

DER LANDESHAUPTMANN VON SALZBURG

erlaubt sich, anlässlich der

## AURELIO PECCEI TAGUNG

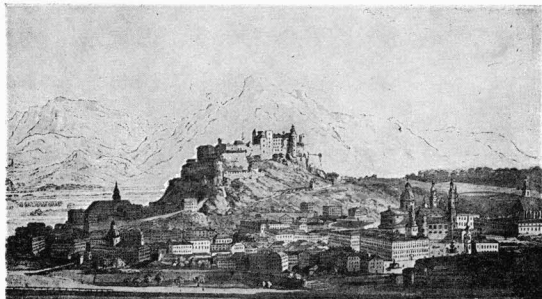
zu einem

### EMPFANG

am Freitag, dem 11. Oktober 1985, 20 Uhr, im Schloß Kleßheim

höflichst einzuladen.

Kleidung: Dunkler Anzug  
Cocktailkleid



*Aurelio Peccei Tagung*

*Salzburg*

*11.-12. Oktober 1985*



*Die Lage der Welt*  
*Wegweiser*  
*in das 21. Jahrhundert*

*Veranstaltet vom Bundesland Salzburg*  
*in Zusammenarbeit mit dem*

*Club of Rome*  
*in der Salzburger Residenz*

*Die Tagung wird in der Aurelio PECCEI Biographie*  
*dokumentiert.*

# *Programm*

**Freitag, 11. Oktober 1985**

**10.00 Uhr**

*Begrüßung:*

*Landeshauptmann Dr. Wilfried HASLAUER*

*Eröffnung der Tagung:*

*Bundespräsident Dr. Rudolf KIRCHSCHLÄGER*

**10.30 Uhr**

*Gunter A. PAULI:*

*Präsentation des Programmes und Einführung  
in die Biographie von Aurelio PECCEI*

**11.00 Uhr**

*Referat:*

*Prof. Dr. Alexander KING,  
Präsident des Club of Rome:*

*Die Lage der Welt*

*Pause*



**12.00 Uhr**

*Vorstellung der Studien zur Lage der Welt.*

*Dr. Kurt WALDHEIM  
Generalsekretär der Vereinten Nationen a. D.:  
Friede*

*Dr. Juan F. RADA,  
Internationales Management Institut, Genf:  
Ausblicke für die Jugend*

*Bertrand SCHNEIDER,  
Generalsekretär des Club of Rome:  
Entwicklung*

**13.00 Uhr**

*Mittagessen  
in der Residenz*

**15.00 Uhr**

*Fortsetzung der Vorstellung von Studien*

*Prof. Elisabeth MANN-BORGESE,  
Institut für Politikwissenschaft  
der Universität Dalhousie, Halifax:  
Ökologie*

*Botschafter Prof. Dr. Mircea MALITZA, Bukarest:  
Wissenschaft und Technologie*

*Dr. Gaston THORN, Luxemburg,  
Präsident der EG-Kommission a. D.  
Politik und Wirtschaft*

**16.00 - 17.30 Uhr**

*Diskussionsrunde der Arbeitsgruppen*

**20.00 Uhr**

*Empfang  
gegeben vom Landeshauptmann von Salzburg  
im Schloß Kleßheim*

# ***Samstag, 12. Oktober 1985***

**10.00 Uhr**

*Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse der Arbeitsgruppen  
durch die Berichterstatter.*

**11.00 Uhr**

*Plenardiskussion*

*Leitung: Direktor József BOGNÁR, Budapest,  
Institut für Welthandel der Ungarischen Akademie der  
Wissenschaften*

**12.00 Uhr**

*Schlußworte*

*von Prof. Dr. Helio JAGUARIBE de MATTOS,  
Rio de Janeiro*

**12.20 Uhr**

*Vorstellung der Aurelio PECCEI Stiftung  
durch Roberto PECCEI  
anschließend Presseforum*

**13.30 Uhr**

*Ende der Tagung*

# ***Information***

**Tagungssprache:**

*Englisch*

## ***Unterbringung der Teilnehmer***

*Hotel Österreichischer Hof, Schwarzstraße 5 - 7  
5020 Salzburg, Tel.-Nr. 0 66 2 / 72 5 41, FS: 633590*

*Die Teilnehmer werden gebeten, im Laufe des 10. Oktober  
nach Salzburg anzureisen. Ab 19.00 Uhr Möglichkeit  
eines gemeinsamen Abendessens im Hotel.*

# ***Organisation***

***Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung***

*Präsidialabteilung*

*Chiemseehof, A-5010 Salzburg*

*Tel.-Nr. 0 66 2 / 41 5 61 (ab 30. 09. 1985: 80 42),*

*Klappe 26 29, 21 16*

# ***Presse***

***Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung***

*Landespressebüro*

*Chiemseehof, A-5010 Salzburg*

*Tel.-Nr. 0 66 2 / 41 5 61 (ab 30. 09. 1985: 80 42),*

*Klappe 24 33*



***The State of the World  
Action Plan for the Year 2000***

*Sponsored by the Federal State of Salzburg  
in cooperation with*

*the Club of Rome  
in the Residence of Salzburg.*

*The meeting will be integrated  
into the Aurelio PECCEI biography.*

# *Agenda*

***Friday, October 11, 1985***

**10:00**

*Welcome:*

*Dr. Wilfried HASLAUER, Governor of Salzburg*

*Opening:*

*Dr. Rudolf KIRCHSCHLÄGER,  
President of the Federal Republic of Austria*

**10:30**

*Gunter A. PAULI*

*Presentation of the program  
and introduction to the biography  
of Aurelio PECCEI.*

**11:00**

*Speech:*

*Prof. Dr. Alexander KING,  
President of the Club of Rome:*

*The State of the World*

*Intermission*

**12:00**

*Presentation of papers on the State of the World*

*Dr. Kurt WALDHEIM,*

*Former Secretary General of the United Nations:*

*Peace*

*Dr. Juan F. RADA,*

*International Management Institute, Geneva:*

*Perspectives for Youth*

*Bertrand SCHNEIDER,*

*Secretary General of the Club of Rome:*

*Development*

**13:00**

*Luncheon buffet in the Residence*

**15:00**

*Continuation of the papers' presentation*

*Professor Elisabeth MANN-BORGESE,*

*Department of Political Science,*

*Dalhousie University, Halifax:*

*Ecology*



*Professor Dr. Mircea MALITZA, Bucharest,  
Ambassador of Romania:  
Science and Technology*

*Dr. Gaston THORN, Luxemburg,  
Former President of the Commission of the EG:  
Politics and Economy*

**16:00-17:30**

*Discussion among the working groups*

**20:00**

*Reception offered by the Governor of Salzburg  
in Schloß Kleßheim*

# ***Saturday, October 12, 1985***

**10:00**

*Presentation of the action plan by the rapporteurs  
of the working groups*

**11:00**

*General discussion*

*Chairman: Director József BOGNÁR, Budapest,  
Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy  
of Sciences*

**12:00**

*Conclusions*

*by Professor Dr. Helio JAGUARIBE de MATTOS,  
Rio de Janeiro*

**12:20**

*Presentation of the Aurelio Peccei Foundation by  
Roberto PECCEI*

*Press Conference*

**13:30**

*Ending*

# ***Information***

**Official language:**

*English*

***The participants will stay at:***

*Hotel Österreichischer Hof, Schwarzstraße 5 - 7  
5020 Salzburg, Phone-Nr. 0 66 2 / 72 5 41, Telex: 633590*

*The participants are requested to arrive at the hotel  
Österreichischer Hof in the course of the 10th of October.*

*From 7 p.m. on, an optional joint dinner will be served.*

# ***Organization***

***Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung***

*Präsidialabteilung*

*Chiemseehof, A-5010 Salzburg*

*Phone Nr. 43-662 / 41 5 61 (from Sept. 30th: 80 42),*

*Extension 26 29 or 21 16*

# ***Press***

***Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung***

*Landespressebüro*

*Chiemseehof, A-5010 Salzburg*

*Phone Nr. 43-662 / 41 5 61 (from Sept. 30th: 80 42),*

*Extension 2433*

Alato

429 5943







LANDESHAUPTMANN  
DR. WILFRIED HASLAUER

5010 SALZBURG, 7. Oktober 1985

Mrs.  
Professor  
Elisabeth MANN BORGESE  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University

Hotel Österreichischer Hof  
5020 Salzburg

Dear Mrs. Mann Borgese!

On behalf of the Government of Salzburg and on my own behalf I have great pleasure in heartily welcoming you to Salzburg. I would like to thank you sincerely for coming here to participate in the Aurelio Peccei-Meeting which will take place on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 1985 in Salzburg.

Please find enclosed the program of the conference and further information connected with it. The book "Salzburg a portrait" may give you an impression of the way of life in Salzburg. I hope you will enjoy reading it and it will help increase your attachment to this area of Austria.

I will look forward to meeting you and I wish you an interesting and pleasant stay in Salzburg.

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Aurelio Peccei Tagung, October 11 and 12, 1985

Salzburg.

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The 1970s was a decade of hope. The quest for a New International Economic Order; the United Nations Environment Programme, initiated by the great Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment; the creation of a new order for the seas and oceans by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, are expressions of this mood of hopefulness.

The 1980s are characterized by reversion of the trends initiated in the 'seventies'. Many hopes have been dashed. Reactionary governments in a number of key countries; economic recession or depression; mass starvation; and the ravages of war have pushed environmental considerations into the background: a luxury to dispense with in hard times.

My brief remarks will concentrate on two aspects of the phenomenon. They will deal with environmental policy in times of mental crisis are linked, not separate phenomena. Therefore it is impossible to solve together or they cannot be solved at all. What is needed to achieve this is a new economic theory. As Aurelio Peccei put it, this theory must be as different from traditional economic theories as Einstein's theory is different from Newton's. What is needed is a new paradigm: a synthesis between economy and ecology. Orio Giarini has made a most remarkable beginning in this direction. The economy of the marine sector provides a fascinating laboratory for the testing and further elaboration of the new theories. Fisheries economics, with models which necessarily embrace biological, physical chemical, meteorological, social, economic, and psychological factors, rational factors as well as uncertainties, is a most promising field of studies in this respect.

It appears likely that "ownership", a static concept, will not play the role in the new dynamic theories that it played in classical economics. We call the new economics the Economics of the Common Heritage.

The second part of our remarks will point out the unfortunate limitations inherent in environmental policies restricted to the peaceful uses of the environment and its resources, heedless of the fact that the greatest of all polluters is war.

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It is of interest, in this context, that marine oil pollution has increased by a factor of 10 in 1983, largely due to the Gulf War. The damage that might arise from the destruction of atomic installations is incalculable and might be, for all practical purposes, irreversible.

There is an urgent need for new approaches, for new strategies, linking environmental concerns not only with economics, but with disarmament as well.

efficiency and speed the Stockholm Conference proceeded and succeeded in establishing UNEP and in providing it with adequate funds. Compare this to the slowness and the difficulties in getting UNCTAD off the ground and adequately funded, in response to the needs and demands of the poor.

The Seventies were the decade of the energy crisis, and the panic over failing resources quickly generated obliviousness of the need for conservation and for the protection the environment. Stagflation, which was structural and much more closely tied to the arms race, was instead blamed on rising oil prices, and to encourage the private gain of the private sector, Reagonomics readily sacrificed the public good constituted by a healthy environment.

The eighties, alas may be characterized as the decade of hunger, a scandal and a shame for all humanity: aggravating political instability and aggravated by local wars and civil disorder.

Is it to be wondered that environmental considerations appear to be a luxury to bombed out refugees and starving children?

And yet, as we are moving into the nineties it is becoming obvious to growing numbers of people that development and productivity, on the one hand, and the protection and

conservation of the environment, on the other, cannot possibly be considered as alternatives and that poverty and war are the worst of all polluters. An economy that destroys its own resources is not viable, and to restrict environmental policy to the prevention and abatement of pollution caused by peaceful uses of resources and technologies may turn out to be an exercise in futility.

I would like to focus my brief remarks today on the problems of environmental policy in situations of economic crisis and of war. I will restrict myself to one example for each case and try to draw some general conclusions.

Nowhere is the linkage between poverty and environmental degradation more blatant than in Africa today. The tragic food shortages are in fact caused more by ecological than by economic factors, although the two sets clearly interact, and recent research indicates that it is not so much natural circumstances, but ecological changes induced by human activities that are to blame.

600 million people, worldwide, live in extreme and moderate dry zones bordering desert regions, comprising no less than 47 million square km, or about one third of the dry surface of the earth. While these people have been able to make a living until recently, their livelihood is now in jeopardy. The desert has resumed its growth and consumes ancient

cultivated land , advancing at a speed of 5 km per year in the Sudan, 10-15 km in Mali, and in some areas even faster.

30 million square km, two fifth of the earth, inhabited by 80 million people, must be considered in acute danger. More than 200,000 square km, an area as big as the Federal Republic of Germany, turn into desert every year.

The reasons are well known. In a recent article, Günther Mack identifies them as overcultivation of the soil, overgrazing, deforestation, and incorrect irrigation.

The remedies are also known. Two United Nations conferences on desertification, in 1977 and 1984, indicated such remedies and attached price tags of several billions of dollars to them. The United Nations Environment Programme also made studies as to where these funds should come from. Considering the global importance of the desertification phenomenon, with its implications for world climate, the suggestion of an international tax seems thoroughly reasonable.

But no decision to this effect was ever reached. Funds remained limited, and desertification proceeds unchecked.

The basic question that I should like to raise is this:  
is it possible to deal with the problem of desertification

by itself, in isolation -- attach a price tag to the job of halting it, and then decide whether or not to buy the job. Should one not, instead, include the cost of anti-desertification measures in the cost of solving Africa's worst food crisis? Is it not bizarre to calculate the cost of grain production without taking into account that this production will be consumed by the growing desert rather than by people?

Apart from the unfortunate fact that, for instance, in the Sahel, as Mack points out, many hundreds of thousands of acres are cultivated exclusively for international agrobusiness, and while food production for home consumption came to a grinding halt during the drought of the early seventies, there was no climate-induced slump for the most important export products: cotton and groundnuts (which went to the oversaturated European edible fats market), but rather exorbitant growth rates in some cases. This production was carried out by foreign agricultural enterprises and domestic elites, requiring the best soils, and farmers and nomads were pushed aside to more marginal soils. "The farming success in the center causes desertification at the fringes," Mack concludes.

