

WORLD
FUTURES
STUDIES
FEDERATION



NEWSLETTER

*My Mission
and Yours*

*Remember
the Past*

*Understand
the Present*

*Care for
the Future*



Finno-Ugrian polka style by Pentti and Maria

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

WFSF President's Office
 Finland Futures Research Centre
 P O Box 110 FIN-20521 Turku Finland
 phone 358-21-638 311 - 2330 835
 telex 62310 tkkk sf
 telefax 358-21-2330 755
 E-mail MALASKA@UTU.FI or ARUBIN@FINABO.ABO.FI

Editor Pentti Malaska
 Managing Editor Anita Rubin
 All photographs in this issue Juha Laaksonen (Rajala)

Editorial

Wow, what an unprecedented burst of duties, some post-conference, some regular, and many new futures-oriented plans and activities – and that great shift of the official standings between Rome, Hawaii, Turku and Brisbane!

Thanks to all of you who shared your feelings and assessments of the conference with us. It has been encouraging and motivating. Let me assure you that every member has as a crucial role in contributing to WFSF activities as you want to have. You are a VIP in the Federation.

This issue contains the Minutes of the meetings of the Council and the General Assembly held in Turku. These are important documents for the advancement of WFSF. A special task force is expected to give its report on the administration of WFSF (SHARON preferred to make a baby first – warm congratulations to the Mother and baby girl), and we are also expecting reports on the Open Forum experiences. However, these are scheduled for spring.

In November 23-27, the IOC and LOC of the XIV World Conference for 1995 had a working week in Nairobi. TONY, MICHEL VAN HULTEN, MARIA KALAS-KÖSZEGI, TERUSHI TOMITA, and myself were present along with ODERA ORUKA and his colleagues of the LOC. We worked out the second announcement, budget, and selected the venue, contacted several Ambassadors and people from UNEP and UNDP, had a TV shot taken, etc. A busy week with good results. It is going to be a great conference – be ready, be there!

This is the last issue from Turku. Please send your material for the Newsletter to Tony's office in Brisbane from now on.

However, I will be more than pleased to maintain personal contacts with you and learn of your opinions during these coming years for my service to the WFSF.

Keep well and happy

To everyone, all the best for 1994!

Pentti Malaska
 President of WFSF

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Work in Progress

MINUTES of WFSF Council August 23, 1993

From 7 40 pm - 11 15 pm
Ikituuri hotel Turku, Finland

Chair Eleonora Masini

Council members present

Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman,
Uvais Ahamed, Igor
Bestuzhev-Lada, Sam Cole,
Jim Dator, Katrin Gillwald,
Rolf Homann, Sohail
Inayatullah, Maria Koszegi-
Kalas, Pentti Malaska,
Magda McHale, Ashis Nandy,
H Odera Oruka, Qin
Linzhen, Ana Maria Sandi,
Tony Stevenson, Allen
Tough, Bart van Steenberg

WFSF members present

Erzsebet Gidai, Leanne
Holman, Chris Jones, Leena-
Maija Salminen, Wendy
Schultz

Secretary

Anita Rubin

1 § Approval of the Agenda

The Agenda, published in the
Newsletter 2, June 1993, was
approved with an addition to Item 10,
Other matters (application of an
institutional member)

2 § Reports to the General Assembly

As the Head of the Council, Eleonora
Masini presented her report (appendix
after the General Assembly minutes)
to the Council giving special
attention to the growing international
character and meaning of the
Federation

The reports of the President, Jim
Dator, and Secretary General, Pentti
Malaska, were distributed to the
Council earlier (appendixes after the
General Assembly minutes) Jim
Dator stressed the importance for the
organization to do something worth
while to serve the growing global
need in the field of futures research,
and to work harder than ever as an
organization

The reports were approved for pre-
sentation to the General Assembly

**3 § Approval of the Financial
Report on 1992-1993, the budget
for 1993 and prospects for 1994**

Pentti Malaska presented the
financial report of the office of the
Secretary General (appendix after the
General Assembly minutes), prepared
by Merja Breilin, and the Auditors
report (appendix after the General
Assembly minutes)

The reports were approved for presentation to the General Assembly. Anita Rubin presented the budget for the rest of the year 1993 (appendix after the General Assembly minutes) which was also approved for presentation to the General Assembly.

4 § The membership dues for 1994-1995, proposal for the Assembly

The membership dues were discussed. It was decided to ask the Assembly to keep the dues as they are now (USD200 for institutional and USD50 for individual members, USD50 for Newsletter subscription,) and give the Council the authority to return to the matter, if necessary, after the switching of the office to Australia has taken place, and the resource needs of the new Secretariat have been seen in practice for one year. The Council agreed not to have a special (lower) fee for students.

5 § The future of the Federation Statutes and By-Laws

Chris Jones and Wendy Schultz told the Council about their plans for the WFSF Day and asked the Council members to help in the preparations. Hazel Henderson's amendment proposal to the Laws and By-Laws was discussed. It was decided not to take the issue to the Assembly.

The contradictions in the Statutes and By-Laws have brought the issue of amending them into the discussion several times. It was pointed out that the Statutes follow the French law (of Latin law origin) and this might cause problems in interpreting them for the needs of an international

organization. A notion was made that in spite of this, the practices of the Federation are not contradictory to the Statutes and By-Laws in their present form.

After discussion, it was decided to transfer the issue to the new Council.

6 § The Executive Council for the period from August 25, 1993, to the Nairobi World Conference

The members had been asked to send their proposals for the new Council members to the Secretariat. From these proposals, a list of 102 names was prepared. The list was discussed and it was seen as impossible to present the list to the Assembly in that form.

After a long discussion, a consensus was reached indicating that Pentti Malaska, Tony Stevenson and Maria Kalas Koszegi will form a small committee to prepare a list of 30-40 names to be presented to the Assembly as suggestions for the new Council members by the present Council.

The list of the committee. Present Council members (not having indicated that they don't want to continue) Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, Uvas Ahamed, Antonio Alonso-Concheiro, Jim Dator, Sam Cole, Kenji Ekuan, Rolf Homann, Sohail Inayatullah, Hugues de Jouvenel, Maria Kalas Koszegi, Pentti Malaska, Ashis Nandy, H Odera Oruka, Qin Linzheng, Ana Maria Sandi, Tony Stevenson, Allen Tough, Bart van Steenberg. New member proposals: Wendy Schultz, Godwin Sogolo, Cesar Villanueva, Mika Mannerman.

Alexander Tomov, Ibrahim Jammal, Kaoru Yamaguchi, Tae Chang Kim, Felix Marti, John Forje, Ikram Azam, Kible Bonga, Peter Moll (total 31)

7 § Reports of the WFSF courses

The Item was left on the table to be discussed in the next meeting on Friday, Aug 27, at 3 00 pm

8 § Conferences ahead

H Odera Oruka gave the draft of the First Call of the Nairobi Conference to the Council and told the Council about the preparations, budget problems and communication plans. Sam Cole and Maria Kalas Koszegi promised to help in getting the organizers in touch with the UN and other possible sources for funding. Other plans and suggestions for future conferences will be discussed in the Friday Council meeting.

9 § The Secretariat transition

The Item was left on the table to be discussed in the next meeting on Friday, Aug 27, at 3 00 pm

10 § Other matters

Jim Dator told the Council about the process of selecting the winners of the first futures award and announced the winners (list presented in the Minutes of the General Assembly, Item 12 1). The names of the winners will be announced officially in the Assembly and published in the Newsletter.

Eleonora Masini read the congratulations for the conference from the Juche Academy, North Korea (appendix).

The Kondratieff Foundation - from

Russia has applied for Institutional membership, Dr Igor Bestuzhev-Lada as their referee. The application was approved and the Kondratieff Foundation was accepted as an Institutional member of World Futures Studies Federation.

Erzsebet Gida explained her reasons for not continuing with the WFSF European Center in Budapest. This item was transferred to the Friday Council meeting.

11 § Closing of the Meeting

The meeting was closed at 11 15 pm

Approved

23 August, 1993

Eleonora Masini, Chair
Pentti Malaska, Secretary General

• • •

Appendix

Academy of Juche Sciences

Congratulatory Message

August 1, 1993

The 13th World Conference of World Futures Studies Federation, Turku, Finland

The Academy of Juche Sciences extended its warmest congratulations to the World Futures Studies Federation for the 20th Anniversary of its foundation and wishes every success

in the 13th World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation

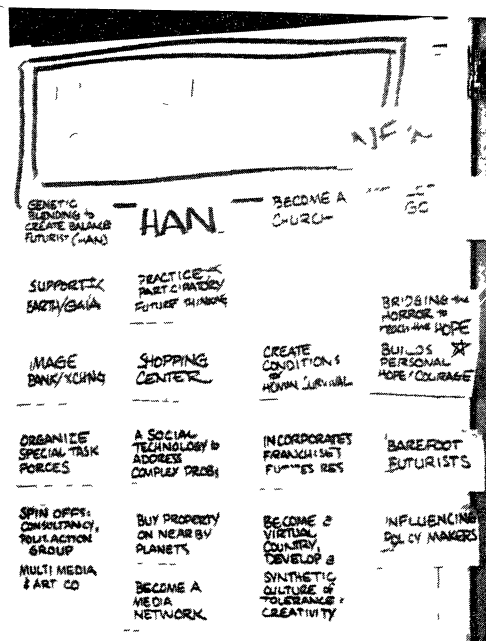
The World Futures Studies Federation will promote exchange and cooperation among the futurists and peoples who desire after the building of a new world where the ideal of Humanity comes true and the WFSF will play bigger role in deepening the fu-

tures studies and in introducing the study results

The Academy of Juche Sciences wishes close cooperation with the WFSF as before in the future and extends its sincere congratulations again to the conference

All the best wishes

◇



The Open Forum sessions brought up new visions also for the Federation

MINUTES of WFSF Council,

Friday, August 27, 1993

3 15pm - 6 30pm
Ikituuri Hotel, Turku, Finland

Chair Pentti Malaska Council members present

Ibrahim H Abdel-Rahman,
Uvas Ahamed, Ikram Azam,
Igor Bestuzhev-Lada, Kible
Bonga, Jim Dator, John Forje,
Rolf Homann, Sohail Inayatullah,
Ibrahim Jammal, Mika
Mannermaa, Felix Marti, Peter
Moll, H Odera Oruka, Ana
Maria Sandi, Wendy Schultz,
Godwin Sogolo, Bart van
Steenbergen, Tony Stevenson,
Alexander Tomov, Allen
Tough, Cesar Villanueva,
Kaoru Yamaguchi

WFSF members present

Anita Rubin, Leena-Maja
Salminen

Secretary

Leanne Holman

1 Order of Agenda and approval

The Agenda was approved after bringing forward the original items 10 and y to 3 and 4) adopting changes to the order

2 Measures and items to be met by the Council according to the decisions by the General Assembly

2 1 Election of the Head of the Council

As WFSF By-Laws state that the Head of the Council is the President of the Federation, Pentti Malaska was appointed Chair

2 2 Election of Vice-Presidents

There was discussion questioning the need for Vice-Presidents and it was agreed that the task force inquiring into statutes and bylaws, and methods of election, would consider the need for, or the role of Vice-Presidents

3 Coming conferences

3 1 Proposals for XV World Conference

One proposal from Australia for 1997 was tabled by Tony Stevenson, and Bart van Steenbergen reported on a second from Argentina, both were announced at the General Assembly

It was agreed to accept the proposal for a world conference in Australia in 1997. A letter would be sent to Carlos Malman thanking him for his

offer and inviting him to hold either a regional conference in Argentina before or after the XV World Conference, or to submit a proposal for the XVI World Conference in 1999

It was suggested that a procedure for making proposals for conferences be developed

Objections to the proposed theme for the Australian conference were raised, in particular the reference to the 22nd century. It was agreed to amend the theme of the conference, taking advice from the Council

Suggested alternative themes are *Global Netweaving for the Coming Centuries and Beyond* and *Global Netweaving Visions of the Future*

It was further suggested that specific sessions within the conference could be held to discuss the 22nd and 23rd centuries

3 2 Proposed conference/workshop - Futures of Tourism

Tony Stevenson announced a proposed workshop to be held in conjunction with the Thai government, the University of Chiang Mai and WFSF. The theme of the workshop would be the *Futures of Tourism in the Golden Triangle* (or hexagon), incorporating Laos, Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand and China. In particular the theme will investigate the impact of rising tourism on the region and its indigenous people

WFSF responsibilities would be organisation of the theme and the invitation of people to the workshop.

specifically people from the countries mentioned above as well as those countries that supply tourists to those areas

It was agreed that WFSF would support this workshop. The WFSF Organising Committee will comprise of Tony Stevenson, Bart van Steenburgen and Sohail Inayatullah

3 3 Kondratieff Foundation conference

Igor Bestuzhev-Lada informed the Council of a conference being hosted by the Kondratieff Foundation in March 1995 in Netherlands or Italy

It was agreed that WFSF would offer its name to the conference. The WFSF work group for this conference will comprise of Peter Moll, Pentti Malaska and Igor Bestuzhev-Lada

4 Discussion of the outcomes from the Futures of WFSF day

Wendy Schultz reported on three main points discussed during this session

(i) WFSF should work on greater outreach, for example to communities and primary schools

(ii) The members wished that WFSF was better known for the sake of disseminating futures studies to the greater community

(iii) Equal emphasis should be placed on practical action and theoretical discussion

Wendy Schultz and Chris Jones will work on the recommendations made

during the Futures of WFSF day and will disseminate the findings

5 Report on the Turku conference - award for the best paper

The Award was given to John Hinchcliffe for his paper *Reconstructing our myths and mindsets for the new millennium* (appendix)

6 New members

The applications for membership as listed in the appendix were accepted

7 Future of futures courses

7 1 Formation of Advisory Group
Tony Stevenson reported that a working group has met to discuss the policies of WFSF courses. An Advisory Group was formed at this meeting, comprising Eleonora Masini, Jim Dator, Tony Stevenson, Mika Mannermaa, Felix Marti, Ana-Maria Sandi, Mercia Malitza, Odera Oruka, Leena-Maja Salminen, Cesar Villanueva and Sohail Inayatullah

Tony Stevenson will compile a Discussion Paper that incorporates a list of possible courses, an overview of the courses and recommendations for policy. The paper will be disseminated to the Advisory Group for their responses. A report will then be brought to the Council for approval

7 2 Black Sea University Summer School

Alexander Tomov reported on a summer school for young futurists to

be conducted at the Black Sea University. The school will be sponsored by XXI Century Foundation

Alexander Tomov requested that WFSF offer representation at the school, as well as advice and support

Tony Stevenson suggested that the proposal be incorporated in the WFSF Courses Discussion Paper (refer to 7 1) and invited Alexander Tomov to join the Advisory Group

8 WFSF Teleconference Service System

A proposal for the establishment of a Teleconference Service System for WFSF on a permanent basis was submitted by Auvo Sarmanto and Auli Keskinen (appendix)

The Council was in favour of the idea and requested that a more specific proposal be submitted

9 Futuresco project

Leena-Maja Salminen reported on the current status of the Futuresco project

Tony Stevenson reminded the meeting of WFSF's contract to supply abstracts to Futuresco by 15 September 1993. He requested that quality abstracts on futures studies in general and environment and culture in particular be submitted urgently to him or directly to Leena-Maja Salminen so that the contract with UNESCO would be renewed. Some payment may be available for these abstracts

Peter Moll, Ron Crocombe, Kim Taechang, Ikram Azam and Godwin Sogolo undertook to collect abstracts from their respective regions for the 15 September 1993 deadline

10 Other matters

10 1 Finances for the Nairobi conference

Advice was sought for raising money for the Nairobi conference. It was agreed to invite Michel van Hulsten to the International Organising Committee for advice on this matter

Pentti Malaska stressed that WFSF could not take any economic risk in conducting this conference. Odera Oruka advised that the Kenya National Academy of Sciences and the Philosophical Association of Kenya would accept responsibility in this regard

It was agreed to invite Martha Garrett to act as adviser to the International Organising Committee

10 2 Letter from Andre van Dam

It was agreed to submit this letter to Wendy Schultz and Jones Chris for consideration in their report

10 3 Project for values education in intercultural concerns

A proposal for the establishment of a WFSF project for Values education in intercultural concerns was submitted to the Council by Dr R E Heinonen on behalf of Group 11 of the conference research sessions

Pentti Malaska advised that such projects within WFSF are usually not established. However, if such a project was established WFSF would support it

It was agreed that the proposed theme was good and that the group be asked to submit a more detailed proposal which would then be considered. Tony Stevenson, Jim Dator and Pentti Malaska would then form a task force on this matter

10 4 Letter from Nandini Joshi

It was agreed that Jim Dator would draft a letter to be sent to Nandini Joshi in response to her letter of 25 August 1993. The letter would explain the position and interpretation of the document circulated at the General Assembly

11 Closing of the meeting

The meeting was closed at 6 30pm

Approved

Pentti Malaska Tony Stevenson
Chair Secretary-General

29 August 1993

Appendix

THE BEST PAPER AWARD

1) The Editorial committee of the World Conference which chose the best papers of the conference consisted of the following persons: JIM DATOR, SOHAIL INAYATULLAH, PENTTI MALASKA, MIKA MANNERMAA and RICK SLAUGHTER

2) The chairs of the research groups chose the papers of the following persons as candidates for the best papers of the conference

- * JAN OTTO ANDERSSON
- * SUSANTHA GOONATILAKE
- * JOHN HINCHCLIFF
- * TONY STEVENSON and Lyn Simpson
- * Glenda H Eoyang
- * HELMUT GROSS
- * LAURENCE A G MOSS
- * Janne Hukkinen
- * ANTHONY JUDGE
- * Partow Izadi

3) The Editorial committee decided that the following papers are worth a special mention

- * Janne Hukkinen *The Way to Finnish Waste Cognitive Mapping of Expert Scenarios on Waste Management*
- * Susantha Goonatilake *Globalization and Localization A Perspective from Cultural Information Handling*
- * Partow Izadi *The Evolution of Values for An uncommon Global Future*

4) The best paper of the conference

John Hinchcliff *Reconstructing Our Myths and Mindsets for the New Millennium*

Appendix

Applications for Membership

| | |
|---|---|
| Chung Yoon-Jae Korea Referee Tony Stevenson | Auvo Sarmanto Finland Referees Mika Mannermaa, Tony Stevenson |
| Yuri V Yakorets Ukraine Referee Igor Bestuzhev-Lada | Yasmeen A M Alhamar United Arab Emirates Referees Magda McHale, Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, Alhamar, A M Alik |
| Nadezhda Gaponenko Russia Referee Igor Bestuzhev-Lada | Ivana Milojevic Serbia Referees Ana Maria Sandi, Eleonora Masini |
| Vladimir Mayevsky Russia Referee Igor Bestuzhev-Lada | Susantha Goonatilake Sri Lanka Referees Eleonora Masini, Ashis Nandy |
| Erika Kvapilova Slovak Republic Referees Ziauddin Sardar, Tony Stevenson, Sohail Inayatullah | Arvo Veli Ensio Himanen Finland Referees Pentti Malaska, Tri Yrjo Seppala |
| Ladislav Hohos Slovak Republic Referees Sohail Inayatullah, Ziauddin Sardar, Tony Stevenson | Eva Hideg Hungary Referees Erzebet Novaky, Maria Kalas Koszegi |
| Ruzena Spacilova Slovak Republic Referees Ziauddin Sardar, Sohail Inayatullah, Tony Stevenson | Auli Keskinen Finland Referees Jim Dator, Magda McHale |
| Partow Izadi Finland Referees Kenn Kassman, Wendy Schultz | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mervi Elusa Lehto Finland Referees Pentti Malaska, Torsti Kivisto | Paul Lionel Smoker United Kingdom Referees Linda Groff, Allen Tough |
| Graham May United Kingdom Referees Rick Slaughter, C A Mallmann | Ari Heikki Olavi Virkamaki Finland Referees Jim Dator, Magda McHale |
| Risto Johannes Mikkola Finland Referees Jim Dator, Madga McHale | Alexander Yakob Vinnikov Russia Referees V D Paremsky, I V Bestuzhev-Lada |
| Paulo C Moura Brazil Referees Pentti Malaska, Mircea Malitza | Institutional Membership Futures Generations Japan |
| Ek Raj Ojha Nepal Referees Tony Stevenson, Sohail Inayatullah | Futurological Society in Slovakia Slovak Republic |
| Vladislovas Petruhs Lithuania Referees Kaoru Yamaguchi, Tibor Hottovy | Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection India |



Old and new members had a good time together in Rymattyla during the Finnish evening festival 'Ilfamat'

Appendix

Proposal for the WFSF General Assembly

The following proposal is made for the decision of the General Assembly meeting on Aug 25th, 1993, in Turku

Force should be able to arrange the system to be operable within a year

Auvo Sarmanto
Manager of the XIII WFSF Conference

Auli Keskinen
Futuremail Manager

Task Force is denominated to survey, choose and arrange "The Sustainable Teleconference Service System for WFSF" on a permanent basis

Rationale

A teleconference system including e-mail and bulletin board should be available to all Futures Studies globally. The service should be arranged, maintained and developed by a chosen operator. The responsible institute for arranging the service could be Finland Futures Research Centre, although the actual system used can be any system the Task Force finds suitable to the purpose.

