

Future Survey's Best Recent Books and Reports*

Selected from Future Survey, a monthly publication of the World Future Society

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World Futures

Inevitable Surprises: Thinking Ahead in a Time of Turbulence

Peter Schwartz. Gotham/Penguin, June 2003/247p.
Chair of Global Business Network views surprises in the next 25 years as the norm, but many can be anticipated: the US as "rogue superpower" in a truly new world order, return of the Long Boom, major sci/tech breakthroughs, global climate change, and older and healthier people. (FS 25:6/251)

2004 State of the Future

Jerome Glenn and Theodore Gordon. AC/UNU, July

2004/97p + CD.

The 8th annual report of the Millennium Project derived from participants in 20 regional nodes. Updates 15 Global Challenges and presents the State of the Future Index, Mid-East peace scenarios, and emerging environmental security issues. (FS 26:9/403)

High Noon: Twenty Global Problems, Twenty Years to Solve Them

J. F. Rischard. Basic Books, June 2002/241p.
World Bank VP considers top global concerns involving the global commons, requiring a global commitment, or needing a global regulatory approach. (FS 24:9/410)

* "Best Recent Books and Reports" is an experiment in summarizing the most important items covered by Future Survey in the past few years. FS reports on 50 futures-relevant items each month (600 items per year), and provides an annual selection of "Top 25" best books. But many books are still very important several years after their publication, and new books deserving addition to any list of important items are constantly being published. Thus, to break out of a single year best books perspective, six or seven items have been chosen here for each of 20 categories, on the basis of their global importance, originality, breadth, authoritativeness, readability, and/or long-term perspective. The "BRBR" was first posted on the World Future Society website in early 2005, and will be updated every few months (for the latest version, go to www.wfs.org). For a longer abstract of each item cited in the BRBR, see the FS number, e.g.: "FS 26:9/430," is item #430 in the September 2004 issue.

All items chosen for the BRBR are in English, and many are global in their orientation. Some of the items, however, apply to America and its peculiar problems. In the future, it is hoped that ongoing BRBRs can also be compiled with an orientation to Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Africa. This experimental compilation suggests what can be done.

- Michael Marien
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Free World: America, Europe, and the Surprising Future of the West

Timothy Garten Ash. Random House, Nov 2004/286p.

An Oxford scholar focuses on four important global challenges requiring US-Europe cooperation: peace in the Middle East, the shift of global power toward China and India, the North/South income gap, and multilateral agreement on global warming.? The old Atlantic-centered West probably has less than 20 years left as the main world-shaper. (FS 27:1/010)

A New World Order

Anne-Marie Slaughter. Princeton U Press, March 2004/341p.

On the emerging world of government networks as a new and desirable paradigm. These different lenses make it possible to imagine a genuinely new set of possibilities for a future disaggregated world order. (FS 26:9/408)

From Empire to Community: A New Approach to International Relations

Amitai Etzioni. Palgrave Macmillan, May 2004/258p.

Swelling world problems cannot be handled by nation-states or by international organizations alone. A communitarian approach is proposed, concerned about legitimacy and effectiveness, and narrowing the moral and political lag. (FS 26:7/320)

Breaking the Real Axis of Evil: How to Oust the World's Last Dictators by 2025

Mark Palmer. Rowman & Littlefield, Nov 2003/348p.

A vice-president of Freedom House proposes direct action to remove the world's "Forty-Five Least Wanted"-all dictators currently in power-by 2025. A feasible long-term project for a benevolent US empire? An inspiration for the 2005 inaugural address of President Bush?? (FS 26:7/321)

World Economy/Development**Global Marshall Plan: A Planetary Contract. For a Worldwide Eco-Social****Market Economy.**

Edited by Franz Josef Rademacher. Global Marshall Plan Initiative., July 2004/191p.

A group of 16 NGOs including the Club of Rome has begun an initiative for a new Planetary contract to create an Eco-Social Global Market Economy in the long term, after realizing the UN Millennium Development Goals in 2015. It is hoped that the EU will support this vision. Further information at www.globalmarshallplan.org. (FS 27:1/012)

Why Globalization Works

Martin Wolf. Yale U Press, June 2004/398p.