To cope with a problem of this complexity, entirely new models of thinking: an entirely new approach to economics, are needed. Modern environmental and resource economics is

groping in this direction. I have seen fisheries models which represent an approach that may be far wider applicable than just to fisheries: models that include economic and financial as well as biological, chemical hydrological, meteorological, quantifiable and nonquantifiable, certain and uncertain factors. The best theoretical foundation can be found in Orio Giarini's Report to the Club of Rome. What he is trying there is a synthesis of ecology and economy, a theory, as Aurelio put it, as different from traditional economics as Einstein's theory is from Newton's. It is only in the context of such a new theory that today's structural economic problems can be solved; it is only such a theory that will make it blatant that the protection of the environment and development are not alternatives but inseparable parts of the same process.

Now, my second example:

On March 2, 1983, Iraqi bombers hit an already leaking Iranian offshore oil installation in the Nowruz offshore oilfield, near the Kharg Island oil port. They also hit six other wells nearby. Oil flowed into the gulf at a rate of about 7,000 to 10,000 barrels a day. The oil slick grew to about 12,000 square miles, carried southward by the wind. Fish and fowl died everywhere. Dead turtles and dolphins stranded. Almost the entire known gulf population of dugongs, an endangered species, died and were washed up on

the shore.

Four weeks later, on march 29, the nineteen oil companies operating in the gulf met and issued a statement warning that the unchecked leakage would turn the gulf into one vast oil lake and had the potential for unprecedented environmental and ecological damage.

Some observers hoped it would force an end to the two-year old war that was lacerating the region and threatening world peace: the parties would have no choice but to get together to repair the damage. The Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment called a meeting in April, but neither Iran nor Iraq attended, and the meeting reached no results. A subsequent meeting, also in April, of gulf States foreign ministers, equally failed.

It remains extremely difficult to assess the damage because of the many conflicting reports from inside and outside the region. It is known, for instance, that many of these reports, including the one using satellite images, were deliberately distorted by unscrupulous business interests. Another complicating factor was that polluters, using the Nowruz spill as cover, took the opportunity to dump wastes into the Gulf.

Whatever the precise dimension of this disaster, oil

pollution of the oceans, globally, increased by a factor of 930 percent during 1983, according to a reeport released by the British Oil Spill Intelligence Report; and this was largely due to the ongoing situation in the Gulf.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Regional Seas Programme have no consolation to offer in such a situation. These instruments deal with pollution from the peaceful uses of the sea. They do not take into account that, in our age, the boundaries between peace and war are getting blurred, as international wars and civil wars increasingly interact, and, with the disintegration of war, even the very concept of "weapon" is disintegrating. Irreversible damage to the environment is used as a weapon. Even climate modification is used as a weapon.

This is an aspect of the problem that still awaits attention and action.

I think what is needed is something like a protocol, incorporated into the Regional Seas Action Plans, providing for relief from environmental disaster, not only in case of peace but also in case of war.

The purpose of such a protocol or, perhaps, Convention, would be



-- to prohibit warlike measures or the use of weapons in relation to installations, oil wells, atomic energy plants, or other establishments of a similar nature, which cause or may cause extensive and irretrievable damage to the environment;

-- to establish the duty/obligation of warring states to prevent irreversible damage to the environment;

-- to protect neutral States against damages arising from a war in which they have no part.

The instrument would be both preventive and remedial. The preventive part would consist of a reciprocal agreement among all participating States that installations whose destruction would cause irreversible damage to the environment or damage to third parties, such as oil wells or atomic energy plants, are immune and cannot be attacked in case of armed conflict or insurrection. The Hague Conventions of 1907 contain similar exemptions for hospitals, churches, historical monuments, or open cities. Other Conventions, such as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 or the 1975 Covenant on Human Rights in Armed Conflict could be cited, which confirm these principles.

These rules have been swept away by the introduction of the modern weapons of mass destruction and the general

disintegration of modern war. Perhaps the time has come to reconsider them in the new context, in this era beyond peace and war.

One also could invoke the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques: for whether such modification is intentional or a by-product of "conventional" destructive activities, it is still environmental modification. The Bombing of the oil wells clearly is a way of using the environment as a means to wage war. The prohibition of attacking oil wells and nuclear energy plants would be a way of implementing the Convention prohibiting environmental warfare.

There may be yet another side to this. Immunity against war damage of such installations, of course, would be a tremendous bonus, not only to neutral States, not only to the environment, but to the warring States and, especially, to their industries, and the question arises whether there should not be a quid pro quo. The protocol, or convention, might, in fact, have some features of an insurance contract, for which the insured parties pay a premium. There are of course precedents for this kind of agreement as well. The 1979 Convention on oil pollution; the establishment of a Special Fund in the Gulf in 1978, come immediately to mind. But they apply to peace-time accidents. What is new in the

present proposal is that it combines a principle familiar in the law of war with one relating to peaceful uses.

The premium, which might be rather substantial, considering the magnitude of the damage against which they insure, could be paid to a Special Fund, perhaps within UNDP, to be utilized for development purposes, including, above all, reconstruction in the war-ravaged region.

The remedial part of the Protocol or Convention should provide that, if damage occurs, inspite of the rule of immunity of the installations concerned, there must be an immediate cease-fire, wide enough and of sufficient duration to permit the establishment of a safety zone around the damaged installation, and its repair by a crew of technicians from neutral States.

Such a protocol or convention would have an arms control effect by establishing sanctuaries or weapon-free zones; (today, instead, oil platforms, e.g., in the North Sea are used as military outposts); it would have an environmental effect of the utmost importance; and, through the "insurance premiums" to be paid, it would have a development effect, as it would generate funds for development purposes.

It is in such multii-purpose agreements that we have to look forward to the future; considering the close

when I met Amelio Peccai in 1971 at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, I had already spent about 3 years on the problems of the ocean regime and the emerging new Law of the Sea. Already at that time it was clear that this new field of ocean management offered an almost unique, almost perfect opportunity for the practical application of the Club of Rome's concept of the "problem-matique": the interdependence of issues with which we are still grappling today, and which makes "governance" so difficult. I think this is why Amelio took interest in my work and asked me to join the Club.

We have gone a long way since then early days.

The ~~primary~~ concept that the problems of the oceans are closely interrelated and must be considered as a whole has been enshrined in the Preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 -- and only there! Among its instruments of international relations -- which, with all its well known defects, contradictions, omissions, is the most advanced instrument for international governance in existence.

The fact that it has been signed by 159 States, is almost a miracle, considering the political climate of the decade and the total failure of all other attempts to move in the direction of a new international order.

During all these years of the making of the Convention, my own thinking has evolved through a long series of books and papers and projects and proposals, and I must gratefully acknowledge the continuous influence and inspiration shown

from my colleagues in the Club of Rome. In many ways, my Report on the Future of the Ocean builds on the previous Report by Olof Giarrini. In other ways it converges with the proposed study on Governability. It converges so closely that it could almost be considered a case study for that new project. In reading that project outline, I marked no less than 18 points on which my report is complementary<sup>1</sup>, or illustrative of points made by Jacques Lesourne. I will draw your attention to some of these as I go along with the presentation of my report.

I shall not have time here to stress the enormous, and rapidly growing importance of the marine sector in the economic life of nations and of the international community. The potential contribution of aquatic resources to food production, to mineral production, to energy production - the importance of the marine sciences; the role of the ocean in international trade, its development, in the evolution of regionalism; the ~~importance~~ significance of the penetration of the industrial revolution into the ocean - all these matters I had occasion to present to the Club of Rome during the early years. I have brought them up-to-date in the new report, you can read it, but I shall not try to summarize it here.

I rather want to focus on new thinking; on new approaches, and on the contribution that a study on the future of the ocean can make to the project on governability.

I shall begin with the economics of the Common Heritage, and show how the ocean environment offers an opportunity for applying, testing and further developing

theory and as Otto Gramsci's.

I would like, then to discuss "the philosophy of the Common Heritage" or, as it is called, in the Governmentality proposal, "the report on the global state of mind;"

Thirdly, I would like to investigate with you some of the institutional implications of this kind of thinking.

Finally, I would like to make some suggestions with regard to further actions, both at the macro and at the micro level. This, I hope, may be an input in the "proposal" component of the Governmentality project.

I. you will recall that the structure of Gramsci's theory rests on 3 pillars.

The concept of Decomposed Value p. 45-

The concept of Downy and Patriarchy

The concept of subject-value - decentralized  
- organismic

syntagma between economy and ecology.

From reason why this provides key for an economy of a Common heritage.

p. 52 - Maxine Revelat - present injection

Concept of Common Heritage very close to D and P.

- Comprehensive: Reasons and Values
- Non-ownership
- dynamic
- economy and ecology
- syntagma: all the interconnected.

I have tried to apply his theories to a number of  
concrete examples in ocean management, and it works, and  
~~that~~ generates quite a lot of practical proposals.

One of the cases I have applied it to is the  
Management of the mineral resources of the deep seabed,  
provisions for it in Convention. This includes the Management  
of high technology, based on Giscard's postulate "to mobilize  
Capital and DonsP jointly and to stimulate  
their positive as opposed to their negative synergy,  
within a theoretical framework for a world economic  
policy combining solidarity, cooperation and self-reliance"  
p. 55.

What I came up with, and I articulated in a proposal  
put forward by the Delegation of Austria to the Law of the  
Commission in Jamaica, for the establishment of a Joint  
Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development [JEFERAD]  
which would be a kind of North-South Emergo - Emergo, of  
Gunn has North-South -- in a different (related) field of  
High Tech. What would happen developing countries . . . . .

The recent example of change is agroculture.

- Evolving future, especially now in conjunction with biotechnology and genetic engineering

Agriculture is an excellent example for the an economic activity including the Manufacturing and Manufacturing sectors.

Third example of change is the economic/ecological aspect of regional cooperation and organization, which is seen as a major strategy.

In the marine economy/ecology this is absolutely essential and inescapable. p. 66.

My fourth example: Ocean Development Tax, based on use of the ocean, i.e. consumption.

In view: p. 66, last para.



3 come now to philosophy of C. H.

My point of departure: p. 129

- de-emphasize individualism, re-emphasize community
  - re-emphasize continuity between nature and culture
- the part of nature not over lost
- permeability of individual - permeability of society.

Two Baudouin quotes = p. 131

3 have elements & consequences of the present philosophy, which in turn, have institutional implications, to which we shall come next.

Now implications are

1. p. 131 - 136

III. we have, in the U.N. Convention a framework for the creation of an institutional structure based in accordance with the principle of this present philosophy and response to the challenges of the laws of economy/ecology. - First, to the marine sector, then in all other fields, same to marine birds & coastal ecology etc. p. 13. 4 step

reorganized into governments

regional councils, Regional Council of marine industries & fisheries

- links not global organizations
- links between global organizations

The whole system = one module of governance

Overlay with other global issues

- Space
- Antarctic
- Energy
- Food.

Functional Federal of international institutions.

Finally: Global policy and administrative Machinery  
based on some "module" format.

1. "rigid national structure" vs. permeability. Imbalance between national, regional and global governance.

self-government: permeability of individual and society

2. short-term = narrow range; wide (global) range = long-term

3. Hierarchy and self-government

4. Complexity, p. 8. H. J. Gans: "not one bigger computer program than last program in the past."

But predictability of unpredictable. Change one part and you change it all. Time dimension of complexity

5. Role of new nations in international system

6. p. 9 Soedjat moko: beautiful quote

7. Third industrial revolution

8. Ecosystem

9. Sectoralism, National and international

10. "economy" "creativity": no economy they need new ideology

11. Disparities and realism

12. p. 22. Discrepancy between economic space and political space, what generates the multinational.

The economic inequality of 60 years ago. The same case and the multinational.

discrepancy between political de-obscuration and economic de-obscuration. Impact of "Third industrial revolution" on this.

We are progressing by studying economy rather than building a new one.

13. p. 22. National governance studies should be carried out by internal/external Team

14. Regionalism. The emergence of ocean regions, ecologically/economically oriented.
15. The emerging form of international governance.  
The "module system."
16. My last chapter is a "report on the global state of world."
17. Suggestions by Dron, p. 23 are too technocratic, too little political. I have my suspicions against these tank specialists.
18. Global policy and administrative thinking is an excellent idea.  
How to build it? I'll write a paper!

Aurelio Peccei Conference  
Salzburg  
11th-12th October 1985

I N F O R M A T I O N  
for Conference Participants

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although the main details concerning the running and the form of our conference are to be found in the enclosed programme, we should like to give you the following additional information.

- 1). The conference is to commemorate Aurelio Peccei who was especially closely linked with Salzburg for many years. In 1974 Dr. Aurelio Peccei brought the Club of Rome, which he had founded in 1968 and of which he was President, for the first time to Salzburg. In that year the subject was the study published in 1972 "The Limits to Growth", the consequences of which were discussed in detail by a circle of renowned politicians and statesmen from all over the world, including Canada's former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the President of Senegal Leopold Senghor during a conference held in Klessheim Palace initiated by Dr. Bruno Kreisky who was Chancellor of Austria at the time.

Even during his first stay in Salzburg Peccei coined the phrase "the spirit of Salzburg" which subsequently made history. With this phrase he meant an atmosphere of harmony between art and nature, between links with the past and a certain frankness, favourable to a dialogue, which although it cannot cancel out opposites, it does lead to attitudes of tolerance and co-existence and both conveys mutual respect and creates an intellectual climate which brings people together.

./2.

In all the "Club of Rome" has met four times here in Salzburg. The aforementioned conference on "The Limits to Growth" was followed in 1979 by the presentation of the study on new learning, "No Limits to Learning". In 1982 during a conference held in the Austrian Radio studio in Salzburg the study entitled "For better or for worse" on micro-electronics and society was presented, examining both the positive and the negative consequences of this new technology which were extensively discussed by a circle of first class experts. Finally in 1983 a conference prepared by the "Forum Humanum" of the Club of Rome and the International Federation of Catholic Universities studied the significance and influence of the present peace movements and their motivation and aims.

