



WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION

A white ruler with black markings is positioned diagonally across the cover, from the bottom left towards the top right. The years 1995, 1996, and 1997 are printed on the ruler at regular intervals.

**WFSF BIENNIAL REPORT
1995-1997**

**General Assembly 28 September 1997,
Brisbane Australia**

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TO BEGIN WITH...

Renewal of reporting

The records of the activities of WFSF are to be given by the President and the Secretary General at the General Assembly, and their reports have usually been published as attachments to the minutes in the Newsletter or more recently in the Bulletin. It was my aim to renew the reporting already for Nairobi G.A., but that was not possible until now.

The idea is to biannually publish an integrated report of WFSF on its accomplishments. As a special document it enables us to provide and deliver comprehensive information about the federation, its results, its aims, and its collaborators not only to the members but also to the many supporting organisations, contributors, and outside partners. I believe that all interested groups and collaborators will want to be better informed the more active and recognised WFSF becomes. However, this being the first issue it has been difficult to establish standards for its contents and style. The ad hoc choices made are based on my intuition and earlier experience within WFSF. The next issues will improve.

WFSF activities during the current term have been manifold, successful, and they have had a wide global coverage in participation and resumes.

The record of the different WFSF events and the duties of the President and the Secretary General in representing WFSF are part of the biannual report. The material for the report was called for by the President, collected by the two offices of WFSF, and edited and given a layout by Johanna Kojola in the President's office. The President and the Secretary General themselves are responsible for including all the records of WFSF activities belonging to their respective duty of reporting. In this respect this is an integrated form of the President's and the Secretary General's separate reports to the General Assembly earlier.

The biannual report refers to the period between the consecutive General Assemblies at the world conferences, which in this case means the world conferences in Nairobi in 1995 and the one in Brisbane this year in 1997. However, many current changes in WFSF had their origins before 1995, and some issues extend their importance over the two years, for example the completion of the constitutional procedure and the change of the offices of WFSF currently taking place.

Therefore the scope of the report is somewhat larger. This biannual report and its material selection includes views and personal reflections and other information describing WFSF.



Pentti Malaska

WFSF as a network

WFSF members and people of many local organizations and groups have offered their expertise to WFSF and contributed to the making of events and the writing and editing of the proceedings and publications. Furthermore, hundreds of people have participated in the conferences, seminars, courses and meetings. With this immense international cooperation WFSF has demonstrated its active presence and proved its value to the global futures community.

The report also reminds us of devoted members who have made a remarkable contribution to directing the course and creating the soul and spirit of WFSF. In the World Conference in 1993 a special day of honor was dedicated to some of them, and two diplomas of honor were awarded to the honorary members of WFSF after the change in the constitution. In 1993 WFSF started to recognise with an award the outstanding contributors – persons and institutes – to the futures field within WFSF. This was continued in Nairobi and Brisbane.

However, there are an uncountable number of people, members and non-members, worthy of appreciation and encouragement but out of reach directly. They are the local futures activists who make the slogan 'think globally, act locally' to live and prosper. I believe that what we have been doing within WFSF enhances local futures activities outside WFSF. In the report I call them local activities inspired by WFSF, and suggest that we recognise them as stemming from the WFSF influence.

The international activities of a NGO are possible only if adequate financial support can be acquired on a long term basis. In this sense WFSF activities are demonstrations of shared interests and trust between many partners. WFSF has enjoyed support from many organisations and agencies, such as UNESCO, the governmental agencies of different countries and especially the host universities i.e. the Gregorian University in Rome, Italy, the University of Hawaii in USA, Turku School of Economics and Business Administration in Finland, and Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane, Australia in the 1990s.

On behalf of WFSF I have the great pleasure of thanking all contributors, participants, supporters and partners for their involvement, cooperation and trust.

WFSF under international law

The Federation was established in 1973 as a non-profit, independent and international association with a cultural, scientific and educational character under French legislation. The new constitution of WFSF approved by the General Assembly in Nairobi in 1995, makes WFSF an international association under the international law. On behalf of WFSF I have the pleasure to thank the Futuribles Internationale in France, and its

President Dr Hugues de Jouvenel for all the necessary legislative duties since 1973, and for their good cooperation over so many years.

Completing

Personally I will now complete my eight years service for the WFSF office. The Finland Futures Research Centre in the Turku School of Economics and Business Administration have facilitated the administrative resources for WFSF offices in Turku during the period 1990-1997. Anita Rubin has been an indispensable assistant in the Turku office for most of the term since 1990, and Johanna Kojola took over after the Nairobi conference and became an equally indispensable assistant and coordinator of the administration. Annie Elliott and other staff persons in the office of the Secretary General in Brisbane made cooperation between our two offices enjoyable, effective and smooth. I highly appreciate the work and contributions of these people.

I present my warm thanks to all the members of the Executive Council and various committees and task force groups for their cooperation and all the members I had the pleasure of working with.

I hope that this report will serve as a valuable and interesting communication on our common commitment.

August 10th, 1997, Turku

PENTTI MALASKA
President of WFSF

THE OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF WFSF IN 1993-1997

WFSF is run and administrated by two offices; the President's office and the office of the Secretary General. The main decision making body between the General Assemblies has been the Executive Council with thirty members, which, however, has not had meetings in between.

The President's office:

President Pentti Malaska, Prof., DTech.
c/o Finland Futures Research Centre in the Turku School of Economics and Business Administration, P.O. Box 110, FIN-20521 Turku, Finland.

Staff personnel: Anita Rubin, M.Pol.Sc., (1990-1996); Johanna Kojola, M.Pol.Sc. (1996-1997)

The Office of the Secretary General:

The secretariat was staffed by Annie Elliott whose salary was

paid by the Communication Centre at the Queensland University of Technology. The Centre also paid the salary of Leanne Holman to work on the Futures Bulletin, and Raj Shukla, Ann Keep and Rachel Barry, successive finance administration officers in the Centre who have worked on the Federation's accounts. Sohail Inayatullah, Levi Obijiofor and Tony Stevenson, also members of the Communication Centre, have given their time to the work of the secretariat in a strictly voluntary capacity. Tony Stevenson acknowledges his debt and appreciation to all members of the secretariat as well as to the people of the President's Office, especially Pentti Malaska, Anita Rubin and Johanna Kojola.

Secretary General

Tony Stevenson, Prof.
c/o Communication Centre, Faculty of Business in the Queensland University of Technology
GPO Box 2434, Brisbane Q 4001, Australia

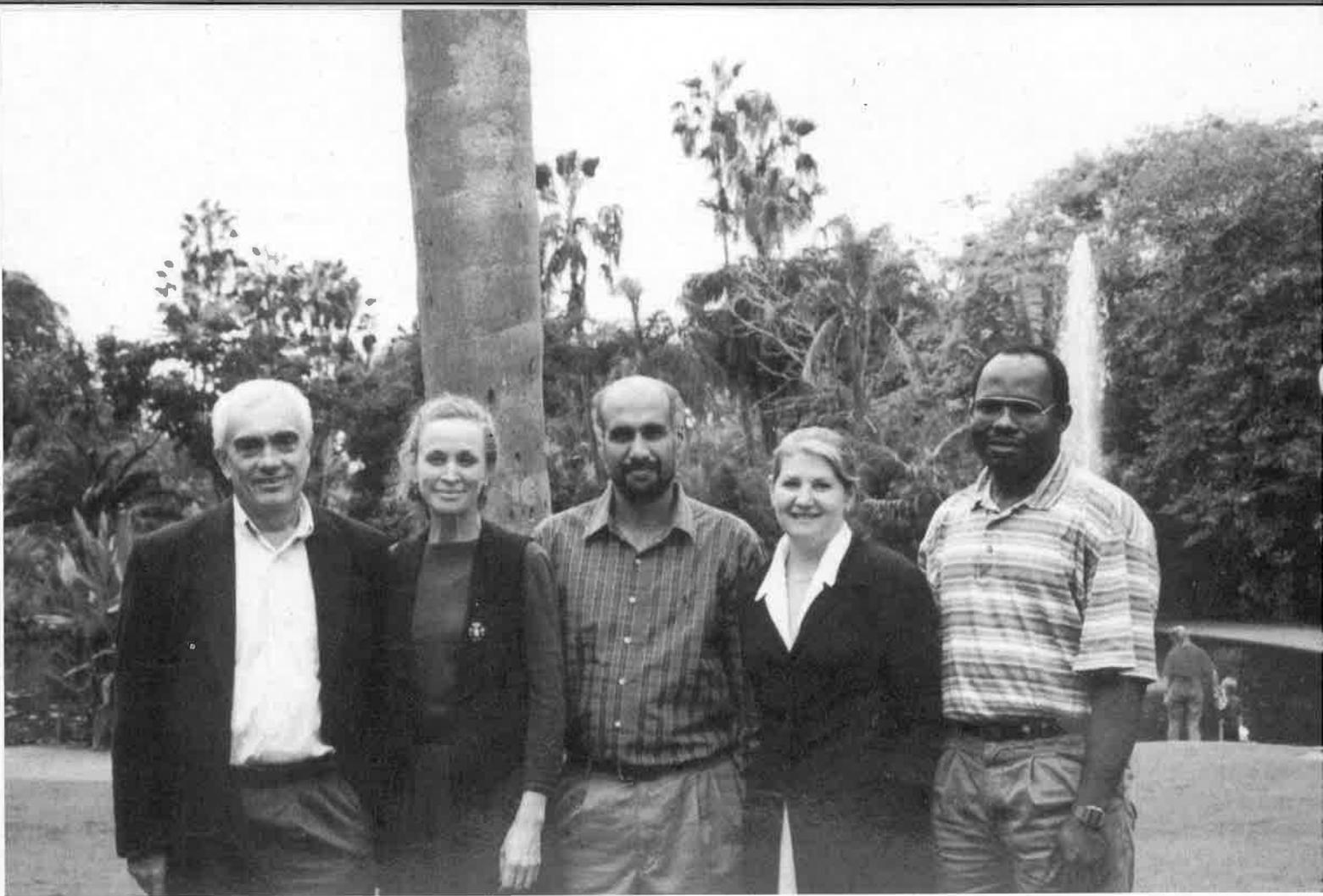
Staff personnel: Annie Elliott, Leanne Holman, Sohail Inayatullah and Levi Obijiofor (editorial team for Futures Bulletin), and Raj Shukla, Ann Keep and Rachel Barry.

Executive Council:

Pentti Malaska (Finland) (Chair), Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman (Egypt), Uvais Ahamed (Sri Lanka), Antonio Alonzo-Concheiro (Mexico), Ikram Azam (Pakistan), Kible Bonga (Papua New

Office personnel of the President's office. From above left: Jari Kaivo-oja, Sun JiWu, Tarja Meristö, Anne Arvonen. From below left: Johanna Kojola, Anita Rubin, Päivi Salonen, Pentti Malaska.





Office personnel of the office of the Secretary General. From left: Tony Stevenson, Annie Elliott, Sohail Inayatullah, Rachel Barry, Levi Obijiofor. Absent: Leanne Holman.