A good introduction to the pro-globalization view: Why a global market economy makes sense in the long run, and why the critics are wrong. (FS 26:11/502)

Another World Is Possible If...

Susan George. Verso, Sept 2004/268p.

A worthy contrast to pro-globalization economists, arguing the position of the "global justice movement" that current practices are unfair and that the world really can afford to provide a decent life for every person on earth. (FS 26:11/506)

Walking the Talk: The Business Case for Sustainable Development.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Berrett-Koehler, Oct 2002/288p.

Three corporate leaders of WBCSD, a coalition of 160 global companies, provide 67 case studies of companies devoted to building blocks such as a better global market economy, eco-efficiency, corporate social responsibility, transparent accounting, etc. (FS 25:1/043)

Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge to Development

UN Development Programme. UNDP, 2004/146p.

First global report linking the effects of natural disasters to the Millennium Development Goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015, at a time when economic losses from earthquake,

..... **FUTURE SURVEY'S BEST RECENT BOOKS AND REPORTS**

cyclones, floods, and droughts are mounting. (FS 26:8/396)

Human Development Report 2003: Millennium Development Goals

UN Development Programme. Oxford U Press, 2003/367p.

A progress report on the eight goals for 2015 adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in Sept 2000: halving extreme poverty and hunger, universal primary education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, a global partnership for development, etc. Despite these commitments in principle, "the world is already falling short." (FS 26:5/228)

Regions and Nations

Fault Lines in China's Economic Terrain

Charles Wolf Jr, et al. RAND, 2003/207p.

On eight factors that might slow or reverse China's growth: unemployment/poverty, corruption, HIV/AIDS, water resources and pollution, energy, the financial system, FDI, and conflict with Taiwan. Many fascinating scenarios for each of these domains. (FS 26:7/329)

Russia's Policy Challenges: Security, Stability, and Development

Ed. by Stephen Wegren. M.E. Sharpe, Feb 2003/288p.

Russia is much weaker and poorer than ten years ago, and faces more policy challenges. Essays describe international security challenges, crime and corruption, the struggle for democracy, population decline, and environmental problems. (FS 26:2/081)

The Future Security Environment in the Middle East

Ed. by Nora Bensahel and Daniel Byman. RAND, March 2004/345p.

An even-handed report on five key uncertainties (the price of oil, the future of Iraq, etc.)? and emerging trends likely to increase destabilization: declining economies, weaker leaders less likely to cooperate with the US, stronger Middle East ties to Asia, and Middle East states continu-

ing to acquire WMDs. (FS 26:5/216)

Arab Human Development Report 2003: Building a Knowledge Society

UNDP and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. United Nations, Sept 2003/210p.

This second report by Arab scholars focuses on the Arab knowledge deficit, and proposes guaranteeing key freedoms, better education for all, and reclaiming Arab cultural heritage. (FS 26:2/077)

Western Muslims and the Future of Islam

Tariq Ramadan. Oxford U Press, 2004/272p.

A leading Islamic scholar describes six major tendencies within Islam, arguing that Muslims in the West can play a decisive role in shaping Islam and its relations with the West. A sophisticated and positive view. (FS 26:11/512)

Africa's Stalled Development: International Causes and Cures

David Leonard and Scott Straus. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Jan 2003/157p.

Africa today is better than under colonialism, but many countries have many problems: authoritarian regimes, warfare, AIDS and malaria, and poor economic growth. Most of the problems derive from the relationship to the international system. (FS 26:2/085)

Futures of Indigenous Cultures (Special Issue)

Ed. by Victoria Razak. *Futures*, Nov 2003, 907-1009.

A future in which traditional values can survive will depend on proactive efforts among indigenous groups to define their own futures. (FS 26:2/087)

Security

Beyond Fear: Thinking Sensibly About Security in an Uncertain World

Bruce Schneier. Copernicus Books, Sept 2003/295p.