The conferences always concentrated on topics of burning interest which not only aroused considerable attention but furthermore made broad sections of the public more sensitive to the global issues of our time.

./3.

On January 25th 1982 Dr. Aurelio Peccei, who in the truest sense of the word proved himself to be a good spirit of Salzburg, was awarded the "Grand Cross of Honour of the Province of Salzburg" by the Government of Salzburg. He was not only a dear friend of Salzburg but he also brought both the city and the province many new friends.

Apart from the commemoration of the founder and long term president of the Club of Rome, the conference is however centred on a subject of far-reaching significance. Its aim is to take a critical look at the present "state of the world" and also in a dangerous and crisis-ridden transition situation to draw up an action plan for the 21st century. That is why it is to be hoped that this most recent conference of the Club of Rome, for which an era has undoubtedly come to an end because of the death of its founder, will be an all-round success.

2). The conference takes place in the Salzburg Residence. As this is only 5-7 minutes walking distance from the Österreichischer Hof Hotel (across the Staatsbrücke, Rathausplatz, Alter Markt and the Residenzplatz), we have decided not to arrange a coach transfer service.

3). The plenary meetings of the conference are held in the Rittersaal of the Residence. These are especially the welcoming address and the opening of the conference on Friday, October 11th 1985, Professor Alexander King's opening paper, the presentation of the six studies on the state of the world, as well as on Saturday, October 12th

./4.

the reporters' summaries of the results of the working parties, the plenary discussion, the presentation of the Aurelio Peccei Foundation and the final press conference.

4). For the five working parties on the subjects "Peace", "Youth and Development", "Environment", "Science and Technology", "Politics and Economics", special rooms are available which will be designated accordingly.

5). Interval refreshments and luncheon buffet:

During the intervals light refreshments (coffee, mineral water) will be available in the "Konferenzsaal" of the Residence. On Friday, October 11th a luncheon buffet will be served for conference participants from 1 pm onwards both in the antecamera and in the "Audienzsaal". After the close of the conference on October 12th lunch will be served for participants in the Österreichischer Hof Hotel.

6). Reception in Klessheim Palace:

A coach will be available to take conference participants to the reception given by the Governor of Salzburg on Friday, October 11th 1985 at 3 pm in Klessheim Palace. The coach will leave the Österreichischer Hof Hotel at 7.30 pm and will of course also be available for the return journey when the reception is over.

7). For those conference participants who have already arrived in Salzburg by the evening of Thursday, October 10th 1985 an informal dinner is planned for 7 pm in the Österreichischer Hof Hotel to which you are cordially invited.



Aurelio Peccei Tagung  
Salzburg  
11.-12. Oktober 1985

I N F O R M A T I O N E N

für Tagungsteilnehmer.

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

obwohl die wesentlichen Details, betreffend den Ablauf und die Gestaltung unserer Tagung, dem beiliegenden Programm zu entnehmen sind, erlauben wir uns Ihnen nachstehend einige zusätzliche Informationen zu geben.

1.) Diese Tagung steht im Zeichen des Gedenkens an Aurelio PECCEI, der seit vielen Jahren mit Salzburg in besonderer Weise verbunden war. Dr. Aurelio Peccei brachte 1974 den "Club of Rome", den er im Jahre 1968 gegründet hatte, und dem er als Präsident vorstand, zum ersten Mal nach Salzburg. Damals ging es um die berühmte, 1972 veröffentlichte Studie "Die Grenzen des Wachstums" (The Limits to Growth), deren Konsequenzen in einem Kreis namhafter Politiker und Staatsmänner aus aller Welt, darunter auch der frühere kanadische Ministerpräsident Trudeau und der Präsident von Senegal, Leopold Senghor, im Rahmen einer Tagung auf Schloß Kleßheim ausführlich diskutiert wurden.

Bereits anlässlich seines ersten Aufenthaltes in Salzburg prägte Peccei das Wort vom "Geist von Salzburg", das in der Folge Geschichte gemacht hat. Er meinte damit eine Atmosphäre der Harmonie zwischen Kultur und Natur, zwischen Traditionsverbundenheit und Offenheit,

die einen Dialog begünstigt, der die Gegensätze zwar nicht auflöst, aber Toleranz und Koexistenz ermöglicht, gegenseitigen Respekt vermittelt und ein geistiges Klima schafft, das die Menschen zueinander führt.

Insgesamt vier Mal tagte der "Club of Rome" hier in Salzburg. Nach der erwähnten Tagung über die "Grenzen des Wachstums" erfolgte 1979 die Präsentation der Studie über das neue Lernen, (No Limits to Learning, "Das menschliche Dilemma - Zukunft und lernen"). 1982 wurde dann im Rahmen einer Tagung im Landesstudio Salzburg des Österreichischen Rundfunks die unter dem Titel "Auf Gedeih und Verderb" veröffentlichte Studie über Mikroelektronik und Gesellschaft vorgestellt, wobei sowohl die positiven als auch die negativen Folgen dieser neuen Technologie in einem Kreis erstrangiger Experten ausführlich erörtert wurden. Schließlich ging es 1983 anlässlich einer Konferenz, die vom "Forum Humanum" des Club of Rome und der Internationalen Föderation der Katholischen Universitäten vorbereitet worden war, um Bedeutung und Einfluß der gegenwärtigen Friedensbewegungen und deren Motivation und Ausrichtung.

Immer waren es brisante Themen, die nicht nur beträchtliches Aufsehen erregten, sondern darüber hinaus auch die breite Öffentlichkeit für die globalen Probleme unserer Zeit sensibilisierten.

Am 25. Jänner 1982 hat das Bundesland Salzburg Dr. Aurelio Peccei, der sich im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes als guter Geist von Salzburg erwiesen hat, das "Große Ehrenzeichen des Landes Salzburg" verliehen. Er war nicht nur ein treuer Freund Salzburgs, sondern hat darüber hinaus unserem Land und unserer Stadt viele neue Freunde gewonnen.

Neben dem Gedenken an den Gründer und langjährigen Präsidenten des Club of Rome steht jedoch im Mittelpunkt dieser Salzburger Tagung auch ein sachliches Thema von großer Tragweite. Es geht um eine kritische Bestandsaufnahme der gegenwärtigen "Lage der Welt" sowie darum, in einer gefährlichen und krisenhaften Übergangssituation "Wegweiser in das 21. Jahrhundert" zu finden. Eben darum ist zu hoffen, daß dieser neuesten Tagung des Club of Rome, für den mit dem Tod ihres Gründers zweifellos eine Ära zu Ende gegangen ist, ein voller Erfolg beschieden sein wird.

2.) Die Tagung findet in der Salzburger Residenz statt. Da diese vom Hotel Österreichischer Hof aus in fünf bis maximal sieben Gehminuten bequem erreichbar ist (über die Staatsbrücke, Rathausplatz, Alter Markt und Residenzplatz) haben wir von einem Bustransfer Abstand genommen.

3.) Die Plenarsitzungen der Tagung finden im Rittersaal der Residenz statt. Es handelt sich dabei insbesondere um die Begrüßung und Eröffnung der Tagung am Freitag, dem 11. Oktober 1985, das Eröffnungsreferat von Prof. Dr. Alexander KING, die Vorstellung der sechs Studien zur Lage der Welt, sowie - am Samstag, dem 12. Oktober - die Zusammenfassung

der Ergebnisse der Arbeitsgruppen durch die Berichterstatter, die Plenardiskussion, die Vorstellung der Aurelio Peccei-Stiftung sowie das abschließende Presseforum.

4.) Für die fünf Arbeitsgruppen über die Themenkreise "Friede", "Jugend und Entwicklung", "Umwelt", "Wissenschaft und Technologie" und "Politik und Ökonomie" stehen gesonderte Räumlichkeiten zur Verfügung, die entsprechend gekennzeichnet sein werden.

5.) Pausenerfrischungen und Mittagsbuffet:

Während der Pausen werden im Konferenzsaal der Residenz kleine Erfrischungen (Kaffee, Mineralwasser) gereicht. Am Freitag, dem 11. Oktober, steht für die Teilnehmer ab 13 Uhr ein Mittagsbuffet bereit, das in der Antecamera, sowie im Audienzsaal angerichtet ist.

6.) Nach dem Ende der Tagung am 12. Oktober 1985 wird für die Tagungsteilnehmer ein Mittagessen im Österreichischen Hof reserviert.

7.) Empfang im Schloß Kleßheim:

Für den vom Salzburger Landeshauptmann am Freitag, dem 11. Oktober 1985, um 20 Uhr gegebenen Empfang im Schloß Kleßheim steht für die Tagungsteilnehmer ein Autobus zur Verfügung, der um 19.30 Uhr vom Hotel Österreichischer Hof abfährt. Dieser Autobus steht selbstverständlich auch für die Rückfahrt nach Ende des Empfanges zur Verfügung.

8.) Für Donnerstag, 10. Oktober 1985, um 19.00 Uhr, ist für die Tagungsteilnehmer, soweit sie bereits in Salzburg eingetroffen sind, ein informelles Abendessen im Österreichischen Hof vorgesehen, zu dem wir Sie sehr herzlich einladen möchten.

WORKING GROUPS

AURELIO PECCEI MEETING

SALZBURG, October 11 and 12, 1985

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Working Group 1 : PEACE

chaired by Kurt WALDHEIM

participants : 1. H. JAGUARIBE DE MATTOS;  
2. A. KING;  
3. Br. KREISKY;  
4. Fr. LURVINK;  
5. G. A. PAULI;  
6. P. ISERNIA;

rapporteur

Working Group 2 : YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT

chaired by Juan RADA

participants : 1. E. MASINI;  
2. F. MAYOR ZARAGOZA;  
3. R. PECCEI;  
4. B. SCHNEIDER;  
5. A. VAN DER WANT;  
6. Ch. WORNDL;  
7. A. VAN DAM;

rapporteur

Working Group 3 : ENVIRONMENT

Chaired by Elisabeth MANN BORGESE

participants : 1. F. de ELZABURO;  
2. M. ELMANDJRA;  
4. M. TOLBA;  
5. M. RAMIREZ RIBES;

rapporteur

Working Group 4 : SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Chaired by Mircea MALITZA

participants : 1. F. BERNASCONI;  
2. J.W. BOTKIN;  
3. U. COLOMBO;  
4. S. ICHIKAWA;  
5. E. KELLER;  
6. A. SCHAFF;

rapporteur

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Universitätsprofessor  
Dr. Hans ADAM  
Zoologisches Institut  
der Universität Salzburg  
Akademiestr. 26  
5020 Salzburg

Dr. Erika AHLBRECHT  
Leiterin der Abteilung Bildung und  
Erziehung beim Saarländischen Rundfunk  
Postfach 1050  
D-66 Saarbrücken

Kammeramtsdirektor  
Dr. Willibald AISTLEITNER  
Kammer für Arbeiter und Ang.  
in der Land- und Forstwirtschaft  
Schrannengasse 2  
5020 Salzburg

Abdelatif AL-HAMAD  
Former Minister of Finance  
KUWEIT

Mowaffak ALLAF  
Director General of the  
UN-Office Vienna  
1010 Wien

Karl Ludwig BAYER  
EPOCHE-Herausgeber  
Olympiaring 47  
D-8230 Bad Reichenhall

Universitätsdozent  
Dr. Lothar BECKEL  
Ahornstraße 12  
4820 Bad Ischl

F. BERNASCONI  
Director General IBI  
Vicolo Antoniano, 13  
I-00153 ROMA

James W. BOTKIN  
Partner Technology and Strategy Group  
50 Church Street, Harvard Square  
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Josef BRAININ  
Europa Verlag  
PR-Werbung  
Altmanndorfer-Str.154-156  
1232 Wien

Dorothea BRUCK  
Fürstenallee 36 F  
5020 Salzburg

Professor  
Gerhart BRUCKMANN  
Universität Wien  
Zehnthof 11  
1010 Wien

Konsul  
Jan Wessel CAPELEN  
Finnisches Konsulat  
Am Weinberg 27  
5400 Hallein

Catarina CARSTEN  
Castello 162  
5412 Puch

Professor  
Umberto COLOMBO  
Chairman National Commission for  
Atomic and Alternative Energy Sources  
Viale Regina Margherita 125  
I-00198 ROMA

Fernando DE ELZABURO  
Velasquez 136  
MADRID 6

Primar Hofrat  
Univ.Prof. Dr. Hans E. DIEMATH  
Direktor der Landesnervenklinik  
Traunstraße 31  
5020 Salzburg

Director  
Dr. Ricardo DIEZ-HOCHLEITNER  
Fundación General Mediterránea  
Velazques 12  
MADRID

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Professor  
Mahdi ELMANDJRA  
University Mohamed V.  
V.B.P. 53  
RABAT-Marruecos

Karl FÄRBINGER  
MC-Magazin  
5020 Salzburg

Universitätsprofessor  
Dr. Klaus FAUPEL  
Senatsinstitut für Politikwissenschaft  
der Universität Salzburg  
Mühlbacherhofweg 6  
5020 Salzburg

Universitätsprofessor  
Dr. Fritz FELLNER  
Institut für Geschichte  
der Universität Salzburg  
Mirabellplatz 1  
5020 Salzburg

Lothar FEND  
Westdeutscher Rundfunk  
Kultur und Wissenschaft  
Große Budengasse  
D-5000 Köln 1

Dr. Roland FLOIMAIR  
Landespressebüro  
Postfach 527  
5010 Salzburg

Martha FOIDL  
Albertgasse 6  
1080 Wien

Lutz FRANKE  
Süddeutscher Rundfunk  
Wissenschaftsredaktion  
Postfach 105309  
D-6900 Heidelberg 1

Giorgio GLIGO  
Wiener Büro der RAI  
Internationales Pressezentrum  
1199 Wien

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Universitätsprofessor  
Mag. Dr. Stefan GROSSING  
Dekan der Geisteswissenschaftlichen  
Fakultät der Universität Salzburg  
Residenzplatz 1  
5010 Salzburg

Dr. Elisabeth GUGGENBERGER  
ORF-Zentrum  
1136 Wien

Generalkonsul  
Alaeddin GÜLEN  
Türkisches Generalkonsulat  
Rudolfskai 54  
5020 Salzburg

