislav Sefer, Ph.D., Section for welfare aspects of the longterm development
25. Milivoje Todorovic, Ph.D., Secretary of the Society
26. Radmilo Todosijevec, Ph.D.
27. Dragutin Zelenovic, Ph.D. ♣

According to the English-language titles provided, Vol. VIII, No. 5, 1987 of *Future and Development* (First No. 3 Wanshousi, Haidian District, Beijing, China) contains several articles on agriculture, including one titled "Agricultural Synthetization Towards 21th Century." There are other articles, including "The Impact of Future Development of the World Economy on World Military," "The Role of Physical Education in Promoting Social and Economic Development," and two articles on Japan, including, "The Present Situation and Trends of Japanese Youth's Thinking."

Vol. VIII, No. 6, 1987 has several articles on manufacturing industries in the 21st Century and two on robots: "Space factories and robots," and "The future of personal robots." There is also another article on Japan ("Japan facing a knotty future") and an article by FRANK FEATHER on "Ten megatrends of world economic development". ♣

RASHMI MAYUR was a visitor to the Secretariat in April and gave a fascinating talk on some of his recent work in Japan where he is helping to develop the city of Ogaki as "A Green Information City of the Future."

Dr. Mayur had earlier consulted with the Commission for the Future in Melbourne, Australia. An advisory note which he left with us contained the following information:

An experimental 'information city for the future' to be developed south of Tokyo, offers hope to prevent future global environmental crises, according to the President of the Global Futures Network and adviser to the United Nations Environment Program, Dr. Rashmi Mayur.

An industrial city of one million people, Kawasaki has been designed to reduce pollution and protect the natural environment. It will consume less than thirty per cent of the energy that would be required for a traditional city of equivalent size.

These energy savings are achieved by extensive use of the latest computer and communications technology, and integration of urban and agricultural land use. Dr. Mayur believes that such savings of energy are the key to reducing the impact of human activities on the environment.

Dr. Mayur, who this week is visiting the Australian Commission for the Future, says threats to world stability are posed by rising sea levels, climate change, ozone layer depletion, large scale pollution of water and agricultural land resources and unchecked population growth.

Dr. Mayur led a team of urban systems analysts which won the international competition mounted by the Japanese Government for the development of Kawasaki as the world's first 'information city.' The competition attracted 253 entries from over 50 countries.

Dr. Mayur is Chairman of the Indian Futurology Commission which reports to Prime Minister Ghandi. As an advisor to the UN Environment Program, he has visited 57 nations in the past seven years. As a result he is in an unique position to give a first hand report of global environmental problems.

The press conference follows briefings for Dr. Mayur on the work of the Australian Commission for the Future, and discussions of co-operation between the Indian Futurology Commission and its Australian counterpart. Dr. Mayur is touring Australia as a guest of the Emmissary Foundation International.

We always look forward to reading the ICDM Newsletter, a quarterly from the Information Centre for Development Policy Modelling in Pune, India.

Vol. 4., No. 4, January 1988 was an "Urban Special," devoted entirely to urban modelling. The issue started out with this reminder: "Before 1850, no country was predominantly urban; in 1900, only Great Britain fitted the description; by 1920, 14% of the world's population was urban; and by 2000, 50% will be urban" (and of course it won't stop there). In addition, while urbanization was initially a first world phenomenon, it is now, and will in the future increasingly be, a third world characteristic.

The issue is an excellent primer on the use of computer modelling to understand and address problems of urbanization. There is a splendidly annotated bibliography and a slightly more elaborate examination of a few urban models themselves.

The lead article in Vol. 5, No. -1, June 1988 is just about the clearest statement we have read of why mathematical/computer models are superior to verbal models. Titled "Myths, hydrological cycles and models," and written by Shripad Dharmadhikary, on the "editorial team" of the Newsletter, the article looks at two utterly contrary, but equally "scientific" positions found in the literature about the role of forests in water conservation: (1) forests conserve water vs (2) forests deplete water resources.

As Dharmadhikary say, "So who is correct, and where does that leave us? Do we plant trees or not?" The author turns to a computer model, WATER, by Prof. Hasrnut Bossel, and concludes that neither is correct. "In reality," Dharmadhikary comments, "there are many more parameters which so significantly affect the system that a simple verbal model cannot give us the correct system behavior."

Of course, neither can WATER, Dharmadhikary acknowledges. It is itself only a simple model intended for teaching purposes, and not policy guidance. For that a "deeper and more complex model which is more site specific" is necessary.

CARLOS JUAN MONETA used the opportunity of his participation in a seminar held at the East-West Center in Honolulu to visit the Secretariat briefly. Among other things, Moneta gave us information about INVESP (Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Políticos, Apartado Postal 80948, Zona 1080, Caracas, Venezuela) of which he is vice president and executive director. According to a pamphlet describing INVESP, it is:

"a civil association established for the fundamental purpose of analyzing and evaluating the social, economic and political problems, at both the domestic and international levels, of Latin American and Caribbean societies and governments, with a view to elucidating these problems and drawing up proposals for action."

Recent publications (English translation. Original in Spanish) are:

"Venezuelan liberalism and the security and defense doctrine," by Carlos Romero; "Democratic socialism, communism and socialism in Europe and Latin America," by Francine Jácome; "Communicational and psychological impacts of informatics innovations in Latin America," by Mireya Pont and Andrés Serbin; and "Social consensus and conflict on environmental problems in Venezuela" by Luis Ascanio.



INVESP is cooperating with the International Relations Institute of the University of the West Indies in a study of relations between Latin America and The Caribbean. It is also researching "techno-industrial and economic changes in the Pacific Basin and their effects on Latin America." ☺

Whatever may have been the situation when Marien and Jennings wrote their cautious, if not gloomy, introduction to *WHAT I HAVE LEARNED: Thinking About the Future Then and Now*, in which they state that futures studies has reached a "relative lull," "Zukunftsforschung," the official journal of the Swiss Society for Futures Research (SZF) for March 1988 again shows that organizational interest in the future continues apace in Switzerland. We have reported in the past the new members listed at the beginning of each SZF newsletter. The March 1988 issue announces nine new members, if we count correctly, and a total Swiss membership (organizational as well as individual) of 640 for a total combined membership from all countries of 686.

As usual, the SFZ newsletter is full of extracts about the future, especially from European sources. For example:

■ The table of contents of a book with the intriguing title "Innovative Schweiz" (and an equally revealing subtitle, "zwischen Risiko und Sicherheit". The newsletter says "Das Buch enthält 16 Beiträge von 18 Autoren (alles Männern)" so we gather that even though such SFZ members as Bruno Fritsch are among the authors, the book in general may not be all that innovative!

■ An announcement about the Centre d'études des systèmes et des technologies avancées (CESTA), Paris. The Centre is organized into four departments--enterprises, communication, life sciences, and education. Given our fixation on robots, already repeatedly revealed in this issue, it will be no surprise that we were especially intrigued by these publications:

"A l'école des robots"

"Pense Machine: pour comprendre l'intelligence artificielle" and especially "Vivre avec les robots."

■ The table of contents and brief excerpt of "The post-industrial utopians" by Boris Frankel (Polity Press, 1987). Frankel castigates right-wing "Atari Democrats" for stealing the language of small-is-beautiful and the alternative technology movements, pioneered by Schumacher, Illich, Galtung, and Nader, and using it for their own nefarious purposes.

- Several reviews of games and simulations for PCs or without.
- Die drei Generationen von Zukunftswerkstätten by RÜDIGER LUTZ.
- Forecasts and preferences for a future central European government and/or a United States of Europe, by country (an overwhelming "yes" overall, but split, or slightly "no," in a few countries)
- Two reviews of Paul Kennedy's very popular "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers" (Random House, 1988). [Bye, bye American Pie!]
- Forecasts by McGraw-Hill Hamburg on Portugal, Poland, and India in the Year 2000.
- Excerpts from "Lebensstile zwischen Massenkultur und Individualisierung," by Otto Haseloff (GDI Impuls, No. 4, 1987).
- "Prognosen über die Zukunft des Autos" by Shell [will it be better accepted than the one offered to Ford by Markley? Will it be as accurate?]
- Two separate excerpts from Raymond Willis, "A Guide to Forecasting for Planners and Managers" (Prentice-Hall, 1987), which offer uncommonly good advice on how to use other people's forecasts and scenarios.
- And this "Neues Bulletin" which we give in its entirety. [We also intend to show it to the editor of the newsletter of the Women's Studies Program at the University of Hawaii]:

"The senior executive's monthly briefing on creating competitive advantage through technology" nennt sich die Monatsschrift *Technology Strategies*. Im Prospekt heisst es: There are three ways to ruin yourself: gambling, women and technology. Gambling is the fastest. Women are the most pleasurable. Technology is the most certain. Beim Preis für ein Jahresabonnement (770 Fr.) könnte dies auch stimmen...." ☺

*Futura* is the title of the journal of the Tulevaisuuden Tutkimuksen Seura (Finnish Society for Futures Studies). Vol. 6, No. 4, 1987 contains several items in Finnish, and an article in Swedish by STAFFAN LAESTADIUS on futures studies in Sweden.

LARS INGELSTAM has an excellent piece in English on "Long Range Development Planning--Notes on Essence and Methodology." Much of the article is devoted to distinguishing the appropriate roles of the market, politics, and planning in social decision making, and especially in exercising "power over the future."

Ingelstam says:

"One might think that long range planning and reflexions about the future is

something that one can choose to do or not to do. That is of course so: there is no immediate need to plan ahead, and I also know of no constitution that requires the government to take the more distant future into account. But that does not mean that long-range problems do not exist. A mass of decisions, taken on all kinds of levels in the multiorganization that is modern society, serve to create the future. It is like a zipper that gradually closes" such that if the future has not been taken seriously into account, "the nation finds itself zipped into something that feels more like a straight-jacket."

Ingelstam also quoted Alva Myrdal's statement when chair of the Swedish futures commission: "In our democratic society it is a task for the political bodies to represent the interests of coming generations."

[How we wish that were a task which any political body anywhere undertook seriously and systematically!]

This edition of *Futura* also contains three items from the WFSF co-sponsored conference in Budapest, Hungary, September 1987, on "Technology of the Future and its Social Implications." There is an article in Finnish by MIKA MANNERMAA which summarizes and comments on the proceedings generally, and two papers presented at the conference are given in their entirety in English: "The tension between technology and immaterial culture," by BART VAN STEENBERGEN, and "Hanging on the hinge of history," by Jim Dator.

Seventeen pages of excerpts from *Futures Survey* round out the Journal. ☞

**S**ocial Inventions, Number 11, 1987, contains excerpts from the final chapter of Peter Drucker's book, *The Frontiers of Management--Where Tomorrow's Decisions are Being Shaped Today* (Heinemann Professional Planning, 1987). Drucker observes that while science and technology has been the driving force behind much social change, there have been many social inventions which have themselves been major change agents.

Among the ones which Drucker mentions are the Research Lab; the Eurodollar; Mass movements (created--and not discovered--Drucker says, by Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst in order to sell more newspapers); Farm Agents; amendable and interpretable constitutions, social security (by Bismarck) and, of course, management itself.

However, it is Number 12, 1988, which contains the really interesting news: "a

Foundation for Social Inventions exists in Moscow, founded by Gennady Alferenko, a geophysicist aged 39 who has spent most of his life in Siberia."

He apparently first "introduced the concept on a Siberian television show." More recently the idea found its way in to "Komsomolskaya Pravda" and "15,000 suggestions from readers were received in reply." This led to the establishment of the Foundation itself by Komsomolskaya Pravda.

The same issue also contains a useful modification to Bob Jungk's (and the Institute for Social Invention's) Future Workshops. It is a more elaborate and thoughtful, yet relatively non-intrusive, way of choosing among the alternative ideas generated at these workshops. (See p. 37f of the Journal for more details.) The suggestion came from Dr. David Chapman, Coles Farm, Buxhall, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 3EB, UK. ☞

**T**he April 1988 issue of *In Future*, the journal of the Australian Commission for the Future, contains the announcement that Ian Lowe has been chosen to succeed Rhonda Galbally as director of the Commission. "Prof. Lowe is Director of the Science Policy Research Centre at Griffith University (Queensland, Australia), and was formerly sub-Dean of the Faculty of Technology at the Open University in the UK. He chairs the National Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Council's committee on social, economic, and environmental issues."

