

WFSF WORLD FUTURES STUDIES FEDERATION

NEWSLETTER

EDITED AND PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT P.O. Box 6710-S-11385 Stockholm, Sweden

No. 2, August 1981

EDITORIAL

To study the future, extrapolating existing tendencies and outlining desirable alternative paths, is as important as being acquainted with history and the present situation if decisions are to be taken now which will be feasible and contain a "gyroscope" to show them the right direction.

The "gyroscope" should be oriented towards achieving for all the inhabitants of the world that their quality of life improves, is sustainable and distributed equitably both intra- and inter-nationally.

From this point of view, the world situation today is lamentable. A very important fraction of the world population is poverty-stricken as regards survival, understanding and participation. In addition, all the people of the world are threatened with annihilation by a nuclear holocaust. Half of the world's population, the women, are marginated to a great extent in social life, they take no part in it and are dependent. For various reasons, a large part of the world's population considers life to be meaningless. And so we could continue ... but that is enough.

Part of the responsibility for this situation can be blamed on the intellectuals, we who study the future and are members of the élites which have more power, whether this be material or intellectual. We ought therefore to help to detect and encourage the social processes whose "gyroscopes" are oriented towards growth and a fair distri-

bution of the quality of life.

It is my understanding that this is the aim of the WFSF. It contributes by being the only independent forum where the problematics of the future is studied and discussed from different points of view. Points of view of the South and the North, the East and the West, Occidental and Oriental. This is what makes WFSF so attractive and necessary.

Latin American and Caribbean participation in WFSF is very slight in comparison with that of Africa and Asia and even more so as regards the industrialized regions. The situation prevails, I believe, because little importance has been given in our region to future studies and, in accordance with the foregoing arguments, I consider this to be negative. Another reason is that the features of the important work carried out by the WFSF are not sufficiently well-known. I therefore invite my colleagues of Latin America and the Caribbean to approach WFSF and take part in its activities.

Carlos A. Mallmann

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Many thanks to all of you who have sent material and encouragement in respect of the work with this Newsletter. I would of course have preferred more reactions. My assumption is that this type of publication - Newsletter as a focal point for networking - must involve most of the members in an active two-way communication at least once every year. Thus, I was happy about what I have received but I look forward with even greater appetite.

In this Newsletter I have added a new standing chapter: "WFSF reports", which is intended to be a place for reports from and about events where the WFSF has been more directly involved. I would particularly urge WFSF members to follow the initiative taken by members in Hungary and India. Who will make presentations of status reports on futures studies in country x, y and z? This idea has been advanced by other members as well. As the review ought to be a rather short one several countries could be covered in one issue.

It is evident that the News in the Newsletter do not reflect interesting work in all countries, from which our members come. However, to change this matter of fact I need a much closer contact with members representing those countries, in which activities are not given attention to in the Newsletter. I am particularly thinking of not only reports, but also views from our Third World members so often neglected because of difficulties to establish new routines in a Western situation of overstimulation of information from loud and numerous megaphones close to us.

"Futures studies", a very broad concept and the Newsletter is open for transmitting news about almost any field of research and public debate. However, in finishing this letter of the second Newsletter to come from Stockholm, I would like to remind you about the theme of the forthcoming World Conference, which is given a preliminary announcement on page 9. The future of (or as some want to put it - new directions for) political institutions will be discussed in Stockholm next year and at regional conferences before that. I would appreciate if members could give some extra thought to this subject, starting the preparations for the

World Conference immediately. The Newsletter could already before the Conference reflect material and ideas later to be commented on at the Conference. And so, hopefully we could given even further meaning and content to our debates. We will certainly achieve quite a lot!

Göran Bäckstrand

P.S.

WFSF proceedings from the Vith World Conferense of
Futures Studies in Cairo

To all who have ordered the Cairo proceedings.

The book was dispatched from Bucharest, where it was printed, in the beginning of June. August 5, 1981, the delivery had not yet arrived in Stockholm. The secretariat will distribute the books as soon as it is technically possible!

To those who have not yet ordered the proceedings (US\$ 10/copy), do it now!

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REPORT ON THE WORLD CONFERENCE WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN HELD IN NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 1980

In 1978 in Cairo, at the General Assembly of WFSF, the chairman of the Indian Council of Social Science Research Dr. Rajni Kothari, who is also a member of WFSF, presented the proposal for holding the next World Meeting in India 1980. The proposal was accepted and it was broadly agreed that the meeting should deal with the future of political institutions and that India, with its vast experience in operating an open policy, was a most appropriate place for such a meeting. The theme finally chosen was "Futures societies, Power, Lifestyle and World Order". The hosts were to be the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Center for the Study of Developing Societies. The ICSSR had formally agreed to this collaboration. This arrangement was readily accepted by WFSF.

The theme of the conference was developed both by a WFSF Preparatory Committee and by a 25 member National Preparatory Committee, set up by ICSSR; the Committee consisted of all the Indian members of WFSF and outstanding scientists and scholars.

The actual task of organizing the Congress was left to the Center for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, and to a group led by Ashis Nandy.

The National Committee met twice and had an extended discussion, and unanimously gave content to the programme, on the basis of these discussions.

The subjects of the Plenaries and Workshops were chosen and the programme was then sent to the Executive Council of WFSF and to the International Preparatory

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Committee. These two met during a WFSF World Conference on "Science and Technology and the Future" at Berlin in May 8th 1979, and passed the programme.

The grants (UNESCO and ICSSR and CSDS) could not cover more than 25 % of the Conference costs, so, most of the participants, including a majority of the paper writers, chairmen of the sessions and rapporteurs, were expected to raise their own travel money and local costs. This they willingly did because, as many of them put it, they found the programme of the Congress challenging.

As a great surprise to everybody within WFSF the Government of India in September 1980 suddenly put forward demands for a changed Conference programme. An official Indian proposal for a subsequent meeting to be held in February/March 1981 - with a different agenda and different local organizers - was refused by the WFSF Council, on the basis of not creating a precedent for future meetings in other countries. The decision has later been taken that the next World Conference will be held in Stockholm in June 1982 on the same topic proposed for India and discussed by two regional meetings that would define it in its implications and regional differences in the hope of reaching a comprehensive debate. At the same time, the hope that a meeting may be held in India at a later date, was expressed by members of the Council.

Eleonora Masini

REPORT FROM THE MEETING IN MEXICO "VISIONS OF DESIRABLE SOCIETIES"

On 22nd-24th of April the III meeting on "Visions of Desirable Societies" was held in Mexico City in cooperation with CEESTEM (Centro de Estudios Economicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo), and GPID/UN University.

CEESTEM generous hospitality has made these three meetings possible: 1978, 1979, 1981, and much seems to have been accomplished in these three years. In fact the results are not only those of the meetings, but a whole project implying exchanges of thoughts and ideas as well as documents for these years.

The papers presented in 1978 were published by CEESTEM in Spanish and are available. The English edition is in print with Pergamon Press. The 1979 papers are in print in Spanish, and will probably be published by Pergamon Press

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in English. The 1981 papers are under consideration.

The starting points of the meetings and the project has been that futures studies have been mainly interested in finding what are the consequences of actions and events of present and past. At the same time they have directly, or indirectly, been interested in indicating what are the actions in the present to build the future. Those two moments have been mainly considered separated or have been, in both cases, geared to the means, the instruments, the technologies which may build the future. The emergence and implementation of technological instruments, space ships, different cars, different arms or managerial techniques, have been considered crucial to the emergence of different societies.

What has been lacking, has been the question: what sort of society, of human beings would such technological instruments build, what would be the aims of societies emerging on these lines and what would it do to human beings. Even more so, what are desirable societies to the emergence of which we have to gear present actions, present innovation, present invention, and who is a desirable human being? More so still, what do we want, what is the society we want to emerge? In short, to what objectives shall we direct our actions, our innovation today, to bring about such goals? Do we have an image of what we want to be realized? This is what the project "Visions of Desirable Societies" tried to clarify.

The discussion at "Visions of Desirable Societies" III was not so much concerned with utopia-building as with outlining ways in which visions might be developed and diffused, strategies whereby their positive components might be achieved, and the types of structures which could allow a possible desirable future to be actively self-transforming. As for the work in itself, the feeling was widely shared that transformation was done: that this particular format of discussion would run into diminishing returns. The time is right for more active dissemination of the results, with the aim of provoking wider debate around alternative visions.

These are the first conclusions of the project "Visions of Desirable Societies".

The papers presented at the meeting are enumerated in the March issue of the Newsletter under the heading "Meetings".

Eleonora Masini

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FORTHCOMING WFSF MEETINGS, SEMINARS, AND CONFERENCES

1. WFSF Round Table "Future Trends in Science and Technology for Human Development, September 3-4, 1981 in Bucharest.

In the March issue of the Newsletter the announcement was made of this Round Table organized in cooperation with the Romanian Academy of Social and Political Sciences, the Unesco National Commission, and the WFSF.

2. WFSF regional European seminar in the Hague, November 12-14, 1981.

The WFSF and the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy are jointly planning a regional seminar on the topic of "The future of political institutions and government". The seminar is hosted by the Dutch Council and is going to take place in Riddersaal, the Hague, November 12-14, 1981.

A regional seminar of this kind is intended to clarify the issues and intensify the research within a subject area, which will be the focus of the WFSF World Conference next year.

After consultations with the Dutch Council on May 1st a preliminary agenda has been established for the meeting.

Thursday, November 12

The future of political institutions - Introduction by professor Klaus Offe, University of Bielefeld. Comments by Richard Falk and Henryk Skolimowski.

Friday, November 13

The limits to policy making - The future of government. Dr. Theo Quené, President of the Dutch Council for Government Policy. The future capacity to govern. Yekezel Dror. Emerging political movements, particularly with regard to questions of war and peace. Johan Galtung. The political impact of new social movements. Ignacy Sachs.

Saturday, November 14

Scale - Decentralization versus Centralization. Mihailo Markovich. Conclusions to be presented by professor Dr. Piet Thoenes, Dept. of Sociology, University of Utrecht.

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It has been agreed with the Dutch hosts that the participants shall be limited to an in advance fixed number. Invitations have been sent out to interested WFSF members and others with respect to the subject chosen for the debates. Should European members be particularly interested to attend the seminar, please contact the Secretariat for further information.

3. WFSF regional Afro-Asian seminar in Zürich, February 1982.

The Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute for Economic and Social Studies has decided to support a WFSF seminar. This offer has been most welcome and a preliminary agreement has been reached as follows.

A Afro-Asian regional seminar on the topic of "The future of political institutions" will take place in the Duttweiler Institute outside Zürich, February 15-17, 1982.