Konsul  
Komm.Rat Dkfm. Dr. Hans GÜNTHER  
Konsulat der Republik Chile  
Bärengraben 11  
5020 Salzburg

Academician  
Jermen GVISHIANI  
The Institute for Systems Studies  
9, Prospekt 60, let oktyabria  
MOSCOW 117312

Dr. Michael HALLER  
Redaktion "Spiegel"  
Gloriastraße 59  
CH-8044 Zürich

Ulrike HASLHOFER  
Landespressebüro  
Postfach 527  
5010 Salzburg

Konsul  
Dkfm. Dr. Hans HEGER  
Königlich Belgisches  
Konsulat  
Gaisbergstraße 30  
5020 Salzburg

Waltraud HERZOG  
Schwaighofen 100  
5301 Eugendorf

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Hofrat  
Dr. Friedrich HEU  
Leiter der Abteilung 10  
Michael Pacher-Str. 36  
5020 Salzburg

Oberrat  
Dr. Eveline HÖNIGSPERGER  
Bundesministerium für Familia, Jugend  
und Konsumentenschutz  
Himmelfortgasse 9  
1010 Wien

Dr. Gertrud HÖRL  
Die Zeit  
D-2000 HAMBURG 1

Dr. Sa'ad Eddn IBRAHIM  
Secretary General  
of the Arab Thought Forum  
PO Box 925418  
Amman

Shu ICHIKAWA  
Vice President Mitsui & Co  
200, Park Avenue  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10166-0130

Redakteur  
Dr. Wolfgang IMMERSCHITT  
Die Presse  
1190 Wien

Pierangelo ISERNIA  
Forum Humanum  
Viale Gorizia 17/A  
I-00198 Roma

Professor  
Helio JAGUARIBE DE MATTOS  
Institute of Political  
and Social Studies  
Rua Presidente Carlos Luz, 10  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Konsul  
Matthias KAINDL  
Konsulat des Vereinigten Königreiches  
von Großbritannien und Nordirland  
Bahnweg 12  
5071 Wals

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Abgeordnete zum Nationalrat  
Elfriede KARL  
Bundesminister a.D.  
Salzweg 28  
5082 Grödig

Alexander KING  
President of the Club of Rome  
168, rue de Grenelle  
F-75007 PARIS

Bundeskanzler a.D.  
Dr. Bruno KREISKY  
Armbrustergasse 15  
1190 Wien

Hofrat  
Dr. Peter KRÖN  
Leiter der Abteilung 12  
Sebastian Stief-Gasse  
5010 Salzburg

Bezirkshauptmann Hofrat  
Dr. Friedrich KURZ-GOLDENSTEIN  
Kaigasse 14-16  
5010 Salzburg

Landeshauptmann a.D.  
Dipl.Ing.DDr. Hans LECHNER  
Fürstenbrunnstraße 4  
5020 Salzburg

Dr. Manfred LEIER  
Hauptredaktion "Stern"  
D-2000 Hamburg 36

Michael LEISENTRITT  
Lindenweg 16  
D-7912 Weißenhorn

Generaldirektor  
Ing. Friedrich LÖW  
Europaverlag  
Altmanndorferstr. 154-156  
1232 Wien



Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Christian LUNZER  
Europa Verlag  
Altmannsdorfer-Str.154-156  
1232 Wien

Frans LURVINK  
Kastel ALERDINCK  
LAAG ZUTHEM ZWOLLE

Paolo MANCINELLI  
Secretary General Olivetti & Co.  
Piazza di Spagna  
I-00100 ROMA

Professor  
Elisabeth MANN BORGESE  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
B3H 4H6  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

Eleonora MASINI  
President World Futures  
Studies Federation  
Casella Postale 6203  
I-00100 ROMA-Prati

Professor  
Federico MAYOR ZARAGOSA  
Instituto de Ciencias del Hombre  
Facultad de Ciencias  
Universidad Autonoma  
E-28049 MADRID

Landesrat  
Dipl.Ing. Friedrich MAYR MELNHOF  
Mozartplatz 1  
5010 Salzburg

Redakteur  
Dr. Franz MAYRHOFER  
Salzburger Nachrichten  
Bergstraße 14  
5021 Salzburg

Landtagsabgeordneten  
Dr. Christian MENZEL  
Pausingerstraße 11a  
5020 Salzburg

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Chefreporter  
Werner MEYER  
Abendzeitung München  
D-8 München

Elisabeth MORTIMER  
BBC-Kurzweille  
Bürgerlsteinstr. 17/3  
5020 Salzburg

Generalkonsul  
Dr. Elisabeth MÜLLER  
Generalkonsulat der  
Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
Bürgerspitalsplatz 1  
5020 Salzburg

Dr. Sigune NEUREITER  
General-Keyes-Str. 21  
5020 Salzburg

Mag. Doris NITTMANN  
Paracelsustr. 7  
5020 Salzburg

Mag. Helmut NITTMANN  
Paracelsustr. 7  
5020 Salzburg

Willem OLTMANS  
Amerbos 205  
NL-1121 AMSTERDAM

Gunter A. PAULI  
Zeeptstraat, 55  
B-2850 KEERBERGEN

Marisa PECCEI  
Via Monte Pariolo 28/5  
I-00197 ROMA

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Ricardo PECCEI  
83, Parkhill Rd., NW 3  
LONDON

Roberto PECCEI  
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchotron  
Notkestraße 85  
D-2000 HAMBURG 52

Paola PECCEI KELLER  
Argentinische Botschaft  
Balogh Tihamei 5  
BUDAPEST XI

Werner A. PERGER  
Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt  
Bonner Redaktion  
Postfach 120523  
D-5300 Bonn 1

Sabine PEYRER-LEISENTRITT  
Lindenweg 16  
D-7912 Weißenhorn

Universitätsprofessor  
Dr. Georg PFLIGERSDORFFER  
Institut für Klassische Philologie  
Residenzplatz 1  
5020 Salzburg

Anna PIGNOCCHI  
IBI  
viale Civiltà del Lavoro  
I-00100 ROMA

Vijai PILLAI  
L-1 Hauz Khas  
NEW DELHI 110016

Mag. Dr. Th. POLCZYNSKI  
Am Modenapark 7  
1030 Wien

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Dr. Gertraud PUTZ  
Institut für Christliche Gesell-  
schaftslehre der Universität Salzburg  
Universitätsplatz 1  
5020 Salzburg

Juan F. RADA  
International Management Institute  
4, Chemin de Conches  
CH 1231 CHONCHES-GENEVA

Maria RAMIREZ RIBES  
Foundation Forum Humanum of Venezuela  
apartado postal 2476  
1010 CARACAS

Redakteur  
Dr. Helmut K. RAMMINGER  
Salzburger Volkszeitung  
Elisabethkai 58  
5020 Salzburg

Dr. Monika RUIS-SCHATZ  
Rudolfskai 48  
5020 Salzburg

Professor  
Adam SCHAFF  
European Coordination Centre for Research  
and Documentation in Social Sciences  
Grünangergasse 2  
1010 WIEN

Professor  
Dr. Oskar SCHATZ  
Steingasse 31  
5020 Salzburg

Hofrat  
Dr. Albert SCHATZMANN  
Leiter der Abteilung 5  
Rainerstraße 29  
5010 Salzburg

Hofrat  
Dr. Karl SCHMIDT  
Leiter des  
Landesarbeitsamtes Sbg.  
Schießstattstraße 4  
5020 Salzburg

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Superintendent  
Wolfgang SCHMIDT  
Evangel. Diözese AB Sbg. und Tirol  
Sinnhubstraße 10  
5020 Salzburg

Universitätsprofessor  
Dr. Franz-Martin SCHMÖLZ  
Institut für Christliche Gesell-  
schaftslehre der Universität Salzburg  
Universitätsplatz 1  
5020 Salzburg

Bertrand SCHNEIDER  
Director General of MCI Consultants  
56 ter rue Perronet  
F-92200 NEUILLY-sur-Seine

Dr. Otto SCHÖNHERR  
Hasenauerstr. 1  
1180 Wien

Universitätsdozent  
Dr. Benno SIGNITZER  
Institut für Publizistik  
der Universität Sbg.  
Sigmund Haffner-Gasse 18/III  
5020 Salzburg

Obst dG Heribert SKACEL  
Leiter der Abteilung für Öffentlichkeits-  
arbeit beim Korpskommando II  
Schwarzenbergkaserne  
5071 Wals

Dr. A. SKUHRA  
Senatsinsitut für Politikwissenschaft  
der Universität Salzburg  
Mühlbacherhofweg 6  
5020 Salzburg

Direktor  
Peter SONNWEND-WESSENBERG  
ÖKEM  
Holz 62 a  
6020 Innsbruck

Dr. Hans SPATZENEGGER  
ORF-Landesstudio Salzburg  
Nonntaler Hauptstraße 49d  
5020 Salzburg

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Direktor a.D.  
Herbert STEIN  
Am Königsfeld  
D 8229 Laufen

Generaldirektor  
Ernst STOCK  
Wiener Kongreßzentrum  
Hofburg  
A-1014 Wien

Redakteur  
Stefan STREMEL  
Augsburger Allgemeine  
Curt Frenzel-Str. 2  
D-8900 Augsburg

Dr. Peter STRZIZEK  
Arbeiterkammer Salzburg  
Pressereferat  
Straubingerstr. 23  
5020 Salzburg

Hugo THIEMAN  
President of IICS  
8, Chemin des Princes  
CH-1222 VÉSENAZ

Generalkonsul  
Andrew THOMS  
Generalkonsulat der  
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika  
Giselakai 51  
5020 Salzburg

Dr. Mostafa K. TOLBA  
Executive Director of UNEP  
PO Box 30552  
NAIROBI

Jörg TRÖGER  
Süddeutscher Rundfunk Heidelberg  
Postfach 105309  
D-6900 Heidelberg

Karin UNGER  
Europa Verlag  
Altmannsdorfer-Str.154-156  
1232 Wien

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Victor L. URQUIDI  
President of  
El Colegio de México  
Apartado Postal 20671  
MÉXICO 20, D.F.

André VAN DAM  
1640 Acaassuso, Arenales 1034  
BUENOS AIRES

Aart VAN DER WANT  
Dunantsingel 21  
NL-2806 GOUDA

Konsul  
Dipl.Ing. Dr. Herbert VOGEL  
Königlich Norwegisches  
Konsulat  
Alter Markt 10/4  
5020 Salzburg

Dritten Präsident des Salzburger Landtages  
Dr. Walter VOGL  
Drosserweg 287  
5071 Wals

Helmut VOITL  
ORF-Zentrum  
1136 Wien

Charles VON DER HAEGEN  
Generaldirektor SIDEL  
Montstraat 140  
B-9000 Gent

Generalkonsul Stadtbaumeister  
Ing. Peter WAGNER  
Konsulat der Philippinen  
Moosstraße 195  
5020 Salzburg

Generalsekretär der Vereinten Nationen a.D.  
Dr. Kurt WALDHEIM  
Formaneckgasse 40  
A-1190 Wien

Club of Rome 11.-12.10.1985 in Salzburg

Erika WERL-OEDL  
Rudolfskai 50  
5020 Salzburg

Universitätsdozent  
Dr. Barbara WICHA  
Senatsinstitut für Politikwissenschaft  
der Universität Salzburg  
Mühlbacherhofweg 6  
5020 Salzburg

Elisabeth WITTGENSTEIN  
Strubergasse 51/VI  
5020 Salzburg

Christian WÖRNDL  
Linzer Bundesstraße 20  
5020 Salzburg

Dieter WÖRNDL  
Halleiner-Landesstr. 6b  
5061 Elsbethen

Prof. Edwin ZAPPE  
Egger-Lienzgasse 21  
5020 Salzburg

Chefredakteur  
Prof. Eberhard Zwink  
Pressesprecher der  
Salzburger Landesregierung  
Chiemseehof  
5010 Salzburg

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is for those who are young in years and spirit,  
the only hope for the future and humanity.  
(from the introduction of 'One hundred pages for the future')

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The objectives of the Aurelio Peccei Tagung

1. We are here to pay tribute to a common friend who inspired us, motivated us and urged us to take initiative for the better of the world.
  2. Thus, we are not here to think about the past, but to reflect jointly on the "State of the World, today" and propose concrete steps of action to which we as individuals can commit ourselves.
  3. All parameters indicating the quality of life have remained as unstable as before, or have even deteriorated, except one, mankind's awareness of the situation. But, we are still lacking an action plan complemented with a political will.
  4. Of course, exceptions confirm the rule and its best moment to highlight one of these Governments which has clearly shown a leadership in trying to catalyse a change : the State of Salzburg. Therefore I wish to thank the Governor for his kind continued support to Aurelio Peccei, the Club of Rome and Forum Humanum. Secondly, it was Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who understood the message of Aurelio Peccei and the Club of Rome he tried to convey. Mr. Kreisky was the key engine behind the Heads of State meeting which took place here in 1974. The exposure of the Club of Rome to keynote decision makers is without any doubt due to the leadership of Dr. Bruno Kreisky who we can also welcome here today.  
It is no surprise that Aurelio Peccei himself started talking about the "Spirit of Salzburg". I am sure that this fine mixture of culture, history, nature, independence and vision of Salzburg will once more render this meeting a most fruitful one.
  5. Perhaps what brings us together here today, is not only our love for Aurelio, but also our conviction that things have to change for the better of mankind, for the better of the majority of the world, this 60% that is younger than 24 and their children's children. Because, we did not really inherit the world from our grandparents, we borrow it from our grandchildren... and mine aren't born yet.
- ./.