[We met Prof. Lowe and heard him lecture several times while we were in Australia again in May. He is thoroughly knowledgeable in futures research, and a brilliant, witty speaker. The Commission, whose work was so well begun by Ms. Galbally, should thrive under Prof. Lowe's guidance.] ☞

**F**RANK FEATHER's *Canada Tomorrow* has moved (5460 Yonge Street, Suite 302, Toronto, Ontario M2N 6K7, Canada).

Feather continues to maintain that the worst of the stock market is yet to come and steadfastly advises people to sell all of their stocks. His observations in other areas are no less provocative. For example, the family:

"Escalating divorce rates in Western societies in the 1960s and 1970s, with about three-quarters of marriages breaking down, led many alarmists to predict the decline of the family. They were (and still are) wrong. The family unit is not in decline. We are reinventing the family in Western society; reconstituting the

## Reports on Futures Research

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human partnership structure on a basis more suitable to the Post-Industrial Information Age."

After briefly tracing some of the historical developments in the family since the Second World War, Feather concludes, "In the late 1980s, the divorce rate started to decline. It will decline further in the 1990s and decline very rapidly in the early 21st-Century as economic worries disappear for ever. The supra-sexual family is alive and well in the West." (March-April 1988)

On education:

"Present education systems stress the mass-production learning of basics like reading, writing and arithmetic [sic]. Under stress, the education system--spurred by alarmed parents--is trying to go 'back to basics'. This knee-jerk reaction, if carried out, will condemn millions of students to backwardness."

Feather states that "all we need to understand are math concepts, how they are applied, and to know when the machine is providing a correct answer." Some children are already (and all should be) using computers to "write before they learn to read." Moreover, since we all speak with grammatical rules which are different from those with which we write, with the advent of voice-activated machines, "the rules of [written] grammar are in for a shake-up." (March-April 1988)

On "bankrupting the economy," Feather writes:

"As the Palme Commission on military spending pointed out, the economic benefits of military spending are trivial in comparison to its economic costs of increased inflation, the sacrifice on consumption, and limited technical change in the civilian economy." "Without global economic recovery, now impeded by military spending, there will be no hope for achieving the common prosperity which constitutes the basis of real global security." (March-April 1988)

Feather states that "China's Economic Boom Leads the World," and quotes "The Economist" as saying that "if the growth of the world's main economies during the 1980s are maintained until 2030, China will be the world's largest economy by then."

Feather also points out that China's per capita food availability and life

## Reports on Futures Research

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expectancy is comparatively quite good now, and certain to get much better. (March-April 1988)

In addition, Feather outlines the "Soviet Plan for Technological Advancement" and "Gorbachev's Geo-Strategy" as he sees them. On the latter, Feather says that "the major driving force for Soviet expansionism these days is to grab an increasing share of the global market." Thus, "The Soviet Union is now working towards the creation of a three-part global economy:

- "1. While the most advanced countries would find it profitable to invest in the development of Soviet raw materials and industry, the Soviet Bloc with its less-advanced technology will find it advantageous to deal with the Third World.
- "2. The role of the Third World will be to produce the natural resources to fuel the economies of all the industrialized states, benefitting in turn from their assistance and accumulating funds and know-how for industrialization.
- "3. This harmonious interaction will emerge not only from bilateral but also through various multi-lateral arrangements. These include joint Soviet/COMECON and Western projects in the developing countries, or joint-ventures of the Soviet Union and the more advanced developing countries in the Third World at large." (May-June 1988)

Feather is not as optimistic about the future of Latin America (March-April, 1988) or of India (May-June 1988). On the latter, he concludes his survey with these words:

"The country at large, with a population of 900-million by [the end of the Century], is likely to be in a state of chaos. The growing opposition to the Congress Party is paralleled by the rising demand for autonomy and state boundary redefinition by territorially-organized ethnic groups across the country. These demands tend continuously towards violence and terror. Militant Hinduism now poses the biggest threat to the country's national fabric. Today there are more than five hundred active communal groups with a combined membership running into millions. Violence is proliferating across the country and the administration is increasingly alienating itself from the people. The changes in India are likely to come through struggle from the bottom rather than dynamic leadership from the top which is totally lacking." (May-June 1988) ♣

**F**ellow Canadian, John Kettle's *FutureLetter* shares some of the same concerns and perspectives expressed by Feather. Kettle especially chastizes the recent "national campaign to attack literacy." While noting that it may be in



## Reports on Futures Research

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the narrow interest of the sponsors of the campaign (a consortium of Canadian newspaper publishers!), Kettle says "The mechanical act of reading is trivial by comparison with the deeply human act of comprehending what another person means. In the future reading might become the function of specialists, as engineering or accounting is. Does everyone really need to read?"

At the same time, Kettle says "This generation is probably the brightest in history when it comes to comprehension. It was the first generation raised with television from the cradle. It is the most iconic in history. The young know all the varieties of non-literary communication."

He concludes,

"It is hard for people raised in a print world to imagine that reading is not the core of comprehension; hard not to see writing as the badge of an educated individual. But perhaps the time will come when reading and writing will be reserved for those who need to deal in abstractions, and the rest of us will lose the skills of reading and writing, and instead exploit the full range of graphic and sensory communication." (February 29, 1988)

In this same issue of *FutureLetter*, Kettle attributes to Marx the famous statement, "Why should I care about posterity? What has posterity ever done for me?"

Beginning with the March 31, 1988 issue, Kettle includes a new "automatic alarm system" which he calls, "Alert Service." "Each month," he says, "our new computer program works out the usual rate of change for each of our 200-odd indicators over the past four years....Each month it calculates how much each indicator typically varies from the mean rate." It then highlights any normally volatile indicator that changes by 5% or any normally stable one which changes by 1/4 of 1%.

We know from personal experience that Canada--especially Toronto--is a very video-rich environment. Kettle indicates just how rich it is:

"If the typical channel is broadcasting 18 hours a day, 40 channels represents 5,000 hours of programming in a week. Anything from 60% to 75% of that consists of multi-station broadcasts and repeats, but that still leaves 1,250 to 2,000 hours of new material a week. The typical viewer will not take in more

## Reports on Futures Research

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than 2% of that." While on rare situations a large number of people may watch the same program, it is far more typical that the audience is extremely fragmented. (March 31, 1988)

We gave Frank Feather's views on the future of the family, above. John Kettle paints a different picture. In an article titled, "Marriage goes out of style," Kettle concludes "On balance, we think marriage, like bearing children and raising families, is slowly going out of style. Lots of people will continue to do it for a long time, like hunting and farming, but it has passed its peak." (April 30, 1988)

Canadians may not marry and may not have many children, but they certainly love to live close together! Even though population growth is slowing, and the nation aging far more than is the US, New Zealand or Australia (and more like Europe), and even though there is a super-abundance of telecommunications devices available which permit social interaction at a distance, the population of big cities in Canada continues to grow rapidly, with the urban cores growing the most rapidly of all. The 1,200 km long, 150 km wide strip from Windsor, Ontario to Québec City, Québec is "as densely populated as some European countries. The geographer Trevor Hodge dubbed it Main Street, Canada." Similar growth is found in Vancouver, Montréal, and Winnipeg. (April 30, 1988)

Seventeen major Canadian economists responded to Kettle's request for their prognosis on the likelihood of an economic recession in the next 24 months. While the majority said one was not likely, one third said it was higher than 50% likely, and the range was from a 1% likelihood to 85%. [Given that range, and the eminence of the forecasters, "futurists" need no longer feel inferior to economists just because they can't agree among themselves!] (May 31, 1988)

[Just to set the record straight in case there was some confusion, the quotation about posterity given above is from GROUCHO Marx] ☺

The Institute for Alternative Futures, in Alexandria, Virginia, USA (CLEM BEZOLD), has offered "Foresight Seminars on Pharmaceutical Research and Development" for many years for US congressional members and staff concerned with these issues. In addition to public policy changes by Congress, the seminars have resulted in several books and many articles on the futures of health and medicine as well. The 1988 seminars are on the following topics:

Generic Drugs and Bioequivalence; Alzheimer's Disease and Pharmaceutical

## Reports on Futures Research

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Development Animal; Testing and New Model Systems; Ethical Issues in Genetic Testing; Economics of Genetic Testing; Disease Prevention and Treatment; The Federal Drug Administration's Approval Process. 🍎

On the other side of the North American continent, Roy Amara's Institute for the Future sent a kit which contained information about a study they just completed on "Looking Ahead at American Health Care."

Excerpts from the press release included in the kit state:

"Health care in the year 2000 will be vastly different. Corporate concerns about costs, a changing federal role in health care, a looming physician and hospital bed surplus, technological advances, and our aging population are creating major competitive forces. The organization and financing of health care will have to respond dramatically to these influences.

"In the next decade, key health care providers will compete aggressively for customers. The outcome of this competition is uncertain. It could produce either a more cost-conscious system or a proliferation of health care delivery systems. The real battle will be among the various payers--government, business, and householders--as to who pays how much for what services."

The report is available in book form by McGraw Hill.

The Institute for the Future has been in existence since 1968 and their client list is as impressive as it is long.

[Perhaps CLEM BEZOLD could ask Roy Amara and BURT NANUS (of the former Futures Research Center at the University of Southern California) to convene a discussion at the Budapest Conference in 1990 on how they have succeeded, and why they have failed, to get their clients to link their long-range visions to their short-range decisions.] 🍎

The April and the June 1988 TFG REPORTS, from the Futures Group in Glastonbury, Connecticut, USA, contain two items about futures related to electronic communications. One is on the telephone of the future, and the other on entertainment of the future.

Slow scan picture phones "will cost under \$200, making it a popular gift item in 1990." In the early 1990s there will be customized speech recognition, text-to-

## Reports on Futures Research

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speech books and newspapers, and customized text-to-speech via phone.

Television will have a vastly better picture, and "experimental 3-D TV and holographic TV will be successfully demonstrated. "Image processing will allow you to replace the faces of the actors/actresses on any program with your own or your friends' images. Graphics technology will allow the creation of 'perfect' actors/actresses by technicians and writers--thus complete movies will be possible without any actors, stage or scenery, and require only writers, technicians, directors, and computers." 🍎

We received an advertisement for JOHN NAISBITT'S *Trend Letter*, offering a one year (24 issues) trial subscription for \$98. Included is a free Executive Report, "Preparing NOW for the Next Decade: A Preview of Emerging Trends." The address is P O Box 25536, Washington, DC 20007 USA. 🍎

Mark Satin's NEW OPTIONS newsletter (the most engagingly-written of all the newsletters we review) has a piece in Issue 46, March 28, 1988, on Andy LePage's new book, "Transforming Education: The New Three Rs." Since we have been trashing conventional literacy (and praising media literacy) in this edition of our Newsletter, what does LePage say the New Three Rs are? "Responsibility, renewal and reverence." As pedagogical reality, this ends up meaning that the existing academic subjects should be repackaged into seven areas, of which NEW OPTIONS mentions four: our planetary home; the human family; our place in time; and the miracle of individual human life.

Maybe we need to read the whole book. We didn't find too much here. But maybe the clue is found in Issue 47, April 25, 1988. Headlined, "Pat Robertson was onto Something Big," it shows that the US presidential hopeful was headed in the right direction when "he called on Americans to come up with a 'common ethical standard' and set of 'shared values.'" NEW OPTIONS then shows that many of the New Age folks are making the very same plea--even some of those who the American Religious Right condemns as "moral relativists."

[Aren't "responsibility, renewal and reverence" the essence of the "common set of shared values" everyone is seeking? I know some members of WFSF are quite interested in the question of universal human values for the future. They should check out Issue 47 and see what some sympathetic others are saying. As for us, we have very grave doubts indeed about the desirability of seeking to establish any set of "shared values", and absolutely no doubt whatsoever that it is utterly

impossible. Learning to deal with value/ethical/moral ambiguity in a world made up of many different groups each proclaiming that only their way has true value is what we need to do. So: Responsibility--it depends. Renewal--no, we need "newal" instead. Reverence--absolutely not. But "respect"--most certainly.]

