



World
Futures
Studies
Federation

EDITORIAL

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NEWSLETTER

March/April 1985

— WFSF VIIIth World Conference Reports

— WFSF IXth World Conference Announcement

— Hungarian Future Research Conference
Report

Jin Dator

As I hope the various reports in this Newsletter adequately indicate, the Costa Rica Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation on "The Futures of Peace--Cultural Perspectives" was a great success. Our very warm thanks go to all of the participants, and especially, of course, to Dr. Luis Garita and his fellow members on the Costa Rica Organizing Committee. They did a fantastic job of seeing that all went smoothly and actively. We owe a great debt to them, and are pleased that Dr. Garita has joined the Executive Council of the Federation in order to assist in helping the Federation enlarge its activities in Central and South America. You will only get a bit of a taste of the things that went on at the Costa Rica conference in this edition of the Newsletter. We do expect that Dr. Garita, with the assistance of several other members of the Council, will soon get a set of proceedings published through the University of Costa Rica. By the way, if you participated in the Conference, and have not sent a final copy of your contribution as you wish it to appear in the proceedings, please send it now--in fact, it may already be too late by the time you are reading this. We have many people who are impatiently awaiting the published proceedings, and I hope we can satisfy their curiosity soon?

The next Conference of the Federation will be in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 24-28, 1986, on the theme "The Futures of Communities of Support - Traditional and Emergent." There is a fuller preliminary announcement of this Conference elsewhere in this Newsletter. I urgently request all interested members of the Federation immediately to inform me of their desires concerning participation in this conference. And I also suggest you begin making your travel arrangements now.

Plans for the subsequent Conference are also presently being made. The President of the Chinese Society for Futures Studies, and head of the fine delegation that participated in the Costa Rica Conference, Mr. Du Dagong, extended an invitation to the Federation during the General Assembly in Costa Rica, that the Xth Conference be held in China, probably in 1988. We all look forward to that, I am sure.

On another matter: Because of the interval of time that transpires between Newsletters, several people have suggested that we try to put out more frequent short notices of activities of the Federation and its members, rather than save them all up for inclusion in our formal Newsletter. We agree with that, and will try to see that more frequent circular letters begin coming your way. We think that this might help knit our group in a more intimate web of friendship and cooperation. We will of course continue to send the Newsletter, but we hope that the circular letters will speed up the communication process.

Finally, let me say again that I very much appreciate receiving information from each of you, and thank those of you who are especially diligent in keeping me up-to-date on your activities. I would appreciate all of you following these good examples!

Jim Dator

W.F.S.F. NEWSLETTER

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Report to UNESCO by the President of the World Futures Studies Federation, Eleonora Masini

The VIIIth World Conference on Futures Research was held in San Jose, Costa Rica from the 9th to the 14th of December 1984 on the topic "The Futures of Peace - Cultural Perspectives". The local hosts were the government of Costa Rica and the University of Costa Rica as well as the United Nations' University for Peace. Regional supporters were FLACSO (Latin-American Federation of Social Sciences) and CSUCA (Federation of Central American Universities). The organizers were the World Futures Studies Federation together with the National Committee of Costa Rica.

The Conference was opened at the National Theater of San Jose by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, by the personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Krzysztof Ostrowski who is responsible for the International Year of Peace of the United Nations (1986), as well as by Eleonora Masini, President of the World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF), Jim Dator, Secretary-General for the WFSF, and Luis Garita President of the National Organizing Committee of Costa Rica.

The rest of the Conference took place at the University of Costa Rica and developed around the main papers, panels and open symposia as well as specific round tables on topics especially related to Latin and Central America.

The main content was focused towards finding the cultural roots of principles of peace which are not visible in the everyday negotiations among countries, but are present in people's value systems around the world. The search also sought to find the possibilities of different futures for humanity based on such value systems and on alternatives to the present trends. Can we transform the present "culture of war" to a "culture of peace," and on what basis?

The first paper, presented by Francisco Barahona of the University for Peace, was on "Education for Peace". Dr. Barahona stressed the capacity of education to change the future by creating a vision of a peaceful world at every level, personal, collective and global. "The Futures of International Organizations" was presented by John Fobes who described the possibility of an alternative international organization based on people's clusters of interest. Richard Falk, representing the United Nations' University, detected three main lines developing at the cultural level as a basis for a "culture of peace".

According to Falk the three lines are visible: a) in a world view which is in people mainly as victims of the dominant culture of war; b) in the vision of the human potential which can be seen in the counter tradition of the great religions and the

spiritual response to the culture of war; and c) in the gentle revolution which can be called the feminization of the sacred.

The last main paper was prepared by Christian Schmidt who gave a very exhaustive series of indications of the world economy in terms of arms and armaments.

The panels in their turn offered a very extensive view of the different positions of the participants. Such was the case of the panel on the "Origin of Logic and Conflicts: A Future Look", in which different philosophical and ethical views of the inequalities of our times were discussed in view of changes in the future. Another panel on the "Structures of World Power: Evolution and Tendencies" was of great interest, especially given the presence of participants from the USSR, USA, Peoples Republic of China, Mexico, and Egypt.

Very important also was the panel on "Strategies for Peace" in which the Minister of Information of Costa Rica, Armando Vargas, and representatives from Austria (Manfred Rotter), and Switzerland (Giselle Musy) discussed the topic of neutrality (permanent, military, relative, etc.) and the different historical and cultural bases for this as well as for the real capacity of creating future visions. Glenn Paige's report on his leadership panel follows.

In addition, there were seventeen open symposia for the participants from Central America and WFSF members to attend. Especially interesting were the symposia on "Women and Peace", "Human Rights", and "Religion and Peace". In all these symposia the desire of the Central American people to overcome the present conflictual situation, as well as their suffering, was clear in probing the possibilities for the future.

From these symposia as well as from the round tables prepared by the Central American and Latin American participants, the very interesting trend of a social model emerging from self-determination rather than acceptance of foreign models was forcefully evident.

The Conference was closed by Eleonora Masini and James Dator. A statement was read from the Executive Council of WFSF which responded to the opening message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Council also elected an ad hoc working group to contribute to the UN Year of Peace on the basis of the results of the Conference. Proceedings will be published and will include papers presented as well as various messages and statements. The Executive Council of WFSF also expressed its appreciation to Costa Rica and hailed its efforts towards neutrality. Special thanks were given to UNESCO, its Director General, and the deputy Director General, Mr. Knapp, for enabling the participation of members from developing countries and Eastern European countries.

About one hundred persons from 35 countries plus about 70 observers from Central America attended the Conference.

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Program of the VIII World Conference

The World Futures Studies Federation
San Jose, Costa Rica

"The Futures of Peace - Cultural Perspectives"

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1984

Reception at Airport: Registration Hotel Irazu

Sunday, Dec. 9

Opening Ceremonies at the National Theater

1. Luis Garita, President of the National Organizing Committee (Costa Rica)
2. Jim Dator, Secretary-General, WFSF (Hawaii)
3. Eleonora Masini, President, WFSF (Italy)
4. Krzysztof Ostrowski, Executive Secretary, International Year of Peace
5. Luis Alberto Monge, President, Costa Rica

Theme Speakers at University of Costa Rica

1. Francisco Barahona (Costa Rica), "Education for Peace and the Future"
2. Jack Fobes (USA), "The Future of International Organizations"
3. Johan Galtung (Norway), "Homo Occidentalis"

Monday, Dec. 10

Theme Speakers and Panels at University of Costa Rica

1. Richard Falk (UNU) "Peace and Conflict: Cultural Perspectives"
2. "The Origin and Logic of Conflicts--A Future Look"
Convenor: Mihailo Markovic (Yugoslavia)
Panel Members: Henryk Skolimowski (USA), Zha RuQiang (China), Sam Cole (UK)
3. "Structures of World Power: Evolution and Tendencies"
Convenor: Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman (Egypt)
Panel Members: Richard Falk (USA), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico), Du DaGong (China)
4. Christian Schmidt (France): "World Economies: Towards War or Peace?"

Symposia:

1. Technology, Energy, and Population
Convenors: Roberto Vacca (Italy) and Israel Calvo (Costa Rica)
2. Women and Peace
Convenors: Magda McHale (USA) and Zinnia Mendez (Costa Rica)

3. Competing Paradigms and Ideologies in the Future
Convenors: Rolf Homann (Switzerland) and J M Alfaro (Costa Rica)
5. The Future of Futures Studies
Convenors: Kathleen Redd (USA) and Mariano Ramirez (Costa Rica)
8. Social Movements
Convenors: Roberto Ruffino (Italy) and Gonzalo Ramirez and P Gonzalez (Costa Rica)
13. Ethical Aspects of Development
Convenors: Mihaljo Markovic (Yugoslavia), David Crocker (USA), and Victor Brenes (Costa Rica)

Tuesday, Dec. 11

Panels and Symposia at the University of Costa Rica

4. Nation States and Political Processes
Convenors: Clem Bezdold (USA) and Jose San Martin and V. Pallavicini (Costa Rica)
6. Human Rights and Peace
Convenors: Peter Baehr (Holland) and Luis Fernando Solano (Costa Rica)
9. Cultural Diversities and Peace
Convenors: Sam Cole (UK) and Francisco Barahona (Costa Rica)
10. The International Financial System and Peace
Convenors: Hazel Henderson (USA) and J. Munoz (Costa Rica)
11. The Environment and Peace
Convenors: Katrina Gillwald (West Germany) and Maria Bugemfa Bozzoli (Costa Rica)
13. Ethical Aspects of Development (continued)

Continuation of Leadership Panel

General Assembly of the World Futures Studies Federation at the

University of Costa Rica

Wednesday, Dec. 12

First Roundtable

"Central America Tomorrow"

Convenor: Luis Garita (Costa Rica)

Participants: Babriel Aguilera (Guatemala), Jonoe Vareas (Costa Rica), Lilia Bermudez (Mexico), Javier Gorostiza (Panama)

Second Roundtable

"The Future of Democracy and Peace in Latin America"

Convenor: Abelardo Brenes (Costa Rica)

Participants: Daniel Camacho (FLACSO) and Francisco Barahona (University for Peace)

2. Women and Peace (continued)
7. Religion and Peace
12. Economic Refugees
Convenors: Jack Fobes (USA) and Francisco Barahona (Costa Rica)
13. Ethical Aspects of Development (continued)

15. Psychology and Peace
Convenors: Radmila Nakarada (Yugoslavia) and Abelardo Brenes (Costa Rica)
16. Economic Rights and Peace
Convenors: Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman (Egypt) and Mariano Ramirez (Costa Rica)
17. Cultural Roots of Peace
Convenor: Jan Danecki (Poland)

Audio-Visual Presentations by

Christopher Jones (Hawaii)

Simon Nicholson (UK)

Fumio Nakajima (Japan)

Thursday, Dec. 13

Presentations by

Igor Bestuzhev-Lada (USSR)

Benjamin Hourani (Lebanon/USA)

Roberto Vacca (Italy)

Symposia:

3. Competing Paradigms and Ideologies in the Future (continued)
13. Ethical Aspects of Development (continued)
14. Economic and Social Indicators of Peace
Convenors: Igor Bestuzhev-Lada (USSR), Francisco Pastrana and M. Oswalds (Costa Rica)

Continuation of Leadership Panel with N. Radhakrishnan (India)

Closing:

1. Jim Dator (Hawaii), Secretary-General, WFSF
2. Eleonora Masini (Italy), President, WFSF
3. Luis Garita (Costa Rica), President, National Organizing Committee
4. Francisco Barahona, University for Peace, Costa Rica
5. Fernando Duran, Rector University of Costa Rica
6. Luis Alberto Monge, President, Republic of Costa Rica

Reception at the Presidential House

Friday, Dec. 14

Visit to the University for Peace

Delivery to the Airport

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Message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to the VIII World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation, 9-14 December 1984

It gives me great pleasure to send best wishes to the participants of the VIII World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation.