6. Therefore, let us start by looking at the ' State of the World ', first in its global context with its interdisciplinary and complex issues. This can only be done by the co-founder of the Club of Rome, a long term friend of Aurelio and the present President of the Club of Rome, Alexander King. I thank Alexander for his venue, immediately from Osaka where he was addressing an audience of young executives on the world problematique. Alex will also intertwine his analysis of the ' State of the World ' with some anecdotes on the actions he and Aurelio undertook. Some with success, some with hard times.
7. After this perspective, we will look into more detail on 5 issues which were not only a priority in Aurelio's preoccupations, but which are issues of our immediate concern.
8. First there is the question of PEACE. More than 150 armed confrontations have occurred in this period of peace since the ending of World War II and terrorist attacks are impossible to predict. It is an honor and a privilege that the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim shares with us his analysis and later on in the Working Group, we will also hear the position of the President of Colombia, Belisario Betancur who wrote some reflections on Peace, especially for this Meeting. The Colombian President initiated a long and difficult process towards peace. First in his country through an open dialogue with the armed opposition, and second in Middle America through a mediation at presidential level amongst the Contadora Group of countries (Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Mexico). Both initiatives have been difficult, but certainly defused the tension which, by the use of force and counter force had certainly lead to large scale armed conflicts.
9. Aurelio paid lots of attention to the young in his last years. The young after all have only been mobilised by society in case of war. Then they are the hope for survival. It is about time that the younger generations are mobilised for a better cause than to defend the borderline of the sovereign state. Juan Rada not only the youngest member of the Club, also lead in his way Forum Humanum. Juan Rada will reflect on " Youth ", whereas Bertrand Schneider, the Secretary General of the Club of Rome puts forward his analysis on Development. His report to the Club of Rome on "Micro Realisations " will be published in March 1986. He highlights here some salient features of his study. A combination thus of two perspectives which provide a basis for discussion.

10. In the early part of Aurelio's career, we noted little attention for the ecological issues, but a first meeting in 1970 with Elisabeth Mann Borgese would inspire him and the topics was for once and for all on his "shopping list" to be bought with political will only.

Elisabeth worked on the RIO Report and received an extra grant from the Dutch Government after this Tinbergen publication to study the Reshaping of the Industrial Order applied to the seas, a fine base of analysis and reflections for the Law of the Seas. Of course, environment and ecology are more than the seas, but the string of legal and informal changes around the seas is a speaking example of private diplomacy and dedication, two characteristics of Aurelio and also of you, Elisabeth.

The HELMEPA project deserves some explanation. The Hellenic Maritime Environment Protection Agency was set up at the request of George Livanos, who played with the idea for several years. Aurelio met with George Livanos in the airport of Athens for a couple of hours, a stop over on the way to a meeting with Crown Prince Hassan from Jordan in Amman. By the time, Aurelio had left Amman, all parties potentially interested in the project were already informed. Aurelio succeeded in bringing together the world's finest experts at the WWF in Gland. Today, there is a high control by labor - shipowners and clients alike to forge a respect for the ecology of the high seas and all involved are trained to avoid the pollution. Aurelio never lost a moment to do what has to be done. Next day may be too late to realise that dream... and indeed, the maximum one can realise is his dream.

11. When Aurelio addressed the Board of Olivetti when he was appointed managing director in 1965 he stated : "The progress of Science and Technology has become self-propelling and the " Technology gap" separates the US from Europe and the Soviet Union, as it already separates the North from the South. Technology will not only affect the way of working, but also the socio-cultural environment, man's relations with others, his view of himself and his philosophy of life.

In any case, assuming that this vision of a not distant future corresponds to reality, we must conclude that the history of man has entered a quite unprecedented explosive phase."

Twenty years ago, this was Aurelio's vision. In the same speech he points out to "artificial intelligence", the revolution in the service sector and the danger of trying to underdevelop technologically the Eastern Bloc Nations.

The Club of Rome published a study on Microelectronics - for better or for worse - . Its presentation was held here in Residenz in 1981, at the invitation of Salzburg Government. Mircea Malitza, who as a co-author of "No limits to learning" and very dedicated to the issue of artificial intelligence will present his views complemented by the practical experience of Prof. Firmin Bernasconi, the Director-General of IBI, the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics. IBI is the organisation assisting Third World countries in the transfer of technology from developed nations, through a mechanism, which permits coordination of policies per region, reduction of costs, compatibility amongst nations, flexible financing schemes and appropriate training. On top of all that, IBI is since 1982 the host of the Club of Rome.

12. Finally, we will debate the issue " economics and politics". The principle objective of a global policy by civilised nations must be that of enlarging and consolidating the area of prosperity which exists today in the world. Aurelio started in 1949 in Argentina as Director of FIAT-Latin America, with 4 collaborators and when he left his post in 1972, FIAT employed directly and indirectly 34 000 persons, a fine contribution to the development and prosperity of a region, of which Aurelio was convinced that Europe needed to assist :

He was the driving force of ADELA, an idea of Hubert Humphrey and Senator Jacob Javitts. Gianì Agnelli advised Senator Javitts to discuss the project with Aurelio and only a few weeks later Aurelio succeeded in obtaining the first commitments from European and American banks. It went in a much similar way as it was with Italconsult, the originally non profit consulting firm established in 1957. Only 3 weeks after the formal set up of the company in Rome Aurelio secured a 17 million USD contract with the Iranian Government which served as a basic experience for Italconsult as to secure that famous 60 million USD agreement with Egypt. Of course, Aurelio pressed hard and took risks, Signing contracts of that magintude without prior experience. But Aurelio could always count on a fine team of friends and colleagues who secured a firm back up.



Throughout the years, Aurelio proved that personal initiatives and private diplomacy are an effective tool to forge political goodwill, sometimes it took years to succeed, sometimes one never succeeds, but in the end "the best possible was done".

13. Therefore, I would like to propose that we briefly sketch the "State of the World" as we perceive it today and NOT try to analyse and discuss the issues, let's be honest, we will not succeed. But we have to state our view clearly, concisely and consistently. Then I propose that we would split up in working groups to draw up an action plan : " What can we do of what should be done ?" . I hope that by tomorrow, we will have drawn up an Action Plan. Helio Jaguaribe has kindly agreed to summarize our discussions and proposals into a coherent plan.
14. Finally, we are to come back to from where we started : Aurelio Peccei. Earlier this year, the family decided to establish the Aurelio Peccei Foundation in Rome and obviously some of the ideas and initiatives can be realised through this Foundation, provided it can count on sufficient funding.
15. After the press conference on Saturday, all participants are invited to an open discussion here in the Residenz on the biography itself. On the basis of the outline, I am looking for additional facts, anecdotes and stories. Of course, this first Aurelio Peccei Tagung will be an integral part of the biography, summarized into the epilogue of the biography. Thus we lay the link between past, present and future. A best way to pay tribute to a man who dedicated himself to the future.
16. But, the biggest challenge is how to demonstrate the warmth of Aurelio in the books about ideas, and actions. I met Aurelio for the first time in 1978, inviting him as keynote speaker to a seminar organised by the students. First he dedicated that the dates were not convenient for him, but unfortunately, February 15 was the last date, we - the students could make ourselves free prior to the exams. Otherwise we needed to postpone the appointment till next year. To make a long story short, Aurelio changed his agenda, paid his own way to Brussels and 6 weeks later, I found myself invited to the Club of Rome meeting in Salzburg because Aurelio felt: "You should be there to share ideas.

Throughout my search for Aurelio and his environment, I came across several stories and one more as a final personal note to this introduction.

17. The children of Bob Hawrylyshyn were planning a surprise party for their parents 25th wedding anniversary. A set of friends living in Geneva were invited secretly by Les and Tsusha. During the regular visits of Aurelio, they had sensed this special warmth of this Italian friend of dad, so they decided to call him on Monday and ask him if he could be there on Friday evening. Tsusha had Aurelio on the line and asked him to come... "But don't say anything to dad". Aurelio took the plane from Rome on Friday, enjoyed the surprise party and returned home the day after. Perhaps we will succeed in drawing up an Aurelio Peccei Plan for the 21st Century, but this personal warmth does not follow any plans. It is, so let it be.

Gunter A. PAULI  
15.09.1985.

## Bewertung technischen Fortschritts

Ein Nachschlagwerk zur Förderung der Diskussion

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Hochloben oder Verteufeln der Technik sind ebensowenig eine Erfindung der neuen oder neuesten Zeit, wie das Abwägen von Für und Wider und das Erkennen der Abivalenz: Fast alles kann Nutzen oder Schaden bringen. Darüber diskutierten und schrieben schon in den alten Hochkulturen Chinesen, Griechen und Römer, aber auch aus dem Mittelalter und der frühen Neuzeit liegen viele historische Zitate vor. Auch aus dem 19. und 20. Jhd. gibt es eine Fülle von Wortmeldungen. -

Heftig und in den meisten Fällen emotional gefärbt sind die verschiedenen Diskussionen, die in den letzten Jahren verstärkt und interdisziplinär über die Entwicklung der modernen Technik und ihre Folgen geführt werden.

Vielfach sind solche Diskussionen mit Ringkämpfen vergleichbar, bei denen die einzelnen Teilnehmer weder auf die verschiedenen Gesichtspunkte ihrer Partner oder Gegner eingehen, noch sind die Tatsachen der Ideengeschichte bekannt. - Der Verfasser führt im Literaturverzeichnis des 2. Bandes mehr als 2500 Originalarbeiten (Bücher und Einzelpublikationen) an.

Dies zeigt, daß er sein Thema wirklich ernst nahm. <sup>1962-63</sup> Der Verfasser plante ein Handbuch, <sup>er</sup> mußte jedoch erkennen, daß die Flut der neuen Werke so angewachsen ist, daß sie kaum mehr durchschaubar ist. So entschloß er sich, zunächst eine kleine Pbulikation im Umfang von etwa 100-200 Seiten zu gestalten.

Das Sichten, Lichten und Ordnen führte jedoch dazu, daß er sich dankenswerterweise letztlich zu einer Publikation der systematischen Übersicht der Theorien entschloß. -

Im 1. Band findet man Erörterungen zu folgenden Themen: (1) Die Einstellung zum technischen Fortschritt; (2) Die Folgen des technischen Fortschritts; (3) Der Sinn des technischen Fortschritts. Einige Untertitel möchte ich erwähnen: Die Einstellung zur Technik: in den alten asiatischen Hochkulturen, in Griechenland und Rom; in Europa zwischen 400 und 800 n.Chr.; Die industrielle Revolution als entscheidender Durchbruch zum akzelerierten technischen Fortschritt; Auffassungen von den Folgen des technischen Fortschritts für Gesundheit und Körperkraft; Technik als Notabwendung und als Weg zum Überfluß.

Der 4. Hauptteil bildet den Band 2 und trägt den Titel: Die Beherrschung des technischen Fortschritts. Hier wird zwischen optimistischen Theorien, zwischen fatalistischen Theorien und zwischen Theorien, in denen die Notwendigkeit der Beherrschung des technischen Fortschritts betont wird, unterschieden.

Im letzten Teil des Buches kommt der Verfasser auf die Notwendigkeit politischer Maßnahmen und von Änderungen zu sprechen, wobei aus seinen Erörterungen erkennbar ist, daß er Ökodiktaturen ablehnt und mit Georg PICHT (1979) meint "daß die gesamte technische Welt und alles was wir bisher Gesellschaft nennen, zusammenbrechen wird, wenn es nicht gelingt, durch unser eigenes Denken und Handeln die utopische Hypothese zu verifizieren, daß die großen Weltprobleme durch die Macht der Vernunft zu lösen sind ... wir sind ... zur Utopie gezwungen".

Das Buch ist ein Beitrag zur Ideengeschichte, besonders des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts, vor allem ein Versuch zur systematischen Ordnung des Denkens über die Folgen, den Sinn und die Beherrschung des technischen Fortschritts. - Das große Verdienst des Verfassers ist es, Grundlagen für faire Diskussionen zu liefern. Er liefert aber auch ein Nachschlagewerk, das Entscheidungshilfe sein kann.

*Hans Adam*

Johan Hendrik Jacob van der POL: "Die Bewertung des technischen Fortschritts. Eine systematische Übersicht der Theorien. Mit einem Vorwort von A. KING, Präsident des Club of Rome. 2 Bände, broschiert, 1.429 Seiten. Verlag van Gorcum, Postfach 43, NL-9400AA Assen. Preis: Hfl. 250.--. ISBN 90-232-19767.

1985-10-07

H. ADAM, Salzburg

ZOOLOGISCHES INSTITUT  
DER UNIVERSITÄT  
Akademiestraße 26  
A-5020 Salzburg (Austria)

Working Group 5 : POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Chaired by

Participants : 1. J. BOGNAR;  
2. G. BRUCKMANN;  
3. R. DIEZ HOCHLEITNER;  
4. P. MANCINELLI;  
5. E. STOCK;  
6. H. THIEMAN;  
7. V. URQUIDI;  
rapporteur 8. W. OLTMANS;

Necessity or need  
1. determine capacity capacity

Ecology of fire

impacts damage

## Kurzbiografie

Alexander K i n g

britisch-französischer Wissenschaftler;

Vorsitzender des Club of Rome

Alexander K i n g wurde am 26. Jänner 1909 als Sohn eines Industriemanagers in Glasgow geboren. Er besuchte die Highgate School und studierte anschließend Chemie am Royal College of Science in London, wo er mit der Promotion zum Doctor of Science (DSc) abschloß. Er hat auch eine Zeitlang an der Universität München studiert.

Nach Abschluß seines Studiums war King von 1932-1940 Dozent für physikalische Chemie am Imperial College of Science in London. Danach trat er 1942 als wissenschaftlicher Berater in das Ministerium für Produktion ein. Von 1943-1947 fungierte er als Leiter der wissenschaftlichen Mission Großbritanniens in Washington und als Wissenschaftsattaché bei der britischen Botschaft ebenda. Von 1947-1950 war King in London Leiter des wissenschaftlichen Sekretariats des Lord President, anschließend bis 1956 leitender wissenschaftlicher Beamter im Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Von 1956 bis 1961 war er stellvertretender Direktor der European Productivity Agency.

Von 1961 an war King im wissenschaftlichen Dienst der OECD in Paris tätig. Er war dort zunächst Direktor, anschließend von 1968-1974 Generaldirektor. Seit 1974 leitet er in Paris die private International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Studies (Internationale Vereinigung der Institute für fortgeschrittene Studien).

