

WORLD
FUTURES
STUDIES
FEDERATION



NEWSLETTER

Editorial

You can hardly believe how dark the days can be up here in the North at the turn of the year when there is no snow on the ground. Two dusks greet each other at noon, we say. This reminds me of another kind of darkness which is more vulnerable and more difficult to live with.

Just to think of what is going on in Pakistan and India, between the Muslims and Hindus, in ex-Yugoslavia between neighbours who claim to be Christians and Muslims there, in Northern Ireland between the Christians, or in Sudan, Kampuchea, etc. I can't help wondering why is it so that the divine and holy also deteriorates into madness when put into human minds?

This issue is full of the activity reports from the members, mini-Council considerations in Islamabad, discussions, and information about the coming events. Remember that your participation and contribution to the World Conference, the "IUC-Dubrovnik" course in Andorra, the WFSF Asian course in Bangkok, and other events and projects is crucial. It is what the membership is for, when it serves you best.

The Second Announcement of the Turku conference has been mailed out and should have reached you by now. However, if you haven't received your copy, or if you need more, please contact the office and we'll mail it to you. And please fill in the application and contribution forms of the announcement and mail them to the conference office ASAP. Do this even if you have made a preliminary application earlier. You may have wondered why you haven't received any reply to your preliminary efforts as yet. It has served the organizers, and after your final registration form arrives here, you will get a confirmation letter in return with information about all important matters. If you have any suggestions for or inquiries about the conference, please let us know about them with your applications.

The key-note speakers and chairpersons of the groups are all working for the Conference already.

Open Forums – applying new conference technology – will be an exciting experience in the World Conference. Preparations for making them work are in the enthusiastic and skilled hands of SHARON RODGERS, ANTHONY JUDGE and ROLF HOMANN, supported by Tim Casswell whose pictorial outline of the conference we can see in the Second Announcement.

Dr Benoit B Mandelbrot, the inventor of fractals and chaos geometry, is one of our prominent key-lecturers.

The WFSF Newsletter is published four times a year from the WFSF Office of the Secretariat. A yearly subscription to the Newsletter is US\$50.00. Subscriptions are included in the yearly dues for WFSF members. Requests for further information may be addressed to:

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Editor Pentti Malaska
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The year 1993 can be regarded as the 20th Anniversary of WFSF. The Statutes and By-Laws were registered in 1973, with Bertrand de Jouvenel as the Founding President and PETER MENCKE-GLUCKERT the Secretary General.

Because of this special occasion, five persons who have had considerable influence in the development and working of WFSF will be honored during the World Conference, and each will have a special day during the conference devoted to. These eminent pioneers are IBRAHIM ABDEL-RAHMAN, JOHAN GALTUNG, ROBERT JUNGK, ELEONORA MASINI, and MAGDA CORDELL MCHALE.

With them we have a good opportunity to celebrate work on futures awareness and recognize their excellent achievements in the futures field and service of WFSF. I am very happy that this initiative by JIM DATOR came true.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL BE ELECTED IN TURKU. YOU WILL SOON RECEIVE A LETTER ON THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW COUNCIL.

FUTURESCO, the important joint project of WFSF with UNESCO continues. Please keep on writing abstracts on recent futures studies in your country and mail them to us – more information enclosed with this issue.

The next World Conference after Turku will be in Nairobi, Kenya. The group nominated in Barcelona has made a good start with the topic and partners under the conduct of ODERA ORUKA. The group will present a preliminary First Announcement to the General Assembly in Turku.

Any good ideas for a new activity of WFSF in cooperation with you and your organizations? Let us know, please.

On the very shortest day of the year, in the middle of darkness, we celebrate the re-emergence of light. This ancient Northern tradition of light inside the human mind is probably the best way to survive and overcome the darkness outside. The weather forecast on January 7 announced that the Sun has appeared on the horizon in the North for the first time in two months, just for a half an hour in the first day of new light.

Keep your light on!

Happy New Year 1993!

PENTTI

PS It is time to check your contact information and send us a note of changes, if not done earlier. And to declare, please, your membership fee with the office, or give us a note.

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Work in Progress

MINUTES

OF WFSF MINI-COUNCIL MEETINGS

Wednesday 21 October, 1992
Islamabad, Pakistan, from 3 pm to 6 pm

Preparatory and consultative to the Council meetings

Chair Jim Dator
Council members present
Katrín Gillwald, Sohail
Inayatullah, Pentti Malaska
WFSF members present
Felix Marti
Secretary Pentti Malaska

1 § Approval of the Agenda

The Agenda was approved with recognition of the letters for the meeting by ELEONORA MASINI and MAGDA MCHALE. Items 3 and 8 of the Agenda were postponed for the second meeting when TONY STEVENSON will be present.

2 § the "IUC Dubrovnik course" in 1993

1 PENTTI MALASKA gave a report on the Romanian summer school which was held in August.

2 Pentti reported on BERND HAMM's suggestion to hold the next course in co-operation with the Trier University.

3 FELIX MARTI's report of the offer by Andorra's government for the next course.

The proposals were discussed. It was decided that the next course will be held in Andorra in May

1993 as suggested by Felix Marti. "IUC Dubrovnik course" will be kept as the subtitle of the course in Andorra. The theme of the course will be Education. The team of course leaders will consist of Eleonora Masini (to be asked), or ODERA ORUKA, LEENA-MAIJA SALMINEN, ANA MARIA SANDI and Felix Marti. The team will meet in Barcelona/Andorra in November.

3 § The World Conference in Turku

The draft of the Second Announcement was discussed and approved with some corrections and small changes.

The main amendments:

- In order to show the importance and novelty of this new working mode and for raising interest and motivation, the section about Open Forums will be moved as a separate section after the "Research Session" section.
- The section on Participation will be moved right after the "Open Forums" above ANTHONY JUDGE's and ROLF HOMANN's names and addresses will be included.
- As suggested by the National Committee, the conference fee in FMK will be FIM1000 or FIM1200.

• The section on Participation will be moved right after the "Open Forums" above ANTHONY JUDGE's and ROLF HOMANN's names and addresses will be included.

• As suggested by the National Committee, the conference fee in FMK will be FIM1000 or FIM1200.

depending on the date of payment.

- The Council meetings: Old Council Evening, Monday 23rd; New Council Afternoon, Friday 27th.

- Speakers in inauguration: Pekka Jauho (National Committee), JIM DATOR (WFSF), Torsti Kivisto (FSFS), VIP (Finland). Speakers in Closing: TONY STEVENSON (WFSF), Odera Oruka (African World Conference).