Guinea), Sam Cole (UK), Jim Dator (USA), Kenji Ekuan (Japan), John Forje (Cameroon), Rolf Homann (Switzerland), Sohail Inayatullah (Australia/Pakistan/Hawaii), Ibrahim Jammal (USA), Hugues de Jouvenel (France), Kim Tae Chang (Korea / Japan); Maria Kalas K'szegi (Hungary), Mika Mannerman (Finland), Felix Marti Spain), Peter Moll (Germany), Ashis Nandy (India), Qin Linzheng (China), Ana Maria Sandi (Romania), Wendy Schultz ((UK/USA), Godwin Sogolo (Nigeria), Bart van Steenberg (The Netherlands), Tony Stevenson (Australia), Alexander Tomov (Bulgaria), Allen Tough (Canada), Cesar Villanueva (Philippines), Kaoru Yamaguchi (Japan).

The representatives to the UN and UNESCO

The federation is classified as a Category II Non-Governmental Organisation with the United Nations, and it has formal consultative relations with UNESCO. The official representatives of WFSF to the UN have been: Saul Mendlovitz in New York, Orio Giarini and Rolf Homann in Geneva, Peter Moll in Vienna, and Mohammad Salem Fayyad in Amman for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. Mitsuko Saito-Fukunaga represented WFSF in 1996 in the Women's Summit in Beijing and Pentti Malaska in the Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995. Diane Malpede was the official representative of WFSF to UNESCO in meetings in Paris concerning the new directives and relationships between UNESCO and NGOs.

In reaching the readmittance of the consultative status, the Executive Board of UNESCO advised WFSF that it must strive to meet fully the obligations of this relationship, which includes improving the geographical distribution of its members and activities. The Board found that currently WFSF has a majority of members located in Europe, and many of the activities are concentrated in Europe and Asia-Pacific.

WFSF is an associate member of the International Social Science Council (ISSC), and Eleonora Masini has represented WFSF in ISSC.

AT A TURNING POINT

PROLOGUE

*Optimists believe that we are living in
the best of all possible worlds, and pessimists
are afraid that is it true.*
(Voltaire)

The new constitution comes in to power

WFSF has been renewing itself since the world conference in Turku in 1993, when a constitutional group consisting of Sharon Rogers, Peter Mettler, Ziauddin Sardar, Tony Stevenson, Pentti Malaska and Katrin Gillwald was set the task of creating a new constitution by the General Assembly. The new constitution was accepted in Nairobi in 1995. Creating it was a demanding task, where many members contributed to with suggestions and evaluations. A transition committee nominated by the G.A. in Nairobi in 1995, with Pentti Malaska, Peter Mettler and Ziauddin Sardar conducted the election process resulting in the new WFSF officers and Board for 1997-2001. Ziauddin Sardar became the main architect and conductor of the process of change and WFSF gratefully acknowledges his invaluable service. When the General Assembly in Brisbane has ratified the results of the election process the new institution is to be in full power.

Going ahead with democracy

I congratulate the new President Tony Stevenson, the Secretary General Cesar Villanueva, and the new Executive Board members Anita Rubin, Ziauddin Sardar, Sohail Inayatullah, Jim Dator, ErszÉbet Novaky, Hazel Henderson, Wendy Schultz, Jordi Serra del Pino and Rick Slaughter. Your election is based on the new WFSF constitution, and the result is a demonstration of trust by WFSF members on you in carrying the responsibility for the future of WFSF. The new officers and the Board members will have the most crucial role in creating and maintaining the soul and spirit of WFSF as well as in conducting its practical activities.

In the elections, many members accepted becoming a candidate for one role or the other. It was a vital contribution, and these members deserve our great gratitude for giving us a democratic alternative in the election.

By renewing the constitution, the set of rules of WFSF as an international association, only a formal part of our democracy was touched. And even that part needs continuous reconsideration as we have already experienced, e.g. the practical

management needs a bylaw to complement the constitution. Another necessary condition of real democracy is, however, the thorough participation of the members in the procedures of democratic government, i.e. becoming a candidate in an election and/or participating in voting. The first election held was the lowest in terms of participation ever - in this respect WFSF experienced a setback in democracy, not an advance. This is a challenge which the new Board should meet.

The management of WFSF may be technically easier than before, because of new facilities like e-mail, fax, etc. which were not widely available in 1990 when we started to administer WFSF by e-mail with Jim Dator. We were criticised by some members because of the assumed undemocratic limitations of e-mail communication at that time. Now we know that democracy is not lacking in e-mail nor does it come with it. Democracy is found somewhere in the participation and commitment of people co-operating with each other.

The final test of democracy is, after the formal and participatory ones are fulfilled, how the elected representatives conduct their responsibilities, how loyal they will be to the values of WFSF and its soul and spirit and how transparent, in this respect, will their doings and relationships be. Democracy is often too weak to defend itself and especially vulnerable to opaque purposes and restricted communication. In this respect, current experience calls for improvement.

The WFSF model of influence

WFSF is a global NGO. Recognition only of the conferences, courses and other WFSF organised or supported events is, however, insufficient for understanding the whole of WFSF and its role in the field of futures knowledge. Had we no eyes but to this, we would easily come to a conclusion bluntly stated by someone not too long ago that WFSF is hardly anything more than a travel agency arranging conferences and seminars. I recall this unacceptable disrespect because it strongly neglects the very soul and spirit of WFSF. The statement ignores the value of the conferences as such and also as shared experience and involvement and task formation, from which other important WFSF effects emerge, i.e. local activities inspired by WFSF.

Under that title in the report I give a concrete example of activities inspired by WFSF that I have best information upon. I also know that there are activities inspired by WFSF in other countries as well; in Russia with Igor Bestuzhev-Lada and his colleagues, in Pakistan with Ikram Azam, in Morocco with Mahdi Elmandjra, in Italy with Eleonora Masini, in Hawaii USA with Jim Dator, in Hungary with ErszÉbet Novaky, in Japan with Mitsuko Saito-Fukunaga and Hidetoshi Kato, in Awajii with Kooru Yamaguchi, in India with Satis Seth, in Romania with Mircea Malitza, in Iceland with Vilhjalmur Ludviksson, and in Australia with many WFSF members. And for sure there are



From left: Pentti Malaska, H. Odera Oruka, Sylvester Ouma and Bishop Desmond Tutu in Nairobi 1995.

many others which I have no information on just because they are local, and may be conducted by people other than our members. They would all be worth of being recognised within the WFSF community, and they deserve WFSF's appreciation as part of the WFSF model of influence.

In the global coverage of the WFSF model of influence there is, however, a notable insufficiency especially in the Latin America. WFSF has held its conferences and courses in the USA, East- and West-Europe, Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Oceania, but not in South America. This is a challenge to the new Board and officers and our members in the Latin America. Another initiative which has been long negotiated but not realised is that of the North Korean futurists concerning a conference in Pyongyang. The WFSF model of influence - from international conferences and courses to local activities - is well worth disseminating and adopting as globally as possible.

Maintaining the soul and spirit

This report shows respect for what I regard as the soul and spirit of WFSF. It was often recognizable in the Newsletter since the beginning of WFSF. When the Newsletter was changed to the Bulletin it became more professionally oriented with high quality content from many experts. There is no doubt that an important benefit was achieved but something was also lost. As President on the other side of the world, I became isolated, and it was not as easy as before to get across "half baked" thoughts and messages I wanted to share with members. I hope that the same soul and spirit as before could be recognised as an important feature of WFSF also in the future. I am happy that Eleonora Masini wrote about this for the report. A Newsletter may again be needed for that purpose.

WFSF international activities are varied and they have a

wide global coverage. At their best they are often accomplished at minimum cost, which comes naturally from the personal involvement of the members and an organisational desire to sustain maximum independence for WFSF. However, supporters and co-operators who may and will make available financial contributions are sine qua non to WFSF. WFSF gratefully acknowledges and gives them a sincere appreciation for their trust and support, especially the universities which offered the administrative facilities and resources to the offices of WFSF as well as UNESCO for its co-sponsorship of conferences and publications.

When I started as the Secretary General in 1990, Eleonora Masini moved to the Chair of the Council, and Jim Dator became President. We shared a lot and enjoyed great cooperation and communication in WFSF affairs. I also want to recall a third WFSF advisor to me. He is Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman who was the first one, after discussions with other WFSF people, to ask about my interest in and my resource facilities for serving WFSF as the Secretary General. Jim's visit to Turku made me ready for the final commitment. I feel I owe a great debt to them all for what I learned of the soul and spirit of WFSF and its management as a global NGO, its pride in the transparency of its communication and independence, and for its values of freedom and global responsibility. With equally warm appreciation I remind and greet on this occasion all the other members, who demonstrated their loyalty and invaluable commitment to WFSF futures activities which were usually not so easy to accomplish world wide. They created and maintained the soul and spirit of WFSF.

Nairobi in 1995 - the turning point

The WFSF world conference in Nairobi in 1995 was the first one in the sub-Saharan Africa, the poorest part of the world.

The whole plan was about to turn into a catastrophe because of an unprecedented collapse in support and cooperation, and for some internal obstacles within WFSF. But finally it turned into a victory for WFSF and its co-organisers, and a great honour to late Odera Oruka and his Kenyan and other African colleagues. To Michael van Hulst, Mitsuko Saito-Fukunaga, Karin Holstius and Gilbert Ogutu I am personally in debt for their invaluable help and support. The Proceedings of the conference Futures Beyond Poverty (1997) is devoted to commemorating Odera's contribution and work.

The Nairobi World Conference became a historical turning point in the sense that it enabled to hold the General Assembly in time in order to finalise and approve the new constitution of WFSF.

Competence tree of WFSF

There is an illustrative way of describing the nature and competence of any organised activity, which is we call a competence tree. With Dr Tarja Meristö in the FFRC, we put together the values, competencies and appearances of WFSF and drew its competence tree. You may study it in the figure.

The roots of the tree represent the values and attitudes, knowledge and skills, and contacts and networks of WFSF as I recognise them. The branches of the tree represent the main activities, and the leaves are its manifestations.

The trunk, through which the nutrients from the roots flow to the branches and leaves, represents the core competencies, the leading edges of WFSF in comparison with other activity networks. In addition, innovations and task force groups have their own places.