In der europäischen Öffentlichkeit wurde King bekannt als einer der führenden Köpfe und als Mitglied des Exekutivkomitees des "Club of Rome", der 1968 von dem Italiener Aurelio Peccei (s.dort) gegründet wurde und seither immer wieder durch Studien über weltweite Probleme und Fehlentwicklungen von sich reden gemacht hat. Nach dem Tode Pecceis im März 1984 wurde King im Juli des Jahres als dessen Nachfolger zum Vorsitzenden des Clubs gewählt. Um die Möglichkeit zu verbessern, auf die Politik

Einfluß zu nehmen, beschloß die Konferenz des Club of Rome in Helsinki gleichzeitig die Bildung eines kleinen Sekretariats. Generalsekretär des Clubs wurde der Franzose Bertrand Schneider. In den nächsten Jahren will sich der Club of Rome besonders mit den Kosten von Armut und Arbeitslosigkeit befassen.

King hat eine Reihe von chemischen Lehrbüchern und anderen Beiträgen geschrieben. Erwähnt seien seine Bücher "The International Stimulus" (1974) und "The State of the Planet" (1980). Er ist Träger mehrerer wissenschaftlicher Auszeichnungen.



The Way Ahead  
Summary of a Speech by Alexander King  
(President of the Club of Rome)

I have been invited by Gunter Pauli to give a short talk on the State of the World, but feeling that it is impossibly presumptuous to attempt to cover this vast topic in the twenty minutes allotted to me, I have chosen as my title, The Way Ahead. This is, of course borrowed from Aurelio himself, but it represents the essence of Aurelio's last communication to the Club.

I wish to start by saying a few words about the conversations between Aurelio and myself which led to the initiative which created the Club. We were concerned initially with the situation of Western Europe in 1967-68, at the height of the period of economic growth, when there appeared to be an obsession with regard to growth with disregard to many of its unwanted side effects then beginning to be manifested through student unrest and concern with growing deterioration of the environment. There seemed to be little concern for the longer term and more fundamental difficulties and a growing complacency with regard to the rest of the world. The initial meeting convened by us in Rome was exclusively Western European but attempted to look at Europe within the global context. From the outset Aurelio took an unequivocally humanistic stance and this has dominated the thought and actions of the Club. He saw clearly the dangers ahead and pointed them out starkly and persistently but this was no pessimism, because he had a firm belief that men and women if well informed and convinced of the dangers ahead would rise to the challenge and overcome them. So Aurelio was essentially an optimist in that he believed firmly in the human capacity to overcome the obstacles and enter a new more equitable and more humane world. The Club has always been regarded as a group of doom-sayers, but, as I said at our recent meeting at Santander the enthusiasm

with which we pursue our apparent pessimism amounts to a blatant manifestation of optimism; we regard ourselves as doom-breakers and not doom-makers.

Now as to the way ahead. Aurelio warned us that many grave decisions would have to be made before the end of the century which would determine the direction of society for many years to come. I firmly believe that this is true. But the end of the century approaches quickly - Aurelio's 6000 days have already shrunk to 5500 and we see little progress in tackling the fundamental issues. Indeed, the symbolic significance of the end of a millenium seems to have created not merely a fin de siècle but a deeper fin de millénium psychosis. One of the most immediate dangers is that of inaction in facing up to situations which must inevitably arise from present trends, a difficulty inherent in the democratic system with its short electoral cycle which focusses attention on short term issues, and neglects the future, leading to extemporised policies and crisis government. One of the most important desiderata is for a general public understanding of impending situations to permit governments to act and contribution to the creation of this understanding is one of the main functions of the Club of Rome.

I am convinced that we are at the beginning of a long period of transition in the evolution of human societies, one which is triggered off by the new wave of industrialization and the application of the new advanced technologies which are generating the so-called information society. As we said in our declaration, "Reaffirmation of a Mission", "the future can be bleak if we permit it to be bleak; it can be bright if we make it bright." The potentialities now exist for the eventual abolition of poverty and the possibility for all people to live at a level of modest affluence and human dignity. But there are many road blocks ahead and many situations accumulated from mistakes of the past which have to be corrected. The answer does not lie in better and more extensive technology, but on the human values - societal and individual on which decisions will be made regarding the

directions and use made of the technology which will penetrate many different national situations and interact with the other main global trends.

What, then are the main areas of concern, on which public understanding is so necessary and with regard to which the work of the Club of Rome must concentrate? I cite the four which I feel to be the most important:-

establishment of a peaceful society and removal of the nuclear threat;

the multifarious consequences of the world population explosion;

poverty in the Third World with its consequences of hunger disease and lack of human development possibilities;

the impact of the new technologies - social, economic, political and cultural.

It is possible in this short talk to say only a brief word on each of these issues.

While we are deeply concerned with the nuclear menace and greatly deplore the disruption, suffering and waste of the succession of wars especially those in the Third World and while we have frequently discussed our attitudes to war and peace, we have refrained from making declarations on disarmament and the like for which few of our members have much competence. However, considering the importance of violence within the tangle of the problematique we may be forced to take a stand in the future. We regard war and violence as manifestations of much deeper causes in society and in human nature and, with our long term attitudes must be concerned with these. Poverty, hunger, population pressures, alienation and exploitation are amongst the elements which lead to violence and war and these are amongst our greatest concerns.

Demographic growth and the distribution of populations is a constant preoccupation. The slowing down of fertility rates in some of the most vulnerable countries of late has led to some complacency which can be dangerous, as the population increase in absolute terms will be still greater than it is today and in a number of cases will outstrip

food production in all probability. The situation is particularly acute in Africa where, in some countries fertility rates are still increasing. Other aspects of population increase including employment, migration and the problems of management of the mammoth cities of the Third World will have an impact beyond the countries immediately concerned.

At our Budapest meeting of 1983 we discussed the problem of feeding a world population of over 6 billion by the turn of the century and, in general agreed with the FAO conclusions that this is feasible on technical grounds. The real problems are political, economic and logistic and closely related to the basic realities of poverty and the working of the world order and will be a constant concern.

World poverty, therefore, is at the center of our concern and we shall make special efforts to investigate its costs and causes and to suggest both macro and micro approaches to its alleviation. A recent field study led by Bertrand Schneider has uncovered the importance and extent of spontaneous self-help efforts all over the Third World by rural communities. Its effects may already be helping to improve the life conditions of about 100 million people. This is the first attempt of the Club to reach the grass roots and we should make efforts to stimulate the development.

The Club has already published two reports concerning the social and other impacts to be expected from the new technologies and in particular from microelectronic developments. This will obviously be a continuing interest, particularly with regard to the employment consequences in the industrialized societies and the consequences for less developed countries of various categories.

Now a few words about our immediate programme intentions. It is hoped to proceed with the project on the costs of global poverty under the leadership of Mike Mesarovic, for which some funds have already been promised and we are hopeful of

attracting others which will permit the work to start. Likewise we shall seek resources for a follow up to the Schneider report which will be published as "the Barefoot Revolution".

At the recent meeting of the Club at Santander, Spain, discussion focussed on the issue of governability, on the basis of a study undertaken by Jacques Lesourne to which many of the members had contributed. We have long felt that in the transition to the new society, the existing structures, procedures and attitudes of governments, set up a century or more ago, will no longer be capable of mastering the very different problems which will arise. The three major concepts on which the Club operates, namely, globality, the need for long term thinking and the interconnections of the world problematique will be uppermost in the mastery of the new situations, both on the national and the international level and hence we hope to devote considerable effort to the analysis of this complex of problems with a view to putting forward proposals for change.

A further study has been adopted, on "the Global State of Mind" to be undertaken by Daniel Frei. This aims at stimulating a widespread awareness of the global issues in relation to national problems. It is envisaged as taking place in two stages, firstly identifying and monitoring the global state of mind as it now exists and then devising methods for the promotion of consciousness of global issues.

In view of the crucial nature of the African situation it is hoped that our 1986 meeting will take place in that continent, probably at Youndé, Cameroon. This meeting is envisaged as a dialogue between a number of our members and an equal number of African experts and statesmen. It is hoped, in preparation for it, to undertake some studies in depth, for which resources are likely to become available.

This, then, is a brief summary of present activities and intentions. When Aurelio left us, many of us pondered

as to whether it would be possible for the Club to continue and, indeed whether there was a continuing need for it in view of the many groups that had sprung up in the meantime on the various topics which we had brought forward. After many discussions and consultations we were convinced that the need persisted and that the Club remained unique with its global concern, its constitution as a group of free individuals from all parts of the world and of diverse ideologies, lacking all aspirations of power. We therefore decided to go on and to act, as far as possible in a collegial manner, each member participating more actively than in the past. The response has been more than encouraging. The initiative of Aurelio Peccei lives on.

## Kurzbiografie

Kurt Waldheim,

am 21. Dezember 1918 in St. Andrä-Wörbern (Niederösterreich) geboren, Konsularakademie, Jusstudium, Diplomat. 1948 bis 1951 Legationssekretär an der Österreichischen Botschaft in Paris; 1951 - 1955 Chef der Personalabteilung im Außenministerium; 1956 - 1960 Gesandter und Botschafter in Kanada; 1960 - 1964 Leiter der Politischen Abteilung (West) und politischer Direktor im Außenministerium; 1964 - 1968 ständiger Vertreter Österreichs bei den Vereinten Nationen; 1968 - 1970 Bundesminister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten; 1972 - 1981 Generalsekretär der Vereinten Nationen.

P E A C E

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE HAS NEVER BEEN MORE COMPLEX, NOR THE OLD CONCEPTS OF POWER SO DIFFUSED. THERE HAVE BEEN SUDDEN SHIFTS IN THE POLITICAL BALANCE AND UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS ROOTED IN A VARIETY OF FORCES - ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND EVEN RELIGIOUS. THERE IS AN INCREASING UNEASINESS AS TO THE MANAGEABILITY OF AFFAIRS, AND ESPECIALLY THE ECONOMIC LIFE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, OF THE PLANET IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES NOW PREVAILING. THESE UNCERTAINTIES AND UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS AFFECT IN DIFFERENT WAYS THE LIVES AND THE FUTURE OF VIRTUALLY ALL NATIONS AND PEOPLES AND GIVE RISE TO DEEPLY ROOTED FEELINGS OF ANXIETY AND FRUSTRATION, WHICH IN TURN CREATE A CLIMATE FAVOURABLE TO NEW AND UNPREDICTABLE EVENTS.

IN THE UPHEAVALS OF OUR TIME WE CAN DISCERN CERTAIN GENERAL TRENDS - THE DESIRE TO REMEDY LONG-STANDING INJUSTICES OR GRIEVANCES, THE COMPULSION OF NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, ANXIETY OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A VIABLE FUTURE FOR THIS OR THAT NATION, THE FEAR OF THE DESIGNS AND AMBITIONS OF OTHERS AND THE SUFFERING, FRUSTRATION AND RESENTMENT CAUSED BY GROSS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INEQUITIES. A GENERATION OF UNPRECEDENTED CHANGE HAS INEVITABLY LEFT MANY UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS, OLD AND NEW, AS WELL AS A SENSE OF



DISILLUSIONMENT AT THE FAILURE TO REALIZE MANY OF THE GREAT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES PROCLAIMED IN THE OPTIMISTIC AFTERMATH OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE WE LIVE IN A WORLD OF NATION-STATES JEALOUS OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND OFTEN FEARFUL OF THEIR NEIGHBOURS, A WORLD OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS, DEEPENING POVERTY, ECONOMIC DISLOCATION, EXPLODING POPULATIONS AND DETERIORATING ENVIRONMENTS, A WORLD OVERSHADOWED BY THE EXISTENCE OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, THAT EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS A VITAL IMPERATIVE. IN SUCH A SITUATION WE CANNOT AFFORD DESPAIR OR CYNICISM, TEMPTING THOUGH SUCH ATTITUDES MAY SOMETIMES BE. WE CAN AND MUST DEVELOP A SENSE OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY, FINDING PRACTICAL EXPRESSION IN A STRONG FAMILY OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IF OUR MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE CONTAINED AND ULTIMATELY SOLVED.

SUCH AN APPROACH REQUIRES SIMULTANEOUS PROGRESS IN SEVERAL AREAS. IT REQUIRES PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT. IT REQUIRES CONCERTED AND CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS PEACEFULLY. IT REQUIRES A PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO THE BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES. IT REQUIRES REALISTIC CO-OPERATIVE APPROACHES TO THE CORRECTION OF LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES. IT REQUIRES, ABOVE ALL, A UNIVERSAL EFFORT TO RISE ABOVE NARROW

NATIONALISTIC AIMS IN THE PURSUIT OF GLOBAL OBJECTIVES.

MUCH GROUNDWORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE IN ALL OF THESE FIELDS, BUT IT WOULD BE IDLE TO IGNORE THE FEELINGS OF FRUSTRATION WHICH PERSIST IN MANY QUARTERS FOR DIFFERENT REASONS. SOME ARE FRUSTRATED BY THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING PRACTICAL ACTION OR THE REDRESS OF LONG LASTING INJUSTICE AND INEQUITY, OTHERS BY WHAT THEY REGARD AS THE PREVALENCE OF UNREALISTIC RHETORIC OVER WORKABLE AND REALISTIC COMPROMISE.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OBVIOUS REASONS WHY THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE WORLD COMMUNITY WILL BE DIFFICULT AND SLOW. AT ONE END OF THE SCALE WE HAVE THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIPS OF THE GREATEST POWERS, WHICH ARE STILL TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT PRISONERS OF THEIR MUTUAL FEARS AND SUSPICIONS AND OF THE FEARFUL DESTRUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THEIR WEAPONS SYSTEMS.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE SCALE THE MAJORITY OF NATIONS AND PEOPLES ARE AFFLICTED IN VARYING DEGREES BY ACUTE PROBLEMS OF INSTABILITY, POVERTY AND ECONOMIC WEAKNESS, OFTEN EXACERBATED BY POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD. WHILE THE ASPIRATIONS OF THEIR PEOPLES ARE HIGH, ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OR INSTABILITY SHACKLES MANY OF THEM TO AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM WHICH NO LONGER MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD OF FREE NATIONS. FOR

MANY OF THEM THEIR FIRST GENERATION OF INDEPENDENCE HAS COINCIDED WITH THE CHALLENGE OF COMING TO TERMS WITH A NEW WORLD, A WORLD IN A STATE OF REVOLUTIONARY TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE. THUS THE GENERAL LONGING FOR PEACE AND EQUITY IS SHADOWED BY A WIDESPREAD UNEASE AND LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT LIES AT THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL ORDER. IN AN ENVIRONMENT DOMINATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ARMS RACE, MILITARY AND STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS TEND TO SHAPE THE OVERALL RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES, AFFECTING ALL OTHER RELATIONS AND DISTURBING THE ECONOMY.