The system should be accessible via global telecom networks generally and globally in use. The operating costs and their acquisition is to be planned by the Task Force as well. The Task Force may fully utilize the experience gathered in the Futuremail Project in its work. The Task



Busy working at a research session. The selected papers of the sessions will be published in the conference proceedings

MINUTES of the General Assembly of World Futures Studies Federation

Turku, Finland

25 August 1993

From 2 30 pm - 6 30 pm

Chair Jim Dator
Members present (appendix 1)
Secretary Anita Rubin

1 § Approval of the Agenda and amendments to it, calling of the Minutes secretary

The Agenda (appendix 2 published in the Newsletter 2/93) was approved. The General Assembly called Anita Rubin as Secretary to the meeting.

2 § The Report of the Chair of the Council to the General Assembly

Eleonora Masini gave her report on the Council activities as the Chair of the Council (appendix 3)

3 § The Report of the President

Jim Dator gave his report on his activities as the President of WFSF (appendix 4), emphasizing the extraordinary growth in futures

activities in recent years. The number of active members has grown. The main activities which started during the period were carried out with the support from UNESCO future-oriented program. Now it seems that other UN sectors are becoming more and more interested and engaged in various futures projects - especially the UNDP African projects can be mentioned here. The Federation, however, is facing new challenges in responding seriously to the growing demands and needs of the active members.

The report was approved by the General Assembly

4 § The Report of the Secretary General

Pentti Malaska gave his report on the activities of the Secretary General and the office of the Secretary General since the Barcelona meeting (appendix 5)

He expressed his warm thanks especially to Ikram Azam for arranging the Pakistan regional

conference, to Eleonora Masini for her active role in arranging the post-graduate courses, to Felix Marti for the Andorra course and to Mircea Maltza and Ana Maria Sandi for the Romanian futures course Pentti Malaska thanked also Tony Stevenson for the Asia-Pacific courses and the editors (Mika Mannermaa, Jim Dator, Felix Marti, Bart van Steenberg) of the various conference proceedings, reports and videos for their efforts Special thanks were directed to the African conference organizers, to those involved with the Futuresco projects - Leena-Maja Salminen, Sohail Inayatullah, Tony Stevenson, and especially Pierre Weiss from UNESCO

The report was approved by the General Assembly

5 § The Financial Report of 1992-1993 and the budget and prospects for the future

Pentti Malaska introduced the Financial report and Auditor's Report (appendix 6, not published here) of the Office of the Secretariat, focusing on the balance sheets and the figures indicating how incomes and expenses were divided in the budget

The reports were approved by the General Assembly

6 § Reports on the courses in 1993 and Futuresco

Felix Marti was asked to deliver the thanks of the Federation to the Andorran government for its excellent efforts in arranging the 1993 "IUC Dubrovnik" course in Andorra The reports of the course by H Odera

Oruka and Ana Maria Sandi (appendixes 5 and 6 represented elsewhere in this issue) and plans for the 1994 course by Felix Marti, as well as the report of the Fiji seminar by Sohail Inayatullah (appendix 7 represented elsewhere in this issue) were distributed in written form and accepted by the General Assembly

Kaoru Yamaguchi told of the Goshiki seminar, held in Japan just prior to the conference and supported by WFSF There were 2 Nobel Prize winners as teachers, and together with Japanese students, 45 foreign students studying in Japan were among the participants The course will be held yearly and the tentative theme of next year's course is Non-Linear and Chaos Theoretic Thinking

7 § Membership dues for 1992 and 1993

The proposal by the Council for the fees to keep the amount as they are now (USD200 for institutional and USD50 for individual members, USD50 for Newsletter subscription,) was accepted by the Assembly

It was decided to give the Council the authority to return to the matter if necessary after the switching of the office to Australia has taken place and the resource needs of the new Secretariat have been seen in practice for one year

8 § The XIV World Conference of WFSF in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1995

Odera Oruka distributed the First Circular of the Nairobi Conference (appendix 8, not published here) to the Assembly It was printed in 400 copies and included the main facts

about the coming World Conference, the draft budget and a preliminary registration form The filled forms were asked to be delivered to the secretary of the Assembly

The general theme of the Conference was decided as *Futures Beyond Poverty*

9 § Plans for other conferences and events

The members present were asked to give details of all plans and ideas of possible regional and local conferences, as well as other seminars and courses which can be co-organized with WFSF to the Assembly The following ideas emerged

Carlos Mallmann, Argentina Meeting or World Conference in 1997 in Argentina, topic *Comparative Societal Future-Oriented Historic Perspectives*

He also proposed to convene a group of the Latin American participants and others interested in organizing a yearly course in futures studies, in Latin America

Peter Mettler, Germany fall 1994, Budapest, *Europerspective 4, Science and Technology for 8 billion People on Earth in 2020*

Jocelyn Saeed, Pakistan A ten-day seminar, April 1994, *Poetry and Policymaking*

Mitsuko Saito Fukunaga, Japan Together with the Japan Society for Futures Studies, a meeting on Japan-US relations, the theme is region

Mason Rumney, USA A joint workshop with WFSF and World Future Society in Hawaii

In Yokohama, Japan in late May, 1994 *Disaster forecasted*

Kondratieff Foundation, Russia A meeting in St Petersburg in July, 1994, theme *Change of Generation Views of Future*

The representatives of the Kondratieff Foundation also informed the Assembly that there will be a joint meeting in the Netherlands in March, 1995 on the theme *Next Millennium - Catastrophy or ?*

Paul Smoker informed us that The International Peace Foundation will organize meetings on various topics in Malta

Tony Stevenson told the Assembly that Kible Bonga will be in charge of running a futures course in the South West Pacific next year He also said that there will be a workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand, on *Futures of Tourism*.

The next Asia Pacific futures course will be held in the Philippines in October, 1994 on *Futures of Communication*

Magda McHale said that she will arrange a seminar for the members over 60 on August 19, 2000 No one under 60 is permitted to attend

Kim Tae-Chang distributed a pamphlet on his new organization in Kyoto, Japan

Governance of WFSF

10 § Election of the members of the Council for the period August 25, 1993 until the General Assembly meeting of the Nairobi World Conference in 1995

The Council meeting, held in Turku on August 23, had prepared a proposal for the Assembly for the members of the new Council (appendix 9, not available here) The list was prepared based on the proposals received from the members before the conference

Member of the old Council, Katrin Gillwald, presented her reasons for not being available for the new Council She pointed out that 1) The present practice of the Council work is not covered by the Federation's statutes and by-laws (which are in themselves partly contradictory) and thus has no defined tasks, 2) The practice of electing new Council members set up in the founding stage of the Federation should be replaced, 3) She has made suggestions for harmonizing and updating statutes, by-laws, and election procedures but failed in finding support for alterations among leading WFSF officials, 4) Under given conditions and loyal to the Federation's goals, she felt unable to carry on the responsibilities of a Council membership position

The issue aroused a lot of tension and heated discussion The discussion centered on two main issues, 1) the problem of the Council and how to proceed with the elections, and 2) the statutes and by-laws, the need to alter them and

bring them into line with the actual practices of the WFSF as well as to change some of the operations and practices of WFSF It was discussed whether the power structures were too centralized, and demands for more democracy were raised It was also discussed whether the number of the Council members should be smaller and how to grant that all areas, cultures, religions and idealisms as well as both sexes are equally represented in the Council

A proposal was given to restrict the duration of the membership in the Council for a max of 2 or 3 periods

Also the prepared list for the new Council was strongly criticised and the election procedure was questioned

It was pointed out that the French law, under which the Federation was once founded and must now function, gives restrictions to the alterations of the procedures A change of the statutes and by-laws need 3/4s of the members to be present in a meeting

Letters by Hugues de Jouvenel (Futuribles) (appendix 10) and Serge Antoine (appendix 11) on changing the statutes and by-laws were read It was discussed whether the Federation should leave the French law and Futuribles as its "mother" organization and find a new way of international existence for itself

It was proposed that a working group or a small committee be established to solve the problems with the statutes and by-laws and to give

proposals for advancing democracy in the general practices and activities of the Federation

It was explained that the original proposal of the new Council members by the old Council was prepared based on the proposals by the members The proposals were asked to be mailed to the Secretariat Some 50 members mailed their proposals and a list of names with the number of given votes was prepared by the Secretariat This list was not originally meant for distribution, but because of growing demands by the members, the President decided that the extra copies of the list should be distributed This caused more tension among the members present because it was not clear to all that this list was not to indicate the nominations but, just to guide the Council

In the end, the election procedure was completed along the Council list The vote was taken upon whether the Council list should be accepted as it was, as the new Council (yes or no) Wendy Schultz and Jordi Serra acted as counters of votes There were 40 yes-votes, 20 no-votes and 12 abstained

The new Council of the WFSF was decided as follows
Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, Uvais Ahamed, Antonio Alonso-Concheiro, Ikram Azam, Kible Bonga, Sam Cole, Jim Dator, Kenji Ekuan, John Forje, Rolf Homann, Sohail Inayatullah,

Ibrahim Jammal, Hugues de Jouvenel, Tae Chang Kim, Maria Kalas Koszegi, Pentti Malaska, Mika Mannermaa, Fèlix Martí, Peter Moll, Ashis Nandy, H Odera Oruka, Qin Linzheng, Ana Maria Sandi, Wendy Schultz, Godwin Sogolo, Tony Stevenson, Allen Tough, Bart van Steenbergen, Alexander Tomov, Cesar Villanueva, Kaoru Yamaguchi

The election was discussed The fact that no new names could have been added to the list by the General Assembly aroused a lot of criticism, and some of the newly elected Council members expressed feelings of frustration, unhappiness and dismotivation

After discussion, it was decided to establish a working group whose tasks were decided to be

- 1) to review the statutes and by-laws,
- 2) to revise the election procedures,
- 3) to look into the question of the number of the Council members,
- 4) to consider how to combine open and democratic elections while assuring geographical, gender, and age equity on the Council

The following members were decided to form the working group
Sharon Rodgers
Alexander Tomov
Erzsebet Gidai

Wendell Bell, Anthony Judge and Ziauddin Sardar promised to give their experience and expertise for the use of the group when needed

The group will give its report to the Council within one year

11 Election of the Vice Presidents

It was decided to leave the issue for the Council to decide

12 Other matters

12.1 Announcing the winners of the first WFSF Futures Award

Jim Dator told of the procedure and history of the Award. The chair of the Award group was Clem Bezold and the members were Jordi Serra, Antonio Alonso-Concheiro, Tae-Chang Kim, Rick Slaughter, Sohail Inayatullah and Linda Groff who all received thanks from the General Assembly for their efforts

The Award was given to the following people and institutions
 Category 1 Individuals
 Long Term Bertrand de Jouvenel
 Last 5 years Peter Moll

Category 2 Futures Projects
 Long Term Creation of the Delphi Method (Helmer, Dalkey, Gordon)
 Last 5 years Future-Oriented program by UNESCO

Category 3 Other Activities
 Furthering Serious Futures Research
 Long Term World Future Society
 Last 5 years Social Inventions

12.2 Suggestion to build a futures electric mail network (appendix 12, see appendixes to Council Minutes)

Auli Keskinen and Auvo Sarmanto were asked by the General Assembly to prepare a more detailed proposal for the Council to proceed. The Council was given the authority to make decisions after this proposal will be made

13 Change of the offices for 1993-1997

A small ceremony was held to honour the retiring Chair of the Council, Eleonora Masini, and President, Jim Dator for their long-standing and valuable work for the Federation

New President, Pentti Malaska thanked those who had voted for him and promised to do his utmost in the office

New Secretary General, Tony Stevenson also thanked and promised to run the Secretariat effectively and for the best of the Federation

14 Closing the Assembly

The meeting was closed at 6:30 pm

Approved 25 August, 1993

Jim Dator
 Chair

Anita Rubin
 Secretary



Sharon Rodgers heads a working group on the futures of WFSF. Congratulations to Sharon for the birth of a baby girl!



Jim Dator handed over the command of WFSF to Pentti Malaska

President's Report to the General Assembly of WFSF

JIM DATOR



Turku, Finland
August 25, 1993

It is with great pleasure, much relief, and a tiny bit of sadness that I submit to you my last report as President of the World Futures Studies Federation. I have been greatly looking forward to this World Conference in Turku not only because of the exceptional relevance of the theme, and because I will be able to see so many old friends and make some new ones, but especially because, at its conclusion, it will mean that for the first time in ten years you will no longer have Jim Dator to kick around. Yes, for more than ten years, first as Secretary General and then as President, I have had the opportunity to warp the forms and processes of the WFSF to suit my prejudices. It is high time that someone else has that opportunity, and I am happy that Pentti Malaska and Tony Stevenson will be two of those who have been given that chance.

1 Participation and Leadership in the WFSF

Some of you will remember that the bulk of my last report to you, presented in Barcelona, focused on the way new electronic communications technologies, especially e-mail, were changing the communication flows within the WFSF. Fortunately, many more of you now have access to email or at least fax, and so some, but by no means all, of the communication inequities that I and others highlighted in that report have been overcome. Of course, the WFSF needs to overcome the remaining obstacles to easy access to electronic communication for all of its members.

One of the additional good things about e-mail that I would also like to report, is that it has made it possible for Tony Stevenson to regularly be a part of the communication and decision making process carried out between Pentti and myself. Thus, much more than was the case for any Secretary General previously--cer-

tainly much more than was the case for me - Tony has become intimately familiar with the history, conventions, prejudices, and gaps of actions and their rationale when Pentti and I have discussed some problem or other. While I hope this liberates Tony, and does not bind him blindly to our modes of actions, at least he is more aware of what might be expected of him, and why the WFSF is the way it presently is, than I was when I became Secretary General in 1983. We have also, I might add, benefited from Tony's wise council over the last two years as a consequence.

I believe you will see a tremendous improvement in the way things are done, especially compared to the last two or three years, when Pentti becomes President and Tony, Secretary General. While in my opinion we can never recapture the Golden Years of the WFSF when Eleonora Masini was Secretary General and President, I am absolutely confident you will be very, very pleased with, and greatly relieved by, your new leaders.

I would like to thank Pentti and all the members of the National Organizing Committee and the International Organizing Committee of the Turku conference for the fantastic job they all did in the ten years in which I have been involved in helping organize WFSF World Conferences, this is the one in which I had to be least heavily involved, in large part because of the excellent job which Pentti and the rest of the NOC did. I must hasten to add, of course, that any of the problems and

inadequacies of this Conference are entirely my fault, and I apologize in advance for them.

2 The Future of the WFSF

One of the problems I had in writing this report in advance of the Turku Conference was my uncertainty about how the activities facilitated by Wendy Schultz and Chris Jones would turn out. I very, very much hope that all members interested will have participated in those events very actively and that one or more clear statements of new or renewed vision for the WFSF, and supporting mission statements, structural modifications, and policy directions, will have been determined, or under active consideration, by the time my report is formally presented to the General Assembly. Without in any way denigrating anything about our past, I think it is high time that the WFSF turned to itself the futures methods it so correctly urges upon the rest of the world. Physician, it might be said, heal thyself. And even if we are not "sick," there is no reason why we should not diligently attempt to improve our health, and indeed to reconsider what a "healthy WFSF" means now and for the immediate future.

3 Let me now just list the major activities I am aware of which have been undertaken on behalf of the WFSF since I last reported in Barcelona in September 1991.

- Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, Odera Oruka, Donald Chimanikire, John Forje, Michel van Hulsten, Maria Kalas-Kozsegi, Pentti Malaska, Tony

Stevenson, and Terushi Tomita have all been very active in preparing for the next World Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, possibly in July 1995. I am sure more information about this will be given during the Turku Conference.

- Bart van Steenberg, Radmila Nakarada, Felix Marti and I edited selections from the Barcelona World Conference *ADVANCING DEMOCRACY AND PARTICIPATION CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE* that was published by Centre Unesco de Catalunya, 1992.

- The Japan Society for Future Research and the WFSF cooperated in sponsoring a conference on *Overcoming Cultural Differences: Creating a Foundation for the Future of Japan-USA Relations*, Tokai International University, Honolulu, Hawaii, September 3, 1992.

- A superb WFSF Regional Conference on *The future of democracy in developing countries* was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, October 23-27, 1992, under the sponsorship of the Pakistan Futuristics Institute, and the inspired leadership of Ikram Azam. Two volumes of papers selected from those presented at the conference have been prepared for publication by Ikram Azam, Sohail Inayatullah, and myself. Perhaps Dr Azam can announce to us when those volumes will be available - if they are not already.

- The following people were official WFSF representatives to various activities of the UN

Eleonora Masini in Paris
Saul Mendlovitz in New York
Orio Giarrini in Geneva
Katrín Gillwald in Vienna

- Allen Tough and the Canadian National Commission for Unesco convened *Teaching About the Future*, a working seminar focused on the Pacific Rim Area, in Vancouver, BC, Canada, June 21-23, 1992. Selections of papers presented at the seminar were prepared by Richard Slaughter and published by Unesco in 1993 as *TEACHING ABOUT THE FUTURE*. One of the topics discussed at the meeting was the possibility of Unesco assisting in setting up chairs in futures studies at selected universities in the Asia-Pacific region, and elsewhere.

- Work continued on FUTURESCO, a clearinghouse for future-oriented material conducted by Unesco Vol 1, No 1 of *UNESCO FUTURE SCAN*, a bibliographical bulletin of future-oriented literature, appeared in January/June 1992. I hope that Pierre Weiss or Leena-Maja Salminen will be able to tell us more about subsequent volumes expected in the continuing series.