- The organizers are searching for possibilities to apply for grants for students to cover their costs of participation. The grants can be applied for as indicated in the application appendix (amendment to the text and to the appendix form).

- The extra conference events (will be given by the second announcement on additional pages):

- Youth Communication camp
- Baltic Rim seminar
- Workshop on ongoing

research projects as suggested by ALLEN TOUGH.

- WFSF day Facilitators: WENDY SCHULTZ, CHRIS JONES.

- Two new group session titles are *Global Ethos, Education*.

- Allen Tough's proposal for a time for active futures researchers to share their work was discussed. It was decided that Allen will be asked to do this on the Saturday after the Conference.

- Other minor comments:

- mention of bathrooms available in each room
- the e-mail address of SHARON ROGERS
- American Express card for payment methods added to the text

4 § Support Plan for Turku

The plan was outlined as follows:

- Decision made already on USD70000 to be used for key-note speakers, chairs, ex-organizers, Council members.

- Funding plans still to be covered: African organizers, representatives from Asian developing countries (Thailand, both Vietnams, Cambodia, Mianma, perhaps for Chinese and South Koreans).

- Student grants, USD5000.

5 § Africa Conference

Jim reported on the proposal prepared by Prof Oruka and the other initiators of the conference. UNDP call for consulting services recognized as a possible source of contribution.

Decisions: The general view of the conference proposal was approved. The suggested title *Futures Beyond Poverty*. The proposed international committee: Pentti Malaska (*ex officio*), MARIA KALAS KÖSZEGI, Tony Stevenson, MAHDI ELMANDJRA, TERUSHI TOMITA. In addition to the present group. The First Announcement should be out by the time of the Turku conference in August 1993.

6 § Other Conferences in 1993

1 KAORU YAMAGUCHI's Futures-Creating Seminar, August 16-19, 1993, as an event "in cooperation with WFSF". To be announced in the Newsletter.

2 Jim reported on the plan of the joint North/South Korean-Chinese conference in cooperation with WFSF. It still remains to be seen how this conference can be realized. Tony will run the negotiations.

7 § Other items

All other items were left on the table to be discussed in the next meeting on Monday, 26th at 3-5 pm

Approved 21 October, 1992

8 § Closing of the Meeting

The meeting was closed at 6 pm

Jim Dator Pentti Malaska
Chair Secretary General

**MINUTES
OF WFSF MINI-COUNCIL MEETINGS**

Friday, 25 October, 1992
Islamabad, Pakistan, from 3 pm to 6 pm

Preparatory and consultative to the Council meetings

Chair Jim Dator
Council members present Katrin Gillwald, Sohail Inayatullah, Pentti Malaska, Tony Stevenson
WFSF members present Maria Guido, Felix Marti, Ziauddin Sardar
Secretary Pentti Malaska

3 § Awards
List of proposals for awards was distributed and widely discussed. It was decided that the President will consider with GLEM BEZOLD and ELEONORA MASINI how to proceed with the plan

4 § Best Paper Award at the 1993 World Conference
It was decided that the award committee will consist of the chairs of the groups with MIKA MANNERMAA as the coordinator. Criteria Papers to be considered for the award should
• be delivered in time,
• be original,
• show creativity, novelty,
• bear closeness to the chaos theme
• demonstrate knowledge of futures literature

1 § Approval of the Agenda and Summary of the previous meeting
The Agenda was approved and the summary of the mini-Council meeting of October 21 by PENTTI MALASKA was reviewed

2 § WFSF Asian Pacific Course
TONY STEVENSON'S report from the course was heard and distributed. Tony's proposal for the next course in 1993 was approved

5 § New Council

- President Elect Pentti Malaska (votes in ballot 107 1)
- Secretary General Elect Tony Stevenson (elected in Barcelona)
- Some present Council members indicating their reluctance to continue
- Eleonora Masini to be persuaded to continue as the Chair of the Council
- KATRIN GILLWALD and ZIAUDDIN SARDAR will prepare a proposal for the procedure and criteria of nominating the new Council
- One of the purposes of the WFSF Day during the Turku Conference is to reconsider the structure, as well as the mission, of the Federation, and thus hopefully results in new ideas about existing forms of governance, including the Council itself

6 § Futuresco Cooperation
The project was acknowledged as essential by WFSF to participate. Tony will search for new collaborators in Asia. SOHAIL will function as the node for Asian abstractors

The Future Scan bulletin issue 1 will be distributed by UNESCO. The Office of the Secretariat received 100 copies to be distributed to the abstractors. An announcement about the availability of ordering a copy free of charge will be published in the Newsletter

7 § Review of the Islamabad Conference
Discussion on the arrangements of the Islamabad regional conference, as well as its results took place

8 § Other items

- The book *The Margalla Voices* was dedicated by signatures to ANITA RUBIN
- Letter from UNESCO, Oct 8, 1992, to Tony about funding options for the Asian course was recognized and left to Tony to respond accordingly

9 § Closing of the Meeting
The meeting was closed at 6 pm

Approved 25 October, 1992
Jim Dator Pentti Malaska
Chair Secretary General

Proceedings for sale

Extra copies of The Proceedings of the X World Conference (Beijing) *The Futures of Development* and the XII World Conference (Barcelona) *Advancing Democracy and Participation Challenges for the Future* can be purchased from the office of the Secretary General for the price of USD30 (including mailing costs)

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— Reflections on the Islamabad — conference

BUILDING BRIDGES — BREAKING BOUNDARIES

Tony Stevenson

The recent futures conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, provided a rich learning experience about the hopes and fears of people who live in one of the contemporary world's most important regions. It corrected some misconceptions that I, as a white male, took with me to a Muslim country in the developing world.

While the conference delegates no doubt represented a small, select sample of the country's intellectual and social elite, it nevertheless was encouraging to see such enthusiasm for women's rights and democracy in Pakistan.

The conference, *Towards the 21st Century*, was organised by the PAKISTAN FUTURISTICS INSTITUTE and the World Futures Studies Federation in Islamabad 23-27 October, 1992. Anyone sincerely interested in global futures should have been there.

As expected, evidence persists in Pakistan, especially in the poverty-stricken, feudal-style villages, of the intolerable suppression of women and a serious reluctance,

or possible inability, to speak freely. But at the conference, contrary to my expectations, women comprised about half the conference delegates and many of them, of all ages, literally offered their hands in welcome. (Of course, so did the men.) And there was unfettered, open discussion on differences of politics and ideology. Even issues of religion and gender were often openly discussed. It reconfirmed the value of open, human conversation across cultural boundaries — by-passing vested political interests — as a means for achieving global peace and understanding.