Issue 48 concerns NEW OPTIONS' attempts to find ways to balance the US federal budget. Using a variety of suggestions from "New Age" economists, they come up with \$250 billion in savings. Then they say:

"Last year, Congress sweated for weeks to cut the deficit by \$76 billion over two years (and the effort did Congress in); nothing like that was even contemplated this year." Why was NEW OPTIONS able to do it? "The main difference, we suspect, is that Congress--every member of Congress from the farthest left to the farthest right [that's about one centimeter in the US]--is intent on preserving the Old System: the growth-oriented economy, mammoth wealth and income differentials, giant corporations, a medical care system that rewards illness not wellness, and all the rest of it." NEW OPTIONS wants instead "A New System favoring human growth, economic equity, small community-based business, a medical care system that rewards wellness, and all of the rest of it," and they claim they can do it for \$250 billion less.

Close readers of this Newsletter know that we always feature the NEW OPTIONS' best political book of the year awards. Nominated this year are: Walter Truett Anderson, *To Govern Evolution*; Lester Brown, et al., *State of the World 1987*; Severyn Bruyn and James Meehan, *Beyond the Market and the State*; Riane Eisler, *The Chalice and the Blade*; M. Scott Peck, *The Different Drum*; Jeremy Rifkin, *Time Wars*; Anne Wilson Schaef, *When Society Becomes an Addict*; Richard Smoke with Willis Harman, *Paths to Peace*; and the Brundtland Commission's, *Our Common Future*.

[Why not send in the vote for your choice, either from among these, or nominate something else (and/or vote against the ones listed above)? (Write New Options, Box 19325, Washington, DC 20036, USA). We hope it will not influence you one way or the other if we say--again--that we believe Anderson's book, though flawed in presentation, is in substance one of the most important books we have encountered.]

**I** FDA DOSSIER, No. 64, March/April 1988 had a very illuminating article on "Citizens' Participation in the Environmental Movement" in Hungary by Solyom Laszlo. It described events, movements and reactions that sound very

much like those encountered throughout Western Europe and North America.

Number 65 had a very thoughtful article by Thomas Odhiambo of Kenya on "Science as Part of African Culture." One of the most interesting items in No. 66, July/August 1988, was a letter to the editor from Peter Roosen-Runge of York University near Toronto, Canada. Because of its relevance to the theme of our Beijing Conference, we thought it worth pausing here to consider.

By a process he does not understand, Prof. Roosen-Runge somehow began receiving IFDA Dossier several years ago, and reading it in order to get a different perspective on development. He is now writing to criticize what he has read.

"The message of 'Dossier' authors is...a contradictory and even hypocritical one: it is that the non-communist portion of Europe and North America has an inherently evil value system." "What the 'West' is actually to do is something I still do not fully understand; in particular, I am as ignorant as ever as to the distinction between 'development' and economic exploitation...."

"Unfortunately, the intellectual concerns of the evil West seem to be the only source of concepts for non-Western intellectuals. I searched in vain for articles by Africans explaining how African agriculture could be strengthened by rejecting Western knowledge of climate, soils, and genetics.; how Islamic cultures will succeed in their own terms by the rejection of equality of women and Western concepts of justice; how victims in Bhopal fared better (or would have fared better) through unani and ayurvedic systems of medicine rather than the dominant Western medical system. Instead, I found that very many authors simply denounce Western values" and do not describe new, preferred ones, and the preferred social processes flowing from them.

"From reading the 'Dossier' I have formed the following general impression of the situation with respect to 'development': that by and large Western materialism is readily and greedily adopted by non-Western countries as a result of the 'development' process, but that as a result of the values of their own cultures, they have little interest in the underlying Western values of 'rationality' achieved through a pluralist critical and empirical methodology, preferring instead authoritarian structures, particularly military and religious ones."

[Various thoughts--and feelings--came to us while reading this. What are yours?]

Many WFSF members publish in IFDA Dossier. For example, MARC NERFIN (of course ), FRANCISCO SAGASTI, JOHAN GALTUNG, HARLAN CLEVELAND, and IGNACY SACHS all had items in Issue 66. ♣

The Spring 1988 issue of the AC/UNU Newsletter had an absolutely stupefying picture of a model of the UNU's new center in Tokyo. Designed by the very famous Japanese architect, Kenzo Tange, it appears to be a thoroughly-formidable, wholly-symmetrical, post-modern structure that should successfully boggle the senses. But maybe it will give a different impression when it is constructed. ♣

A. J. N. Judge has an excerpt of "Governance Through Metaphor" in The USACoR Newsletter, March 1988, which he intends to expand on at the Beijing Conference. ♣

The April 1988 issue of *Futuribles* features "L'achèvement du marché unique de 1992." On the same issue "L'an 2000 revient plusieurs fois" is included. Wang Huijiong and Li Poxi's article "La Chine en l'an 2000;" Jean-Michel-Collette's "Scénarios économiques à l'an 2000. Les deux Europes et l'Amérique du Nord;" and Hugues de Jouvenel's "La France à l'aube du troisième millénaire. Essai de synthèse de quelques tendances lourdes" are also featured.

The May issue features "Trois scénarios pour l'avenir de la coopération internationale" by MAHDI ELMANDJRA; "Le monde et les Etats-Unis en 2013" by DANIEL BELL; and "Change-t-on d'avis en vieillissant?" by Michel Grignon. ♣

**PACIFIC PEACE SEMINAR: WORKSHOP ON "IMAGING THE FUTURE AS A WORLD WITHOUT WEAPONS,"** July 15, 16, 17, 1988, The University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Prof. ELISE BOULDING, Facilitator; Prof. Carolyn Stephenson, Coordinator. More than thirty-five people of various ages, sizes, origins, and work backgrounds assembled for three intensive days of high-pressured imaging in tropical Manoa. All this fantasy was focussed on creating a workable image of a world without weapons, a focus chosen by the organizers in the University of Hawai'i's annual summer Pacific Peace Seminar. Both a tiring and an exhilarating process, the imaging workshop was an object lesson in the practicality of pure idealism.

In introducing the technique, Prof. Boulding explained that most people have a difficult time escaping "false realism" in imagining alternative futures. People

have been conditioned to a world in which the worst case scenario is considered realistic: anything else is foolish optimism. This considerably constrains our hopeful imaginations. For most people, socialization retarding thoughts of change makes it difficult to set aside the estimation of possibilities and focus instead purely on preferences.

Nonetheless, four hours of mental stretching produced remarkably vibrant--and remarkably like--individual visions of an ideal weaponless society of 2018. Participants brought their individual images together into groups loosely aggregated by major theme, and worked together to bring the fine details to life. Surprise lit on everyone's face at the convergence of the group visions when the six were presented in plenary. Over thirty very different people attended the workshop, yet the joint imaging demonstrated their common hopes for the Earth's future: healthy bodies living with respect in a healthy environment; strong and supportive community educational and psychological support structures; lifelong opportunities to learn new arts and varied skills, to experience all the diversity of human culture and human relationships; a conscious emphasis on creativity in interacting with each other and the environment; and the necessity of each individual taking responsibility to resolve conflicts as they occur--a responsibility supported both by social values and by social institutions.

While it would take too much space to recreate all six group scenarios here, I would like to offer Federation members a glimpse of the "future histories" that each group wrote after designing an ideal future. Moving backward from 2018, these histories recount the events that transpired to create the ideal from the all-too-real. What is startling about "20-25 years ago" as seen from 2018, is its grounding in trends that actually exist and are in many cases growing.

IN 2017: A world-wide light rail system completed; a world travelling cultural exposition celebrated the fact; urban redesign completed; first extensive conversations with whales; spiritual visitors re-visit humanity; world harmony achieved; police officers actually become peace officers; energy innovations; 85% of population meditates regularly; world high school student exchange; globally, cooperation in building and construction; no trade barriers; 10 world cultural sites; a world culture center established; first year of total individual safety; personal arms disappear; cultural units as successors to nation-states; community centers fully established.

IN 2013: Last major conflict to begin violently ended by conflict resolution;

total abolition of weapons achieved; fusion possible, undecided if desirable; global live-in apprenticeship system established; end of state system in establishing NGO/bioregional networks with world-wide elections; psychic safety nets created for the mentally disturbed; children accepted as visionaries and guides; elimination of hunger, guaranteed standard of living world-wide (basic needs met); a world celebration; personal arms destroyed; children & elders world-wide travel exchange; economic reform at the monetary and systemic levels; cure for alcoholism; international conference on prolonging life; planetary disaster management system in place.

IN 2008: Generally, preparations for establishing the new social systems that appear by 2013; U.N. reborn in planetary organization incorporating NGOs (offices in space & on oceans); global telecommunications network and electric grid completed; cooperative, peaceful space exploration; sustainable agriculture and vegetarianism world-wide; major medical and technological breakthroughs; last profit-seeking multinational went bankrupt; commitment to global human rights actualized; peace education at all universities; everyone a peacenik.

IN 2003: Ecological catastrophe in northern hemisphere with NGO and U.N. response to disaster; adversarial justice systems subverted by individuals' recourse to volunteer conflict resolution groups; beginning of bioregionalism; technology sharing with abolition of copyrights and patents; resource-sharing; conflict resolution moves from government to community sponsorship; Pope says yes to birth control and equal rights for women; Muslim peace prophetess ends Middle East conflicts; bio-tech breakthroughs including cure for AIDs; superpowers end economic colonialism; in-utero language training; South Africa sends representatives to study Nicaraguan experiments in government; "planetary citizen" movement; a celebration of cultural differences; Year 2000 celebration; start of five-year plans world-wide; world cooperation infrastructure designed.

IN 1998: No nukes on Terra; communications breakthroughs with animals; cheap solar energy and other energy innovations; violence banned on broadcast media; national boundaries weakening due to increased global telecommunications; NGOs begin closer formal work with the U.N.; world-wide simultaneous meditation exercises initiated; spiritual visitor catalyzes change; environmental problems and conflicts increasing; shift to women's equality internationally; education reorganized internationally; 2-year peace/community service commitment required of every human; beginning of electronic voting; establishment of planetary environmental organization; Hanford converts to rain power research; international child exchange network initiated; Antarctica

actualizes non-territoriality; ongoing global dialogue re: world problems, planning solutions; focus on health and healing for all life; peace education stressed internationally; decline of superpowers.

IN 1993: Conflict resolution training established at all educational levels in superpowers' schools, as direct offshoot of arms negotiations; superpower defense budgets slashed; aquaculture production increases dramatically; crisis years environmentally and economically; unilateral disarmament in Pacific nations; nuclear close call; neurological discoveries in treatment; documentation of world resources on "electronic bulletin boards;" ecologically and environmentally safe cities designed, building begun; conflict resolution and environmental education universal; global nuclear test ban; world-wide environmental legislation; super-conductor facilitated mass transit; focus on healthier foods; cooperative U.S. facilitated mass transit; focus on healthier foods; cooperative U.S.-U.S.S.R. Mars exploration; arms reduction; person-to-person dialogue on peace and global problematique grows world-wide.

IN LATE 1988: Increasing interest in balancing "high tech" with "high touch;" more active lifestyles sought; interest in life-long learning grows; increasing popularity of skills training via workshops, short courses; first steps in reversing arms race; major instabilities bubbling; national representatives are talking to leaders of NGOs to rethink old approaches to problem-solving; rethinking of cities and city planning internationally; increased tension regarding global problematique; mushrooming of community interest in protecting the environment and in peace education; ecological imperative is universally acknowledged to be paramount; beginnings of fifteen-year global dialogue that will end in first bioregional five-year plans; everywhere more people making major commitments to spiritual development; throughout the world, wild-eyed visionaries meet, dream, and talk.

