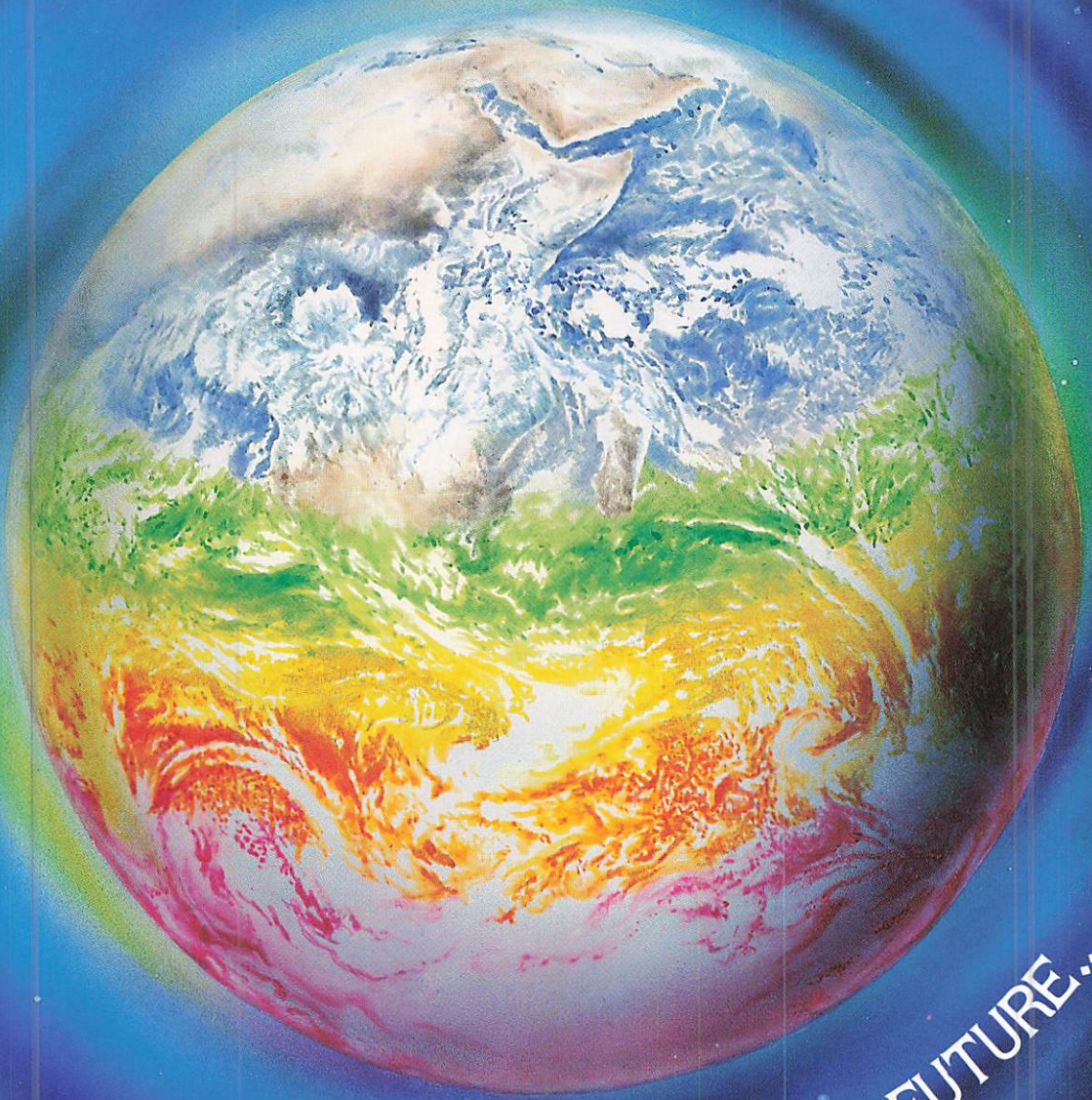


November 1-11, 1990
Taipei, Taiwan



OUR COMMON FUTURE...

Our Common Future

is the second in a series of biennial conferences sponsored by the Institute of Cultural Affairs. At the first conference in Mexico in November of 1988, over 500 global citizens looked at the issues and opportunities facing the planet as it evolves into a whole system. Four working networks were formed to become channels of activity and interchange across the world.

The Organisational Transformation Network is exploring means and methods to bring about effective work environments with sensitive and responsive organisations, principally in the private sector

The Lifelong Learning Network is exploring the means of effective education and individual learning capacities in both structured and unstructured situations.

The Planetary Ecology Network is working on both physical and cultural ecologies of our world, empowerment of the myth factor and individual consciousness capacities.

The Sustainable Development Network is focusing on the ways of comprehensive local development by people in both rural and urban environments. It is actively training groups of people in methods of development and linking macro-micro change processes.

Our Common Future

is being held in Taipei, Taiwan, geographically the centre of the world's fastest economically growing area. Asia, from India to China, to Australia, to the Pacific Islands encompasses rich divergent cultures, over 3 billion people and a breathtaking "Environment of Change". It will provide a stimulating context for exploring our Common Future for the 90's. It will be a time to expand our planetary perspective and create a local focus. It will be a time to interchange ideas and models, and a time to chart out future directions for those working in and through the global ICA networks.

Possible Topics

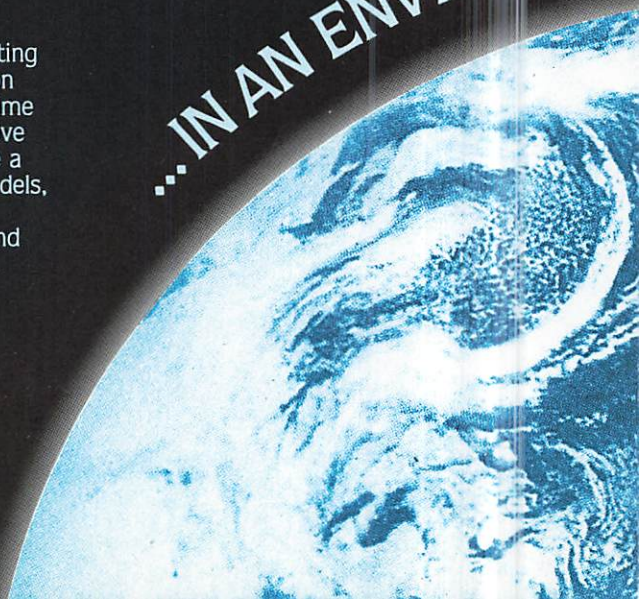
- *"The Pacific Rim in the 90's"
- *"Education for All"
- *"Wellness in the 90's — Asia's gift"
- *"Global Ecological Challenges"
- *"The Electronic Revolution"
- *"The Impact of Eastern Consciousness on Development"
- *"Creating Learning Organisations"
- *"Whole Systems Transition"

During **Module One**, the first three days of the Conference, a variety of provocative speakers, presentations, think tanks and discussions will be scheduled. Speakers are being invited from across Asia to spark off discussions on topics relating to the expanding development and influence of Asia on the world. Both morning and evening presentations will be open to the wider public of Taipei.

Module Two will continue the themes of the first three days through the "windows" of the four networks. The networks will be discovering their catalytic role in planetary transformation.

Module Three will focus on the ICA and its future as a networking organisation. One day in the Third Module will be devoted to Cultural Excursions in Taipei and the surrounding vicinity. Trips can be taken to see art treasures of China, beautiful gardens and temples, folk arts and dance. Asian cuisine is available in Taipei to please every palate.

...IN AN ENVIRONMENT



OUR COMMON FUTURE

In An Environment of Change

November 1-11 1990 Taipei, Taiwan

Module One

The Asian Perspective
For the 90's

Nov 2-4

- The Ecology Challenge
- The Emergence of a Learning Society
- The Significance of Cultural Traditions
- Systems Innovation in Asian Organisations

Module Two

Focal Points For Change:
The Network's Response

Nov 5-7

- Special Network Presentations
- Edge Dialogue
- Developing Partnership Projects
- Deepening the Network Dynamics

Module Three

A Network Organisation:
ICA's Common Future

Nov 8-10

- Identifying Common Ground
- People Empowerment Designs
- Cross-Project Linkages
- Information Sharing

Our Common Future

can be participated in several different ways. You may help in building the agenda by contacting your local ICA office or Network Coordinator and give your ideas for topics, resources, participants, or models of effective action to be shared with the network. You can attend the First Module or the entire Conference in Taipei. You may sign up for the computer teleconference that will occur during the programme. You can receive the results of the Conference on computer disks and/or audio tapes.

Our Common Future

will begin on the first of November with registration, reception and an opening dinner for delegates. The ICA Taiwan office will send details on local transportation upon receipt of your registration. The Conference will close on the morning of the 11th, so you should plan your departure accordingly. If you require any special arrangements such as special food, extended lodging, etc., please indicate so on your registration form. The Conference will be held at Chin Tan International Conference Centre. Food and lodging are available at the site at reasonable rates. Since double occupancy rooms are limited, preference will be given to early registrations.

Conference Costs

Cost:	Module I (Nov 2-4)	Module I-II-III (Nov 2-11)
Registration	\$150	\$250
Food & Lodging	\$100	\$300 (double room)
		\$250 (4 in a room)

MENT OF CHANGE



OUR COMMON FUTURE COORDINATING OFFICES

Conference Registration & Logistics:

ICA, Taiwan
6/F 53-1 Chung Shan N.Rd. Sec.7, Taipei,
11136, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 871-3150, Fax: 871-4648

Network Coordinators: Organisational Transformation Network

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Life Long Education

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FAX: 954-8976

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Mr. H.S. Gavai
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Mr. Dick Alton
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Planetary Ecology Network

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M4E 1R3, Canada Tel: (416) 691-2316,
Fax: 691-2491

CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE? IN TAIWAN?

Gordon Harper

Are you kidding? Are there really innovative developments in Taiwan that could interest the rest of the world? Are things happening here that may indicate some future directions for our planet?

Apparently, the answer to both questions is "yes." In November, people from across the world are gathering in Taiwan to take a close look at what's happening out here. For the first time, Taipei is the site of an International futures conference.

This conference kicks off with presentations on the new challenges and innovative developments in Asia. Because it's in Taiwan, much of the focus is on what's new and significant on this island. Are you interested in experimental forms of education? One group will hear about a new approach to learning in Taiwan: a school located in a forest and a curriculum based on the principles of Rousseau and Lao Tse.

How about changes in business organizations? Another section of the conference will explore fresh thinking about the Chinese concept of "respect" that may be a key to future organizational development.

Health and medicine? Taipei's new offshoot of Hawaii's East-West Medical Center will be one of the sites visited by conference participants. Another section of the conference will discuss how Eastern and Western medicine are now coming together.

Other topics on the conference table:

- What (if any) is the role of Confucianism in this post-modern world?
- Where do we see new forms of grass-roots movements appearing?
- How does culture actually get communicated in Asia and the West?
- What can we learn from the successes and failures of urban planning in Taipei City?
- What responsibility should education have now for national development?
- How must organizations respond to today's changing workforce?

These topics are all being addressed by people from Taiwan. Speakers from other Asian countries, the U. S. and Europe will focus the group's thinking on such subjects as ecology; sustainable development in diverse cultural settings; new modes of learning and training; the changing face of Chinese philosophy; and how values and ethics relate to education.