A professional consultant on security and cryptography addresses the basics in daily life, con-

JOURNAL OF FUTURES STUDIES

siders security trade-offs, and urges Americans to move beyond fear, to weigh risks and options, and to learn to recognize bad or over-priced security. Wise, fresh, and simply-written. (FS 25:10/470)

Grave New World: Security Challenges in the 21st Century

Ed. by Michael E. Brown. Georgetown U Press, Aug 2003/342p.

A broad-ranging survey of factors that will shape 21C security: WMDs, conventional weapons, vulnerable infotech, environmental change, etc. The outlook for the next decade or so is "gloomy at best." (FS 25:12/551)

The 9/11 Commission Report. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks on the US

W.W. Norton, July 2004/567p.

Proposes a strategy to attack terrorists, prevent the growth of terrorism, and protect against attacks. (FS 26:9/416)

The New Nuclear Danger

Dr. Helen Caldicott. New Press, 2002; 2004/302p.

On new nuclear weapons projects, terrorist threats, and dirty nukes. (FS 26:9/421)

Countering Agricultural Bioterrorism

National Research Council. National Academies Press, 2003/169p.

On US vulnerabilities at both pre-harvest and post-harvest stages, and priorities for action. (FS 26:9/429)

War No More: Eliminating Conflict in the Nuclear Age

Robert Hinde and Joseph Rotblat. Pluto Press, Oct 2003/228p.

Tools to eliminate war include democracy, international law, arms control, promoting international well-being, education for peace, and early warning and conflict resolution. An outstanding and authoritative overview. (FS 26:5/224)

Human Security Now: Protecting and Empowering People

Commission on Human Security. United Nations, May 2003/159p.

The independent CHS, co- chaired by Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen, emphasizes the urgent need for a new and broader paradigm of security that shifts focus from security of state to security of people against a broad range of threats. (FS 26:5/226)

Energy

Energy at the Crossroads: Global Perspectives and Uncertainties

Vaclav Smil. MIT Press, Nov 2003/427p.

A critical overview of energy futures by the author of 18 books on energy and global resources, with chapters on long-term trends and achievements, energy-economy linkages, the failure of energy forecasts, fossil fuel futures, and nonfossil energies. A world-class effort! (FS 26:2/052)

World Energy Outlook 2004

International Energy Agency. OECD, Oct 2004/570p.

Authoritative overview of fossil fuel use to 2030, shifting oil supply patterns, the questionable reliability of oil reserve data, doubled consumption of natural gas to 2030, the growing role of Russia in energy supply, expanding energy services to poor countries, and a World Alternative Policy Scenario to lower demand and emissions. (FS 27:3/127)

Energy to 2050: Scenarios for a Sustainable Future

International Energy Agency. OECD/IEA, Dec 2003/219p.

Summarizes global scenario work, offers three exploratory scenarios, and adds a normative scenario for a desirable future in 2050. (FS 26:2/056)

Winning the Oil Endgame: Innovation for Profits, Jobs, and Security

Amory B. Lovins et al. Rocky Mountain Institute,

..... **FUTURE SURVEY'S BEST RECENT BOOKS AND REPORTS**

Sept 2004/305p/pb.

Charts a path for getting the US "completely, attractively, and profitably off oil" by 2050. (FS 26:10/451)

The Hype About Hydrogen

Joseph J. Romm. Island Press, March 2004/238p. Questions flawed scenarios and over-optimism about the hydrogen economy, warning that hydrogen vehicles are unlikely to get even 5% of the market by 2030. (FS 26:4/188)

Mainstreaming Renewable Energy in the 21st Century.

Janet L. Sawin. Worldwatch Paper 169. Worldwatch Institute, May 2004/76p. How good policy can accelerate the rapid adoption of wind and solar energy. (FS 26:10/461)

The Rebirth of Cold Fusion: Real Science, Real Hope, Real Energy

Steven Krivit and Nadine Winocur. Pacific Oaks Press, Oct 2004/298p. Researchers insist that cold fusion has gotten a bum rap. In the 15 years since being announced and quickly dismissed by many, substantial evidence for producing heat at room temperature has accumulated. In the Foreword, Arthur C. Clarke says that "The neglect of cold fusion is one of the biggest scandals in the history of science." Take a look—or another look. Should cold fusion at least be considered as a wild card (FS 27:3/138-139)

Environment

Global Environment Outlook 3: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives

UN Environment Programme. Earthscan, May 2002/446p with CD. The third state of the environment report from UNEP, with authoritative overviews of key areas and four scenarios for policy priorities to 2032. (FS 24:7/337)

Global Warming: The Complete Briefing

Sir John Houghton. Cambridge U Press, Aug 2004/351p/pb.