As the various group scribes called out their remembrances of history, Prof. Boulding remarked on the unusual congruence of events and dates: the scenario described was richly detailed yet surprisingly free of internal contradictions. Participants were also surprised. What had begun as arrant idealism now seemed more like a checklist for action. A very comprehensive checklist. We'd better get busy. --submitted by WENDY L. SCHULTZ

### MEETINGS: PAST AND FUTURE

▲ United Europe in 1992? The Challenge to Associations. March 17-19, 1988.



## Meetings: Past and Future

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Paris, France. European Society of Association Executives. ☛

General Assembly of the Schweizerische Vereinigung für Zukunftsforschung (SZF). May 6, 1988. Zürich, Switzerland. ☛

Prague Conference on Futures Research (Report sent by MILOS ZEMAN):

"Perestroika and futures research" was the main explicit or implicit topic of the Prague conference which was held in May 1988. The initial report of I. V. Bestuzhev-Lada provoked an intensive discussion concerning the following areas:

- the social responsibility of futures research (F. Petrasek)
- the crisis of an official utopia and the need of new paradigm of forecasting based on the simulation of long-term consequences of the new politics (M. Zeman)
- applicability of simulation models (O. Zipser)
- new information networks in futures research (H. Mekutova)

The "theoretical" panel discussed mainly the problems of communication: to whom are the forecasters to speak? Is the participative forecasting an indicator of the incompetence of social decision or is it a new style which is important mainly if the forecasts represent an early warning system? The "methodological" panel discussed the problems of computer simulation including the new possibilities of the personal computers. The connection of both panels seems to be in the area of an identification of the problems situation, the potentials of development and the risk assessment.

The conference was organized by the section for futures research of the Czechoslovak Society of Science and Technology. The organizers hope that the next conference which is planned for 1990 will be oriented towards the transformation of theory into the effective consulting systems for practical forecasting--of course, if the perestroika will come to Czechoslovakia. ☛

**I**V International Symposium on the Methodology of Mathematical Modelling, June 1-5, 1988. Varna, Bulgaria. Sponsored by the Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Group on the Methodology of Mathematical Modelling of Natural and Social Systems of the Institute of Philosophy "Todor Pavlov" of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. ☛

## Reports on Futures Research

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**8**th International Symposium on Forecasting. June 12-15, 1988. Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Sponsored by the International Institute of Forecasters in collaboration with the University of Amsterdam and the Free University of Amsterdam. ☛

**1**st Conference of the European Chapter of the International Association for Impact Assessment. Theme: "Impact Forecasting, Methods, Results, Experiences." June 16-17, 1988. Leiden and Delft, The Netherlands. In cooperation with Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, Technische Universiteit Delft. ☛

**3**rd International New Energy Technology Symposium and Exhibition. Theme: "The Implications, Opportunities, and Applications to Build Our Better Future." June 25-28, 1988. Hull, Ottawa, Canada. Sponsored by the Planetary Association for Clean Energy of Canada, and the Advanced Energy Research Institute, UK. ☛

International Convention of the Tropical Zone, July 6-8, 1988. Bordeaux, France. ☛

**1**988 World Congress of the International Humanist and Ethical Union. "Building a World Community: Humanism in the 21st Century." July 31-August 4, 1988. State University of New York at Buffalo, NY, USA. ☛

**7**th Assembly of the 4th World on "Community Economics as if the Earth Mattered." July 31-August 4, 1988. Merideth College, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. "The Fourth World--the Politics of Tomorrow, the World of Small Nations, Small Communities and the Human Spirit." (Contact: School of Living, 3030 Sleepy Hollow Road, Falls Church, Virginia 22042 USA). ☛

**3**rd North American Bioregional Congress. August 21-26, 1988. On the Cheakamus River, in the Squamish watershed about 40 miles north of Vancouver, B. C., Canada. (Contact: New Life Farm, HCR 3, Box 3, Brixey, Missouri 65618 USA). ☛

**1**2th General Conference of the International Peace Research Association, on "Peace, Culture & Communication: A Transnational Dialogue," August 14-19, 1988, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Contact: IUPERJ, Rua Paulino Fernandes, 32, CEP 22270, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil. Phone: (021) 246-1830) ☛

On February the 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1989, a Conference in sociocybernetics will be held in Dubrovnik with the topic: "KINDS OF SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON ENTERPRISES AND SELF-MANAGEMENT." The organizers of the Conference are: Technical Faculty "Mihajlo Pupin" in Zrenjanin in cooperation with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands. The directors of the Conference will be the members of the organizational board: Dr. Nikolic (Zrenjanin), Dr Zelenovic (Novi Sad), Dr. V.V. Moharir (The Hague), Dr. Pilic (Belgrade), Dr. Kavcic (Ljubljana), Dr. Gluscevic (Titograd), Dr. Lucev (Zagreb).

The aim of the Conference is theoretic justification of the status and role of the enterprise in the society, the consideration of the conception of the enterprise, the summarization of the factors which influence the business results of the enterprise. One of the tasks is the suggestion of certain measures for the improvement of the state of the enterprise. In order to consider these tasks better, it is necessary to consider the question of independency in the work of the enterprise, as well as stimulative or destimulative impacts of the surrounding on the enterprise.

The program of work of the Conference will be established in the invitation for the Conference. The projected three topical fields of the Conference are the following:

- Social influence on the enterprise (socio-economic system, government measures, legal and other measures)
- The influence of technology (technological progress, market orientation, management, scientific organization)
- Other influences (education, alternative movements, religion, environment, resources, personnel)

The Conference has been conceived as an interdisciplinary meeting, which sociologists, economists, experts in cybernetics, informatics and political sciences would take part, together with experts in technological technical systems, metrology, law and others.

The Conference will be held in the rooms of the INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE, n° 4 Frane Bulica St. Dubrovnik.

We ask all those who are interested in the Conference to send their papers not

later than October 30, 1988, to the following address: Dr. Mihajlo Nikolic, Technical Faculty "Mihajlo Pupin" Zrenjanin, Dure Dakovica St. bb. ☛

International Young Pugwash Conference, on "International Security and Europe in a Post-INF Era," September 5-10, 1988. Europahouse (Valkenburg), the Netherlands (Contact: P O Box 85883, 2508 CN The Hague, The Netherlands. Telex: 10399 INT-VU-NL. Phone: 31-20-548.6236) ☛

Day of Destruction of War Toys in All Countries of the World, September 7, 1988. Sponsored by the World Association for Orphans and Abandoned Children, the United Nations University for Peace, and the World Interfaith Association. This is the start of a Programme for Peace, September 7-20. (Contact: Jacques Fisher, 12, rue Jean Calvin, 1204 Genève, Switzerland. Phone (022) 28 59 17. Telex: 421 187 pana ch) ☛

A Second International Conference on Basic Incomes will be held in Antwerp, Belgium September 22-24, 1988. (Contact: Walter Van Trier, Vakgroep Arbeidseconomie, Prinsstraat 13, B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Phone: 32-3-220.41.76) ☛

The Journal of the American Statistical Association is planning to publish a special section on "Social Statistics and Public Policy for the 1990s." This publication is sponsored by the Social Statistics Section of the ASA. The 50-page section will include about ten papers on the goals, substance, data content, design, and performance of national and international statistical systems as they relate to issues of public policy for the next decade. The general topic should be of interest to persons who do not consider themselves to be statisticians but who have something to say on statistics in the service of analyses of public policy. Persons who have never before published in JASA are particularly invited to contribute articles. Possible topics include longitudinal and repeated cross-sectional surveys; event histories; international, federal, state, and local statistics; historical time series; modeling; social accounting; the history of specific statistical programs; analytical consequences of nonsampling error and population undercounts; needs for new data bases or methodologies; and improved ways of gathering data for answering public policy questions. The section is expected to be published sometime in 1990 or early 1991. Please direct inquiries to the editor of the special section: Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158 or call (212) 661-0280. Persons interested in contributing an article

## Reports on Futures Research

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should first submit a short abstract of the planned article; this abstract must be received by the editor by September 30, 1988. ☛

1988 Annual Conference on Business Forecasting, October 20-21, 1988. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Bethesda, Maryland, USA (Contact: Jack Malehorn, United Telephone System, 1170 Harrisburg Pike, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013 USA. Phone (717) 245-7698) ☛

A Conference on "The Military-Industrial Complex: Eisenhower's Warning Three Decades Later." October 13-15, 1988. Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, USA (Contact: Gregg Walter, Peace Studies Program, Oregon State University, Corvallis OR 97331 USA. Phone: (503) 754-2461) ☛

International Symposium on "Models of the Future, New Technologies and Cultural Tradition. November 14-18, 1988. Barcelona, Spain (Contact: Maria Jesús Buxó or Arcadio Rojo, Departament Antropologia Cultural e Historia de América y Africa. Universitat de Barcelona, Spain) ☛

9th Annual Convention of the European Society of Association Executives. Theme: "Acquiring Skills to Manage Future Changes." February 2-4, 1989. Madrid, Spain (Contact ESEA, 17, rue Pierres-du-Niton, CH-1207 Genève, Switzerland. Telephone: +41 22/35 47 69. Telex 27080 novg ch. Telefax +41 22/ 35 47 51. ☛

Association Internationale Futuribles held a round-table on "Prospective du Système Éducatif." Professor Jacques Lesourne of the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers who was assigned by the Ministry of National Education in April 1987 the task of formulating the essential questions to prepare the futures of the French education system presented a report called "Education et Société: les Défis de l'an 2000."

From 16-17 May, Futuribles International held a seminar organized by Michel Godet and Hugues de Jouvenel entitled "Prospective et Stratégie 1992 et au-delà Vraies Questions et Faux Débats."

On May 18 Futuribles held a round-table "Les Conséquences du Marché Unique." Michel Catinat, Conseiller économique auprès de la Direction Générale des Affaires Economiques et Financières de la Commission des Communautés Européennes, presented a paper on "les conséquences macro-économiques de l'achèvement du Marché Unique." ☛

## Of Special Interest

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### OF SPECIAL INTEREST

If there be any who don't already know, we call your attention to the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (Secretariat, 555 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 6N5). The following is the Declaration of Principles of the WCIP:

#### World Council of Indigenous Peoples Declaration of Principles

- Principle 1. All indigenous peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of this right they may freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, religious, and cultural development.
- Principle 2. All States within which an indigenous people live shall recognize the population, territory, and institutions of the indigenous people.
- Principle 3. The cultures of the indigenous peoples are part of the cultural heritage of mankind.
- Principle 4. The traditions and customs of indigenous people must be respected by the States, and recognized as a fundamental source of law.
- Principle 5. All indigenous peoples have the right to determine the person or group of persons who are included within its population.
- Principle 6. Each indigenous people has the right to determine the form, structure and authority of its institutions.
- Principle 7. The institutions of indigenous peoples and their decisions, like those of States, must be in conformity with internationally accepted human rights both collective and individual.
- Principle 8. Indigenous peoples and their members are entitled to participate in the political life of the State.
- Principle 9. Indigenous peoples shall have exclusive rights to their



traditional lands and its resources, and where the lands and resources of the indigenous peoples have been taken away without their free and informed consent, such lands and resources shall be returned.

- Principle 10. The land rights of an indigenous people include surface and subsurface rights, full rights to interior and coastal waters and rights to adequate and exclusive coastal economic zones within the limits of international law.
- Principle 11. All indigenous peoples may, for their own needs, freely use their natural wealth and resources in accordance with Principles 9 and 10.
- Principle 12. No action or course of conduct may be undertaken which may, directly or indirectly, result in the destruction of land, air, water, sea ice, wildlife, habitat or natural resources without the free and informed consent of the indigenous peoples affected.
- Principle 13. The original rights to their material culture, including archaeological sites, artifacts, designs, technology and works of art, lie with the indigenous people.
- Principle 14. The indigenous peoples have the right to receive education in their own languages or to establish their own educational institutions. The languages of the indigenous peoples are to be respected by the States in all dealings between the indigenous peoples and the State on the basis of equality and non-discrimination.
- Principle 15. Indigenous peoples have the right, in accordance with their traditions, to move and conduct traditional activities and maintain friendship relations across international boundaries.
- Principle 16. The indigenous peoples and their authorities have the right to be previously consulted and to authorize the realization of all technological and scientific investigations to be conducted within their territories and to have full access to the results of the investigation.