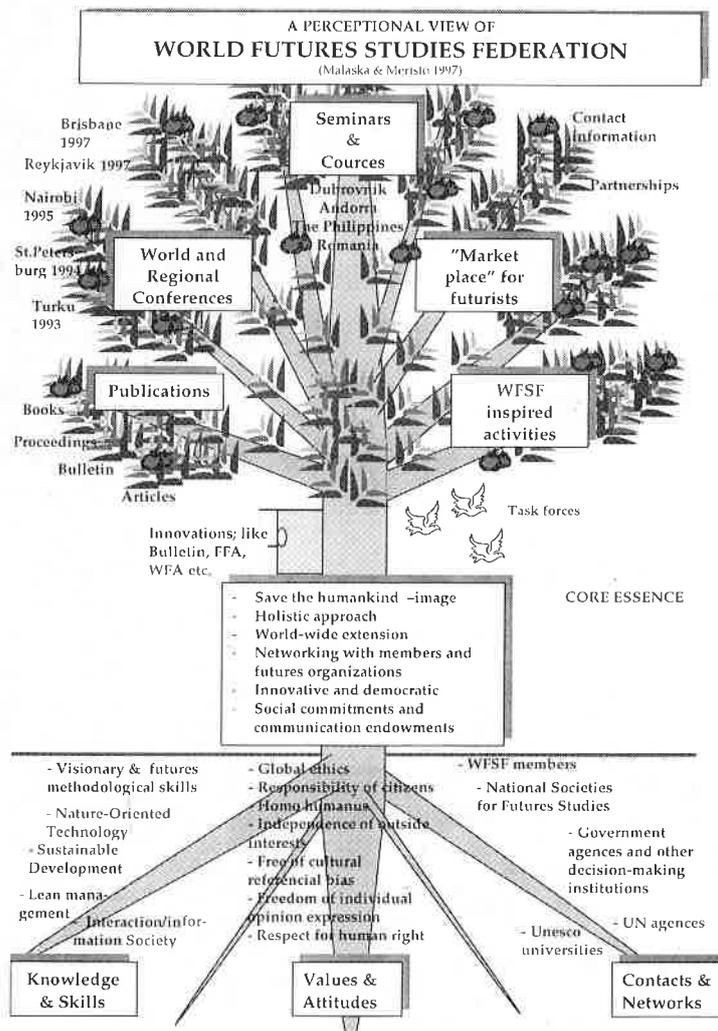
I hope you will enjoy learning about WFSF from the picture as much as we did drawing it.

EPILOGUE

Only ethically justified and enjoyable futures are well worth of our making. Let's challenge the belief of the optimist and the fear of the pessimist. Do not be optimists nor pessimists but futures realists

It has been a great privilege to be of service to WFSF.

PENTTI MALASKA



The WFSF Competence Tree

OFFICE RECORDS OF ACTIVITIES IN 1993-1997

Membership statistics

WFSF has currently 546 individual members, and approximately 200 of these owe membership fees for the last three years. There are 65 institutional members and approximately 30 of these owe for the past three years. Since the end of 1993, when the secretariat transferred from Turku, the office of the Secretary-General has revised the membership list and made a concerted effort to collect membership fees from an increased proportion of members. Members and subscribers have been requested in July 1997 to pay their dues. Still only about one third of our members pay their membership fees. Many cannot afford to pay and have negotiated special consideration. The review of the scale of fees, and the policy on payment, should be considered by the incoming executive Board.

Furthermore, 32 exchange bulletins are posted to other publishers.

The geographical division of WFSF members on the globe as well as quantitative development are presented in the following figures below.

Honoraries and Awards

In 1993 the General Assembly decided first time to recognise outstanding contributions of persons and institutions in the futures field with a WFSF futures award. The award is given according to a nomination by a special award committee.

WFSF Awards 1997

Individual: Elise Boulding.

Institute: Future Generations Alliance

Members of the Awards Committee: Olugbenga Adesida, Margarita d'Antunano, Jim Dator, Martha Garrett, Carlos Mallmann, Ana Maria Sandi, Jordi Serra, Satish Seth and Tony Stevenson.

WFSF nominated Johan Galtung for the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize, UNESCO 1997

Igor Bestuzhev-Lada and Bogdan Suchodolski, the honorary members of WFSF, were awarded in 1996; in appreciation for their outstanding contributions to the WFSF and futures studies.

WFSF Awards 1995:

Individual: Roy Amara and Mahdi Elmandjra. Institutional: Club of Rome, Futures journal, Hawaii Research Center for Futures Studies.

Members of the Awards Committee: Pentti Malaska, Clem Bezold; Carlos Mallmann; Eleonora Masini; Ashis Nandy; Levi Obijiofor; Mitsuko Saito-Fukunaga and Tony Stevenson.

WFSF Awards 1993

Individual: -. Long term: Bertrand de Jouvenel. Last 5 years: Peter Moll

Futures Projects:

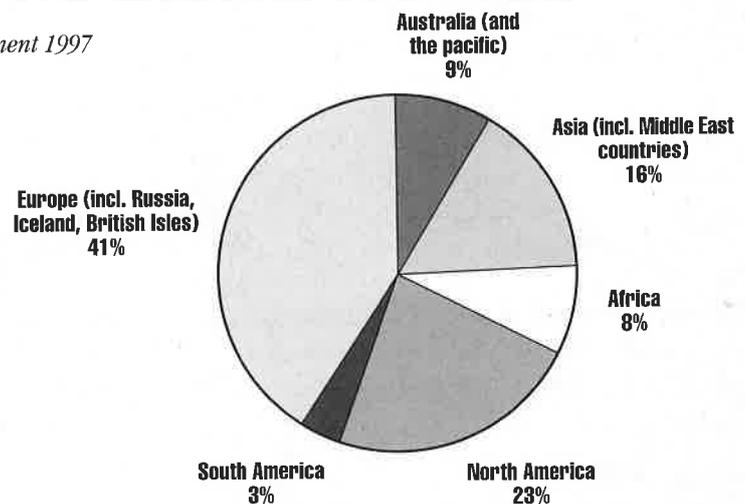
Long term: Creation of the Delphi Method (Helmer, Dalkey, Gordon). Last 5 years: Futures-oriented program of UNESCO.

Category 3: other activities furthering serious futures research

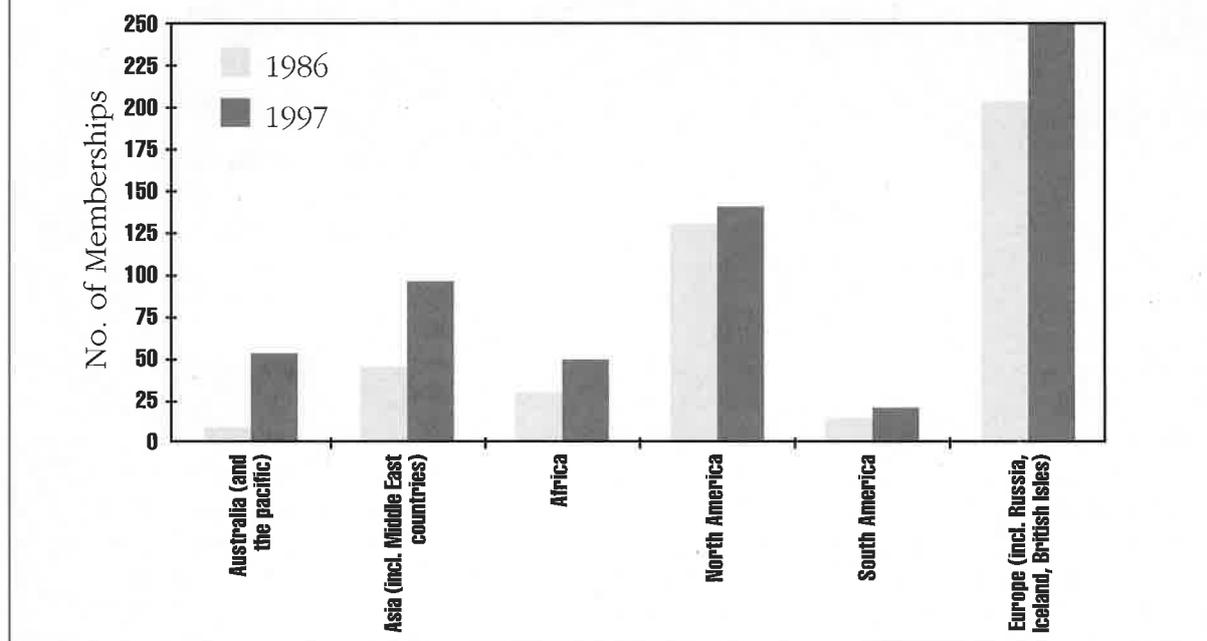
Long term: World Future Society. Last 5 years: Social Inventions
Members of the Awards Committee: Clem Bezold, Linda Groff, Sohail Inayatullah, Jordi Serra, Tae Chang Kim, Antonio Alonzo Concheiro and Rick Slaughter.

In the World Conference in Turku in 1993, a special day of honour was devoted to the members Eleonora Masini, Magda Cordell McHale, Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, Robert Jungk and Johan Galtung.

Percentage of current members by continent 1997



Comparison in membership by continent 1986-1997



WFSF meetings

General Assemblies (GA) and the Executive Council (EC) meetings have been held in conjunction with the world conferences.

Earlier, WFSF General Assemblies have taken place in: Paris, France, March 1974; Berlin, West Germany, May 1975; Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, March/April 1976; Jablonna, Warsaw, Poland, April 1977; Cairo, Egypt, September 1978; Stockholm, Sweden, June 1982; San José, Costa Rica, December 1984; Honolulu, Hawaii, May 1986; Beijing, China, September 1988; Budapest, Hungary, May 1990; Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, September 1991. During the term 1993-1997 the GAs and ECs have been or will be held as follows:

GA and EC held in August 25, at Rantasipi Hotel, Turku, Finland.

Recorded in WFSF Newsletter Vol. 19 No. 3-4, Issue 68, November 1993.

GA and EC held in July 28, 1995, in Nairobi, Kenya. The minutes are not fully recorded, but the main decisions are reported in

Futures Bulletin Vol. 21 No. 3 October 1995.

GA and EC in Brisbane on September 28, 1997. First call given at

the GA in Nairobi, and members were notified in the Futures Bulletin Vol. 23 No. 1 April 1997.

In addition, a WFSF business discussion with many members present was held in conjunction with the Nordic Regional Symposium of WFSF in March 22, 1997, in Reykjavik, Iceland.

WFSF conferences and courses

World Conferences

During the term 1993-1997, three world conferences and two regional conferences have been held:

XIII World Conference of WFSF: "Coherence and Chaos in Our Uncommon Futures. Visions, Means, Actions". Turku, Finland, 23-27 August, 1993. Local Organiser: The Finnish Society for Futures Studies. IOC members: Antonio Alonso-Concheiro, Sohail Inayatullah, Mika Mannermaa, Radmila Nakarada, Tony Stevenson, Jim Dator, Pentti Malaska. External financial contributors: UNESCO, The Government of Finland.

Proceedings: Mannermaa, M., Inayatullah, S. & Slaughter, R. (eds.) (1994): "Coherence and Chaos in Our Uncommon Futures. Visions, Means, Actions". Selection of Papers from the XIII World Conference of WFSF, Turku, Finland, August 1993. Gillot, Turku. Available in the President's office in Brisbane, Australia.

XIV World Conference of WFSF: "Futures Beyond Poverty". Nairobi, Kenya, 25-30 July, 1995. Local organisers: The Philosophical Association of Kenya (PAK), The Kenya National Academy of Sciences (KNAS); supported by African Academy of Sciences (AAS), African Future Studies Association (AFSA) and The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). IOC members: Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, D. P. Chimanikire, John W. Forje, Martha Garrett, Maria Kalas Köszegei, Félix Mart', H. Odera Oruka, Godwin Sogolo, Terushi Tomita, Michel van Hulten, Pentti Malaska, Tony Stevenson. External financial Contributors: The Government of the Netherlands, Swedish SIDA, Canadian Cida, UNESCO, the Government of Finland and private persons.