The content of the seminar (papers to be presented, scholars to be invited) is under consideration and proposals in this respect are welcome from all interested parties.

The Duttweiler Institute has decided to grant a rather limited amount to cover the costs. The realization of the seminar is still dependent on finding additional financing.

4. WFSF VII World Conference and General Assembly in Stockholm, June 6-8, 1982 - The future (or new directions) for political institutions.

As already announced by Eleonora Masini in the editorial in the March Newsletter the next WFSF World Conference will be held in Stockholm next year.

The WFSF Council is considering candidates for the WFSF International Preparatory Committee, which to a large extent will be the same group that worked for the Delhi Conference.

A national preparatory committee has been formed by all Swedish members of WFSF with the Secretariat for Futures Studies in Stockholm as the institutional base for the Conference.

The main theme of the conference remains as has already been explained in connection with the Hague seminar - "The future of political institutions". Further details

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about the conference will be given in the next Newsletter. However, please note the dates and start the dialogue about what you would like the next World Conference to accomplish.

COMMENTS ON OBJECTIVES OF WFSF

By Clive Simmonds, Ottawa

I look at the future in two ways: constraints and choices.

We need to know the likely constraints which will exist, which are largely already established but among which there are uncertainties of direction. This is the Basic Human Needs approach and its consequences in terms of population, age distribution, energy, food, clothing, shelter, and work. This is the area for the modellers and the number crunchers who are mostly in place and busy! I have the 2 inch thick "The Global 2000 Report to the President" in front of me as I write.

The second aspect concerns choice. Given the likely constraints, what choices are open to us, what other choices might be, or become, possible. This is where social as well as economic values, cultures, traditions and perceptions impact on and influence the actions of different nations and groups. It seems to me that this is the area which receives least study and support, but which frequently turns out to be determining. On this basis one function of WFSF is to articulate to the rest of the world the differing perspectives among nations and groups in the face of the apparent constraints. Magda McHale's conference on Mexico, the U.S. and Canada points the way. WFSF does not have to agree or disagree with the views expressed; its function would be to pull these views out into the open (both hopes and fears). In this way it can relate to all groups (topic item No. 6); its meetings should be correspondingly spread geographically (topic No. 1); it allows official party lines to be stated, but if differing viewpoints are not permitted in any one country, they can be expressed elsewhere (topic Nos. 2, 3 & 5). In all cases, constructive approaches to the problems are to be encouraged and polemics refused.

This is not an easy thing to do. But it appears to be a promising area to explore and develop. Progress may well prove to be slow. In my own field of technology it is clear enough that many of the new technologies for the next 40-50 years will require/produce human, social and cultural

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adjustments (energy, solar/biomass, agriculture & food, the impact of microelectronics and the development of information societies, the biotechnology field and its potentials for health as well as control of disease, 'appropriate' technologies, etc.).

We are all so locked up each in our little cells that it is becoming, or has already become, a significant undertaking to produce any real communication between the cells!

STATUS REPORTS ON FUTURES STUDIES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

One aim of the Newsletter could be to give reviews of how the concepts of futures studies is used in member countries, i.e. to write a status report on futures studies/futures research. In this issue we are making a start with a report from Hungary. Other members are invited to follow this initiative by the Hungarian Committee for Future Research.

In this connection it could also be of relevance to note other reports that are established as country reviews of this kind. As an example I can mention that the Commission for the Future in New Zealand every year submits a report to the Minister of National Development. These reports on Commission activities are printed and available from the official printer.

REPORT ON "FUTURES RESEARCH IN HUNGARY"

I.1. In Hungary future research was initiated in the second half of the sixties. It was mainly stimulated by three factors: a) international prognostics showing unexpected prosperity; b) demand in the Comecon (C.M.E.A.) countries for common long-term planning; c) the prognostic requirements of the new economic reform introduced in Hungary in 1968.

In the first period some specialists started to deal with prognostics on the basis of spontaneous interest, mainly in the field of scientific-technical and social development opening new prospects. In some years the systematic study of future research was started. After having clarified some questions of theory, methodology and terminology, complex and part-prognoses were elaborated. Soon afterwards some more significant literary works, bibliographies, a collection of future research concepts, reviews of workshop activities were published. In 1972 the first conference of future research was organized in Hungary, which summarized the work done and pointed out the activities for the future.

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2. Future research in Hungary reached its second, more developed stage in the middle of the 70's. Having acquired adequate theoretical and methodological experiences Hungarian scientists and experts started to draw up the tendencies round 2000 and beyond. This work had already comprised the main fields of Hungary's demographic, economic and cultural life. The prognoses were based on the interdisciplinary collaboration of scientific, university and other institutions. The results of this period had been summarized and evaluated at the second conference of future research organized in Hungary in 1978. At the same time the tasks to be done in the future were also laid down, the most important ones of which are: a) Important emphasis must be laid on certain distinguished fields of science, e.g. computing, electronics and biology; b) links between future research and planning must be more thoroughly investigated; c) we have to study more intensively the results of future research carried out in other countries and make use of them. In connection with this we draw attention to the comprehensive work done by Hungarian scientists studying and analyzing world models.

3. Hungarian future researchers have systematic relations with the experts of other countries. So among others we have friendly relations with the future research workers of the Soviet Union, the GDR, with the Polish, Bulgarian and Rumanian researchers of prognostics and as well with the scientific institutions of these countries. We have also attended the World Conferences of the WFSF in Bucarest, Rome, Dubrovnik and Cairo in addition to the conferences organized by the above mentioned countries. During the past years we welcomed to our country the Meadows-couple, the authors of the first World model, E. László, the maker of the fifth World model and A. Peccei, the President of the Rome Club.

II. Hungarian future research workers have important work to do also in the forthcoming period. We would like to mention only the following: a) Our future research workers have to put forward their suggestions for the further development of the adaptability-skillness of the Hungarian society in more and more complicated situations; b) For this reason they have to work out alternatives that contribute more efficiently, so that in the most various fields of life (development of science, industrial production, education etc.) Hungary should be able to join the developed countries and in some cases we should be able to reach world standard; c) We have to further develop the instruction of future research at the universities in order that we should be able to train the specialists of the future in perspective thinking and they should be able to

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cope with the requirements of the future. Making use of the mass media (radio, press, TV) we have to popularize the interest in dealing with and to increase the responsibility for the future; d) We have the intention of organizing the Third Future Research Conference in Hungary and we want to extend and make more efficient our relations with the institutes of international futures research.

We hope that our initiatives will be approved and supported also by the recently elected bodies of WFSF.

Dr. Géza Kovács

INDIA: NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (NCST) PANEL ON FUTUROLOGY

The formation of the NCST Panel on Futurology in the middle of the year 1973 has been the starting point of futuristic studies in India particularly those undertaken under the auspices of the Department of Science and Technology.

The Panel identified nine areas, namely, (i) Energy Generation and Needs; (ii) Housing; (iii) Transportation; (iv) Communications; (v) Urbanology and Slum Problems; (vi) Rural Development; (vii) Food; (viii) Management; and (ix) Education, for intensive study with a view to prepare scenarios for the year 2000 A.D. presenting likely perspectives and available options in these fields.

During the past seven years, the main emphasis of the Futurology work has been on extended dissemination of anticipatory know-how, in establishing its relevance in explaining the concept and application of technology forecasting, technology assessment and social forecasting, as a major point in policy making. Emphasis has also been given to research on studies, such as, on energy, cybernetics and futures and encouragement and for the introduction of futures studies in the educational net-work. Currently, a special emphasis is being given to hold workshops in specialised sectors, such as, ocean futures, leather futures, mineral futures, energy futures, etc. A special feature of 1980-81 has been the sponsoring of Futurology Extension Lectures in selected academic centres and Universities. Industry-oriented sectoral studies and workshops have been included as items for current and future funding, in areas, such as, steel futures, paper futures, glass futures, etc. Continuous guidance is being offered to various industrial groups and associations who intend to hold futuristic

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exercises in their respective sectors. Three such important areas where help was provided are: (1) Sugar Futures; (2) Drug Futures; and (3) Textile Futures.

It may also be pointed out that future oriented thinking in terms of specific local needs are also being planned and thought of. A good example of this is the project "Future of a City (Ahmedabad)" sponsored by DST and conducted by National Institute of Design. Through this programme the future oriented message has been taken to the slum dwellers and others, through the local language, and they have been asked to project their thoughts in terms of future. Recommendations emerging out of this exercise, have been shared with the local bodies, such as, the Corporation and the Municipal authorities and the State Government. This will lead to several design inputs in the urban planning of the city of Ahmedabad.

Dr. S.C. Seth

ALL ABOUT MEMBERS AND THE SECRETARIAT

NEW WFSF MEMBERS

1. Individuals

- Herb Addo

UNO/GPID, Inst. of International Relations, University of the West Indies, St. Augustin, Trinidad
Roskilde University Center,
Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde,
Denmark

- Gunnar Adler-Karlsson

- Alejandro Grajal

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Caracas 1050, Venezuela
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P.O.Box 84, Camperdown
NSW 2050, Australia
Studieförbundet Näringsliv & Samhälle - SNS, Sköldungagatan 2, 114 27 Stockholm,
Sweden

- Dr. Ronald Hull

- Keith Suter

- Bengt-Arne Vedin

Fehervart UT 33/B. I.7.
H-1117 Budapest XI, Hungary

- Dr. L. Vörös

2. Organisations/Institutions:

- Irish Futures Society

Shelbourne House, Shelbourne Road, Dublin 4, Ireland
Mölnadalsvägen 85, S-412 85
Gothenburg, Sweden

- Center for Inter-Disciplinary Studies of the Human Condition

- Science Council of Canada

100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa,
Ontario K1P 5M1, Canada

ALL ABOUT MEMBERS AND THE SECRETARIAT

NOTES ABOUT MEMBER ACTIVITIES

Swiss Society for Futures Research

September 17-18, 1981 the Society will arrange a conference (Jahrestagung!) at Rüschlikon (Zürich) on "the future capacity of the Swiss decision making structure". Is the present structure hopelessly old? Is it necessary to find a new model for decision-making order? The discussions are arranged around four parallel themes: Centralization-Decentralization, State-Private, Economy-Ecology and Conception-Pragmatism.

For further information:

Sekretariat SZF
Jonas-Furrer Street 21
CH-8146 Zürich, Switzerland

WFSF Secretariat

Anna Arista is in the Rome office. Ann Mari Schmidt is in the Stockholm office. Margareta Grånäs was responsible for this production of Newsletter 2/1981.