The present time, full of conflicts and tensions, demands not only serious concern over the prospect of war, but also our wisdom, capacity and imagination in order to prevent war. Studies of future perspectives will contribute to this vital objective. The United Nations encourages and supports international cooperation among scholars attempting to define the aspects of peace in different socio-economic and political conditions. The theme of your conference "The Futures of Peace - Cultural Perspectives" rightly points out the need to identify and develop positive values in each culture which will promote peace.

The values of peace are deeply rooted in the culture of the host country, Costa Rica. At the initiative of Costa Rica, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously declared 1986 as the International Year of Peace, a year devoted to serious reflection on the nature and conditions for peace. Also at the request of Costa Rica, the General Assembly supported the organization of the University of Peace.

In current efforts to strengthen the United Nations as an organization devoted to the maintenance and promotion of peace, we welcome your support, ideas and programmes for helping to fulfil this unique mandate. In this spirit, and on the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, I wish you all success in your debates and further studies.

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Message of the Executive Council of the World Futures Studies Federation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 13 December 1985:

The VIIIth Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation was honored and pleased to receive a message of good wishes from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The participants at this meeting on "The Futures of Peace - Cultural Perspectives" listened with great interest to the statement of the Secretary-General's representative, Mr. Krzysztof Ostrowski, who is also the official charged with the preparation for the International Year of Peace, 1986.

Members of the Federation welcome the encouragement of the Secretary-General for their studies of future perspectives, especially those which illuminate the problems and possibilities for peace in different socio-economic and political conditions. We propose to extend our studies and to increase exchanges and cooperation among all concerned persons. We see this as a way of increasing confidence among all peoples that peace is possible and imperative, and that steps towards peacefulness at all levels of societies are of value.

With your encouragement, we have decided to form a small group of persons affiliated with the World Futures Studies Federation from various parts of the world who took part in our Conference on the Futures of Peace - Cultural Perspectives, and to charge them with preparing and submitting to you as soon as possible a project proposal in this regard. Then, as the work proceeds, we will inform the Secretariat for the Year of Peace of the results which may be useful to it.

Moreover, we resolve - especially bearing in mind the 1985 International Youth Year - to encourage more young scholars to become involved through association with us and through their independent investigations. We need to strengthen the social contract between the generations and to incorporate the perspectives of younger scholars and practitioners into studies of peacemaking and the future.

The Executive Council of the World Futures Studies Federation, meeting in Costa Rica December 9 - 14, 1984, for our VIIIth World Conference on "The Futures of Peace - Cultural Perspectives," wishes to express its appreciation to the National Organizing Committee for an excellent selection of topics and speakers which well complemented those of the Federation itself.

We also wish to thank our host country under the fine statesmanship of President Luis Alberto Monge. We recognize his efforts and concern in maintaining Costa Rica as an inspiring example of democracy. We especially applaud his stand on permanent, active, disarmed neutrality, and we wish him well in his efforts to have it enshrined in the Costa Rican Constitution as a positive step towards establishing peace in Central America and throughout the world.

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GLENN PAIGE wrote a letter by way of a report to the various people who are affiliated with the WFSF Working Group on Future Leadership and Participation about the Panel on Leadership which he convened at the Costa Rica conference. What follows are edited excerpts from that letter. Glenn writes:

First of all, we should celebrate the extraordinary cooperativeness of the Swedish members of the group who wrote papers and shared them with participants in the Costa Rica conference even though they themselves were not able to obtain travel funds to join the panel personally. Our thanks to Eva Moberg, Maria Modig, Vera Novakova, and Ulf Landergren! Their papers were made available to the conference participants through the copy center of the University of Costa Rica. We also will add them to the written memory of our group which includes now "think pieces" written for the Conference which was to have been held in India by Yehezkel Dror, Johan Galtung, Eleonora Masini, and Romesh Thapar, and the papers written for the Stockholm Conference by Glenn Paige, Svetozar Stojanovic, and Henryk Skolimowski. If we can keep pooling and interchanging our ideas and trying to take up new subjects from a leadership-participation perspective

gradually, we may be able to integrate these materials into a publication or other form of useful communication. The editors of the Costa Rica proceedings (Luis Garita and Jim Dator) want you to get in touch with them about your contributions to the proceedings immediately, if you have not already done so.

On December 11, panel presentations were made by all those shown on the program of the Costa Rica Conference which is printed elsewhere in this Newsletter. N. Radhakrishnan, chief organizer of the Santí Sena of Gandhi Rural University did not make it to Costa Rica in time to participate on that panel. However, he did make a very effective lengthy presentation later when he did arrive. The tragedy is that Radhakrishnan was robbed of all his money, air ticket, and other possessions at the Los Angeles airport as he was waiting for his flight to Costa Rica. People wishing copies of his two long and splendid papers on the Shantí Sena should write him at Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram Post Pin-624 302, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India.

Undoubtedly the highlight of our December 11 panel was the presentation in English by former Costa Rican President Figueres (Don Pepe, as he is affectionately called). It was followed by a standing ovation. We were stirred by the simple and direct way in which he explained how--inspired, he said, by the writings of H. G. Wells--he grasped the historical opportunity in 1948 to abolish both a large standing Costa Rican Army and his own 600-person armed guerrilla force that had just seized power. Although an event in history, WFSF futurists undoubtedly hope that it will inspire political leaders now and even more in the future(s). President Figueres wrote no paper, but when his remarks are transcribed from the tapes that were made, they will be included in the proceedings.

Roland Vogt of Die Grunen spoke mainly about the strains within that legislative-party movement over rotation of leadership positions and formal versus informal authority. What kinds of coordination are possible in political movements where no one wishes to give formal precedence to anyone else; where all are leaders and there is no concept of followership? Although Vogt did not say it, Die Grunen are coming up against the "iron law of oligarchy" argued by Robert Michels in his classic book, POLITICAL PARTIES.

Former President Carazo of Costa Rica and Dr. Moreno (representative of Adolfo Perez Esquivel and the Paz y Justicia movement) spoke in general terms about the principles and goals of their efforts. They did not stress leader-follower relations nor give us much insight into "the futures" except by implication from their remarkably significant activities. Dr. Moreno kindly spoke to a few of us later in a special session in which we were able to ask more specific questions about the inspiration (mainly Catholic) and organization of the movement (25 men and 25 women form the coordinating core in Argentina now, where Human Rights have been introduced as required study throughout the educational system under the leadership of President Alfonsín).

The above, briefly, is history. Now, those of us interested in future processes of leadership and participation--and the transition to them from the present global conditions--should begin to think about what kind of contributions can be made to the next meeting of the Federation, in Honolulu in 1986, and beyond that to the possible Beijing Conference in 1988. It has been suggested, perhaps by Johan Galtung, that we might try to focus attention on just two major figures from East and West, such as Mother Teresa of Calcutta and Petra Kelly of Europe. Please send along your suggestions on this to me (Glenn Paige) or to Vera Novakova who kindly agreed to coordinate the group as the able successor to the fine initial contribution made by Maria Modig. Please write her at Dr. Vera Novakova, Karolinska Hospital, Gamla Elevhemmet, S-104 01 STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

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REPORT OF THE WFSF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA DECEMBER 11, 1984

The Assembly began at 19:05

- 1.) The assembly chose Eleonora Masini as a Chairperson for the meeting.
- 2.) The agenda was accepted by the membership.
- 3.) The President reported that The Manual for African Planners will finally be published in March, 1985. She announced the upcoming Dubrovnik course scheduled for March 25 to April 5, 1985. She also read letters from Goran Backstrand, Robert Jungk, and Romesh Thapar to the membership. She summarized the development of the Federation since her last report as follows: The core of interest within the Federation has focussed on social, political, and cultural futures over the past four years. There is also a greater orientation towards practical, as well as theoretical, aspects of the future. There has been a significant increase in the participation of persons from the South as well as from Eastern Europe. Greater Chinese, and other Asian, participation has also been noted, for which she thinks the presence of the Secretariat in Hawaii may have helped play a role. WFSF links with various United Nations organizations have been strengthened, as have those within Latin America (as the Costa Rica Conference itself exemplifies), but much more needs to be done to see that there is greater participation from African nations. (Mihailo Markovic added that he felt the commitment of the Federation towards the discussion of ethical issues, and towards a more scholarly approach to futures studies should also be added to the list).
- 4.) The Secretary-General reported that indications of the major activities of the Federation of which he was aware had already been published in the Newsletter. However, he did take notice of the Dubrovnik course as being especially deserving of even greater membership participation. The course in Spring 1984 had brought together

an unusually dynamic and intellectually stimulating group of people, and he urged more members to become active in the next, and subsequent, course. He noted that there may be something about the atmosphere of a course, in comparison to that of a conference, or even a working group, that is conducive to both greater openness and intellectual rigor.