What's so special about this international conference? For one thing,

It's not just for professors or government officials. The three hundred participants are coming from twenty-five countries. They include a mixture of environmental activists, community developers, university students, writers and publishers, business executives, United Nations consultants, village project leaders, teachers and electronic communications people. Sure, there are some big names and famous folk, but most of these see themselves as ordinary people concerned about how to improve the quality of our life on this planet.

Another difference is that this conference won't be people reading papers to each other. You can't sit through this one without saying anything. Speakers will help get things started, but the real action will be in the small group discussions, think tanks, workshops, site visits and planning sessions.

The conference organizer, ICAI--the Institute of Cultural Affairs International--is big on converting good ideas into practical action. The latter part of the conference will be the "So what?" portion: So what does this mean we do--in Taiwan, in Asia and across the world? Many of the plans will be created through what ICA likes to call "networking"--a few people from different places figuring out how they can work together on common concerns and projects.

Lots of people will be part of this event without ever leaving home. Daily reports on what is happening in it will be made available to thousands of "participants" in over seventy nations via telecommunications. They will be able to contribute their reports and ideas on a daily basis to all those gathered at the conference center in Taipei.

If you come to this conference, don't expect to go off with a stack of papers. ICA frowns on killing trees just so people can prove they attended a conference. After all, this is the Information Age; what you get to carry away is a floppy disk with everything on it. You want a hard copy, you print it out. Otherwise, look at it on your screen.

The name of this conference comes from the United Nations Commission on Development and the Environment: *Our Common Future*. ICAI works closely with many U.N. agencies and is sponsoring this series of futures conferences in different parts of the world. Last time, it was Mexico City; next time it will be Prague, Czechoslovakia. This year it's Taiwan's chance to be in the spotlight.

So you don't need a Ph.D. or an engraved invitation to attend. Certain people are being invited, but ICA is also saving space for people who simply decide that they need to be part of this. The first three days are especially for those who can't get a lot of time off from work: Friday through Sunday, November 2-4. It's being called the Symposium, and it's where the major presentations and small group discussions will occur.

If you think you'd like to join this international dialogue on the challenges and innovative developments in Asia, don't come only to listen. Come prepared to contribute and to share your ideas with the world. To find out how to get on the list, call ICA's Taipei office, 871-3150. But watch out! You just might get caught up in a global network of change agents and have to do something as a result.

THOUGHTS FROM ICA TAIWAN: THE 1990 GLOBAL GATHERING

ICA Taiwan would be delighted to have the 1990 global gathering sited in Taipei. We see such an occasion as a great opportunity to host our colleagues from across the globe, allow people to encounter the richness of Chinese culture, develop our four networks, strengthen our frame and further our international and local mission.

Some very preliminary thinking on the budget that would be required is enclosed, along with a summary of what we believe we could arrange by way of reasonably priced, comfortable and functional facilities.

If we decide to hold the gathering here--and ICA Taiwan certainly is extending the invitation--we would want it to hold some values important to our work here. One of these is that at least a portion of it have a high-profile public face. The facility is very visible and easily accessible for our local networks of colleagues, sponsors and clients, and we would want to involve them meaningfully in some of what we do. "Our Common Future" was a brilliant choice of image for Mexico, speaking to our own future as a body and relating that to the U. N. study on the global environment.

We would want in some way to continue this powerful theme of concern for our global ecosystem as an image for the public portion of our gathering. We have moved beyond being recognized as primarily a rural development organization and are establishing ourselves here as a serious player in the environmental and ecological arena. In November of this year, for example, we are sponsoring a symposium on "deep ecology" in conjunction with the European Chamber of Commerce in Taipei.

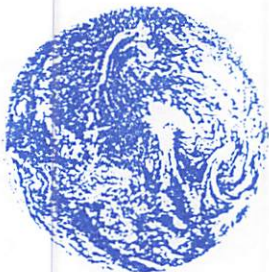
Just as we discovered in Oaxtepec that the image of "the learning community" was an integrating theme that could relate all our four networks, the image of caring for our ecosystem has similar potential. What's more, it is starting to become a matter of intense concern all across Asia. One idea we began to play with is something like a three-day public event, focused on such a theme, as the opening portion of our gathering. Guest speakers could come at this from numerous perspectives, including the inner ecosystem of planetary consciousness.

We feel the gathering should also insure the opportunity for both network expansion and network formation. The expansion aspect allows the broadening of our network of relationships; the formation, designing some of the new operational modes for these networks. Not every network may feel ready for extensive work on the latter, but it is a key concern of the Asian Economic Network, among others, that those who wish to work on this have time set aside to do so.

If the gathering is to be in Taipei and at this special price, there are constraints on its timing. If we can hold the meeting in November, we have been virtually assured of the facility and the rates. These are not available during the summer months. Starting in December, temperatures drop enough that comfort for many of our people would become an issue unless we were to provide space heaters--something of a logistical nightmare for such a gathering. We would therefore recommend that we continue the Mexico model as to timing.

Having a local office, great colleagues and a variety of established relationships in Taiwan is a genuine advantage when we think about the preparation and set-up required for this event. Many of the local arrangements could be handled by ICA Taiwan. On the other hand, the days are well behind us when any location can simply "free up" and assign some of its people to spin off and work on this. In Taipei, every member of the ICA staff is responsible for generating a designated amount of monthly income. The continued existence of the organization as well as the income of the entire staff both depend upon these individual bottom lines being met. Economic realities like these must now be adequately taken into account, for everyone involved, in our planning for a preparation and set-up team.

We offer these thoughts as a small contribution to the thinking of the larger group and the team that will work on the preparation for our 1990 event.



OUR COMMON FUTURE

in An Environment of Change

PROPOSED RECEPTION DINNER

For the President and Board of Directors, ICA International,
Sponsoring Organizations in the Republic of China and
Distinguished International Guests Attending the
Our Common Future In An Environment of Change Conference

The Reception Dinner is scheduled for Tuesday evening, November 6th at the Hilton International Taipei. Government officials, the CEO's of ICA's sponsoring companies in Taiwan and members of ICA's local Advisory Board will be invited to meet its international representatives present for the conference.

We are combining our annual Recognition Dinner for local sponsoring organizations with this Reception for our international guests this year.

Possible Agenda

1. Welcome to Taiwan R.O.C. Advisory Board
2. Introduction of Board of Directors William Wang
3. Introduction of President, ICAI " "
4. Remarks President and Members of the Board
5. ICA Taiwan Report on 1990 Year Gordon Harper
6. Discussion: Taiwan and the International Community:
Challenges and Opportunities

Budget

The Reception Dinner will begin with a Cocktail Hour at 6:30, followed by a Buffet Dinner at 7:30. Cost per person is NT \$600 plus 10% surcharge. The Hilton has offered to contribute \$300 per person. We anticipate approximately eighty people in attendance. The amount remaining to be paid (\$360 x 80) should be approximately NT \$30,000.

ICA International Conference Coordinating Office
The Institute of Cultural Affairs Taiwan



美國芝加哥文化事業學會中華民國辦事處
THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

6F, 53-1, CHUNG SHAN N. RD., SEC. 7, TIEN MOU, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R. O. C. TEL: 871-3150 CABLE: ICATAI

INVITATION TO ICA SPONSORS

The Institute of Cultural Affairs cordially invites you to participate in the Symposium portion of its international conference, *Our Common Future In An Environment of Change*:

THE ASIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE NINETIES.

The Symposium is part of ICA International's biennial conference on the future. Our 1988 conference was in Mexico City, and 1992 is scheduled for Prague, Czechoslovakia. This year, we are the hosts for the conference here in Taipei.

This special invitation is coming to you as an ICA Sponsor prior to opening registration to the public. Because space at the Symposium is limited, we are making it possible for each ICA Sponsor to register at least two people at this time. We will hope to be able to confirm any additional registrants you may wish after October 1st, as space permits.

The Symposium provides a rare opportunity for people in Taiwan to dialogue with others from the region and across the world about our common future. Approximately one-half of the 300-400 participants will be from other countries and one-half from Taiwan. The Symposium will be followed by an ICAI planning session for the coming year.

The Symposium will focus on innovative developments in Asia that can help us all to better care for ourselves, our organizations, our societies and our planet. We intend it to be highly participatory. Plenary addresses are scheduled for mornings and evenings, with multiple small group workshops, presentations and multi-media demonstrations in the afternoons. Sessions will be conducted in English, and there will be ample time for discussion. A listing of currently confirmed topics and speakers is enclosed.

Registration for the three-day Symposium is U.S. \$150 or NT \$4100 per person. ICA Sponsors are entitled to a ten percent discount (NT \$3700 per person). For those wishing to eat at the Center, an additional NT \$900 covers three lunches and dinners. Accommodations can also be arranged for any who may wish to reside at the Center during the Symposium. A more detailed program will be sent to registrants later.

We are asking Sponsors to submit registration forms and fees to the ICA Taiwan office by October 1st. After that date, registration will be open on a first-come, first-served basis, and we may not be able to guarantee these places.

We believe this event can make a contribution to understanding our changing world and to improving the quality of life for ourselves and others. We look forward to your being a part of it.



CONCERNED WITH THE HUMAN FACTOR IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT

OUR COMMON FUTURE In An Environment of Change

— Proposed Time Design —

The Asian Perspective For the Nineties Module One				Focal Points For Change: The Networks' Response Module Two			A Networking Organization: ICA's Common Future Module Three			
Arrival Registration	FORMAL OPENING	ICA PROGRAM FAIR	EARTHWISE CURRICULUM INTRODUCTION / DEMONSTRATION	NETWORK INTERCHANGE AND CHALLENGES PLENARY	THE THINK TANKS —Development in the 90's —Building A Business Movement —Launching Earthwise —Sustaining Community		EXCURSIONS AND SITE VISITS DAY	ICA INTERNATIONAL PLANNING SESSION —Toward the year 2000 —1992 Meeting Preparation —Earthwise Launching —Cooperative Projects —Sustaining Our Community —ICA Board Meeting		Closing Session
	TAIWAN PROJECT FAIR									
Informal Recept'n	PRESENTATIONS PANEL DISCUSSIONS FEEDBACK SESSIONS				IMPLICATIONS, DIRECTIONS AND COMMON PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS PLENARY					
1 Nov.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