A semi-popularized spin-off from the three reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, with chapters on climate system models, emission scenarios, expected sea level rise, and action strategies. (FS 26:10/467)

Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises

National Research Council. National Academy Press, May 2002/230p. The new paradigm of an abruptly changing climate system has become well-established over the past decade. Greenhouse warming makes possible major regional or global climate events in decades—or even years. (FS 24:6/267)

Limits to Growth: The 30-Year Update

Donella Meadows, Jorgen Randers, and Dennis Meadows. Chelsea Green, May 2004/338p. Discusses exponential growth of population and industrial production, limits to sources and sinks, the World3 model of growth dynamics, the growing human ecological footprint, and guidelines and tools for transition to a sustainable world. (FS 26:7/301)

Red Sky at Morning: America and the Crisis of the Global Environment

James Gustave Speth. Yale U Press, March 2004/299p. International efforts to protect the environment haven't worked. An "eightfold way" of needed transitions is proposed: an end to poverty, benign technologies, full-cost pricing, environmental literacy, good governance, etc. (FS 26:4/174)

Plan B: Rescuing a Planet under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble

Lester R. Brown. W.W. Norton, Sept 2003/285p. Our troubles will worsen if we stick with "Plan A," or business as usual. By overloading the environment we create a bubble economy. "Plan B" would raise water and land productivity, halve carbon emissions, provide safe water to all, and stabilize population. (FS 25:9/402)

Ecological Security: An Evolutionary Perspective on Globalization

Dennis Pirages and Theresa DeGeest. Rowman & Littlefield, Sept 2003/284p.

An eco-evolutionary view is needed for both domestic and foreign policy, as regards falling and rising populations, the assault on the global commons, global energy insecurity, food insecurity, and biosecurity species extinction and bioinvasions). Offers 10 steps to enhance security. (FS 25:9/403)

Resources

World Resources 2002-2004: Decisions for the Earth

UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, and WRI. World Resources Institute, June 2003/315p.

The 10th volume in a biennial series, on the importance of environmental governance, the Access Initiative to strengthen public participation, business accountability, and the Earth Charter's ethical principles. (FS 25:12/578)

World Water Actions: Making Water Flow for All

Francois Querquin et al. Earthscan, Dec 2003/174p with CD.

A report prepared for the Third World Water Forum, on water management reforms, financing, efforts to expand water supply and sanitation, water for agriculture, and the future agenda. (FS 26:10/472)

The World's Water 2004-2005

Ed. by Peter Gleick. Island Press, Nov 2004/362p.

Authoritative biennial report on inadequate commitment to Millennium Development Goals for water, bottled water trends, water privatization principles, groundwater management, urban water conservation, etc. (FS 27:1/032)

Defying Ocean's End: An Agenda for Action.

Edited by Linda K. Glover and Sylvia A. Earle. Island Press, Oct 2004/283p.

An agenda from a 2003 "DOE" conference in

Mexico, focusing on ocean-use planning, marine protected areas, global fisheries efficiency, a global network for governing coastal ecosystems, improving public opinion, and a new governance ethos of a World Ocean Public Trust. (FS 27:4/192)

State of the World's Forests 2003

Food and Agriculture Organization. of the UN. FAO/UN, 2003/151p.

Fifth edition of a biennial report, on the Global Forest Resources Assessment, agricultural expansion and deforestation, sustainable development of forests, the fight against illegal logging and trade, the UN Forum on Forests, and sci/tech in forestry. Also see *Our Forests, Our Futures*, report of the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (Cambridge U Press, 1999; FS 21:7/335). (FS 26:7/301)

The Bioengineered Forest: Challenges for Science and Society

Ed. by Steven Strauss and H.D. Bradshaw. Resources for the Future, Aug 2004/245p.