- Two volumes of *THE FUTURES OF CULTURE* project coordinated by Eleonora Masini have been published. Volume 1, *Meeting of the working group on the Futures of Culture, Paris, 9-10 January 1990*, was published in December 1991. Volume II, *The Prospects for Africa and Latin America*, was published in March 1992. Both were published by the Unesco Future-oriented Studies Programme. A third volume on Asia

is in process. Even though this is not formally a project of the WFSF, so many WFSF members are involved that I hope Dr Masini will tell us more in her report as Chair of the Council.

- Several years ago, Eleonora Masini and I attended a Conference on Australia's Communication Futures in Brisbane, Queensland, convened by Tony Stevenson. Selections from that Conference were recently published as Tony Stevenson & June Lennie, eds, *AUSTRALIA'S COMMUNICATION FUTURES*. The Communication Centre, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, 1992.

- Several WFSF members also contributed to a festschrift for Robert Jungk's 80th birthday that was published recently as Sekretariat für Zukunftsforschung, ed., *DIE TRIEBKRAFT HOFFNUNG ROBERT JUNGK ZU EHREN*. Basel: Beltz Verlag, 1993.

I am sure there are other things which other WFSF members would like to report about which I either overlooked or am unaware of. I hope they will do so, and that these additions (or corrections!) will be included when this report is published in the Newsletter.

4 Other activities that I have undertaken in my role as WFSF President

- Opening Plenary Panel on *Perspectives of Europe from 'outside'*, International Symposium on Europe's Role in World Politics, Berlin, Germa-

ny, October 23-25, 1991. Subsequently published as *Looking for Europe from the outside*, FUTURES, June 1992 (Translated and reprinted in ZUKUNFTE, December 1992/January 1993).

- Conference on *The Baltic States in Transition*, Parnu, Estonia, and Riga, Latvia, January 17-21 1992.

- Consultation with the Rector and staff of the United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan, February 25, 1992.

- Meeting with the International Organizing Committee for the Turku World Congress, in Turku, Finland, June 12-14, 1992.

- Keynote address to a Symposium, *Construction Beyond 2000*, Espoo, Finland, June 15, 1992.

- VIII International Conference of the International Missions Studies Association, Hawaii Loa College, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 6, 1992.

- Keynote address for an International Conference on *Futures Planning for Tertiary Education*, Auckland, New Zealand, November 23-27, 1992.

- Meeting with members of The Futures Trust, a New Zealand futures group, November 26, 1992.

- Lectures and discussions at Chungbuk National University, Korea, where Tae-Chang Kim is Dean of the School of Public Administration, December 15-17, 1992.

- At the invitation of Prof Hal Walheim, lectures and discussion at the Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, April 28, 1993

- Conference of Japanese and American Community College Presidents, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8, 1993

- Meeting with WFSF members attending the World Future Society Assembly in Washington, June 30, 1993

- Participation in a Consultation on Health Futures with the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, July 19-23, 1993, arranged by Clem Bezold and Trevor Hancock

- Discussion with members of the Japan Society for Future Research, arranged by Kenji Ekuan, Secretary General, Tokyo, Japan, August 13, 1993

- Keynote speech, for the First World Futures-Creating Seminar, convened by Kaoru Yamaguchi, Awaji Island, Japan, August 15-19, 1993

5 Visits of WFSF Members to Hawaii

Harlan Cleveland, January 1992
Linzhenq Qin, May 1992
Tae-Chang Kim, January 1993
Jordi Serra, August 1992-August 1993
Kenji Ekuan, September 1992
Ron Crocombe, September 1992, Spring 1993
Betty Reardon, Spring 1993
Gary Gappert, May 1993
Erzsebet Novaky, July 1993

6 WFSF and other Futures Courses

All long-standing members of the WFSF will know, either from direct personal experience or from various enthusiastic reports, about the Futures Course that the WFSF held each year since 1975, usually in the Spring, at the InterUniversity Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. The last such course was held in May 1991. Unfortunately, fighting in that part of the world has made it impossible to hold any subsequent futures courses there, in part because of the sheer danger to all lives and in part because the magnificent old buildings of the Centre were destroyed during the early days of fighting (Nonetheless, Rudolf Siebert did schedule his regular course on the Future of Religion in the Hotel Argentina in Dubrovnik from April 19-30, 1993. Was it held then? How did it go?)

In memory of the WFSF Futures Courses at the IUC, and in the hope that the Centre might one day be fully restored to its active place of intellectual prominence, the WFSF has held several subsequent courses under the label "Dubrovnik" Futures Courses

The first, organized by Mircea Malitza and Ana Maria Sandi, was held in Stina de Vale, Romania in August 1992 on the topic, *Integrating Technological and Environmental Forecasting*. The second was held in Andorra in May 1993 on *The Futures of Education*. Ana Maria Sandi, Odera Oruka, Felix Marti, and Leena-Maja Salminen were the Course

Directors. Our next "Dubrovnik" Futures Course will also in Andorra in 1994

I also especially want to thank Tony Stevenson for spreading our Futures Courses outside of Europe. He has conducted two very successful Futures Courses in Bangkok, Thailand in September 1992 on the *Futures of Development*, (with Terushi Tomita) and in August 1993 on the *Futures of Ecology*. He also arranged a course, sponsored by Unesco, in Suva, Fiji in July 1993 on *Prospective Studies for Policy-Making* with Sohail Inayatullah and Ron Crocombe

We anticipate continued great progress in both the "Dubrovnik", Andorra course, and the "Bangkok" course (which probably will not always be held in Bangkok, but will move around the Asia-Pacific region), and the creation of WFSF Futures Courses in other parts of the world, especially Africa and South America. Eleonora Masini conducted a futures course in Caracas in March 1993 that might become the impetus for our efforts in South America

Many more of our members also teach future-oriented courses

- Bernd Hamm's courses on *Sustainable Development and the Future of Cities and Regions* were held in Bauhaus Dessau in August 1992 and 1993

- Henryk Skolimowski was inaugurated into the first Chair in Eco-Philosophy at the Technical University of Lodz, Poland, in February 1992

- Mika Mannermaa was named to the first Chair of Futures Research of the Academy of Sciences of Finland

- Finland Futures Research Centre was established in Turku, under the guidance of Pentti Malaska

- The Estonian Institute of Future Studies was created in Tallinn, Erik Terk, Director

- Igor Bestuzhev-Lada announced the creation of The All-Russian Future Research Centre, the All-Russian Association for the Future, and the Institute of Social Forecasting in the Russian Open University, all in Moscow

- The Futures Research Department of the Budapest University of Economic Sciences, Erzsebet Novaky, Head, was organized

- A new Committee for Future Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, was announced

- Ikram Azam's program in futures studies at the Pakistan Futuristics Institute in Islamabad was accredited

- Satish Seth, already noteworthy for his role in the establishment of departments of futures studies at several universities in India, announced that in 1992, "3500 schools in India will begin teaching Futurology at the IXth and Xth class in the Indian School System. We now have the task of training about 5000 teachers to understand what 'futurology' is all about"

- David Hicks launched the Global Futures Project in the UK with a similar intent in his country

- Cole Jackson was awarded a substantial grant from the State of Florida to design a futures studies curriculum and to establish a futures

studies resource center at a high school in Orlando, Florida, USA

- Peter Bishop, O W Markley and others in The Department of Futures Studies at the University of Houston at Clear Lake, Texas, Magda McHale, Sam Cole, Ibrahim Jammal at the State University of New York, Buffalo, Eleonora Masini at the Gregorian University of Rome, and the various faculty teaching in The Alternative Futures Option in the Department of Political Science of the University of Hawaii (and certainly others I have failed to mention - please remind me) all continue to offer futures courses

- Eleonora Masini, *WHY FUTURES STUDIES?* London Grey Seal Books, 1993 was published

Kaoru Yamaguchi will also give us more information about his seminar, in Awaji Island, Japan just finished, which he hopes will lead to a regular future-creating seminar, and eventually a permanent educational institution of some kind

7 The Future of Futures Studies

I would like to extend my report by commenting on what I perceive to be the recent substantial rise of serious futures work, and the awareness of the value of serious futures work, in many parts of the world. I do this because I am concerned that the WFSF will soon see the future passing it by if we do not recognize these opportunities, and try to participate in more of them

A First, from among our own members

- The XXI Century Foundation, was established by Alexander Tomov in Sofia, Bulgaria

- Martha Garrett edited a massive volume on the future of several dozen different countries or regions, and several score other methodological and area reports, which were part of *The Studies for the 21st Century* project, published by The Future-Oriented Studies Programme of Unesco in December 1991, as part of Gerald Barney's Institute for 21st Century Studies

- Jerry and Patricia Mische's Project Global 2000 has continued to move forward

- Michael Marien and Lester Milbrath established the committee for sustainable development

- The second international colloquium on *Designing the future in Europe 1993* was held in Prague, May 1993, under the sponsorship of the Center Interuniversity Futures Studies of the University of Economics of Prague

- Tae-Chang Kim announced the establishment of the Future Generations Alliance Foundation and the Institute for the Integrated Study of Future Generations in Kyoto, Japan in June 1993

- Warren Wagar's second edition of *A SHORT HISTORY OF THE FUTURE* was published by Adamantine Press of London, which will also bring out a revised edition of Allen Tough's *CRUCIAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE*. Many members also contributed to Sheila Moorcroft (ed.) *VISIONS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY* London Adamantine Press, 1992. Indeed the futures series of the Adamantine Press itself is both an example of increased fu-

ture-oriented activity, and a future-promoting effort we should support and praise. The Press is actively soliciting manuscripts on future-oriented themes for publication, and members might well consider Adamantine when they have something they want to publish

- Many members also contributed an impressive number (and quality) of articles to the journals *FUTURES*, *FUTURE RESEARCH QUARTERLY*, *FUTURIBILI*, *FUTURIBLES*, *THE FUTURIST*, *TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE*, among others

- Marja Laaksonen got married which, next to childbirth (or organizing a World Conference!), is one of the most significant commitments to the future anyone can make

B But I have been even more impressed with the futures work of various members of the UN family

First and foremost, we all know and greatly appreciate the work of Albert Sasson, Pierre Weiss, and the Future-oriented Studies Programme of Unesco. The work of the Federation would not have gone as far as it has without their support in so many ways. We all must thank Director-General Federico Mayor, and urge the Unesco Commissions of our countries to continue this vital program within Unesco

At the same time, I recently came into contact with Jose Brito and others in the African Futures project of the United Nations Development Program that I find very exciting indeed. Remembering that it was the UNDP that funded the WFSF

publication, *RECLAIMING THE FUTURE A MANUAL FOR AFRICAN PLANNERS, FUTURES SCIENTISTS AND DECISION-MAKERS* in 1986, it is wonderful to see the UNDP again becoming more active in the futures field. We should each encourage them to do even more

Just last month I attended a Consultancy on Health Futures at the headquarters of the World Health Organization in Geneva. We owe a great deal to Clem Bezold and Trevor Hancock for organizing the International Health Futures Network that brought an impressively geographically-diverse group of health futurists to the Consultancy. Director-General H Nakajima himself opened the Consultancy, and WHO seems eager to help futures methods and perspectives be added to developing nations national health plans and actions. WFSF members should encourage WHO to do so as well

Jerry Glenn has been active in trying to get the United Nations University to sponsor the Millennium Project, and Pentti, Tony, and myself recently, and Eleonora Masini for many years, have also urged the UNU to adopt futures studies more fully and routinely into its work

Michael Marien recently suggested that "sustainability might be the new 'futures' movement". If so, then UNEP ought to be the leading future-oriented UN agency. Is it?

And what about the other UN organizations? Are there others I should mention? I hope so. Nonetheless, it is very gratifying to

see the UNDP and WHO apparently joining Unesco in leading the way towards the future

C Specialized futures networks

All the action is not at the UN level either I was very impressed last year when I attended a conference organized by Torsti Kivisto in Espoo, Finland, where I learned that there is a very active and enlightened group of futures researchers attached to various parts of the construction industry, especially in Europe

Many of you know that Sohail Inayatullah, Wendy Schultz, Sharon Rodgers, Clem Bezold and I, among others, have been working with American state judiciaries over the last decade or so. A recent meeting in Nashville, Tennessee demonstrated that almost all of the 50 state judiciaries have by now had some kind of futures activity. For some, it was no more than a futures conference. For others, a judicial foresight commission has been established. For others still (Virginia and Hawaii are probably the leading examples), futures research has become an integral part of the office of the court administrator. The administrative branches of several American states also have begun futures scanning activities, as Gary Gappert can attest about Ohio and we about Hawaii.

But do you know that the International Association of Police Futurists was established last year, and that a new journal, POLICE FUTURIST, has recently begun publication?

An organization of Religious Futurists met during the World Future Society in Washington

The very active work of the International Health Futures Network has already been mentioned

Again, I am certain that I have forgotten to list many other newly-created specialized future-oriented groups I am aware of, and that there are some you know about which I don't. Please tell me so those also can be included in the revised version of this report

8 Futures Awards

It is therefore high time that the WFSF got around to acknowledging this work, and all the other good futures work as it is occurring throughout the world. Several years ago at the Beijing General Assembly, Clem Bezold proposed that the WFSF offer prizes to the best futures work done each year. That proposal was discussed again in Budapest, and again in Barcelona, where Clem was asked to go ahead and try to operationalize that idea.

The process started by a call to all members that I wrote asking each of you to send in your nominations. I offered examples of possible categories, and, by way of examples, some "historical" futures work which, if our award had existed ten or so years ago, might have been awarded the prize then. This call was printed in the Newsletter, and a gratifyingly large number of people, places, and products were nominated. After

considerable discussion between Pentti, Clem and myself, I suggested to Clem the names of several members of the Federation I thought might be willing and able to serve as judges. Clem contacted them, and they agreed, all with considerable hesitation. Clem further instructed them in the voting procedure, and the results will be (or by now have been) announced.

I would like to thank the following people for serving as judges this year: Antonio Alonso Concheiro, Michel Godet, Linda Groff, Sohail Inayatullah, Tae-Chang Kim, Jordi Serra, and Rick Slaughter.

In many ways, this year is a "trial run" of what we hope will be a better process in every way. I take full responsibility for the somewhat less-than-professional appearance of the enterprise. I hope that will not in any way tarnish the luster with which I hope these prizes will shine. But I felt that five years was long enough to wait and debate about something of this nature, and that it was better to DO something instead of just STANDING THERE, knowing that many of you would have good suggestions for modification and im-

provement no matter how polished we felt the process was. Clem already has many specific suggestions for improvement, but I do request that each of you give us your criticisms and ideas for doing it better next time. For me, I just want to offer my congratulations to this year's very worthy winners!

And so, farewell. And thank you. Thank you for giving me the chance to learn so much more than I have given in return. There really is no way I can begin to name the names of all the people and to describe all the places and episodes that have meant so much to me and my growth over the last ten years. Since I cannot mention them all, I probably should not mention any. But I must name two: Eleonora Masini, without whom the WFSF would not exist, and Magda McHale, without whose guidance and support I would have made many more mistakes than I did.

I close this report by dedicating it to the memory of Kenneth Boulding, Michael Buckley, Sally Cornish, Saburo Okita, John Platt, and Braj Mohan Sinha, extraordinary futurists all, now gone from us. ◊

Report of Activities by the Secretary General of WFSF

From August, 1991 to August, 1993

PENTTI MALASKA



Turku, Wednesday, 25 August, 1993

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The period which started in the Barcelona world conference and ends here in Turku can be characterized as full of activity and creativity. The long established activities have been continued with success and some new forms of activities - for instance the so-called Asia-Pacific futures course in Thailand - have been developed. There are a few world wide phenomena, though, which have affected the work in one way or another. One is the economic recession which has proved to have been very deep in Finland (and is not

over yet). This has meant that the grant appropriated by the Ministry of Education of Finland to the office of the Secretary General has remained the same as it was when the office started its work in 1990, though the costs and expenses have increased on all levels. The other is the period of global transition with its effects in communication and networking, growing concern about global problems such as environment, population, North-South relations, and the big changes in the political patterns in Europe. In addition to discussion and articles in the Newsletter, these concerns have affected the choice of seminar and course themes and in participation on these occasions, culminating here in Turku.

Meetings

There has been only one full meeting of the Executive Council which took place in Barcelona on 21 September, 1991. The meeting discussed the coming and planned conferences and seminars and the realization of the Barcelona proceedings, but the main

topic was the election of the new Secretary General from 1993 on, the result of which was that Professor TONY STEVENSON was elected unanimously as the new Secretary General. His four year term starts today.

Yet the other main topic was the carrying out of the election of the new President. It was decided to organize a ballot by mail and the result of the ballot was (with votes 105/1) that I became elected - I want to use this opportunity to thank you for the confidence you have shown in me. I will do my best in the office and try to prove to be worthy of your trust.

In addition to that meeting, there have been three mini-Council meetings during these past two years, one in Turku last summer and two in Islamabad, Pakistan, during the regional seminar there. The mini-Council meetings, as you all know, are organized when at least four Council members meet somewhere, for instance during some congress. The status of these small meetings is not the same as those of the Council meetings - they are preparatory to the Council meetings and the decisions are suggestive, giving guidance to the officers in their work. These small meetings were all chaired by JIM DATOR.

In addition to the preparations of the Turku world conference, the Turku mini-Council discussed the FUTURESco Clearinghouse project, of which the first phase had been completed, the coming seminars and courses in 1992, economy, and the

plans for the Africa world conference. The last subject was dealt with in more detail in the first mini-Council meeting in Islamabad where the draft version of the first announcement by Dr ODERA ORUKA was considered. The theme of the conference was suggested as *Future beyond Poverty*. The other draft discussed in Islamabad was the second announcement of the Turku world conference which was mailed to the members right after the Islamabad meeting. The other items discussed were the report of the Romanian summer school, held in spring 1992, and the plans for this year's course.

The second meeting in Islamabad focused mainly on the election of the officers (the final results of the Presidential ballot were recognized) and the plans for the election of the new Council in Turku. It was also decided that there will be a special WFSF day in Turku, in or by which some new practices might be developed. As for the Turku conference, it was also decided that WFSF will grant an award for the best futures project or work completed in the last few years. CLEM BEZOLD took the responsibility of managing the evaluation process and the results of the working group will be seen here. Also the best paper of the Turku conference will be selected along the criteria set in Islamabad. The person in charge in this selection is MIKA MANNERMAA. In addition to these decisions, Tony Stevenson gave a report on the first Thailand futures course, and his new plans for the 1993 course were approved.

Members

Though WFSF was originally established with an idea to gather the various futures organizations together and the focus was meant to be working with organizations, actual activity now takes place among individual members, serving their needs, but not forgetting the institutions either

"Fishing" of new members just for the sake of growing has never been the policy of WFSF. It has always been emphasized that the one applying for membership has to be seriously interested in and involved with futures studies and thus separate references from two existing members have been required without exception. In spite of its good sides, this policy has its faults though. It is sometimes hard for a young person – for instance a student – however interested in futures studies, to prove him/herself as seriously involved and to find referees. Thus it has been a custom to see that taking part in one of the WFSF futures courses is proof of an earnest urge to get involved. In these cases, a letter of reference from one or two of the course directors has been enough. Yet, there is a growing need for young researchers and scholars to give new essence and flavor to the work and activities of WFSF through their fresh ideas and opinions.