Proceedings: Ogutu, G., Malaska, P. & Kojola, J. (eds.) (1997): "Futures Beyond Poverty – Ways and Means Out of the Current Stalemate". Selections from the XIV World Conference of WFSF, Nairobi, Kenya, July 1995. Karhu-Kopio, Turku. Available in the President's office in Brisbane, Australia.

XV World Conference of WFSF: *"Global Conversations - What you and I can do for future generations"*. Brisbane, Australia, 28 September-3 October 1997. Local organiser: The University of Queensland, Continuing Professional Education. IOC members: Pentti Malaska, Tony Stevenson, Azizan Baharuddin, Katrin Gillwald, Sohail Inayatullah, Carlos Mallman and Godwin Sogolo. LOC: Marcus Bussey, Garry Everett, Bernadette O'Rourke, Kathleen Rundall (Convenor), Alan Sandaver, Maris Element, Nev Clatworthy, Peter Galbraith, Morag Gamble, Val Nullet, Denise Proud, Angela Semmens, Maurice Ware and Tony Stevenson. External financial contributors: Futuractive Incorporated, UNESCO.



Gilbert Ogutu, Felix Marti and Eleonora Masini on coffee break in Reykjavik 1997.

The secretariat has been in close liaison with the Local Organising Committee (LOC) for the XV world conference in Brisbane. The LOC was formed from a network of local people interested in futures studies and was supported by Tony Stevenson and Kathleen Rundall. Most of the members of the LOC come from groups in the Queensland education sector interested in futures studies. UNESCO has provided US\$30,000 from the participation program, and the Communication Centre at the Queensland University of Technology, and the University of Queensland, on whose St. Lucia campus the conference will be held, are cosponsors of the conference.

Kathleen Rundall has succeeded in establishing a project with IKD, the Malaysian project for Global Visions, on behalf of the Local Organizing Committee for the Brisbane world con-

ference in 1997. The visions created by young people from 12 countries in this project will be the feature of the first plenary session of the Brisbane conference on 28 September 1997.

Regional Conferences

Baltic Regional Symposium: *"Approaches to Sustainable Development: Problems of the Baltic Region, Europe and the Globe"*. St. Petersburg, Russia, 7-10 July, 1996. Local Organiser: Spb Strategy Centre. IOC Members: Igor Bestuzhev-Lada (chair), Alexander Sungurov (chair), Peter Mettler, Yuri Vasilyev, Pentti Malaska, L. A. Verbickaya, V. K. Donchenco, Alexander Titov, Andrey Fonotov, and Alexander Tomov. Financial contributors: Soros Foundation, and local sources.

Nordic Regional WFSF Symposium. Reykjavik, Iceland, 20-22 March, 1997. LOC: Vilhjálmur Ludvíksson (chair), Jón Joel Einarsson, Ævar Kjartansson, Vilhjálmur Árnason, Margrét Björnsdóttir, Torben Rasmussen, Þorgeir Ólafsson, Jón Helgason. IOC: Pentti Malaska (chair), William M. Lafferty, Thomas Fürth, Liselotte Lyngsö, Vilhjálmur Ludvíksson. Co-organisers: The Icelandic Institute of Futures Studies (IIFS) in conjunction with the Copenhagen Institute for Futures Studies (CIFS); Institute for Futures Studies (IFS), Sweden; Finland Futures Research Centre (FFRC); ProSus (Norway). Financial contributors: UNESCO, NorFa, The Nordic Cultural Fund, The Nordic Minister Council, a number of local governmental agencies in Iceland; the Nordic Embassies in Reykjavik, and the Icelandic Research Council. Proceedings: Selection of Papers in Internet, available on <http://www.fbs.qut.edu.au/WFSF/nordic/default.htm>.

Courses, seminars and workshops

Since 1978 WFSF has arranged introductory futures study courses, first in Dubrovnik with the International University Centre and once in Romania in 1992. The war broke down this cooperation and WFSF tradition in the beginning of the 1990s. WFSF courses were then arranged in the following places:

Andorra courses:

"Futures of Education". May 9-21, 1993, Andorra. Course Directors: Ana Maria Sandi, Fèlix Marti, Leena-Majja Salminen, H. Odera Oruka, Marie-Amélie Ponce. Financial sponsors: Government of Andorra, Centre Unesco de Catalunya.

Futures of Communication". October 2-10, 1994, Andorra. Course Directors: Sohail Inayatullah, Samar Ihsan, Levi Obijiofor, Tony Stevenson. Financial sponsors: the Government of Andorra, Centre Unesco de Catalunya.

Asia-Pacific Courses:

The Asia-Pacific Futures Courses were established in Bangkok in 1992. The WFSF Secretariat has given administrative and logistical support for the extension of these courses, with

another one in Bangkok (1993) and others in Bacolod City, the Philippines (1994), and Sepang, Malaysia (1996). The continuation of these regular courses in Europe and Asia-Pacific has been threatened by a worldwide reduction in available funding for such activities. Rejuvenation of the courses should be a priority task for the incoming Executive Board. The secretariat also coordinated for UNESCO's Bangkok office an introductory course in futures studies in Suva, Fiji in 1993.

"*Futures of Ecology*". Asian Institute of Technology, 7-14 August, 1993, Bangkok, Thailand. Course director: Tony Stevenson. Financial support: Kyoto Foundation and Asia Foundation.

"*Futures of Peace: Civilisations, Structures & Vision*", University of St. La Salle, Bacolod City, Philippines, 21-28 November, 1994. Sponsored by UNESCO, The Communication Centre, Queensland University of Technology and University of St. La Salle. Course director: Tony Stevenson

"*Visioning for the Future and Educational Perspectives*". Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 26 May - 2 June, 1996, Sponsored by The Institute of Policy research IKD Malaysia, UNESCO, The Communication Centre, Queensland University of Technology.

Russian summer-school:

"*Future Russia - Future Baltic Region*" 3.7.1995, Petershof, St. Petersburg, Russia. II International Youth School Seminar. Russian Association for Supporting of World Future Studies Association. Cultural Initiative Foundation, in cooperation with WFSF.

Representing WFSF

In addition to the WFSF conferences, courses and seminars, and the activities which are more likely WFSF inspired, there are a number of events organized by others but attended by President or Secretary General as an official representative of WFSF.

President Pentti Malaska has addressed the following conferences or seminars on behalf of the WFSF in 1993 -1997 :

"*Non-Linear & Chaos-Theoretic Thinking - New Scientific-Visionary Paradigm*", 2nd World Futures Creating Seminar, August 7-11, 1994, Goshiki-Cho, Awaji, Japan.

"*The Problems of the New Europe. Futures Studies, Simulation and Scenarios for Europe*". III International Summer School organised by the Institute of International Sociology, September 5-16, 1994, Gorizia, Italy.

The II International Kondratieff Conference, The VII Interdisciplinary Discussion "*Ecofuture: The Way to a Catastrophe or to Noosphere?*". 15-17 March, 1995, St. Petersburg, Russia. Pentti Malaska was awarded with the Kondratieff Medal.

"*Global Scenarios and Strategies for the 21st Century. Methods and Case Studies*". A Futuribles seminar, Paris, France, September 28-29, 1995.

"*Challenges of Sustainable Development*", International Conference of Engineers and Scientists. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, August 22-25, 1996.

"*Environment, Long-Term Governability and Democracy: 21st Century Perspectives for the Environment*". Fontainebleau, France, September 8-11. 1996.

"*Education of Futures research*", organised by Budapest University of Economic Science. Budapest, Hungary, September 11-15, 1996.

"*The Future of the City in Post-Industrial Societies*", organised by the Copenhagen Institute of Futures Studies. Copenhagen, Denmark, November 4, 1996.

Conference on Sustainable Development, organised by the Baltic University Network. Kaunas, Lithuania, 19-25 January 1997.

Published scientific papers by Pentti Malaska:

"*Progress, Nature and Technology in Late-modern Transition*". Published in Mannermaa, M. & Inayatullah, S. & Slaughter, R. (eds.) (1994): "Coherence and Chaos in Our Uncommon Futures. Visions, Means and Actions". Selections from the XIII World Conference of WFSF, Turku, Finland, August 1993. pp. 49-63.

"*Progress, Nature and Technology in Late-modern Transition*". Futures Vol. 26, No.5, 1994. pp.529-542.

"*Trijedina harmonia i preobrazovanije obsjestva*" in Yakovets (ed.) (1995): Isdei N.D. Kondratjeva i dinamika obsjestva na pubjege tretjevo tisjasetletija Akademik A.E.N. II International Kondratieff conference, Moscow, Russia, 15-17 March 1995. pp. 28-44.

"*The Futures Field of Research*". Futures Research Quarterly, Spring 1995. Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 79-90.

"*Surveys of the Use of the Multiple Scenario Approach in Big European Companies since 1973*" in Proceedings of the Profutures Workshop - Scenario Building - Convergencies and Differences. European Commission. Institute for Prospective Technological Studies and Electricite de France (Mission Prospective). Seminar in September 1995. Espace Electra. Paris, France. pp. 63-71.

"*Democracy and Social Evolutionary Forces*" in Dator, J., Azam, I. & Inayatullah, S. (eds) (1996): The Futures of Democracy in Pakistan and the Developing World. Proceedings from the regional conference held in Islamabad in October 1992. Pakistan Futuristics

tics Foundation and Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan. WFSF-PFI Publication, pp.1-8.

"*Futures Beyond Poverty - Assessing the Poverty Discourse*" with Timo Voipio. Published in Ogotu G., Malaska, P & Kojola, J. (eds.), (1997): "Futures Beyond Poverty – Ways and Means Out of the Current Stalemate". Selections from the XIV World Conference of WFSF, Nairobi, Kenya, July 1995. pp. 101-110.

"*Opening remarks*" at the Nordic Regional WFSF Symposium. March 20, 1997. Reykjavik, Iceland. Published at the Internet proceedings of the Symposium. Available in: <http://www.fbs.qut.edu.au/WFSF/nordic/default.htm>

"*From Limits to Growth to Sustainable Development*" at "*Environment, Long-Term Governability and Democracy: 21st Century Perspectives for the Environment*". Fontaine-bleau, France, September 8-11. 1996. Publication forthcoming by Germes.

"*Urban Structures Planning*" at conference on "*The Future of the City in Post-Industrial Societies*". The Copenhagen Institute for Futures Studies, Denmark, November 4, 1996. Publ. in Futures Orientation. Fremtdsorientering: pp. 32-35.

"*Sustainable Development as Post-Modern Culture*". In Lars Ryden (ed.) (1997): Foundations of Sustainable Development. Session 9A. A Sustainable Baltic Region. Uppsala University. Ditt. Tryckeri. Uppsala. pp. 45-50.