OCF 7 nov 1990

ACTION/FOCUS GROUPS

ORGANISATIONAL TRANS.	ELS THINKTANK	PLANETARY ECOLOGY
WHAT TALK ABOUT: - Interchange by Location - Spirit Constructs Deepening Our Address - Transformation Leadership Lab - Core Essence of a Product *Core Formation PRODUCTS: - Calendar - Constructs to Share - Spirit Tools for Next IMAGE	WHAT TALK ABOUT: - Timeline for Further Development - What ELS Is & Our Experience of Why Needed *Marketing and Test Locations PRODUCTS: - Timeline for Devt & Explanatory Paragraphs	WHAT TALK ABOUT: - Context - Resources Exchange - Servicing ICA Locations/Networks - Implementation Strategies *Who Will Continue the Work PRODUCTS: - Context Paper (ICA Role) "Directory" - Resource List - Corporate Reading List - Models Exchange *Agenda
GLOBAL EXPANSION & PARTNERSHIPS	THE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK	ICA ORG. STRENGTHENING
WHAT TALK ABOUT: - Eastern Europe Work 1992 Global Conference (Date)* - Images for '92, '96, 2000 - Partnerships between ICA's in specific content arenas - Bracketed: Global expansion & Global Org. Partnerships PRODUCTS: - Modes/Pillars for 92 - Contacts, Funding Source - Themes for 92, 96, 2000 - Possible Collaborations to fuel events (92, 96, 2000) - Visualization toward 2000	WHAT TALK ABOUT: - Update ICAI & Future Dev. Data Base - Funding Mechanisms for Resourcing - Working Relationships - Future Activities/*before 92 - Emerging Threads & Devt Images PRODUCTS: - One-page descriptions of Current Programmes - Including Funding - Communications System/Stories*	WHAT TALK ABOUT: - Future Dynamics of ICA Network - Realm of Communications, including Econet* PRODUCTS: 1) Dynamics of ICAI, national ICA & related activities 2) Enhancing Communication 3) Learnings re. Strengthening national ICA's
VISION, CONTRADICTIONS, STRATEGY PROGRAMMES, METHODS & MARKETING	DOCUMENTATION OUR STORY *yet to talk about	FUNDING TIMELINE

"IN MY HEART OF HEARTS, THIS IS WHAT I HOPE WE DO IN TAIPEI"

- 1) put content on the planetary ecology consciousness leap
- 2) take away something in my hand to show anybody what an important group this is
- 3) work out our project for next year
- 4) geographically spread linkages joint projects
- 5) conversation on what is a network
- 6) time frames of efforts to 1992---to 2000---to 2020
- 7) figure out how EDGES can be useful to our efforts
- 8) meet in smaller groups about our learnings

DYNAMICS OF THE ICA ORGANIZATION

Task Force on ICA Organizational Strengthening

While looking at strengthening the ICA organization, we realized the picture of the future was already in place. The dynamics of ICA are visible in three kinds of entities. The ICA International, the national ICAs and various related organizations like LENS International, ICA Associates, etc. are connecting in creative, synergistic ways. All three are concerned to guard the integrity and quality of the program. We believe that giving form to the dynamics sketched below will provide the reconciliation to transform the lines that have excluded some people recently into lines that connect people.

ICA International:

ICAI acts as a connecting node operating out of Brussels and other locations. It provides the global face of ICA with international organizations of all four networks such as the UN, Our Common Future in Geneva and various company forums. ICA:I is a source of information on the global network, global communications and questions of resource location. It provides support systems to the many national ICA's.

National ICAs:

The national ICAs are also networking or connecting nodes within their own nations. They are indigenous non-profit organizations that provide services appropriate to their nation. Each national ICA has an appropriate legal form with a Board, and possibly an advisory board. The national ICAs role includes linking to other NGOs, doing action research, guarding the national integrity of ICA, maintaining communication linkages through publications etc. These ICAs create an image of openness with the public and provide a vehicle for membership for both individuals and organizations.

Related Entities:

The related entities are various enterprises that are carrying out programs within the nation. They may be for profit or non-profit, but they are doing similar work to what ICA is doing and using the ICA approach or methods. These are not clients. These entities are part of our network and provide synergistic hook-ups for ICA. They may be involved in action research and may help launch major programs that ICA is developing. There would be a symbolic gesture needed to establish this relationship. This would include a declaration of intent, something to symbolize the relationship (possibly some financial relationship), and a practical organizational connection. These entities would also be concerned to guard the integrity of the organization.

These connections within the ICA network empower our work together. They are critical to building our common future in a time of openness and reconciliation. They allow us once again to operate from an image of inclusiveness and common mission for the future.

The related entities dynamics can be a creative force that can be called on to do particular tasks. There will be a flow of images, methods, new research back and forth across all three dynamics. Related entities would be members of local ICAs as well as have the possibility of associate membership in ICA:I.

DRAWING THE LINES TO CONNECT RATHER THAN SEPARATE

"Implications of the OCF Conference for the ICAI"

During the closing days of the Our Common Future Conference in Taipei, a nine person task force convened to describe how the ICA is changing as an organization. They concluded that the ICA network is rapidly expanding through small, related enterprises rather than through large national ICA organizations. Furthermore they pointed out that to energize this new kind of network, ICA must continue removing the boundaries that divide official ICA institutions from these formerly "non-ICA" organizations.

These emerging entities are creatively implementing ICA programs across the globe. They include various companies and partnerships such as People Energy in Toronto, ICA Associates in the USA, LENS Services in India, and Training Inc in various cities. In fact, the national ICAs in many countries are breaking themselves into small program units in order to lower administrative overhead, create a more focused culture, and separate financial operations. In the future, such programs like the Business Academy may separately incorporate in order to facilitate its growth. As this trend continues, the ICAI will serve increasingly as a connecting point for these diverse entities. ICAI's funding as well will then depend upon the dues, fees and subscriptions from these micro-enterprises.

The question pondered by the task force members was how to release and connect this potential energy. Unfortunately, many quality programs are going undocumented or unpublicized. Communication can be cut off between colleagues who feel betrayed or abandoned by those "leaving" a traditional ICA organization. The vital connecting tasks of the ICAI would be curtailed if the base of pledges is limited only to national ICAs. Like a body out of balance, something like a chakra is needed to release the natural flow of energy.

Abe Ulangca, a member of this task force, suggested that now was the time to clearly open the doors to these related enterprises. Dick West, another member, replied that we should go farther and just "kick off the doors!" After much discussion, it was agreed that the ICAI should actively solicit and encourage these organizations and individuals to join the network through attending conferences, writing articles, and making pledges. Those who wish to connect, should find ways to tangibly symbolize their commitment to the network.

Enabling these connections within the ICA network is more important than the spending time to clarify what defines a proper ICA. The old nation-state paradigm used boundaries to define identity. The emerging network paradigm will use connections to define identity. "Let's not draw lines as boundaries to separate, but draw lines to connect."

Planetary Ecology Network

Context Discussion Paper
Draft #3 09 November 1990

Context

The network is conceived as a fluctuating group of people that exchange information, contributing to the evolution of ecological perspectives, integration of ecology in activities, and illuminating relationships between the 20th century leap in human consciousness, expanding ~~ecological~~ ^{ecological} consciousness, ~~ecological~~ ^{and ecological} values, and ecological phenomena. Ecology is meant here as the interrelationship of natural cycles in contrast to the environment which is the physical manifestation of life on the planet. Planetary ecology is recognized as the confluence of human consciousness, spiritual awareness, natural cycles, and environmental impacts.

Ecological awareness is resulting concurrently from the symptoms of environmental destruction and from human consciousness explorations. These two perspectives are merging into a conscious motivation for change.

Inclusion of ecology into ethical frameworks is the guiding force of the network. The ethical question(s) are recognized as evolving concepts. Currently the ethical question could be stated in one form as: What is the definition and importance of human needs and desires relative to the well-being of all life on the planet? Following from this are the questions: How do we incorporate an 'ecological ethic' into our personal lives? How do we integrate 'ecological morals' into our working activities?

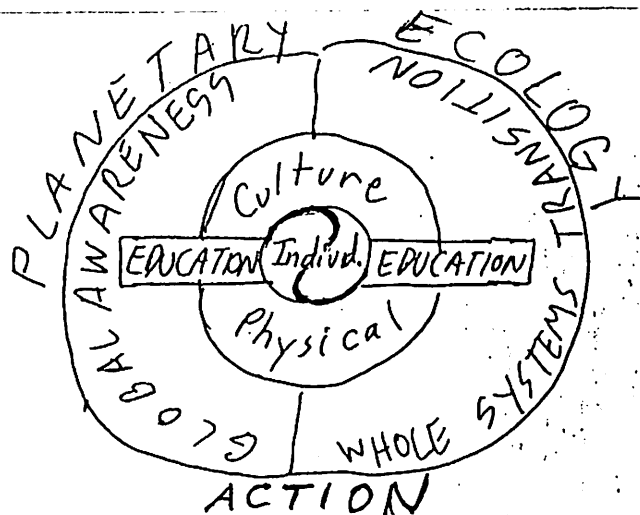
The network is perceived as operating in an arena that is interdependent with the other networks. It will be an exchange mechanism such that information will flow through it for the purposes of education. This two way flow is crucial to the network's function because of the evolving nature of the planetary ecology.

Components

The concepts and issues addressed in the network will change but currently include: Ecological ethics; ecology as a newly discovered existing component of all activities; resource usage from macro to micro, global to local; evolution of a new ethical framework resulting from ecological awareness. There are five interconnecting arenas currently identified *in the above symbol.*

Commitment

The network is dependent on honoring a responsibility contract between this network and the other networks. The responsibilities are that the Planetary Ecology Network supplies information and resources assisting the other networks, and that the other networks supply a continuous feedback flow of perceptions, information, experiences, and situations that relate to planetary ecology.



Topic 19 OCF DAY ONE REPORT

icataiwan ica.ocf 5:18 am Nov 2, 1990

OUR COMMON FUTURE
In an Environment of Change

This is the first day of Our Common Future Conference in Taipei Taiwan. A special feature of this conference is that the key points from each day's activities will be made available on EcoNet conference to encourage wider participation of those not able to attend the conference in Taiwan. The purpose of OCF conference is to explore the development of communities of care for the future of our planet. We will be working in the following four community areas:

- Planetary ecology Development
in the 90's
- Business discoveries
- Innovative education

The general outline of the conference is in three major sections;

Module I (November 2-4)

"Asian Perspectives for the Nineties"

Three days of lectures and group discussions

Module II (November 5-7)

"Focal Points for Change"

Three days of presentations and workshops on issues.

Excursions and visits in and around Taipei
(November 8)

Module III (November 9-10)

"A Networking Organization"

Two days of resolution and organization for future work.

During the opening ceremonies this morning Ms. Ursula Winteler, President of the Institute of Cultural Affairs International, set the tone for the conference with a quote from an international known Taiwan artist; Yuyu Yang

NEW, FOREVER

In the universe,

the succession of life is the essence of life.

In creation,

the balance of natural systems is permanence.

We only have one planet.

Be its jealous steward.

Keep earth new, forever.

Regeneration of life never ceases.

The Key note speaker Dr. Chao,hou-Po, discussing "Social Changes and Labor Problems in the Republic of China"

documented the very rapid development and economic expansion of Taiwan. For example, the GNP of Taiwan has increased from 1.6 billion US dollar in 1952 to over \$4.9 billion today. The economy has shifted from being primarily rural and agricultural to industrial and urban. The population is increasingly well educated but it is aging. Development has been so rapid and continuous that labor has been able to achieve significant improvement in living standards while unemployment has remained below 3% since 1970's. Taiwan actually has a shortage of entry level workers. Prosperity has encouraged labor to challenge traditional social values, such as respect for parental authority and care for the aged, which formerly provided social security and discipline for Chinese society.

Dr. Chao outlined new governmental programs such as social insurance and labor legislation, which are designed to aid in maintaining harmony between labor and management. One very interesting and popular program is the "Turn the factory into family, turn the factory into school."