But such values were not restricted to adults. At the Roots Montessori and Junior School at Rawalpindi, to which several foreign delegates were invited, we heard young people, aged about 11 to 14 years, plead for world peace and a pollution-free environment. They agreed on the need for people of different cultures to meet and talk openly with each other. The Principal, Mrs Riffat Mushtaq, was keen to have an exchange between her school and at least one from

the west, something I promised I would try to organise from Australia.

Later, at the Islamabad College for Girls, I visited a class of fourth-year graduate students with their teacher, Mrs Aysha Mueen, and continued the open exchange of views on women's rights, democracy and politics. Like the younger students, these young women expressed the same desire to communicate with their counterparts in other cultures. It simply strengthened my resolve to propose that the WFSF do something in the near future to meet this need for young people to network.

My visit to Pakistan also opened my eyes to the global importance of this part of the world which has been either neglected or feared — possibly both — by too many western-style governments. Pakistan is well positioned to build a bridge between the newly liberated Islamic states of central Asia and the west. Pakistan has had experience dealing with the west and many Pakistanis speak English.

In Pakistan, I also came to realise how the west has too often misused the terms 'fundamentalist Islam' and 'development', making me question to what extent their use has a political purpose. Most Pakistani Muslims I met wanted peace and understanding, above all else, and felt they had been misunderstood by western references to fundamental religious beliefs. Most also wanted more development, but when questioned, did not necessarily want the kind of development achieved in the west. To me, I can

see that the notion of development has been used by the nation states to serve their own political purposes. From my experience in Pakistan, the country is already better 'developed' than the west in terms of spiritual and cultural life, and human values.

Apart from women's rights and democracy, the other political issue worrying the Pakistanis is the long-standing dispute with India over Kashmir. PENTTI MALASKA and I were invited to dine with Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan, the President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir — that part of traditional Kashmir on the Pakistani side of the border with India.

He briefed us on his view of the dispute, a topic which, not incidentally, was constantly aired at the conference. The dispute is taken seriously by South Asians who see it being largely ignored by the rest of the world, especially the United Nations, while it threatens global peace. It seems only reasonable that the people of the area be allowed to determine their own future and thus stop the futile waste of lives and money. The money could much better be spent on extending education to the villages.

The Kashmir dispute highlights the utter futility of power politics and the notion of the nation-state, an artificial contrivance which divides both people with ethnic and cultural affinities as well as people with ethnic and cultural differences.

The total experience in Pakistan was a tribute to the main conference organiser, the energetic

and enthusiastic Dr IKRAM AZAM, Director of the Pakistan Futuristics Institute and his friendly, efficient staff. It was the first significant conference organised by the PFI and thus deserves commendation.

Unfortunately, most papers neglected a futures perspective, but that is not uncommon elsewhere. Most, too, tended to describe historical local events, devoid of critical analysis. And it was hardly a regional conference.

Delegates from the rest of the Indian sub-continent were conspicuously absent.

In addition to the formal sessions, and the various informal events, delegates were shown examples of Pakistani art and culture and taken on a visit to the hill station of Murree in the mountains north of Islamabad. The warm, friendly hospitality willingly offered by the organisers and local delegates will be even more memorable than the fine, balmy weather. ♦



Participants of the Islamabad Regional conference

Congresses and Seminars

WHAT ARE THE COMMON FEATURES BETWEEN PAKISTAN, MALAYSIA, AND INDIA?

Pentti Malaska

As an answer to the headline question, all these states are situated in Asia and thus far from Finland and Turku for sure. The journey may take two days by plane, including then a stopover in Heathrow London and another at the Delhi airport while waiting for transfers.

A more important common feature is, however, that futures activities and discussion have recently taken place in Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur and Delhi, with WFSF involvement.

Islamabad

In Islamabad, the first East-Asian Regional Conference of WFSF was hosted by the PAKISTAN FUTURISTICS FOUNDATION AND INSTITUTION under the excellent guidance of Dr IKRAM AZAM and Ross Masood Husain. We were seven WFSF members present there, and you can

learn more about the conference from TONY STEVENSON's report (previous article in this issue).

The theme of the conference, *The Future of Democracy in Developing World* proved its utmost urgency and relevance for Pakistan itself. The discussions and analyses presented, and visits taken clarified the intrinsic difficulties of developing countries in general. The cold war is still going on in the region with nuclear threats and mutual violence between Pakistan and India in the Kashmir area. What can be the way to democracy in a country whose military budget exploits about 70% of the state's money, where education is left with only 2%? A country that has strong feudal structures of power and a population growth too fast to keep pace with economic growth. Where the vast majority of population is illiterate and where religious and other kinds of culture-based realities prevent equal op-

portunity between people and blank out the voices of women and different social groups. A nation that also faces corruption, a drug business, fear of terrorism by radical movements, and antagonism and unsolved political claims with its neighbours. These items were brought into the discussion by one or another participant. They give a glimpse of the difficulties and counterforces which must be faced and overcome by the democratic forces in most of the developing countries when advancing democracy.

During the conference, Pakistan was elected as a new member in the UN Security Council.

The conference was an important lesson to better understand the diversity of human realities and enormous difficulties to cope with this human diversity.

Delhi

When returning from Islamabad, I spent a day in Delhi and had interesting discussions with Professor SATISH SETH and Mrs Padma Seth, Mr Sathe, and Professor ASHIS NANDY. A proposal was raised to have some WFSF activity in Delhi, perhaps during 1994.

India is a country with an enormous population and is inevitably the world's largest democracy. It has also a large Muslim minority of over 100 million people, nearly as large as the population of Pakistan (120 million).

Kuala Lumpur

A Club of Rome conference was held in November in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, hosted by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies. It gathered Club members and many more local people to discuss a more equal world order.

In the conference discussions, emphasis was set on better understanding our global responsibility and putting that into pragmatic measures initiated by governments and citizens.

Malaysia is economically a rapidly growing country with a democratic government system but with a constitutional king symbolizing the Islamic country. The equality between the three ethnic groups - Malaysian (60%), Chinese (30%), and of Indian origin (10%) - is working moderately well. However, the Malaysians enjoy some special privileges over the others and I was told that these issues are not allowed to be discussed or criticized in public.

Going back to the question in the beginning, the most important common thing about the three countries is that they all have large Muslim populations. But their democracy, ways of life and perspectives of the future. WFSF will maintain its interest in co-operating with our colleagues in all these countries and learn from them. ♦

FUTURES OF EDUCATION

The traditional WFSF "IUC Dubrovnik" postgraduate workshop will finally come true this spring

The 1993 WFSF course will be held in Andorra from 10 to 22 May. The theme is the same that was planned last year, *Futures of Education*, and the place of the course will be Encamp, a region some ten kilometres from Andorra la Vella, the main city. The classes will be held in the local municipality building and the participants will be lodged and have meals in the next door hotel.