- Principle 17. Treaties between indigenous nations or peoples and representatives of States freely entered into, shall be given full effect under national and international law.

These principles constitute the minimum standards which States shall respect and implement. 🍏

According to the January 23, 1988 edition of 'AI POHAKU!, "The Institute for the Advancement of Hawaiian Affairs, Inc. (IAHA) is a private, non-profit corporation which supports, among other things, the empowerment of the Hawaiian Nation. Activities of IAHA have included support in sending a Kupuna to Africa to participate in an international conference on traditional medicinal practices, co-sponsoring a seminar on international development of indigenous peoples' human rights, conducting ongoing classes on the cultural concepts of the Po'e Hawai'i through the indigenous language, and production of papers and documents on the issue of sovereignty for Hawai'i. IAHA cooperates with the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, an international non-governmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations and the International Labour Organization."

The masthead states, "'AI POHAKU! Eat Stones! The rallying cry for those who stood fast behind the nation of Hawaii during the period of foreign occupation, this cry today serves as the IAHA's call for the empowerment of the Nation of Hawaii."

In addition to the lead article, "Invasion: Hawaii's Hushed History," which describes the process which led to Hawaii's takeover by the United States less than one hundred years ago, there is a provocative "Trek through tough turf: Exploring Independence." Taking the form of a conversation between two people walking together, it is an intriguing argument of how Hawai'i might gain and retain independence from the US, and why it would be better off if it did.

There also is a moving poem, "Hawai'i Pono'i" by Puanani Burgess. Participants in the IXth World Conference of the WFSF in Honolulu in May 1986 will recollect the effect she created by the poems she read to the plenary session on "People Beyond Care."

On the last page of 'AI POHAKU! is this "Hawaiian Code of Conduct":

**Hawaiian Code of Conduct**

The conquest of a nation is only complete, not by military subjection, however thorough, but by destruction of the indigenous culture. Therefore, every Hawaiian is responsible to all other Hawaiians for the survival of our Hawaiian cultural identity. We hereby dedicate ourselves to retain, teach and rescue our Hawaiian cultural identity for the Hawaiians, our nation and ourselves.

1. Since the Hawaiian language is a fundamental pillar of our identity, we shall make every effort to learn, use, teach and support the sustaining of our Hawaiian language.
2. Our children are the most treasured investments of the values and traditions of our culture. We must make every effort to cultivate in our children the pride in being Hawaiian and provide every possible opportunity for them to learn of the values and traditions of our people.
3. We shall practice Aloha, the heritage from our ancestors, mindful of the virtues of Akahai, Lokahi, 'Olu'olu, Ha'aha'a, and Ahonui.
4. We shall engage in hard work, realizing that laziness breeds unhappiness and weak minds.
5. We shall continually strive for spiritual development and adopt an attitude of tolerance and understanding to those who conceive of spirituality in a way different from our own.
6. We shall extend and display respect to all others which reflects our own appreciation of humanity. We shall carry our pride quietly, neither boasting of ourselves nor speaking badly of others—often a dishonest method of self-praise. Yet we must be unashamed of our principles and honest in our criticisms.
7. We shall try to avoid conflict and cooperate with those who do not understand us and whom we do not understand; yet, we shall speak our truth openly and stand firm in our own beliefs and right to assert our Hawaiian identity.
8. We shall be patient, enduring the pains of injustice but never surrendering to or joining such injustice.

9. We shall respect and engage in humor, the helper to love and affection, the positive expression of humanity.

10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(To be filled in by you)

**W**hile we are flogging things Hawaiian, let us give evidence again that US Senator Spark M. Matsunaga (who was the final speaker at that same IXth World Conference in Hawaii in 1986) continues to try to bring the US into the late 20th Century. The opportunity this time was the announcement by the Soviet Union in April 16, 1988 that an experimental aircraft, the TU-155, had completed its first test flight fueled by liquid hydrogen.

Matsunaga said that though the world [ie., US] has been slow to react to this historic feat, "it spells the advent of cryogenic aviation and represents a milestone in the march towards a hydrogen economy" that Matsunaga, almost alone among US elected officials, has long advocated.

Matsunaga also said, "given the importance that the current [US] Administration has placed on the development of a trans-atmospheric aircraft and the recognition that hydrogen would be the fuel of choice for such a craft, it is a mystery to me why the Administration has neither welcomed nor supported my legislation. Perhaps, now that the Soviets appear to have again stolen a technological march on us in this regard, Administration officials might be moved to reconsider their position."

Maybe. But the Senator added, "I will not hold my breath on this score," even though hydrogen fuel would be an effective alternative to those fuels responsible for the Greenhouse Effect. "In this regard, no action holds greater promise than that of developing an alternative, non-polluting energy source such as liquid hydrogen, which is abstracted from water and which reforms into harmless water when burned." ☹

**I**n addition to writing futures material, such as "Women of Tomorrow," (*Futures*, December 1987), RIK SCARCE works for an environmentally-concerned and future-oriented California State Legislator named Byron Sher. One of Scarce/ Sher's ideas was to have the California legislature name an "Official State Mollusk." They nominated the Banana Slug (so named for its size and color).

Rik writes:

"The bill has been overwhelming. My boss has carried landmark legislation regarding containing and monitoring hazardous materials, air and water pollution, stopping the construction of hydroelectric dams on wild and scenic rivers, consumers' rights, and on and on. But it is clear that he will be most remembered for the Banana Slug. In the last three months, 150 articles have appeared in California papers on the bill; he's been on the radio in Honolulu, Alaska, Salt Lake City, Denver, Cleveland, throughout California, and nationwide via a radio news network; the bill was the concluding cutesy piece one evening on Peter Jennings; a T-shirt manufacturer has replaced the Roman goddess on the California State Seal with the Banana Slug and is selling out of the things; and to top it off, Johnny Carson is considering having him on the Tonight Show. This whole mess is the operational definition of 'unreal.'"

A cartoon in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner replaced the Governor of California with a drawing of the Banana Slug as the true "Official State Slug." It is worth realizing that the California Governor is at this writing under consideration as running for Vice President with Republican George Bush. Thus he might become the Official National Vice-Slug. 🐌

**W**hile we encountered many interesting people and activities in our two recent trips to Australia, Daniel Hickson gave us this statement which we feel is worth sharing:

"Australia's Constitution: What it means to us in 1988."

The last two hundred years have seen a ground swell on the ocean of humanity, the industrial revolution culminating into the even swifter technological age. Mankind's advance up this wave has been accelerating exponentially, we are approaching its crest, which is about to unfold.

Whether the human race will drown or surf down its face depends on how well we balance ourselves at this crucial time, and which way we descend this pinnacle we have come so far to achieve. Never before in our recorded history has such a terrifying crisis and yet wonderful opportunity been presented to the global community.

Yet in this hour of reckoning, apathy has never rested so easily. The well meaning bicker over intentions, genuine goodness goes unrewarded, while the

influential continually reveal their debauchery. We are a nation with little direction and no long term objectives. Why indeed we may all ask ourselves, in this time of ever increasing education and social equity? I have come to the sombre conclusion that today very few question society's definition, most seek instead to convey that which returns to them the most tangible rewards.

Our problems are not the result of foreign shortcomings, but our collective failure to contribute on a universal scale, whether it be toward "World Peace" or addressing the "Greenhouse Effect." The "Big is Beautiful" and "Specialization is the Key" axioms have funnelled our united perspective away from common problems to self gain.

Our white bicentennial has brought about the examination of the occasionally amended four hundred year old English decree, we call the Australian Constitution. Revolutionary in Cromwell's day of Roundheads and Cavaliers, but in this day of space travel and multi-media, this inherited manuscript inadequately reflects reality, 1988 style.

The Constitution is society's womb, creating the parameters and standards by which its participants conduct themselves. Alas ours is pathetic, reflecting the decay that is consuming our morale and ethic. We choose to ostracize our so called underprivileged, yet with civil disobedience steadily escalating it is now time for us to ask the all important question: "Should the people serve the Constitution, or the Constitution serve the people?"

We need Democracy, not today's four year representational farce! Enough said; so now I will stop criticizing, and instead make a contribution.

We of Terra Australis have the golden opportunity to offer the world what we so much wish for in return; "A fair go," free from ideological judgement and oppression. Our task is to build a Constitution that lives and breathes; dynamic so that it can adapt with the populace to the ever changing criteria that life bestows.

A possible solution is at hand, but suffers from our egocentric opinion that we each know more of the truth than the majority of our sisters and brothers. If we were to demonstrate faith in each other, our own attitudes would finally be consequence. Give everybody a say in the democratic process, then motivation and direction will find their true equilibrium. Each individual contributing primarily to their area of expertise, while being able to monitor and moderate on

other issues. Australia would be transformed from a passive nation of "She'll be righters" to an enthusiastic chorus of "Have a goers."

Electronic Democracy frightens the multitude, but what really is this fear about, possibly the responsibility, surely not the technology, which we have so eagerly embraced when it suits us. The real phobia I believe is associated with a centralist theory of data storage, an argument I believe is valid but far from insurmountable. Each household should be custodian of their own specific data, federal statistics being extracted without identification. Opinions and decisions would be passed up through community and regional discussion helping to maximize security.

The biggest challenge still remains to convince the individual of the power of information, so that we are prepared to contest the government for it. I advocate the installation of a national communications network, not just microwave towers and satellites, but also incorporating public and private terminals with a sophisticated user interface. This would enable all Australians computer literate or otherwise, access to national archives, attitudes and discussion. This multi-format network, providing numeric, textual, image and audio data, could ultimately serve as the corner stone by which our country and all its citizens can collectively enter the information age.

The next hurdle is the cynicism most people hold regarding consensus and group debate, again possibly naive I think that electronic media and decision models, could greatly assist in the orderly resolution of policy. What consensus implies is that each party understand the spectrum of views, and then compromise to find the position that best represents the collective attitude. Consensus regularly collapses under the inflexible dogma of those too insecure to accept statements contrary to their own. This could be solved with a debate framework and simulation, designed to identify the parameters and points of view, promote objective contribution and definitive result. Such an approach could enable dispersed interest groups to interact and advance without necessarily having to meet.

I am sure that schools are the best place to initiate and co-ordinate such a distributed resource facility. The younger generation who so desperately need to be heard, have far less preconceived fear or bias about today's technology. They in turn could educate their elders giving rise to massive intergenerational dialogue and understanding. It would be a great achievement for this country to implement the first comprehensive public information network, providing each

home with a work station, just as we have supplied the electricity and water. In fact such a network could well be the last service the state provides, and lay the foundation for true decentralisation. Having the means to channel the specialist knowledge our institutions have crystalised, to where it needs to be applied is the next vital step in our evolutionary.

Let Australia unfurl her true colours, and lead the world forward into a new age of citizen responsibility, contribution, and consensus. Only through the deregulation of our political structure can we expect to see the true spectrum of public attitude. The old edict of left or right, right or wrong, cannot pretend to provide the balanced policy we so desperately need.

Daniel Hickson (8th March, 1988) [Melinda Downs, Cloncurry, Queensland, Australia.]

#### BOOK REVIEWS

JUNGK, Robert and MULLERT, Norbert. *FUTURE WORKSHOPS: How to Create Desirable Futures*. London: Institute for Social Inventions; 1987. 126 pp.

by WENDY SCHULTZ, Ph.D. Candidate  
Political Science Department  
Alternative Futures Option  
University of Hawaii at Manoa

*Future Workshops* is notable for its clarity, usefulness, brevity, and typos. The latter is merely a distracting flaw, more than compensated by the former qualities. These give interested readers a practical overview to the hows and whys of envisioning possible preferred futures in groups. The guts of the process are revealed in Chapter 3, "Workshop phasing," with a condensed outline offered in Chapter 7, "The future workshop summarised," and some practical examples of the technique in process in Chapter 2, "Future workshops in action." I advise against taking these three chapters as a sort of recipe, however; the rest of the book reveals the learning process that both the authors and workshop groups experienced, and these stories are valuable.