Intensified production in a limited area can reduce the amount of forestland required for wood needs. These pro and con papers on bioengineered plantations consider various political and legal obstacles, and possible undesired effects. (FS 26:10/476)

Addressing the Economics of Waste

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD, Jan 2004/203p.

An overview of general trends in OECD countries: rising per capita waste, higher consumption and more food packaging, increasing waste recovery and recycling, extensive regulation, waste management planning, etc. (FS 26:4/190)

Food And Agriculture

World Agriculture: Towards 2015/2030

Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN. Earthscan, July 2003/432p.

Prospects to 2030 for food and nutrition, major commodities, natural resource use, plantation

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forestry, fisheries, agricultural trade, globalization in the food sector, ag technology, and climate change and agriculture. (25:9/414)

Food Wars: The Global Battle for Mouths, Minds, and Markets

Tim Lang and Michael Heasman. Earthscan, Sept 2004/365p.

Outstanding overview of the struggle between three food production paradigms, with emphasis on food security and health, processing and retailing trends, and growth of food service. (FS 26:12/596)

World Agriculture and the Environment: A Commodity-by-Commodity Guide

Jason Clay. Island Press, March 2004/570p.

Agriculture has a greater environmental impact than any other human activity. This is a clearly-written overview of 21 major commodities (coffee, soybeans, cotton, corn, wheat, shrimp, etc.) , their impacts, and ways to make agriculture more sustainable. (FS 26:4/186)

Organic Agriculture: Sustainability, Markets and Policies

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. OECD/CABI, May 2003/406p.

Organic agriculture is now only 2% of total output in OECD countries, but expanding at 15-30%/year and now in the mainstream of the agri-food chain. Several OECD governments are now offering incentives for organic farming. (FS 26:2/088)

Ending Hunger in Our Lifetime: Food Security and Globalization

C. Ford Runge et al. Johns Hopkins U Press/International Food Policy Research Institute, Aug 2003/288p.

On the extent of hunger in our prosperous world, food supply/demand in 2025, water scarcity, pros and cons of GM crops, food security as a global public good, institutional reform, and more. (FS 26:2/093)

Preventing Childhood Obesity: Health in the Balance

Institute of Medicine. National Academies Press, Jan 2005/414p.

The IOM Committee on Prevention of Obesity in Children and Youth warns of an "epidemic," where both children and adults are "gaining weight to a dangerous degree and at an alarming rate," enhancing the risk of diabetes. Prevention should be a national priority, by encouraging healthful eating, better nutrition labeling, more exercise and breakfast consumption, and less snacking. (FS 27:3/114)

Society

The Progress Paradox: How Life Gets Better While People Feel Worse

Gregg Easterbrook. Random House, Dec 2003/376p.

In the US and Western Europe, almost everything is getting better for everyone. We should be happy and helping others to join in our affluence; rather, we are depressed and anxious. Original and provocative. (FS 26:6/251)

Social Inequality

Edited by Kathryn M. Neckerman. Russell Sage Foundation, June 2004/1,017p.

The definitive volume on growing inequality in the US, documenting gaps in wealth, income, family/neighborhood conditions, investments in children, health care, education, and political influence. A major social trend, too often overlooked. (FS 27:2/091)

The Cheating Culture

David Callahan. Harcourt, Jan 2004/353p.

Cheating is up everywhere in the US, breaking rules to get ahead academically, professionally, and financially. Some reasons for the epidemic: new competitive pressures, bigger rewards for winning, and growing temptations to cheat. (FS 26:3/118)

The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture. Vol 2: The Power of Identity (New Edition)

Manuel Castells. Blackwell Publishing, Jan 2004/537p.