"*Science & Technology for Sustainable Development*" with Jari Kai-vo-oja. Publ.: Gaia 5 No. 6, 1996 pp. 302-309 and in Smith, P. & Tenner, A. (eds.) (1997): Dimensions of Sustainability. Proceedings of the Congress "Challenges of Sustainable Development" Amsterdam, The Netherlands, August 22-25, 1996.

"*Penetrating the Future*". What Futurists Think. Sohail Inayatullah (ed.). Futures Vol. 28, No. 6-7. August-September 1996, pp. 614-618.

Asian-Pacific cooperation by the WFSF secretariat / Tony Stevenson

The move of the secretariat at the end of 1993 to Australia enabled WFSF to rejuvenate its contacts and activities in Asia-Pacific, initiated largely under Jim Dator's leadership. In partnership with many dedicated members, the secretariat developed working relationships with academics and professionals interested in futures-oriented thinking, particularly in Malaysia and the Philippines, and to a lesser extent the south Pacific, Singapore and Thailand. In 1997, Tony Stevenson and Rick Slaughter have supported the formation of the Futures Foundation, in Sydney, largely the work of Jan Lee Martin.

Tony Stevenson, mainly with Kathleen Rundall, but also Sohail Inayatullah, worked closely with Azizan Baharuddin, Zia Sardar and Merryl Davies to establish a series of workshops in Malaysia. With the support of the Deputy Prime Minister for Malaysia, Dato' Seri Anwar bin Ibrahim, and the Institut Kajian Dasar (IKD), WFSF held the first workshop in Penang in 1994 which explored the futures of Malaysia in the South East Asian region. Subsequent workshops in Kuala Lumpur focused on futures studies in education and the futures of education and youth. This relationship with the IKD has led to the reconfirmation by IKD to host the XVI world conference in Malaysia in 1999.

In 1993-1997, Secretary General Tony Stevenson has represented WFSF in the following workshops and seminars:

"*Renewing community as Sustainable Village*", Goshiki-cho, Awajishima, Japan, 16-19 August, 1993.

Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC) Annual Conference, "*Communications, Convergence and Development*", Bangkok, June 1994.

International Communication Association Annual Conference, "*Communication and Diversity*", Sydney, July, 1994.

"*Futures Visioning for South East Asia: Some Early Warning Signals*". September 1994, Penang, Malaysia. In association with IKD, Malaysia.

"*Complexity and Adaptation Studies: Multimedia and Higher Education. New Paradigm of Learning in the 21st Century*". 6-10 August, 1995, Goshiki-cho, Awajiji Island, Japan.

"*Creating 21st Century Philippines - Futures in Education and Futures of Education*". Workshop in conjunction with the Philippine Futuristic Society. September 1995, Philippines.

"*The Futures of Universities*". Workshop at Southern Cross University. November 1995, Australia.

"*Futures in Education*". Workshop held in association with IKD and Ministry of Education. December 1995, Malaysia.

Academy of Social Sciences workshop "*Communications Futures in Australia*", Macquarie University, 1-2 February 1996.

6th Hanbek International Conference, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 8 May 1996.

Published scientific papers by Tony Stevenson:

"*Creating futures among uncommon cultures: a methodology for exploiting the chaos to find new coherence*", with Lyn Simpson

in Mannermaa, M., Inayatullah, S. & Slaughter, R. (eds.) (1994): "Coherence and Chaos in Our Uncommon Futures. Visions, Means, Actions". Selection of Papers from the XIII World Conference of WFSF, Turku, Finland, 23-27 August, 1993. Gillot, Turku. pp. 319-328.

"Emerging designs for work, living and learning in the Communication Age", with June Lennie, Futures Research Quarterly, 11(3), 1995, pp.5-36.

"Democracy in the communication age", Dator, J., Azam, J. & Inayatullah, S. (eds) (1996): The Futures of Democracy in Pakistan and the Developing World, The WFSF-PFI First South Asian Region International Conference on the Future of Democracy in the Developing World, Islamabad 24-27 October, 1992. Pakistan Futuristics Foundation and Institute, Islamabad, pp. 179-186.

"Building bridges - breaking boundaries" in Dator, J., Azam, J. & Inayatullah, S. (eds) (1996): The Futures of Democracy in Pakistan and the Developing World, The WFSF-PFI First South Asian Region International Conference on the Future of Democracy in the Developing World, Islamabad 24-27 October, 1992. Pakistan Futuristics Foundation and Institute, Islamabad, pp. 93-94.

"World Futures Studies Foundation", in Richard Slaughter (ed) (1996): The Knowledge Base of Futures Studies, vol. 2, Futures Studies Centre, Melbourne, 1996, pp. 23-31.

"Interconnecting local communities globally: An Australian perspective", with Ingrid Burkett and San San Myint in Kaoru Yamaguchi (ed.) (1997): Sustainable Global Communities in the Information Age, Proceedings from the seminar Renewing community as Sustainable Village, Goshiki-cho, Awaji-shima, Japan, 16-19 August, 1993. Adamantine, London, 1997, pp.175-186.

WFSF publications

Since its beginning WFSF has published a Newsletter for its members information. The Newsletter was published four times a year until 1993. The Newsletter was replaced with a Futures Bulletin that was more appropriate for a wider and outsider audience. It thus invited and published both WFSF news, as well as critique and analysis about the future. The editorial team are considering making a recommendation to the incoming Management Board to review its format and policy with a view to offering the bulletin to a wider readership, retaining subscriptions as a benefit of WFSF membership. If such a proposal is accepted, it may be necessary to reinstitute a newsletter for members.

Futures Bulletin, vol. 20 n. 1 - vol. 23 n. 3, has been published quarterly from March 1994. The editorial board: Leanne Holman, Sohail Inayatullah, Levi Obijiofor and Tony Stevenson.

Membership Directory has been updated and printed at the WFSF Secretariat in December 1994, January 1996, July 1996 and July 1997.

Proceedings

In 1993-1997 two proceedingses from WFSF world conferences and two from a regional conference has been published:

Mannermaa, M., Inayatullah, S. & Slaughter, R. (eds.) (1994): "Coherence and Chaos in Our Uncommon Futures. Visions, Means, Actions". Selection of Papers from the XIII World Conference of WFSF, Turku, Finland, August 1993. Gillot, Turku.

Ogutu G., Malaska, P & Kojola, J. (eds.), (1997): "Futures Beyond Poverty - Ways and Means Out of the Current Stalemate". Selections from the XIV World Conference of WFSF, Nairobi, Kenya, July 1995. Karhu-Kopio. Turku.

Dator, J., Azam, I. & Inayatullah, S. (eds.) (1996): Towards the 21st Century. The Future of Democracy in Pakistan and the Developing World. WFSF-PFI Publications, ABC-Printer, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Selected papers from the WFSF Nordic Symposium, 20-22 March, 1997, Reykjavik, Iceland. Available on Internet: <http://www.fbs.qut.edu.au/WFSF/nordic/default.htm>

UNESCO contracts

UNESCO relationship of WFSF have been in charge of the Secretary General. UNESCO has remarkably supported nearly all WFSF events during 1993-1997.

Futuresco:

Futuresco is an UNESCO bulletin of futures oriented literature. Each issue has focused on a theme or topic approved by UNESCO and has reflected UNESCO's fields of competence and priorities.

Future Scan, No. 1, Education, January-June 1992

Futuresco, Nos. 2-3, Environment, July 1992-June 1993

Futuresco, No. 4, Culture, June 1994

Futuresco, No. 5, The Futures of Human Rights and Democracy, June 1996

Futuresco, No. 6, Impact and Future Challenges of New Communication Technologies, October 1996

A DEMONSTRATION OF WFSF MODEL OF LOCAL INFLUENCE

by Pentti Malaska

The personal and organisational members of WFSF come from all over the world. One good reason for the membership is to acquire inspiration, mutual consultation and encouragement for local activities the members are engaged to do for the futures in their particular societies and communes. I believe that WFSF contributes for and has a vital influence on what is taking place locally for better futures, even though it goes without visibility in our records. It seems important to recognise this kind of inspired influence as a part of the over all model of WFSF and appreciate it. In the following I give some views from Finland in this respect.

Futures awareness enhanced

The most visible presence made by WFSF in Finland was the world conference in 1993 when WFSF and the Finnish Society for Futures Study (FSFS) brought more than 300 futurists to Turku to discuss the topic of chaos and coherence. The event was made widely known to the public at large by the media, and the interest in it and respect for WFSF was shown by political leaders, the government and company contributions. The "Shunami" of futures awareness provided by the conference washed peoples' minds.

Finland was not, however, a newcomer in the futures studies at that time, and vice versa. The FSFS was established by the Finnish universities in 1980 and it now has more than 1000 members, some of them being also members of WFSF and/or WFS or Club of Rome. Cooperation with WFSF is regarded as a new international opportunity for a wider and deeper involvement of the Finnish futures researchers in global futures activities. Through cooperation we were also able to justify ourselves to the Ministry of Education and Turku School of Economics in order to get a permanent resource for running the office of WFSF for the last eight years. All this was of value to WFSF but also of encouragement to local futures activities. An immediate sign of this was that new members from Finland joined WFSF and started to contribute for conferences and courses, etc.

Johan Galtung has been a frequent visitor to Finland in EU campaign, and FFRC enjoyed his visit as a futures researcher. In spring 1997, Eleonora Masini and Peter Mettler stayed for two weeks as guest professors in our university offering their expertise to the Centre's researchers.

Parliamentary futures orientation

The Finnish Parliament accepted in 1992 a remarkable new directive for futures orientation, initiated by a well known Finnish futurist, writer and parliament member from the green party, Dr Eero Paloheimo. According to it any government was claimed to have an obligation to give Parliament a statement on the future at the beginning of its office. Also, a permanent parliamentary committee of futures affairs was established for the evaluation of the statement before discussion in the Parliament and in order to make recommendations to Parliament's decision making. Two governments have presented their futures statements - Finnish scenarios - and the committee has worked on them through public hearings, commentaries and conclusions. This important undertaking is intimately connected to the political and government power structure in the country. It is part of the totality of parallel futures activities, and one area where WFSF inspiration has had an implicit influence.

Business and municipal activities for the future

Remarkable advances in the implementation of futures studies have been achieved in business organisations, ministries, municipalities and other governmental organisations. During the 1990s futures research methods and approaches have become widely applied in and valued by Finnish corporations, many SMEs, and municipalities and cities. The birth of the Finland Futures Research Centre is itself an example of WFSF influence. It was established by Turku School of Economics and Business Administration in collaboration with two other universities in Turku in 1992. A variety of different futures working methods for organisations and for different purposes has been developed and implemented with great success. Some examples including a soft systems scenario approach for municipalities, visionary management approaches for corporations and SMEs and cities, a futures barometer survey for acquiring expert knowledge, telematic oracle technology, decomposition of energy efficiency, renewable energy scenarios - belong to the pragmatic and theoretical work of the Centre. International contacts in WFSF network have been a great asset for this work.