By way of an introduction, Jungk briefly describes his own frustrations and feelings of powerlessness during World War II which motivated a personal search "...for ways that people can fight back and can influence the course of

events." Beginning in 1962, he organized futures workshops as a technique to tap a vastly underutilized resource, people's imaginations. Chapter 1 elaborates this theme, first by critiquing open planning. This expands to general criticism of decision-making world-wide, which no matter the economic style, is a process practically closed to all but a minority of political elites. The authors point out the sad paucity of social inventions and social innovations, and the efforts made by a growing number of futures researchers especially to address the lack. These concerns culminated in the authors' own efforts to combine concerned interest groups, normative futures research, and exercises in participatory imagination in action-focussed futures workshops.

As previously mentioned, Chapter 2 offers a few workshop case studies as samples of how the process actually occurs, taking readers through the preparatory, critique, fantasy, and implementation phases with an Austrian working group on computers and society. Chapter 3 explains the phases in the abstract. The preparatory phase includes not only pre-workshop logistics, but also establishing the schedule and performing introductions all round in the first meeting. The critique phase in essence flushes the negative from everyone's systems, simultaneously articulating participants' primary worries, fears, and view of the problems. Without engaging in much discussion at this point, the group then aggregates those worries and chooses major issues on which to concentrate.

During the fantasy phase, rules, regulations, and probabilities are disregarded in unleashing the imagination to produce fresh solutions or new approaches to problems. The authors describe several sets of "loosening up" exercises to get socially stiffened minds sufficiently limber to brainstorm. Last, the implementation phase assesses the alternative solutions offered for probability, practicability, and bottom-line first steps. Where judgment is disallowed in the fantasy phase, it is actively encouraged here. Critical assessment, indeed, research to dig up crucial data, is sought to translate the ideal into the real. The process often results, say the authors, in strong personal commitment to the plan of action finally formulated.

Their next three chapters address the issues of personal change, and of commitment to action as emerging from creative process. In discussing changes in the participants themselves, Jungk and Mullert point out various personal dynamics problems that can arise during workshops. But their key point is the sense participants express of having discovered their own voices, and their own individual senses of leadership. Chapter 5, "Imagination vs. Resignation," offers

some background on human creativity and its links to individual empowerment. Chapter 6 chases the empowerment theme with a few examples of ongoing action plans that emerged from creativity workshops.

Aside from the typos and a personal logic that would have preferred Chapter 2, the example, to fall after Chapter 3, the explanation, I enjoyed this book immensely. It seemed a practical approach to futures education with almost universal possibilities for application. Jungk and Mullert stress that productive action plans usually only emerge from continuing futures workshops; one-shot workshops generally spur learning on the part of participants, but fail to implement many projects. They also caution that in the real world financial backing is key even with the most dedicated of volunteer groups.

These provisos, however, make futures workshops an even more attractive social innovation: the more often more people limber up their minds and stretch their creative faculties, the more likely it is social innovations will emerge. And the more often money can be raised and directed to these activities, the more they will be legitimated in our money-conscious world. Too bad 10% of the U.S.A.'s 1988 military budget couldn't go to supporting futures workshops around the world. ☹

Fisher, Frank, ed. *Sustaining Gaia: Contributions to Another World View. Papers from Environment, Ethics & Ecology II Conference*, October 1984. Pp. 227. Clayton, Victoria, Australia: Graduate School of Environmental Science, Monash University, 1987. [Order through: Graduate School of Environmental Science, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia, 3168. Price: \$A12.-/students \$A10.-]

By CHRISTOPHER JONES, Ph.D. Candidate  
Political Science Department  
Alternative Futures Option  
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As readable literature, conference proceedings are generally to be avoided. I found this personally not to be the case for this anthology of perspectives on theory and action from the deep ecology movement. *Sustaining Gaia* more than adequately managed to sustain my interest from cover to cover. While the contents generally understate the planetary perspective, the book is complementary to other recent titles exploring the boundaries of an emerging planetary perspective, such as *Gaia: A Way of Knowing* (Great Barrington, MA:



The Lindisfarne Press, 1987) and *Is the Earth a Living Organism?* (Sharon, CT: National Audubon Society Expedition Institute, 1986). A summary of most of the papers:

### Part 1: Worldviews and Contexts

Naess, Devall, and Sessions discuss some of the basic principles of deep ecology, such as the underlying religious/spiritual basis for the movement. Kenny explores his conception of civilization as anti-ecology ontocracy and what the consequences of quantum/new biology interpretations may be for the dominant "reality." O'Connor looks at language problems (i.e., "use-value" from Ivan Illich and economics) with particular emphasis on the anti-ecological implications and metaphysics of the language of "utility"--or (f)utility as he puts it. "Use-value," for example, looks at Nature as an object, which has resulted in the threat of "matricide", according to O'Connor.

Young details activities and events surrounding a community-based small ship building project whose underlying values have much in common with deep ecology values. Salleh and Fisher engage in a dialog on "otherness"--on discrimination. For example, on one hand, discrimination is the source of knowledge, while on the other hand, it also maintains the structures of domination. They discuss: difference as a source of both dynamism and pain in the universe; what "normal" really means from a biological perspective; and, ecofeminism. Aron looks at Equal Opportunity policy and attitudes of tolerance as influenced by education on diversity. Jameson draws the connections between the practice of yoga and expanding ecological and planetary awareness.

### Part 2: Action--Theory

Taylor highlights the need: to look at both inner as well as outer ecology and action; to face up to our gender fragmented society; and to regain wholeness as individuals [and planet] through active choice. Watts analyzes dependency roles and addresses the need to restructure hierarchical relations. Cock proposes an alternative futures approach, pointing to the "orthodox future" as the major stumbling block for a sustainable society. He also invokes the person/planet metaphor (pain to one means pain to the other) and stresses community as the necessary locus for planetary political power.

### Part 3: Action--Practice

Somerlad discusses research on communes, utopian communities, and

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communal work and their connections with the environmental movement. Arnold emphasizes "meeting people where they are" and provides the example of the Community Aid Abroad program which makes connections between problems in developing countries and in Australia. Ryan looks at the discourse on "single issue vs. generalist" approaches to activism and concludes that the categories themselves are "meaningless obfuscation." Naess (1) defines the politics of the deep ecology movement and explains slogans such as "Earth First!", "An injury to where I belong is an injury to me", and "Why more than 100 million humans on Earth?" Two separate, additional papers by Naess are included. Naess (2) looks at the role of experts both within and outside the deep ecology movement--as supporters and as resource persons. Naess (3) also presents the history and philosophy of a Nordic alternative future project geared towards developing countries--the "Alternative North" project which involved 30 alternative movements and organizations.

In addition, the text contains the original conference program, a list of obscure terms from "cyberblitz" to vernacular, personal notes on the authors, and two pages of "Current Periodicals On Another World View" [which includes the World Futures Studies Federation NEWSLETTER].

Most of these brief descriptions do both violence and a gross injustice to the richness of the arguments and observations contained in these proceedings. Most all of the papers either contribute new insights or local examples to the global evolution of what is often now referred to as "Gaia consciousness"--a person/planet awareness and relationship based on (as I see it) deep ecology and radical feminism (or "ecofeminism"). However, except for Taylor's paper, Salleh and Fisher's dialog, and to some extent Cock, the ecofeminist discourse is largely neglected in this collection. And, those seeking more insight into Jim Lovelock's Gaia hypothesis will be disappointed by this book--it does not look at planetary ecology systems, but rather looks at ethics and philosophy directed towards coexisting with the Earth and her parts (i.e., other humans, other living entities).

Again, as proceedings go, this was engaging and stimulating reading--in a topical area which is growing in popular and academic interest. Most of the papers were scholarly, yet grounded in some way or another in ecological values. Thus, the papers were not "academic" but generally applicable to the task of learning to live in harmony with our planet and Her parts. While the papers individually present a fragmented approach to Sustaining Gaia, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. ☘

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Fletchheim, Ossip K. *Ist Die Zukunft Noch zu retten?* Hamburg: Hoffmann und Campe Verlag. 1987. 255 pp. (In German)

by Werner Levi, Professor Emeritus  
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The first five chapters are, in essence, devoted, first, to a discussion of the need to think about the future and the difficulty of coming to conclusions due to the complex nature of the human being, and, second, to a clarification of basic concepts such as futurology, prognosis, and planning. The activities connected with these matters also are identified as extremely complex because of the great variety of alternatives. The author elaborates, selectively, upon some of these complexities, without more than hinting at some methods by which they might be reduced to manageable proportions. If the reader has not, by this time, surrendered in despair to the hopelessness of dealing with the future, he will be exposed in the next few chapters to some major problems confronting this world: war and armaments, population explosion and hunger, destruction of the environment, economic crises, decline of democracy, crisis of culture, crisis of family, and individual. Each of these problems is portrayed in a simplistic manner, with some assertions being highly debatable, to boot.

The last part of the book outlines the author's own utopia, a mixture of world federalism, democratic socialism, and pacifism. There is no connection between the author's vision of the present world and the future he envisages, except that what is bad now should be replaced by what is good. Nor are there suggestions how, in the light of all the man-made and man-maintained complications of our present world, a better future might replace the dismal past. ☹

Union of International Associations (Ed.). *Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential*. 2nd Edition. München: K. G. Saur. 1986.

by MARIA GUIDO ROULSTONE, Ph.D. Candidate  
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Composed of seven sections (World Problems, Human Development, Strategies,

Integrative Knowledge, Communication, and Innovative Techniques) and containing exactly 24,409 entries, this volume labors to accomplish the impossible: "...to demonstrate the feasibility and value of assembling information reflecting the perspectives of a wide range of international constituencies, to group the material into classes corresponding to the terms conventionally used to describe and order any response to the global problematique and the possibilities of human development, and to find ways to juxtapose such perspectives in order to highlight the variety of relationships between them." The intention is to clarify the challenge of interrelating perceived patterns of information with which people and constituencies can identify with and by which they are empowered. The method consists of data collecting (in a variety of forms, languages, and primary sources), library searching and bulk acquisition of documents from bodies such as the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, OECD, and the Commonwealth Secretariat. These documents are scanned for relevant material and editors work on files by item. The editorial process is assisted by working indexes which are periodically updated or sorted by subcategory. Computers are used to explore way of re-ordering and re-grouping.

On **World Problems**, the purpose is to identify the complete range of problems perceived by international constituencies. The whole of this section endeavours to present all the phenomena in society that are perceived negatively by groups. These are the phenomena which engender fear and irrational responses as well as constituting a challenge to creative remedial action. **Human Values** (in relation to the global problematique) are deemed especially important in questions of cultural development and are central to the concern for the preservation of cultural heritage. The purpose is to register the complete range of values with which people identify, to which they are attracted and which they reject as abhorrent. **Human Development** describes briefly the complete range of concepts of human development with which people identify, consider meaningful or reject. **Strategies** identify the complete range conceived by different international constituencies as appropriate responses to world problems. **Integrative Knowledge** calls for a complex response interrelating many different intellectual resources and insights involving the sensitivity to very different kinds of constraints. **Communication** reviews the complete range of communication possibilities and constraints. **Innovative Techniques** offers possibilities of making an immediate difference to the manner in which resources are mobilized in response to the global problematique.

The previous edition of this publication came out in 1976 as *Yearbook of World*

*Problems and Human Potential*. It was produced as an experiment arising from a joint project started by the Union of International Associations and Mankind 2000. In its present form, the publication is jointly funded by UIA and K. G. Saur Verlag. The volume is intended for those who question whether they are receiving information from a sufficiently broad range of perspectives (international relations institutes; policy research institutes and think-tanks; international organizations; universities; national governments; futures research institutes; ministries of foreign affairs; students; change agents; paradigm change agent; corporations; researchers grappling with the ill-defined fields of values, human development, and states of consciousness and their relationship to the global problematique). ☛

Sewell, John W. and Stuart K. Tucker (eds.). *U.S. Policy and the Developing Countries. Growth, Exports, & Jobs in a Changing World Economy. Agenda 1988*. [U.S. Third World Policy Perspectives, N<sup>o</sup> 9. Overseas Development Council]. New Brunswick (USA) and Oxford (UK): Transaction Books. 1988. 274 pp.