We began to see the interplay between economic growth and prosperity and their effect on the values and all other aspects of life in Taiwan. Taiwan experience demonstrates the importance of building a community response through shared common values. For example, labor unions are being asked to play a responsible role in negotiations by considering how their requests for more money will effect the larger Taiwan society.

One of the challenges of the Ecet portion of OCF conference is to find an effective way to ble network participation. We will attempt to proved concise pithy summaries of presentations and group discussons. the format will present short summaries of each presentation as the first block of text followed by a longer text with key data, quotes, images and other information to help in your participation.

We encourage responses of two tpes: Comments on the content of the conference which we will share with the participants; and comments on the content, format and style of reporting. If what we provide on the network is not helpful (too long, too short, too much jargon, etc.) please let us know.

Topic 23 OCF DAY TWO REPORT

icataiwan ica.ocf 6:08 am Nov 3, 1990

Day Two

Ecology and the Future of Eastern Europe

Sabina Winteler, Director, Institute of Ecology and Politics,
Germany

Summary:

1. Conflicting forces are at work in German unification. Is the goal a consumer lifestyle or denying consumer lifestyle. What is sustainable?
2. The new paradigm being call for is a spiritual paradigm via reconnecting with the earth via process theology.
3. When event of Berlin wall happened and it came down, all knew that the ground was created for the event through lots of small events before; it was gradual process.

Key Insights

1. Sharing consumer goods you e finished with, allowing more people to use same consumer item, overcomes feeling of greed.
2. Those people who went to th streets are looking for new paradigm not political structures. It is not the structures but the essence.
3. We are going to learn how to weigh up all the costs: the social and psychological costs as well as the economic costs.
4. Germany may be a model for hanging lifestyle to cooperation and create products that are needed and deepen appreciation for nature.
5. Both East and West have advntages that are being brought to the new venture of a united Germany.
6. Emphasis on need for a new aradigm requires fundamental thinking.
7. Deal with economic constraints and not reduce the living standards.

Implications for this conference:

1. Need to consider the poles to be more precise in what we say about the future. "Follow the models of past" is what developing world believes in, rather than consider what is necessary for the whole planet.
2. Need to consider how to influence implementing values of both developed and developing countries.

3. As people looking for a newdigm, what are the elements we can bet on as part s paradigm? Or what are the contradictions blocking thiradigm shift?
4. Need to discern the replicag out of Germany of how two political enth one cultural background become unified.
5. What were the factor as thatibly rapid change.
6. Need to take a careful looachanged the influences of power, the powerful demonstrations of a month befor the Berlin Wall came down that symbolized the call for a power shift.
7. What is the best strategy: big country or more smaller countries with more variety of freedoms.
8. Need to work on what are th questions rather than what are the answers. Mechanisms for dealing with questions of conflict.
9. Economic growth was a main inciple but what about social and spiritual growth as a main principle which was so obvious a part of the Germany unification happening.
10. As physical wall come downwhat are the new walls or excuses that are being built.
11. In rapid change there seem to be two principles: doing things boldly and quickly rather than incrementally and expanding the capacity to know hat others are likely to do.
12. When there is a social chage, need to keep up with the emotional journey of individual persons and get a perspective on the window of possibility that is being created.

III The presentation:

1. How d it happen in Germany: It was a gradual process beginning in the separation of the country in and after World War II, the 1952 eforts of reunification, the uprising in the East and the years of the Wall, the peace demonstrations, the exiting proess via Hungry and Austria, etc.
2. The turning point was the notiations with people.
3. The ecological situation: 70% of plants in the GDR need to be closed, unemployment is growing, GDR was more careful with resources, created "second resources" (recycling), GDR have areas whee nature has been preserved and give impression of a blooming country, much pollution because of the type of coal use, lots of waste, etc.

4. Ways into the future: took for the new paradigm, how can we live in harmony with nature, there is a vision to rethink production system, create a sustainable life style, discern ways to overcome stuck ways of thinking, need to move beyond industry, each person's action impacts the future, use products longer, carefully look at the lifestyle changes needed, bridge the rich nature and the poor nature.

Conclusion: What was impossibl came true.

New Age Energy -- Kundalini grup.

Ms Hu, Yin-Meng, Actress, Author, New Age Counselor, Taiwan

Summary:

There is a form of energy in the human body called Kundalini energy. In other times and other places it has had other names. This energy is experienced as a spiraling movement within the body and a sensation of heat. This energy can and at times is released spontaneously. However this can be painful and disorienting. It can also be released for you by someone who acts as a channel.

Text:

The contradiction appears to be that people do not know how to relax and release there kundalini or if it does get released how do you not get nauseated or sea sick from this sensation of a spiraling motion within the body.

The release of your kundalincreates a sensation of a spiraling movement with its base at the base of your spine moving upwards through your enegy centers.

There is a continuing issue th living with this kundalini once it is spiraling inside your body. What is the care and feeding of a kundalini?

About 30 people gathered andat on the floor in a circle to hear Ms Hu. talk about Kundaini energy. She was introduced and she asked if anyone had had a kundalini experience. It seems that one among us had already had it or something similar.

Ms Hu then described her jourey starting how her mother`s fallopian tubes had been opened by a kundalini facilitator, so that she was conceived when her Mother was 44 years of age. She spoke of growing up in a hate filled family and becoming an actress in a society where acting was being a vehicle of the director`s creativity. After, 15 years she quit acting. At some latter point, she had an experience, that she latter determined was a kundalini. She travelled to the USA to get her irregular, irritating kundalini "centered". Latter she attained the ability to turn on other

people`s kundalini.

Then she invited anyone who s interested to move forward. A couple of people indicated a rather tentative interest. She then gave a warning that this process had the side effect of increasing your sexual energy and attractiveness. About 25 people moved forward while two hung back including the guy who already had such an experience. Ms Hu went around the group awakening people`s kundalini.

Development Through Cooperative.

Terry Bergdall, Africa Director, Swedish Cooperative Association, Zambia

Summary:

The focus was on Bergdall's Dynamic Process Triangle which defined local participation in ural development. The three poles of the Dynamic Process Triangle are the Foundational Pole (Grass Roots Mobilization) Organizational Relationship (Institution Formation) and the Rational/Significating Pole (Project Integration). The group also came to the conclusion that integrating all three poles of the Dynamic Process facilitated greater participation of the people than only focussing on one or two of the poles.

Text:

The first day of the Internatioal Symposium Terry Bergdall led a session on Development Though Cooperatives. The group consisted of 23 people, representing 16 countries. Bergdall spoke of the MAP Project (Method for Active Participation) and the four approaches people use to promote participation. The main focus of the discussion was Bergdall's Dynamic Process Triangle which defined local participation in rural development. The three poles of the Dynamic Process Triangle are the Foundational Pole (Grass Roots Mobilization), Organizational Relationship (Institution Formation) and the Rational/Significating Pole (Project Integration). Bergdall's main point was that all of these poles in different levels and with varying forms of success have to do with Empowerment. Personal empowerment of the people accelerates and explodes the Dynamic Process. The group later broke into smaller groups to discuss the participatory dynamics in their own jobs and areas of work.

As the group continued to onverse, it became clear that it was most difficult to incorporate the Rational/Significating Pole in their approaches to participatory development. They found that aough cooperatives encourage the people to initiate projects on their own and work with their own resources, it was hard for the sponsor organization to let go of their control over the projects and transfer

command to the people themselves. The group also came to the conclusion that integrating all three poles of the Dynamic Process facilitated greater participation of the people than only focussing on one or two of the poles. Terry Bergdall's session on Development Through Cooperatives clarified some of the difficulties people faced in their own work and opened up new areas of thought in exploring participatory methods.

The Chinese Perception of Respect as a Key to Organization Change

Robert Liang, President, Targetdvertising Agency, Taiwan

Summary:

Robert Liang, director of the Trget Advertising Agency, a local company which competes aggressively with the multinational firms in the Taiwan market. For seven years he has been developing a unique corporate culture which steps beyond many traditional organizational forms and operating patterns. The Target Agency recognizes the deeply rooted value of respect in the Chinese society as the basic foundation in the powerful, industrialized urban environment of Taiwan's major cities. The deterioration of traditional family patterns is very pervasive. However, the values which have undergirded the family in the Chinese culture are still present as seen in the traditional pattern of parents at the center, surrounded by other key adults and their children.

However, in the business setting, business needs are positioned at the center of the company, surrounded by the 4 key functions (1. creative 2. administration, 3. marketing, 4. finance) which ae implemented by a pool of professional specialists.

This pattern of organization alo contains a variety of work styles as dictated by the task requirements and personal preferences of the individual employees. Some leave work promptly at 5:30 p.m. daily without guilt, and some work late into the night because they prefer to do so, finding the evening hour to be most productive for their work.

Alternative Education Using Priiples of Humanism

Dr Shih Ying, Chairman, Foundation for Humanistic Education, Taiwan

Summary:

Taiwan has a very rigid public school system using methods of rote and corporate discipline; private schools are illegal. Yet a radical experimental school for primary education, Forest School, has been launched outside of the system to

challenge conventional wisdom about education in Taiwan. The curriculum is based on experiential learning and the absence of coercion and discipline. During the question and answer period, the two African participants both expressed their considerable reservations about such an open system and doubted if one could really work in their home nations. One former American teacher speculated that social context is the crucial matter and that someone familiar with American education would most likely not find Forest School to be nearly as radical as others.

Text

Twenty-five people gathered to hear Dr Ying's presentation on the Forest School in Taiwan. Dr Ying began by describing the stringent discipline of Taiwanese schools and of the immense problems involved in establishing alternative schools outside of the official system. He explained that the Forest School is a very unique experiment of "humanistic education" for primary school students utilizing an "unrestrictive" approach. The job of a teacher is to guide and motivate students but not to force or impose: no discipline exists. Dr Ying thinks Forest School may be the only school in Taiwan where P.T.A. meetings discuss the classroom safety of teachers! He told the group that the first two months is a very difficult time of adjustment for new students during which time they become acquainted with their new freedom. Then most often they settle down and begin to learn on the basis of their own interests and natural curiosity. Twenty-four students are currently enrolled at Forest of which only three or four still struggling to make an adjustment.

Forest School is a radical experiment and teachers and parents are driven by a strong ideological desire to find alternatives to the current educational system in Taiwan. The faculty consists of twelve teachers divided into two teams of six. One team teaches while the other is involved in practical research in new innovative educational methods; the teams alternate with each other in the "classroom" on a weekly basis. Parents are actively involved in the whole process and receive weekly reports, not so much on how well the child is progressing as on how the parents can support the learning process.

Participants of "Our Common Future" will get a chance to see Forest School in action for themselves since it is one of the options for an outing next week.

Topic 24 OCF DAY THREE REPORT
icataiwan ica.ocf 5:26 am Nov 4, 1990

Values Education an the New Ethics

Dr. Ernesto Logarto, Cebu State University, Republic of the Philippines

Summary:

Care for students at deep levels makes all the difference. There are two kinds of teachers, those who do and those who do not. Of those who do (care at a deep level), there is a sort of humiliation which comes from some of the those who do not. It takes drama (body work) to get at the healing process which illuminates the values they want to live out of, not the ones which they (students) are usually faced with. An open personal style counters the old adversarial style. Basic to this values approach is the belief that every human being has a potential which can be fully released.