ORGANIZATIONS

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET D'ACTION COMMUNAUTAIRES INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Créée en 1952 aux Etats-Unis, l'Association Internationale de Développement et d'Action Communautaires "AIDAC" a essentiellement oeuvré jusqu'en 1960 en Amérique du Nord. De 1960 à 1970, pour répondre aux besoins des enseignants et des praticiens en développement communautaire, l'Association a étendu son champ d'activités aux pays du Tiers-Monde. A titre d'exemple, elle a organisé des rencontres d'experts et des sessions de formation, notamment en Amérique du Sud et en Afrique. En 1975, elle a entrepris des investigations en vue d'implanter son siège social en Europe. En s'installant à Marcinelle (Belgique) en 1977, elle a reprecisé ses objectifs et élaboré de nouvelles structures. Avec la caution d'experts en action sociale venus de quatre continents, l'AIDAC vise essentiellement la promotion du développement communautaire. A cet effet, elle s'est fixée des buts dans différents domaines.

En matière d'information, la décision de publier des Newsletters pourra favoriser l'échange d'expériences et la réflexion sur des thèmes du développement et de l'action communautaires. L'AIDAC souhaite que ces Newsletters constituent un canal de transmission de données dont l'accès sera ouvert à tous ceux qui le souhaitent parce qu'ils veulent faire part de leurs réalisations, de leurs projets et de leurs idées. Le contenu des articles présentera donc un aspect théorique et pratique et sera le reflet des préoccupations d'organismes gouvernementaux, mais également de personnes qui interviendraient à titre privé parce que leur compétence en la matière et la pertinence de leur message les y autorisent. Ce sera encore l'occasion pour l'AIDAC d'informer régulièrement ses membres à propos des activités qu'elle mène et de maintenir un contact soutenu avec ceux qui appuient ou encouragent son action.

For further information (see also conference announcement under "Meetings"):

AIDAC

Rue du Debarcadere, 179

6001 Marcinelle, Belgium

Telephone: (071) 36 62 73 - 43 29 20 - 43 29 21

ORGANIZATIONS

CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF THE HUMAN CONDITION

The Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of the Human Condition was established in 1972 and is now incorporated as a department within the University of Gothenburg. As its name implies, the basis for the Center is multi-disciplinary cooperation at the academic level. The general aims of this cooperation have been set down as follows:

- o to promote interdisciplinary research and training as well as debate and exchange of information
- o to cooperate with different disciplines in the search for new knowledge and in re-structuring knowledge already gained
- o to provide a better factual basis for the process of opinion formation and for decision making at different levels of society.

Members of the Center, now exceeding 500 in number, represent the various departments of the University of Gothenburg, the faculties of Chalmers University of Technology and fields outside the academic community (writers, artists, journalists, librarians, administrators etc). A board is elected for the academic year, responsible to the members and to the University Council which provides the Center with annual budget.

Though the Center cannot be described as an independent research institute or a graduate school, its activities do in part focus on both research and teaching. At the graduate level, courses are normally of a breadth and complexity as to overlap traditional subject boundaries, making the multidisciplinary approach a crucial prerequisite. Graduate courses are open to student of all faculties and are thus in themselves multidisciplinary. It should be stressed that the Center does not offer a full graduate course leading to a doctorate. At the undergraduate level, multidisciplinary cooperation has been concentrated to the subject known as Human Ecology. Through collaboration with the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at the University, a new department has evolved under the name Institute for Peace Research and Human Ecology, now closely associated to the Center. Undergraduate courses are now held under the auspices of this Institute. More detailed information about courses offered at both graduate and undergraduate levels can be found in the Center's Annual Report.

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All research, basic as well as applied, is conducted by groups representing a wide range of disciplines. Applied research has often been initiated at the request of organizations outside the Center. Current research projects and published reports are listed in the Annual Report.

Aside from these traditional university activities, a significant part of the Center's engagement extends into the non-academic community through numerous external activities. These include public lectures, consulting work, the organizing of conferences and seminars, the training of teachers in the Swedish public school system and participation in the public debate. In addition, several of the Center's stand committees (see Annual Report) constitute permanent links away from the University. The Group for International Nutrition, for example, has organized conferences and graduate courses and is now, with the assistance of members in the field, formalizing a working agreement with the Food and Nutrition Board of Tanzania.

The Center's basic preoccupation might well be described as human ecology in a broad sense. The Center hopes to act as a kind of catalytic agent within the University and society at large, providing a forum for multidisciplinary cooperation, bringing into being a well-integrated multidisciplinary knowledge and forming a foundation for thought and action to be directed at the pressing problems of the human condition.

For further information:
Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of the Human Condition
Mölnadalsvägen 35
S-412 85 GOTHENBURG
Sweden

INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER

THE INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER was founded in 1961 to formulate practical alternatives to war, poverty, social injustice, and ecological damage. The philosophy guiding Institute activities is that the system of competing nation-states must be transformed because it legitimates violence, fosters social inequities, and encourages careless exploitation of planetary resources.

The World Order Models Project

Currently several committees are examining the roots of world order problems. The Working Group on Culture studies the role of cultural factors in shaping social

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values in order to understand the changes necessary to realize preferred world order goals. A second group focuses on demilitarization and alternative security arrangements as means for dismantling the war system and the imperialism and authoritarianism which often accompany it.

Other Project participants are collaborating on *Struggle for the Planet*, a book which will set forth an ideological framework for analysing global issues and conceptualizing a just world order.

The Transnational Academic Program

A new, revised edition of the Academic Program's world order studies curriculum and resource guide has been published. The program is also preparing a number of basic world order textbooks and overseeing the publication of the U.S. edition of the scholarly quarterly, *Alternatives: A Journal of World Policy*.

For further information:
The Institute for World Order
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA
Telephone: (212) 490-0010

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IAIA)

The International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) is an organization designed to bring together those concerned with

- o environmental impact assessment (EIA)
- o risk assessment
- o social impact assessment (SIA)
- o technology assessment (TA) and
- o other forms of impact assessment.

More citizen and corporate participation in governmental planning requires inclusive policy-making for the 1980s and the decades ahead. Coming from diverse backgrounds, impact assessors find a commonality in approach to real situations and the need to share in developing new analytic tools. IAIA provides a nonpolitical forum to stimulate innovation in the processes for anticipating future consequences of new or modified technologies, development projects, and governmental or private sector programs.

Members receive the IAIA Bulletin, a quarterly publication of short articles; professional experience; reviews of assessments, reports, and books; and news and professional opportunities.

ORGANIZATIONS

For further information:
F.A. Rossini
Technology and Science Policy Program
Georgia Tech
Atlanta, GA 30332, USA

IRISH FUTURES SOCIETY

As previously announced the Irish Futures Society has been launched. The aims of the Society are:

- o To act as a focus for persons with an interest in Futures Studies and activities;
- o To act as an information centre on Futures Studies and activities in Ireland;
- o To promote the educational aspects of Futures activities;
- o To promote an awareness of the importance of Futures activities among a wide public;
- o To promote forecasting research into long term social, economic, technological and other trends on which the future of society may depend and to channel the findings of such studies to interested persons;
- o To liaise with other national and international organisations with an interest in this field.

For further information:
Ursula Berry
IFS, Shelbourne House
Shelbourne Road
Dublin 4, Ireland

LINKAGE INC

LINKAGE is a newly created non-profit corporation which grew out of work started in 1977 by Robert Theobald, an internationally known generalist and futurist, who acts as a consultant, lecturer and writer.

LINKAGE is committed to developing forms and styles of information exchange and community action which will help make democracy an effective force in the Communications Era. To accomplish this, LINKAGE operates on both the national and the local/regional levels.

ORGANIZATIONS

LINKAGE's principal endeavor on the state level is CREATING ARIZONA'S FUTURE, a community and people-based experiment in participatory future planning. It is designed to facilitate the emergence of a new consensus regarding the state's future. It is hoped that CREATING ARIZONA'S FUTURE will provide a model which can be successfully modified to enable other states and communities to combine future planning with a new spirit of democracy.

LINKAGE accepts that people always operate in their perceived self-interest. We believe that people now need to act in ways which are honest, responsible, loving and humble and which respect the complexity of life.

Network Member

If you are already deeply involved in transformational activities and want to have contacts with others in your region and around North America who are working to bring about a better future, we suggest that you become a networking member of LINKAGE INC.

The organization of the network is simple. Each individual in the network submits on a 5 x 8 form, a statement of his or her background, interests, activities and the types of information and contacts sought. LINKAGE duplicates all forms and circulates them throughout the network. In other words, each networking member receives the forms of all other members within the system. Individuals contact each other as the needs for information, aid and synergetic cooperation arise. Through the use of "key words" to identify an individual's interests and expertise, eventual computerization of the system can take place.

When you join at the network level, you will receive the NETWORKING PACKET, consisting of the information forms of all members in the system. After reading through them, you may then submit your own form to be circulated at the next mailing.

For further information:

LINKAGE INC
4221 W. Yucca
Phoenix, AZ 85029, USA

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CENTER FOR FUTURES RESEARCH - PROJECT OUTLOOK

Excerpts from letter received:

The Center for Futures Research is initiating a project called "Outlook", to develop and maintain a data base about possible future events whose occurrence would be of great importance to society. You are invited to participate in this project.

Individuals engaged in activities such as strategic and long-range planning, issues management, and environmental scanning, frequently need information about possible economic, political, social and technological changes. While there is need for a current and comprehensive overview of future developments, unfortunately, there is no single source to whom managers and analysts can turn for such information. What is typically available is information generated to aid in the analysis of particular, narrow subjects. This information is rarely useful to those who need up-to-date macro information.

In short, we believe that the constantly-updated macro-environmental scan, provided by Project Outlook will be uniquely valuable. But generating this information will not be easy. That is why we are writing to you. We are looking for approximately 1000 people like yourself who would be willing to spend about half an hour, two times a year, completing a simple questionnaire about future changes in areas where they have some expertise. In return, each participant will receive a copy of the collated results of the entire project.

The approach will be a modified mini-Delphi. That is, responses to questions will be repeated in subsequent rounds. When a response is iterated, the prior distribution of opinion and the date of the last iteration will be noted. The initial questionnaire enclosed contains a variety of future events drawn from a series of Delphi studies conducted by the Center in 1979. Subsequent questionnaires will only contain events that match your background.

Although no on-going effort of this scale has been attempted before, we have confidence that "The Club of 1000" we have identified will provide each other with invaluable information.

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For further information:
Center for Futures Research
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007, USA
Telephone: (213) 743 5229

COUNCIL OF EUROPE - Parliamentary Assembly

The Council organized the Fifth Parliamentary and Scientific Conference in Helsinki, 3-5 June 1981.

The theme of the conference was TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY - Impacts of Technological Change on European Society and Civilisation.