Concerning the financial report that is the duty of the Secretary-General, Dator said that the cost of last minute travel for certain key participants to the Costa Rica Conference and related expenses made it impossible to have a satisfactory report available. He promised one for the next Newsletter. He did report that the Federation has to a great extent been supported by the proceeds derived from The Manual for African Planners and that these funds were near exhaustion. He urged all to pay their appropriate dues.

Finally, Dator thanked two persons present at the Assembly who actually do most of the work of the Secretariat for which he has gotten credit: Chris Jones, who has been active in the graduate futures program at the University of Hawaii for several years, and especially Anne Witebsky who is a graduate assistant appointed by the University to assist in the work of the Secretariat. Dator pointed out that she is the person responsible for getting out the Newsletter and in general keeping the Secretariat running as smoothly as possible.

5.) There was discussion about the date of the Dubrovnik course. Paris Arnopoulos suggested it be held at a time more convenient to North Americans. A counter proposal was made to consider two courses yearly. It was agreed the present time was the least unsatisfactory for all.

6.) Nomination and election of President: It was proposed by Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman that for all elections, nominations be made by the Executive Council and WFSF members, provided a total of ten members nominate a member and the nominee accepts. Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman then announced the Executive Council's intention to nominate Eleonora Masini for the position of President of the World Futures Studies Federation. Peter Bishop questioned the initial proposal of ten members required to nominate and suggested an alternative of five members. This suggestion was accepted. The proposal was amended to read: "provided five members nominate a member and the nominee accepts". Burns H. Weston questioned the amount of time required of the Executive Council prior to announcement of nominees. Some discussion followed about giving thirty days notice in advance of the election, and eventually it was resolved that the proposal should read:

For all elections, nominations can be made:

1.) by the Executive Council, provided notification of nominations be made to members within an adequate time, and

2.) by WFSF provided a total of five members nominate a member and the nominee accepts.

3.) The election then follows as usual.

Burns H. Weston moved that the amended proposal be accepted. Clement Bezold seconded the motion. The proposal was then voted upon and adopted by the membership.

Jim Dator then suggested the election be deferred in order to give the Assembly a chance to consider possible nominees and discuss Item Seven on the agenda, the next assembly - place and theme.

Jim Dator requested that the next World Conference be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1986. He stated three reasons: 1.) The comparative ease of conference planning and execution because Hawaii is the home of the Secretary-General; 2.) No conference has yet been held in North America. Hawaii is politically, though not geographically, a part of North America; and 3.) Hawaii is generally open to futures-related activities and the WFSF, and the Executive Council was apparently satisfied with Hawaii during the Executive Council meeting of Spring 1983.

The Assembly accepted Dator's suggestion.

The Conference which will follow the 1986 meeting was then discussed. Mr. Du Dagong, head of the Chinese delegation and President of the Chinese Society for Futures Studies, proposed that after Chinese membership in the Federation is formally approved at the Assembly of the Chinese Society to be held in China in 1985, he would like to extend China's invitation to the WFSF to hold the 1988 conference in China. President Masini accepted the suggestion. President Masini then asked that when the Chinese do become members, and if complications were to arise disallowing a conference in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1986, would the Chinese be willing to hold the IXth World Conference in China in 1987. Mr. Du Dagong stated they probably could if that was the desire of the Federation.

The meeting then returned to Item Six - the Election of a President. As Eleonora Masini had already been nominated by Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, and no other nominations were entered, Maria Kalas Koszegi moved the nomination, Christopher Jones called the question, and the membership re-elected Eleonora Masini to the office of President of the World Futures Studies Federation.

It was then brought to our attention that no theme had been announced for the 1986 World Conference. Jim Dator proposed the theme: Future of A Caring Society. Due to the health - both physical and mental - dimensions, as well as the human welfare perspective, that would make it somewhat universal in scope. Sam Cole suggested that we might consider a theme that emphasized an East-West interlink given Hawaii's position in the Pacific Basin and the possibility that the conference may take place in China rather than Hawaii. Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman suggested the Executive Council make the final decision, noting however, that a topic such as Social Welfare Services, for instance, with the demographic implications inherent in a global community with an aging population in the developed countries and a young population in the developing countries, would be a wider umbrella which would include more people internationally. Glenn Paige suggested that Jim Dator's proposed theme be changed to "Futures of

Caring Societies in a Caring World". The Executive Council will make a final determination of the theme as soon as possible. The necessity of the theme being suitable for all parts of the world was stressed.

- 8.) We then moved on to Item Eight - New Business
 - a.) Igor Bestuhev-Lada suggested that the WFSF begin publishing yearbooks in 1986. He put forward the title, "New Future or No Future" for the first yearbook.
 - b.) John Fobes asked that the WFSF consider sponsoring jointly (at no cost) with the Club of Rome and the U.N.U., research on the future of international organizations. He will submit a proposal to the Executive Council.
 - c.) Luis Garita discussed the necessity of promoting greater participation in the WFSF by members of Latin American countries. President Masini asked Dr. Garita to be a prime moving force behind the promotion of greater participation and interest. Luis Garita accepted.
 - d.) Paris Arnopoulos announced that the annual Conference of the Canadian Society for Futures Studies will take place in Montreal the first week in June, 1985.
 - e.) Linda Groff suggested that if people are interested in the Future of the Pacific Rim, those interested should contact her regarding organizing a follow-up conference to one recently held on that subject in California.
 - f.) Peter Bishop thanked Luis Garita and the Republic of Costa Rica for making this VIIIth World Futures Studies Federation Conference possible.
- 9.) The meeting was then adjourned by President Eleonora Masini at 20:30.

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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

The IXth WORLD CONFERENCE of the World Futures Studies Federation will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 24-28, 1986, on the theme, "Futures of Communities of Support - Traditional and Emergent."

Changing economic, political, and technological conditions in many countries are challenging the basic assumptions and institutions underlying human needs and services so much so that human needs may not be met adequately and equitably in the future. There are signs of more massive unemployment, increased problems of public and private health and safety, even greater gaps in standards of living.

Long-standing global problems remain: rapid population growth with increases in the needs of infants and youth; changing roles for women and cultural minorities; gross inequities in food availability; diminishing supplies of fresh water, arable land, affordable and clean energy, and healthy environments for human habitation.

The future of traditional, as well as newer, health delivery systems, care for the aged, for unwed mothers, for dependent children, for differently-abled persons, and for others in need of assistance is more uncertain than ever before. Even the future of educational systems is problematic.

Reliance on physical violence, whether organized or spontaneous, and on appeals to alleged political, economic, religious, and ideological fundamentals also seem to be growing. Human traits of selfishness and greed are elevated as virtues while characteristics of empathy and sharing are made to seem weak and foolish.

Others believe, on the contrary, that human welfare can increase as self-help, family, local community, religious, corporate and other bodies renew their commitment to assisting people. They argue that as people are freed from bureaucratic, inefficient, and obsolete rules and procedures, human services will become more caring and humane.

What changes in the relationship between caring and the human condition are being experienced in different cultures? What do they portend for the future of humanity? What cultural resources can be mobilized, and what visions renewed, in order to find life-enhancing solutions to these perplexing problems? These problems need to be examined at different levels, starting from the family through community, national and international aspects, and within different systems of income distribution.

(International, National and Local Organizing Committees are being formed.) For further information, contact Jim Dator, World Futures Studies Secretariat, University of Hawaii, 2424 Maile Way, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

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ELEONORA MASINI and ROLF HOMANN announce a joint GDI/WFSF workshop: CROSS-CULTURAL DIALOGUE, June 17th and 18th, 1985 in Ruslikon/Zurich, Switzerland. Introductory remarks follow:

The history of relations - be they economical, political or cultural ones - is deeply depressing. There has very rarely existed a peaceful and equal relationship, based on non-violence, understanding and acceptance of each other. Today's prevailing relationship is engraved in economic interest, sold from time to time under the keywords of "politics", and "practice of power", known as the so-called "political execution". The result of these "contacts" is evident: East-West,

North-South, all kinds of hot and cold conflicts, poverty for the masses and power for the wealthy.

Change is not only a demand, it is now a question of survival. The cross-cultural dialogue is - in our understanding - one of the real chances for a change. The cross-cultural dialogue has a quality of equality: accepting the other one in the same way as oneself; comprehension of the cultural multitude, as a form of societal energy. The base of dialogues is trust, is openness. This trust and openness disregard and overcome our own security thinking and enable mutual change.

The cultural dimensions - neglected and forgotten in the world of politics and economics - are the foundation of all structures. Politics and economics are subsystems or should become so again; that means the dominating forces of economics and politics should be submitted to real democratic cultures.

The cross-cultural dialogue should be considered as chance and choice, leading to a future of a free, equal and sympathetic humanity.

Workshop: CROSS-CULTURAL DIALOGUE (Revival of Cultural Traditions and Values)

Place: Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute, Ruschlikon/Zurich, Switzerland

Organizers: Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute for Economic and Social Studies, "Green Meadow" Foundation, Ruschlikon/Zurich World Futures Studies Federation, Rome/Italy and Hawaii/USA

Some Suggested Themes:

- Cross-Cultural Dialogue - Based in Socio-Economic Conditions?
- Cross-Cultural Dialogue - Revelation of Deep-Structured Values and/or Surface Codes?
- Cross-Cultural Dialogue - Understanding the Misunderstanding in Culture
- Cross-Cultural Dialogue - Change of Structures or Change of Imitations?
- Cross-Cultural Dialogue - Conditions for Equality
- Cross-Cultural Dialogue - The Future of Non-Violent Conflicts

Special Session for a Book Project on "Perspectives of Good and Mal-development"

Organizing Committee:

Dr. Eleonora Masini, President WFSF, Rome
 Dr. Rolf Homann, Project Manager GDI, Ruschlikon/Zurich

Deadline For Papers And/Or Drafts: April 30th, 1985

Inquiries and papers should be addressed to:

Dr. Rolf Homann, Project Manager
 Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute

CH - 8803 Ruschlikon, Switzerland

(phone: 01 461 37 16, ask for Dr. Homann or Ms. Moser)

Conference Fee: Swiss Francs 200.--, including documentation for the workshop, lunches and refreshments at the Institute, transportation from the hotels to the Institute and v.v., publication of selected papers.

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CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Third Hungarian Future Research Conference was held in Budapest, Hungary February 12-14, 1985. ROLF HOMANN (Switzerland), European Liaison for the Federation, represented the Federation. The meeting was organized by The Committee for Future Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Prognostic Department of the Society for Organization and Management Science of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies. Although some information follows, we expect to include an in depth report on the conference in the next issue.