The Communication of Culture Through Opera in Asia and the West

Prof. Tseng Dau-Hsiong, Directo Taipei Opera Theater, Taiwan

Summary:

Opera is commonly thought to be a product of Western culture. Not until the Nineteenth Century did the West encounter Chinese opera and discovered parallel universal human themes as illustrated in Monteverdi's "Orfeo" written in 1607 and "The Dream of the Red Chamber" written by Tsau She-Chin in the Ching dynasty. Mozart's "Magic Flute" is taken from an oriental theme and is widely apreciated by Chinese, young and old. Contemporary oriental composers are creating their own music after the western tradition and staging the productions with the orchestra under rather than on the stage. Taiwan's "The Legend of the White Snake" and Beijing's "The Hundredth Bride" use the Western mode.

Text:

Dr. Tseng read from a prepared atement a definition of opera and its embodiment of literature, drama, music, dancing, fine arts, folk costumes and lighting. He gave many examples of parallel themes in Western and Asian operas and explained how the present cultural emphasis on Westernization is influencing contemporary oriental opera.

Through slides and videotapes D Tseng illustrated the art of set design and staging of Western opera in China and modern Chinese opera. He traced the modern movement towards

simplicity in set design to Richard Wagner's grandson Wieland and the Bayreuth Festival of 1951. Of particular interest were short video presentations of a Swedish opera company presentation in Taiwan which Dr. Tseng directed, substituting a dragon for the snake, thus making the story easier for the Chinese audience, and a clip of Dr. Tseng in the role of the bored emperor looking for "The hundredth Bride". Dr. Tseng, surrounded on stage by dozens of beautiful hopefuls appeared to be thoroughly enjoying himself.

Using the Best of Eastern and Western Medicine
Dr. Tsuei Chiu, East-West Medical Center, Hawaii and Taiwan

Summary:

Dr. Tsuei was raised with herbal medicine, studied western medicine and is seeking to integrate the two by scientific research into the gifts eastern medicine has to offer. Much of this is being done through measurement of bio-physical (electro-magnetic) forces and relating these to the biochemical approach of the West. Acupuncture validation is a part of her work. The Western approach follows the way of hypothetical deduction, divides health from the disease, and tends to change the environment. The Eastern approach uses the inductive method, considers health as a balanced state versus disease as an unbalanced state, and adapting to the environment.

In order to understand the Eastern approach better, an understanding is needed of the basic Chinese concepts: the concept of a small universe living in a large universe; the duality concept of yin and yang; the concept of anatomy; the concept of physiology in Chinese medicine- the state of equilibrium expressed by the five elements; the concept of pathophysiology expressed by the external and internal insults; the concept of maintaining and promoting health expressed by the circulation of chi and hsieh; the therapeutic concept in Chinese medicine- the normalization of reestablishment of balance of the body, function; the concept of preventive medicine.

Urban Planning in Contemporary Taipei
Dr. Wang Hung Kai, Graduate Institute of Building and Planning, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Summary:

Dr. Wang Hung Kai began his presentation by asking the question of "Why has Urban Planning in Taipei failed, after 91 years?"

His paper had three major parts history of urban planning, the problems encountered and the reasons they persist, and suggestion for the task ahead.

History: The first modern plan was prepared by the Japanese in 1899 during their occupation of Taiwan. Then the Japanese left Taiwan after WWII, the Nationalist government legislated urban planning, which subsequently went through several revisions, culminating in the Taipei zoning ordinance of 1983.

Plans are made by the local planning department and ratified by 3 levels of city planning commissions, that are established by the chief executive.

Problems encountered:

- 1) lack of high level policy guidance in preparing plans.
- 2) Pursuing the illusion of the long-term, blue print type of plan.
- 3) Unrealistic nation-wide standards of public facilities.
- 4) The over concentration of planning power in the hands of the government.
- 5) Lack of checks and balances in the planning commission.
- 6) The failure of policing and lack of support from the population in enforcing plans.

Some consequences of problems:

- Absurd living conditions and high housing cost.
- 2) Shortage of public facilities and services.
 - 3) Abuse of public spaces and other urban abnormalities.

The reason why the problems persist include the emphasis on economic growth as the pre-eminent objective and urban planning imaged as a supporting means to industrial development. Also, the crumbling of the authority of law in the face of a strong family based structure and the orientation of relationships to people not laws. The belief that laws are made by the ruling class to keep them in power. The modern urban planning system is a transplantation from the west, based on the ability to enforce the laws.

The tasks ahead are to encourage total participation of the citizens in the planning process guided by a re-orientation of national development policies. To revise and establish relevant laws and regulations and a long term commitment in education. Fostering grassroots movements to help promote respect and appreciation of the natural ecology and environmental rights of individuals will further encourage participation in and enforcement of planning.

POLLUTION IN TAIWAN

foewase ica.ocf 12:24 pm Nov 2, 1990

The following is an article which appeared in the 1 November New York Times:

New York Times International p. A7

1 November 1990

By Sheryl WuDunn

Taipei, Taiwan - Two plastic bottles and an aluminum can hang out to dry on her porch, and a tall stack of waste papers are piled neatly on a desk, as Mary M. L. Chen does battle against one of Taiwan's most daunting challenges in its entry to the industrial world: pollution.

For the last two decades, all the energy of this island's people was devoted to economic progress, and now that Taipei is among the most prosperous cities in Asia, people are beginning to realize that for all their wealth they still cannot buy a decent sunset.

People like Miss Chen, director of the Homemakers' Union, are trying to preach a cleaner way of living, but she admits that often her words cannot make it through the jungle of sounds that also makes Taipei one of the noisiest cities in Asia.

The strains of Taiwan's economic miracle have already begun to chase away investment, and nowhere are the pains more apparent than in the island's cloudy air, dirty water and sludgy soil. Like many countries intent on economic development, Taiwan was slow to tackle its environmental problems early in its economic boom. The problems are shared in many other rapidly growing Asian economies.

"Not even money can buy good air and clean water if it's not there," said Sam Lin, an industrial chemical specialist who is head of Taiwan's Greenpeace Group.

Taiwan's large petrochemical industry has been the source of a great deal of toxic waste, critics say.

The Rivers Are Dead

"Nearly every river has been polluted to the extent that the water is pronounced dead-it is dead water," said Chang Kow-lung, a physics professor at National Taiwan university.

With 20 million people, Taiwan has a population density 21 times that of the United States, and the number of factories per unit of area is 2.6 times that in Japan, according to official statistics.

Moreover, this island has more than 11 million motor vehicles, and each month 10,000 newly purchased cars are added to the streets of Taipei alone. Parking spaces are so scarce that buying one can cost more than \$100,000.

Environmental consciousness is rising, and Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration, formed in 1987, is

gaining influence within the Government, although some worry that Taiwan's current economic slowdown will stall new controls. Since July, new cars have faced stricter pollution-control standards and regulations for motorcycles are planned for next year.

"Everything that happened in the U.S. in the 60's is happening in Taiwan now," said Eugene Chien, the director of the agency.

Near Kaohiung, a southern city where industries like petrochemicals and scrap metal are big, residents protested the construction of a plant to make ethylene used in plastics.

After years of stalemate, and after the company agreed to spend several hundred million dollars on pollution-control equipment, the project is going ahead. But the struggle left a deep impression on the whole island.

"It changed a lot of things, changed the attitude of the Government, and made them realize they can't just turn their heads," said Anthony C. Ku, vice president at the Industrial Technology Research Institute, which is working on a anti-pollution program. "It made everyone realize how we are damaging our land and our soil."

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NOTE: This article appeared in the APRIL-MAY 1990 issue of Friends of the Earth Newsmagazine- Not Man Apart.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE PACIFIC BASIN

David E. Ortman

Northwest Representative

International trade is destroying Planet Earth. Not all at once, mind you. More like a igloo melting away in the spring. Bit by bit. Drop by drop. Nowhere is this clearer than around the Pacific Rim, where a booming trade in raw materials threatens the economic and environmental security of the whole region. It is time for the nations of the Pacific Rim - especially the United States - to alter trade policies that promote environmental degradation.

Encircling the Pacific Ocean, the Pacific Rim links not just continents such as North and South America, Australia and Asia, as well as countless islands and barrier reefs, but contains 46 percent of the world's oceans. In fact, a globe turned upside down and viewed from the South Pacific reveals mostly ocean.

A wealth of mineral resources and fisheries lie beneath its surface. Leviathans, both whales and nuclear submarines ply its depths. Pacific rim trade criss-crosses in a spiderweb pattern. Cities, industries and indigenous peoples inhabit its coastal zone, along with much of the world's lush tropical forests. This vast water body we call the Pacific Ocean is now readily spanned by air in a day. Beneath such transpacific flights, however, lies a restless and, in places, polluted sea.

What makes up the Pacific Rim trade? Such things as crude oil, fish, logs, wood chips and pulp, coal, and minerals, to name a few. The basics for international trade have been viewed by the US and our international trading

Topic 22 PACIFIC RIM TRADE AND SECURITY
foewase ica.ocf 1:05 pm Nov 2, 1990

This is a paper I presented at a Seattle Conference on "The Pacific Community: A Common Security Agenda for the Nineties, put on by the Institute for Global Security Studies in September, 1989 (PeaceNet: cmeconis).

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE PACIFIC BASIN (1989)

David E. Ortman*

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I. SUMMARY

The Pacific Rim links not just the North and South American continents, the Soviet Union, Asia, the South Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Australia and for the purposes of this paper, Antarctica, but contains 46% of the world's oceans. In fact, a globe turned upside down and viewed from the South Pacific reveals mostly ocean. Resources of minerals and fisheries are sought beneath its surface. Pacific Rim Trade criss-crosses the ocean in a spiderweb pattern. Leviathans, both whales and nuclear submarines ply its depths. Cities, industries and indigenous peoples inhabit its coastal zone.

This vast water body we call the Pacific Ocean is now readily crossed by air in a day. Beneath such transpacific flights, however, lies a restless and, in places, polluted sea.

One key to protecting our Pacific Ocean from local, regional and global pollution is educating each Pacific Rim government about the causes of marine pollution and resource exploitation and the responsibility to prevent activities which cause such pollution and exploitation. Less-developed countries need technical training and assistance to conduct research and monitoring. Over-developed countries need to reexamine their industrial and trade/lending practices which foster degradation of the marine environment and devote increased funding to source reduction of pollution as well as pollution cleanup efforts.

The arms control community can no longer ignore natural resource issues. International environmental treaties can serve as confidence-building measures (CBM's). The need for environmental security on the Pacific Rim cannot be assured by any one country. Resource depletion, pollution and waste disposal know no boundaries. Only by international cooperation and agreements can a functioning and productive Pacific Ocean be maintained.

The following discussion examines the linkages between environmental, economic and military policies, a number of Pacific Rim environmental threats, and a review of international environmental agreements affecting the Pacific Rim.

There are over 20 security studies institutes in ten North Pacific countries. In August 1987, for example, the Peace Research Centre at the Australian National University, in

cooperation with the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, held a major international conference on "Security and Arms Control in the North Pacific" at the Australian National University. Of fourteen papers which subsequently saw print, the underlying ecological and economic development framework of the Pacific Rim was for the most part ignored.