Please note the following papers that are available on demand:

OUTLINE OF KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THE DIALOGUE OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATIONS
Roger Garaudy
Director, International Institute for a Dialogue of Civilisations (Paris)

"TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY"
Wolfgang Sassin
Energy Programme, IIASA

"INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND THE MICRO-ELECTRONICS REVOLUTION"
Roland Hüber
Project 'FAST' (Forecasting and Assessment in Science and Technology) Commission of the European Communities

"BIOTECHNOLOGY: WHAT WILL IT CHANGE?"
Mark Cantley
Project 'FAST'

"DECISION-MAKING MACHINERY AND THE VULNERABILITY OF SOCIETY"
André Lebeau
Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (space technology and programmes); Director, National Science and Industry Museum Project (Paris)

"NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND THE VULNERABILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL"
Stefano Rodotà
Law Faculty, University of Rome, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament

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"THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE OECD MINISTERIAL MEETING ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY MARCH 1981"
David Beckler

Director for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD

"FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE"
Lord Flowers
Imperial College of Science and Technology (London);
President (1974-80) European Science Foundation

"PROSPECTS FOR A EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY"
Günter Schuster
Director General (Research, Science and Education)
Commission of the European Communities

"SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT: INTEGRATION OF TRANSFERS WITH THE TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGES OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"
Francisco Sagasti
Associate Director of the Development Analysis Group (GRADE); Member of the Peruvian National Research Council

"SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT: TOWARDS A MORE EFFECTIVE EUROPEAN CONTRIBUTION"
Martin Lees
Director, UN Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

"RESISTANCE TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE FUNCTIONING OF PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS"
Jean-Jacques Salomon
Special Adviser to the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (Paris)

"REVITALIZING THE LINKS BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENTARY AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES"
John Osborn, MP
Vice-President, United Kingdom Parliamentary and Scientific Committee

"SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT: TOWARDS A MORE EFFECTIVE EUROPEAN CONTRIBUTION"
Dr Hanna Walz
Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Research of the European Parliament

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"THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES FOR TOMORROW'S INFORMATION SOCIETY"

E S Mallett
Director of Applications Programmes, European Space Agency

"EUROPEAN SPACE EFFORTS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"

E S Mallett
Director of Applications Programmes, European Space Agency

"EFFECTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE LARGE-SCALE INTRODUCTION OF MICRO-PROCESSORS"

Rapporteurs: Jean Valleix, Maurice Miller

For further information:
Council of Europe
Strasbourg

EUROPEAN WOMEN'S CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN A CHANGING SOCIETY (Centre Européen Féminin de Recherche sur l'Evolution de la Société - CEFRES)

CEFRES was created on March 11th 1977. Thanks to the GULBENKIAN Foundation it was possible to open an office in February 1978 to handle the management and functioning of the organisation. Although CEFRES is an Association under Swiss law, for practical reasons the office was opened in France.

Current Work and Future Projects

- o Installation of a micro-computer and compilation of a RHEA data bank on women playing an active role in the political, scientific, cultural and social field, to be diffused in the newsletter or on request.
- o New conception of the newsletter of CEFRES.
- o Programming and preparation of five seminars on Migrations at the request of the Portuguese government.
- o Organisation of round tables.
- o Continuing follow-up of contacts throughout the countries of Europe, with the objective of creating CEFRES national branches. The foundation of Swiss and Portuguese branches is imminent and there are plans for a further one in Sweden.

For further information:
CEFRES

ACTIVITIES

55, rue de Varenne
75007 Paris, France
Telephone: 548 95 48

GROUP RELATIONS TRAINING ASSOCIATION

GRTA is an association with a focus on working with groups: we are an educational charity devoted to exploring, practising, teaching, learning, and developing skills of group membership and leadership. We are an open and diverse association: open in the sense that we welcome all those who are interested in learning more about groups, diverse in the sense that our members include educationalists, businessmen, therapists, social workers, activists, consultants, academics, and many more, who work and live in an equally diverse range of places, from communes to multinationals. GRTA is also open and diverse in approach to theory and practice: we embrace and compare humanistic approaches with psycho-analytic, work with clay and with open systems, with bodies as well as with minds. Yet within all this diversity is a common theme of educating ourselves and others about group practice, using experimental methods of inquiry and education.

Since GRTA is a network, a non-hierarchical association, what we do depends very much on the interests and energies of members. This is particularly true of the activities of the seven or eight regional groupings.

Annual Group Relations Training Laboratory started in 1972, and is a five day residential group experience.

The Annual Conference takes place in September of each year, and is usually organised so that those who attend may select their activities from a wide range of alternatives.

In addition to these annual events, we also sponsor "special events", which focus on particular themes such as:

- o The personal and the political
- o Power and sex roles
- o The Mini Society
- o The gift relationship
- o Workshops for professional groups (such as teachers)
- o Co leadership

For further information:
The Treasurer
Walter Truman-Cox
1 Gention Close
Northfield, Birmingham B31 1NN, Great Britain

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GROUPE DE BELLERIVE

Excerpts of Declaration of the Groupe de Bellerive,
3rd April, 1981.

Since its inception, in August 1977, the Groupe de Bellerive has concerned itself with the problems which the continuing advance of technology currently presents for the survival of the orderly structures of peaceful societies. We are aware that, without technologies of all kinds, our planet could not sustain more than a small fraction of its present population. However, we have also observed that this rapid technological progress has brought about a corresponding increase in tension, polarisation and confrontation as well as a decrease in stability, orderliness and peace. One of our most urgent tasks must therefore be to create conditions that are propitious to calm reflection, open and rational discussion and adequate public information, an essential prerequisite to constructive negotiation.

Civilian nuclear power

The occasion of our first coming together were the events at the site of the world's first full-scale fast breeder reactor at Creys-Malville in France, in July 1977.

But greatest of all is the risk of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. There was a time when it was believed that one could keep wholly separate the civilian use of nuclear fission and its military use for fabricating weapons of mass destruction. That belief has been increasingly questioned in recent years. The more plutonium there is in the world, and the more people acquire the skills of using it to generate electricity, the greater the risk that some of those people will use it to fabricate bombs. And there are no adequate technical means to avert that risk.

Nuclear war

Another factor could facilitate the outbreak of nuclear warfare. Recently, there has been a change in attitudes which, especially because it has been almost imperceptible, gives us even graver cause for alarm, namely the development of the notions that the use of nuclear weapons in war could, in some circumstances, be "acceptable", and that such wars could, in some sense, be "limited", "survivable", and even "winnable".

None of these positions is even remotely tenable. The

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use of "tactical" weapons, in so-called "limited" warfare, would escalate to large-scale nuclear exchanges, with resultant deaths and mutilations of millions of non-combatants. There are no circumstances whatever in which that consequence can be "acceptable" in any sense, and to suggest that it could be is insane.

Nor does the notion of "survivability" retain any meaning in the context of the use of nuclear weapons. Whoever survives such an attack, if he does not die shortly afterwards from radiation-induced disease, will survive in a world where food and water is contaminated, medical and communal services have ceased to function, buildings are uninhabitable, transport and communication services have come to an end, and where one of the survivors' remaining concerns will be to eliminate each other in order to survive a few days longer. That is not "survival" in any human sense: it is a world where the living can only envy the dead.

Universal disarmament may be a remote ideal, but the proliferation of nuclear weapons is nothing less than suicidal. Those who already have them continue to increase their arsenals, both in quantity and in "quality". Among those who do not, several appear to have ambitions to join the club of potential destruction. The means of control under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency are incomplete and insufficient. Despite the good will and peaceable intentions of the overwhelming majority of the men and women who inhabit this planet, the materials for nuclear annihilation continue to multiply and spread, and so do the occasions which could release them, ranging from a computer failure to a governmental miscalculation. On top of that, the current theories of "acceptability", "limitability" and "survivability" serve only to reduce the threshold of fear which has hitherto deterred their use.

Conclusion

If used for the wrong ends, nuclear technology today poses the most menacing threats to the entire world. Polarisation can only divide; only reflection, evaluation and negotiation can ensure entente. Those are processes in which everyone, everywhere, can take part. We therefore direct our appeal to those who exercise power or influence - such as defence scientists, the professionals of the media, of publicity, and those charged with the task of taking decisions for the fellow-members of their societies, both in the nuclear and the non-nuclear states - and indeed to all people of good sense. We urge them to reflect, to

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discuss, and to take action to protect humanity from the potential abuses of this technology before it is too late.

For further information:

Groupe de Bellerive
122, rue de Lausanne
CH-1202 Genève, Switzerland

HUMAN SPEECH AND SPEECH SYNTHESIS

For many years the State University of Novosibirsk and the Institute of Mathematica of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been collaborating in the field of human speech and particularly in speech synthesis.

At present a speech synthesizer using natural principles of speech production has been developed. It consists of a manipulated air flow generator, sound source and articulator. As the synthesizer is an analog(ue) of human nasal and mouth cavities and the phrasing its functioning is based on jet-acoustic effects. Air flow from a special unit (analog of lungs) enters the articulator whose control is run by electromechanical system consisting of constant magnets with sonic coils built in articulatory elements.

The synthesizer is a computer-controlled system. The text to be synthesized is fed to a computer from any terminal like the typewriter "Consul-260" or "Videoton-340", electric plantable and others, or a man operates the synthesizer himself from a special keyboard.

The speech simulator (a speaking machine) is designed for initiating inhalation and expiration, soundful and whisper speech and singing as well. It can be used for making prosthetic appliances for dumb people, for automatic reading aloud the written texts, in machines for translating from one language to another, in telephone and telegraph communication systems and for information output from a computer.

Those wishing to collaborate in the above field are welcome to write and ask questions.

For further information:

A.P. Derevyanko
Novosibirsk State University
Pirogov Street 2
630090 Novosibirsk, USSR
Telephone: 65 62 44

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THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION (ICDA)

The International Coalition for Development Action is a network of development oriented action groups and agencies in 19 industrialised countries, committed to the pursuit of a New International Order. One of ICDA's objectives is to keep our national constituencies informed about research and action projects of national and international organisations and agencies involved with development issues.

The organisation publishes ICDA NEWS, a monthly newsletter on development issues and NGO action.

ICDA's own programme components concern the role of Transnational Corporations in development; world food security and the conservation of plant genetic resources; international division of labour and industrial restructuring; energy and development; disarmament and development; development strategies; transfer of technology; commodity questions; and monetary/financial questions.

For further information:

Jos Lemmers
ICDA
Fourth Floor (WDM)
Bedford Chambers
Covent Garden
London WC2E 8HA, U.K.
Telephone: 01-836 3676

THE LIFE STYLE MOVEMENT

"What do I know? What can I do? What dare I hope?" Kant's basic questions are being asked by many today who are tempted to feel personally helpless in the face of the complex forces which threaten the peaceful development and even the survival of the Human Family.