WE HAVE BECOME USED TO LIVING IN A HIGHLY UNNATURAL STATE OF AFFAIRS WHERE THE SHADOW OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OF VAST AND INCREASING ARRAYS OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS HAS VIRTUALLY COME TO BE ACCEPTED AS THE NORMAL LIGHT OF DAY. IN THIS PROFOUNDLY UNHEALTHY SITUATION THERE CAN BE NO GUARANTEE THAT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, NON-RESORT TO FORCE AND THE RIGHT OF EVERY PEOPLE TO DECIDE ITS OWN DESTINY WILL BE RESPECTED.

IN A WORLD OF SOVEREIGN STATES, AN UNCONTROLLED NUCLEAR ARMS RACE DANGEROUSLY INCREASES NATIONAL INSECURITY. THE FEW RESTRAINING REGULATIONS WE HAVE FASHIONED THROUGH BILATERAL

AND MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS ARE IN DANGER OF CRUMBLING. FURTHERMORE, IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THE ARMS RACE, IN ALL ITS FUNDAMENTAL IRRATIONALITY AND WITH ALL ITS ATTENDANT RISKS, SHOWS SIGNS OF EXTENDING TO THE ENTIRE WORLD. THIS RACE, NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL, HAS LONG SINCE EXCEEDED CONTROLLABLE DIMENSIONS AS BECOMES APPARENT BY THE RECENT ATTEMPTS TO FURTHER MILITARIZE SPACE. WHILE THE OVERWHELMING BULK OF MILITARY SPENDING IS STILL INCURRED BY THE TWO MAJOR BLOCS, DEFENCE EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES NEARLY DOUBLED IN THE DECADE OF THE SEVENTIES, AND THE UPWARD TREND IS CONTINUING.

IT IS HARD TO ESCAPE THE PARADOX THAT ARMAMENTS ACQUIRED BY ONE COUNTRY TO INCREASE ITS SECURITY CREATE INSECURITY IN THE MINDS OF ITS RIVALS, AND THAT THEIR RESPONSE IN TURN HEIGHTENS THE INSECURITY OF THE FIRST. LEFT TO THEMSELVES, NATIONS ARE LIABLE TO BE TRAPPED INTO JUST SUCH A VICIOUS CIRCLE. THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT IS THE COMPLETE LACK OF CONFIDENCE. WITHOUT A MINIMUM OF CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER THERE IS NO CHANCE OF MAKING PROGRESS IN ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS. CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES, AS THEY ARE FORESEEN IN THE HELSINKI PROCESS ON EUROPEAN SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION, ARE THEREFORE IMPERATIVE.

HOWEVER, THERE SEEMS TO BE TOO MUCH EMPHASIS GIVEN TO ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS AS THE ONLY MEANS TO SOLVE

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. OF COURSE, THEY ARE A MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT A REDUCTION OF THE 50,000 NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF THE TWO SUPERPOWERS WILL, IN ITSELF, LESSEN THE DANGER OF WAR. TECHNICAL ASPECTS ARE NOT THE MAIN PROBLEM. THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS IS THEIR SYMBOLIC CHARACTER TO SHOW THAT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HAVE IMPROVED. THEREFORE, THESE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE TO BE PURSUED WITH ALL MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL.

IF WE WANT TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS WE HAVE TO REVIVE THE POLITICAL DIALOGUE AT HIGHER LEVELS. ONLY SUCH A DIALOGUE CAN HELP TO OVERCOME THE EXISTING DISTRUST AND FEAR ON BOTH SIDES. THE FORTHCOMING SUMMIT IN GENEVA WILL BE A TEST CASE FOR THE GOOD WILL OF THE TWO SUPERPOWERS.

OBVIOUSLY THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS BETWEEN THEM. THEREFORE, EVERY EFFORT WILL HAVE TO BE MADE TO REACH SOME UNDERSTANDING. FOREIGN POLICY HAS TO BE BASED ON REALITIES. ITS SUCCESS WILL DEPEND ON THE QUESTION, WHETHER A BALANCED AGREEMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED AND WHETHER THE INTERESTS OF BOTH SIDES ARE PRESERVED.

THE ARMS RACE DRAINS AWAY, MORE RAPIDLY THAN EVER, RESOURCES DESPERATELY NEEDED FOR DEVELOPMENT. THE INESCAPABLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

HAS, FOR YEARS, BEEN THE SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL DEBATE. THERE IS, AS A RESULT, WIDESPREAD CONCERN TO FIND PRACTICAL AND CONCRETE WAYS TO ACHIEVE A REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS AND TO TRANSFER HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES TO AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT WHERE THEY ARE SORELY NEEDED. IT HAS TO BE EMPHASIZED AGAIN AND AGAIN. PEACE IS NOT ONLY THREATENED BY MASSIVE ARMS BUILD-UPS. POVERTY, HUNGER AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY ARE ALSO CAUSES FOR VIOLENCE. MASSIVE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS DO OCCUR IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND LASTING PEACE CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WHERE HUMAN DIGNITY IS VIOLATED.

CONCERTED EFFORTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, BOTH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, ARE IN MY VIEW URGENTLY REQUIRED TO PRESERVE THE MODEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST DECADES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE THIRD WORLD. OBVIOUSLY, IT IS THE MORAL OBLIGATION OF THE RICHER COUNTRIES TO HELP THE POORER NATIONS. BUT SUCH EFFORTS ARE BY NO MEANS BASED ON CHARITY ALONE. IT IS ALSO IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES TO ESTABLISH A CONSTRUCTIVE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THE THIRD WORLD. THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE WHICH HAS EMERGED, PARTICULARLY IN THE LAST DECADE, ESTABLISHES A DIRECT LINK BETWEEN THE WELL-BEING OF THE DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THUS, ALL ENERGIES SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED ON RESERVING THE DETERIORATING HUMAN AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN

DEVELOPING NATIONS AND INTEGRATING THEM MORE FULLY AND RESPONSIBLY INTO THE NETWORK OF THE WORLD ECONOMY.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT WE EXPERIENCE AT PRESENT ONE OF THE MOST PERTINENT CONFRONTATIONS WHICH HAVE EVER BURDENED THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. THIS CONFRONTATION IS LESS GOVERNED BY EMINENT DANGER OF WORLD WAR III BUT FIRST AND FOREMOST BY AN ARMS RACE OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN DIMENSIONS AND A STRIKING POLITICAL PERPLEXITY PREVAILING ON BOTH SIDES.

CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AS MENTIONED BEFORE, SELF-RESTRAINT WITH REGARD TO POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BY THE SUPERPOWERS AND THE RETURN TO A GENUINE SEARCH FOR A NEW MILITARY BALANCE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON A LOWER AND MORE REASONABLE LEVEL OF ARMAMENT COULD HELP TO FIND A WAY OUT OF THE VICIOUS CIRCLE IN WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FINDS ITSELF TODAY.

WE MUST ACHIEVE AN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS WHICH WILL PERMIT ASSURANCE OF NATIONAL SECURITY ON A FIRMER BASIS THAN A VOLATILE COMPETITION IN ARMED STRENGTH RANGING ACROSS THE GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT OF THE GLOBE AND THE TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF THE HUMAN INTELLECT. PEACE AND SECURITY REMAIN, AFTER ALL, MANKIND'S MOST RATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

Präsident Belisario Betancur

PEACE AS A WAY TO RECONCILE MAN TO HIS OWN FATE

Aurelio Peccei represented, as few men in history, the ideal of genuine peace: those of us who witnessed his anxious search for a better destiny for mankind, know full well that he will long be remembered. From him we learnt that peace cannot be achieved in a world separated by conflicts amongst the great powers and, even less, by the extremes of dire poverty and the economies that stand for waste. At the same time, he taught us that only the ecumenical view of the human race can eliminate all those factors that engender violence.

1. AN EMPTY PEACE

The road towards peace is beset by difficulties. First and foremost, the obstinacy displayed by the superpowers in turning the developing world into a stage to settle their conflicts. The most flagrant paradox of the last four decades would seem to be that, while the most advanced countries boast that they have prospered thanks to an uninterrupted peace, many areas of the Third World have lived in a constant climate of turmoil.



It is not a question of sidestepping our responsibility for the flaws inherent to the political and social structure of our own countries. We know to what extent the leading sectors of developing countries are accountable for the persistence of many of the elements that feed the open or latent subversion against the status quo; nonetheless, the vicious circle of poverty and political backwardness will never be broken in a situation with equal parts of myopia of certain sectors of society and where the influence of foreign powers provides an excuse to postpone the essential changes in the social and political organization.

2. PEACE AS A PROCESS OF SELF-CRITICISM

Peace is just a pipedream if not accompanied by equity in the relationship between men and nations. Peace should be the result of a process of self-criticism, where justice is a necessary part. To deviate from that path leads to violence and delays well-being.

Only a change in the way in which we perceive the real

world offers any hope of peace. The barrier lies in the limitations of our individual conscience and in a human condition which clings to immediate concerns. There can be no doubt of what this has meant in terms of peace and the arms' race, where pre-established truths have been bandied about. The great powers have taken possession of these concepts and have dealt with them at their own whim. The arrogance that has been displayed prevented poorer nations from throwing off the ideological yoke and from submitting proposals on peace, apart from those related to inhuman treatment. The intangible enshrinement of nuclear weapons is seemingly used as the great deterrent, while the rescue of two-thirds of humanity, bogged down in abject misery, ranks as something of lesser importance.

3. PEACE IS NOT SIMPLY THE ABSENCE OF WAR

Stopping the arms' race is not equivalent to peace; it may only multiply the explosive charge of vast areas of the world whose voice has never been sufficiently heeded.

A basic instinct of survival should make it mandatory to alter the course of the arms' race, not only because of the

significance of this irrational phenomenon, an insult to human conscience, but also because of the cost it represents in terms of postponing a modicum of welfare for two-thirds of the world's population.

4. PEACE AT THE GENEVA SUMMIT MEETING

The preparatory talks to pave the way for the Geneva meeting of the heads of state of the superpowers do not warrant any optimism; the agenda might only serve to underline the rhetoric on the arm's build-up. This would indicate that the concept of peace as the absence of war is dangerously present. There is nothing quite as disastrous for the world's future than to think that a unique meeting of those who hold the fate of the most powerful nations in their hands does not justify coming up with alternatives to cope with dire poverty, as much a source of destruction and abomination as warfare.

5. PEACE AND THE DEBT OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD

In my address at the United Nations in 1983, I pressed for realistic and equitable solutions for the Latin American

foreign debt: it is impossible to reach adequate levels of well-being in the region without first unravelling the devilish knot of a paralyzing debt. It is not a question of turning our back on commitments with international banks. I simply speak with the authority which means being head of state of a country that has rescheduled its debt and that has not fallen behind on any payments, a nation that has resorted voluntarily to self-discipline to overcome its foreign sector difficulties. Nonetheless, if social and political peace in this hemisphere are to last, it is necessary to go beyond the conventional formulae that have been used in the past. Latin America needs that a considerable portion of the staggering debt be capitalized in the region, as a way to promote projects with a high social impact. It would be possible to find the way to do this; through the multilateral lending agencies and with the political consent of the creditor nations. Latin America cannot continue to be a net capital exporter, because the possibilities of peace and democratic survival vanish just as irreversibly as our lost capitals.

6. PEACE IN CONTADORA

You are aware of the action of the Contadora Group as an

actor in the center stage of the Caribbean and Central America. You know about the sequels of an economic development inserted in a semi-colonial and unjust framework, compounded by attempts to turn this critical area into the scene of a geopolitical play for power.

The cause of peace has been harshly tested and has withstood the worst crisis of lack of understanding. At the same time, the Central American drama heightens our resolve to defend a continental identity, rooted in social justice, and a peace based on a global vision of the world.

I am aware that our own certainties coincide with those of the Club of Rome. It is quite clear that if there is meaning in Peace as the Raison d'Etire of the UN, we must see to it that a forum created to reach rational consensus on the overriding goal of peace not be foiled by the manner in which the superpowers manipulate international public opinion, as an offshoot of their mutual disputes. The community of nations has to recover its full ability to act in the realm of peace and world development.

At some point it seemed that the U.N. could provide guide-

lines to set aside a small percentage of the GDP of industrialized nations to begin to solve the issues of world development. We are aware that it represents yet one more frustration. However, the extent of the ever wider gap, as a consequence of the non-compliance of this objective, should lead to renewed attempts to make up the losses. Not to do so would mean to nullify the hopes of reconstructing the minimum requirements for peace.

The Club of Rome should be, once more, the sounding board to awaken a universal awareness on the authentic basis for peace.

## Curriculum-vitae

Bertrand SCHNEIDER

Né le 11 mars 1929, à Grenoble

Domicile : 29 avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie  
75116 Paris  
Tél : 720 80 13

Marié, trois enfants.

Président de SYCOR, Consultants internationaux  
Secrétaire Général du Club de Rome

### Carrière

- . Chargé de mission aux Affaires Etrangères.
- . Conseiller technique au Cabinet du Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Algériennes (1967)
- . Président Fondateur de GBS Conseils S.A. (Relations Publiques, analyse, marketing, communications, prévisions) (1964-1978).
- . Directeur associé de MCI Consultants (1978-1984).

### Activités diverses

- . Président du Syndicat national des Conseils en Relations (1972-1976).
- . Président de l'Association France-Maroc (jusqu'en 1984).
- . Secrétaire Général du Comité National de Prévention Médicale.