The course is organized in cooperation with Centre Catala de Prospec-tiva (our host in the Barcelona World Conference), UNESCO and the Andorran Government.

Course Description

All over the world, accelerated social, political, economic, scientific and technological changes generate a high pressure for education reform. There is a need for adjusting education to already changed environments, but also for anticipating and preparing for the requirements of future contexts. But how can future educational systems (in the broad sense) be sketched? Which are the visions

guiding such an activity and how can they be created? How is it possible to go beyond visions and start designing policies and strategies?

The course will offer the frame for debating all these questions, by covering such topics as

- a Futures studies methodologies (prospective analysis, scenarios building, heavy trends, risks and impact analysis, etc.)
- b Visions concerning the evolution of relationships between education and society (political, social, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, moral, philosophical, religious aspects)

c Policy oriented issues (educational policies, strategies and planning, management of change and innovation, education reforms)

d Case studies emphasizing operational approaches in education reforms in East Africa, Eastern Europe, U.S., Western Europe, etc.

Participants will be encouraged to present case studies derived from

their own experience with educational changes

Andorra

The Principality of Andorra is a very small and beautiful country of 465 square kilometers and 55 000 inhabitants, set in the heart of the Pyrenees between France and Catalunya. The winterlong immaculate coat of snow gives way to a variety of flora and fauna. The peaks change into serene valleys, and the streams tumbling down the mountain sides end in lakes.

The official language is Catalan, but French and Spanish are widely spoken. Its chief sources of income are tobacco, stock-farming, tourism, trade, and industry.

The legend says Andorra was founded by Emperor Charlemagne in gratitude for the support of the inhabitants of these valleys during his fight against the Arabs.

Nowadays, Andorra is governed by a General Council, which has the functions of a parliamentary assembly, presided by two "Sindics" and made up of 28 General Councillors elected by universal suffrage, four for each of the seven parishes. The legislative period is four years. The General Councillors elect the Head of Government, who in turn forms his ministerial cabinet and presents his political programme for approval by the Councillor General. A new Constitution is now being drafted.

Due to its isolated but strategic situation, and steep landscape, Andorra offers extremely varied facets. Its ancient deep-rooted cultural or political traditions contrast with the most modern form of business and industry. Its artistic heritage is made of the examples of romantic art harmonizing with wooden and ironmade handicrafts. The typical cooking of the area is based on trouts, pork products, chamois, cheeses, mushrooms and festival cakes. ♦

In cooperation with
Centre Català de Prospectiva, UNESCO Andorran Government

An International "IUC Dubrovnik" Course Futures of Education

Municipality Building of Encamp Andorra 10-22 May 1993

Course fee USD20 payment upon arrival
Accommodation Hotel Guillem USD50/day (double room)
Scholarships available for students from Eastern Europe and developing countries
Undergraduates A Recommendation from your professor is obligatory

More information
Centre Català de Prospectiva
Mallorca 285 08037 Barcelona Spain
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INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING A LEARNING APPROACH

Ana Maria Sandi

Report on the international summer school held in Stina de Vale, Romania in August, 1992

1 Aims

Traditionally, specific methodologies are separately developed and applied to technological, economic and environmental forecasting. The summer school aimed at being in line with the new trend of integrating various types of forecasting in order to break narrow sectoral attitudes. As such approaches are usually not present in university curricula, the intention was to help design engineers to take into account in their activity environmental and social effects, and environmentalists to be aware of economic and technological arguments.

2 Organization

The international summer school was organized by the World Futures Studies (WFSF) and the European Cultural Centre (Bucharest) with the cooperation of the University of Oradea and of the Institute of Educational Sciences, IC-MFDS. The WFSF agreed to consider this summer school as a re-

placement to its traditional WFSF "Dubrovnik" course, which could no longer be held, due to the tragic events in Yugoslavia and to the devastation of the Inter-University Centre.

UNESCO provided its support to the school by offering 3 500 US dollars for covering the costs of participants from developing countries.

The school took place from 17-30 August, 1992, in Stina de Vale, a scenic Romanian resort in the Apuseni Mountains, next to Oradea (Bihar County).

3 Participation and Staff

The school was attended by 40 people from nine countries. Participants were young professionals and students in engineering and economic fields.

An international team of professors was responsible for lectures and seminars.

Dr ANA MARIA SANDI and Barbu Mihaescu served as co-directors of the course, being constantly advised by Prof MIRCEA MALITZA. Mrs Maria Popescu was the co-director responsible for organizational matters, helped by Ms Angela Mihalache.

The course included open discussions which were held partially in friendly outdoor environments. At the middle and at the end of the course, evaluation forms were used in order to obtain the judgement of participants concerning the organization of the school and the relevance of the lectures. Participants obtained at the end of the school Certificates of European Studies.

A small library was set up, with relevant books and journals. During the evenings, videotapes were offered on environmental subjects, (borrowed from the Goethe Institute in Bucharest), or on artistic performances. Participants were also offered an excursion to one of the biggest caves in Europe, the Bears Cave.

4 Main issues

In the following, a summary of the main issues covered during the lectures will be presented.

Ecology between Realism and Mythology (Prof Mircea Malitza)

Past and future oriented thinking. Environmental concern and the irrational attitudes of blocking scientific, technological and economic progress. Environmental protection using most advanced scientific and technological results.

Transportation - high energy consumption and pollution source, technological solutions.

Impact Studies (Dr Ana Maria Sandi)

Historical evolution of impact studies. Reactive and preventive technological assessment, constructive impact studies. The main elements of the impact generation system: technology, context, decision-making.

Steps of an impact study: preliminary analysis, effects identification, estimation, evaluation, design of counteracting and developing actions, technology selection.

The relevance of impact studies for appropriate technologies and for high technologies. Participation in the impact study. The transition towards democracy and possibilities for developing impact studies in Eastern European countries.

Qualitative Aspects in Impact Studies (Prof Thomas Keil)

Environmental protection and group interests. The mechanisms of promoting the interests of a whole community and those of a limited group. Conflicting interests.

Professionals hired by interest groups, expected to act according to their clients wishes. Possible conflicts between client demands and professional ethics.

Disasters and Risk Assessment, Control, Reduction (Dr Horea Sandi)

The social dimension of the risk of disasters and prerequisites for the control and reduction of the risk.