The sponsors of the conference were:

Jenos Szentegothai, President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Jozsef Bogner, head of Department IX. at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Lajos Faluvegy, President of the National Planning Board; Istven Muszer, Director of the Institute of Social Sciences and member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; and Ferenc Trethon, President of the Society for Organization and Management Science and Co-President of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies.

Opening Addresses OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE:

Tuesday, February 12, 1985

Opening Plenary Session

Section Sessions

Section I: Hungary in 2020

Section II: The Prognostization of The Crucial Turning Points of Socio-Economic Development of the 80's and 90's

Section III: The Prognostical Basis of Enterprise Strategies

Club Session: The Current Problems of the Development of Future Research in Hungary and Abroad

Wednesday, February 13

Section Sessions

Section I: Man and the Environment

Section II: The Characteristics of the Socio-Economic Development in Hungary

Section III: Employment in Practice

Club Session: Enterprise and Future

Thursday, February 14

Section Sessions

- Section I: Empirical-Methodological Reflections
- Section II: Theoretical-Methodological Reflections
- Section III: Theoretical-Methodological Reflections

Closing Plenary Session

The Foreign guests invited for the Conference took part in its work.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Tuesday, February 12, (9:00am - 12:00pm)

The conference was opened by:
Geza Kovacs, President of the Committee for Future Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The delegates were greeted by:
Rolf Homann, European Liaison of the World Futures Studies Federation, and the sponsors of the conference

SECTION I: HUNGARY IN 2020

Tuesday, February 12, (14:00pm -17:30pm)

Opening words of Geza Kovacs, presiding over the section:
"Natural Resources and Science-Intensive Technologies"

Opening Addresses

- Gyorgy Vajda:
"The Future of Energetics"
- Istven Leng:
"The Perspectives of the Production and Utilization of Biomass, the Expected Tendencies in Hungary after 2000"
- Mihelyi Simai:
"The Perspectives of Technical Development and the Connection with World Economy at the End of the XX.Century"
- Tibor Vemos:
"What can be Expected from the Revolution of Information-Technology?"
- Tibor Gentl:
"The Crucial Turning Points of the Development of Biology till 2000, and the Impacts at the Beginning of the XXI.Century"
- Zsuzsa Szentgyorgyi:
"The New Technologies and Hungary"

Lectures

- Andres Levau:
"The Non Traditional Energy Sources"

Arped Juhez:

"The Mining of Mineral Raw-Materials in Hungary in 2030"

Pei Serkeny:

"Biotechnology - Biological Industry"

Laszlo Toth:

"Globality and the Third World - the Possible Impacts in Hungary"

Ida Jager and Margit Jaksa:

"The Philosophical Aspects of Internationalization and Globalization"

Gabor Nemethi:

"Local Problems - Global Questions - National Answers"

Bence Adorjan:

"Some Reflections about the Trends in New Types of Electronical Technologies"

Andres Benedek:

"Some Questions of the Technological Developments and of Education in Long-Term Forecasts"

Jenos Dohy:

"What can be Expected from the New Methods of Biotechnology in the Field of Live-Stock"

Discussion

SECTION II: THE PROGNOSIS OF THE CRUCIAL TURNING POINTS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE 80'S AND 90'S

Tuesday, February 12, (14:00pm -17:30pm)

Opening words of Janos Illes, presiding over the section:
"The International Contexts of the Development of the 80's and 90's"

Opening Addresses

- Attila Agh:
"The Dynamics of the World-System in the 80's and 90's"
- Ivan Illes:
"The External Conditions of the Socio-Economic Development of Hungary in the Long-Term"
- Karoly Tabori:
"Interdependence between the Scientific-Technological Prognosis and the Planning of Cooperation in the COMECON Countries"
- Maria Koszegi:
"Some Words about the Information on the External Conditions Influencing the Development of Hungary"

Lectures

- Katalin Marjanek, Zsuzsa Sisak, and Gyorgy Szakolczai:
"A Change in the Structure of Foreign Trade and its Impact on the Hungarian Economy"
- Judit Mosoni:
"The Dilemmas of the Third World Countries Concerning Science Policy and Development Plans. The Impacts on the Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Hungary and the Developing Countries"

Discussion

SECTION III: THE PROGNOSTICAL FOUNDATION OF ENTERPRISE STRATEGIES

Tuesday, February 12, (14:00pm -17:30pm)

Opening words of Lajos Besenyef, presiding over the section:
 "The Interaction between Prognosis-Making and Strategic Planning"

Opening Addresses

- Laslo Horveth:
 "The Prognostic Foundation of Strategic Planning"
 Magdolna Cseth:
 "The Present-Day Position and the Future of Strategic Planning at the Industrial Enterprises"
 Tibor Folkmayer:
 "The Present and Future of Enterprise Strategies"
 Sandor Nagy:
 "The Increase of the Reliability of Enterprise Strategies Concerning the Enterprise's Motivations and its Prognostic"
 Gyorgy Marosen Jr.:
 "Venture Capital - the Engine of Technical Development"
 Belint Nagy:
 "The Tasks of the Education and Postgraduate Education of Managers Concerning the Position and the Requirements of Leadership at the Turn of the Century"

Discussion

CLUB SESSION: THE CURRENT PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE RESEARCH IN HUNGARY AND ABROAD

Tuesday, February 12, (18:00 pm)

Host of the Club: Kalman Kedas
 Chairman: Erzsebet Gida1

SECTION I: MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Wednesday, February 13, (9:00am -12:00pm)

Opening Addresses

- Gyula Bora:
 "The Perspective Conditions of Environment Protection in Hungary"
 Gyorgy Enyed1:
 "The Settlement-Network in Hungary in 2020"
 Istven Monigl:
 "Long-Term Tendencies of Population Growth and its Alternatives"
 Gyorgy Csaba:
 "Medical Science in 2020"

- Rudolf Andorka:
 "The Impacts of the Scientific-Technological Development on the Structure of Society, on Mobility and on Life-Styles"
 Eva Gabor:
 "At the Edge of Accepting New Values, the Dilemmas of a Generation Concerning its Values"
 Tamas Kozma:
 "Forecasts on the Development of Culture in Hungary till 2020"

Discussion

Lectures (14:00pm - 17:30pm)

- Laszlo Somlyody and Bela Hock:
 "The Quantitative and Qualitative Changes in Water-Supply in Hungary"
 Jenos Mfka:
 "The Process of Rise in Temperature Globally and its Economical Consequences in the Period till 2020"
 Kalmen Kos1:
 "The Consequences of Acid Rain on the Environment"
 Gyorgy Koszegfalvi:
 "Structural Changes in the Field of Settlement-Network in Hungary"
 Ferenc Vidor:
 "The Scope of Settlement Construction and Prognostic in Hungary"
 Robert Frenkl:
 "Biological Wealth and Sport Culture"
 Eva Toth:
 "Future-Images and Everyday Consciousness"
 Gabor Koncz:
 "The Role of Culture in Social Reproduction - Possibilities, Challenges and Requirements"
 Dora Vemos:
 "The Perspectives of Becoming Expert"

Discussion

SECTION II: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN HUNGARY

Wednesday, February 13, (9:00pm -12:00pm)

Opening Addresses

- Erzsebet Gida1:
 "The Strategic Foundation of Socio-Economic Development"
 Ivan Berend:
 "The Renewal Cycle of the Fixed Assets in the 80's and 90's"
 Laszlo Koszeg1:
 "Challenges and Crucial Turning Points for the Production Policy in the 80's and 90's"
 Karoly Lorent:
 "The Role of Infrastructure in Economic Growth"

Radmila Versztovsek:

"Some Questions of the Tendencies of Personal Consumption on Long-Term"

Vince Grolmusz:

"The Conditions of the Development of the Scientific-Technological Potential, an Analysis till the Turn of the Century"

Gabor Szabo:

"The Wage and Price Spiral in the Hungarian Economy"

Andres Nyillas:

"About the Short-Term Forecasts on the Processes in the Hungarian Economy"

Discussion

Lectures (14:00pm - 17:30pm)

Atilla Kovacs:

"The Assumed Crucial Turning Points of the Socio-Economic Development in Hungary in the 80's and 90's"

Istven Vernaí:

"Alternative Prognosis on the Economic Development in Hungary from the Point of View of the Prognosis on Energy-Consumption"

Discussion

SECTION III: EMPLOYMENT IN PRACTICE

Wednesday, February 13, (9:00pm - 11:00am)

Opening Addresses

Otto Pirityí:

"Enterprise at the Turn of the Century"

Andres Dornen:

"The Necessity and the Possibilities of Prognostic at the Enterprises"

Vilmos Marillai and Andres Szijarto:

"Some Important Characteristics of Agricultural Farms of the Future"

Tamas Vallo:

"The Perspectives of Developing the Consumers' Goods Market"

Laslo Bucsi:

"Primary Indicators in the Innovatory Processes of Development of Public Health in Hungary, an Economic Approach"

Lectures

Katalin Devai:

"Big Enterprise - Small Enterprise"

Imre Somody:

"The Prognosis of Research Work, as a Basic of Strategic Planning at Enterprises, an Example from the Pharmaceutical Industry"

Laszlo Gazdag:

"A Crop-Plant of the Future/the Sweet Sorghum/as a Source of Gaining Sugar and Energy/a Complex-Verticum for the Utilization of Sweet-Sorghum"

Discussion

CLUB SESSIONS:

Wednesday, February 13, 18:00pm

ENTERPRISE AND FUTURE

Host of the Club: Ferenc Trethon

Chairman: Lajos Besenyef

YOUTH AND FUTURE

Host of the Club: Erzsebet Noveky

Chairman: Gabor Nemethi

SECTION I: EMPIRICAL-METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

Thursday, February 14, (9:00pm - 11:00am)

Opening Addresses

Adam Schmidt:

"Empathy as a Condition of Prognosis-Making"

Erzsebet Noveky:

"A New Type of Methodology for the Elaboration of an Environmental Model for Long-Term"

Lectures

Eva Hídeg:

"A Quantitative Approach to the Hungarian Futures Shade"

Attila Korompai:

"Some Notions about the Research Work on the Maintenance Capacity of Hungary"

Discussion

SECTION II: THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

Thursday, February 14, (9:00pm - 11:00am)

Opening Addresses

Kelmen Kedas:

"Evolutionary and Revolutionary Development Dynamics and their Forecasts"

Bela Sipos:
"The Employment of the Long-Waves of Economic-Growth in Prognosis-Making"

Lectures

Gyula Nemeth and Gyula Serosi:
"Prognosis of Different Space of Time in National Planning"
Katalin Gyorgypel:
"The Theoretical-Methodological Problems of Political Prognostic"

Discussion

SECTION III: THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS.