Futures studies in school and education

Based on the cooperation with the Ministry of Education and schools at every level, interest in futures - in personal, national and world global futures - is vivid among students and teachers in schools. Some fifty students conducting their doctoral studies in a variety of disciplines and universities took part in the

advanced futures studies course some years ago, and a number of them used futures studies methods in their doctoral dissertations. Methods of teaching futures subject in schools were developed, and studies of futures images of the pupils and young adults is conducted by Anita Rubin in the FFRC in cooperation with schools. A campus of communication technology approach for training children, 8 to 14 years old, with the most advanced information skills and with the most modern technology available is another important, pragmatic and new way for futures education.

Academic and basic research

In the area of basic research, the Centre is conducting a large futures research project (FUTU) on citizenship, ecomodernisation and the information society, in which six doctoral students and four post-doctoral researchers are engaged. It is financed by the Finnish Academy of Sciences for three years. International research projects, some of them having an EU involvement, are concerned with visionary management of companies, energy efficiency and sustainable growth.

Finland Futures Academy - World Futures Academy

Two initiatives of the Futures Academy were presented to WFSF's Nordic Regional Symposium in Reykjavik in March, and they may be counted as WFSF inspired local activities: one from Russia, presented by Igor Bestudshev-Lada, and the other one from Finland.

An agreement of the Finnish universities on a network for futures studies education has already been signed by 15 universities, and resources have been provided to begin operation this year. An Internet infrastructure for the network education is hopefully available soon. The work will be coordinated by the FFRC, and governed by a board nominated by the universities. In order to achieve and maintain high international standards of a futures studies curriculum and competence, a group of futures studies experts called the World Futures Academy will be invited from among the distinguished professional futurists. Its task will be, in the beginning, to serve as an advisory and consultancy body for the Finland Futures Academy.

In summary

WFSF inspiration has contributed to these works, not only because I served as the Secretary general and President and because the Centre has been the office of WFSF, but also through the contributions of other members and their expertise. Cooperation with WFSF members and UNESCO, and various futures organisations in different countries is appreciated.

The inspiration of local activities by WFSF is an evident and an important achievement of WFSF. The channels through which inspiration finds its way to society are many. It is important to recognise it as a vital part of the WFSF model of influence.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

the travel and/or participation costs of participants from the following countries: Kenya, Philippines, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Russia, USA and Australia. Financial and evaluation reports required by UNESCO have been submitted accordingly.

President's office

Finland Futures Research Centre has received financial support from the Ministry of Education and from Turku School of Economics and Business Administration. The support has covered the office facilities and expenses and the salaries of the part-time secretary. The yearly grant received from the Ministry of Education has varied between FIM 90,000 and 105,000.

The auditing of the use of the grant have been made in regular official manner by the university auditors and the accountants approved by the Board of the university.

In 1997, USD 16,000 was received from UNESCO (Participation Program) for the Nordic Regional Symposium. The sum was allocated by the President's office, and it was used to cover

Income and Expenditure Statement for World Futures Studies Federation Secretariat for period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1997

	AUD	USD
Balance as of 30 June 1995	\$12 318,96	\$9 116,03
Income		
Subscriptions 95/96	\$15 455,70	\$11 437,22
Subscriptions 96/97	\$19 408,70	\$14 362,44
Donations	\$324,00	\$239,76
Grants		
Asia Pacific Futures Course '96 (Unesco & IKD)	\$16 124,50	\$11 932,13
Unesco Futuresco	\$7 980,00	\$5 905,20
Interest	\$642,03	\$475,10
Total Income	\$59 934,93	\$44 351,85
Expenses		
Stationery for Bulletin	\$2 154,35	\$1 594,22
Postage/Freight including Bulletin	\$12 713,82	\$9 408,23
Production, Printing & Photocopying for Bulletin	\$17 005,99	\$12 584,43
Internet connections for Bulletin	\$510,60	\$377,84
Salaries for Bulletin Mailout	\$108,91	\$80,59
Other Bulletin Expenses	\$88,00	\$65,12
Communication (Telephone & Fax)	\$8 576,64	\$6 346,71
Fees for Visa Transactions	\$510,08	\$377,46
Federal Tax on Cheques issued	\$55,95	\$41,40
Audit Fees	\$155,00	\$114,70
Exchange Rate Loss	\$15,00	\$11,10
Travel	\$1 691,68	\$1 251,84
Hospitality	\$23,50	\$17,39
Miscellaneous Bank Charges	\$142,68	\$105,58
APFC Course Expenses	\$15 434,25	\$11 421,35
Futuresco	\$5 333,04	\$3 946,45
Total Expenses	\$64 519,49	\$47 744,42
Net Income	-\$4 584,56	-\$3 392,57*
Balance as of 30 June 1997	\$7 734,40	\$5 723,46

*) THE SECRETARIAT EXPECTS TO RECEIVE INCOME FROM MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR AS INVOICES WERE SENT TO MEMBERS WITH THE LAST BULLETIN. THE MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE FOR 95, 96 & 97 PERIOD.

BRIEF HISTORY

WFSF emerged from the ideas and pioneer work of such persons as Igor Bestuzhev-Lada, Andrej Sicinski, Bertrand de Jouvenel, Johan Galtung, Robert Jungk, John McHale, Hidetoshi Kato, Eleonora Masini and others who in the 1960s conceived of the concept of futures studies at the global level. The first International Futures Research Conference in Oslo, Norway, in September 1967, for which Mankind 2000 was responsible in cooperation with the International Peace Research Institute and the Institut für Zukunftsfragen, was an initiation event leading later to the establishment of WFSF.

A Continuing Committee was created, headquarters being in Paris. The principal work of this Committee was the convening of the International Futures Research Conference in Kyoto, Japan, in April 1970, in cooperation with the Japanese Association for Future Studies, under the leadership of Hayashi Yujiro and Hidetoshi Kato. During this conference, the Continuing Committee was requested to make preparations for the establishment of a permanent world-wide organisation.

The charter was submitted to the Third World Conference, held in Bucharest, Romania, in September 1972, and after it, the founding conference of the Federation was held in Paris, France, in 26 May 1973. The meeting ratified the charter and registered WFSF in France, with its official headquarters at the Maison Internationale Futuribles. The Federation has thus legally been in existence since that date, and was hosted by Futuribles until 1974, with Bertrand de Jouvenel as the first President.

The founding members, present at the May 1973 meeting, were: Serge Antoine (Fondation Claude Nicolas Ledoux, Paris); Pavel Apostol (Romanian National Committee for Futures Studies); Andre-Clement Decoufle (Association Internationale Futuribles, Paris); Paul Hannape (Association Plurilingue de Science Regionales de l'Europe du Nord-Ouest); Bertrand de Jouvenel (Association Internationale Futuribles, Paris); Eleonora Masini (Istituto Ricerche Applicato Documentazione e Studi [IRADES], Rome); Peter Menke-Glückert (Federal Ministry of the Interior, Bonn); Pierre Piganiol (Association Internationale Futuribles, Paris); Andrej Sicinski (Poland 2000).

Since its origin, the following Presidents and Secretaries General have been in office:

Presidents: Bertrand de Jouvenel (France), Futuribles Internationale, Paris, 1973-1974; Johan Galtung (Norway), 1974-1977; Mahdi Elmandjra (Morocco), UNESCO, Paris, 1977-1981; Eleonora Masini (Italy), Gregorian University, Rome, 1981-1990; Jim Dator (Hawaii), University of Hawaii, 1990-1993; Pentti Malaska (Finland), Turku School of Economics and Business Administration, 1993-1997; Tony Stevenson (Australia), Queensland University of Technology, 1997-2001.

Secretaries General: Peter Mencke-Glückert (Germany), 1974-1975; Eleonora Masini (Italy), Gregorian University, Rome, 1975-1981; Göran Bäckstrand (Sweden), 1981-1983; Jim Dator (Hawaii), University of Hawaii, 1983-1990; Pentti Malaska (Finland), Turku School of Economics and Business Administration, 1990-1993; Tony Stevenson (Australia), Queensland University of Technology, 1993-1997; Cesar Villanueva (Philippines), University of St. La Salle, 1997-2001.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION

- 31 December 1995

The participants in the World Futures Studies conferences in Oslo (1967), Kyoto (1970) and Bucharest (1972) founded the World Futures Studies Federation (herein called 'the Federation') in Paris in 1973. As a professional and learned body, the Federation was designed to promote cooperative participation in discourses and studies of the futures of humanity.

1. Objectives

The Federation is an international non-profit and non-governmental organisation. The main objectives of the Federation are to introduce futures-oriented thinking in all branches of knowledge and action; promote futures studies in general, and in particular encourage innovative, interdependent and critical thinking across all disciplines, cultures and people; and promote networking between individuals and organisations concerned with futures.

The Federation shall also work to promote awareness of threatening futures problems and of prospects for better futures, as well as the permanent need for institutionalised futures studies to help resolve these problems and realise better futures.

The Federation will promote complete liberty of inquiry, discussion and thought in all its activities and in its supportive and cooperative undertakings with other organisations.

2. Functions

The Federation fulfils its objectives through the activities of its members, including their professional contributions by:

2.1 Serving as a forum for exchange of information, opinions and new knowledge in the futures field, as a network of members.

2.2 Stimulating futures oriented research in academic institutions, government agencies, international and national non-government organisations, and other bodies.

2.3 Planning and carrying out international and regional professional futures research conferences, workshops, consultan-

cies, discourses and other educational courses.

2.4 Supporting and sponsoring projects, and cooperating with national and international futures research institutes and organisations, for common aims and objectives.

These functions are achieved by issuing periodic news bulletins, publishing books, bibliographies and conference proceedings, and organising conferences and seminars, expositions, fairs, contests, future studies prizes and awards. The functions are conducted and managed by the President, the Secretary General and the Executive Board as stated by the Constitution and By-laws, and according to the decisions of the General Assembly.

3. Membership

3.1 The Federation offers four categories of membership: Individual Members, Student Members, Institutional Members and Fellows.

3.2 Individual Members: Individual Members of the Federation are persons active in the general area of futures studies who support the objectives, functions and activities of the Federation to the best of their abilities.

Applications for membership are reviewed by the Executive Board upon receipt of a written application supported by two existing members. Such application shall outline the applicant's credentials, including evidence of experience or interests in futures research activities.

3.3 Student Members: The Federation grants student membership, to those registered for full- or part-time study at a University who have an interest in futures studies, in view of promoting and enlarging professional activity in the field of futures studies. Applications for student membership are considered by the Executive Board upon receipt of a written application outlining the applicant's experience or interest in futures activities and including evidence of registration at an institution of higher education.

3.4 Institutional Members: National non-governmental organisations, international non-governmental organisations, learned bodies, government agencies, research institutions, business corporations, trade unions, religious and cultural bodies, etc can be granted institutional membership. They are expected to nominate two representatives to serve as liaisons with the Federation. Applications for Institutional membership are considered by the Executive Board upon receipt of a written application outlining the institution's experience and interest in futures activities. The representatives of the Institutional Members have full rights and duties of a Member.