High risk sources: radioactive pollution, chemical pollution, explosions, fire, flood. Main natural hazards with a disaster generation potential: earthquakes, tropical storms, flood.

Main factors in risk analysis: elements at risk and exposure, natural or man made hazards, vulnerability. Earthquake hazards and risk of earthquake induced disasters.

Energy and Environment Present and Perspectives in Romania

(Prof Costin Motou)

High energy consumption and low energetic intensity in developed countries. Romania has a high energy consumption and a high energetic intensity (total energy consumption per GNP). Total primary energy sources: Thermo-electrical power stations. Advantages of the simultaneous generation of thermal and electrical energy.

Difficulties in forecasting energy consumption in Romania. Power stations and pollution. Nuclear energy.

Time series (Prof Thomas Keil)

Statistical treatment of information relevant to impact studies. Time series.

Short-term forecasting by means of correlation analysis. Medium-term forecasting by means of Box-Jenkins and related methods. Intervention analysis and impact assessment.

Technologies, Industries, Enterprises Their Interaction with the Environment

(Barbu Mihaescu)

The concept of technology. Traditional and modern industrial

structures. "Flexible Manufacturing Systems" and "Computers Integrated Manufacturing". Material, energetic and information resources and flows.

Natural and artificial environments. Strategies of industrial and enterprise restructuring that take into account the interaction technology-environment. Strategic economic planning at micro and macro level. High and key technologies.

Nature and Forecasting Limits of Forecasting Chaotic Phenomena

(Istvan Lovas)

Forecasting and prognosis. Forecasting based upon successive iterations and laws of parameter variation. Analogies: nature-society-economy-technology. Example: the study of dynamic populations (laws of Volterra-Lotka type, models with and without interaction).

Deterministic chaos (large number of control parameters, degree of freedom higher than 3, nonlinear variation laws).

Information Technologies and the Ecology of Mind

(Prof Gheorghe Stefan)

Ecosystem (described by formal relationships) and eco-reality. The importance of "small deviations" from the general rule.

Human mental behavior. Conception, intuitive and mystic knowledge. Conceptual knowledge education. Over emphasis on technical knowledge and on artificial intelligence.

Architecture and algorithms. Qualitative estimation of "system-

ness" Limits of "intelligence" in technical systems

Negative effects upon human behavior Example computers allow us to do more by thinking and learning less Ways to change the situation joining ecosphere, ethnosphere and technosphere

Non-Polluting High Technologies (Prof Theodor Leuca)

Electrical energy - the less polluting energy Electrical phenomena and electro-technologies Equipment and procedures for electro-thermal treatment of metals developed in University of Oradea Algorithms and software for Computer Aided Design

Solid Waste Treatment (Prof Bog Jorgensen)

Solid Waste definition and classification Level of economic development and the "production" of household and industrial waste (qualitative and quantitative comparison)

Solid waste collection, transportation, storing and treatment in different countries Modern pro-

cedures, population education, laws and institutions

Technical solutions and equipment for organic and anorganic waste treatment in Egypt, Vietnam, Denmark, U S A

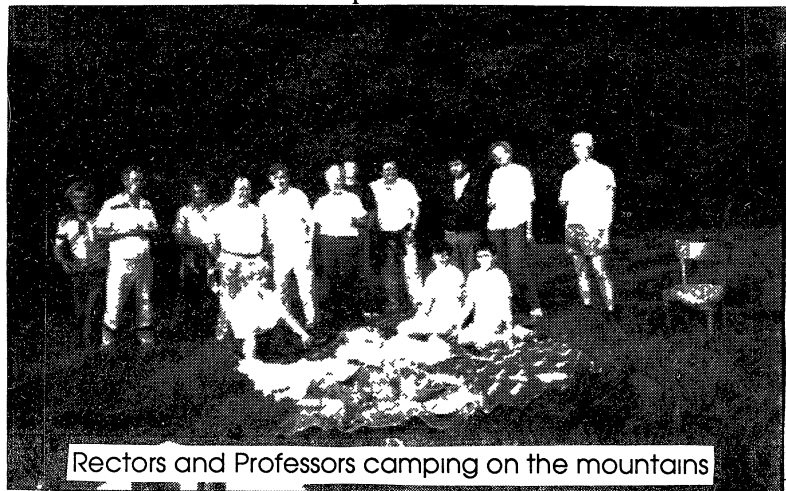
Technical and economic assessment for selecting a solution according to local conditions, equipment, possibilities to use waste for production of electrical and thermal energy, fertilizers, building materials

Nature-Oriented Technology (Prof Pentti Malaska)

Nature's way of doing with matter, energy and wastes is re-cycling, exergy-economy and entropy exchange This is a model of a sustainable technology, too

About Futures-Thinking Paradigms (Prof Pentti Malaska)

Fixed mental frameworks are preconditioning our thinking and constraining our views of the future It is vital to futures research to become aware of them



Rectors and Professors camping on the mountains



World Futures Studies Federation

**1993 Asia-Pacific Futures Course
Futures of Ecology**

Sponsored by World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF) and the Communication Centre Queensland University of Technology

- Date** Saturday 7 August 1993 - Saturday 14 August 1993
- Venue** Asian Institute of Technology Bangkok, Thailand
- Purpose**
 - to introduce people to futures studies
 - to educate young people and get them involved in futures studies and WFSF activities
 - to give more people in the Asia-Pacific Region a chance to participate in the activities of WFSF
 - to put the participants in contact with leaders in the field of futures studies
 - to establish a network of future-oriented young people in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Scholarships** Assistance will be considered only for people from developing countries

Applications must be supported by reports on official letterheads from two referees One referee should preferably be a member of World Futures Studies Federation referees may also include the applicant's professor employer local magistrate, or other public official Referees must confirm the applicant's interest in learning about futures studies the applicant's academic aptitude and character, and the circumstances justifying assistance with funding

Applications for scholarships must be received at the Communication Centre no later than 30 April, 1993 Offer of full or partial scholarship will be air-mailed from Australia no later than May 31, 1993

For further information contact
Tony Stevenson, Director
The Communication Centre
Queensland University of Technology
GPO Box 2434
Brisbane QLD 4001, Australia

CHANGES IN THE FUTURES OF EASTERN EUROPE

Alexander Tomov

An international meeting of experts from the Eastern European countries was held from 4 till 6 November, 19 2, in Sofia, Bulgaria, as a follow-up of the WFSF regional conference *Alternative Futures for Eastern Europe* - Sofia, June 3-6, 1991. The meeting was the first part of a large-scale project initiated by the Bulgarian XXI Century Foundation and sponsored by UNESCO. The project aims at the creation of a regional network of research centres studying the *Structural Changes in Eastern European countries development and transition towards democracy and market economy (future trends and scenarios)*.