The Life Style Movement offers guidelines rather than rules to all who wish to respond personally and joyfully to the urgent need to share the Earth's resources among the Human Family and to conserve those resources for future generations. Life Style is for all men and women without any reservation, whatever their creed or lack of it. The Life Style Commitment is modest rather than heroic and, as a matter of principle, is contained within one sheet of paper.

Life Style may be said to have begun as a distinctive movement at the Ecumenical Church Leaders' Conference at

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Selly Oak, Birmingham, in September 1972. Almost the last words at that Conference consisted of the following invitation:

"Commission Eight, convinced that environmental responsibility and social justice on a global scale demand changes in personal as well as national ways of life, recommends to each of its own members and invites all members of this Conference to pledge themselves to a simplicity of life which is generous to others and content with enough rather than with excess; and that each should privately review his or her life before God so as to implement this pledge, as necessary, by altered patterns of consumption."

At the same time and place a small group of friends was producing a short document entitled "Towards Simplicity of Life" which contained among other material the seminal slogans: "My greed is another's need"; and "Live simply that others may simply live". The latter has now become "Live more simply that all of us may simply live", in recognition of the fact that all of us are involved together in one world.

There are people committed to Life Style in Africa, Asia, Australasia, North America and a number of European countries. A majority of commitments, however, are from the United Kingdom. There are national movements with similar aims in France, Germany (FDR), The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United States and perhaps elsewhere. Some of these are far larger and more highly organised than Life Style. To be effective the Life Style Movement must now expand. As someone said at a meeting recently: "It won't achieve anything much until it has obtained its first hundred thousand commitments." If you agree with the aims of Life Style the need for your personal commitment is urgent.

A letter of the Guardian produced well over a hundred personal enquiries and a number of commitments. Invitations to speak and preach about Life Style increase are being increasingly shared out. The Movement is in good heart but has not achieved anything like the breakthrough that has been achieved in the United States where surveys reveal that millions have chosen a life of voluntary simplicity; or in Norway, Sweden or the Netherlands where similar movements flourish with discernible social, political and economic effects. Sweden and Holland for example give to development aid a higher percentage of GNP than any other Western country. In Britain today I detect a worrying pre-

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occupation with greater personal consumption and a widespread lack of compassion for the powerless and underprivileged. This contrasts strongly with the post-war years in which we developed the welfare state at home and negotiated the independence overseas of so many Commonwealth nations.

So if you accept the principles and practice of Life Style, please send me now your postcard of commitment. As a Chinese proverb has it: "What we hear we may forget; what we see we may remember; but what we do we will understand."

For further information:

Horace Dammers
The Cathedral
Bristol BS1 5TJ, U.K.

LOKAYAN: DIALOGUE OF THE PEOPLE
Project on Democratic and Decentralized Development

Lokayan, a project for the 1980's, is conceived as a response on the part of concerned intellectuals, activists and opinion-makers to the national and international situation facing us in the 1980's. This situation arises out of:

- a) a development and planning process that has produced a world of extreme dualism and deprivation, with massive increases in absolute poverty and marginalisation of millions of human beings, to a large extent because of the prevailing thinking on development;
- b) a model of science and technology that has undermined the autonomy and dignity of diverse peoples, their sources of sustenance, their community organisations and their traditions of mutual help and self-reliance;
- c) a political process that has contralised power, undermined democratic institutions, led to highly manipulative forms of populist rhetoric, devalued moral standards and norms in public life, and through all this, made the state an instrument of vested interests and;
- d) an international system based on corporate capitalism, superpower penetration, cultural homogenization and militarization of major regions of the world, each of these reinforcing centralized structures of elite dominance and mass manipulation and repression in individual societies.

Against these powerful structural and cultural forces

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which threaten to undermine democratic institutions and the self-reliance of peoples there are also some rather far-reaching developments of a positive kind or work which need to be identified, strengthened and consolidated.

Among these are:

- a) A far-reaching process of mass awakening, challenging age-old hegemonies, asserting the democratic rights of hitherto underprivileged people, and willing to join battle against sources of dominance and exploitation;
- b) a cognate process of social and political consciousness among some sections of the educated classes who are willing to question earlier assumptions about development, are engaged in a variety of grass-roots experiments along alternative modes of social and economic organisation, and are willing to join forces with the underprivileged in their battle against vested interests;
- c) a growing realization among a section of the intelligentsia and the opinion-makers of both the grave distortions that have set into the institutional framework of the Indian state over the last decade as well as of the basic weakness that were inherent in the original model of Indian democracy, planning, education and administration;
- d) a heightened sense of impending breakdown of the "system" that is widely shared and the consequences of which can strike at the roots of our democracy and at all efforts to create a just and humane society and;
- e) a related feeling that is also growing, including among sections of political parties and the administration, that the existing political organizations have shown serious limitations in moving towards a new democratic crystallization and that there is need to draw upon a wide array of activists outside the usual political and governmental framework - in voluntary institutions, in new experiments at the grass-roots and in local and regional movements for social transformation and dignity.

Lokayan is based on the belief that both course-corrections and alternative modes of social action can be built by drawing upon the latter set of forces. It seeks to do this by engaging the various elements identified above - intellectuals, grass-roots activists, voluntary organiza-

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tions and opinion-makers at various levels and political and administrative cadres - in a series of dialogues in various regional contexts as well as across regions on major issue areas, backed by the necessary input of information and analyses, and moving step by step towards a new crystallization of opinion around specific proposals for action and implementation.

Lokayan will also organize similar dialogues with movement groups in neighbouring countries of South and Southeast Asia as well as other Third World countries and prepare the basis for a larger international consultation on the global context of the present crisis.

Lokayan will have a research wing which will engage in dialogues with a cross-section of the people in various regions with a view to bringing the thinking, values and aspirations of our people as inputs into the dialogues among activists and opinion-makers.

Lokayan will also put out and circulate as widely as possible the results of all these activities, as well as opinions and positions that the participants in the project would like to offer, so that once again step by step a new ideological crystallization that is sensitive to the specific situation facing us in the coming decade emerges and provides a basis for action at various levels and in various fields.

Finally, and this follows from all that is said above, Lokayan would like to contribute to ending the isolation and fragmentation that divides the various centres of creative work and to foster cohesion and unity in the ranks of those who would like to act together but are, for various reasons, unable to do so. From this may emerge a larger national movement.

For further information:

Rajni Kothari
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
29, Rajpur Road
Delhi 110054, India

A WORLDWIDE EFFORT INITIATED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER

A year ago, the possibility of a worldwide fund to support peace and security education at local levels seemed remote. Today, it is a distinct possibility. U.N. experts are studying ways to increase public understanding of

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security issues; arms negotiators are telling us of their desire for greater public awareness of the security dilemmas; and our proposal has helped direct U.N. attention to the positive benefits of a global fund to promote peace and security education.

Discussing practical use of a U.N. fund is one purpose of Network to Educate for World Security. To accelerate worldwide interest in peace and security education is another. Here, too, we are encouraged. Already there is a nucleus of people considering ways to link local education and information programs through a global fund.

For further information:
Network to Educate for World Security
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA
Telephone: (212) 490 0010

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA NUEVA ERA

The universidad de la nueva era - illicitis is not a university in the ordinary sense, but on the contrary an unconventional and hardly structured entity.

Its aims are neutrality and freedom, for the students as well as for the guest-lecturers.

The universidad de la nueva era - illicitis does not work with a fixed faculty of professors.

It advocates natural growth rather than planned development. This means that there is a lot of room left for genuine values or what may be called the 'quality of life'.

Program 1981

11.04-18.04	The child, bearer of the new age
09.05-16.05	Medicine, forgotten traditions, new insights
06.06-13.06	Ecology, culture of a planet
04.07-11.07	The language of the stars: astro-nomy, astro-logy, astro-sophy
08.08-15.08	Economy, organisation of matter, order of morals
05.09-12.09	Architecture, new dimensions between earth and cosmos
03.10-10.10	World in movement: science and knowledge
31.10-07.11	The celts in today's gaul

For further information:
Universidad de la nueva era - illicitis

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Partida de pusol 2 - 87
Elche - Alicante, Spain

THE CONFEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT (CISTOD)

The first meeting of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (UN-ACSTD) was held in New York from 23 to 27 February 1981. One of the important points of the Agenda was:

"Analysis of the contributions that can be made by non-governmental organisations to the application of Science and technology to development".

During the discussion of this item the Secretary General of CISTOD (who is a member of the Advisory Committee) drew attention to the creation of CISTOD on 13 February 1981 during the course of a meeting held in the ICSU Headquarters, of certain of the 19 non-governmental organizations which participated in the Singapore Symposium in January 1979, within the framework of UNCSTD.

The Secretary General of CISTOD made a presentation to the UN-ACSTD in which he explained that the main objective of CISTOD is to stimulate cooperation between and help mobilize the international scientific and technological communities in the realization of the Vienna Plan of Action. The suggestion for the organization of a new symposium of the Singapore type ("Singapore 2") was greeted with great enthusiasm by all the members of the ACSTD. The official report of the meeting contains a reference to this.

The Secretary General of CISTOD was elected one of the Vice-presidents of the ACSTD. The Bureau of ACSTD met on 26 February with the Secretary General of the U.N. who supported strongly the very important task of mobilization of the international scientific and technological communities to make the Vienna Plan of Action really operational.

On 20 May the President, Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General met in Unesco to discuss arrangements for the future and in particular for the meeting of the members of the Steering Committee of the Confederation on 3 July in Paris at the ICSU headquarters. It was agreed to suggest that one of the major points of the Agenda would be the possibilities of organizing in a developing country a new symposium of the type held in Singapore with the theme of:

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"Mobilization of the International Scientific and Technological Community for the realisation of Vienna Programme of Action".

For further information:

CISTOD
c/o ICSU
51 Boulevard de Montmorency
75016 Paris, France

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES
OF ENERGY

Date: 10-21 August 1981

Location: Nairobi, Kenya

Erik Eckholm wrote in Science 5 June 1981:

The United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, to be held 10 to 21 August in Nairobi, offers an opportunity for global cooperation in confronting energy problems. Its scope is a product of U.N. politics: petroleum, nuclear power, and conservation were considered too hot to handle by one or another political group. Thus the conference will focus on the full range of renewable energy sources, together with geothermal energy, shale oil, and tar sands. This scope, if not logical, has its advantages: these sources are not yet so encrusted by political and economic interests as to render cooperative international discussion impossible. Moreover, the Secretary General of the Conference, Enrique Iglesias (head of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America), has stressed the need to view renewables within broader energy and development contexts, in which conventional sources and conservation also have their proper roles.