3.5 Fellows: Members of the Federation may be nominated as Fellows in recognition of their contributions to the field of futures studies and/or to the work of the Federation, if they are recognised in the futures studies

field as active professionals, if they have made an original contribution to the knowledge base of futures studies and if they have been members of the Federation for at least five consecutive years. Applications for fellowship are considered by the Executive Board upon receipt of a written application supported by two existing Fellows and containing a full curriculum vitae.

3.6 Members can be expelled upon the decision of the General Assembly but must be given an opportunity to explain their case.

3.7 Membership expires automatically if the Federation dues are not paid for three consecutive years.

4. General Assembly

4.1 The General Assembly consists of all members of the Federation.

4.2 The General Assembly is the main decision-making body of the Federation.

4.3 The General Assembly meets at least once every two years.

4.4 Each General Assembly is presided over by the President of the Federation.

4.5 The General Assembly is responsible for:

(a) Electing a President, a Secretary General and members of an Executive

Board for four years;

(b) Discussing and approving the reports of the President, the Secretary

General and the Executive Board and/or its members;

(c) Approving amendments and changes to the constitution;

(d) Voting on the expulsion of members; and

(e) Making decisions on World Conferences and other major programs of the Federation, based on recommendations from the Executive Board.

• 4.6 A simple majority of those present at the General Assembly meeting is required to carry all votes of the General Assembly.

4.7 Decisions and proceedings of the General Assembly must be recorded and published in the official journal of the Federation.

4.8 General Assembly may decide on and approve by-laws of WFSF.

5. President

5.1 The Federation is represented generally and in all acts of a legal nature by the President.

5.2 The President chairs all meetings of the Executive Board and the General Assembly, and opens all other meetings of the Federation.

5.3 Candidates for President may be proposed by any Member, but must be chosen from among the Fellows and have the written support of at least ten members. All candidates must present a written statement of how they would fulfil the role of President, including their goals and visions, to the entire membership at least one month before the General Assembly Meeting.

5.4 The President, Secretary General and Executive Board is elected through secret ballot by the General Assembly to serve for a term of four years. The President, Secretary General and the Executive Board can be re-elected no more than two consecutive terms.

5.5 The President must prepare an agenda for meetings of the General Assembly together with the Secretary General.

6. Secretary General

6.1 If the President is prevented from representing the Federation the Secretary General acts on behalf of the Federation. The President may also delegate some specific duties of the President to the Secretary General in case of her/his own absence or inability.

6.2 The Secretary General is responsible for the day-to-day affairs of the Federation.

6.3 Candidates for Secretary General may be proposed by any Member but must be chosen from amongst the members and have the written support of at least five Members. All candidates must present a written statement of how they would fulfil their role as Secretary General to the entire membership at least one month before the General Assembly meeting.

6.4 The President, Secretary General and Executive Board is elected through secret ballot by the General Assembly to serve for a term of four years. The President, Secretary General and the Executive Board can be re-elected no more than two consecutive terms.

6.5 The Secretary General prepares an agenda for meetings of the General Assembly together with the President.

7. Executive Board

7.1 The Executive Board consists of eleven members as follows: (a) President; (b) Secretary General and (c) nine other Members, who have been Individual Members of the Federation for at least four consecutive years, except in the case of the Secretary General who may have been an individual member for less than four years. No more than six of the nine members, other than President and Secretary General, may represent one gender. At least three of the eleven must be from non-OECD* countries and at least three from OECD countries.

7.2 The Executive Board is responsible for supervising and conducting the entire work of the Federation within the framework set by the General Assembly between the General Assembly meetings. The Board makes recommendations on major program proposals to the General Assembly and is responsible for carrying out programs accepted by the General Assembly. The Board may be supported in its functions by a secretariat and special committees, and may delegate any of its responsibilities to individual board members as assistant secretaries, financial officers, regional representatives, etc.

7.3 Candidates for the Executive Board may be proposed by any Member but must be chosen from among the members.

7.4 The President, Secretary General and Executive Board is elected through secret ballot by the General Assembly to serve for a term of four years. The President, Secretary General and the Executive Board can be re-elected no more than two consecutive terms.

7.5 The Executive Board may elect three Vice-Presidents from among the Fellows. The Vice-Presidents work alongside and in agreement with the President as the representatives of WFSF and initiators of WFSF relationships especially in the particular regions thus ensuring the global character of WFSF.

8. Dissolution

Dissolution of the Federation needs a three-quarters vote of all members. In this case the net assets of the Federation must be transferred to a scientific institution in the field of futures studies.

* Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

END OF ONE JOURNEY, BEGINNING OF ANOTHER

by Ziauddin Sardar

The announcement of the election result marks the end of a four year process designed to produce more democracy and a fairer administrative structure for the Federation. The process began at the General Assembly meeting of WFSF XIII World Conference in Turku, Finland. On that occasion, many members expressed serious doubts about the level of democracy in the Federation. As a result of the ensuing discussion, the General Assembly decided that achieving participatory democracy required a new constitution. A special committee was set up to produce the new constitution and oversee its implementation.

After consultations and deliberations lasting two years, the committee produced a draft constitution that was presented to the General Assembly which met in Nairobi during WFSF XIV World Conference. In Nairobi, numerous amendments and changes were made to the draft constitution by the General Assembly. A further period was allowed for members to make comments, and suggest amendments. The new constitution was finally adopted in December 1995.

In Nairobi, the General Assembly also established a transition committee to oversee the changeover to the new constitution and arrange and supervise the 1997 elections of Federation's officers according to the new rules and regulations. The transition committee laboured for almost two years to develop and introduce this new system of elections. Once again, the committee members consulted and sought opinions, comments and suggestions from as many members as possible.

As chairperson of both the constitution committee and the transition committee, it has been my goal to carry out the trust placed in us by the General Assembly to the highest standards of integrity, fairness and professionalism. We sought not only suggestions and opinions from members but also tried to incorporate as many diverse viewpoints and positions in our work as humanly possible. However, diversity has its limits: beyond a certain point, it ceases to be meaningful. To be meaningful, diversity must generate some kind of practical consensus. The new constitution is a consensual document, based on the synthesis of a whole range of views and criticisms.

Nevertheless, it is still open to criticism: it has already been criticised for its OECD/non-OECD duality. Yet, I believe the new constitution is a more accurate reflection of the multicultural, gender representations and concerns of the members. And, as such, it is more suited to take the Federation into the next century. Similarly, the election process we devised is open to criticism. Indeed, we have had some hiccups with the procedure: most notably, the accidental inclusion of voters' signature on the ballot form undermined the whole idea of a secret ballot that we championed. But most of the problems we have experienced have been minor; and the next round of general election will be that much smoother. Meanwhile, this year's election has certainly been as democratic, participatory and fair as our contemporary understanding of democracy allows.

As an organisation of futurists, I believe that the Federation should continue to explore and develop new, more participatory models of democracy and administration. This exploration has to be theoretical; but it must also be practical and incorporated in the organisational and administrative structure of the Federation. Constitutions have to evolve to reflect the changing circumstances and concerns of constituents. Therefore, the new constitution should be reviewed, amended and improved regularly.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who participated in this process - your contributions have given the Federation a new vigour and direction. To the new President, General Secretary and the members of the Executive Board I offer my congratulations, and wish you every success in your tenure of office.

WFSF ELECTION RESULTS,

1. July 1997

In the election period (April - 30 June 1997), altogether 76 ballots were received. The ballot forms were sent to the Poste Restante address in Turku, Finland. The votes given in the ballot forms were counted and checked on 1 July, 1997 by two election officers, Ms Tarja Niskanen and Ms Sari Hermansson.

In the elections for the new WFSF office bearers (term 1997-2001), the following number of votes were given to the nominated WFSF members:

President:			
Tony Stevenson	45	Sam Cole	14
Peter Mettler	30	Maria Kalas-Köszegi	13
Secretary General:			
Cesar Villanueva	72	Paolo Moura	13
Executive board:			
<i>Category:</i>			
1. Anita Rubin, Finland	49 (E, O)	Kjell Dahle	11
2. Sohail Inayatullah, Pakistan	48 (M, N & O)	Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga	10
3. Jordi Serra del Pino, Spain	34 (M, O)	Bernd Hahm	10
4. Jim Dator, USA	32 (M, O)	Chris Jones	10
5. Ziauddin Sardar,	28 (M, N & O)	Igor Bestuzhev-Lada	10
6. Rick Slaughter, Australia	27 (M, O)	Ikram Azam	9
7. Hazel Henderson, USA	25 (E, O)	Walter Anderson	9
8. Erzsébet Novaky, Hungary	23 (E, N)	Uvais Ahamed	9
9. Wendy Schultz, USA	23 (E, O)	Sharon Rodgers	9
		Leena-Maija Salminen	9
		Suzuki Takahiro	9
Sr. Luz Emmanuel Soriano	20	Sergio Andreis	8
Peter Mettler	19	Kim Tae-Chang	7
Joshi Nandini	18	Carlos Mallman	7
Alexander Tomov	17	Rolf Homann	6
Mitsuko Saito-Fugunaga	17	Auli Keskinen	6
Samir Amin	16	Tony Judge	6
Antonio Alonzo-Concheiro	16	Ian Lowe	6
Linda Groff	16	Ibrahim Jammal	5
Peter Moll	16	Ek Raj Ohja	4
Ivana Milojevic	15	Ladislav Hohos	3
Linzhenq Qin	15	Partow Izadi	1

THE SOUL AND SPIRIT OF WFSF

by Eleonora Barbieri Masini,
August 1997

In the paper written for the bi-annual report and entitled "At a Turning Point", Pentti Malaska the outgoing president of WFSF wrote: "The new officers and board members will have the most crucial role in creating and maintaining the soul and spirit of WFSF".

Soul and spirit are indeed to be fostered by the new officers and board. I would never give personal indications on the future soul and spirit of WFSF, but as a member of the Federation perhaps I might make some comments hopefully in a constructive manner. For what concerns "maintaining" soul and spirit, if that be the desire of officers, board and entire membership, I feel I can offer some insights that may be useful.

Spirit and soul are not things that arrive from above or out side. They are created by a common understanding of the role, goals and visions of a group of people. In the case of WFSF, of people interested in the future.

In more social terms, soul and spirit may be referred to as the "social character" of WFSF, in the sense used by Eric Fromm, for whom "social character" is "the internalised mechanism of each individual to maintain the system, the group, the nation, the culture". This is an extremely important level as it determines the level of the principles chosen, of priorities in a given time and within a specific space: the level of principles which justify people's choices, behaviours and action, i.e. the social ethics of a given group.

Before WFSF even existed between 1968 and 1973 there was a so-called Continuing Committee whose common goal and vision for the future was a humanitarian future or futures, to which all the people of the world were free to contribute. The late 60s and early 70s were a time of great change, as documented by historians. The roots and visions of those interested in the future and who were thinking of a world Federation are set in this period. People such as Robert Jungk, James Wellesley Wesley, Johan Galtung, John McHale and Hidetoshi Kato shared a vision of the future as did, in often very difficult contexts, Igor Bestuzhev-Lada, Andrej Sicinski, Jan Strezeleski and Mihailo Markovich. In different ways they all offered their vision of a more humane future than the one emerging at the time. In this they contributed not only to WFSF but to a new view of the world.