The main focus of this AGENDA "is on the relationship between economic and social progress in the developing countries and the prospects of the U.S. for increasing exports, creating jobs, and servicing its foreign debt in the decade ahead." The main problem with the AGENDA is that it does not tell us (the readers) anything new. In the overview chapter ("The Dual Challenge: Managing the Economic Crisis and Technological Change"), John Sewell tells us that the symptoms of U.S. international economic problems are the trade deficit and a growing foreign debt.

The two views on these are: (1) that while the U.S. economy remains competitive, current economic problems are limited and amenable to short term correction--entailing some combination of getting interest rates "right", of encouraging public and private savings and investments, and of implementing expansionary policies in other industrial countries. The difficulties are the result of unwise policies in the industrial countries [failure to trim the U.S. federal deficit and a strongly anti-inflationary U.S. monetary policy has led to high interest rates and an overvalued dollar]. The result is the deterioration of its international position. (2) Though they agree on the symptoms, proponents of this view see the U.S. as losing its competitive edge and as being ill-equipped to deal with the changes underway in industrial technology and organization evidenced by a diminishing share of world manufacture exports, slow productivity growth, declining real wages, narrowing profit margins,

diminishing share of global high-technology industries, and managers [that can not match organizational techniques of Japanese managers and can not translate strong basic research into marketable quality products] still wedded to traditional management philosophies. The U.S. faces competition from governments not operating according to classical liberal economies but from strong imperatives to create comparative advantage [by promoting their own markets and investing heavily in world industrial production]. The goal of U.S. policy should be to narrow the trade deficit through export growth rather than through import compression and recession.

If the first strategy is to happen, say Sewell, [and because renewed economic growth must be pursued on a global scale], U.S. "policymakers will need to design imaginative ways to stimulate the flow of additional public and private resources to the developing countries." His "imaginative" ways are: 1) to increase transfers from countries in surplus, 2) to generate new resources with minimal budgetary impact, 3) to redirect resources available through the U.S. international affairs budget, 4) to liberalize industrial-country trade to increase Third World exports, and 4) to avoid the recessionary impact of cutting the U.S. budget deficit. The last section outlines the long-term implications of the technological revolution on trade (1. to expand exports to developing countries, to establish new rules to govern international trade, and 3. to increase South-South cooperation); on employment creation (1. to strengthen the U.S. work force and competitiveness, 2. to encourage research and development, 3. to reinforce the positive linkage of trade to jobs, 4. to incorporate international labor rights into trade policy, and 5. to reassess immigration policies); on international investment (1. to avoid conflict over incentives for multinational investment, 2. to protect intellectual property and, 3. to expand investment insurance and guarantee schemes); on development strategies and technological change (1. to build national scientific and technological capacity, 2. to limit dependence on raw material exports, and 3. to acknowledge a role for the state in the technological revolution); and on development assistance policies (to strengthen national capacity to utilize the new technologies, 2. to buffer the human impact of the new technologies, 3. to increase aid to low-income countries, 4. to support export diversification, and 5. to redirect U.S. aid programs). In short, the significance of pointing out all of these correlates with the significance of pointing out that the reason poor people are poor is because they do not have any money.

In "High-Technology Choices Ahead: Restructuring Interdependence," Manuel Castells and Laura D. Andrea Tyson look at the implications of new micro-



electronics-based technologies for North-South relationships by examining the effects of the new technologies on electronics (as producers and users) and automobiles. Later in the chapter, they look at their impact on specific nations. Castells and Tyson, as well, do not fail to point out the obvious..."Because of differences in the ability to obtain and use them, technologies are likely to result in growing economic differentiation." New manufacturing techniques allow the possibility of comparative advantage reversal whereas the traditional comparative advantage of developing nations in labor intensive activities becomes a comparative advantage of the developed nations as a result of labor saving automation--a relocation back to the North. [Their evidence does not indicate this reversal.] "The impact of microelectronics revolution will depend on [a country's] its access to technological know-how and its ability to use it." Furthermore, "The East Asian NICs are in the best position to benefit from the microelectronics revolution...Countries with large potential markets are in a good position to acquire micro-electronics technologies...The second tier or peripheral NICs have probably suffered as a result of the change in techniques made possible by the microelectronics revolution...[Depending on what happens to the price of oil], the oil-exporting countries will have the ability to acquire microelectronics with their oil revenues...Most of the developing countries are likely to be consumers--and very limited ones--of microelectronics technology in the near future."

Jonathan Aronson in "The Service Industries: Growth, Trade, and Development Prospects" see services as a panacea for creating new jobs and as the instrument of the next boost in prosperity and competitiveness [since, according to him by 1982, the contribution of the service sector to the GDP exceeded the contributions of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing in most countries]. To promote development, he suggests the following strategy models: 1) the infant industry model (building indigenous industries in by knowledge based services); 2) the modernization model (the key is for governments to begin to transform public service providers, particularly monopolies, from revenue generators into engines of development); and 3) the competition model (domestic competition by partial privatization of domestic monopolies, coupled with the licensing of new domestic service suppliers, joint ventures, foreign competition in domestic markets, international services only service monopolies retain their control over all domestic services but permit competition in the provision of most international services).

Robert Paarlberg in "U.S. Agriculture and the Developing World: Opportunities for Joint Gains" argues that depressed world farm markets in the 1980s are not

due to developing world production boom but to a worldwide consumption slump. Arguing against the "urban bias" tendencies of developing countries, Paarlberg proposes policies to promote joint gains [to establish and build positive links between farm production success, income growth, dietary enrichment, and larger agricultural imports from the United States] for U.S. and developing countries' farm and non-farm sectors.

Raymond Mikesell in "The Changing Demand for Industrial Raw Materials" follows the declining trends in raw material prices since the 70s and defines the reasons for this decline among three types of price movements: 1) short-term fluctuations caused by seasonal or cyclical factors or other sources of imbalance such as crop failures; 2) long-term price trends that reflect changes in production costs; and 3) medium- to long-term price trends that result from structural shifts in demand in relation to productive capacity that may require a decade or more for restoration of demand-supply balance. World demand for raw materials is affected by: 1) the decline in the GNP growth rate in the industrial countries; 2) changes in the composition of both output and consumption in industrial countries; 3) conservation in the use of materials in particular applications; and 4) substitution of new materials from traditional ones. Thus, for countries that export raw material, they can not maintain or increase export earning by producing the same basic materials with the same technology--in other words modernize. For developing countries heavily dependent on raw material exports, the question is what kind of development strategy they should adopt to enable them to achieve the rate of increase in export income necessary for a satisfactory rate of economic growth? His solutions are: international commodity agreements, international finance assistance, foreign direct investment, and the lifting of trade restrictions on raw materials. He concludes, "Policies of developed countries should be directed to liberalizing imports of raw materials and manufactures from developing countries and promoting the flow of capital from both private and multilateral agency sources."

Ray Marshall in "Jobs: The Shifting Structure of Global Employment" notes the trends in the global structure of employment as: internationalization, demographic and labor market changes, and the spread of technological innovations. His recommendations for U.S. Third World Policies are to facilitate immigration and to strengthen international labor rights. He sees a need for U.S. consensus in support of the global strategy [which is the reason that his is the only satisfactory paper to read] to build a process for an employment-oriented global strategy guided by avoiding unilateralism, adjusting

macroeconomic policy and, developing human resources.

In addition to "not saying anything new," this publication suffers from the persistent condition of mainstream development literature of "not saying it well." It all sounds like a re-run of BACK TO THE FUTURE in reverse. Shall I spell it out?-- BACK TO THE PAST. It has taken very old ideas [evidence by the basic premise it takes that the world runs on decisions from the ghost of ten years passed] and passed them by us once more. Only, they did not even bother to disguise them. The world is still dichotomized. The world is still top heavy. And there is nothing to be done [except for making some very minor adjustments].

### FUTURE SURVEY Update

Michael Marien's *Future Survey*, now in its tenth year of monthly publication, reviews a wide variety of books, reports, and articles by authoritative future-oriented thinkers, writers, and policymakers. Contents of FS from Sept. 1987 through Feb. 1988 were outlined in the last "WFSF Newsletter" (#48), pp. 45-48. Here are some "idea clusters" from recent issues, arraying alternative views on critical issues:

FUTURE SURVEY 10:3, March 1988 (General Theme:Environment/Resources)

■ **Whither Planet Earth?** Various overviews of vast environmental changes underway, including the notion of Henryk Skolimowski that an ecological view may transcend or fuse with Christianity and Marxism. Surveys on the state of the world environment, the US environment, problems and progress in the 50 US states, and conditions in Europe, the USSR, and China (the problems are everywhere). Specific problems areas include the diminishing ozone layer, growing salinization, water supply planning, forest decline, strategy in the face of diminishing oil supplies, and policy for national parks and wildlife.

■ **Healthy Human Resources:** People are endangered as well as the natural environment. Looming health threats include pesticides, power lines, another Bhopal or Chernobyl, and industrial chemicals. How best to promote human health? Five different answers for starters: promote modernization, reduce malnutrition in LDCs, focus on alcohol and tobacco abuse, use social resources outside the health sector, and institute a new "infomedicine" paradigm.

FUTURE SURVEY 10:4, April 1988 (Global Rethinking)

■ **Is a Global Mind Change Underway?** FS begins with a review of Willis Harman's provocative new book, which states that we are going through a profound change in our knowledge system--perhaps a second Copernican revolution. But, in considering Lester Brown's essential *State of the World 1988* report on Earth's deteriorating vital signs, we should wonder whether the mind change is too little, too late.

■ **Future World Leaders:** Which nations will be on top in the early 21st century? The emerging multipolar world will be discussed at the WFSF Beijing meeting in September. Books considered here give various angles, including China's extensive revolution in recent years, Japan's emergence as the world economic leader, and compelling reasons for a future of shared leadership in exploring outer space.

■ **From National to Global Security:** One of the most important mind changes is the slow shift to the concept of "Common Security," first proposed by the Palme Commission in 1982. The growth of common interests and common enemies (environmental issues, terrorism, drugs) provide the right climate. But the language is not yet agreed on: 10 largely interchangeable phrases are documented, such as genuine security, long-term mutually-assured (or win-win) development.

■ **18 Keys to Development:** Everyone argues that we must rethink development and that their perspective is the key. No less than 18 such keys are clustered here, including the role of the global arms race and militarization, the need to aim for sustainability, political corruption and lack of participation, problems of landlessness, the economic dependence of women, lack of family planning, lack of transportation infrastructure, capital flight, and Sam Cole's finding that the forecasts of international agencies are biased.

FUTURE SURVEY 10:5, May 1988 (Cities and Governments)

■ **14 Mostly Positive Ways to Look at and Develop Cities:** alternative angles of vision include new territorial dynamics created by global economic restructuring, attributes of a "world class" city, the high-tech oriented technopolis, how to build a healthy eco-city, creating livable winter cities, renewing down town, neighborhood regeneration, and self-reliant communities.

■ **Government Resurgence Ahead:** The literature no longer calls for scaling down and deregulation; now it seeks a new respect for government roles. A new activism is already apparent in the US states; there are also calls for the US to plan ahead, utilize foresight in national decisions, face up to its necessary role in promoting social welfare, and to serve as a catalyst for solutions. Four big crunches are demanding action: America's worst drug epidemic, overcrowded prisons, increasing traffic congestion, and the declining stock of low income housing.

FUTURE SURVEY 10:6, June 1988 (Inventing Futures for Young and Old)

■ **Inventing Our Futures:** Recent literature on methods for shaping the future stresses action: challenging assumptions, planning for transformation, adopting strategies and operational strategies to carry them out, and effective leadership that renews institutions, motivates people, and helps them to act. Change for the better is sought at the global level, in corporations and schools, at the local grass-roots level, and the individual identity level.