The number of individual members has grown during the past two years from 520 to 528 and institutions from 52 to 55. The number of individual members doesn't seem to have grown as rapidly as before, but

the reason is that there were some 10-15 "missing members" of whom we hadn't heard for some years, and in spite of several calls in the Newsletter, there was no answer. So it was decided finally to drop out these addressless names from the membership files. If, however, anyone of these ex-members shows up again, he/she will naturally be included again.

167 members (32%) and 11 institutional members (20%) paid their membership fee in 1992. The fee for individuals was USD50 and that of the institutions USD200. This year the number of paid fees is 80/6 by the end of July.

Travels

As the Secretary General of WFSF, I have made the following visits after the Barcelona conference:

- The Club of Rome meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay in November 1991
- Moscow, Russia in March 1992
- The futures course in Stina de Vale, Romania in August 1992
- WFSF regional conference Islamabad, Pakistan in October, 1992
- New Delhi, India in October 1992 (meeting and discussion with SATISH SETH and ASHIS NANDY)
- The Club of Rome meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November, 1992
- Seoul, South Korea in November 1992 (meeting and discussion with TAE-CHANG KIM)
- Tokyo, Japan in November 1992 (meeting and discussion with KAORU YAMAGUCHI, TERUSHI TOMITA and the representatives of UNU)

- The futures course in Andorra in May 1993

Co-operation Partners, Conferences and Proceedings

As before, WFSF has worked in co-operation with several other organizations and institutions during the past two years. The co-operation with UNESCO has lasted for several years to the benefit of both organizations. The FUTURESCO clearinghouse and bulletin, and the various futures courses have been the main joint work projects of WFSF, and UNESCO's support has been crucial in organizing most of the WFSF activities, conferences and courses.

After the Barcelona world conference, the good relationship with the Centre Catala de Prospectiva and WFSF continued through the editing and printing of the conference proceedings and after that, FELIX MARTI and his organization have been irreplaceable in arranging the futures course in Andorra this spring. This fruitful co-operation is expected to be continued in the coming years. CCP also became an institutional member of WFSF. I also want to express thanks to the government of Andorra in this respect.

The Budapest conference proceedings came out in 1992, *Linking Present Decisions to Long-Range Visions*, a selection of papers from the Budapest conference in 1990. The editor was Mika Mannermaa.

Also the Barcelona conference proceedings, *Advancing Democracy and Participation – Challenges for the Future*, came out in spring 1992. The editors were BART VAN STEENBERGEN, RADMILA NAKARADA, Felix Marti and Jim Dator, and the proceedings were mailed to the participants of the conference. For those interested, there are still some volumes left in store in the Turku office.

Other cooperation partners of WFSF were the organizer of the Islamabad regional Conference, The Pakistan Futuristics Foundation and Institute, headed by RAJA IKRAM AZAM, and the Finnish Society for Futures Studies, our co-host in this conference, chaired by Professor Torsti Kivisto.

As before, there have been other courses, seminars and congresses supported by WFSF. The first to mention are the organizers of the 1992 and 1993 Asia-Pacific futures courses who deserve our great appreciation and acknowledgement for the help and support in organizing these seminars. The Communication Centre at Queensland University of Technology, headed by Professor Tony Stevenson, and The Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, which has given its support to the Asia-Pacific futures courses for two years now. I want to give thanks also to The European Cultural Centre, Bucharest, ICMFDS Institute of Educational Sciences, and University of Oradea who were in charge of organizing the summer school on futures studies in Romania in August 1992.

The Federation has authorized SAUL MENDLOVITZ in New York, ORIO GIARINI in Geneva and KATRIN GILLWALD in Wien to be its NGO Representatives to the UN for 1993. The representatives have participated in UN meetings and conferences in their cities

Futures Courses

The sad situation in former Yugoslavia has also affected WFSF. Our yearly futures courses, held regularly in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia since 1975, have ceased because of the civil war - the beautiful old IUC building was bombed and burned in 1991. The construction work for restoring the building as well as the rest of the badly damaged historical city of Dubrovnik is well under way, but the political situation hasn't allowed us to go back there yet. Anticipating happier times, the label IUC Dubrovnik has been included in all course material, though the courses have been organized elsewhere.

As a replacement to Dubrovnik, there was a summer school in Stina de Vale, Romania in August, 1992, organized by ANA MARIA SANDI and Mircea Malitza. The theme was *Integrating Technological and Environmental Forecasting - A learning approach*, and 40 participants from nine countries attended the course. A full report of the course by Ana Maria Sandi was published in the Newsletter Vol 18 No 4 Issue 63, December 1992.

The plans for the 1993 "IUC Dubrovnik" course were started

immediately after the Romanian summer school. The theme was *Futures of Education*, and the course directors were Felix Marti, Odera Oruka, Marie-Amelie Ponce, LEENA-MAIJA SALMINEN and Ana Maria Sandi. The course was held in Encamp, Andorra, in May. There were 35 participants from 17 countries, the resource persons included. The scientific level of the course proved to be high - during the course, the students produced two papers which could be published in any of the international scientific magazines. Course reports by H Odera Oruka and Ana Maria Sandi will be distributed.

The plans for next year's course to be held in the same place are well under way with the help of Felix Marti and his organization as well as the Andorran government. The topic will be Communication, Tony Stevenson is the scientific coordinator. More information will be available in the coming issues of the Newsletter and from the Office of the Secretary General, Tony Stevenson.

For some years, there had been discussions and plans to organize similar courses elsewhere, outside Europe in order to make it easier and cheaper for students from developing countries to attend. This became finally true in August, 1992, when the first Asia-Pacific futures course was held in Bangkok, Thailand, under the leadership of Tony Stevenson and Terushi Tomita. The topic of this first course was *Futures of Development Historical Roots, Present Trends and Alternative Futures*. The course proved to be a

great success - there were 29 participants from 13 countries - and the plans for the 1993 course started in good spirits. A report by Tony Stevenson can be read in the Newsletter (Vol 18 No 3 issue 64, October 1992).

The problem of the Asia courses seems to be the financing - it was very difficult to raise the money. In spite of the difficulties, the 1993 course on *Futures of Ecology* was held in Bangkok from 7-14 August. The report will be published in one of the coming issues of the Newsletter.

There was also another new course in Suva, Fiji from July 5-10 on *Prospective studies for policymaking*. This course was also coordinated by Tony Stevenson. There were 13 participants from the Pacific Islands. A report will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter.

The latest seminar supported by WFSF and run by Dr Kaoru Yamaguchi, took place just a week ago in Japan.

The success in spreading the idea of the courses into the Asia-Pacific region has encouraged us to give further thought to having a similar course in Latin America and perhaps in Africa in the near future. The problem, however, is not that of enthusiasm but financing. The traditional IUC courses have been supported by UNESCO and the IUC administration. Now that the courses have been organized elsewhere, the financing has to be thought over from a new point of view. In order to hold a course,

reliable financial and resource support has to be guaranteed by the local host. Good ideas and possibilities are more than welcome in this respect.

Newsletter

The Newsletter was published four times per year, the numbers 2-3 of 1991, however, in one volume. The issues were mailed to all members, to the 12 subscribers and to 35 exchange partners in 1993. There have been two Directories, issues 62 (February 1992) and 66 (March 1993). It has been decided that it is not allowed to use the Directory for any other purpose - especially commercial - than to help the members to keep in touch with each other. Two cases of misusing the Directories have been noticed, however, and those in charge have been given a warning by the Secretariat.

While the editing of the Directory has become timely, updating the personal data has been a problem. There have been several calls in the Newsletter to the members to send in their current contact information, but very few have responded. So those who have not responded in time have been listed with their previous (and perhaps outdated) contact information.

In addition to the mini-Council and Council minutes, other official material and calls for conferences and courses, the topics discussed in the Newsletter have included the future of WFSF which started already

before and during the Barcelona conference, chaos and coherence, topic of the Turku conference, and the future of democracy in the developing countries. One specific issue which aroused tension among the members was the so-called Heidelberg Appeal, an appeal signed by some 50 scientists from several countries and addressed to the Heads of State attending the Rio Summit. This appeal was mailed - using the WFSF directory but without a permission from WFSF - to the members and some of them reacted strongly against this and against the contents of the appeal as well. I saw with pleasure that the Newsletter once more became a forum for hot discussion.

UNESCO Futuresco database and bulletin

The first issue of the Futuresco bulletin of the WFSF-UNESCO cooperation project was published in the beginning of 1992. The theme of the issue was *Education* and the synopsis was written by RICHARD SLAUGHTER. There are 113 entries listed on the subject.

The second issue focusing on *Environment*, synopsis by MOHAMMED KASSAS, is coming out soon (actually it should have come out a long time ago but due to problems in the editing and computer programming in UNESCO, there has been a delay). Also the synopsis for the third issue on *Culture* by ELEONORA MASINI has been completed and the collection of entries is well under way.

The person in charge of managing the WFSF participation is Ms Leena-Maja Salminen who is WFSF project manager of the Futuresco project. SOHAIL INAYATULLAH, Tony Stevenson and Tae-Chang Kim serve as the network for collecting the abstracts. Leena-Maja Salminen visited Pierre Weiss, and other UNESCO people in charge of the project at that end, in Paris, in May, 1993.

I would like to remind you once more that this project gives an opportunity to everyone to make his/her futures work known to the international community.

Economy and office facilities

The location of the office of the Secretariat has been with the Turku School of Economics and Business Administration. The university rented an apartment near the University building for the office and has also granted the office all the modern office facilities and necessities. In July 1992, Finland Futures Research Centre was established by the Ministry of Education in Finland within the University and I was appointed as its Director. From that time on, WFSF has shared the room and office facilities with the Research Centre.

The office of the world conference has also been operating in the same premises and the Conference Secretary, Merja Breilin (nee Laaksonen) has worked there with her staff. So the small office has been full of activity and energy -

phones ringing, fax machine beeping, computers humming and the copying machine getting jammed from the morning till late in the evening - all in good spirit and joy. Now in September the office will move to larger premises in the nearby Datacity compound.

Anita Rubin has managed the daily routines, Newsletter, etc. Paul Hayes has helped with correcting the Finnish into proper English and Merja Breilin has been in charge of the accounting.

The yearly support from the Ministry of Education to the office has been channeled through the Turku School of Economics, which also has allocated some money from its internal resources to WFSF. A more detailed breakdown of the finances and costs of the office from August 1, 1991, until June 30, 1993, is reported separately in the financial auditing report which was prepared by Merja Breilin.

Communication

The daily communication between the WFSF officers has proved to have been essential in managing the office effectively. There are so many

decisions to make and so many questions to ask which cannot wait and the possibility to consult with Jim Dator, Tony Stevenson, Eleonora Masini and many others in these crucial daily matters has been very rewarding and helpful.

During the preparations those daily discussions proved how necessary and helpful it is to have an e-mail connection between the officers. There have been hundreds of questions to ask and suggestions to make on the contents of the conference, daily schedules and possibilities, papers and abstracts, as well as on issues like who will fly where and when.

I am sure that this practice will continue when the switch of the offices has taken place. The distance between Turku, Brisbane, Honolulu and hopefully Nairobi will be of no meaning from now on. I would also like to invite all members to keep in touch with me, either by e-mail, fax, phone or by mail.

Pentti Malaska
Secretary General of WFSF 1990-1993
President-Elect from 1993 on

Report of Activities by the Chair of the Council

From August, 1991 to August, 1993

ELEONORA MASINI

1 As to a report on the activities of the Executive Council, I have to refer completely to Jim Dator's President and Pentti Malaska's Secretary General reports, as I was unable to take part in the most recent Executive Councils in Sophia, Islamabad, etc. I wish to stress that I have always been in constant contact with Secretary General Pentti Malaska, who was kind enough to inform me and ask for advice at different moments

2 I wish to say that my involvement as Chair of the Executive Council since the Beijing Conference in 1988 has been, as I had told Jim Dator at the time, of gradual disengagement in the new phase of WFSF

3 I would like to stress the importance, which you all know, of WFSF as one of the few non-governmental world forums where debates on the future are free from any strong influence. I would also like to recall the importance of the role played by WFSF in a previous historical mo-

ment for the then called socialist countries, which many people from those countries have acknowledged. I would suggest to the Council that all these countries and the new Europe as a whole will be more and more in need, as it is evident, of looking ahead and of seeing themselves in a global context, and hence in need of an organization like WFSF which is, at the same time, global and independent

4 I, finally, would like to stress the importance which has always been at the core of WFSF activities, of the strong participation of members from Asia, Africa and Latin America. The future indeed, as I do not think needs recalling, will revolve around the relationship which all regions of the world will be able to develop among and between themselves, whether in environmental, economic, political, or cultural terms. Such relationships need the active participation of those belonging to the different regions

The WFSF Statutes and By-Laws

Letters from Hugues de Jouvenel and Serge Antoine

Letter from Hugues de Jouvenel

Dear Pentti Malaska,

Unfortunately I won't be able as I expected to attend the forthcoming WFSF's conference in Turku. I am very sorry about it but cannot escape my office having to complete a report which has to be ready by August 26th

I do regret missing that opportunity with you and your Finnish colleagues with whom I should have liked to explore how we could more closely operate. Also that conference would have been a wonderful occasion to meet again with so many friends and colleagues to whom I should like to extend my regrets

Now, as I won't be there, I should like to come back to your letter of March 3rd, 1993, regarding the WFSF statutes and by-laws

1) All changes I have been informed of since the founding of the Federation have actually been duly registered both regarding the statutes and the Executive Council (provided we received the necessary information we requested several times regarding the Council members) Con-

sequently, the legal statutes of the Federation is perfectly clear as far as French law is concerned

2 Now, regarding changes you may wish to introduce whether in the statutes and by-laws or through the election of a new Executive Council, you should know that the French law applicable to non-for-profit international organizations is very simple and flexible

You can make all the changes you want provided the General Assembly, consisting of WFSF members, meets on a regular basis and remains the main decision making body which has to approve the report on the past activities as well as the financial account of the previous year, to vote on the budget for the coming year(s) and to elect a Conseil d'Administration (Executive Council) who can itself elect a "Bureau" consisting of the main officers

The only constraint is that changing the statutes implies an Extraordinary Assembly

All changes regarding the statutes and by-laws as well as the composition of the Executive Council have to be approved by the Assembly whose

deliberation has to be recorded in a "Proces-Verbal" which should be sent in French to me (or to anyone else from the Board) in order that I can undertake the legal procedures to register those changes

3) I can hardly make some suggestions regarding changes which may prove useful to be introduced in the statutes as this depends very much on the way you want to organize yourselves. The law from that point of view is perfectly clear. The only recommendation I should like to make is that statutes should be as simple as possible, leaving all the details to be defined within the by-laws which are not to be registered and can consequently be changed much more easily.

For your personal information, I send you enclosed a copy of the law applicable for non-for-profit international organizations so that you can appreciate by yourself what are the rules.

Giving these informations to you, I assume my assistant, Mrs Palmantier, whom I have asked to follow this affair, has actually received all information she needed to update our records and make the necessary legal registrations. Without these pieces, of course we cannot secure the Federation with the assistance we have always provided.

With my best wishes for a fruitful conference, I remain,
Yours sincerely

Hugues de Jouvenel

Letter from Serge Antoine

April 20

Dear Pentti Malaska,

I received your 3rd March mail on the statutes and by-laws of WFSF and am ready to help you all on these matters, although it is not easy to do so "per se" when I have taken some distance with the daily life and problems of the organization.

The statutes themselves have been written under the French law which is now quite relaxed about amendments. The only strict rule is that the documents should be sent by the president, with the amendments clearly stated, as voted by the General Assembly and the new Executive Council elected. I suppose you intend to do so both in Turku in August and am ready to be with you if you invite me as an expert but also founder member.

As to Cairo amendments I will check with the French authorities if they are in possession of them, after an exchange of the information with Hugues de Jouvenel.

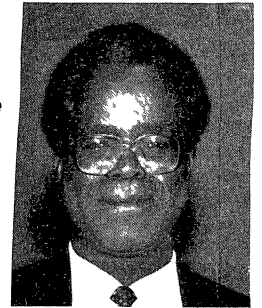
As now to the changes you want to bring in and decide upon in Turku, I would need propositions.

(the rest of the faxed letter is unreadable)

Course Reports

Futures of Education - The WFSF Andorra course

H ODERA ORUKA



Preamble

This report is in three main parts A, B and C. And within each part there are subthemes. Part A is a brief and it gives a bird's eye view of the totality of what happened. For those not interested in details this part would be sufficient for what they wish to know. Part B offers a "scientific report" i.e. the actual details of the course and its evaluation by the participants. Part C is an overall assessment by the reporter himself. This report does not include the financial report which indeed is a responsibility of the local organizers and WFSF secretariat. If it is necessary to include this aspect of the course, it can be attached as an appendix.

Part A A Brief

I Objectives

This was a continuation of the traditional WFSF Dubrovnik Course. Due to the ongoing civil conflicts in Yugoslavia it has not been possible to have the course at the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik both

last year and this year. Last year the course was held in Romania between August 17-30, 1992 on the theme of *Integrating Technological and Environmental Forecasting - A learning approach*.

The general theme of the Andorra Course was *Futures of Education*. And one major aim of the course was to help the participants learn and evaluate the various possible scenarios on education in the future. The other major objective of the course was to introduce the participants to the subject of futurology.

II Plan and Organization

There were four Course Directors with their functions as follows:

- ANA MARIA SANDI
Organising Course Director
- the programme substance
 - inviting resource persons
 - liaison with local organizers
 - sending out study material
 - recruiting students
 - assembling and editing reading materials
 - current reporting to the WFSF

FELIX MARTI
Host Country Course Director and
Local Representative
- the programme structure
- liaison with the WFSF secretariat
and with the local organizers
- budgeting
- sending out information material
- recruiting students
- choosing the Host Country
Assistant Course Director

H ODERA ORUKA
Senior Scientific Course Director
- the programme substance
- inviting resource persons
- liaison with the WFSF secretariat
and the WFSF executive council
- soliciting for funds for the course
- assembling and editing the reports

LEENA-MALJA SALMINEN
Logistics Course Director
- planning and executive marketing
of the course internationally
- liaison with the local organizers and
the WFSF
- recruiting students
- managing and funding via WFSF

Marie-Amelie Ponce
Host Country Assistant Course
Director
- local host of the course and events
- arrangements for travels and course
facilities
- liaison with WFSF on practical
issues
- answering inquiries

III The Andorra Venue and Hospitality

The course took place in Andorra in
the Encamp municipality building

from 10 to 21 May 1993 All the
participants and resource persons
stayed in the Guillem Hotel

The hotel management offered attrac-
tive accommodation facilities and
foods

The Mayor of Encamp and his staff
provided good and sufficient facilities
for the course

As can be seen from the evaluation of
the participants most of them gave
excellent or high marks to the hotel

IV Staff and Topics

ELEONORA MASINI
1 Methodologies for futures studies
2 Scenario building

Cezar Birzea
1 Education reforms in countries in
transition
2 Structural adjustment in Africa

SOHAIL INAYATULLAH
1 multiple perspectives education
2 What if ?