In later years, many were to create their shared vision and common goals. This became the soul and spirit, or the social character, on which WFSF was eventually constituted in 1973 in UNESCO. Among the founders were Mahdi Elmandjra, Bertrand de Jouvenel and myself.

An important part of the vision of WFSF was its world dimension. Many of us travelled extensively in the then Second and Third Worlds in the effort to involve other and different views of the future. The vision and intent was world-wide and involved different cultures and values and ideologies, but with a common concept: to the building of a future world all people have to be called.

"Maintaining" and "creating" are key words of equal importance: Nothing is born from nothing; nothing is ever totally different from the past. The backbone of WFSF, its social character, its soul and spirit remain.

When the Federation was conceived and constituted there was great conflict between the rich and the poor, between those advocating a more humane world and those in favour of a technological emphasis that would solve all issues.

The world scenario has not changed greatly since then, indeed it has deteriorated. The instruments for implementing a set of alternative futures may have to be different, organisational aspects may need reviewing. Yet, the original spirit and soul of the Federation, its social character, cannot change unless the Federation is to become something else, another group with the same name. The spirit and soul, as Pentti Malaska calls it, of the Federation can change completely, if all members agree, that is if they internalise different shared values to guide their behaviour, or they can change in part, retaining the traits of humanness, openness to all visions and cultures world wide. Such visions may be present or yet to come.

The soul and spirit as described must leave all options open and not close them in a framework which is nation, region or ideologically restrictive. This is because, for me, humanity means precisely that each and every human being is at the centre of each and every possible future.

ENVISIONING WITH THE NEW PRESIDENT

by Tony Stevenson

The World Futures Studies Federation, as a professional and learned body, is committed to enhancing cooperative participation in discourses and studies about the futures of humanity. I have a deep personal commitment to the same purpose, within a personal framework of tolerant pluralism, fully cognisant of our multicultural world.

My record in the active development of WFSF and futures studies shows a successful rejuvenation of interest in the Asia-Pacific, in partnership with many dedicated members, including those in the Office of the President. Following on the successful European courses, most recently in Andorra, we established a regular course in Asia-Pacific, reconfirmed a bid by Malaysia for the 1999 world conference in a country where we have helped establish futures studies in the school system, and ran a successful course and several futures workshops. The Philippines held a course and a workshop which resulted in members' participation in national long-term visioning, and planning the education system. WFSF also ran a course with UNESCO for participants from the South Pacific Island nations.

My personal interest in communication futures, evidenced in my recent activities and academic publications, has resulted for WFSF in a world conference planned for Australia this year with the theme, Global Conversations. In addition, significant changes were made to the internal administration of the Secretariat. Now the future awaits. While WFSF must not lose this initiative in Asia-Pacific, nor its firm foundations in Europe and the USA, we must intensify and further activate our network beyond these regions, more globally, as UNESCO pointed out recently in a review of our partnership with them. With this in mind, I have already made contacts in South America and Africa with the intention of holding WFSF activities there in the near future.

As President, I seek to establish, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General, a workable system to hand the decision process to the new Executive Board, as demanded by our members. I will propose to the Board that WFSF:

1. Rejuvenate the intellectual activity of foresight and the renovation of ideas and values by identifying additional thinkers and scholars, particularly in developing countries, but not exclusively, and inviting them into WFSF network to criti-

cally review the world problematics, offer informed commentary in Futures Bulletin and elsewhere, and actively participate in courses, workshops seminars and conferences.

2. Extend advocacy for futures-oriented thinking, in the regimes of both intellectual critique and community participation, through increased representation of WFSF in Africa, South and Central America, Central Asia, the Arab world and indigenous communities.

3. More directly engage practising planning professionals in WFSF and its activities, following a survey of futures work being done globally by a range of institutions.

4. Identify thoughtful journalists, globally, and invite their immersion in futures studies through attendance at selected WFSF events, some specifically designed for the purpose.

5. Further develop futures studies in education and youth activities yet more widely, following a global survey, offering further courses to immerse selected educators in futures studies.

6. Plan a media policy and strategy to deliberately disseminate futures studies through numerous media channels, including the usual academic press, to place the research of our members in the public policy forum.

7. Further develop Futures Bulletin as a benefit of membership in WFSF, but to the point it can attract subscriptions, as an example of excellence in futures journalism.

8. Concurrent with a further upgrade of Futures Bulletin, reinstitute in the Secretariat a newsletter with emphasis on news internal to WFSF.

9. Link Futures Bulletin to an expanded, participative Web site on the Internet.

WFSF gives the world an extraordinarily valuable network and a process for keeping our futures pluralistic and open. I reaffirm this and pledge to work diligently, in consultation with the membership and the Board, to assertively enable such a vision.

THE OFFICERS OF WFSF IN 1997-2001



President:

TONY STEVENSON, Prof.
Communication Centre, Faculty of
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Technology GPO Box 2434, Brisbane Q
4001, Australia



Secretary General:

CESAR VILLANUEVA
Balayan Office, University of St. La Salle
Bacolod City 6001, Philippines



Executive Board:

JIM DATOR, born in 1933, NY, USA.
PhD., Professor, Head of the Alternative
Futures Option, Department of Political
Science, and Director of the Hawaii
Research Centre for Futures Studies in
the University of Hawaii. Secretary-Gen-
eral and President of WFSF in 1983-1993, member of WFSF
Executive Council since 1973.



HAZEL HENDERSON, USA. Futurist,
Writer.



SOHAIL INAYATULLAH, born in 1958, Pak-
istan. PhD Pol.Sc. Fellow at the Commu-
nication Centre, Queensland University
of Technology, Australia. Member of
editorial boards in Futures Bulletin,
Futures, Journal of Futures Studies etc.
Member of WFSF since 1984.



ERZSÉBET NOVAKY, born in 1945,
Keszthely, Hungary. PhD 1980, DSc
1991. Professor, Head of Futures
Research Department in the Budapest
University of Economic Sciences.
Member of WFSF since 1989.



ANITA RUBIN, Born in 1952, Finland.
M.Pol.Sc. Futures researcher, Finland
Futures Research Centre (FFRC).
Assistant to WFSF Secretary-General
1990-1993, assistant to WFSF Presi-
dent 1993-1996.



ZIAUDDIN SARDAR, born in 1951, Pak-
istan. PhD. Visiting Professor of sci-
ence policy at Middlesex University.
Writer, broadcaster and cultural critic.
Member of WFSF since 1983.



WENDY SCHULTZ, born in 1955, Michi-
gan USA. PhD. Chair of Studies of the
Future program in the University of
Houston-Clear Lake. Member of WFSF
since the beginning of the 1980s.



JORDI SERRA DEL PINO, born in 1965,
Barcelona, Spain. BA, MA. Professional
futurist since 1993. Director of Centre
Catala de Prospectiva, Editor of Papers
de Prospectiva. Member of WFSF since
1991.



RICK SLAUGHTER, born in 1945,
Portsmouth UK. Ph.D. Independent
futurist, Director of Futures Study Cen-
tre in Melbourne, Australia. Member
of WFSF since 1985.

Appendix 1:

HISTORICAL MATERIAL OF WFSF - WHERE TO FIND WHAT?

Due to the global character of WFSF historical documents and data on WFSF are placed in many parts of the world, mainly in the places and offices of former and present Presidents and Secretary-Generals. Please find attached information about the geographical division of the materials:

MAGDA CORDELL MCHALE, Centre for Integrative Studies, State University of New York, Hayes Hall, 3435 Main Street, Buffalo NY 14214, USA:

- all of WFSF World Conference materials (papers, announcements, etc) except the Nairobi one.
- materials from the in-between meetings held, (in-between the World Conferences) e.g., IRADES, Mexico, Hawaii, Switzerland etc.
- the original papers that led to the first Oslo meeting via Mankind 2000, which is before the federation was known as WFSF.
- a variety of articles by the various futurists, now unfortunately some deceased, many of them who were part of WFSF.

ELEONORA MASINI, Via A. Bertoloni 23, I-00197 Rome, Italy:

- Newsletters: published in Rome 1971-74 in English and Italian; 1975-80 published in Rome only in English. 1981-83 published in Stockholm, 1983-89 published in Hawaii, 1990-93 published in Turku. 1994- published in Brisbane.
- Various Brochures since 1975
- All world conferences reports and papers (for many regional conferences also)
- Reports of General Assemblies
- Reports of Executive Committees (also in Newsletters)
- letters with members from 1975 to 1993

JIM DATOR, Social Science Research Inst., Porteus 720, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2424 Maile Way, Honolulu Hawaii 96822, USA:

- most of the correspondence, "circular letters," and "publications" of meetings that led up to WFSF (from the Kyoto Conference in 1970), through the present.

PETER METTLER, Wiesbaden Polytechnic, Kurt Schumacher Ring 18, D-65197, Wiesbaden, Germany:

- 2 volumes of the 5th World Conference in Darmstadt in 1976
- a blue folder of conference papers from the Nagoya Pacific-Basin Conference in November 1989

HUGUES DE JOUVENEL, Futuribles International, 55 rue de Varenne, 75341 Paris Cedex 07, France:

- various documents of WFSF since its very beginning (e.g. files on General Assemblies; documents on WFSF funding in the very beginning)

TONY STEVENSON, WFSF office, Communication Centre, Faculty of Business, Queensland University of Technology, GPO Box 2434, Brisbane 4001 Q 4001 Australia

- Correspondence with members since 1994.
- Membership records
- Files on taskforces, including the new constitution
- Correspondence with UN/UNESCO and WFSF accreditation
- Reports and proceedings from various conferences/courses/workshops
- publications as listed in the futures bulletins
- reports and minutes from executive council and general assembly meetings in Spain, 91, Turku 93, Nairobi 95
- minutes from mini council meetings in Bulgaria 91, Turku 92, Islamabad 92
- various publications from members

PENTTI MALASKA, Turku Finland

- Newsletters (1980's)
- Futures Bulletins (1993-)
- proceedings of world conferences (Turku 1993, Barcelona 1991, Budapest 1990, Beijing 1988, Hawaii 1986)
- The Futures of Democracy in Pakistan and the Developing World. Proceedings of WFSF-PFI First South Asian Region International Conference at Islamabad, Pakistan, October 1992.
- Science and Technology and the Future. Proceedings and Joint Report of World Future Studies Conference and DSE-Preconference held in Berlin (West), May 1979.
- Changing Lifestyles as Indicators of New and Cultural Values. Selected contributions of the Gottlieb Dunwelder Institute / WFSF workshop, October 1983.
- correspondence with members since 1990

*On behalf of WFSF we are pleased to thank
the host organisations of the WFSF offices in 1993-1997,
Turku School of Economics and Business Administration,
and Queensland University of Technology
and the personnel of these organisations involved in our work,
for their invaluable support and contribution to the
international community of futures studies*