The conference process is helping to legitimize renewables, especially in wary developing countries, much as the 1972 Stockholm Conference did for environmental concerns. But, beyond this intangible educational function, what actions by the U.N. could serve the cause? All involved seem to realize that energy problems must be tackled primarily at the national and local levels but that international cooperation and assistance to poorer countries are crucial as well.

Many promising ideas are under discussion. For example, the conference could encourage every nation to undertake a comprehensive assessment of its energy resources, needs, and alternatives in order to put energy planning and the

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promotion of renewables on a solid footing. It could set up mechanisms for improved international coordination of R & D on new and renewable energy and for the easier exchange of technical information. Assistance that helps build the capacities of poorer countries to develop, adapt, and produce technologies suited to their needs can be pursued. One of the most valuable results of the conference could be a global action plan to meet the crisis of dwindling supplies of firewood, the principal cooking fuel of the world's poor.

Technical papers and the report from the Conference are now available.

WFSF was represented at the Conference by Khamala Canute, Kenya National Academy for Advancement of Art and Science, P.O. Box 47288, Nairobi, Kenya.

For further information:

Zohreh Tabatabai, Information Officer
United Nations Conference on New and
Renewable Sources of Energy
DESI/DPI - Room 1061-J
United Nations
New York, New York 10017, USA
Telephone: (212) 754 6875

MEETINGS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MEETING

Place; Cairo, Egypt

Date: 2-10 November 1981

The theme for the conference is "INTEGRATION DES SERVICES ET DES PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE AU NIVEAU DES COLLECTIVITES LOCALES".

Le séminaire étudiera particulièrement deux types de problèmes soulevés dans la plupart des pays africains:

1. Le développement communautaire est une démarche intégrée et globale qui s'adresse à l'ensemble d'une population déterminée et qui prend en charge tous les besoins exprimés par les habitants (qu'ils soient économiques, sociaux ou culturels). Or, dans la réalité, les services et les programmes qui fonctionnent sur le terrain sont dispersés, relèvent d'organisations publiques ou privées et de ministères les plus différents, rivalisent même les uns avec les autres. Dès lors, comment coordonner et intégrer les services rendus à la population, dans une action cohérente, globale et planifiée?
2. L'unité d'action du développement communautaire est, comme l'adjectif le suggère, la communauté. Beaucoup de pays africains sont à la recherche de cette unité d'action optimale, en essayant de regrouper les villages ou de créer des centres où se trouvent concentrés les équipements, les services, les personnes qualifiées à la disposition de la population. Dès lors, comment définir l'unité d'action, comment subdiviser le territoire national pour un développement communautaire efficace?

Langues de travail: anglais-français (traduction simultanée).

For further information:

Association Internationale de Développement et D'Action
Communautaires "AIDAC"
179, rue du Débarcadère
6001 Marcinelle (Belgique)
Tél.: (0)71/36 62 73 - 43 29 20 - 43 29 21

MEETINGS

POLAND 2000/UNESCO CONFERENCE

Date: 3-5 December 1981

The Research and Prognostics Committee "Poland 2000" at the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences will organize, with the cooperation of UNESCO, a three-day conference on "Early identification of imminent dangers in social life. Methodology, experience, indicators".

In recent discussions on social indicators the idea is sometimes put forward that a system of warning indicators should be worked out. Early detection of symptoms of emerging undesired phenomena may indeed have much significance for the choice of economic and social policies. It is therefore proposed to consider the problems of creating such a system of early warning that would record early appearances of potentially harmful processes.

A few preliminary questions are put forward for consideration.

1. Which crises known in history were preceded by warnings, which were not and why? How were such warnings received and what use was made of them? What historical and social factors influenced the course of the warning process in each particular case?
2. In many - and perhaps in all - cases a negative phenomenon can be treated as an undesired side effect of a tendency which per se is considered plausible. It may even happen that people who criticize a particular negative phenomenon contribute themselves to its growth. What patterns of behaviour occur in such cases? Three examples can be given: rejection of the warning; the attitude of "let's-leave-it-to-our-children"; and attempts to create social limitations for behaviours responsible for negative side effects (usually to contain them within the social elite).
3. What was the fate of some very early warnings (e.g. Kafka, Orwell, early ecological warnings)?

How to distinguish an early warning from a premature one? (An example of a premature warning was opposition raised with regard to first railways).

4. What examples can be given of warnings which suggested remedies compatible with the established pattern of development and warnings which failed to suggest such remedies? Had warnings of the latter type ever been treated seriously before the crisis came?

MEETINGS

5. How prone is the political establishment of a given society to consider a warning a threat to itself? Which forms of social order are more sensitive to warnings and which are less?
6. What are the differences between the following four types of warnings:
 - a) warning a society against itself, i.e. criticism of certain attitudes and values pointing to the consequences of their further growth;
 - b) warning the authorities against themselves, e.g. when their informational apparatus is so organized that it blocks the flow of true information whenever unpleasant;
 - c) warning the society against the authorities - e.g. when their economic policies are perilous to stability;
 - d) warning the authorities against the society - e.g. warnings issued by the police.
7. Is it possible to organize socially the process of warning and give to it a definite institutional shape?
8. To what extent such warning indicators as are in use can be considered valid and reliable? What sets of indicators would provide better warning in the long run? Can examples of such sets of indicators be given for various spheres?

The above questions are obviously not meant to exhaust the whole problematique involved.

For further information:
Polish Academy of Sciences
The Research and Prognostic Committee "Poland 2000"
Palac Kultury I Nauki
Warszawa, Poland

SOCIETY FOR GENERAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH CONFERENCE
Place: Washington, D.C.
Date: 5-9 January 1982
The conference is jointly sponsored by the International Federation for Systems Research.
Session on: The Planning, Design, and Management of Human Systems.

MEETINGS

The session has two goals.³ The first is to provide a forum in which members of the S₃ network can discuss the topic, which is one that we hope all will find germane to their current interests. The second goal of the session is to provide an opportunity for a reunion of long-separated, far-flung members of the network. January, 1982, will mark the eighth year of S₃'s existence, and we hope that present and former faculty and students will find both professional and personal reasons to assemble. In this regard we hope to provide at least one informal occasion for socializing and getting (re)acquainted. Information on this will be sent out as the date approaches.

For further information:
Society for General Systems Research
Business Office
Systems Science Institute
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292, USA

TIME OF TRANSFORMATION:
EMERGING DIMENSIONS OF WORLD COMMUNITY & HUMAN VALUES
Place: Kansas City, Missouri, USA
Date: October 15-18 1981

The Conference is announced as a Major Conference in the Midwest.

Conference Purpose

As Dr. Laszlo suggests we are at a critical point in our history during the last twenty years of the century when significant changes will occur in our society. Our way of viewing the world in the last 200 years -- the era of the rise and dominance of the modern industrial state -- will, by necessity, change. As we prepare the new foundations we must ask many import questions. Among them are: What are the emerging human values as a result of

- unequal distribution of commodities for human consumption?
- technologies appropriate to the resources available?
- international community?

The conference organizers have been fortunate enough to secure internationally recognized experts in the fields of governance, technology, world resources, and economics, among others Harlan Cleveland, Willis W. Harman, Hazel Henderson, Andre van Dam, and Ervin Laszlo.

For further information:
Hilton Plaza Inn, Kansas City, Missouri, USA

MEETINGS

UNITED TOWNS ORGANISATION - Xth Congress
Place: Casablanca, Morocco
Date: 5-8 October 1981

The following text is an extract from the message sent by Jean Marie Bressand (UTO Delegate General) in inviting to attend the Congress.

Those of you who participated in the Brussels Forum of international associations, organised in June 1980 by the Union of International Associations (UIA), had the opportunity of hearing a report by Jean-Maurice CHEVALLIER, agrégé professor at the University of Paris and a founder-member of UTO, on "Associative Civilisation".

It would seem to be the first time that the associative life and transnational action of our associations have been understood in all their various aspects and that we have been able to draw the conclusion that it is essential as we come to the end of this 20th Century, that humanity makes some definite progress along the road to an associative, transnational civilisation. It is, moreover, the only way it can survive.

In other words, we find ourselves faced with the choice:

"cooperate, or perish".

Mr. Chevallier's report followed a wide UIA survey carried out in several INGOs. He will be writing a second report to prepare the work of our Xth Congress, and this will start from the following assumption:

"Associative, transnational civilisation, for the survival of humanity".

On the occasion of the Xth Congress of the United Towns Organisation, in Casablanca, a Forum could be organised for INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations) following the same basic principles and having similar aims, in order to examine the possibility of establishing a Confederation of INGOs.

We shall send Mr. Chevallier's report to any organisation which requests it, along with our suggestions for the establishment of a working-group whose role would be to prepare the INGO Forum conference in Casablanca, and in particular:

MEETINGS

- 1) to determine the practical details of establishing cooperation between the INGOs concerned, in order to obtain greater cohesion for eventually building a New World Order, and to strengthen our "cooperative autonomy" (see the Chevallier Report);
- 2) to put an end to the vague legal status of the INGOs with regard to the United Nations - at present covered by the very rigid Resolution 1296; to study the possibility of an eventual international status to determine our specific ties with governments and to define once more our obligations, rights and "advantages" as concerns the intergovernmental organisations, the INGOs (1), where we have been "granted" consultative status, which for our part (we ourselves have 1st Category Status) has been a doubtful advantage as it has meant a great waste of time, money and energy.

After 20 years of contacts with the United Nations and with specialised institutions, we have come to understand perfectly well how much value can be attached to the various statuses - the fact that so little notice has been taken of our opinions or our work, the offhand way we have been treated by a Secretariat which demanded from us all the work, preparation of the files etc to be used later by the civil servants to fill out their own "programmes", the latter becoming even larger and more centralised, to such a point that we can rightly use the word "totalitarian" to describe their way of viewing the relationship between the United Nations and the INGOs. Moreover, it is intolerable that they should ask us to go all over the world, at our own cost, to United Nations conferences and seminars, which are often useless, and count on us to provide or at least encourage the discussion.

- (1) This revised version of the INGOs' status at the United Nations could be included in a project aiming at a general revision of the United Nations. The idea of such a revision is at present being discussed within the United Nations itself.

For further information:
United Towns Organisation
2, Rue de Logelbach
75017 Paris, France
Cable Address: JUMELAGE PARIS
Telephone: 766 75 10
Telex: 641155 F 33

MEETINGS

1982 WOODLANDS CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES
Fourth in a series of conferences on growth policies
Place: The Woodlands, Texas
Date: 3-6 October 1982
Sponsored by: The Woodlands Conference, a non-profit Texas Corporation

The Woodlands Conference board of directors has chosen the manager of the Global 2000 study as its new executive director.