■ **Young and Old:** Concern for young children is an emerging issue in the US (which, compared to Europe, is primitive in its social welfare arrangements); proposals are made for paid parental leave, pre-school education and/or schools as day care sites, guaranteed child support, more family support programs, better pre-natal and child health care, sufficient housing for low-income families, and comprehensive anti-poverty agendas. Growing numbers of the aged in all developed societies, with longer lifespan expectancies, leads to proposals for more elderly in education, restructuring long-term care and its financing, reconsidering "death" and the right to die, more technology assessment, and focusing on the quality of life instead of its length. [MM Note: in recent years, more interest has been devoted to the US as an aging society than to the much-heralded post-industrial transition of the 1970s.]

FUTURE SURVEY 10:7, July 1988 (Science, Technology, Environment)

■ **New Challenges to Science:** A collection of new paradigms, including Lovelock's "Gaia Hypothesis" (old and new), Sheldrake's "morphic resonance," a call for wisdom as the basic aim of science, a proposed "new biology" that rediscovers nature's wisdom, a hypothesis that UFOs are an

undiscovered dimension of reality, new ways to explore space (a "space butterfly"), and a new view of how scientists discover.

■ **The Technological Good News:** A dazzle of more and better tools, including computers expanding the frontiers of music, "anti-noise," macro-engineering, micro-tools, "fake fat" that may or may not improve nutrition, and applications of superconductivity to save energy.

■ **The Environmental Bad News:** As upbeat technology proliferates, so do downbeat environmental problems: ozone loss is worse than imagined only a few months ago (FS 10:3), world temperatures are rising due to carbon dioxide and other warming gases such as methane, deforestation continues (which also contributes to global warming), the oceans are suffering from global red tides of algae and from plastics pollution, and indoor air pollution is now a major worry.

FUTURE SURVEY 10:8, August 1988 (Forthcoming on world futures, the global economy, regions and nations, and problems and prospects for development)

Individual back issues of *Future Survey* are available for \$5.50 each from World Future Society, 4916 St. Elmo Ave, Bethesda MD 20814, USA (301/656-8274). Subscriptions are \$59 per year for individuals and \$89 for institutions/libraries (includes 12 monthly issues and *Future Survey Annual*).

*Future Survey Annual 1987* will be available from the World Future Society in June, at \$25.00 per copy. Subscribers to FUTURE SURVEY receive the Annual as part of their subscription.

This year's annual includes 735 abstract/reviews first published in the monthly issues of *Future Survey* between Oct. 1986 and Sept. 1987. They are arranged in 18 major categories (World Futures, International Economics, World Regions and Nations, Defense and Disarmament, Energy, Environment and Resources, Food and Agriculture, Society, The US Economy, Business, Work, Communities and Housing, Crime and Justice, Health, Families and Education, Communications, Science and Technology, and Methods to Shape the Future) and 65 sub-categories (such as evolutionary trends, terrorism, hazardous waste, AIDS, learning needs, biotechnology, and strategic planning).

The annual provides an annotated list of 36 futures-relevant periodicals, first published in the last few years, supplementing the list of 341 such periodicals

(including scholarly journals, general interest magazines, and selected newsletters) appearing in *Future Survey Annual 1986*. (The list is getting so long that it cannot be updated every year.)

The "Top Ten Hopes and Fears" Chart in the 1987 Annual, summarizing the US/global issues literature of the past three years, lists the following:

HOPES: Favorable Trends and Plausible Optimism

1. Thawing Cold War/Better US-USSR Relations
2. Organization Renewal/Strategic Planning (the beginnings of "perestroika," American style)
3. Information Technologies
4. New Materials/Superconductivity
5. Biotechnology
6. Health Care: New Drugs & Technologies, Growing interest in prevention
7. State and Local Economic Regeneration
8. New Thinking for Shaping the Future
9. Energy and Resource Potentials
10. Outer Space Potentials

FEARS: Unfavorable Trends and Plausible Pessimism

1. Economic Malaise: possible Great Depression; budget and trade deficits
2. Environment/Resources: climate change, ozone loss, deforestation, species loss, acid rain, toxic waste, water pollution, soil erosion
3. Arms Races: threats of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons
4. AIDS Pandemic
5. New Oil Crisis
6. Inequality and Poverty in US
7. Health Care Costs
8. World Population Growth
9. Children: neglect, abuse, teen pregnancy
10. Mexican Instability: potential for major crisis

[MM Note. The severity of fearful long-term problems continues to outweigh plausible hopes (many of them associated with technological potentials, rather than realities). This assessment of collective hopes and fears defies any great precision, due to different values and national vantage points. Still, it is a starting point in sorting things out and focusing on what's most important.

"Hopes and Fears" lists from other national/regional perspectives would be welcomed, and gladly reported in *Future Survey*.]

NEW MEMBERS

Pierangelo ISERNIA, a student of Eleonora Masini, joined the WFSF in April. Mr. Isernia has a B.A. in Social Sciences from Gregorian University and Laureas in Law from the University of Rome and in Political Science from the University of Bologna. He is presently a research associate on the research project "The Participants to International Economic Negotiations" directed by Professor U. Gori (University of Florence), H. Jacobson (University of Michigan), and D. Sidjanski (University of Genève). His major publications include: *The Possible Peaces. International Scenarios and Internal Democracy*, "I Movimento per la Pace: una Realtà in Divenire," "Peace Movements and the Political System in Western Democracies: The Death of Politics or a Politics Against Death?," "Movimento per la Pace, Identità Collettive e Scambio Politico," "I Nuovi Idealisti: una Rassegna Critical del World Order Models Project," "Movimento, Opinione Pubblica e Sistema Politico: Alcuni Dati ed uno Schema di Interpretazione," "Structure and Regime in European Security," "Introduzione Agli Scenari," "Ipotesi di Regimi Alternativi nelle Relazioni Internazionali," "Le Mobilitazioni per la Pace Degli Anni Ottanta: Precondizioni, Caratteristiche ed Effetti," and "Gli Scenari nella Previsione Sociale."

O. W. MARKLEY is Associate Professor of Human Sciences and Chairman of the Program Development of the Graduate Program in Studies of the Future at the University of Houston Clear Lake and Chairman of the Institute for Strategic Innovation, a group of professionals which help organizations become better at anticipating and managing change. He received a B.S. and an M.S. in design engineering from San Diego State and Stanford Universities, respectively, in 1962 and 1963, and an M.A. and Ph.D. in social psychology from Northwestern University in 1967 and 1968. For ten years a senior policy analyst and principal investigator of futures research studies at the Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International), Dr. Markley has written more than thirty published articles in journals and books and is co-author of *Changing Images of Man* (Pergamon Press, 1982), and *Information and the Future: A Handbook of Sources and Strategies* (Greenwood Press, expected in August, 1988). He teaches courses in Change, Management and the Future, World Futures, Visionary Futures, Technology Assessment, Strategic Planning, and Organization Development.

**B**rian MURPHY is the Director of The Future Research Group and is Senior Lecturer in Marketing in the Department of Marketing and International Business at the University of Auckland. He has a B.A. and an M.A. in Economics and a Ph.D. in Management Studies from the University of Auckland. Dr. Murphy's research experience is in the areas of Marketing Research, Futures Research, and Macromarketing. The Futures Research specialty is attitudinal survey research which he has formalized in his "Attitudinal Management Planning Model" as a technique for undertaking actionable futures research. His attitudinal socio-economic scenario survey for the Commission for the Future in 1980 was noted by Professor Burt Nanus. His publications include: "The Attitudinal Management Planning Model--A Tool for Actionable Futures Research," "Research Note on Optimising Advertising Effectiveness," "Research Note on the Relationship Between Macro Consumer Attitudes and Macro Consumer Demand," "Research Note on the Use of Macro Consumer Attitudes to Predict Election Voting Behaviour," "Research Note on Predicting the 1987 New Zealand General Election by Opinion Poll Trend Analysis," "Research Note on the Discrimination Efficiency of the Likert Attitudinal Scale," and "Likert Scale and Semantic Differential Issues Relevant to Cross-Cultural Research." ❁

**K**evin O'FLAHERTY is currently Principal Policy Consultant (Senior Executive Service Level 4) with the Victorian Department of the Premier and Cabinet. His major achievement was the negotiation and initiation of the Future Challenges for Australia program for MPs in Australian Federal and all State Parliaments. He has a B.A. from the University of Melbourne and a M.S.W. and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. Dr. O'Flaherty has been working with Federal and State Parliaments in Australia, in particular, developing processes for Members of Parliament to consider and understand the future implication of their decision-making and to help them plan alternative futures. An example of his industry/government/union/academic work can be seen in "Manufacturing the Future" from the Commission for the future journal *In Future*. Other recent work has involved communication futures, expert systems, tourism, and futures seminar on ageing, telecommunications policy and futures training and development for corporations, government organizations and the Institute of Management Consultants in Australia. ❁

**D**usan RISTIC has a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering, an M.P.A. in Management of Production Systems, and a Ph.D. in Business Administration and Management. He is an associate professor at the University of Novi Sad. His projects in progress are: "Technological Progress and Its

Impact on Growth of Mankind," "Methodology of Science and Research," "Complexity of Life Situations," "Text Book for High School: Basics of Techniques and Production." Among his publications are: *Structure of Working Organizations*, *Theories of Organization and Management*, *Basics of Organization of Work* and, *Successfulness of Organizations*. ❁

**Z**uaddin SARDAR has a BSc in Applied Physics, an MSc in Information Science, and a Ph.D. in Information Sciences from the City University in London. He is director of the Centre for Policy and Future Studies (East-West University, Chicago since 1984); advisor of the Muslim World League (Makkah in Saudi Arabia since 1985); editor of Mansell Series on Islamic Studies (Mansell Publishing in London since 1985); editor of Mansell Islamic Futures and Policy Studies Series (Mansell Publishing in London since 1985); advisor of the Ministry of Education in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia since 1986); executive director of Intellectual Studies Foundation (London since 1987); and director of ISF Productions Limited (in London since 1988). He has published 13 books, 9 monographs and chapters in books, 117 papers and articles, and 59 book reviews. ❁

#### AFTERWORD

"**T**he Future of the Present is in the Past." Or while it may be true that "the future ain't what it used to be," Futures Conferences always seem to be the same!

RENEÉ-MARIE CROOSE PARRY sent to the Secretariat programs of the seven conferences of the Pierre Teilhard de Chardin Association of Great Britain and Ireland which were held in London from 1966 through 1971. Titles included, "Man, the Maker of History," "Mankind Evolving: China and the West," "Towards Human Maturity--Personal and Collective," "This Runaway World--Can Man Gain Control?" "The Case for Hope and the Cost of Hope," and "Brain, Consciousness and Human Survival."

Except for the word "man," these could be (and probably are or will be) good themes for futures conferences today, and tomorrow. ❁

**A** EURO-AMER-ASIAN PERSPECTIVE--Viewed from Kona Village

From one globe, two Hemispheres,  
Three Continents, a dozen Nations, come

Many more notions,  
Visions and words about  
Why we are who we are,  
How we came to be where we are,  
And where we should go from here,  
Together and (not or) by ourselves.  
Outside the thatch-roofed hale  
The gentle murmur of a dove  
Becomes another sound,  
another view,  
Another Word to take back  
To a dozen nations,  
To three continents,  
To two hemispheres,  
To one Globe.

By Jan Walls  
November 1987

After the Conference on "The Development of Asia and Its World-Wide Impact," sponsored by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the University of Illinois at Chicago, and the University of Hawaii at Manoa (part of a series on "The Change of Values and Value of Change") 🍌

## THE PLAN

In the beginning there was The Plan,  
and then the assumption;  
And The Plan was without form  
and the assumptions were void;  
And the darkness was on the faces  
of the workers;  
And they went to their County Director,  
saying: This is a crock of  
shit and it stinketh;  
And the County Director went to the  
Regional Director, saying: This  
is a vessel of excrement and  
it smelleth mightily;

And the Regional Director went to  
the Program Directors, saying:  
This is a bucket of fertilizer  
and it is very strong;  
And the Program Directors went  
to the Assistant Vice-President,  
saying: This promoteth growth  
and it is very powerful;  
And the Assistant Vice-President went  
to the Vice-President, saying:  
This powerful new plan will  
promote the growth of the  
Agency;  
And the Vice-President gazed upon The  
Plan and saw that it was GOOD. 🍌



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