Ray Harris
1 Group work
2 Group work

Ana Maria Sandi
1 Impact analyses
2 Centralization vs decentralization
in education

Odera Oruka
1 Parental Earth Ethics
2 Education in African Countries

Leena M Salminen
1 Work and Education

F O Odhumbó
1 Education in African Countries

Fèlix Martí
1 Reflections on culture
2 Reflections on education

G ADLER-KARLSSON
1 Monotheistic theory of power
2 The necessity of unemployment

PENTTI MALAKA
1 Forces Changing the world
2 Sustainable technologies
3 Futures research methodology

Karin Holstius
1 Cross cultural communication

MIRCEA MALITZA
1 The Club of Rome
2 Education between values of
culture and algorithms of civilization

E Brynjolfsson
1 Emotional aspects of education

V Participants

The course was attended by 35
persons which included participants
and resource persons The total
number of countries represented was
17 At each of the lectures one or
two participants would be requested
to volunteer to take notes The
lectures allowed much room for
discussions and even group
discussions The participants pre-
pared their own projects and these
were presented for discussion on the
last two days of the course as follows

MARJA TUOVINEN
Aims and values in Education
Chaungo Barasa
Role of cultures in the futures of Ed-
ucation in Africa
Maurice Onyango
World Futures and Global Education
AYSHA MUEEN
Setting-up a school
M C Garcia, F Junyent
Andorra Education System
BALKRISHNA KURVEY
Education as a means for peace
Romulus Brancoveanu
Education for civil society
E RADULESCU, S-Glyz'
Cross-cultural communication
E Aoko, M Nurmikko, L Kontkanen
Women s education

There follows a free for all discussion
after each presentation Participants
were also requested to select a topic
of their choice and write a brief
report on it They were free to work
as an individual or by group These
reports were to be handed to the
organizing course director

VI Official Opening

This was done on Tuesday 11th May
by the Honorable Minister of
Education of Andorra, Mr Josep
Dalleres and the Mayor of Encamp,
Mr Miquel Als

The Hon Minister also attended the
discussion on the Andorra
educational system The discussion
was extended even outside the
conference hall, and participants
visited one of the Andorran schools

VII Social Evenings and Tours

Participants had several social evenings at which they exchanged ideas on cross-cultural matters. They also sang and told stories.

On Monday 11th, all participants and resource persons were invited to a concert given by the National Chamber Orchestra at Ordino's Auditorium.

On Saturday 15th, the participants were guided on a tour of some cultural sites in Andorra. They visited Santa Coloma Church, Casa de la Vall (House of Government), Meritxell Sanctuary, Museum Areny Mandolit in Ordino and St Joan Church in Caselles.

At night they were also invited to listen to the National Choir of Andorra.

Part B A Scientific Report

This is an attempt to give a summary of only some of the points raised during the lectures by the resource persons. But there is no pretence to make an exhaustive account of the lectures delivered.

However as some of the resource persons tabled written versions of their lectures, those interested can look these up and read the lectures for themselves.

I Eleonora Masini

Prof Masini summarized three different or various methods of

studying the futures. There were objective methods, subjective methods and systematic methods. Objective methods involve trend extrapolation, historical analogy, strategic and issues management, risk analysis, environmental scanning and scenarios. Subjective methods consist of brainstorming, delphi and cross impact matrix. Systematic methods embrace global models building, risk analysis, multiple perspectives as well as some of the approaches found in the objective methods. In her second lecture she discussed the building of scenarios. Scenario building requires us to know as much as possible about the topics involved and the use of as much extensive data as can be possible. Scenarios are usually built by a) people who know about the topics, b) people who have to make some decisions about the topics and c) people who will be affected. Scenarios are supposed to be flexible. They can be built very simply, but they can also be very complicated and sophisticated. Scenarios are ways of examining the various alternative futures.

II Cezar Birzea

He gave a delivery on educational reforms in countries in transition and concentrated his analysis on the Eastern European countries. It was clear that there are many and different ways of going about the reforms.

His second lecture gave an analysis of the use of SAP (Structural Adjustment Programme) in Africa, and various reasons why the World

Bank and IMF have been unhappy with their results in Africa.

There followed intensive discussion of the topic and questions were raised which did not have immediate answers.

III Ana Maria Sandi

She engaged the participants in the issues and problems involved in Impact Analysis in the first of her lectures. In the second lecture, the discussion was on the positive and negative effects of having all education centralized, as well as the effects of having education decentralized.

A contrast was made between the two sets of effects. It emerged that there are many problems involved in both centralized and decentralized education. And so it is not easy to make a clear decision on which of the two alternatives is better than the other. The U.S.A. which has a highly decentralized education system is facing some problems with this system just as many of the countries with centralized educational systems are also finding numerous problems with their system.

It was clear that the issue of centralization or decentralization of education should form a major topic in the Futures Studies.

IV Odera Oruka

The lecture was about ethics and is an alternative to Garret Harden's *Life*

Boat Ethics which calls for a de-linking of the practice of foreign aid from the developed to the underdeveloped nations. Harden's work is based on the assumption that the world has no sovereign or executive committee and hence the basic truth is a matter of the survival of each nation by itself.

Parental Earth Ethics assumes the planet Earth is a common good to all humankind, and so damage to any part of it will have an effect on the people of other parts. There is no way in which, for example, the current global concern for environmental protection would make sense unless mankind assumes that the Earth is a common good to all.

Two basic principles were proposed as the basic rule for ordering the life of all on Earth: *The Parental Debt Principle*, PP, and *The Individual Luck Principle*, IP, with the first being prior to the second. The details of these principles were given.

Then on the basis of these principles various scenarios on what would become of the world and the educational practices were discussed. It was foreseen that unless we reshape the current trends in the world, some people will in, say, fifty years time be living in space habitats, while quite a large number of people will still be living the life of scavengers.

V Gunnar Adler-Karlsson

Prof Karlsson provoked intensive discussion with his theory of the leadership type qualities of what he

called the Adrenalinomaniacs. The Adrenalinomaniacs are normally males though in history some women have also attained these qualities. They are usually ambitious, daring and attained their qualities. They usually acquire power and govern a large majority of the population.

Although this happens within each country across the world and in history, there is always one dominating culture or nation(s) which dominate the rest. At the moment, according to him, the dominating culture is Western power. Its basic agents are the multinational companies. The dominating power, he claims, will be there for a very long time to come and there is hardly anything we can do about it. The best we can do, he emphasizes, is to recognize and conform to it.

Karlsson's formula is $MIN A/P$ where A represents the dominating power and P the passive populace.

VI Felix Marti

In his reflection on culture and education, Prof Felix Marti considered among others the Western cultural model. The model is an integrating system in which profit is the moving force behind everything and economics is the fundamental part of society. Human beings are seen as mere consumers and every person has a price. In this system there is no need to think of alternative ideas.

On education the Western model is such that education is not really

encouraged. Authorities do not like education, they like uneducated people because they are easy to govern. Governments and companies prefer vocational training to real education. Newspapers and all forms of mass media are used to keep people unthinking.

Dr Marti made clear he did not like this sort of situation and he turned on Prof Karlsson to inform him that he does not accept Karlsson's glorification of the dominating power of the West.

VII Pentti Malaska

Upon presenting his paper on *Forces Changing the World* Prof Malaska noted that these forces are human (caused by human beings). Some flow from the past while some are a flow from the future. The future flow consists of humanity, aims, objectives and interests, and they influence our behaviour. He placed these forces in five categories: 1) globalization, 2) integration, 3) regionalization, 4) fragmentation and 5) criminalization. He gave examples of the various agents of these forces. Multinational companies are the main agents of 1) while the ongoing European unity is a good example of 2), one main objective of 3) is protectionism - protecting the interest of people living within the unity. The Balkan situation today and Yugoslavian civil wars are examples of 4) while the US and Italian mafias are examples of category 5).

VIII Sohail Inayatullah

In his presentation Mr Inayatullah offered for discussion various perspectives which can be utilized in understanding the world.

These included spiritual perspectives, humanistic perspectives, perspectives based on social control and cultural critique and feminist and technological perspectives. Each one of these can be made an educational perspective and consequences will follow accordingly. Mr Inayatullah explained these perspectives in a brief paper entitled *The Futures of Education*. Here he also sketched the educational implication of the "What If?" questions. The what if questions encourage the audience to think of an alternative world given that the current realities are turned upside down, e.g. what if the best universities in the world are not Sorbonne, Harvard or Oxford but the Third World universities in Teheran, Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur?

X Karin Holstius

Prof Holstius showed a videotape depicting the problems of trade and transfer of technology across cultures. This was followed up by a lecture.

It became clear that cultural idiosyncrasies are major obstacles in the transfer of technologies and in international trade.

X Mircea Malitza

His lecture on the Club of Rome made a reference to a report on *Learning 15 Years Later*. He explained their efforts to bridge the gap between human beings and gave the key concept of their efforts to be societal learning, learning by shocks, meaning and context, right and responsibility etc. After 15 years they found they had not emphasized certain aspects of learning, vocational training, and concentration as can be witnessed by increasing unemployment and the difficulty of young people to concentrate due to ongoing noises in the environment.

Course Evaluation

At the end of the course, participants (but not resource persons) were provided with forms asking for an evaluation of the course. There were 14 responses. This means some of the participants either had already left or did not hand back their forms.

The participants evaluated 1) the topic of the course 2) the place of the course and 4) the composition of the group of participants, as either excellent or good. The quality of the work of the resource persons was also judged to be good. Of the 14 responses, excellent point scored 3,5 while the column for good scored 8,5 and the average column scored 2,5 and nobody judged the work as poor. The quality of the work of the

Director's team was judged as follows 5 for excellent, 3 for good, 3 for average and 1 for poor. There were several remarks that the team did not seem to have cohesion. The question on the selection of the specific topics for lectures had the reactions of 2 for excellent 9 for good and 4 for average. And the question on the workshop received 5 responses as reaction to the question.

Part C Reporter's Evaluation

I assess that the cultural composition of the participants was excellent. Persons of very different cultural backgrounds came together and shared their views on the futures of education. They were different given their backgrounds but they had one thing in common they were all "well educated" persons and this alone helped them to understand and tolerate one another.

One other virtue of this meeting was the practice of general democratic participation among the staff and students.

I, however, judge that the team work of the directors needed to have been tighter and more explicitly demonstrated. Participants were not

always clear about the exact role of each of the directors except for the role of the host country director. The charring of the course needs to be done by the directors in equal turn as well as matters which involve decisions about the programme and timetable of the course. In this course there was a clear impression that one particular director wanted to possess all such responsibilities with very little consultation with the rest of the Directorate. This in a way explains why some participants sensed that there was a problem between the course directors.

It is also important that the resource persons be well introduced to the participants. A case in which one resource person had to introduce himself to the participants does not show well in a gathering of this kind. This again calls for a reevaluation of the team work of the directors.

The evaluation form needs to be thoroughly discussed by both the Directors and the participants. Questions such as please nominate three resource persons who have contributed to your financial needs, another to your intellectual needs while yet another to your emotional needs. ◇

Novosibirsk - An Australian's Impression of Russia's Interweek

TONY STEVENSON

It would have been impossible a few years ago, a Westerner having frank discussions in Novosibirsk, Siberia, about the futures of democracy and religion in Russia with former dissidents, as well as former members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

But it was the Russian spring of 1993, and the artificial lake on the River Ob was still iced over, while traces of snow remained on the footpaths and in shaded spots in the groves of birch. I had been invited to join a couple of hundred people from 26 nations, at Interweek, an international youth forum organised by the Siberian Youth Initiative, and now in its third year. The forum, apart from breaking into the usual informal, social sessions, offered a seminar titled, *Priorities for Mankind on the Threshold of a New Millennium*, and a music festival with performers from Mongolia, Japan, Britain and Russia.

The site for Interweek, the university community of Akademgorodok, is just outside Novosibirsk (it means new Siberia), a city of 1.5 million, which only a couple of years ago was out of bounds to all but specially authorised foreigners, and most Russians. It is the site of a nuclear science institute, and weapons and aircraft manufacturing. In fact, the Novosibirsk Chkalov Aviation Production Amalgamation is a major

sponsor of Interweek and it was their special airfield, beside their aircraft factories, that was used by chartered Aeroflot jets to ferry in most of the participants from Moscow over three successive nights. All flights were at least three hours late, owing to last-minute fuel shortages, a common occurrence, I am told, and on the last flight there was standing room only.

Today Novosibirsk is reconstructing its industrial base for the market system. And it is determined to remain one of Russia's important centres of science and technology while coping with some of the pressing economic, social and cultural problems associated with such a sudden change of direction. In this task, the city calls on the extensive forecasting conducted by the Scientific Research Institute of Municipal Management, Forecasting and Information Problems. Institute Director, Dr Vadim Chistyakov, is collaborating with WFSF Council member, IGOR BESTUZHEV-LADA to further develop the network of Russian futurists.

Meanwhile, just a few hundred kilometers from Novosibirsk, three weeks before, there had been a nuclear accident at Toms-7. Some Interweek participants had hesitated travelling to this year's. But it apparently deterred very few when they checked with officials, and heard that the winds had reportedly

blown the leaked radioactive particles in the opposite direction, towards north-east Siberia. The unofficial radiation count in Novosibirsk during Interweek was comfortably below the safety level.

The existence of nuclear facilities is still kept a secret, but locals eventually figure out their locations when the friend of a friend reports the death of a worker irradiated at one of the plants. A Siberian's advice to visitors for avoiding radiation sickness is never to walk uncovered in the rain, then never drink the water or milk, and finally, never eat meat, fruit and vegetables!

Apart from Tomsk-7, the Interweek visit was timely for another reason. The day I arrived in Moscow, the Russian electorate had just passed a vote of confidence in the presidency of Boris Yeltsin, an opinion I reconfirmed in most personal discussions. While most had reservations about his potential for absolute authority, they were even more reserved about his predecessor, Mikhail Gorbachev. I flew with Gorbachev and his wife from Tokyo to Moscow - but they were way at the other end of the plane. Russian friends wondered whether Gorbachev had cast an absentee vote in Yeltsin's referendum that very day, or had avoided voting. Apparently he had just attended a meeting on ecological futures in Kyoto, also attended by WFSF member, KAORU YAMAGUCHI.

At Interweek, young people, mainly from various youth organisations throughout Europe and parts of the former Soviet Union, including

Russia, spent three days listening to seminar presentations and participating in four formal discussion groups: *Global Problems and Prospects of Sustainable Development, the Social and Economic Situation in Russia within the Context of Global Processes, Youth and the Challenges of Our Time, and Spiritual Landmarks for the Human Being of Today*.

The discussions were a lesson in multicultural and subcultural diversity. At first they were hijacked by academics eager to display their expertise, promoting pet theoretical models and reinventing the wheel. Most of the younger people wanted dialog on matters that concerned them, such as East-West cooperation and AIDS. They eventually got their discussion, losing many of the so-called expert participants. Interweek organisers plan a format next year that will cater better to open discussion among young people. There will be far fewer invited papers.

The Interweek experience celebrated at least four things valuable new friendships, facing up to diversity in culture, gender and age, learning new social technologies for coping with diversity, and finding a genuine focus on the future, unlike many futurists' meetings. I have attended. The experience highlighted the need, shared by many WFSF members, to reinvent the forum or conferencing process to facilitate genuine exchange, active learning and creativity of ideas among diverse backgrounds, appropriate to envisioning shared futures.

The logistics of Interweek were capably organised by a committee chaired by Oleg Matuzov. Vice-chair is Marina Samsonova, whom I first met in the former offices of the Communist Youth League, in Moscow, while waiting for my flight to Novosibirsk. The office was full of backpacks waiting to accompany their owners on the charter flight to Novosibirsk, and Interweek - sweat shirts which would be sold during the forum. Oleg and Marina worked closely with Mikhail Kazarnov, President of Rainbow - Youth for Environment and Sustainable Development.

All are astute, capable, dedicated young people, determined to make Interweek a 'Young United Nations'. The impression I took with me from Russia is of a nation of brilliant intellectual and creative ability suffering, understandably, a lack of self-esteem and a skepticism about the future. At a late-night gathering of local people, brimming over with questions and open comments, in a cramped but cheerful apartment, I learned of their fears: ecological degradation (they were mainly scientists, or family and friends), young people's apathy about their future, social decadence, including wide-spread alcoholism and increased crime, and Westernisation, particularly Americanisation, and its pop culture.

Of course Russia's uncertain way out of its oppressive, deprived past, was talked about almost everywhere. And there was pervasive evidence in Akademgorodok of an eager interest in Christianity. A new Russian Orthodox church, the only one in

town, has been built by voluntary community labour over the past couple of years.

At the weekly meeting of the English Club of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, I openly discussed Russian and world politics, the bugging a few years ago of social gatherings, such as theirs, and speculation on the extent to which the Russian military-industrial complex still hides its secrets from the civilian population.

Academics complained that research, one of Russia's biggest assets, is now being discounted. Some scientists are unemployed, or at least underemployed, and paid a relative pittance. Russian brains are either being lured to the West or forced to leave by economic necessity. At Akademgorodok, human and social sciences are virtually non-existent. The local students exposed to humanity's global issues at Interweek are thirsty to augment their virtually universal grounding in mathematics with some political, cultural and social exploration. There is a keen belief that Russia needs much more than economics, science and technology to lead it into the future, and it needs to find some Russian way in preference to a clone of Western industrialisation.

On the personal front, I surprised some Siberian officials with whom I was meeting when I wanted to rush outside after seeing a snowfall through the window. It was the first snow flurry I had seen since a Moscow visit almost 25 years ago. Straight after the meeting, I went out

to feel the soft snow flakes melt in my hair – something impossible in Brisbane, Australia. My Siberian friends simply could not imagine a world without snow. A local joke is that

Siberia has one month of summer and 13 months of winter. Perhaps that is why so many of them have such warm hearts. ♦

Journal of Fried and Half-Fried Ideas

The University of Hawaii's Center for Futures Studies announces the publication of the first in a series of occasional papers entitled *The Manoa Journal of Fried and Half-Fried Ideas (about the future)*.

Included in this issue are *Futures Studies and Sustainable Community Development* by JIM DATOR, *What are the Greatest Challenges for Evolutionary Theory in Our Times?* by Jan Huston, *Deconstructing Tourism: Unfamiliar Histories and Alternative Futures of Tourism* by SOHAIL INAYATULLAH, and *Tech Dreams* by JORDI SERRA.

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Debora Halbert
phone (+1)(808) 956-2888
email halbert@uhunix.uhcc.hawaii.edu
fax (+1) (808) 956-2889
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Research Center for Futures Studies
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Prospective Studies for Policymaking

SOHAIL INAYATULLAH

Report of UNESCO and World Futures Studies Course in Suva, Fiji.

Sponsored by UNESCO in conjunction with the World Futures Studies Federation and coordinated by Professor TONY STEVENSON of the Queensland University of Technology, a one week course on prospective studies for policymaking was held in Suva, Fiji from July 5-10.

The 13 participants represented Pacific island nations from the Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Samoa, Papua - New Guinea, Fiji and Kiribati. Resource persons for the course included retired director of the Institute of South Pacific Studies RON CROCOMBE and SOHAIL INAYATULLAH, presently working as a political scientist and futurist in Hawaii. Florence Delmon represented UNESCO at the meeting.

The course was organized around three themes. The first was an introduction to futures studies. This was done by examining emerging trends and possible world futures and their potential impact on government policymaking in the Pacific. Futures methods particularly emerging issues analysis and

scenario building were covered as well. These methods were then used by participants in the creation of their desired Pacific region.