At the meeting in Sofia the organizational and research aspects of the project were discussed. It was decided to form national teams in the individual countries that will monitor their future development, and outline alternative scenarios following a common set of economic, political and socio-cultural indicators. The teams will come up with the results of their country studies which should be compared and summarized for the whole region.

The participants in the meeting were from Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Russia. Experts from Czecho-Slovakia and Estonia, though not able to come to the meeting, agreed to take part in the project, too. Representative of UNESCO was Paata Shevardnadze. Among the participants were WFSF members ANA MARIA SANDI, ERZSEBET GIDAI, IGOR BESTUZHEV-LADA, VADIM NIKOLAJEW and of course the hosts from the XXI Century Foundation - ALEXANDER TOMOV, RADOSTINA TRIFONOVA and DIMITER YALNAZOV. BART VAN STEENBERGEN could not come, but contributed some valuable comments.

The research project is open to everyone from the East or West who might be interested in participating. This announcement is also a kind invitation to all WFSF members who would like to join the network and contribute somehow to its future work.

The contact address is

Radostina Trifonova, Dimiter Yalnazov
The XXI Century Foundation
11 Aksakov Str. Sofia 1000 Bulgaria
tel +359-2-658 366
fax +359-2-657 590

◇

PROJECT GLOBAL 2000 CONTINUES

Allen Tough

WFSF is an active partner in a new, ambitious project of worldwide public education. The purpose is to increase public demand for better policies on disarmament, economic development, and environmental protection.

Inaugurated just over a year ago, *Project Global 2000* gained momentum in June at the Rio meeting and again in October at a planning meeting in Toronto. The expertise and commitment around the table at Toronto meeting were encouraging and impressive. The youth delegates were particularly inspiring paragons of enthusiasm and organization, and had raised the funds for their own travel. Toronto will be the regional base for North America.

Much of the work around the world will be conducted by councils focusing on such sectors as business, health, education, religions, and youth. Each council is expected to develop an

analytical and policy-oriented monograph (and perhaps a video and an action guide) based on a preliminary working paper and subsequent consultations. Each council may also conduct an international conference based on its monograph. GERALD MISCHÉ, the international co-ordinator, hopes that some WFSF members will form a group to contribute to the "health, environment, and development research program" that is sponsored by the health council. He also hopes that some WFSF members will assume leadership for future-oriented studies in their own country or region.

In addition to Gerald and PATRICIA MISCHÉ, several WFSF members are already highly visible within *Project Global 2000*. HARLAN CLEVELAND, HAZEL HENDERSON, and ELEONORA MASINI are members of the international advisory council, and BETTY REARDON chairs the education council. ◇

STUDIES ON CONFLICTS AND PEACE

Eleonora Masini

At the University of Granada, Spain, a group of people has been created around the title *Seminar of Studies on Conflicts and Peace*. The participants (about 16) are young, come from different disciplines and backgrounds, and have different interests

Philosophy The role of religions in conflicts, conflicts in rural areas, the power structures in the Arab world, or the ethics of peace. **History** with an interest in the role of the press in war and peace, or the regulation of conflicts in precapitalist societies. **Law** scholars are interested in human rights, peace, and feminism. **Pedagogy** the focus is on the role of peace education and multicultural education. **Physics and nature, society, and sustainable development**

The group is certainly interdisciplinary but with a common interest in change, and as such in the future, as is apparent from their interests. This is why, I believe, they held an International Forum in Granada in September, called *Prospective and Peace*. This occasion was followed by a round table discussion on the same topic at the beginning of October (the 6th)

Michael Renner of the Worldwatch Institute participated in the International Forum. Other participants were Peter Wellensteen from Uppsala University, Jesus Moneo member of the Club of Rome, Pablo Bifani, a specialist in development issues, and SAUL MENDLOVITZ, member of WFSF and one of the creators of the World Order Institute

I participated in the round table discussion and was struck by the great vision and commitment to change as well as to alternative futures. The group members don't consider themselves as futurists but are as such and have, mainly through our writings, come into contact with some of us dealing for a long time with future issues

I think the group is worth WFSF's support and be in contact with, and also possibly to get involved in its activities. I urge the members interested in these issues to write to

Francisco Munoz Munoz
Seminario de Estudios Sobre La Paz
Y Los Conflictos
Universidad de Granada
Rector Lopez Arqueta S/N
18071 Granada, Spain
Fax +34-58-243 679

News and Reflections

A so-called Heidelberg Appeal was mailed last summer to the Secretariat with a letter from Dr MICHEL SALOMON asking for support from the Federation. It seemed that several - probably all - WFSF members had received the Appeal with a similar letter. The members were a bit annoyed at the thought that the office had given a permission to use the Directory for this purpose. This was not the case. Comments and opinions on the Appeal were published in our previous issue (WFSF Newsletter 3, October 1992). Now Dr Salomon (who is also a WFSF member) approaches the Secretariat with his counterpart

"Paris, November 18th, 1992

Dear Mr President,

As I was away on a trip, I have only recently read the October issue of the WFSF newsletter

I note that you have devoted seven pages to vilifying the Heidelberg Appeal. These pages are signed by eminent names from your organization your own, Eleonora Masini's, Mr Judge's and Mr Hancock's (letters which are

personally addressed to me and which I have answered by writing directly to those concerned), etc without showing the actual text of the Appeal to your readers

However, you are attributing certain points to the Appeal which do not actually appear in the text. Such emotional and hostile comments from the WFSF office on a text that your subscribers and readers have not read is neither ethical nor fair. I hardly need to remind you that these are the two adjectives chosen to criticize this "invisible" text. I am not convinced that all the members of the WFSF share your point of view. In fact, I rather think the contrary is closer to the truth.

I do not want to dwell on the text itself, now signed by almost 2,000 scientists of international repute from 67 countries, amongst which are a large number of developing countries. The Heidelberg Appeal was not created by these responsible people as a weapon against ecology, but, on the contrary, as a means of encouraging others to think carefully, use common sense and act ethically (not disregarding the factual truth). It is our opinion,

for example, that those who have spent their lives studying problems related to space, climate and the stratosphere know far more about the famous ozone hole than do all those appatchuks and self-proclaimed experts who stir up the public with futuristic prophecies. We deem that Third World countries have the right to something other than simply being "reserves" for animal and plant species or for outlandish peoples. They have as much right as we do to technical and industrial development which is all that can alleviate their poverty. And we are of the opinion that this development can be carried out without jeopardizing the environment and ecosystems. Nature herself, with a capital N, needs more (ecologic) science in order to be preserved, not less.