Some threads can be plucked out, however, such as the view of Klaus Knorr (Power and Wealth, 1973), "Economic wealth is the basis of national power, the foundation of national prestige, and it is fundamental to the military power of the state." However, Paul Dibb of the Australian Defence Department points out that states are now reluctant to embark upon war for economic gain except to protect vital national security objectives. And, according to Evan Luard (War in International Society, 1986), rising standards of living bring about greater domestic stability and that this is the single most important reason for the peaceful state of Europe over the past 40 years.

Ironically, unless protections for the environment are put into place, efforts at arms control and reductions in regional tensions lead toward greater economic development and exploitation of the environment. It is doubtful whether even the exhaustive industrial production of military arms, plus the physical impacts of the conduct of war itself, have had a greater impact on the world's environment than the daily output of "peaceful" commerce.

In building upon a common Pacific security agenda for the nineties, a brief review of the past is necessary. The original conception of the US hegemonic system, according to Prof. Bruce Cumings, Prof. of History at the U. of Chicago ("Power and Plenty in North-East Asia", 1988), was a product of Dean Acheson and George Kennan. In their view, post-World War II Japan was to be the engine of growth in the region, drawing on a "hinterland", including Japan's former colonies and encompassing Southeast Asia and Indochina, that could provide raw materials, labor and markets. Kennan outlined the following position in 1949: Japan should be allowed to reestablish influence over China and Korea,

"...to achieve opening up of trade possibilities, commercial possibilities for Japan on a scale very far greater than anything Japan knew before. . . If we really in the Western world could work out controls, I suppose, adept enough and foolproof enough and cleverly enough exercised really to have power over what Japan imports in the way of oil and such other things as she has got to get from overseas, we would have veto power on what she does need in the military and industrial field" (emphasis added).

The US strategy in allowing Japan to achieve economic domination was clearly to counter and moderate Soviet influence in the area.

According to Franz Schurmann, economic development was viewed, particularly by the Nixon Administration, as a weapon directed at the heart of both China and Russia:

"Peaceful coexistence could be meaningful only if Russia and China agreed to join the world market system. If they did, the conservatives foresaw that conservatizing forces would set in in both countries. The more the militantly revolutionary countries

were involved in world trade, the more their barbaric regimes would be civilized under the weight of international responsibility" (Schurmann, The Logic of World Power, 1974). Whether the environment could bear the weight of this international world trade was not addressed.

The Soviet threat is still the key to understanding the US/Japan relationship between resource exploitation, economic development and trade, and military planning. According to Paul Keal of the Australian Defence Force Academy, ("Japan's Security Policy and Arms Control, 1988), in January 1987, Japan Foreign Minister Kuranari pledged that Japan would use its economic resources for a 'post-war new deal' for Pacific Island states. This type of Overseas Development Aid (ODA) is consistent with Japan's position that giving aid enhances security. By and large, however, it does not enhance the environment. ODA is not only a means of promoting security, it is a form of defence burden-sharing in the Pacific that is subject to the will of the US Government.

For example, in January 1983, Japan agreed to transfer \$4 billion dollars of loans and credits to South Korea, which the Reagan Administration desired as a contribution to Korean security. The bottom line in the US/JAPAN relationship militarily and economically remains intact forty years later: to contain the spread of Soviet influence in the South Pacific. What lesson can be drawn from this? So long as Japan relies on US security, in order to illicit proper environmental behavior from Japan, you must look to Washington, not Tokyo.

Unfortunately, the peace and arms control community have, for the most part, ignored economic development issues and Pacific Rim trade policies, even when specifically designed by the US as part of a military strategy to contain the Soviet Union. They have likewise ignored the planet's carrying capacity and failed to analyze the contributions that international environmental agreements can make to confidence building measures (CBMs).

III. PACIFIC RIM TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

According to a recent World Resources Institute Report: "NOT FAR AFIELD: US Interests and the Global Environment" (Norman Myers, June 1987), the US " . . . is now the world's largest exporter and importer of both raw materials and manufactured goods, the largest overseas investor, and the largest international debtor as well as the largest creditor; and the dollar remains the primary reserve currency."

It is no wonder that trade issues, particularly Pacific Rim Trade issues, have increasingly captured the attention of decision makers at the national and state level. Economic linkages are now recognized as either opportunities or threats to our nation's security.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer (2 May 1986) carried an article which began "Exports from West Coast ports are booming. . . ." Further in the article it reports, ". . . the biggest share of the exports coming out of Seattle and other West Coast cities is raw materials. . . ."

What makes up the Pacific Rim trade? Such things as crude oil, fish, logs, wood chips and pulp, coal, and minerals, to name

a few. The basics for international trade have been viewed by the US and our international trading partners as exploitable natural resources.

Example: In the heart of New Zealand's North Island is the world's largest plantation forest. "Our whole logging technique in the post-war period is based on the Pacific Northwest," said A.W. Grayburn, manager of N.Z. Forest Product's forestry division. (Seattle Times, 11 May 1986).

Example: Australia sells sand to Saudi Arabia. . .The sand in Saudi Arabia isn't suitable for making concrete, and Australia's is perfect. Natural resources, including such things as iron, timber, gold and land (not to mention sand), are Australia's secret of economic survival. The nation lives off its land, exporting resources to the world. (Seattle Times, 11 May 1986).

Example: In the deep interior of Sarawak (Malaysia) tropical forests, thousands of indigenous people have formed human barricades across logging tracks in a bid to stop the destruction of their lands by timber companies. (The Sunday Star, Malaysia, 14 June 1987).

Example: As a report by the National Academy of Sciences notes, "More than 10 percent of the land area of the earth is now under cultivation. More than 30 percent is under active management for purposes of mankind." (Christian Science Monitor, 31 March 1987).

Trade policy today is focused on trade deficits, not environmental degradation; on trade protectionism, not environmental protection; and on national security, not on ecological security for the Pacific Rim.

Isn't it time we step back and ask about the relationship of international trade and our global environment?

The World Resources Institute report expands on the notion of what is the US National Interest in the global economy. The traditional values have been a) the integrity of the sovereign

the ecological crisis "lies at the root of many of our economic ills come from the Middle East. The US military

presence in the not all. The political and economic interests of industrial counical environment and development issues and to

formulate realisticCloskey, Sierra Club Chairman, has warned, " . .not a

lot has yd their environment.

In June of this year, US Rep. Nancy confidence-building measures (CBMs) are chiefly political actioses on protection of the marine environment. Article IV establiwas successful in passing a bill through the 100th Congress authational

Academy of Science and the US National Advisory Committe the country's commercial nuclear power plant program.

(For furtuld help set up specially protected areas, cooperation in polluts a complicated management scheme for addressing one of the mostmoval) of offshore drilling rigs.

It covers a broad range of cable to warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes, marine mammals, and dispute settlement. ntly operates under an indefinite permit allowing the killing of miles south of Attu Island in the North Pacific and inspect it ers in Taiwan, Singapore, and Thailand. These countries have no s as man turned to killing his own species.

Between the twor permitted allocation of fish harvested inside US territorial w podge of national and state laws providing inadequate cleanup ad scope of cleanup costs and damages. However, the most serious of the weak nature and loopholes in the treaties, the environme about four tons of plastic trash per day. Currently, the US geneno longer legal anywhere in the world's oceans by any of the 35 million tons of waste the first year and up to 25 million tons waste imports, Los Angeles will have to deal with their sludge t setting up global rules of procedure for the international wastThe actual use of nuclear weapons would result in an environment to dredge contaminated sediments from the harbor. They wouldound and capsized in February of this year.

It has no goveron to allow mining exploration and development in Antarctica. Tsoil, fisheries, and forests. The high seas can no longer contin As the preamble to the London Dumping Convention states, ". .c Rim. The freedom of the seas does not mean the freedom to pollute. Protection of the environment must become the goal of all Pacific Rim nations. The earth needs more friends.

Topic 25 OCF DAY FOUR REPORT
icataiwan ica.ocf 7:56 am Nov 5, 1990

Speaker: Dr. Huang Kwang-Kuo
Date: Friday November 2, 1990 1:30-3:00
Reporter: Don Elliott
File Name: Confucianism

Summary:

Dr. Hwang presented his insights into the role of Confucianism in East Asian economic miracle. The NIC's (Newly Industrialized Countries of Taiwan, Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong are acclaimed as the "four small dragons of Asia" and are supercompetitors in the world-trade market. The Protestant work-ethic born in the Reformation is seen as contributing to the success of the industrial revolution in the West. In the newly industrialized Asian countries, the Confucian teachings of caring for ones family, ones self and ones country, provides a similar work-ethic. Social interaction in Confucian societies is very different from the West. When doing business in a Confucian society, one must understand the principles of guanxi and renqing to reduce the amount of "face work".

Text:

Dr. Hwang presented to a group of eighteen conferees his analysis of Confucianism's role in the rapid industrialization of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Korea. Confucianism has three parts: (1) a moral system of rendao (ways of humanity) which encourages an individual to interact with family members in accordance with the need rule and to deal with acquaintances outside one's family in accordance with the renqing rule; (2) practices of self-cultivation (xiushen) which urge an individual to study the dao with diligence, to effect dao with tenacity, and to have a strong sense of shame when one's behavior deviates from dao principles; and (3) teachings to endow intellectuals with a mission to benefit the world (jishi) with dao.

When East Asian societies become industrialized and commercialized, science, technology, and other systems of knowledge or Western expertise may acquire sacred properties and individuals may transfer the Confucian practices of self-cultivation to a given system of knowledge and may develop a commitment to benefit one's one family, social group, company, or state. In this way Confucianism may encourage an East Asian (especially an intellectual) to pursue Western knowledge and thus contribute to the modernization of East Asian societies.

The Confucian ethic demands that parents not only give birth to children (especially boys) to continue the family name, but also to rear and to educate them so that they may have a good future. Confucian ethic views it as an obligation for

parents to help their children succeed. Once a child demonstrates his academic talent it is assumed that parents will provide financial support throughout the college or university program. Confucian philosophy views an individual's life as a segment of the continuity of the family from generation to generation. An individual's ultimate goal is to continue the family line and to make it prosperous.

The group present received Dr. wang's presentation enthusiastically, and especially liked his detailed and humorous description of social interaction involving guanxi, equity, renqing, and need.

Asia's Ecology: Challenges for the Nineties
Dr. Tao Ho

Dr. Ho during the past 15 years established a professional practice that combines architecture, urban design, interior graphic design.

The philosophy he embraces came through the slide presentation he made. Here he revealed that when a project is started he becomes one with the earth and the new purpose intended. He becomes a rock, a rug or a tree. For example, instead of cutting up the earth to smooth out the rough terrain on a project like the residential apartment complex in Hong Kong, he decided to put the apartment complex on built on stilts. The stilts came from his idea of trees which come out of the earth naturally--a much more environmentally sound solution. As a result of his approach, he does not have a personal style of working. Instead, the style of his work comes out of the human and natural situation.

His strategy and hope for the planet environmentally is for the large "green movement" to continue its work but realize that it is a "grain of sand" in the shoe. The big change in the environment will take place as industrialists dialogue with the green movement and become transformed. Environmental change will take place only through the economic sector.