JOURNAL OF FUTURES STUDIES

An extensive update and expansion of the 1997 edition on the construction of identity in the network society, religious fundamentalism, nations and nationalisms in the age of globalization, ethnic unbonding, the dissolution of shared identities, and political democracy as an empty shell. (FS 25:11/512)

Healing America: Values and Vision for the 21st Century

Paul Simon. Orbis Books, Oct 2003/176p.
The distinguished former Senator from Illinois, recently deceased, urges a focus on renewing US values to build a better society and a better world. Chapters on equality, self-restraint, participation, education, respect for law, humility, compassion, courage, protecting our earth, and integrity. Simple and fresh. (FS 25:11/515)

Futures of Religions

Edited by William Sims Bainbridge. *Futures* (Special Issue), Nov 2004.
Many social scientists and futurists once thought that the world was rapidly becoming more secular. Not so, although the prediction may be premature. Essays discuss long-term membership in religious denominations (1900 to 2025) and the shrinking proportion of "non-religious," the future of Islam, new religions, forms of "green" religion, and scenarios of religion and science. (FS 27:3/101)

The Child Care Problem

David M. Blau. Russell Sage, Oct 2001/266p.
An economist analyzes market failures in US child care, viewing the main problem as low quality that harms child development. Policy should offer incentives for high-quality care, subsidize accreditation, and tell parents about the benefits of good care and how to find it. (FS 24:5/238)

Politics/Governance

World Public Sector Report 2003: E-Government at the Crossroads

UN Dept of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, Oct 2003/243p.

On the global growth of e-government which, at its best, can create public value. (FS 26:9/430)

Running on Empty: How the Democratic and Republican Parties Are Bankrupting Our Future

Peter G. Peterson. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, July 2004/242p.
Former Secretary of Commerce warns about a possible "financial meltdown" due to the twin deficits (the budget deficit and the current-account deficit from growing US dependence on foreign capital), and shows how to rebuild our future. (FS 26:10/482)

Deliberation Day

Bruce Ackerman and James S. Fishkin
Yale U Press, March 2004/278p.
Political scientists propose a new holiday to be held before national elections, where registered voters are paid \$150 each to engage in small-group and large-group discussion of the central issues raised by the presidential campaign. (FS 26:4/169)

The Future of Freedom: Illiberal Democracy at Home and Abroad

Fareed Zakaria. W.W. Norton, April 2003/286p.
Newsweek columnist warns that, while democracy is flourishing, liberty is not. He cites regimes around the world, America's undemocratic system, and the need for decision-makers to enact long-term policies. (FS 25:11/536)

Agenda for the Nation

Ed. by Henry J. Aaron et al. Brookings Institution Press, March 2003/574p.
Useful background to inform debates on economic growth, inequality, government spending and taxes, pensions, health, energy, environment, defense, terrorism, and trivialization of political dialogue. The go-to book for data and analysis. (FS 25:11/513)

The Capacity to Govern: A Report to the Club of Rome

Yehezkel Dror. Frank Cass, Oct 2001/264p.
In our era of radical transformation, we must

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redesign governments to foster *raison d'humanité* as a moral decision criterion, empower people with public affairs enlightenment, and improve the central minds of government. (FS 23:11/545)

Economy And Business

The Coming Generational Storm: What You Need to Know about America's Economic Future

Laurence J. Kotlikoff and Scott Burns. MIT Press, April 2004/274p.

By 2030, US retirees will double, with only 15% more workers to support them. Unless adults make large sacrifices soon, our children's tax rates will double. The fiscal gap, growing by >\$1 trillion a year, is "the moral crisis of our age." (FS 26:4/152)

Corporate Governance: A Survey of OECD Countries

OECD, March 2004/108p.

Corporate scandals and failures in many nations cast grave doubt on financial reports. Most OECD countries have passed new laws, tightened audits, increased transparency, emphasized compliance, and improved the role of shareholders. (FS 26:6/282)

Poor Kids in a Rich Country: America's Children in Comparative Perspective

Lee Rainwater and Timothy Smeeding. Russell Sage Foundation, Dec 2003/263p.