Thursday, February 14, (9:00pm - 11:00am)

Opening Addresses

Lajos Besenyei:
"The Current Problems of the Information Basis of Methodology of the Forecasts"
Jenos Czaben:
"New Methods in Organization-Prognosis"

Lectures

Beatrix Szarvas:
"Some Prognostical and Methodological Problems of the Examination of Product-Curves"
Margit Koncz:
"The Place and Role of Sales Prognosis in the Management of Enterprises"
Karoly Kovacs:
"Some Methodological Possibilities in Enterprise Forecasts in Short-Term"

Discussion

CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Thursday, February 14
11:00am - 12:30pm

The Summaries of the Sections' Presidents
The Communique and the Recommendations of the Conference

The Conference was closed by: Erzsebet Gidaí, Vice President of the Committee for Future Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and President of the Prognostic Department of the Society for Organization and Management Sciences

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Among the items received from the CENTRE CATALA DE PROSPECTIVA was the following report.

Conclusions De La V Setmana De Prospectiva
"El Japon Ante La Construccion Del Futuro"

Barcelona, del 19 al 24 de noviembre de 1984

Como resultado de la V Setmana de Prospectiva dedicada al tema: "El Japon Ante La Construccion Del Futuro", organizada por el Centre Català de Prospectiva, con la colaboracion de la Fundacion Maria Francesca Roviralta, la Fundacion Jaume Bofill y la Fundacion Salvador Vives Casajoana, y con la ayuda de la Comissio Interdepartamental de Recerca i Innovacio Tecnologica (CIRIT) de la Generalitat de Catalunya, el Departament d'Industria i Energia de la Generalitat de Catalunya y la Caixa de Barcelona, que se ha celebrado en Barcelona del 19 al 24 noviembre de 1984, en la Sala de Actos de Caixa de Barcelona, se han elaborado las Conclusiones siguientes:

1. La prospectiva es el gran catalizador de las ilusiones y las esperanzas de los pueblos.

La recuperacion del Japon despues de su derrota al final de la II^a Guerra Mundial ha sido orientada decisivamente por los informes sobre las posibilidades del futuro que han estimulado y reforzado la gran capacidad de trabajo del pueblo japonés.

El informe de Herman Kahn que presenta al Japon como un lider del siglo XXI, fue el gran motivador de la recuperacion y, actualmente, libros como "La tercera Ola" de Alvin Toffler son temas de discusion comun, incluso en los debates televisivos.

Se puede afirmar que el Japon es, actualmente, el país "mejor orientado para el cambio" y donde se realizan las labores mas interesantes para el futuro. Esto es debido en buena parte a la extension y la calidad de los estudios prospectivos que allí se realizan, sin menospreciar ninguno de los otros factores coadyuvantes. Su papel como animador y catalizador se acepta ya como indiscutible.

2. Es preciso fomentar la prospectiva a introducirla en todas las instituciones y es necesario incorporarla a la ensenanza en todos los niveles.

En el Japon existe ya la consciencia de la importancia de introducir en la ensenanza primaria los analisis de situaciones posibles (escenarios) y de ampliarlos a todos los niveles del proceso educativo.

3. Las instituciones, entidades y empresas deben constituir sus departamentos de prospectiva.

En el Japon abundan mucho los "Think Tanks" o departamentos de reflexion avanzada, tanto publicos como privados. De este modo, ante cualquier novedad - interna o externa - se puede establecer

un coloquio amplio con el fin de formular propuestas de acción y, llegado el momento, escoger entre ellas actividades y tecnologías "maduras" de posible modernización, ayuda de hiper-tecnologías del mañana, etc.. El futuro de cada uno ha de ser confrontado con el de los demás, ya sean "seguidores" o competidores.

4. Se debe dominar la tecnología de la información con el fin de comprender mejor todas las cosas, evaluar los rendimientos y abaratar todas las labores, incluso las más tradicionales.

Educación e información deben promoverse simultáneamente. Incluso las actividades e industrias más tradicionales pueden mejorarse con una aplicación razonable de la telemática. Pero no debe mitificarse el terminal del ordenador; es preciso considerarlo más bien como un "principal" por el hecho de que su operador continuo es el ser humano. Evidentemente se puede considerar que la reforma de la educación a favor de una mejora permanente, tanto en lo que se refiere a la cualidad como a la extensión, se incluye en esta cuarta conclusión.

5. Importancia de la tecnopolis como una herramienta para la construcción del futuro.

como herramienta específica de preparación de las labores (servicios, industrias, cultivos, etc) de mañana, se considera que las instituciones de gobierno de Catalunya y de Barcelona deberían coordinarse con la finalidad de promover los estudios y las actividades precisas para configurar alguna tecnopolis sobre un área determinada para guiar su desarrollo a medio y a largo plazo.

Hay que insistir sobre la necesidad de modernizar las actividades más tradicionales y la indispensable interdisciplinariedad de las realizaciones.

En esa cuestión no se trata de "fotocopiar" el modelo japonés que ya tiene en funcionamiento veinte tecnopolis (o veintiuna si se admite la "tele-polis"), sino de comprender que es esencial el esfuerzo y la adaptación a nuestra circunstancia.

Por otra parte, aprovechando la oportunidad de los Juegos Olímpicos solicitados para el año 1992, parece indispensable organizar una "deporte-polis" en Barcelona, para convertir el deporte en algo asequible e innovador para todos los ciudadanos. De esta manera el Centre Català de Prospectiva responde a la petición que el Alcalde de la Ciudad ha hecho a todas las instituciones y, además, recalca que todas las actividades, incluyendo las del ocio, pueden, ser objeto de un estudio prospectivo que propicie un uso del futuro más humano y más satisfactorio.

Es cierto que las variables catalanas no son las variables japonesas, pero esta propuesta -como la de una "arte-polis" y otras que el Centre Català de Prospectiva propondrá en su mon-

mento- permite asegurar que no faltan las incitaciones para la aplicación de la metodología de estudios serios del futuro.

6. La modernización del país pasa por la de las pequeñas y medianas empresas a las que hay que incorporar tecnologías avanzadas, especialmente en materia de infomatización.

Por lo tanto, hay que estudiar fórmulas a la medida del nuevo y esencial pequeño empresario, que lo doten de un equipamiento modernísimo, dado que él es el agente más dinámico del futuro próximo y de la salida de la crisis de los últimos años. Las instituciones crediticias, especialmente las oficiales, deben otorgar créditos con garantía de las mismas nuevas industrias y no a base de garantías hipotecarias o avales de terceros. Es decir: Bancos y Cajas de Ahorros deben esforzarse en conocer mejor la viabilidad de los nuevos proyectos y apoyarse menos en la seguridad de recuperación jurídica directa del dinero prestado.

7. No se trata de copiar, insistimos, sino de aprovechar la experiencia japonesa en la búsqueda de un nuevo modelo de país.

Nuestro pueblo es extremadamente crítico, y fácilmente descubrimos defectos -reales o supuestos en cada planteamiento nuevo.

Pero la Prospectiva nos ofrece la gran oportunidad -quizá la última- de retomar nuestro destino como pueblo, a partir de ahora, en nuestras manos, de verdad.

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Report on 1984 Dubrovnik Course
Radmilla Nakarada, Course Director

The third consecutive WFSF Course in Future Studies was held at the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik from the 2nd to the 13th of April 1984. The title of the Course was "Beyond 1984" with two sub-topics: "The myth and reality of political change" and "The future of war and peace in the international system". The first week was organized by E. Masini and R. Nakarada with the cooperation of J. Dator, R. Homann, J. Rubenstein, M. Markovic, V. Muzic, S. Nicholson, J. Sinton, F. Feher and S. Stojanovic. The second week was organized by H. Tromp and H. Wiberg and the resource persons included J. Oberg, D. Singer, J. Zielonka, R. Vacca and a Forum Humanum Group (P. Isernia and G. Folliero).

The Course consisted of lectures, workshops and panel discussions. During the first week major images of the future were presented (including images of growth, collapse, disciplined and transformational society), various types of myths that prevail in thinking and in social life, such as the myths of the free world, classless society, self-governing society, socialist myths of modernity and information society. The meaning and significance of each myth was elaborated

demonstrating among other things, cultural and social differences in interpretation. The problems of participation, public involvement, experiments in direct democracy, the significance of the individual and the crisis of major political institutions were also discussed at length.

During the second week the problems of war and peace were examined. The Course proceeded from establishing the factual and empirical basis concerning the European political system and its historical development, present weapons stockpiles, military plans and military strategy, military balances and major power rivalries in history and the future to developing short, middle and long-term perspectives. Short and middle term development and prospects were provided by lectures on Eastern European views on the future of security policy and prospects of arms control, while long term perspectives were developed in the discussions on the future of war and peace in the international system and long-term scenarios for change in the international political system.

The Course was attended by students from Europe and United States who took a very active part in all the discussions and workshops. During the first week the Course was followed by 6-10 students and during the second week there were more than 30 students.

The next Futures Studies Course will be held from the 25th of March to 5th of April 1985, the theme of the Course being "Social processes and new technologies - danger or progress?" The Course Directors are E. Masini, J. Dator, and R. Homann and R. Nakarada. Anyone wishing more information should contact one of the directors listed.

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According to Executive Council member HUGUES DE JOUVENEL, among the activities held during February 1985 at Association Internationale Futuribles (55 rue de Varenne, Paris 7e, France) was the following:
Mardi 26 février de 17h30 à 19h30
"Prospective de la langue française"

Table-ronde introduite par le Professeur Kimon VALASKAKIS Président de l'Institut GAMMA (Québec), qui s'est imposé depuis 10 ans comme un important Centre d'Etudes Prospectives en travaillant sur la société d'information et sur les interfaces entre l'innovation technologique et le changement social. (Monsieur VALASKAKIS vient d'achever une étude sur l'avenir de la langue française dans le monde.)

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

We were pleased to get cards or letters recently from some of the members of the Federation saying they are enjoying receiving and

reading the Newsletter, and sending their greetings on to other members:

Wilbert K. Chagula (Tanzania Mission, 47 Ave. Blanc, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland), Evá Gábor (Szondi 55. IV.5, H-1064 Budapest, Hungary), Tibor Hottovy (SIB, Box 785, S-80129 Gavle, Sweden), Andrej Sicinski (Division of Lifestyles Studies, Institute of Philosophy & Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences Norwy Swiat 72, 00-330 Warsaw, Poland), and Ota Sulc (Institute of Philosophy & Sociology, Jilska 1, 11000 Prague, Czechoslovakia).