The Earthwise Learning Series
James Wiegel

Mr. Wiegel began by raising the question of why we call ourselves the Institute of "CULTURAL" Affairs? He reported on a conversation with the people responsible for creating the Brundtland report on Sustainable Development, who were so glad that the ICA was here, because they never got around to dealing with the deep cultural changes that will be so critical for sustainable development to happen. ICA's 30 years of experience in trying to deal with the human factor could be a great resource for the globe in its attempt to recover the cultural process. No longer can we continue to try to solve cultural problems through economic or political

means which don't work.

The question at hand posed by the ELS and Mr. Wiegel is whether ICA and we as individuals want to involve ourselves in INSPIRING A NEW GENERATION OF LEADERSHIP FOR GLOBAL SOCIAL INNOVATION. He then went on to share some reflections from four dimensions of work that have been started over the past year. The body of Jim Wiegel's talk was presented in four sections.

I. CREATING A PERCEPTUAL GRID F THE WORLD WE'RE LIVING IN:

H{New paradigm, but well established for 30-40 years and just now being put into practical form
Kk cultural changes will take place in any of our lifetimes.

Children do NOT want to be like their teachers or parents. le and this curriculum need to be role models of LEARNING, NOT roles models of Teaching. We cannot simply be passing on to the next generation what we have learned about life in our time.

M then added additional phrases that are helping them grasp the world we live in, such as:

- "strive for perfection in an imperfect world"
- "anger shortens your life"
- "our values and beliefs determine our behavior and future"
- "watch your children - what they believe in and stand up for!"
- "there are one hundred ways to draw a period"

[Small groups then discussed the question: What is the creative enterprise you are involved in in your country, that is as risky and exciting as what's going on in Eastern Europe Now?]

II. DESCRIBING WHAT IS GOING O IN THE LEARNING ENTERPRISE TODAY

+{ people need to do is not the kind that schools and universities are set up to provide.
m focus on children to everybody learning together.
from special institutions for learning to learning going on everywhere (ie, connected to what's going on in my life).
rational capacities are not capable of dealing with challenges we face in society
+teacher-oriented to learner-oriented enterprise

III. GETTING A HOLD OF THE NEW IMAGE OF LEARNING

practional method could get this curriculum conveyed?

could the rich body of research on education be digested? (images to operate with, not just information)

IV. IMPLEMENTING AN ACTION RESEARCH PHASE

e finished. It will always be in process. For now:

- Need to try out four modules with many audiences
- Begin work on the three month long intensives (in partnership with at least one institution of learning)
- New Image of Learning needs fleshing out
- Institutional Capacity Building to be able to deliver this curriculum consistently and with quality.
- Relationship with university
- Do thoroughly with a corporation (get accreditation that way)
- Alternative international creditation system

introduction, the question was raised of how to deal with the whole area of accreditation. Several directions will be explored:

- collaborating with an existing institution of learning.
- working with emerging alternative systems of accreditation, that would e international in scope.
- do the curriculum thoroughly with, for example, a corporation and let the accreditation emerge through that.

added that a three-month time-frame for the intensive courses of study is quite workable and might even attract politicians and university leaders. He would like to help set it up!

Conf?

Topic 27 OCF DAY SIX REPORT
icataiwan ica.ocf 4:20 pm Nov 7, 1990

Our Common Future Update

For the last two days the four networks have been reporting their activities to the whole group. The pattern has been that each network took half a day to report current activities and facilitate small interest group discussions on possible topics for the remainder of the conference.

Most locations brought exhibits which line the walls and decorate the corners of our meeting spaces. Pictures of program activities, reports posters, original art, simulations games, and craft items. Excitement over the great variety of things people are doing has stimulated lively exchange of materials. Participants have brought extra copies of program reports, books, T-shirts, posters, videos, and a computer based version of the Machakos simulation game for distribution or sale. Informally participants have been sharing strategies, program ideas, curriculum, and new contacts.

The mood of the conference participants is upbeat and forward looking. People are so engaged in significant activities in their locations that questions like will this organization survive, do we have a purpose, or is there a possibility of finding self-support do not arise. The questions and concerns are practical and positive. They are along the lines of how to do next steps, what have other people learned from similar situations, how do we do our work better. Someone suggested that it is more like cleaning house and mowing the lawn but not like preparing an army battle. Its like practical next steps rather than big issues to be solved

Jim Wiegel's concept of the global perspective has begun to capture participants imagination. A world map conveys the notion that there can be one world perspective while the globe suggests that two people looking at opposite sides of the globe at the same time cannot see the same thing. There is no possibility of a single world perspective and we should try to capture the variety of global perspectives. Our exploration of the global perspective is an example of the way we are finding that education undergirds all network activities.

We are working hard to incorporate the Asian perspective. The symposium speakers provided an Asian context. However, it is clear from the talks that there is not just one Asian perspective.

While we wrestle with the intellectual task some of us are exploring spiritual practices. Tai Chi uses the natural

energy of the body and although the movements are done slowly they are done continuously so as not to stop the flow of energy. The exercise leaves you balanced and refreshed, ready to face the day feeling centered.

Julia Fairchild, an American Tai Chi master in Taipei, taught the conference participants two thirds of the basic movements for any Tai Chi type exercise. She demonstrated the five basic Tai Chi foot movements and the eight basic hand movements. For three days she taught a basic program, adding more parts each day, until everyone could flow through an extended exercise using all the basic movements of hands, feet and body.

Daoud Levinson, Japan, has been leading the whole group in peace dances based on the Sufi spiritual tradition. These are being used to open and close our days. They leave us balanced and appreciative of each other.

Conf? 28

OUR COMMON FUTURE: BEFORE BREAKFAST & AFTER DINNER

Early Morning Exercises:

Tai Chi with Julia Fairchild: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings at 6:00 Julia is a 14 year resident of Taipei, a recognized expert by the Taiwan Tai Chi Association and the primary teacher of Tai Chi to the expatriate community. She is Activities Director for the Taipei Youth Programs Association.

Sufi Dances and Nature Meditation with Daoud Levinson: Thursday and Friday mornings at 6:00 Daoud is a resident of Japan where he teaches a variety of meditative modes.

Evening Opportunities:

- Sunday, Nov. 4: Network gatherings in preparation for Monday Network Reports
- Monday, Nov. 5: Open evening for walking to the Shih Lin Market, Pub visits, conversations at the Center etc.
- Tuesday, Nov 6: ICA Taiwan Advisory Board will host a Reception for the ICAI Board and Sponsor Companies
- Open evening for the rest of us
- Wednesday, Nov. 7: The China Youth Corps has invited us to be guests at their Chinese Culture Program. Taxi groups will travel to the venue across from the AsiaWorld Hotel.
- Thursday, Nov. 8 Dinner will be served at the ICA Taiwan office as part of the Open House after the excursion day.
- Friday, Nov. 9 Open evening
- Saturday, Nov. 10 Closing Celebration- Details to be announced

INFORMATION FOR OVERSEAS GUESTS

BANKING & MONEY

The currency in Taiwan is referred to as the NT (New Taiwan Dollar). Coins come in denominations of NT\$ 1, NT\$5, NT\$10. Paper money is in denominations of NT\$ 50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000. The exchange rate in Taiwan is approximately NT\$ 27= US\$ 1.

If you did not change your foreign currency into NT at the airport you have the following choices:

- 1) The Chien Tan Youth Activity Center will exchange US dollars and travelers checks.
- 2) Other foreign currencies- you will need to go to the bank yourself. They are open from 9:00-3:30 weekdays and 9:00-12:00 Saturday. Be prepared to spend some time there. The Information Center will give directions.

The major restaurants and department stores will accept credit cards but the smaller places will accept only NT\$.

If you have not paid ICA for your accommodations and full registration fee in advance we will accept only US\$ or NT\$ cash.

Tour fees that are paid directly to the tour companies (for one day outings or post conference tours) can be paid in NT dollars, US dollars and US travelers checks.

TRANSPORTATION

Buses and taxis are readily available throughout the city. Air conditioned buses within the city require NT\$ 10, beyond the limits an additional NT\$ 10. The minimum charge for a taxi is NT\$ 40 with NT\$ 5 for each additional 500 meters. All taxis have meters so you can read the total charge. (add NT\$ 5 for new gas increase) Most taxi drivers speak no English so you will need to have the business card of your final destination or a map. Chinese addresses can be written for you at the OCF Information Center.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The OCF Information Center (in the basement of the Meeting Building) has a small first aid kit for minor needs.

The Chien Tan Center has a nurse on duty during business hours. The OCF Information Center/Lobby Desk can help you.

We have arranged for medical services to be available at the East West Medical Center a few blocks up Chung Shan North Road. This is a wholistic center where up to date western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine are both practiced. Dr. Julia Tsuei, Director of the Center, will be one of the presenters during the Symposium. They have agreed to provide any necessary services (even nighttimes) for the conference participants. For directions and appointments, check with the OCF Information Center.

DEPARTURE

Reconfirmations are REALLY required here (72 hours before departure) or your return flight may be cancelled. The OCF Information Center will assist you in calling airlines to reconfirm.

To get to CKS International Airport: Taxi's to the domestic airport and the airport bus are recommended as cost and energy savers. (Allow 3 hours before departure). A direct taxi will cost about NT\$ 1000 and save 1/2 hour time.

An airport tax of NT\$300 is charged for all international flights. You may also have to pay a visa charge of NT\$500- check the letter in your passport.

CHECK OUT TIME

The conference arrangements with the Chien Tan Center require everyone to vacate their housing on Sunday morning, November 11 before 12:00. If you are staying longer, you must register with the OCF Information Center. Cost of rooms after the conference is US\$15 for four person, US\$20 for 2 person with no meals provided.



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OUR COMMON FUTURE

in An Environment of Change

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ICA International Conference Coordinating Office
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OCF CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL
EXCURSION DAY NOV. 08, 1990

MORNING TOURS:
9:00 -12:00

A. EAST-WEST MEDICAL CENTER

PALACE MUSEUM

TRANSPORTATION: TAXI
COST:

Coordinator: Sally Fenton

B. TAIPEI CITY AND PALACE MUSEUM

PLACES:

- a) Presidential Square on View
- b) Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial Hall
- c) Martys' Shrine. (Change of the Honor Guards)
- d) National Palace Museum
- e) Handicraft Center
- d) Grand Hill

COST: NT \$ 500
TRANSPORTATION: MINI BUS

Coordinator: Vicky Aguirang

AFTERNOON TOUR:
1:30- 6:00 P.M.

C. ABORIGINAL VILLAGE :

PLACES:

- a) Swallow Lake on View
- b) Push-car Ride
- c) Wulai Water Fall
- d) Aboriginal Folk Dance
- e) Chieftain Statue
- d) Wulai River

COST: NT \$600
TRANSPORTATION: MINI BUS

Coordinator: Vicky Aguirang

ONE DAY TOUR
9:00 A.M.- 5:30 P.M.

D. AGRICULTURAL VISITS

COST: NT \$500
TRANSPORTATION: MINI BUS

Coordinator: Anna Sung

E. WINDOW OF CHINA AND FOREST SCHOOL

PLACES:

- a) Linkou Forest School
Observes the students in doing the
Activities on:
 - carpentry
 - musical
 - cooking

- b) Window Of China

COST: NT \$500
TRANSPORTATION: MINI BUS

Coordinator: Spencer Huang

F. WORLD TRADE CENTER

TRANSPORTATION: TAXI
COST:

Coordinator: Ben Aguirang

Note: More information will be available in Information
Office and on Bulletin Board.