### Oeuvres

- . L'Homme Morcelé (La NEF).
- . La Ve République et l'Algérie (1958) (Editions ETC).
- . Les Nehrus ou demain l'Inde (film réalisé pour la télévision et diffusé dans 17 pays)(1968).
- . La Ville est un Théâtre (première chaîne, télévision) (1972).
- . Les relations publiques, dialogue ou manipulation ( Editions France Empire).
- . La Révolution aux Pieds Nus - rapport au Club de Rome (Editions Fayard 1985)

SMALL SCALE DEVELOPMENT FOR TWO BILLION OF RURAL VILLAGERS

Bertrand SCHNEIDER

*"The fundamental concept to be fostered is that it is fully within our powers to reverse the current negative trends and set humankind on the ascent again."*

*Aurelio Peccei*

*Agenda for the end of the century*

As a contribution to this meeting, I would like to present some of the findings of the Club of Rome study of the role of NGO small-scale development projects in rural regions of the Third World. The study, with Aurelio Peccei's full support and advices, carried out worldwide during the past two and half years, with field surveys of 93 projects in 19 countries throughout Latin America, Africa and Asia, was aimed at exploring and measuring the role and impact of village or community level rural development initiatives undertaken by non-governmental organizations both in the Third World and industrialized North. We have entitled this report "The Barefoot Revolution".

Faced with the universally acknowledged failure of the development policies of the past two decades, economists and world leaders alike have stressed the need to find new and innovative approaches to the crucial economic problems facing the poor nations. In fact, a great number of experiment in development have been underway throughout the Third World and our purpose was first of all to clearly identify this phenomenon, measure its importance and impact and determine to what extent the actual needs in rural areas were being properly addressed by these attempts to ensure self-reliant development at the grass-roots level. In the course of our research and field surveys, we discovered literally thousands of NGOs - ranging from local community groups to peasant



organizations - often supported by their counterparts in the Northern hemisphere, engaged in a host of development activities including among others , well-digging, irrigation, seed selection, reforestation, road-building, popular education , rural health care, developing appropriate technologies mastering credit procedures, marketing agricultural products , organizing cooperatives - in a word ensuring self-reliant and lasting economic development at the grassroot level.

In the hundreds of interviews our six teams conducted with rural villagers and NGO development workers in the nineteen countries selected as a representative group, we encountered the same contradictory pattern. The coexistence of impoverishment and development. There is a combination of factors of impoverishment which jeopardize and handicap the development efforts in rural areas, contributing to a veritable spiral of poverty. I should mention :

- political instability
- indebtedness
- misappropriated and misused land
- destabilizing population growth and migration
- rejection of customs and tradition
- corruption

Corresponding to the needs resulting from the factors of impoverishment I have just enumerated, thankfully rural villagers , with the help of NGOs, have evolved a set of responses which might be called justifiably "factors of development". This is part of what could be schematized in a nine point process, beginning with the awakening of the group and culminating with what I call the empowering of villagers to undertake their own development.

1. Social and Group Organization.
2. Managing and improving production.
3. Learning about and protecting environment.
4. Improved use of local resources.
5. Health and Hygiene.
6. Active participation in the development process such as market mechanisms, savings, credit, investment ...
7. Controlling population growth.
8. Education for development.
9. Knowing and exercising one's rights.

Everywhere, we have observed the same trend toward self-development. And the accelerated circulation of information creates in the most isolated villages the feeling that people have not <sup>much</sup> to expect from the outside, that they have to stand up and start something by themselves, because other villagers have done the same and successfully.

This first global approach of the size and the impact of this world-wide movement leads to a different view of rural development based on new perceptions and priorities :

- The initiative of rural development shifts from North to South.
- Domestic food production takes priorities over cash-crops for export.
- Small-scale development should take precedence over large development projects and be part of overall economic strategy.

This global view of a new rural development should be discussed and shared by the different actors involved , Governments and civil servants, international institutions, NGOs and media as well.

Actually, in many countries governments have not the political will to develop rural development policy. In most cases, they favour the cash-crop production instead of food production because they need to

get foreign currencies to pay their investments in armaments or in prestige achievements.

How to define the respective role of these various agents and to improve their relationship ?

How to influence these actors to make them most effective ?

Some of the conclusions of the study lead to the following recommendations concerning both Governments and NGOs.:

- Rural development policy requires governments to make essential political choices and among other to give absolute priority to food production.
- To enable small-scale development projects to succeed, governments must strengthen macroeconomic support systems. They also should train the civil servants to support development in a more positive way.
- To ensure that rural development remains responsive to local needs, governments must adopt regional development policies to improve infrastructure and create intermediate urban centres between villages and cities.
- NGOs should extend their role within areas in which they have proved capacities.  
They should be recognized as full-pledged development partners and first of all not to ignore governments.  
They should get increased financial support.  
They should develop the vision and necessary qualifications to fully ensure their role.  
They should overcome the inertia and resistance of the villagers.  
They should be better informed and inform others better.

NGOs and governments have to improve their relationship and to promote and maintain ongoing dialogue between themselves to further sustainable rural development.

Governments and NGOs should cooperate in training officials to understand and properly support rural development efforts.

Governments and NGOs should work together to fight the various forms of corruption.

They should work to increase financial support for rural development.

According to our study, and using rather low estimates and in a fairly pessimistic perspective, the total number of rural villagers around the world benefitting from NGOs development efforts comes to around 100 million people.

The study of rural self-help development indicates the enormous possibilities which exist for grass-root improvement in rural developing countries. Already 100 million people are involved throughout the Third World and, with the help of the NGOs from the North, this movement could spread quickly, making use of the techniques and experience already acquired, in order to meet the real challenge of development which represents 2 billion rural villagers.

As a follow-up of the Report, we propose to promote, during the next 3 years, a programme of National Conferences on Rural Development in most of the developing countries, possibly under the umbrella of the Club of Rome. The objectives are :

- to better inform the public opinion about the possibilities.
- to define objectives and means for a 5 year programme on Rural Development in each case and obtain public commitment from the

various actors for its achievement.

Experience of the recent projects shows clearly that such an approach is a real need in most part of the Third World and specially in many African countries and we are convinced that the above proposal would greatly increase awareness of the problems and mobilize the various forces required for a greatly improved rural development on a wide scale.

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## Kurzbiografie

Elisabeth Mann Borgese,

als Tochter von Thomas und Katja Mann in München 1918 geboren, mit ihren Eltern Emigration über die Schweiz in die Vereinigten Staaten. Studium, dann Lehr- und Forschungstätigkeit auf Gebieten der Soziologie und Politikwissenschaft, unter anderem am Center for Study Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Kalifornien, und zu allen Problemen des nationalen und internationalen Seerechts, der Meeresökonomie und -ökologie. Seit 1980 Professor für politische Wissenschaften an der Dalhousie University in Halifax (Kanada), Vorsitzende des Planungsausschusses des Internationalen Ozean-Instituts. Zahlreiche Veröffentlichungen, in Buchform unter anderem: To Whom It May Concern (1962), Ascent of Women (1963), The Language Barrier (1965), The Ocean Regime (1968), The Drama of the Oceans (1976), Seafarm. The Story of Aquaculture (1980).

THE AURELIO PECCEI MEETING

SALZBURG, OCTOBER 11 AND 12, 1985

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NOTE TO THE PARTICIPANTS

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Welcome to the Aurelio Peccei Meeting

1. Kindly hand in your preparation for the Working Group upon arrival at the reception to the attention of Mr. Gunter A. PAULI.
2. Your Working Group on Friday afternoon is..(see enclosed paper)  
If any inconveniences, kindly coordinate with the Working Group Chairman.
3. On Saturday, there is a Press Conference at 12:20  
You are welcome to participate. Please notify the responsible for the Press, Mr. SCHATZ.....
4. On Saturday afternoon, there will be an informal session, discussing the biography of Aurelio Peccei. The objective is to assemble some more anecdotes, references and ideas to furniture the work. If you wish to come along, feel free to come to the Hotel "österreichischer Hof".
5. The State of Salzburg is the kind host of the meeting from Thursday evening 10/10 till Saturday noon 12/10. Please, make personal arrangement prior or after that date.

Kind regards,

Gunter A. PAULI.

PLEASE, HAND OVER OR SEND TO

Gunter A. PAULI  
Zeeppstraat, 55  
B-2850 Keerbergen  
BELGIUM

THE AURELIO PECCEI MEETING

SALZBURG, October 11 and 12, 1985.

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1. Name, first name

.....

2. When did you meet Aurelio first ?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. Which projects did you initiate and/or execute with Aurelio ?

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4. What do you consider as Aurelio's major achievement ?

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.....

5. What do you feel we have to accomplish as a priority in line with  
the Aurelio Peccei work .

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# Salzburger Land

## Information

### SALZBURGER LAND - THE VACATION LAND WITH VARIETY

When one hears the name Salzburg, one immediately thinks of the Festivals, of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, of the famous Hohensalzburg fortress' silhouette, the magnificent Altstadt with its ecclesiastical buildings or simply on all that is offered in terms of art and culture. However, the name Salzburg does not only stand for this city but also for an entire province, the Salzburger Land, with its 442.200 inhabitants and area of 7.154 km<sup>2</sup>.

The white gold, salt, which was already actively prospected by the Celts on the Dürrnberg near Hallein, not only gave its name to the city and province, but provided wealth, respect and power to the provincial princes until 1816 when the Province of Salzburg's independence came to end. The Province of Salzburg only belongs to Austria since that time and is today one of the small federal provinces of this country.

### Hospitality with a Great Tradition

In the Province of Salzburg in which tourism has an old and rich tradition and has become the leading economic force, 120 vacation villages with over 205.000 beds of all categories are available. The guest can choose if he wants to spend his vacation in a room at local residents', if a pension, inn or hotel is preferred or simply on a farm. The province's extensive selection of vacation styles ranges from the cozy relaxation villages in the mountain districts to internationally-known spas and traditional cool summer localities up to towns on the lakes with modern bathing facilities.

Characteristic for the Province of Salzburg are the "Gäue", the districts which not only form administrative units but rather provide a real historically-developed structure to the province. These five districts, which are Flachgau with the provincial capital, Salzburg, Tennengau, Pongau, Pinzgau and Lungau, also represent the five holiday regions in the Province of Salzburg.

#### The Warmest Bathing Lakes in Austria

Flachgau, with the Alpine foothills and the famous Salzkammergut lake district, extends north of the city of Salzburg. As proven by the mountains of the Salzkammergut which was the former summer residence of the Emperor, Flachgau is by no means as flat as its name (flat = flach) implies. Lake Wolfgang in the heart of the Salzkammergut not only has the honour of being the most celebrated lake in song but also is among the most popular and well-visited sailing and wind sailing regions in the province. As a contrast, in the Alpine foothills, the bathing lakes nestled in this gentle hill country create the picture of this region. They are some of the warmest bathing lakes in all of Austria and have developed into a stronghold for sailers and wind surfers. One other advantage of this vacation region is its proximity to the provincial capital, Salzburg.

#### In the Traces of the Celts

The youngest provincial district, Tennengau, is connected south of Salzburg. Its "metropolis", the time-honoured saline city, Hallein, attracted visitors from all over the world during the 1980 provincial exhibition, "The Celts in Central Europe" and thus, became famous far beyond the province's borders. As already mentioned, the Celts on the Dürrnberg near Hallein dug for the coveted and necessary mineral, salt, whose deposits have been rather intensively exploited from 800 B.C. up to modern times. Certainly one of the highlights of a holiday visit

in Tennengau is a visit to the salt mines on the Dürrnberg and in the Celtic Museum in the renovated Altstadt of Hallein in which displays of inestimable value keep the Celtic period alive. The pretty vacation villages of the Salzach and Lammer Valleys with the market-town, Abtenau in which the traditional annual horse market is held, are not to be overlooked.

#### Spas of World-Renown

If, around 100 years ago, one wanted to go to the province's interior, the mountain districts, it was necessary to take the difficult route over the Lueg Pass. Today, railroad and motorways which go through the Tennen- and Hagen range massif, enable a fast and easy way into Pongau with its 24 holiday towns. As in olden times, today's central point for tourism in this region is the spa and health facilities of the Gastein Valley with its world-famous spas in Badgastein and Bad Hofgastein. The second aspect of Pongau's holiday offer is hiking and mountain climbing: the towns in Ennspongau, in the Großarl Valley and on the Pongau "Sun Terrace" present ideal starting points for hikes and expeditions in the Pongauer mountains. The Eisriesenwelt in the interior of the Tennen range, a superlative in caverns of unimaginable dimension, can hardly be forgotten.

#### The Utmost in Waterfalls and National Parks

Pinzgau, the largest mountain district in the Province of Salzburg, borders directly on Pongau. Internationally-known names such as Zell am See, Kaprun or Saalbach take the lead among the total of 28 holiday villages. Pinzgau offers a multitude of vacation possibilities. Lake Zeller attracts water enthusiasts where as Kaprun with summer skiing on the Kitzsteinhorn, offers a vacation alternative.

But, the name Pinzgau means much more: here are the highest mountains in the province, the "three thousanders" as they are plain and simply called by the local people. The Hohe Tauern National Park which was recently created and legally

secured is also to be found here. Furthermore, there are plenty of sights and worthwhile points of excursion: the Großglockner High Alpine Highway which leads to the highest Austrian mountain and embodies a living memorial to Austrian engineering, the power plant group Glockner-Kaprun at 2.000 meters above sea level which annually attracts visitors from all over the world or the Krimmler Waterfalls which are the highest in Europe and also bear a European nature conservation diploma. A special attraction for younger guests is a ride in the narrow-tracked Pinzgauer local railroad from Zell am See to Krimml. An old steam engine pulls the little cars to the delight of all holiday guests.

#### Where the Giant Samson Lives

Last but not least, Salzburg's most southern district, Lungau, must be mentioned. The Tauern Motorway which goes south from Salzburg is the main tourist artery of this holiday region. But, whoever wants to follow the old Roman road can also reach Lungau on the wonderful pass roads through the Radstädter Tauern mountains. The vacationer can expect an untainted landscape, clean air and a hospitable population. There are no cement jungles, exhaust and industrial zones here. But Lungau is also rich in genuine, pure tradition. The carrying of the Prangstangen, the pole decorated with up to 30.000 blossoms, in Zederhaus or the legendary figure of the giant, Samson, with his dwarves which are to be seen in Tamsweg, Mariapfarr, Mauterndorf and Muhr and often out in summer are only a few examples of the variety of customs in Lungau. Whoever is a romantic will find numerous castles and fortresses in Lungau, the Muhr Valley Railway also embodies a bit of romanticism and even gives holiday guests the chance to obtain a train engineer diploma.

For more information: Salzburg Provincial Office of Tourism,  
Mozartplatz 1, A-5010 Salzburg.