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Special Notice from MICHAEL MARIEN, Editor, Future Survey. Review Copies of Books, Reports, and Articles Wanted.

All members of WFSF are urged to send review copies of any futures-relevant work that they have published, for abstracting in FUTURE SURVEY. Nearly 7,000 abstracts have been published since 1979. FS is becoming the official record of what has been published and who has said what about the future in the English language.

Send review copies of books and reports (or have them sent by your publisher) to Michael Marien, 5413 Webster Road, LaFayette, New York 13084 USA. Reprints of published articles are also welcome, especially if appearing in periodicals that I do not scan. For a list of the 150 or so periodicals that I canvass, see the Appendix to Future Survey Annual. WFSF members may also be interested in a listing of 275 futures-relevant and policy-relevant journals, on-going and defunct, that I published in the Sept-Oct 1984 WFS Bulletin. They are arranged chronologically in 15 categories.

Some additional caveats/explanations/justifications: 1) All documents must be in English or have a substantial English summary. I regret that FS must be linguistically limited, but there is far too much material for me to cover in the English language alone, and it is unfair to treat non-English language documents in a superficial manner. I would be delighted (as would my publisher, the World Futures Society) to entertain serious proposals from anyone interested in establishing or funding a European and/or Third World edition of FUTURE SURVEY.

2) Please insure that information is provided about when the document was published (including month, as well as year, if possible), the price, and the full address where available. For reprints from periodicals, give the full address of the publisher. All documents must be publically available: no drafts and (preferably) no page proofs. I prefer to publish abstracts in FS of materials that have been recently published--generally no more than a year old. Exceptions are made for important documents 1-2 years old.

3) I especially welcome books and reports from small and obscure publishers and from outside the United States. They are often as good or better than materials published by the well-known trade and

scholarly publishers. You do not have to be an author, incidentally: if you know of a worthy document that deserves abstracting in FS, let me know about it, or (better still), please have it sent. The object is to have all good ideas about the future, establishment and counter-establishment, displayed side-by-side in FS, enabling people to truly consider alternative perceptions of possible, probable, and preferable futures.

4) I regret that I will be unable to acknowledge receipt of materials received, unless you enclose a self-addressed, stamped card, as a few publishers do. I also regret that I am unable to abstract everything, so I am forced to select the material that I consider to be most important, interesting, and original. Even if an abstract is published, I am not very good at promptly sending tear sheets. You are better off subscribing to FS (see following special offer).

5) Please do a great favor to yourself--and to me--by personally subscribing to FUTURE SURVEY (\$45 for 12 monthly issues, plus the Annual) and/or encouraging your public or institutional library to subscribe (\$65 per year). The World Future Society is presently making a special offer by mail to prospective readers in the US, promising a free gift of Future Survey Annual 1983 to new paid subscribers. The mailing is limited to the US because it is much cheaper to solicit Americans by bulk mail, and WFS has to start somewhere. This is not in any way to suggest that non-US subscribers are not welcome (indeed, there are no extra postage charges for overseas subscriptions, which now go to 43 countries). Non-Americans are invited to take advantage of this special offer by writing Sue Echard, WFS, 4916 St. Elmo Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814, USA, and specifically requesting "a free copy of FS Annual 1983 with paid FS subscription, as per 1984-85 mailing." If you still hesitate to take advantage of this offer, write to WFS for a free sample copy of FUTURE SURVEY. Jim Dator calls it "the most useful single publication for futurists to be published in the USA" (WFSF Newsletter, Oct-Nov 1984, p 29). I guarantee that you will find this to be true, or your money will be fully refunded. Sorry to be so commercial, but there are still a great number of people who ought to know about and use FS and FS Annual, but are still unaware of it. Ironically, a tool to cope with infoglut is itself a victim of information abundance and fragmentation, even within the futures research community.

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From Prospective et Santé Publique we have this announcement:

Numéro 30 de "Prospective & Santé - Rencontre - Yves Pelicier et Jacques Ruffie sur "La Prospective de la Psychiatrie".

La parution de 30ème numéro de "Prospective & Santé consacré à la psychiatrie a été marquée par une manifestation exceptionnelle qui a réuni dans un dialogue les Prs. Jacques Ruffie, et Yves Pelicier, tous deux auteurs de ce numéro.

Leurs propos se sont insérés dans la perspective d'une psychiatrie considérée avant tout comme une anthropologie. Cette conception a permis et facilité le dialogue du généticien et du psychiatre; dialogue qui s'est instauré autour de trois pôles de réflexion: l'émergence de la psychiatrie biologique; l'hyperspécialisation; et la psychiatrie dans la cité.

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LOUIS ANTOINE DERNOI (9903-104 Street, Suite 1205, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 0E4 Canada) sent us more information as a follow-up on the notice we gave in the October/November 1984 issue of the Newsletter concerning the Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

These proposals were made during the 14 - 16 November meeting of the Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning:

1. The delegations of the following countries suggested that the Working Party pay attention to the changes in planning philosophy: Canada; France Germany, Republic of and the United Kingdom. While in the past physical planning had mainly been concerned with growth, in the future urban planning in many countries would have to focus on limited growth and on conservation of the urban fabric. Besides reflecting economic trends, this philosophy also reflected political beliefs, which became apparent in policies.

2. The Working Party agreed that it was timely to consider upcoming changes in planning philosophy and invited the delegations of France and the Federal Republic of Germany to prepare a paper further explaining their ideas, for discussion at the Working Party's seventeenth session in March 1986. These papers should be submitted to the secretariat by the end of 1985.

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Readers of the journal, Futures, were invited to participate in a research project being carried out by the National Economic Development Office, London, England. The letter of invitation said the project was "to examine the long term implications of how information technology may change occupations, education and training. We have sought to look beyond the immediate political and commercial planning horizons so as not to pursue a line of incremental forecasting. Rather, we hope to formulate a consensus vision that UK policy makers can aim towards. The NEDO Long Term Perspectives Group has sought the help of researchers from the Science & Policy Research Unit of Sussex University and from Brighton Polytechnic to review UK and internationally published research and to identify those areas which are under-researched or exceptionally contentious." A thirty-eight page Delphi-style questionnaire was sent along with the invitation. Interested persons can write Alan Benjamin, Long-Term Perspectives

Group, National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX, England, UK.

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Francisco R. Sagasti, Director of GRADE (Grupo de analisis para el desarrollo, Apartado 5316, Lima 18, Peru), sent an announcement of a project he is currently undertaking on "Long-Term Development Options and Strategies for Peru: A Programme of Studies and Research."

Following are some excerpts from the introduction to that Programme: Peru is suffering the most serious crisis of its recent history. Not since the 1880s has there been a situation of such disarray. The rate of economic growth was minus 12 percent in 1983, inflation and devaluation exceeded 120 percent in the same year, real income per capita has dropped to the levels of the mid 1960s, and the foreign debt service absorbs approximately 50 percent of export earnings. Furthermore, there has been an increase in social unrest and violence, with the emergence of very active terrorists groups in several provinces of south-central Peru, rising crime in urban areas, and a wave of kidnappings and prison riots, all of which are accompanied by a breakdown of social values and a loss of solidarity. In 1982-83, Peru was also affected by natural disasters that included the worst floods in this century in the Northern coast, an unusually large number of landslides in the highlands and coastal valleys, and a severe drought in the southern part of the country.

However, one of the worst manifestations of the Peruvian crisis is the lack of a long-term perspective or vision to suggest that short and medium-term sacrifices are worth making, and that the endurance of present hardships could open the way for better times. There is no reasonable and widely accepted framework within which to evaluate the impact and desirability of medium and short-term strategies and policies. While almost everybody agrees on the characteristics, extent and consequences of the present crisis, most statements about the way of overcoming it remain rather vague. Frequent reference is made to the need for a "National Project"—two words that have acquired an almost mythical connotation—although few persons have a clear idea of their meaning in practice.

Taking this into consideration, GRADE has organized a Programme of Studies and Research aimed at examining and assessing the feasibility and desirability of long-term development options and strategies for Peru. The general idea is to outline the viable paths for the future socioeconomic evolution of the country, to define alternative sets of long-term development objectives, and to identify the critical policy decisions to be made during the next two decades. The Programme of Studies and Research will also offer some suggestions regarding the possible short and medium-term responses to the present crisis.

The operational phase of the Programme will be carried out during a period of three years and involves five projects: a) an assessment of feasible paths for the future development of Peru; b) the identification of desired future states or images for the country; c) an analysis of the main external constraints that condition development options; d) the design of long-term strategies to chart the development process so as to approach the desired future states; and e) a study of the long-term planning process and its relation to short and medium-term policy making.

In the letter accompanying this announcement, Dr. Sagasti said, "Please let me know of any possibilities of working jointly with the Federation, or with any institutional or individual members in this very difficult subject." Members should take that as an invitation to write Dr. Sagasti if they would like to cooperate in this important undertaking.

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PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

Several members of the Federation seem to have brains on their minds recently. Executive Council member CLIVE SIMMONDS (66 Lyttleton Gardens, Ottawa K1L 5A6, Canada) sent a reprint of an article of his, "A New Challenge to Our Brains: Finding the Knowledge Construct for World-Level Problems" (Technological Forecasting and Social Change 26, 177-182, 1984). Clive says this was requested by Harold Linstone, editor of the journal, for a special number on Wes Churchman's thesis that our last resource is the human brain. In a letter accompanying the article, Clive wrote, "My response is that we should not just learn how to use our right brains, but the goal is to learn how to use both sides of our brains together—the whole brain. This brings up the subject of value-facts, which seems to be fundamental to the subject of peace. Numbers are often no longer numbers (such as the number of missiles) since they are used implicitly in relation to a value system. The real issues seem then to be those of the value systems involved rather than, say, the numbers of the physical objects being discussed. It would have been nice to have been able to have developed this further, but it could not be done in time for the conference." Clive was referring to the Costa Rica conference on the Futures of Peace.