Number of person required: 10-15



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ICAI BOARD MEETING DESIGN

Room 312

TIME	NOV. 9	NOV. 10
9a	WELCOME INTRODUCTIONS CONVERSATION PRESIDENT's STATEMENT ICAI DYNAMICS SECRETARIAT REPORT	VISION CONVERSATION GROUP WORK
10:30	<u>food</u>	<u>food</u>
10:45	RECOMMENDATIONS REFLECTION	
noon	LUNCH	LUNCH
1p	GROUP WORK I II III G A B brochure proposal Board members statutes 1992. general assembly	IMPLICATIONS NEXT STEPS CALENDAR
3p	<u>food</u>	<u>food</u>
3:15		
5p	CHECK SIGNALS	CLOSING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT TO THE BOARD FOR 1990

I. Board Implementation.....\$56,800

A. Executive Committee

Operations and travel.....\$11,000

The committee met in Brussels in the last week of January, 1990. At that meeting it organized the Secretariat, reviewed the mandates of the General Assembly and commenced planning the organization of the Board to carry out these mandates. Members of the Committee were delegated to monitor specific activities of the secretariat and of the membership. The immediate goal of the committee is to motivate an effective working Board of Directors.

The second meeting of the committee will be held in Taipei with the objective of completing the agenda for the first full yearly Board Meeting and arranging for its facilitation.

Of the \$5137 travel expenses incurred for the first Executive Committee meeting, \$2491 was contributed by the Committee members for their home organizations. In addition to travel, costs of \$60 for communications and \$1195 for accommodations provided by ICA Belgium were incurred. The net expense of the first meeting amounted to \$3904.

For the current meeting in Taipei we have incurred an additional travel expense of \$3931 and communications costs of \$84.

Presidential travel.....\$ 1,000

The President, so far in 1990, has completed three trips for the purpose of familiarization with members' activities and indoctrination of the Secretariat. The first brought her to Brussels for the briefing of the Secretary General and an interpretation of the functions of ICAI.

The second took her to the U.K. for the celebration of its ten years of work with volunteers under the ICA:UK flag. In returning from this visit, she worked with the Secretariat in Brussels on the outline of matters to be addressed by the Board and on the opportunities for familiarization with the ICA:USA activities during her pending trip to the States.

The third trip took her to New York and Chicago for the Earthwise Learning Series conference, to Denver, Phoenix and Washington DC. In each locale, she was briefed on the activities of the local organizations.

Enroute to, and returning from the Executive Committee and Board meetings this fall, she will visit members in the Orient and in India. Expenses incurred to date have been \$2103, of which \$308 were contributed by the President.

B. Operational Expenses.....\$16,000
The Secretariat has paid rent to the ICA:Brussels facility, each month at.....200

The supplies it has purchased include stationery, office decor, and compute supplies, at a monthly average of.....248

The group bought a computer for its work at...3,900

The communications expenses have covered the following means: fax, telephone, telex, and postage, amounting to a monthly average of.....679

And the Secretariat moved the Secretary General from her home in the USA to Brussels for an airline cost of.....984

C. Secretariat Services.....\$28,800
Initially the General Assembly allocated moneys for 2 full time persons, at \$14,400 each per year.

In the process of selection of personnel for the Secretariat, the procedure was as follows:

The General Assembly issued an announcement of job openings. Mrs. Pesek was selected by the Executive Committee as Secretary General. Mr. Alton was selected by the Executive Committee as International Organization Liaison Officer. Mr. Seacord was accepted as volunteer in assisting the Secretary General.

One full time person, Donna Wagner, was employed during January, February, and March and received \$3,600. Ms. Wagner worked 1/3 of the time during April as Network Exchange Editor, for which she received \$400.

Ms. Pesek began employment April 1st and has been paid for each month at \$1,200 per month. Mr. Alton was hired in February, and has received a salary of \$400 each month for his services, beginning in February.

The Secretariat has employed the services of Ms. Beverly Gazarian as graphics designer and as typesetter for the Network Exchange. Her salary is \$17.14 per hour.

Ms. Pesek serves the President, assists in arranging for meetings, keeps members aware of activities via the Network Exchange and by correspondence.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Secretariat has completed the following projects:

1. Made a survey of the grants which have been received through the ICA endeavors over the past 10 years. It has mailed requests to its donors, asking them for updated materials from each of them.
2. Completed a mailing to the Global Advisory Board (GAB) members, assisting the ex-President in creating a letter to thank them for their services, and assisting the new President in creating a letter to introduce herself to each of them. The Secretariat has also done work in updating the current list of GAB members.
3. Reviewed the General Assembly proceedings and studied the nine functions of the ICAI, and related them to the actions spelled out for the Secretariat.
4. Briefed the Executive Committee and the Full Board on Secretariat's meetings with the President.
5. Updated the four banks of files in their office.
6. Rearranged the documentation room which holds archives of previous work.
7. Talked through the current status of the ICAs around the world.
8. Facilitated the International Program Report.
9. Made preparation for the November Meetings of the Executive Committee and the full Board.
10. Decorated the office to reflect the four major functions of the Secretariat:
 - * interchange (Network Exchange & mailing list)
 - * structural/legal forms (assist Board maintain records)
 - * funding (give information)
 - * publications/public face
11. Initiated a global calendar.
12. Updated the interchange area where news is disseminated in the Brussels facility.
13. Created and disseminated the Network Exchange as mandated.
14. Created a draft of an ICAI brochure.
15. Oriented Don Hinkelman in his new task as Network Exchange Editor
16. Hosted ICA staff who have traveled through Brussels, including Pam Bergdall from Zambia, Jill Egland from New York,

Duncan Holmes and Wayne Nelson from Toronto, Jeroen Geradts from Brazil, Jon Willam Bijl from Cote D'Ivoire, Dick West from India, and Oscar Damen of Kenya.
 17. Visited with August Vanistendael, President of the Board of ICA:Belgium.
 18. Assisted in a planning meeting for the European 1992 global gathering.

II. Members' Liaison Services.....\$14,500

A. International Programme Report.....\$2,000

Staff members of the ICAs in the New York area offered to be in charge of editing and publishing the Report. It has been a corporate effort, including volunteers from various parts of New York, Ohio, Toronto, Mexico, and Brussels.

The report was finished in in time for people to have a copy in Taiwan at the November Meeting. The Secretariat has done periodic advising with the editors and other involved in creating the report. This office has assisted in proofreading, some translating, and updating information for the Report.

All costs invoiced to this office have been paid. The total is.....2,121

B. International Organisation impact....\$2,500
 (conferences, subscriptions)

1. Conferences:

World Conference on Education For All
 Thailand, March 1990 (Sponsors:UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, and UNESCO). Evelyn Philbrook of ICA:Kuala Lumpur, attended the Conference and as asked to read the final NGO report to the Conference. Cost:.....426.

International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development of Africa. Tanzania, February, 1990 (Sponsors: UN Economic Commission for Africa). Pamela Bergdall of ICA: Zambia and Richard Alton of ICAI attended as official representatives. Besides participating, they displayed and took orders for the IERD series and Winning Through Participation.

The International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW) Global Conference. "The Human Dimension in Development." Morocco, June 1990, attended by ICA:Egypt. A paper was written by Professor Gerson David, titled "Participation in Social Development for the 1990's: Yes, But How?", which uses the ICA's work as the core of the paper.

Bridging the Gap. Austria, March 1990
(Sponsor: The Action for a Common Future).
In preparation for the Bergen Conference and
A Declaration of Environmental Rights. Anna
Stanley of ICA: Brussels, represented us at
this conference. Cost.....438

Practical Modes of Cooperation Conference.
The ICAI with the German Agency for Technical
Co-operation (GTZ), sponsored a four day
gathering in May, 1990 (the fourth on this
theme) with representatives from Multi-laterals
(IFAD, World Food Programme), National
Governments (Gambia, Germany, Indonesia, Kenya,
Netherlands and Zambia), plus NGOs from the
North and South. Alan Berresford of ICA:
London, Eunice Shankland of ICA Associates,
Phillip Anandan of ICA: Kuala Lumpur, John
Stringham of ICA: Frankfurt and Richard Alton
of ICAI participated.

The Voice of the Children ICAI facili-
tated UNICEF/Royal Tropical Institute and
other Netherland Organizations in Developing
a Media Event to influence World Leaders to
listen to the voice of children. ICAs in
Calcutta, Canada, Guatemala, The Philippines,
Phoenix, Frankfurt and Belgium recruited
young people to attend. John Stringham and
Dick Alton assisted in organizing the event,
and in facilitating the children's dialogue.

Interaction. Vaughn O'Halloran represents
the ICAI in this global development organiza-
tion. He was recently appointed chairman of its
Development Assistance Committee. The cost of
membership and activities for the year shared
by ICA New York and a contributing patron.....5,430

2.Subscriptions

International Council of Social Welfare
(ICSW). Cost.....435

International Council of Voluntary
Agencies (ICVA) Promotes the development of
the non-governmental sector and the greater
effectiveness of NGO activities through
discussion, networking and collaboration. We
have written to join, and our application has
been acknowledged and referred to the member-
ship committee.

Centre for our Common Future. Will act
as central focal point for the preparation
of the UN conference on environment and
development (ECO 92). ICA is now a working
partner.

C. United Nations Liaison.....\$ 5,000
ECOSOC & Activities of the year to be
reported by Vaughn O'Halloran. Rome and
Geneva visits to international agencies to be
reported by Richard Alton.

In New York, the \$580 of UN Liaison
expense was contributed by a patron. Costs
of \$767 have been incurred by ICAI staff
in Brussels

D. Network Exchange\$ 5,000

Through July 1990, The Network Exchange
expended \$3,890 in personnel costs, which are
included in the category "Secretarial Services".
In addition, it expended \$1,107 to prepare,
print and distribute seven of the ten 1990
editions. It has received \$1,038 in individual
subscriptions this year from 17 individuals.
The editors polled the potential readership
with a questionnaire on attitudes toward the
content and form of this publication. A few
responses were received. Several favorable
comments were made. There was little
criticism. Most of the replies were simply
orders for subscriptions.

The Network Exchange was priced to break even
at a level of 100 subscribers, individual and
corporate. By July, 17 individuals, 23
patrons pledging and paying, plus 21 dues-
paying member organizations were supporting
the publication. This is 61% of the sub-
scription level on which the price is based.
The budget for the ICAI in 1990, set out by
the General Assembly, includes an item of
\$4,000 income from subscriptions in addition
to membership and patron fees. This target,
implying some 73 individual subscribers, not
patron subscribers, will not likely be achieved.

We are anticipating expanding the readership
of the Network Exchange. Its fixed costs
include personnel support and some modest
supplies costs. The remainder of its expenses,
printing and distribution, vary directly with
the number of copies produced. The subscription
price appears to be a barrier to sales.
Reduction of the price to increase sales will
aggravate the deficit. Therefore, a subsidy
may be needed to increase readership.

III Contingency.....\$ 5,000

dated October 1, 1990