The second theme was the future of sovereignty in the Pacific. The critical question raised was has political independence led to economic and cultural freedom or has it created a new elite? The third theme was the futures of education. Participants developed four scenarios for education in the Pacific Islands. They were a status quo scenario, a 40% budget cut scenario, a high-technology scenario and a cultural revolution scenario. An in-casting exercise using the following variables: budget, teacher/student ratio, infrastructure, curriculum, role of students, role of teachers, key actors, and general image, helped to further refine the scenarios.

Participants believed that the status-quo scenario reflected the present wherein students and teachers are treated as commodities and teachers are forced into the role of wardens. Curriculum design remains based on foreign

colonial cultural categories. The main actor in this scenario is the government and the image of education is that of a prison system.

The second scenario attempted to infer the status of the educational system if there was a 40% cut in funding (from a long term recession or other factors). Education in this scenario would be more focused on survival skills, it was believed. Classes might be held at community centers and at home instead of at schools. The role of the State in determining curriculum would decrease as an informal system developed, most likely spearheaded by the Church. Females might remain in school while males would probably be needed in the agricultural survival sector.

The third scenario assumed the existence of low cost high communications technology allowing the Pacific to be intimately connected with the entire planet. Teachers would become facilitators with the most important ratio that of student to computer not student to teacher. Where individual computer ownership was prohibited, there would be tele-cottages where interactive classes would be held. While the image of education would be learning/knowledge based where small would once again become beautiful, participants feared that educational software would be monopolized by Japan or China. Given the advantages to the North-East, Pacific educational software design would find it difficult to enter this market. Nonetheless, this scenario was considered a positive future, ripe

with possibilities for increased knowledge and greater community involvement.

The final scenario stressed the role of Pacific cultural categories. The question was what might education look like if it was designed in the Pacific Way by Pacific islanders? In general it was believed that the budget for education would go up substantially, that Church and community would have a much stronger role in shaping the nation's educational policies and there would be numerous Pan-Pacific networks. Finally, islanders would have a renewed sense of self and community as their historical frames of knowing would be legitimated. However, it was believed that for this educational future to be positive the curriculum must not only be local but also be globally eclectic as well.

Following this analysis, participants, using Tuvalu as a case study, examined the future of sovereignty in this small island nation. The basic problem is that Tuvalu's population is expanding at such a high rate that there will be not enough land for citizens within 20-25 years. This could be further exacerbated by sea-level rise. The alternatives developed by participants were as follows:

- 1 Redefine identity (expand it, for example)
- 2 Rise of authoritarian government (military rule) to deal with population (forced sterilization) and other crisis

- 3 Create a nation within Nation, for example, by buying land in Australia
- 4 Encourage outmigration (the Hawaii case) so that Tuvalu's population remains the same
- 5 Reclaim land
- 6 Buy an island elsewhere and move the entire nation there
- 7 Do nothing and disappear as a people
- 8 Pray for divine intervention

Developing on the above educational scenarios and sovereignty issues, participants developed a range of recommendations based on their preferred vision for the future. Each recommendation was assigned to a particular participant. These were as follows:

- 1 That Luke Paeniu of Tuvalu request his national Government to seek funding for
 - (a) a research project to develop alternative future scenarios for atolls and other low-lying islands in the Pacific, given the probability of sea-level rise,
 - (b) a meeting of scientists, social scientists, particularly from the Pacific, as well as appropriate government and non-government organisations to explore alternative futures for the physical and cultural survival of the Pacific island populations
- 2 That Atu Lageretabua approach the Government of Fiji, through the Ministry of Fijian Affairs, to
 - (a) seek funding for the projects in recommendaiton 1, above, and
 - (b) seek agreement on terms and conditions for future development to be agreed to among commercial developers, land-owning units, the Fiji Native Land Trust Board and the Government of Fiji
- 3
 - (a) That Pacific Governments, especially the Ministries of Education, and teachers and curriculum developers organize conferences at local and national levels, to examine and determine the current status of science and vocational education in respective Pacific countries
 - (b) That UNESCO and other relevant aid agencies fund and coordinate a study on the status of science and vocational education in the Pacific region, the terms and references of the study to be
 - (i) to collect, collate and analyse existing data,
 - (ii) to identify and ascertain the current situation,
 - (iii) to anticipate future trends, and
 - (iv) to formulate a report for presentation to a Pacific regional symposium
 - (c) That
 - (i) Florence Delmon raise recommendation 3(b) with UNESCO, and

- (ii) Ron Crocombe raise recommendation 3(b) with the meeting of UNESCO National Commissions in the Cook Islands on July 12, 1993
- (d) That agencies involved with the study recommended in 3(b) examine the findings and recommend prioritised actions for the future
- 4 (a) That Pacific Governments introduce long-range futures studies into the education planning process
- (b) That futures studies be incorporated into the curriculum, especially history, after primary studies
- 5 That Pacific Governments re-examine the current status of maternity leave for teachers and the explore alternative child care arrangements for workers, such as the provision of child care facilities in or close to the work place
- 6 (a) That Pacific Governments consider more closely the concepts of retraining trainers in education, innovative approaches to teaching and revolutionary alternatives to teaching methodology
- (b) That teachers in the Pacific region establish a regional Teachers' Institution

The course concluded with participants looking forward to other opportunities to develop their foresight capabilities and for suggestions on ways to convince their respective ministries to adopt a proactive approach to governance ♦

Birth of a New World

An Open Moment for International Leadership

by Harlan Cleveland

- an analyze of what works and why in the politics of international security trade, money and the environment
- an outline of a detailed strategy for making the world safe for diversity
- a challenge to meet the new requirements of leadership in a world where no nation or alliance will be in charge

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Conferences and Meetings

Over 2000 Futurists Assembled in Washington

Report of the VII General Assembly of WFS World Conference

JIM DATOR

The Seventh General Assembly of the World Future Society was held in the Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, DC, June 27-July 1, 1993. Over 2000 people attended, and as someone who has attended many (but not all) WFS meetings from their very beginning, I would judge the Seventh General Assembly to be a typical, but nonetheless better-than-average, meeting.

I felt that the various panels I was personally on were exceptionally useful for my purposes. For example, I organized four panels dealing with the future and the courts, three of which sought to answer the question "Why are the (American state) courts so far out into the future, and what can be done to nudge them even farther?" I invited judges, court administrators, judicial foresight funding agents, court specialists, and judicial futurists who had been most actively involved in judicial foresight over the past several years to try to

answer that question. I am now preparing a report which will reflect my understanding of the answers, and will send it to the rest of the panelists for their comments and suggestions before I distribute it more widely.

In addition, I thought one panel I was on dealing with *the Future of Futures Studies Programs*, and another on *New Applications for Future Methods*, were informative to me, and apparently to much of the audience.

Among the other sessions I attended as a non-participant, I found three to be especially good.

One, on *The Transportation Impact of Telework*, revealed that even though telework is growing very rapidly in the US, the impact of telework seems NOT to reduce transportation but in fact to increase it!

A second panel, on *The Future of Unions*, showed convincingly that unions are NOT dying in the US. Because of the current recession and drastic economic restructuring of all firms, large and small, unionism is on the rise, and new members are being targeted among the "new workers" of women and minorities. Thus rapid growth in unionism was predicted.

But to me, the most interesting panel of all was on *The Future of Africa*. Members of a UNDP program on African Futures, continent-wide in scope, but head-quartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, outlined a very ambitious and inspiring project the centerpiece of which, in my judgment, is their use of local-level future visioning workshops (instead of relying only on experts' quantitative forecasts of "most likely" futures). I hope the members of the team, especially Jose Brito, the Coordinator, and Ben Caiquo, one of the participants, will be involved in our plans for a WFSF World Conference in Nairobi in 1995.

As is always the case with WFSF General Assemblies, there was far more going on than I was able to attend, so I would appreciate other WFSF members who attended to send in their comments and evaluations of the WFSF meeting. As usual, as good as it was in many ways, it was not much of a "world" futures meeting. Only a very small number of participants were not North Americans, and most of them came from the East Coast.

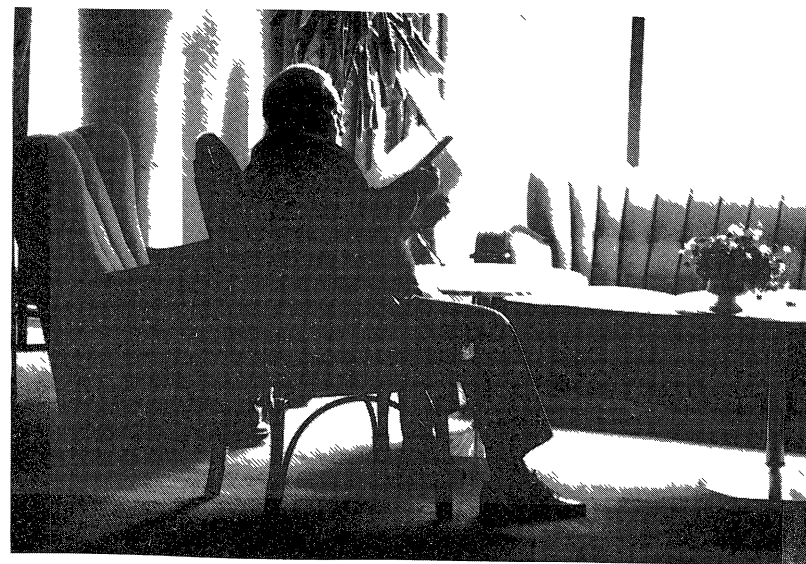
As is our usual custom, wherever a number of WFSF members happen to be together, we held a little information sharing get-together one evening. About 30 people attended, about half of whom were not members of WFSF, but were interested in learning more about it. Among the WFSF members present (and signing the attendance sheet) were, in alphabetical order: CLEM BEZOLD, PETER BISHOP, MIHAI BOTEZ, JIM DATOR, MOHAMMAD FAYYAD, KATRIN GILLWALD, LINDA GROFF, COLE JACKSON, BEN PAGE, MASON RUMNEY, FRED THOMPSON, and ALLEN TOUGH.

There were other members of the WFSF attending the General Assembly, however, who could not attend that evening meeting. I met and spoke with most of them at some point during the week. They include WALTER T. ANDERSON, WENDELL BELL, HARLAN CLEVELAND, JOE COATES, GARRY GAPPERT, HAZEL HENDERSON, HAROLD LINSTONE, MICHAEL MARIEN, RASHIMI MAYUR, O. W. MARKLEY, GERALD and PAT MISCHKE, and GENE STEPHENS (if I omitted someone from either list, please let me know).

I would like to make special mention that ERZSEBET NOVAKY and two other persons from the Future Research Department of the Budapest University of Economic Sciences attended the WFSF General Assembly as part of a visit they were making to futures studies programs at the State University of New York in Buffalo, the University of Houston at Clear Lake, and the University of Hawaii. I am

not sure exactly what they did at the other two places, but they gave a very informative seminar to a group of futures researchers at the University of Hawaii, on the topic, *Futures Research in Hungary Past, Present and Future*. Futures Research of course began in Hungary in 1968 and has had a lively history and vigorous present within the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and several universities. Everyone will remember that Dr. Novaky was the

Secretary General of the Hungarian Society for Futures Research, and along with Drs. ERZSEBET GIDAI, MARIA KALAS KÖSZEGI, and many others, organizers of the WFSF World Conference in Budapest in 1990. It was very good to learn from them about their plans for continuing to develop Futures Research in Hungary. Perhaps they will write a report of what they learned on their campus visits which can be published in the WFSF Newsletter. ♦



A quiet moment in the midst of the conference activities and rush Ibrahim Abdel Rahman, one of Honorees of the Turku Conference

— The Turku Conference — Impressions, Facts and Reflections

Robert Jungk – His Life for the Future

Address presented in honor of Dr Robert Jungk at the Conference on the Robert Jungk Day, August 25

BART VAN STEENBERGEN

What I intend to do this morning, is give you a short picture of the many faces of Bob Jungk, whom most of you will know personally, for he has been with us for such a long time and this is probably the first time he is not attending a WFSF world conference

To a great extent this address is based on personal experiences, anecdotes and stories, which hopefully will reveal some aspects of his rich personality

To start with, there is no doubt that Bob is a public figure, a celebrity, especially in middle Europe. I remember that I was once travelling by train in Southern Germany, reading a book by Bob, with his picture on the back side, when the

conductor came into my compartment. He looked at my book and said 'Ah, der Jungk'. I asked him "Do you know him?" and he replied "den kennen wir doch alle" (we all know him) and from the expression on his face I could see that he considered this a very stupid question.

Bob has been famous since he wrote his first book about the dangers of the atomic bomb directly after the Second World War. He loves to be in the spotlight, for deep in heart he is very much a mass media man. It happens to me often, that, late at night, when I am at home in Amersfoort, 'zapping' through the different European tv channels, one of the German stations has a round table discussion on some hot political

issue, and then there is a good chance that Bob is among the panelists, making his provocative statements which people often don't like to hear. In that sense he somewhat resembles one of the other honorees of this conference: JOHAN GALTUNG.

A new momentum in his life as a public figure came when in 1992, at the age of 79, he agreed to become the official candidate of the Greens for the Austrian presidency. He knew that he had no chance and none of us could imagine Bob as the Austrian president, but he told me with some pride that in spite of his age and his radical ideas he had attracted considerable more votes than the Greens normally do at parliamentary elections. This election was important for him, because it gave him more possibilities than normal to convey his message to the public. In that short period he made no less than 160 public appearances. In addition to getting the familiar green issues across, the campaign was important, because it gave him the opportunity to criticize the candidate of the far right, who was the representative of a new and very dangerous trend emerging all over Europe which can be summarized as 'xenophobia' or even racism. Bob was here the only one who could bring this issue into the open, for the candidates of the two big parties were very reluctant on this point, scared as they were to lose votes to the far right.

For a public figure Bob is extremely accessible. We know that from seeing him operating in our

conferences, always discussing with people and especially with young people, but there he is in a closed environment among friends and colleagues. He is, however, also like that in public life. I remember, I once was in Salzburg and we had agreed that he would pick me up at my hotel. From there we would walk to a restaurant, which under normal circumstances would have taken us five minutes or so. With Bob nothing is ever normal and certainly not this walk. I think it took us an hour to reach our destination. We were stopped permanently by all sorts of people. Some of them were friends, others were vague acquaintances, but many of them were completely unknown to Bob. Some of them just said 'thank you so much for what you did' or 'don't give up', but many others really wanted to discuss with him all sorts of political matters. What I found most striking was Bob's energy and patience. He really jumped into each new discussion and he made the impression as if this was the first time he did so. He never showed the slightest sign of fatigue. As he told me later, this election campaign and its aftermath had given him an enormous amount of energy.

What type of public figure is Bob? I think the best description is that he is a 'moral leader'. I became aware of that, when, long ago, I was watching a movie of the German film director Rainer Fassbinder. In this movie Fassbinder was the main character, playing himself as being drunk and in bad shape. We also encounter here his mother who complains about her son, about Germany

and the German youth and she wonders why nobody seems to listen any longer to 'our moral leaders'. She mentions a few of them and I remember Heinrich Boll, who received the Nobel Prize for literature, von Weiszacker (I believe) and as the third person Robert Jungk. What I want to elucidate with this experience, is that Bob is seen as a person who stands for and keeps up the moral standards of our society.

In addition to this, Bob is also known as a social critic. One cannot think of any burning social or political issue of the last decades, without Bob being involved, always on the side of what somewhat dramatically could be called, the people, the underdog, or the victims and always criticizing the 'establishment' or the 'system' as we used to call that in the seventies.

Here again a typical Bob story

He was involved in some citizen's action, (I believe it had to do with a protest against a nuclear plant), when he suddenly found the major of his city, Salzburg and the governor of his province on his side. For the first time in my life, Bob told me, he was in agreement with a government. This new fact made him seriously wonder whether he had done something wrong, whether in the end he finally was 'encapsulated' by the system. His conclusion luckily was a more positive one. It is not me who has adapted his position to the one of the powers that be, but, the other way around, they have come nearer to my position.

When calling him a social critic, it should be emphasized that he is a constructive social critic, which means that expressing his criticism was never the end of the story, he strongly stressed the next step, the formation of an alternative, of something new.

He even developed a new method in this respect, his famous 'Zukunfts-werkstätten' (a horrible word to pronounce for non-Germans) which in English are generally called 'future workshops', but in my opinion should be called 'future creating workshops', for that is what they are, workshops during which alternatives for the future are created. Bob has been working, and often successfully, with many groups whose future existence was threatened, since their communities were destroyed, their workplaces disappeared, their neighbourhoods were torn down, etc. Bob emphasized that you might see a crisis as a new challenge.

What has struck me in the reports of those workshops, was the sensitivity of the psychological process people have to go through in those circumstances. In the beginning of such a workshop much time is devoted to the expression of anxiety, anger, fear, etc. In a way this could be seen as negative energy and once this is expressed, there is room for positive energy, for developing something new.

Even more than in burning issues and great problems, Bob is interested in new and encouraging developments and initiatives, for in his opinion, these hopeful signs for

the future do not get enough attention in the media. It is typical for him that he once published a journal called *The Good News Bulletin*.

Several of his books like *Der Jahrtausendmensch* (Millennium Man) and *Der Atomstaat* (the Atomic State) are based on his travels around the world, searching for people with new, encompassing, positive ideas and for institutions where social innovations and inventions were practiced. Typical for Bob was that he would have preferred his book *der Jahrtausendmensch* to be called *Das Projekt Jedermann* (Projekt Everyone), for as he emphasizes, the future is for all of us. (Unfortunately his publisher did not accept that, for such a title would not sell).

So far I have portrayed Bob primarily as a public figure and indicated what he means for society, but he is also our Bob, in the sense that he belongs to our world of futurists.

However, here we encounter some ambivalence on Bob's part. He does not like to be called a 'Zukunfts-forscher', a future researcher, or futurist, although he was University Professor in that field for many years at the Technical University of Berlin. Being involved in this field is not for him a profession in the traditional sense, not a nine-to-five job, but more a calling. Illuminating in this respect is the subtitle of his autobiography, which came out in 1993 on the occasion of his 80th birthday: *Mein Leben für die Zukunft*, my life for the future. That is exactly what it is for him.

I do think that Bob would have loved this conference in Turku very much for several reasons. In the first place because we are stressing here the role of chaos and the chaos theory. Chaos is for Bob not a threatening concept, since it gives room to creativity and innovative behaviour. Especially the notion of 'small causes have great effects' (the meaning of the Butterfly-effect in the chaos theory) appeals to him, for it means that small groups working on the transformation of society don't have to despair. Under certain circumstances it is possible that the tiny efforts of such groups mean the beginning of a great transformation process.

Secondly, he would have liked the style of this conference, with its emphasis on dialogue and exchange of ideas, more than on reading long papers.

Most of all he would have loved to participate in a day like this one. What we shall be working on during the rest of this day, when the future of the WFSF will be discussed, is very much in the style of a future creating workshop.