George P. Mitchell, president of Mitchell Energy & Development Corp. and chairman of The Woodlands Conference board, has announced that Dr. Gerald O. Barney will be responsible for organizing and directing the conference series.

The theme of the fourth Woodlands Conference on Sustainable Societies will be "The Roles of the Private Sector".

The international Mitchell Prize competition is conducted in conjunction with the conferences. The Mitchell Prize, established and funded by George and Cynthia Mitchell, offers cash awards to individuals demonstrating exceptional creativity in designing workable strategies to achieve sustainable societies. At the most recent conference, the Prize amounted to \$100,000. Guidelines for the 1982 event are being developed; details are expected to be released in the near future.

For further information:

Tony Lentini
Mitchell Energy & Development Corp.
P.O. Box 4000
The Woodlands, Texas 77380, USA
Telephone: (713)363 5654

WORLD FUTURE SOCIETY - Fourth General Assembly
Place: Sheraton Washington plus the nearby Shoreham
Date: 18-22 July 1982

The Fourth General Assembly of the World Future Society will be held in Washington, D.C., in 1982. The theme will be "Communicating the Future", and the Assembly will focus on how communications--computers, telecommunications, video systems, interpersonal relations, etc.--can work to create a better world.

MEETINGS

For further information:
Sally Cornish, Program Coordinator
World Future Society
4916 St. Elmo Avenue (Bethesda)
Washington, D.C. 20014, USA
Telephone: (301)656 8274
Cable Address: WORLD FUTUR

WORLD FUTURE SOCIETY - EDUCATION CONFERENCE
Place: Salt Lake City
Date: 5-7 November 1981

The Education Section of WFS meets to its fourth annual conference under the heading of "Educational Futures: A Human Agenda".

The Education Section has just elected a new planning Circle:

Dr. Kathleen M. Redd, Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, St. Cloud State University
Dr. Fred Kierstead,
University of Houston at Clear Lake City
Dr. Gayle Hudgens, Dallas
Dr. Gary Woddell, Miami University

For further information:

Dr. Geoff Fletcher
Office of Field Experience
203 McGuffey Hall
School of Education and Allied Professions
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 45056, USA
Telephone: (513) 529 6926

COURSES

INTERNATIONAL COURSES OF BENIDORM (University of Alicante)

Date: 29th of June to the 10th of July, 1981

Place: Benidorm, Spain

Directors of the courses: Prof. Johan Galtung (Oslo/Geneva)
Prof. Jesús Rodríguez Marín
(Alicante)

Course No. 1: MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES (Including Tourism)
Directors: Tord Holvik (Oslo)
Professor A. de Miguel (Barcelona)
Main Language: Spanish

Course No. 2: CIVILIZATION AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
CULTURAL ORDER
Directors: Professor J. Galtung (Oslo/Geneva)
Professor R. Mesa (Madrid)
Main Language: Spanish

Course No. 3: CHANGING PATTERNS OF WORLD ECONOMICS
Directors: Professor H. Addo (Trinidad/Ghana)
Professor J.L. Sampedro (Madrid)
Main Language: English

Course No. 4: FUTURE STUDIES: DOMESTIC AND GLOBAL
Directors: Professor E. Massini (Roma)
Professor J.M. Tortosa (Alicante)

For further information (about courses in 1982):
C.I.B.U.A.
Secretaria de Cursos Internacionales
Aula B. de Sarriá
Benidorm (Alicante), Spain
Telephone: 85 43 13

MA-PROGRAM IN FUTURES STUDIES
University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA

The Political Science Department of the University of Hawaii at Manoa offers an Alternative Futures option which is an MA degree in Political Science with a concentration in futures studies. The option can be completed in two years, though often students will take a semester or two longer. The first full year entails course work on the

COURSES

Manoa campus, while the second year comprises either a thesis or an internship.

The coordinator of the option is James A. Dator, Professor of Political Science. He may be contacted through the Department of Political Science. Phone: (808) 948-8357.

Each student shall have a three-person committee composed of the Coordinator, at least one other member of the Department offering an elective in the option, and a third person either within or without the Department.

The first year's course requires completion of thirty credit-hours on campus consisting of six hours in the Futures Core, nine hours in the Political Science core, six hours in the Methods core, and nine hours in Future Electives in interdisciplinary courses--all to be selected from the list of courses attached.

The second year entails six credit hours covering either an internship seminar or a thesis. Experience as an intern may be done in selected public or private offices in Hawaii or elsewhere. Previous internships have been with the Hawaii State Judiciary, the Center for the Study of Third World Problems in Mexico City, and the Institute for Alternative Futures, Washington, DC.

COURSES

1. FUTURES CORE (six credit hours)
Polsc 672 Politics of the Future
Polsc 673 The Future of Political Systems
2. POLITICAL SCIENCE CORE (nine credit hours)
Polsc 600 Scope and Methods of Political Science
and either
Polsc 610 Political Theory and Analysis
or
Polsc 611 History of Political Thought
and one of the following:
Polsc 630 International Relations
Polsc 640 Comparative Government and Politics
Polsc 650 Public Administration Theory
Polsc 670 Introduction to Public Policy
3. RESEARCH AND FORECASTING METHODS (six credit hours)
Polsc 601 Political Analysis and Theory Building
and one of the following:
Polsc 602 Research Techniques and Analytic
Methods
Polsc 605B Methods and Nations I, II

COURSES

- Polsc 605C Simulation Practicum
Comun 696 Communication Seminar: Forecasting Methods
(Other graduate-level methods courses in Economics, Geography, Psychology, or Sociology may be substituted for the second methods course by consent of the Coordinator and the course instructor)
(Also, one more Methods course may be taken as a Futures Elective)

4. FUTURES ELECTIVES (Nine credit hours)

- Polsc 635F Modelling International Systems
Polsc 645D Social Development Planning
Polsc 651 Political Leadership
Polsc 674 New Age Politics (when approved)
Polsc 675C Non-Violent Political Alternatives
Polsc 699V Directed Reading

- Anthro 417 Political Anthropology
Anthro 423 Social & Cultural Change

- Bus 630 External Environment of Business
Mgt 644 Comparative Management
Mgt 648 International Business

- Comun 407 Futures of Human Communication

- Econ 602 Economic Growth and Fluctuations
Econ 610/611 Economic Development I, II

- EdEF 683 Social Foundations of Education
EdEF 684 Education & World Order
EdEF 686 Environmental Education

- Geog 612 Ecological Concepts & Planning
Geog 625 Geography & Public Policy
Geog 626/627 Resource Systems I, II

- Hist 602 Seminar in Historiography

- PIP 690 Seminar in Change in the Pacific

- Popst 650 Introduction to Human Population

- Psy 666 Psychology & Social Issues
Psy 671 Advanced Environmental Psychology

- Rel 665 Seminar in Religion and Social Change
Rel 666 Religion, Revolution, and Utopia

COURSES

- Soc 416 Analysis in Deliberate Social Change
Soc 433 Analysis in Law and Social Change
Soc 613 Theory Construction
Soc 751 Social Change in Developing Areas
Soc 752 Seminar in Demography
Soc 753 Urban Sociology

- Plan 600 Planning Theory
Plan 601 Planning Methods
Plan 680 Community Development in Developing Countries
Plan 688 Social Development Planning

(Other graduate-level electives are possible on consultation with the Coordinator and course instructor)

5. INTERN SEMINAR OR THESIS (six credit hours)

- Polsc 695 Intern Seminar
or
Polsc 700V Thesis Research

RELIGION TOWARD THE THIRD
MILLENNIUM: ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS/THEORY AND PRAXIS

Date: 19-30 April 1982

Place: Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia

Course Director; Rudolf J. Siebert (Kalamazoo, Mich., USA)

More information in forthcoming Newsletter.

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

APPROACHING DISARMAMENT EDUCATION Edited by Magnus Haavelsrud

Although the concept of disarmament education is still not clearly defined, this collection of 17 essays by leading workers in the field outlines a number of theoretical approaches to the subject and illustrates the problems and difficulties experienced when some of them have been implemented.

May 1981
ISBN 0 86103 043 5/264 pages
£14.95 in UK only
Westbury House
P.O.Box 63, Bury Street
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5BH, U.K.

CHANGE
International Reports: Women and Society
International Development Centre
Parnell House, 25 Wilton Road
London SW 1, England

CIRCLE OF POISON: PESTICIDES AND PEOPLE IN A HUNGRY WORLD
By David Weir and Mark Schapiro
\$3.95 paper (March 21 publication)
For further information:

Food First
Institute for Food and Development Policy
2588 Mission Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94110, USA

CRITICAL PATH
By Buckminster Fuller
St. Martin's Press
New York 1981, 471 p.

DUTIES BEYOND BORDERS
On the Limits and Possibilities of Ethical International Politics

By Stanley Hoffman as well as
ISLAM AND DEVELOPMENT
Religion and Sociopolitical Change
Edited by John L. Esposito
are available at

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

Syracuse University Press
1011 East Water Street
Syracuse, New York 13210, USA

ECODEVELOPMENT
Economics, Ecology and Development
An Alternative to Growth Imperative Models
By Robert Riddell

The contrast between richer Northern nations and the poorer Southern regions of the World highlights a poverty-induced polarity more divisive by far than political cleavages to the Left or Right. Robert Riddell argues in this book that, by historical and geographical accident and crude economic advantage the rich consumer societies of the Northern World, both capitalist and communist alike, continue to capture and thus deny poorer nations access to their own resources. Furthermore, these same Northern nations hold out their growth imperative models and paltry aid as an inducement for the South to replicate their example.

This book presents an alternative to Northern development models; and the author takes an uncompromising stand on an issue that is increasingly in the political arena.

Gower Publishing Company Limited
Croft Road
Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, U.K.

ECO-PHILOSOPHY
Designing New Tactics for Living
By Henryk Skolimowski

Skolimowski writes: 'One aim of this book is to unravel the variety of mechanistic and physical relationships (within which we are wrapped and by which we are defined) in order to demonstrate that most of our crises, particularly the economic ones, do not arise as the result of mismanagement, ill will, or the insufficiency of rationality in our approaches, but arise for more fundamental reasons; arise because we have constructed a deficient code for reading nature. Hence our deficiency in interaction with nature.'

Marion Boyars Publishers Ltd.
18 Brewer Street
London W1R 4AS, U.K.
£6.95

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

L'EDUCATION ET L'INFORMATISATION DE LA SOCIETE
By Jean Claude Simon
Fayard, Paris 1981
20 Ffr.