A new member who did attend the Costa Rica Conference, JOHN MORSE, sent along a copy of some pages from a book by Roger Sperry which seems to make related points from the perspective of the Nobel Prize winning neurobiologist. The title of the book is Values (New York: Praeger, 1985). Among the contentions made by Sperry of interest are these:

"Instead of separating science from values, the current interpretation (of brain science) leads to a stand in which science—in its purest sense as a means of revealing an understanding of man and

the natural order--becomes the best source, method, and authority for determining the ultimate criteria of moral values and those ultimate ethical axioms and guidelines to live and govern by.

"The classical fact-value and naturalistic fallacies of philosophy logically dissolve in the context of cerebral processing. The operations of the brain are already by nature richly replete with established values and value determinants, both inherent and acquired, with the result that incoming facts regularly interact with and shape values. The resultant value system, including conceptions of what ought to be, is determined in very large part by the factual input." (p. 113)

In addition, an Associate Professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, and Director of the Brain Systems Research Laboratory of the School of Medicine at the University of Hawaii, Bruce E. Morton, has been active in working with a group of us here (especially GLENN PAIGE and JIM DATOR) on the primary role of the brain in human violence (and nonviolence). He is currently circulating his innovative ideas in a draft paper entitled "The Quadramental Brain, Primary Emotions, and Biochemical Studies of Regional Brain Activities". He has presented his theory of "The Quadramental Brain" to several seminars at the University of Hawaii with mounting excitement among his listeners. A portion of the abstract of that draft explains part of the basis of his thesis: "The Quadramental Brain Hypothesis...proposes that within the human brain exist four consecutively-evolved systems: the reptilian stem-cerebellar-striatal system; the early mammalian limbic system; the neomammalian right hemispheric system; and the very recent left hemisphere system. The first three of these systems appear to powerfully and lawfully operate outside of the normal awareness of the fourth which is the site of normal human consciousness. This results in the unconscious, often contradictory actions that have made human behavior so seemingly inexplicable. The unique functional properties, hierarchical relationships, and behavioral manifestations of each of the quadramental brain elements acting alone and in concert are described in detail."

Other members of the Federation with brains on their minds are invited to send in their own insights and/or to contact any of the people mentioned above.

From AXEL HORHAGER we received a summary of his research relating efforts in the area of environmental studies to multilateral development banks: Summary of Research and Experience in Environmental Studies of Relevance to the Multilateral Development Banks.

My interest in environmental studies was already manifest during my studies at the University of Cambridge, where I took a Master of Arts in Natural Sciences and Economics. This served as preparation for the research conducted as part of a doctoral dissertation at the University of Paris, Sorbonne whose subject was "Environmental Eco-

nomics". At Paris I worked closely with Professor Bertrand de Jouvenel, who pioneered research into the interrelationship between the natural environment, and economic and social policy. Based on participation in Professor de Jouvenel's seminars, I conducted research into the ways that classical economic theory could be modified to take account of environmental concerns, and looked at some of the macroeconomic policy implications on a country level.

I gained practical experience in environmental impact analysis through my involvement in city, regional and industrial planning projects. I was consultant in environmental economics for a well-known Swiss engineering company that had been asked by the United Nations Development Programme to study air pollution in government. I was also responsible for the execution of several environmental health related marketing studies for the chemical industry.

Together with Professors Pavel Apostol, Johan Galtung, Bertrand de Jouvenel and the then staff member of OECD Peter Menke-Gluckert I was one of the founding members of the World Futures Studies Federation, Paris, an organization that coordinates social policy research, with a high priority for environmental issues. I contributed to the Federation's conferences in Bucharest, Rome and Cairo, and maintained links with leading institutes and researchers, such as the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis and the Vienna statistics Professor Gerhardt Bruckmann or the Italian sociologist Eleonora Masini.

On environmental issues I have published in the journal edited in Berlin by the German Society for Futures Research called "Analysen und Prognosen". I have also published a book as a result of research carried out for the German development aid ministry.

I believe that a MDB would improve its appraisal procedures and respond to public expectations by giving an increased emphasis to environmental aspects in its project loans. This could be done by screening every project according to an environmental checklist that would serve to draw attention to particular environmental problems, if any, that a project poses, and suggesting specific investigation or actions. Furthermore, MDBs could attempt to develop the profile of new, specifically environmental projects for which to award loans. The environmental activities of the MDB would be conducted in close liaison with the relevant national institutions.

ARCHIE J. BAHM (Department of Philosophy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 78131 USA) sent a copy of his recent book, Ethics: The Science of Oughtness (Albuquerque, New Mexico: World Books, 1984) Abbreviated Edition. This edition includes Chapters II, III, and IV, "Nature of Oughtness", "Personal Ethics", and "Social Ethics", of the longer 1980 publication.

We have received a copy of a study by ANDREW FREEMAN (PO Box 649, Belconnen, ACT, 2617, Australia) on "The Network Nation - The relevance of this for possible educational and general public administrative structures and strategies in the 1980s and 90s". The study focuses on how such key themes as participation, devolution, co-ordination, consultation can be achieved in educational and public administrative environments with networking as the over-riding concept. A scenario of possible future structures in education includes consideration on possible futures in adult, career, and computer education. Consideration is also given to the design of more educative structures for public administration, and innovative approaches to the use of future studies techniques in public administration. Copies of the study on microfiche are available free from Andrew Freeman.

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The Spring 1985 issue of In Context--A Quarterly of Humane Sustainable Culture will be on "Strategies for Cultural Transformation" and guest co-edited by Robert Theobald. It will feature steps which have followed from the publication of At the Crossroads, spearheaded by Theobald and a large group of transformationists last year, and excerpted at some length in an earlier Newsletter.

In Context is a journal that recommends itself to many people in the Federation. Earlier issues focussed on "Economics in an Intelligent Universe", "The Foundations of Peace", "The Way of Learning", and "Governance". For more information, contact Robert Gilman, PO Box 2107, Sequim, Washington 98382, USA.

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Australia's National Goals and Directions Movement was described in an article written by KEITH SUTER (Box C103, Clarence Street, P.O., NSW 2000, Australia). Following is an excerpt from the article which appeared in the National Outlook for December 1984/January 1985:

The initiative has come at a good time. Not only will there be an increased community debate over Australia's future as we approach 1988 (Australia's Bicentennial), but as the 1984 Social Justice Statement showed, some Australians have little hope in what the future may bring. Some even believe that, owing to the risk of nuclear war, there is no guaranteed future at all. There are only three routes to the future. Since all three routes begin with a "D", we have a future in "3D".

The first route is by Disaster. Major changes often come about as a result of calamities and in a determination not to repeat the same errors. The second route is by Drift. This is the usual way by which individuals and the nations stumble into the future. The third route is by Design. This is the least common route. It occurs when individuals and groups decide to try to shape their own destinies.

The essence of the Goals and Directions movement is the emphasis upon vision. It is trying to give Australia a sense of direction. This work on vision is as important as it is unusual. The Australian community in only a few years has changed dramatically from possessing a go-ahead, venture-taking spirit, to one that seems to have lost its way. There is too much fear in the community. Hope, by contrast, comes from seeing a way out of our current problems. Hope in turn comes from having a vision of a better Australia. To overcome fear requires a vision of a better future.

But Australia is apparently allergic to planning. "She'll be right mate"--but there is no guarantee she will. Failing to plan is planning to fail. Unlike some other societies there is no national plan for Australia.

Moreover, government cannot be relied upon to do this work on vision. Government always confuses urgent tasks with important ones. Urgent tasks are not necessarily important and important tasks do not always present themselves as urgent.

Looking at all the disappointing records of governments, it could be argued that ministers do not solve problems, they only cope with them. A politician, beset on all sides from various pressures, can only hope that the problems confronting him do not get worse under his period in office. With politicians having their attention diverted from the important to the urgent, new thinking has to come from outside the government. Virtually all proposals for improving society have been initiated by citizens acting in a private capacity.

Australia is heading into a new era. For the past few centuries, it has been on the periphery of world politics. Now it is moving into an era in which it is part of the world's key region.

The non-governmental Goals and Directions Movement will complement whatever governmental Commission is eventually established. As in all areas of social change, it is necessary to rely upon citizens--and not governments--for setting the pace of the debate. If war is too serious to be left to the generals, then the future is too serious to be left to politicians.

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Keith Suter also sent along a list of books he has written which deal with topics obviously of interest to members of the Federation. They include, An International Law of Guerrilla Warfare; Alternative to War--the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes; The Forgotten Treaties--A Practical Plan for World Disarmament; and A New International Order--Proposals for Making a Better World. For further information, write Dr. Suter at P.O. Box C103, Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

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Executive Council member SAM COLE, while thanking us for mentioning the publication of his most recent book (with IAN MILES), Worlds Apart: Technology and North-South Relations in the Global Economy, requested that we devote more space, if we could, to a longer summary of the volume. We are delighted to do so as follows:

- This new study suggests that global inequalities will be accentuated by current trends in the world economy - and that alternative strategies, such as those advocated in the Brandt Reports, may not have a great deal more to offer. Using a combination of computer modelling and scenario writing techniques, the researchers conclude that the main strategies proposed as solutions to the present world crisis have little to offer the poorer countries of the world in the long term. Most futures studies and world models have taken the distribution of income between countries into account, but few have related this to distribution within countries. This new study, sponsored by UNITAR, shows that the relationships between the two are crucial to understanding the implications of different development strategies. The authors distinguish between six types of country in the world economy, three each of industrialised and developing nations.

- A major theme of the report is the interdependence of the world economy: nations' economic prospects are conditioned by their location in the structure of the global economy, the strategies pursued by one group of countries may subvert that undertaken by others (and eventually backfire on their proponents), new technologies introduced in one region can affect income levels and distribution in distant regions.

- An attempt to pin hopes for development on industrial nations making use of new technologies is likely to benefit only certain groups within these economies, and to accentuate world inequality. It may even lead to depression-inducing spirals of displacement of traditional industries and workers.

- If Brandt Report-type transfers of large sums of aid are only made available to Third World countries who are being obliged to operate 'free market policies' at home and abroad, then they are liable to lead, via the redistributive effects of world markets, to little gain for the Third World. Indeed, there may be more benefit to social groups in donor countries than to the recipients in the long term. The reason for this lies in the rapid ability of world markets to adjust prices following resource transfers. But resource transfers from North to South under restructured trade regimes could significantly aid development efforts in the Third World.

- Appropriate technology in Third World countries is also liable to achieve little in the way of poverty-reduction and sustained development, unless significant measures are taken to insulate these economies from world market forces. With systematic delinking from the world economy or less coercive demands from the industrialised world, however, appropriate technology strategies could lead to significant benefits for growth and equality in the poorest countries.