Let me end with proposing that we send Bob a telegram with the following text:

Dear Bob,

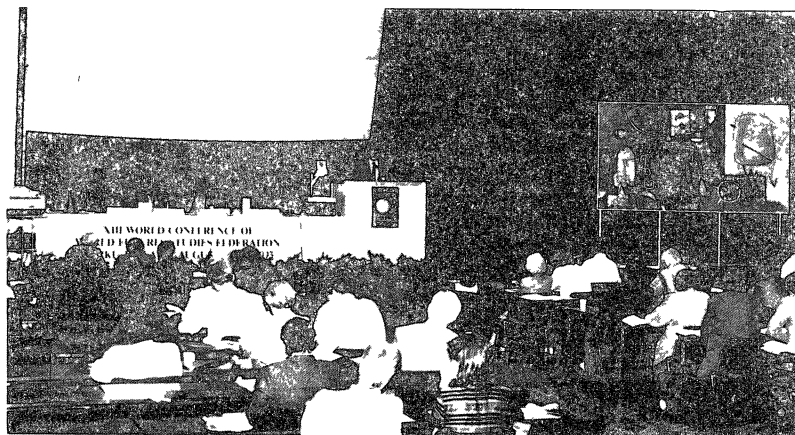
Today, August 25 1993, we are all assembled here in Turku, to celebrate the Robert Jungk Day, your day. We are doing this as much as we can in your style and spirit, which means

that we attempt to make this a real future creating workshop

We strongly regret that physically you cannot be with us, but we assure you that what we will be doing is strongly inspired by you and in that sense you are here among us

We do hope that you will recover soon and that you and Ruth will be present again at our next meetings

Signed by all the participants of the 13th world conference of the WFSF ♦



Eleonora Masini - Giving Voice to the Marginalized

Addresses presented in honor of Dr Eleonora Masini at the Conference on the Eleonora Masini Day, August 27 by Ashis Nandy and Jordi Serra

ASHIS NANDY

Today we honour Professor Eleonora Masini here. But that is only a formality. Because by honouring Professor Masini, we only honour ourselves. For about two decades, she has not only served and nurtured the WFSF, but also represented it, in the grandest sense of the word representation. I am one of those in the Federation who feel proud to have been introduced to future studies by Professor Masini.

Masini's work in future studies, like that of the other pioneers of the Federation, has been distinguished. In addition, she has come to symbolize a certain moral commitment that the more scientific and professionalized futurists may consider a detraction. To her the future is not only a matter of prediction, envisioning or prognoses. To her the future is also a way of intervening in the present - a means of fighting oppression, violence and injustice. The future, she believes, is what future does here and now, not in the future. It is that vision with which she has inspired many of our generation.

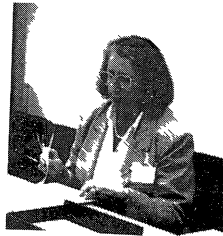
As it happens, this paradox - this tension between vision and contemporary realities - is also the uniqueness of our Federation. There are other bodies doing an excellent job of studying the future as it may exist in the future. Impressively scientific, professional and methodologically sophisticated, their studies of the future have widened our horizons and have deservedly earned our respect. But I consider myself fortunate that in the Federation, we have a more disrespectful, unruly, daring band of intellectual guerillas who have tried to subvert the dominant mode of conceptualizing the future and, in the process, the present.

In most future research, you might have noticed, the future is more or less known. For the future is nothing more than an extrapolation from the past and the present. As a result, there is little surprise in such research, even though future is one subject that should surprise the hard-boiled futurist. In fact, I have the suspicion that as such research becomes more scientific and

rationalized, the element of surprise in them diminishes. For Masini, the future is an open-ended enterprise which, for that very reason, pluralizes the present. Not only for the high audible and the powerful but for the humble and those

rendered inarticulate. The future, for Masini, gives voice to the marginalized in the present.

As I have already said, in honouring her, we lend a certain dignity to ourselves. ♦



Guide, Teacher, Friend

JORDI SERRA

This is a transcription of what was said, gestured, performed and, above all, felt by Jordi Serra about Eleonora Masini in her day during the XIIIth World Conference at Turku.

"It is indeed a great honor that the WFSF has chosen me to talk to you today. But it is certainly a great pleasure to do it on the day dedicated to Eleonora Masini as, I have to confess it, I love her deeply and I could not feel more thankful if had been asked to do any other thing.

Now, I could explain to you all the many and important deeds she has done. I could recite her impressive

list of accomplishments, offices, publications, works and many other activities she has done. But that would just be a pale reflection of the real relevance of her work. So, instead, I will not really get into it. Anyway, and just for the sake of those who do not know her very well I will tell you a few things.

Outside the Federation I would like to talk about her work in three different fields.

Her teaching activity at the Gregorian University in Rome, in the Institute of Social Sciences, where she has been teaching on a graduate and post-

graduate program in Futures Studies for more than twenty years. - By the way, she told me that she was the first woman to be hired as a teacher there.

She is also a member of the Club of Rome where she has been working since 1975.

Finally I want to mention her pioneer work with the role of women in developing countries, in research conducted with the UN University.

But it is obvious that today we are honoring her for all that she has done in, with, and for the Federation. Her involvement with the WFSF begins in 1970 at the Kyoto Conference. She was invited there as a result of her interest in Social Change and all the contacts she had kept with Bertrand de Jouvenel, John McHale, BOB JUNGK and JOHAN GALTUNG. In 1972 she becomes a member of the front line of the Federation. As a matter of fact, there she was in 1973 as the coordinator of the Rome Conference. In 1975 she was elected Secretary General, office that she kept until 1980, when she became President of the WFSF. She was President for 10 years until 1990 when she thought she could enjoy a well earned rest, but, instead, and as a result of many requests, she was chosen Chair of the Council. That was an office created ad hoc for her so the Federation could still use her advice and assessment. But, in any case, I repeat, in any case it was the result of a personal interest or aspiration of hers. Anyway, yesterday she was set free from this commitment. And, I am sure, her

family will celebrate the date August 25th 1993 as from now on they will enjoy Eleonora a little more.

I think it is important to say this and let everybody know it. Eleonora has been too frequently criticized for things she is not even partially responsible for. Hers has been too often a sour task. We have to acknowledge that if the WFSF is today alive and healthy it is mostly due to her. Her enormous work in keeping, expanding, improving and representing the Federation is awesome. Of course, we all think that we would have done things different, that we would have done things better. But the point is that many times she was pretty alone doing whatever she might have been doing. She never quit. She always tried to achieve the best for the Federation. And she has always accepted responsibility for actions, sometimes even somebody else's as well.

And that leaves me to the core of what I say today, to me, impressive as her deeds are, they are not as important as her way of doing them. In other words, the *how* is here more relevant than the *what*. Eleonora is truly an unique combination of qualities. Here we have a person who has an incredible force of will and determination with, what is even more remarkable, a sharp critical capacity. An incredible intellectual depth with real modesty. A strong moral frame and deep values with sincere tolerance and compassion.

To prove it, there is an example many of us share. She always has time to

listen to you, and when I say listen I do mean it, she does pay attention to what you say I am a living example of this The first time I met her - ten years ago - I was a kid (And I know I am still a kid for many of you, and I will probably be for several years to come!) The truth is that it felt so good realizing that she was paying attention to what I was saying, dumb as it was I really believe that marked a turning point in my life

I also want to talk about her tact and diplomacy, the elegance she has to tell you what you need to hear and probably nobody else dares to say But, of course, she is the only one who can list your mistakes and shortcomings and still make you feel great Another example In a particularly dark moment of my career in which I did some screw ups and I was feeling quite bad, she sent me that wonderful, encouraging and supportive letter which basically said that we learnt more from our mistakes My reply I just wish I would have had less to learn

Undoubtedly she has marked a period and a style in the WFSF It will probably take years to realize the scope of her quiet work Quiet is probably the key word of her activity for the Federation In all those years she has never looked for any honor, reward or acknowledgement Her office has been a difficult one and she has never complained To me, she embodies the true vocational and service spirit that we all should adopt when working in the Federation

Finally and, as the organizing committee has been crazy enough to

ask me to do this, I would like to share with you a couple more personal reasons to like her

First there is the fact about being both Mediterranean This among many other things implies that we both do need our hands to talk - something that must be obvious by now Such a thing that is not a problem in normal circumstances could be quite disturbing when eating You face two options To be the last one of the table to finish, or eat very fast while the others speak That is why I like to be seated next to her Thus I know that someone else will end as late as me

But firstly I love her for all the things she has taught me

I consider her one of the three real teachers in my life And if I have emphasized her way of doing things it is precisely because this has been her main teaching to me That the *how* is as important as the *what* if not more

Not that I have learned anything, I am still dumb, unelegant, tactless, rude, and I have this tendency to put my feet in my mouth But even in this Eleonora has a way to make it look not so bad Several years ago she told me "It is said that there is a child inside every big man But with you, I do not know what to think" Well, let me tell you, neither did I For years I was wondering what she could possibly mean, something good I hope Anyway, three days ago I learned the answer We were talking of that first time we met and she said "You haven't changed a bit!"

Sigh!

Well, I still hope it is something good In any case I have to be fair Eleonora asked me if she could call me a kid I answered, and I want to say it in public It is my honor and my pleasure that you call me whatever you want

To take this to an end let me just say that I am really honored and proud of having been given the chance to say this, especially as it is unlikely I will have another one But I shall shut up and let you enjoy the much more interesting and relevant things Eleonora has to say ◊

Message for WFSF's Eleonora Masini Day

STEPHEN G MILLS

Mr President, distinguished colleagues, friends

I should like to take a few moments of this very special occasion to greet Prof Masini and to convey ISSC's gratitude for all she has done in the course of world futures studies

The whole international social science community cherishes Prof Masini It holds her in the highest esteem

In 1990, Prof Masini attained the rare distinction of being elected an Individual member of the International Social Science Council

And today I should like to ask Prof Masini - on this, her special day - to become the first Special Councillor

to the Secretary General of the International Social Science Council, so that ISSC may continue to benefit from her wise and gentle counsel in our common endeavour, bringing together the world social science family in the service of mankind

Mr President, Eleonora Masini is a unique and presentious lady, let us follow her example

Thank you for your attention

Stephen G Mills
Secretary General, ISSC
27 - 8 - 1993

Letter from Magda McHale

I her letter, Magda Cordell McHale gives her thanks for a memorable conference

September 16, 1993

Dear Pentti,

It seems that it was ages ago when that wonderful conference in Turku took place. I want to thank you once again for making the Turku conference so memorable and possibly the best organized, least strenuous for the participants of many a WFSF conference.

All arrangements (at least that's how I felt when I was there and now in retrospect I feel the same) were so well orchestrated that even if one wishes to be critical, one cannot find much fault. The only regret I personally have is that perhaps we did not say an adequate thank you to JIM DATOR and to you as Secretary General at the ending where everyone was present. This omission of course includes me too, I could have asked for time to do so. You, Jim, and ELEONORA deserve much more thanks and gratitude for your hard work on behalf of the Federation than we in the Federation accord you.

I feel very strongly that though we have a very good new configuration to represent the Federation, it has to be recognized that some of you (Dator, Masini, and Malaska) deserve a much stronger recognition than we admit to and demonstrate.

As a matter of fact, if you are going to be responsible for one more newsletter then I would very much like - if suitable - to include this letter in the newsletter.

I am especially grateful that I have been so fortunate as to be honored on my special day by the three best papers of a younger generation that I have heard for a long time. Please give MIKA my thanks again, his paper was a great pleasure to me. I already thanked SOHAIL for his

Once again, thank you for everything. Let's keep in touch.

Affectionately,

Professor Magda Cordell McHale
Director - Center For Integrative
Studies

Bits and Pieces

• After the conference, ANA MARIA SANDI sent us a letter indicating that in spite of the success of the main atmosphere, achievements and results of the conference, there is something important and maybe not so positive which she would like to share with the rest of us to consider and improve by the time of the Nairobi conference.

Now, I would like to share with you some more worrying thoughts. It's up to you to decide whether it would be useful to share them with the other members of the Federation, possibly through the Newsletter.

As I was leaving Turku, I travelled for a while with a participant who was attending for the first time our conferences. This person shared with me her first impressions and, unfortunately, they were not flattering.

She told me she felt isolated, as members of the Federation who knew each other since a longer time didn't seem to be interested in newcomers. To her, it seemed like a family, which was not welcoming outsiders!

Myself, I realized that being busy attending scientific and organizational meetings, I had practically no time of noticing what else was going around.

I am sure there is nobody's intention or fault for such things to happen, but we should definitely do something in order to avoid such situations to repeat in the future.

I think that at each conference, special attention should be given to newcomers, who are indeed new possible members of the Federation. They should be especially identified and mentioned. A special welcoming meeting or roundtable for them could be organized. Maybe "older" members should be "assigned" the task of looking after these persons, introducing them to other persons and generally making them "feel" the Federation spirit.

Of course, I realize that in such matters, personality counts a lot, but I think that we should nevertheless try to do more in order to make newcomers feel better. ◇

• There is one other not-so-pleasant issue that has been brought to my knowledge. We all, including our female members and conference participants, enjoy being trusted, feeling safe and secure among friends and colleagues, and not having to worry about being misunderstood sexually or in any other way.

In Turku, unfortunately, there were a few incidents which the people involved called sexual harassment against women.

Certainly this is, even as exceptional as it is, strictly against the high standards of WFSF

• • •

• Ms Diana Malpede from Paris (address 13, rue Saint Romain, 75006 Paris, tel 33-1-4548 4022) has been appointed to represent WFSF in the UNESCO meetings and conferences in Paris

African Futures Studies Association

The African participants at the XII World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation Barcelona Spain September 1991 and signatories to the invitation to the WFSF to hold its XIV World Congress in Nairobi, Kenya in 1995 meeting in Turku Finland on the 23rd of August 1993 as members of the international organizing committee for the said XIV WFSF congress decided to form the African Futures Studies Association (AFSA) with the following as elected officials of the Association

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Chairman | Professor Ibrahim Abdel Rahman | Egypt |
| President | Professor H. Odera Oruka | Kenya |
| Vice President | Professor Godwin Sogolo | Nigeria |
| Secretary-General | Dr John W. Forje | Cameroon |
| Publicity-Secretary | Dr Donald P. Chimankire | Zimbabwe |
| Treasurer | Mr F. Ochieng Odhiambo | Kenya |

The association further decided to give signatory rights for all its finances and other matters to the President, Secretary-General or the Treasurer

Dated and Signed on the 23rd of August 1993 Turku, Finland

President
Prof H. Odera Oruka

Secretary-General
Dr John W. Forje

Futures Researchers Gathered in Turku

These articles are based on material first published in the magazine Mercurius 4/93, periodical of Turku School of Economics and written by Pavi Seppa-Lassila

LEENA-MAIJA SALMINEN

Nearly 400 participants arrived from some 30 countries, including long distance travellers from the Fiji Islands and Australia. Special emphasis was put on inviting representatives from the developing countries.

Science and Art

The conference work was divided into three main "production lines" general plenaries with presentations and discussions in the mornings, research sessions on prepared papers arranged according to 11 separate topics, and the Open Forums, i.e. free and self-organizing simultaneous working groups on different themes.

The scientific approach to futures research was completed by art exhibitions and shows, mainly by artist Soile Ylimayry. The social evening in Rymattyla presented typical Finnish entertainment.

The conference had its own morning paper for news and a special communication camp was arranged for

youths parallel with the main conference. The Finnish Society for Futures Studies organized its annual summer conference around the theme *The Baltic Rim*.

From Chaos to Coherence and towards the Future

The general theme of the conference *Chaos and Coherence* offered a multifaceted point of view to the present events/phenomena and future perspectives of the mankind.

In many presentations the modern myth of growth and its crisis was discussed. This can be seen as a period of transition. The end of the Cold War has freed new forces in the world. Some of them seek global coherence, or they are global in their aim in some other way, while some others aim to create new coherence through integration or regionalization, but simultaneously different forces tend to destroy or disorganize existing unity with or without violence. The Western and non-Western

conceptions of progress include different features strange to one another. These features will not be learnt in time if the borders of Europe are seen as the borders of the world.

One rapidly expanding global force is organized crime and its attached phenomena, like the narcotics trade and corruption, supported by the casino economy, further covered by bank secrecy. People are living in the same world but in different realities, and the problem of meeting strange realities is to be one of the most important future challenges for the young generations.

Change of Officers

Professor PENTTI MALASKA's mandate as the President of WFSF and TONY STEVENSON's as the new Secretary General began at the Turku conference. Prof Malaska who has been Secretary General of WFSF since 1990, was nominated as President after prof JIM DATOR.

The Federation was founded in 1973 and has today nearly 550 individual and 58 institutional members in more than 50 countries.

The presidency of the Federation of futures researchers has been proceeded by over twenty years of interest and active participation in futures research, and devoted work in national and international organizations.

The beginning of Pentti Malaska's future orientation dates back to the late 1960s when he already had his

professorship in management science and operations research at the Turku School of Economics and Business Administration. But where did it actually all start?

- I became interested in studying the role of technology for the future of humanity. I gave a presentation at the Technical Society of Finland on technology and human future, and the main Finnish daily newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat, printed it. At the Stockholm environmental conference in 1972, the three International Federations of Engineering presented a common statement on technological options in environmental issues. This statement was based on my ideas, states Malaska.

In 1972, Professor Malaska was invited to join the Club of Rome. The Club has been like a university of futures-oriented thinking for him. The Finnish Society for Futures Studies was founded in 1980, and Malaska was its first President through the decade.

The existence of WFSF is a must according to Malaska.

- If we didn't have this organization, we should immediately invent it. The main point is that both futures studies and futures-oriented organizations and grass-root movements need international interaction in order that people working among them can think of the future globally. This doesn't mean that the aim of action shouldn't also be in building national futures.

- The second aim of the Federation is to support the work and efforts of its

members. When the members work for the Federation, they in turn can have new impulses. The Federation is both a channel and a network through which the members can make their aims come true.

The President represents the Federation and promotes strategic thinking for its future activities.

- Until the mid-80s one of the main aims of the Federation was building a bridge between the East and the West, encouraging discussions between people in the Socialist and Western countries. The other important dialogue is North-South. The Federation seeks to create a forum for representatives both from the developing and the industrialized countries.

After the Cold War, the participation of members from the ex-Socialist countries has no longer been so bad a problem, so now WFSF is able to draw new strategies for its future work.

Malaska clarifies the situation in the Federation.

- The Third World problems are ever more dominant and the role of the Asian members has increased in WFSF. On the other hand, there should be more efforts for involving the Latin American and African countries. This seems to be the crucial issue at present.

The new President is eager to point out that the Western way of thinking is not the only one in futures research. The non-Western ways of thinking of development, progress

and evolution is paramount in our time as to learn more of human rights and the role of religion in society and the possibilities of artificial life.

The President has influence on the forms of activities of the Federation. The World Conferences are the most prominent and important ones, but this is not to say that it can stay unchanged. New conference techniques were developed during the Turku conference, for example, the Open Forums and arts exhibitions.

- A special workshop for doctoral students will be organized as a pre-conference activity. Further, there has been a clear need for action groups which could turn conference thinking into action.

Also more course options are created. Over ten years, WFSF has carried out a yearly course on futures studies in Dubrovnik and this year in Andorra. A parallel basic course was organized in Asia. Yet another plan has been made for a course in Latin America. A more specialized graduate course is being developed, and round table and other new activities can be learned from this issue.

- The Finland Futures Research Centre is organizing a post-graduate futures studies course, presently national but later as an international course. We hope to have foreign students and teachers for one course next year. We can use the WFSF network to organize it. Our main aim is to create still wider global academic contacts, Malaska declares.

One contact of this kind was found in Turku in August, and Professor Malaska will pay a visit to Houston, Texas, to University of Houston at Clear Lake City

- I do hope that the Centre can find projects and tasks from companies, organizations and the public administration, financially we count on them. At this moment, the Centre is more like a paper tiger which Mika Mannermaa and myself are riding on. I do, however, believe that this paper tiger will some day become something real

Open Forums – experiencing chaos and coherence

Researcher LEILA KONTKANEN writes about her subjective feelings, thoughts, and experiences after participating in the Open Forums of the WFSF Turku Conference

Write to her to hear more!