For further information:

FUTURIBLES
55 rue de Varenne
Paris 7e, France

EEC AND THE THIRD WORLD: A SURVEY
Edited by Christopher Stevens

The Survey aims to pull together the many strands of EEC (and where relevant, member state) policies and actions that affect the Third World. It brings to this analysis the weight of research being undertaken in European centres and elsewhere, and publishes at a time when particular interest has been generated in the relationship between North and South by the report of the 'Brandt' Commission.

Published in association with the Overseas Development Institute and the Institute of Development Studies.
Paperback £5.00 net b
Hodder & Stoughton
P.O.Box 702
Mill Road
Dunton Green
Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 2YD, U.K.

THE ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY: LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE YEAR 2000
By Laurence Rutter

Anticipatory management, wrote the late futurist John Osman, is being able to take an imaginary journey out into the future, look back, and plot your courses. The Essential Community: Local Government in the Year 2000 is an adventure in anticipatory management, an exploration of the uncharted territory of the future of cities and local institutions.

- o The forces of change in economics, energy, demographics, the urban landscape, technology, and politics
- o The strategies for tomorrow - volunteerism, self-help, new personnel policies, maintenance of the infrastructure, and other ways to "get by modestly"
- o Regulation of demand for public and private goods and services through pricing, energy management, and information feedback
- o Reversal of the trend toward federalism, including a hard look at taxes, fees, and grants
- o The proper scale and mix for government, including questions of regionalism, decentralization, and citizen involvement

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

- o Planning for the new demographics, including the "gray power" of the elderly; changing roles for the young, women, and minorities; and smaller households.

International City Management Association
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA
\$15.00

THE FUTURE OF THE PAST: HISTORICAL IDENTITY? AND PERMANENCE AND CHANGE

Conference report. Copies available from:
Magda Cordell McHale
Director
Center for Integrative Studies
School of Architecture and Environmental Design
State University of New York at Buffalo
Buffalo, N.Y. 14214, USA

A GOLDEN THREAD - 2500 YEARS OF SOLAR ARCHITECTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

By Ken Butti and John Perlin
Marion Boyars Publishers Ltd
18 Brewer Street
London W1R 4AS, U.K.
£5.95

HELPING OURSELVES - LOCAL SOLUTIONS TO GLOBAL PROBLEMS
By Bruce Stokes

People around the world are struggling with problems that seem beyond their control: incessant inflation, tightening energy supplies, and a deteriorating environment. Although these problems are global in scope, Bruce Stokes of Worldwatch Institute, Washington, D.C., argues that their solutions lie at the local level - where the consequences are most obvious, the motivation to get involved is most direct, and the benefits of action are most immediate.

W.W. Norton & Company
New York, London 1981

DIE HERAUSFORDERUNGEN DER 80ER JAHRE
By Peter M. Atteslander, Bruno Fritsch, Karl W. Deutsch, Christian Lutz, Frederic Vester, Joseph Voyame
Verlag Rüegger
CH-8253 Diessenhofen, Switzerland
Fr. 10.

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

INITIATION TO ECODEVELOPMENT
By Ignacy Sachs et al

In searching for new approaches, this book reveals the richness and diversity of the environment potentialities in satisfying the basic needs of populations through alternative resource management. It shows that in the Third World as in industrialized countries, a more harmonious relationship between man and nature requires both new social relations and solidarity with future generations.

This research was carried out over the past several years in the International Research Center on Environment and Development (C.I.R.E.D.) at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (E.H.E.S.S.) with the support of the United Nations Environment Program (U.N.E.P.). This book was prepared within the context of the Dag Hammarskjöld Project on Development and International Cooperation.

For further information:
La librairie Privat
14, rue des Arts
31000 Toulouse
CCP Toulouse 1172-40 B, France

INTERNATIONAL BIO-ENERGY DIRECTORY 1981
Editor Paul F. Bente, Jr. Ph.D.
\$70/copy
The Bio-Energy Council
1625 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 825A
Washington, D.C. 20006, USA

URBAN FUTURES OBSERVED: IN THE ASIAN THIRD WORLD
By R.L. Meier
Elmsford, N.Y.; Pergamon, 1980

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES
By Michel Godet, Olivier Ruyssen
US\$5.00

For further information:
Office des publications officielles des
Communautés européennes
L-2985 Luxembourg

PLACE AND FUTURE OF INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS
Published by the Netherlands Scientific Council for
Government Policy

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

For further information:
Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy
2, Plein 1813
P.O.Box 20004
2500 EA The Hague, The Netherlands

POLICY ANALYSIS AND POLICY INNOVATION
Patterns, Problems and Potentials
Editors: Peter R Baehr, Björn Wittrock
SAGE Modern Politics Series, Volume 5
SAGE Publications
London and Beverly Hills 1981

THE POLITICS OF THE SOLAR AGE
Alternatives to Economics
By Hazel Henderson
Anchor Press/Doubleday 1981
Hardcover and paperback editions \$15.95/\$8.95

For further information:
Doubleday
245 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA

POLSKA 2000
Abstracts (Summary) in English
No. 1/1977: Perspectives of the developed socialist society
in Poland
No. 2/1977: Premises of perspective social policy
No. 4/1977: On the problems of scientific and technological
revolution
Spec. No/1980
No. 1/1980: Poland 2000. Polish construction industry in
the period of scientific and technological
revolution. Abstract.

For further information:
Palac Kultury i Nauki
Floor XXIII, room 2314
00901 Warszawa, Poland

POUR L'AVÈNEMENT DE LA FEMME
By Roger Garaudy
Editions Albin Michel
Paris 1981

READINGS FROM FUTURES
Edited by Ralph Jones

The articles in this book represent some of the best work to have appeared in the prestigious journal FUTURES during the years 1975-1980.

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

£14.00 net in UK only
IPC Science and Technology Press Limited
P.O.Box 63
Westbury House, Bury Street
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5BH, U.K.

RECESSION - THE WESTERN ECONOMIES AND THE CHANGING WORLD
ORDER
By Lars Anell

This book examines the ways in which the international economic order functions and what constitutes its coherence. The author describes the unique preconditions for maintaining the international order during the long period from the end of World War II until the early 70s, and identifies changes which have taken place subsequently. He goes on to examine the role of government in a time of recession, focussing on whether OECD countries have sufficient power to take long-term rational decisions.

Frances Pinter Ltd
5 Dryden Street
London WC2E 9NW, U.K.

ROAD MAPS TO THE FUTURE - TOWARDS MORE EFFECTIVE SOCIETIES
By Bohdan Hawrylshyn

In this Report to the Club of Rome the author explores how and why different societal orders have emerged.

Contents: Foreword by Saburo Okita. Introduction by Alexander King and Aurelio Peccei. Effectiveness of Societies - an Overview. The State of Nation-States: the USA; the USSR; Japan; The People's Republic of China; Western Europe; India; Brazil. The Origin of Man and his Ideologies; The Components of Societal Orders; Values; Political Governance and Economic Systems; Different Roads to Common Destiny. Pergamon Press, 1981

SMALL IS POSSIBLE
By George McRobie
Jonathan Cape
30 Bedford Square
London, U.K.
£7.95 net in UK only

PUBLICATIONS/BOOKS

WHAT KIND OF WORLD TOMORROW?
Proceedings of the First Congress of the AMPS (Association mondiale de prospective sociale), Dakar, 21-23 January, 1980).

The proceedings of the First Congress of the AMPS will be available in June 1981 (English) and in May 1981 (French): 25 Swiss francs, or 15 US\$ (including surface postage).

AMPS Secretariat
Case postale 6
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

WHAT NOW?
Dag Hammarskjöld Project on Development and International Cooperation

This project, held in 1975, by Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Sweden, aimed to prepare an independent contribution to the debate on New International Economic Order.

The main conclusions have been presented in "What now? Another Development". Development Dialogue No. 1-2, 1975, Uppsala, Sweden in English, French, Spanish and translated into German.

Several other publications have been prepared later beside:
William H. Matthes (ed.), "Outer limits and human needs", Foundation Dag Hammarskjöld, Uppsala, 1976.
Marc Nerfin (ed.), "Another development, approaches and strategies", Foundation Dag Hammarskjöld, Uppsala, 1977.

What now? is now also available in an Arabic version.

PUBLICATIONS/PERIODICALS

Readers have given favourable comments regarding the idea of reproducing the latest list of content of some important futures journals which thus follow in this section.

The editor would also like to put at your disposal a survey of Newsletters, Information leaflets, etc published by member organizations or institutions with similar aims. Two examples are:

- o Newsletter published biannually in English by the International Center of Methodology for Future and Development Studies, University of Bucharest, Str. academiés 14, 70169 Bucharest.
- o Swiss Futures Research Bulletin published bimonthly in German by the Swiss Association for Futures Research, Jonas-Furrer-Str. 21, 8046 Zürich.

The Secretariat is looking forward to your cooperation in establishing such a survey.

PUBLICATIONS/PERIODICALS

ALTERNATIVES

A Journal of World Policy

VOLUME VI

NUMBER 3

Winter 1980-81

Editors

RAJNI KOTHARI

SAUL H. MENDLOVITZ

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF DEVELOPING SOCIETIES
INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER

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über die Welt von morgen

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A Consortium Effort "To Keep Our Waters Useable"

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 State-of-the-Art: The Health Perspective
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 Water Policy: What Is It and How Will It Shape the Future?
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 in Water Use Decisions
 Water — What We Could Do and Who Could Do It

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 Water Management
 State Water Planning Initiatives
 Water and Change
 Water and Politics
 A Public Reaction to Health Issues in Public Waters
 Water and Law
 "Waiter, There's a Carcinogen in My Soup"
 Water Law and Policy As I See It
 World News on Futures Research

Reviews:

The Cybernetic Imagination in Science Fiction by Patricia S. Warrick

PERGAMON PRESS • New York/Oxford/Toronto/Paris/Frankfurt/Sydney

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April 1981

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A journal of forecasts, trends, and ideas about the future

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Front Cover: Symbols and codes—type, semaphore, dance and movement symbols, colors, clothes, Morse code, dactylology (sign language), music, electronics, braille, business, flags, computer flowcharting symbols, and letters formed by light-emitting diodes—form the languages of the past, present, and future (which is also represented by the blank squares in the bottom row). The semaphore, Morse code, dactylology, and braille actually spell out the word "communication." For more on communication and the future, see the group of articles beginning on page 14.

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المؤسسة الدولية من أجل تنمية بديلة

international foundation for development alternatives

fundación internacional para alternativas de desarrollo

fondation internationale pour un autre développement

IFDA DOSSIER 24 , JULY/AUGUST 1981

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