Sincerely,

Michel Salomon
Director of "Projection"
Coordinator of the Heidelberg Appeal"

Thank you for the clarifications of the attitudes of the Appeal. Now I know better why it really didn't appeal to me but made me worried even though I also worked on the issues for my whole professional life. Nature may not only be exploited but viewed as a co-operative counterpart in this sustainable fitting. I have called this view of technology the Nature-Oriented Technology in my research.

...

Tired of the lack of cooperation between various futures occasions, ANDRE VAN DAM mailed us the following note

"Do Futurists Plan?"

In 1992 I received ten invitations for international conferences on futurism - in countries such as Austria, Japan, Pakistan, Romania, Switzerland, and Thailand. Three conferences overlapped, six had no (attractive) agenda, seven lacked financing for needy participants, six declared themselves unsuccessful for lack of participants. I attended two.

Suggestions (I) Consult with other futures organizations before determining the place and date of a conference, (II) publish an attractive agenda, (III) ensure financial sponsorship before announcing the conference - and (IV) request that ANTHONY JUDGE kindly produce a list of the world's international and national futurists organizations, for wide publication.

Andre van Dam"

Thanks Andre for your continuous assessment and comments. We are considering them.

...

For his lifelong search for innovative solutions to human settlement problems and his efforts to communicate scientific knowledge about building and construction techniques to the poor and deprived groups of developing societies, YONA FRIEDMAN has won the 1992 Habitat Scroll of Honour Award.

These awards were initiated by UNCHS (Habitat) in 1989 to honour and encourage individuals and organizations making outstanding contributions to the cause of shelter for the poor and the improvement of human settlements conditions around the world. The 1992 awards consist of an engraved plaque with a citation of the innovative contribution of the award winner.

Congratulations, Yona!

...

While I visited THE ALL-RUSSIAN FUTURES ASSOCIATION in Moscow last spring, IGOR BESTUZHEV-LADA made an initiative of small nations' fu-

tures consultations in Russia, in cooperation with WFSF and the Russian futurists. As a special case, Igor suggested the Finno-Ugric nations in Russia which live in several different locations around the Russian territory and which the Finns have always been very warmly interested in.

Based on that initiative, a discussion was held in Helsinki in November with some Parliament members, representatives of the Ministry of Education, researchers, and members of Finno-Ugric nations. The discussions, organized by Vuokko Jarva, will continue in May.

Pentti

Writers Roundtable
Sunday, 22 August, 1993
Hotel Ikituuri, Turku, Finland

Futurist writers as a group may benefit from a session devoted specifically to their aims and projects. To meet this need, writers and researchers whose current work is future-oriented are invited to participate in an Writers Roundtable discussion (organized by ALLEN TOUGH). We will informally describe and discuss our current projects, and we may also discuss forming a writers network within WFSF.

Please make your interest and participation known to

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ASSISTING DISFAVORED GROUPS

Yona Friedman

At the official ceremony of launching the 1992 Habitat Scroll of Honour Award in October, 1992, the award winner Yona Friedman gave a speech in which he introduced the proposal to establish a New Specialized Agency of the UN for the assistance of Disfavored Groups, particularly (but not exclusively) in Developing Countries. He also suggests that as a NGO, WFSF could do something about the project

1 Preamble

The United Nations system includes, beside the General Assembly and the Secretariat, so called Specialized Agencies, mandated to deal with particular operation fields like health, development, environment, education and culture, human rights, etc. There is but one major problem overlapping all these particular domains which is not cared for by any specialized agency of its own: the problem of disfavoured groups, i.e. that part of Humanity which is abandoned by both governments and organizations.

In the major part of the UN's member states, the interests of the poorest people are neglected by institutions and governments. One cannot help but get an impression that both institutions and governments are impatiently waiting for these groups to disappear to get

rid of all embarrassments they might represent.

2 Objectives

A specialized agency of the United Nations, mandated to assist the immediate survival of disfavored groups, might be an institution which is urgently necessary. This task should not be fulfilled by financial means but by accentuating these groups' right to live and by providing for them and making the know-how necessary for survival accessible to them.

If the specialized agencies of the UN aim at orienting Humanity towards better life in the future and to developing the means to reach that objective, the proposed Agency for Assistance of Disfavored Groups should act in the present by performing rapid actions with the aim of immediate results. The

Agency's strategy could be the promotion of the tendency to self-help, natural to all people faced with danger.

Promoting "self-conservation through self-help" does not involve expensive operations. The pilot operation performed, for example, by the Communication Centre for Scientific Knowledge (within the framework of UNU) brought life improvement to a large sector of local population in India at the operational costs of \$50,000 a year.

3 Activities of the proposed agency

UNADG's objectives would be thus to make accessible knowledge for disfavored groups enabling them to assure their survival against famine, illness, weather, etc. The action of the Agency should be harmonized with the present state of knowledge and skills of each group and within the social and natural context where they live.

The basic tool for that kind of action is appropriate information, appropriate both in regard to the subject matter and to its presentation.

Beyond the dissemination of such information, UNADG's task should be to incite its target public to make effective use of the suggested solutions: such incitation can be obtained through building prototypes and their demonstration. Other tasks of the Agency would be research necessary to identify appropriate solutions, and, last but not least, to build a framework "sub auspicious" for all NGOs who

want to co-operate in view of the same objectives.

The Agency's tasks would thus involve the following four major fields:

a) Research

UNADG's research activity would consist of the identification of the most urgent survival problems of its target public, and of those solutions which could be implemented in resolving them. That task could be performed in co-operation with other specialized agencies such as FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNU, etc.

b) Dissemination

Information contents obtained through research have to be brought to the target public under appropriate presentation. The Communication Centre mentioned above, for example, performed that task by disseminating through local press and local organizations "manuals" dealing with the problems relevant to everyday existence: health, food production and conservation, water catchment and water saving, shelter building, etc. Those "manuals" (which as a collection form a sort of a popular encyclopaedia) contain information about solutions to problems in all these fields and are presented as a sort of "comics" simplified drawings with as little text as possible, in order to be accessible for all semi-illiterate people.

c) Demonstration

Proposed solutions should be demonstrated through prototypes.

wherever possible The Communication Centre (again, for example) built a Museum of Simple Technology in India as a prototype of such techniques The costs of the operation were under \$15,000 in 1987

d) Network

Information exchange should be organized by the Agency for its target groups, assuring "sub auspiciis" status to participating organizations