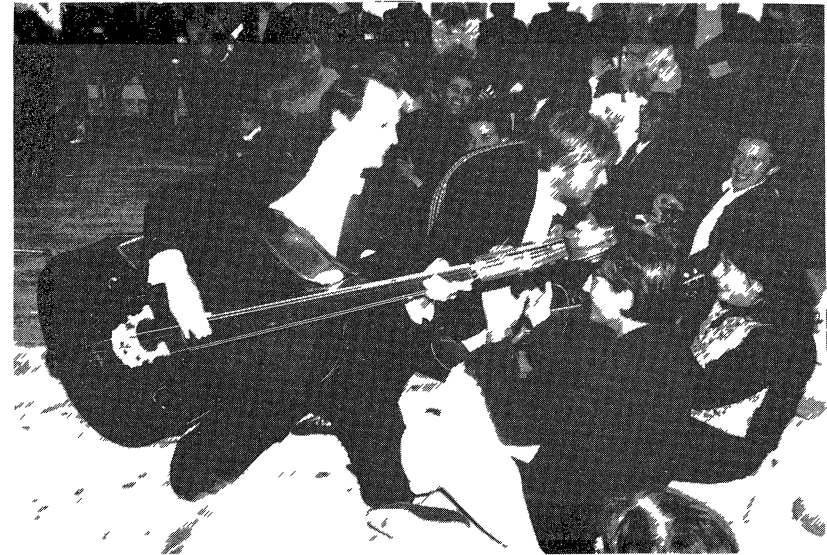
Leila Kontkanen
Turku School of Economics
Rehtorinpellonkatu 3
FIN-20500 Turku Finland



One of the creative sessions of the Open Forums. Leila and the others busy in drawing their ideas and visions on a big sheet of paper



Kjell Dahle, Johan Galtung and Katrin Gillwald deep in thought



Margarita's beautiful brown eyes inspired the Finnish bass player

Working Group on the Future of Eastern Europe

The resolution to establish a working group on the future of the new states emerging from the past Soviet bloc was supported by the following people

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Eleonora Masini | Pavel Novacek |
| Ana Maria Sandi | Peter H Mettler |
| Josef Pajestka | Dusan Ristic |
| Jan Daneckı | Alexander Sungurov |
| Graham May | Alexander Tomov |
| Brian Murphy | Mircea Maliza |
| Bart van Steenbergem | Erszebeth Gidal |
| Mohammad Fayyad | Helmut Gross |
| Paul Smoker | Bernd Hamm |
| Heiner Benking | Arno Koorna |
| L A G Moss | Ljubinko Pusic |
| Raivo Vilu | Jiri Farek |
| Susantha Goonatillake | Marti Olivella |
| | Pentti Malaska |

The WFSF Post-Graduate Futures Course 1994

will be held in Andorra in October 1994 (dates probably from 2-10) theme

Futures of Communication

For further information contact

Felix Marti
Centre Unesco de Catalunya
Mallorca 285
08037 Barcelona Catalonia (Spain)
tel +34-3-407 1716
fax +34-3-457 5851

Books and Articles

That's Why Futures Studies

PENTTI MALASKA

ELEONORA MASINI's small book *Why Futures Studies* with its 147 pages fills a gap which has long been recognized in the teaching of futures research. The book is aimed at university students who are interested in futures thinking and its working methods, but have no prior knowledge of the subject. It also applies to others as their first introduction to teachers who want to include futures thinking in their work, and to practitioners in different fields with interests in futures thinking.

The book is easy to read, covers quite a good part of the methods of futures thinking, and it motivates the reader well to assimilate that wisdom and put it to work. Eleonora Masini has had a long, pioneering and widely recognized career in futures research, and the book gathers and systematizes her experience and knowledge of the development of the field. She

also recognizes the most important persons and institutions of the field during the last two decades.

What I like most is perhaps Eleonora Masini's gentle but supportive and forceful motivation for futures thinking as an essential demand in our time and for young people especially. All this is done by applying the research methods and ways of thinking she uses. No wonder she is such a wonderful teacher, as we all know.

The basic orientations and dimensions of the futures field take about half of the book, and the other half is given over to methodological presentations which Masini divides into three categories of approaches: objective, subjective and systemic. Masini, with her extensive experience around the world and especially with the people of the developing coun-

tries, gives an important account on the cultural aspects of different methods. They are not so culture-neutral as one might easily assume without that experience. Scenario approach, Delphi and Cross-Impact, and System Models are the three main working methods Masini explores.

I enjoyed reading the book, and recommend it to the futures courses as a text book or even as pre-course reading. It gives a good start.

Why Futures Studies?
Eleonora Masini
Grey Seal Books, London, 1993
ISBN 1-85640-2

◇

Professional Ethics and General Obligations of a Futurist

WENDELL BELL

In his article, published in Futures Research Quarterly in Spring, 1993, WENDELL BELL writes the following

"However loosely it may be organized and however ill-defined its boundaries, futures studies as a professional calling now exists. Futurists now constitute an emerging community of professionals, with university courses and advanced degrees in futures studies, professional organizations, specialized books and journals, professional meetings, collective goals and purposes, and distinctive occupational identities and career opportunities. It is time to create a formal code of ethics for futurists with organizational procedures to implement

it. The aim, of course, is to reinforce the responsibilities to peers and clients already latent in the futurist community, thereby improving the professional excellence of futurists and giving encouragement and support to the highest standards of ethical behavior."

Wendell goes back to the early years of the Federation and says that the issue of ethics has been brought up before

"One exception occurred during the 1970s when there was a call for professional ethics for futurists among members of the World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF). For example, in 1975 Eleonora Masini and Knut

Samset proposed that the WFSF should promote philosophical research 'on the fundamental concepts and ultimate aims of futures studies, in order to establish a conceptual and ethical basis' (*WFSF Newsletter*, June 1975). Among other things, they recommended that such an effort focus on 'each generation's responsibility and limits of responsibility towards future generations,' the obligations and responsibilities that futurists have as political actors in the future societies of the world, and the need for each person in futures studies to state clearly his basic values, and the underlying presuppositions in his work.' An Ethics and Future Studies Committee was formed with Axel Horhager as sometime chair (*WFSF Newsletter* June 1977).

The purpose of Wendell's paper is to sketch some of the ethical considerations that are preliminary to writing a professional code for futurists and state a few principles that might become a part of it

According to Wendell, there are some general obligations shared with all people

"We owe everyone such things as honesty, respect, trustworthiness, not doing harm, etc. Professional ethics define *additional* moral burdens that apply specifically to carrying out one's role as a professional [futurist]."

"[Then there] are obligations that follow from the most general purpose of the futures field to maintain and improve the well-being of humankind - all humankind now living and in the

future - and the life-sustaining capacities of the earth."

"Most futurists are engaged in the creation, transmission, or accumulation of knowledge relevant to designing and bringing into reality better futures that would otherwise exist. Moreover, futurists' distinctive obligations concerning the future invites them to speak for the well-being and freedom of future generations. The coming people of the future, people as yet unborn, have no voice and no power of their own."

"Third are the obligations that flow from futurist rules as scholar-researcher, teacher, practitioner, and activist. These obligations are to a variety of collectivities and individuals, ranging from society as a whole to the human subjects of futures research, students, colleagues, employers, employees, clients, and public authorities. Paramount is the search for truth, perhaps the most basic value of the futures investigator. There is a moral obligation, on the one hand, to test one's ideas empirically and logically as far as possible and, on the other hand, to report futures research results honestly. Standards defining excellence in doing futures research need specification, elaboration, and application."

"Fourth, and finally, are a variety of other general commitments, such as working to create and maintain the kind of society in which the open and free inquiry necessary for the proper conduct of futures research is possible, keeping the findings of futures research open to the public, and treating all people with respect and

fairness, recognizing their human dignity

Wendell concludes his sketch with several proposals

"1 The officers of the World Future Society, either alone or, preferably, in conjunction with officers of other futurist professional organizations, such as the World Futures Studies Federation, ought to appoint a Committee on Professional Ethics for Futurists. The Committee should be charged with the following tasks

a Writing a brief code of Professional Ethics for Futurists

b Stating procedures for filing complaints of ethical violations

c considering the possibility of establishing a prize or prizes to be awarded periodically to the futurist or futurists whose professional behavior or work over the last five years or so best exemplifies some particular set of ideals in the new Code "

CONTACT XI meeting

CONTACT XI the national academic conference which brings together some of the nation's foremost scientists, science fiction writers and artists to exchange ideas, explore possibilities and stimulate new perspectives about humanity's future will convene March 18-20, 1994, at

The Biltmore Hotel
2151 Laurelwood Road
Santa Clara, CA 95054
phone (800) 255-9925 or (408) 988-8411

Further information

Jim Funaro
Anthropology Department
Cabrillo College
Aptos, CA 95003
phone (408) 475-1160
e-mail funaro@ucsc.ucsc.edu

New Ideas Network

ALLEN TOUGH

A New Ideas Network was born within WFSF on the first day of the Turku conference. This new WFSF network consists of thinkers, researchers, thesis students, and other writers whose current projects may add to future-relevant knowledge. Any member of WFSF is welcome to participate.

Within the framework of WFSF, this network will give thinkers and writers in our field enhanced opportunities for interaction and intellectual support. During each conference, anyone interested in creating new ideas can attend the Writers Roundtable. It was at this roundtable in August that the New-Ideas Network was born. An address list of those who attended the Roundtable is available from Allen Tough.

Between conferences, the interaction and intellectual support will occur through mail, e-mail, and Newsletter reports such as this one. If you are working on a futures-relevant research or writing project, please send information for the next Newsletter report to

Prof. Allen Tough
OISE University of Toronto
252 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Canada M5S 1V6
e-mail atough@oise.on.ca through Internet

During the Writers Roundtable in Turku, several people described their recent and current projects:

BRIAN MURPHY sustainable business
Margarita de Antunano innovative language teaching in Mexico
BALKRISHNA KURVEY Third World cities
MESBAH-US-SALEHEEN projects in Bangladesh
WENDELL BELL a foundation textbook for the futures field
BART VAN STEENBERGEN immigration in European countries
RON CROCOMBE Pacific Islands
MARIA GUIDO, redesigning a Mexican border town
KJELL DAHLE an alternative futures project in Norway
ALLEN TOUGH cosmic evolution as a possible context for futures studies
KENN KASSMAN three types of Greens in the U.S. (doctoral thesis)

Kaloman Hanicka futures teaching in Slovakia
 TAE-CHANG KIM several new projects in Japan regarding future generations
 SUSANTHA GOONATILAKE several recent and current books
 Vuokko Jarva female futures research (doctoral thesis)

A Proposal

The New-Ideas Network consists of thinkers, researchers, thesis students, and other writers whose current project may enhance the knowledge base in the field of futures studies. Any member of WFSF is welcome to participate.

Within the framework of WFSF, this network will perform several functions

- sponsor a Writers Roundtable at each WFSF conference,
- give thinkers and writers in our field enhanced opportunities for interaction and intellectual support (not only during the conference, but also between conferences through mail and e-mail),
- for each issue of the WFSF Newsletter, provide a news column on recent developments and projects that are relevant to our knowledge base

Forum for Beginning Futurists

Jordi Serra suggests that those members who have gathered interesting material written by their students or other young futurists (articles, reports and seminar works by students, etc.) could help him in establishing a forum for beginning futurists. According to Jordi, this could be another way to achieve young people's affiliation or at least involvement with the WFSF.

Reply to

Jordi Serra
 Centre Unesco de Catalunya
 Mallorca 285
 08037 Barcelona Catalonia (Spain)
 tel +34-3-407 1716
 fax +34-3-457 5851
 e-mail CUNESCOC@Well SF CA US

A Radar Station to the World's Decision Makers

OECD INTERNATIONAL FUTURES PROGRAMME

Today's complex and uncertain world challenges decision-makers in government, industry and society at large to devote much more attention to the fundamental trends and possible discontinuities that are likely to shape the socio-economic environment over the longer term.

Major issues already on the agenda – be they demographic trends, the viability of national pension schemes or health systems, education, the environment, the globalisation of business – are of growing importance for the future. In vital domains of corporate and government decision-making, lead-times for designing and implementing policies are generally considered to be lengthening. And the effects of many strategic decisions taken today will reach well into the next century. This is increasingly recognized in policy making circles. At their 1993 meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level, for example, Ministers welcomed 'the OECD's ongoing support in evaluating the long-term problems bound to

confront Member countries, and in devising appropriate policy responses to achieve a growing general well-being and respect for the individual'

One of the principal lessons learned from the last 15 to 20 years is that the future cannot be regarded as a mere extension of the present. It cannot be forecast simply by extrapolation. Rather, a critical and open-minded approach to a range of possible developments, their implications, and the strategic decision that may shape them, is indispensable for policy making.

Such an approach is the cornerstone of the *OECD International Futures Programme*, officially established in 1990. It acts as a 'radar station'. Its aim is to provide decision-makers with early information on emerging domestic and international issues, to help them assess likely opportunities and risks, and to clarify strategic objectives and options. This is carried out in a framework which overcomes traditional barriers between the pub-

lic and private realms of society through dialogue and debate among representatives of government, public and private corporations, research institutes, universities and other sectors of society. At the same time, it benefits greatly from the breadth and depth of expertise available at the OECD.

The Programme consists of three elements:

The *OECD Forum for the Future* a platform for informal high level meetings to test new ideas, to develop fresh perspectives on problems and to advance the understanding of economic, social and technological issues of strategic importance.

The *OECD Futures Studies Information Base* a computer-assisted system for the storage and retrieval of information on long-term future studies.

The *OECD International Futures Network* a world-wide network of people in government, industry and research who share a common involvement in long-term developments and related policies.

These three mutually reinforcing activities help the OECD to monitor the economic and social horizon, to pinpoint key developments, and to marshal the necessary expertise from the worlds of government, business and academia to explore new and current issues of a long-term nature.

The OECD International Futures Programme is financed through contributions, both regular and ad hoc,

from governments of OECD Member countries, as well as by grants from enterprises and foundations interested in all or specific aspects of the Programme.

All enquiries regarding further information on the OECD International Futures Programme should be addressed to:

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Advisory Unit to the Secretary-General (SGE/AU)
2 rue Andre Pascal
75775 Paris CEDEX 16 France
tel (1) 4524 8046
fax (1) 4524 7931

Looking Back on the Future

by Fred G. Thompson

A new book describing the experiences and adventures of a Canadian futurist over the period of the mid 60s to the early 1990s.

A report on the activities of the Canadian Association of Futures Studies, the World Future Society, the WFSF, the Club of Rome - a valuable reference resource and guide to ongoing initiatives in the area.

Futurescan International Inc
737A Springland Drive
Ottawa Canada K1V 6L9
Tel 1-(613) 737-3667

New Members

In addition to the new members admitted by the Council in Turku and listed in page 12-13 of this issue, these new members, listed below, have joined the Federation. The special introductions of each new member will be published in the coming issues.

SERGEI A. BELIAEV
Heidelberg, Germany

VADIM M. CHISTYAKOV
Novosibirsk, Russia

CARMEN GARCIA-PUY
Andorra la Vella, Andorra

SERGIY GLYTZ'
Kiev, Ukraine

FRANCESCA JUNYENT MONTAGNE
Sant Julia de Loria, Andorra

LEILA KONTKANEN
Turku, Finland

ELYSSEBETH ELLEN LEIGH
Haymarket, Australia

MIRJA NISSINEN
Kuopio, Finland

S. DEACON RITTERBUSH
Honolulu, Hawaii (USA)

ARTUR P. SCHMIDT
Stuttgart, Germany

LYN SIMPSON
Brisbane, Australia

SITTHINAKSA SINITH
New York ON, Canada

VASILIJ V. SOKOLOV
Novosibirsk, Russia

MARJA KYLLIKKI TUOVINEN
Turku, Finland

Missing members

Diana Dogherty
U.K.

Joseph Ki-Zerbo
Senegal

Raymond Lorenzo,
Italy

Hakari Tempolin
Japan

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-, e-mail-, 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 Communication Centre Queensland University of Technology, GPO Box 2434, Brisbane, Queensland 4001 AUSTRALIA

NAME _____
(in block letters, please)

MAILING ADDRESS

PHONE 1 _____ PHONE 2 _____
TELEX _____ TELEFAX _____
CABLE _____
E-MAIL _____

Other information

ADDRESS CHANGE

The Office of the Secretary General has moved from Finland to Brisbane, Australia

The Office of the Secretary General takes care of the WFSF membership matters such as address files and changes to them, membership fees, Newsletter, etc

Please send your requests, Newsletter subscriptions, fees, etc to

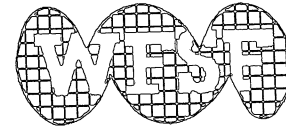
Professor Tony Stevenson, Secretary General
Office of the WFSF Secretariat
c/o Communication Centre
Queensland University of Technology
GPO Box 2434
Brisbane, Queensland 4001, AUSTRALIA

tel +61-7-864 2192
fax +61-3-864 1813
e-mail T.STEVENSON@QUT.EDU.AU

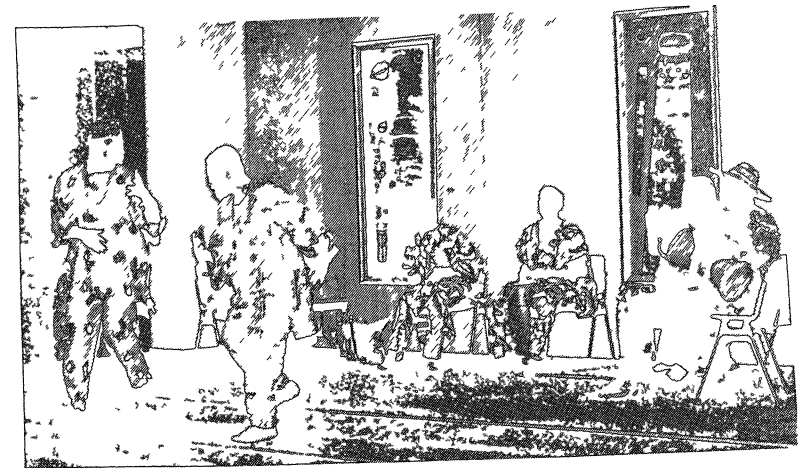
The office in Turku will remain as the President's office and the address is

Professor Pentti Malaska, President
WFSF
c/o Finland Futures Research Centre
P O Box 110
FIN-20521 Turku, FINLAND

tel +358-21-2330 835, -638 3528
fax +358-21-2330 755
e-mail MALASKA@UTU.FI or ARUBIN@FINABO.ABO.FI



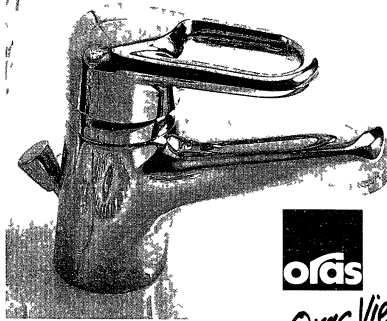
WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION



Let's meet in Nairobi in 1995!



WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION



Oras Vienda

Made for people who love
beauty also in everyday matters