- The authors present a "future history" in which successive attempts to reorient the world economy - successive crises of the international order - finally result in shifts toward a more equal world. But the time scale over which this future history unfolds is one of many decades. They ask whether it is not possible that if more people confronted the dangerous course that our economic institutions are steering, positive changes might not be instituted sooner rather than later.

Published by Wheatsheaf Books, Ltd., England, at £22.50 and Rowman and Allenheld, U.S.A., at \$18.00 (hardback only).

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FROM THE READERS

ANDREW FREEMAN (PO Box 649 Belconnen, ACT 2617, Australia) has suggested that the membership consider a revision in the method of elections; his proposal is the following: Proposal That Office Bearers in the World Futures Studies Federation Be Elected Via Postal Ballot.

1. Thank you for your letter of 1 January 1985 [from Eleonora Masini] thanking the membership for renewing their confidence in you as President.
2. I assume that you were re-elected at the Costa Rica Conference.
3. I have been a member of the WFSF for a short time, but have been impressed up to this point in the numerous opportunities for the average member to contribute (particularly via the Newsletter).
4. I feel that for the organization to be fully democratic it is important that members need not spend thousands of dollars (or appoint proxies who can afford to spend thousands of dollars) to vote in elections of office bearers.
5. I suggest that postal ballots be used in the future to enable all members to participate in voting.
6. I appreciate that such an approach is relatively rare in associations. However, it is very democratic, and recognizes that not all members of an international organization can afford the money to attend international conferences. Such an approach has been very effectively used by the Australian Democrats to elect its office bearers. (As far as I am aware this is the only political organization in Australia to use such an approach.)
7. Hopefully, such an initiative could be in place by the next election of office bearers.
8. I would be interested in your reaction to this idea.

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Anne Dandelion (160 Bechens Road, Norwich, UK) sent the Secretariat a letter and information about the Life Style Movement which has as its motto, "Live more simply so that all of us can simply live." She is interested in networking with other people similarly concerned. According to a brochure she sent us, "The Life Style Movement is a network of people, in Britain and elsewhere, who have voluntarily committed themselves to living more simply. We do this partly to improve the quality of our lives and partly as a personal commitment towards improving the lot of those whose lives are less privileged than ours. The Movement seeks to raise the consciousness of people in Britain and in other wealthy nations, to make us all aware that our affluence is only possible at the cost of others' poverty."

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In the October/November 1984 issue of the Newsletter, we referred to TONY JUDGE's recent publication, Transformative Conferencing. From ANDREW FREEMAN come similar suggestions for "Improving Conferences".

Most conferences are designed for the speakers rather than the attendees. They are designed to enable one way information dissemination by "experts". If people were purely interested in this they would read the conference proceedings after the conference. Most people attend conferences to INTERACT. We can improve conference designs either with the use of traditional or modern technologies. New technology can assist us to do such things as produce conference directories which list not only speakers (with indices of talks according to topics covered in them), but also participants and their interest/expertise. (We can provide alphabetically sequenced letter boxes at the conference to assist with networking resulting from the use of such indices.) There should be a room set aside for general networking with speakers and other participants at all large conferences. There should be graffiti boards where people can put up and respond to ideas in an open fashion (with some effort to index according to topics in an ordered fashion across the board). All people who wish should be able to "present" papers - this can be achieved by having poster sessions in which the paper, speaker, and an abstract of what s/he wants to discuss is available. Large numbers are only a problem if people cannot network effectively with those who have similar interests to themselves. Such networking is easier when conferences are small and more specialised. But when conferences are on topics as broad as "Peace", "The Future", "Evaluation", "Training", "Education", "Computing", or "Public Administration", networking aids need to be provided. Micro-computers are increasingly inexpensive and powerful. We need to look to having manual indices available, but also on-line data bases of such things as participant interests/home locations so that such questions as "Is there anyone at this conference who lives in Canberra, Australia and

has an interest in micro-computers and language training in the public sector?" can be readily answered. Micro-computers can also provide space for graffiti boards with indexing according to topic and author. Eventually, the major purpose of conferences will probably be seen as being to supplement other forms of networking, rather than places where experts present papers to passive listeners. Copyright, Andrew Freeman, 1985. PO box 649, Belconnen, ACT 2617, Australia.

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J. G. KRISHNAYYA, Project Director for the Information Centre on Development-Policy Modelling (17-A Gultekdi, Pune-411 037, India) writes that Professor Harold Guetzkow visited the Centre for three weeks at the end of 1984. The Centre, which we mentioned in the October/November 1984 issue of the Newsletter, is quite interested in developing contacts with other members of the Federation concerned with the use of computer models for development policy, and requests persons to write him.

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In response to Jim Dator's piece on the EPCOT Center in the Oct/Nov 1984 issue of the Newsletter MICHAEL MARIEN sent in these comments:

I visited EPCOT too, but as a guest, along with WILLIS HARMAN, Warren Bennis and several dozen non-futurists, as part of an EPCOT Forum, held in Oct 1983, to explore some alliance with the Annenberg School. The corporatism is obviously vulgar. Also sad, because the technology may soon be that of yesterday, and there is no community at all in the so-called Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow. Not much of an experiment, either. All this matters not a whit to the 15 million people who are carried through EPCOT each year in the Disney cattle cars. Like it or not, this is America at her grossest. It should be seen, if not appreciated. Pity is that a marvelous educational opportunity as a science museum is being almost entirely wasted on pop. Disney can do better: witness the splendid but little-known Discovery Island, also at the Disney World complex in Florida, which is a bona fide zoological park.

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A new member from Portugal, recommended by LOUIS ANTOINE DERNOI, as well as others, sent us a letter describing his interests in futures studies. He is IRINEU NOVITA TEIXEIRA (P.O. Box 9009 Funchal-Codex, Portugal). He writes: "Two prophets or futurologists of the past century animated my life (I am 70). Their names were Karl Marx and Henry George. In my work I think I improved enough the doctrine of the latter, that of "single tax" which may therefore become the tax-

ation system in the future. Concerning the former, now what interests me most is the forgotten 9th article of the Communist Manifesto: combination of agriculture with industry; gradual abolition of the difference between country and town by means of a more equal distribution of population all over the country. I think it was because this article has never been implemented that agriculture became the art of impoverishing oneself gladly. Also in my work, I think there is a modern way of implementing that forgotten article.

So I pay homage to these two great futurologists. It was possible because in the 1960s I visualized one of the most important features of the Future, when living in the green-belt of Sao Paulo, Brasil. In that landscape one could see an incipient trend of urban increment to be dislodged to the roadsides. Until then cities increased only concentrically. These observations made my social speculations turn definitely to the Future and I began to develop a theory for national land-use planning.

Indeed this was a very important field or matter of study, and, when I had advanced enough in it, I wished to find correspondents, people who had interest in that subject. However, many attempts made mostly by means of the post did not bring significant results and the same happened with an exposition made in 1966 at a library of Sao Paulo, and with many articles written for newspapers of Madeira Island. Perhaps this is not the case of some pictures and legends which are exposed permanently, since 1980, here in a hotel.

These pictures do not present a country divided in communes, municipalities and regions or provinces, as is universal tradition. On the contrary, the country appears divided in unities perfectly separated one from the others, according to their functional categories. They are: urban networks of three classes (big, medium and small) and the mosaic of numerous fields ("quateiroes verdes") enclosed by these networks, which will be grouped in order to form several rural unities; finally comes the vast complex of territorial elements whose function is not urban nor rural, the National Condominium, NC, uninhabitable, constituted by national parks, beaches, ports, rivers, territorial sea, subsoil, airspace, etc..

This new division of national territory, in quite separated unities, has a correspondence with a structure of public power, which is also unknown until now: decentralized, not hierarchichal, no more "in pyramid", much less corruptible. Therefore, we can add now to our knowledge about the Future one notion of public power organized "in ring" meaning: divided in autonomous unities, rural and urban, with competence to impose taxes and the obligation of supporting the NC through direct contributions of each one. The administration of this NC will substitute the old "State" in concerns of international relations, internal coordination (not tutelage), frontier's guard, monetary system, supreme justice, etc..

This correspondence between order in the national use of territory and constitutional order (and I could also add: fiscal order) etc., is not haphazard. These, and many others, are aspects of the enormous

building mankind is rising to make better and to dry the valley of tears that Earth has been for most people. It is the building of world order and Peace, the prior task of the United Nations.

Without this peace, nations which are in debt of the greatest sums can not pay them; but now, with enough knowledge of the future in sight, they may have hope of being capable to do it. Because the Future will bring order and peace no more relative and temporary or localized, but absolute, permanent and worldwide; written then with capital letters.

In order to quicken that task I have prepared for the WFSF a document still in portuguese language, entitled: O FUTURO E A REORGANIZACAO DAS NACOES UNIDAS

I think that futures studies needs engineers to build and "salesmen" to "sell" it. Perhaps I belong to the former class of men, after 24 years of solitary work on the same theme, but the membership of the WFSF brings to me the profound hope of success, visible by the most part of living men and women.

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During the last year we have been asking new members to submit a brief paragraph or two for entry into the Newsletter section titled "New Members". Reed Riner, a new member, recently sent an extended introduction to the membership which readers should find well worth reading.

I have been asked, as a new member, to introduce myself: I have been interested in the future since 1954 when I had a vicarious experience with a can of "light Paint", courtesy of A.E. vanVogt, learned something about psycho-history from Dr. Hari Seldon, then was enthralled by a lecture which Arthur C. Clarke delivered at my military academy. My parents, undergraduate humanities instructors, Navy peers and graduate anthropology professors tolerated my continuing interest in things future as "probably harmless". Finally, in 1974 at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in the last of the Maruyama-Harkins cultural futuristics symposia series, my interests were legitimized. Directly I was asked to write a regular column for the new newsletter, Speculative Anthropology, which intended to continue the dialogue initiated by those symposia.

ANTHRO-TECH: A Journal of Speculative Anthropology was cloned from SA before its second issue (Autumn 1976), the latter dissolving shortly thereafter. I would continue to write for AT through its six volumes of publication. In 1980 the Arizona Academy asked my university to prepare the pre-conference volume for the 37th Arizona Town Hall: "Toward the Year 2000: Arizona's Future". As the self-declared resident futurist, who had taught courses on the industrialization of space and was then participating in a series of organizing convocations for what was to become Robert Theobald's transformational Action Linkage network, I was given an editorial hand and consul-