GROWTH WITHOUT PAIN

André van Dam

In the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (April 1978) I published an article called *Growth without Pain* Its aim is to reconcile (where possible) sustainable economic growth and ecological sanity by reducing waste as much as possible This procedure "buys time" decades, during which the world could adapt its manufacturing and distribution processes as well as its lifestyles to the judicious husbanding of its (scarce) resources, especially energy

U S opinion polls (Gallup, Harris, Roper, Yankelovich) reflect that "to many people, the fact that they are forced to become less wasteful, proves a welcome relief They do not have the willpower to do it on

4 Conclusion

Referring to the pilot experience of the Communication Centre of Scientific Knowledge, the very low operational costs would make UNAGD the least expensive Agency of the UN, serving an enormously large target public - estimated to about 1/4 to 1/5 of the present population of the globe

their own" This may not satisfy scientists and economists who believe in the almighty power of respectively technology and the markets

Waste management includes (1) energy conservation, (2) transformation of solid waste into energy, (3) recovery of organic and inorganic resources, (4) promotion of public transportation, (5) decrease of premature obsolescence, (6) utilization of agricultural residues, and, above all, (7) the fullest possible employment of human talents and time

What about nuclear waste? Half a century ago, Enrico Fermi assembled enough uranium to cause a

nuclear fission reaction While he created the illusion of electricity too cheap to meter, his discovery will ultimately lead to the accumulation of radioactive waste materials that, according to the Chief of the U S Atomic Energy Commission, may constitute a hazard to human health for 100 000 years

According to Worldwatch Institute, scientists cannot as yet find a permanent and safe way to dispose of radioactive waste, nor of the 80 000 tons of irradiated fuel and hundreds of thousands of tons of other radioactive wastes accumulated from the commercial generation of electricity

If smoking is hazardous to your health, what about radioactive wastes? They may produce cancer, cataracts, genetic disorders,

leukemia, mental retardation, and a general weakening of the immune system If Hiroshima and Nagasaki still produce health hazards, what about the Chernobyl 's? Is energy too cheap to meter worth risking the health and lives of children, including those born well into the next century (or centuries)?

The long-term solution, I surmise, is the adoption of lifestyles that reconcile the interests of generations As the opinion polls reflect, the public (grass roots) should be well-informed (through the mass media) about the hazards of the present lifestyles - of which nuclear energy is only one - so that they will urge their leaderships to take action Solidarity, vision, and political will are scarce resources, but they can be developed over time

Renewing Community as Sustainable Global Village

August 16-19 1993
Goshiki-cho Awaji, Island, Hyogo Pref Japan

KAORU YAMAGUCHI is organizing a first international futures-creating seminar together with Goshiki town and WFSF prior to the Turku World Conference

More information

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Coherence and Chaos in our Uncommon World

Pentti Malaska

The discussion on the theme and working forms of the Turku World Conference is aimed to continue

Some members have kindly criticized the World Conference theme and approach as boring, uninteresting and too far from the real futures work. Behind these claims, there may be some lack of understanding of the conference totality.

There are at least five different approaches and twenty different issues available for choosing to learn and contribute. Only one of the approaches is devoted mainly to the *Coherence and Chaos* -theme, all the others are left to the contributors to choose their subject and theme of contribution.

The *Plenaries* are aimed at learning and discussion on the *Coherence and Chaos* -theme from various points of view, and from different contexts.

The *Group Sessions* are aimed at presentations of qualified, original papers of recent futures studies of any on the defined eleven titles.

The *Open Forums* offer a new approach to contribution on any subject without need of any prepared papers. They apply a special self-organizing working technique.

Poster and art exhibitions will be available, too, and the discussion is already going on in a *telematic pre-conference* through the electronic mail media. The e-mail discussion groups are divided under the same topics as the Groups of the actual conference. If you have access to the e-mail net, please join the discussion!

Most of the comments and replies we have received have, however, assured us that the topic is most timely and interesting. Based on these replies, I anticipate that the conference will be very exciting, offering inspiring challenges to contribute and thus it will be well worth of participating. ♦

New Members



DAVID J PRATTO is Associate Professor in Sociology with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA. His professional interests include family, youth, and education, medical education futures, computing and videography in futures research, the sociology of science and technology, and computers in higher education. Professor Pratto has been working in the applied sociological field and his work includes many projects dealing with education. Author of several books, monographs, and professional papers, Dr Pratto works also as a consultant.

AYSHA MUEEN is a lecturer in English and examiner in English at the Punjab University, Pakistan. Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Pakistan Futuristics Foundation and Institute, she is a PhD student on Liberal arts and education and prepares her thesis on *Futuristics, Education, and Life Skills*. She is also planning a research project on futuristic teaching methods.

JOSEPH JOHN EDWARD THURASINGHAM is a Sri Lankan pastor of

Jhelum Catholic Church. He has also been a teacher and a principal in secondary schools in Pakistan. He has published a book on futures studies titled *An Introduction to Futuristics*. Presently he is preparing a thesis on *Literacy efforts in Pakistan* under the M.A. Educational Planning & management Course in Islamabad. His other fields of interest include education, music, languages and comparative religion.

KNUT INGE WEIBUST is a Norwegian with a PhD in ethnology. He has retired from the Department of Ethnology at the University of Stockholm and also Abo Akademi in Turku, Finland. He is presently studying several issues concerning sustainable development. The visions and activities of ecological movements, sustainable traffic development, the value of traditional knowledge for sustainable futures, and the prospect for tourism in marginal regions. He has written and presented articles and works on all of the above issues, and is continuing his studies on sustainable futures.

One of the main concerns of the office of the Secretary General is how the Newsletter and other information will reach you. Also the members need easy access to the list of addresses and phone- telex-, and fax numbers of their colleagues in different parts of the world

If your address has changed please fill out this form and return it to the office of the Secretary General, c/o Turku School of Economics Rehtorinpellonkatu 3 sf-20500 TURKU, FINLAND

Name _____

Mailing address

Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____

Telex _____ Telefax _____

Cable _____

E-Mail _____

Other information



Coherence and Chaos in Our Uncommon Futures

- Visions, Means, Actions

The XIII WFSF World Conference

will be arranged in Turku Finland from August 23-27 1993 together with the Finnish Society for Futures Studies (FSFS)

A telematic pre-conference has already begun and it works by an electronic mail system specially organized for the Conference

The second announcement with more specific details will be mailed to the members in a few weeks

More information on the arrangements.

Ms Merja Laaksonen Conference Secretary
Office of the WFSF Secretariat
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More information on the contents

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More information on the telematic pre-conference

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WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION

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