The US had the highest child poverty rate among 15 OECD countries in 1997 at 20.3%. Child poverty can be reduced by affordable child care, parental leave, at least one parent employed, additional child-related tax support and benefits, and targeted educational resources. (FS 26:4/159)

Ecological Economics: Principles and Applications

Herman Daly and Joshua Farley. Island Press, Jan 2004/454p.

An outstanding textbook on necessary 21C economic thinking to sustain humanity and ecosys-

tems, with extensive critique of traditional industrial-era academic economics. College students and many others can benefit from this well-informed volume. (FS 25:12/579)

Cybercash: The Coming Era of Electronic Money

Robert Guttman. Palgrave Macmillan, Jan 2003/272p.

An economist describes the history of money, the advent of electronic payment methods, and three e-money variants: online banking, electronic purses, and digital cash. Cybercash will result in a greater variety of financial instability, requiring the advent of a global cyber-authority. (FS 25:10/480)

Paying with Plastic: The Digital Revolution in Spending and Borrowing (Second Edition)

David S. Evans and Richard Schmalensee. The MIT Press, Feb 2005/367p.

Humankind has seen four major innovations in economic transactions: coins, checks, paper money, and now payment cards. The payment industry has changed dramatically in recent years, and further progress in the next few years will make cashless payment more digital, rapid, convenient, and secure--and in a variety of forms.

Work

The State of Working America 2004/2005

Lawrence Mishel, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto. ILR Press/Cornell U Press, Jan 2005/484p.

Analysts at the Economic Policy Institute provide latest data on growing inequality in family income, wage and benefit trends, the jobless recovery after 2001, persistent inequality in wealth, growing household debt, trends in poverty and near-poverty, labor markets in US states and regions, and the US compared with other OECD countries. ? Authoritative, broad-ranging, and clearly-written.(FS 27:2/073)

The 21st Century at Work: Forces Shaping the Future Workforce and Workplace

Lynn Karoly and Constantijn Panis. RAND, March 2004/258p.

On slower future growth of the US workforce, accelerating technological change, growth of distance work, etc.(FS 26:8/379)

From Widgets to Digits: Employment Regulation for the Changing Workplace

Katherine V.W. Stone. Cambridge U Press, July 2004/300p.

21st century digital production makes the workplace as *place* obsolete, and redefines concepts like *employer* and *employee*. We need to revamp labor law, unions, and employment institutions to focus on employability, training, and other issues in a boundaryless economy. (FS 27:3/143)

OECD Employment Outlook: Towards More and Better Jobs

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Sept 2003/343p.

Survey of trends emphasizing the need for all OECD countries to adopt a broad target of reducing non-employment for both social and financial reasons. Schemes are discussed to make work pay and to ease access to employment. (FS 26:3/129)

Working Families and Growing Kids: Caring for Children and Adolescents

National Research Council. National Academies Press, Sept 2003/354p.

More and more children have employed parents, access to parental leave is limited, and children and adolescents spend more time in non-parental care. Quality of care matters, but much child care is not of high quality, and opportunities for care of adolescents are limited. (FS 26:3/126)

Fighting for Time: Shifting Boundaries of Work and Social Life

Edited by Cynthia Fuchs Epstein and Arne L. Kalleberg. Russell Sage Foundation, Oct 2004/354p.

Authoritative essays by sociologists on changes in working time since 1970, changes in the idea of working time, consequences of a 24/7 economy and shift work for the American family, how professions wage a constant effort to increase efficiency against time, how variation in one's "work devotion" can make time seem exciting or draining, etc. (FS 27:3/141)

Career Guidance and Public Policy: Bridging the Gap

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD, Feb 2004/171p.

Career guidance helps citizens learn about employment opportunities and obtain job skills, but access to services is limited, especially for adults, and training programs are inadequate. this study reviews trends and policies in 14 OECD countries. (FS 26:8/389)

Cities

The State of the World's Cities 2004/2005: Globalization and Urban Culture

UN Human Settlements Programme. UN-Habitat and Earthscan, 2004/198p.

Survey of policy challenges as a result of globalization, cultural strategies for urban development, metropolitanization trends, international migration and cultural implications, urban poverty, regional trends in urban crime, and principles of an emerging planning culture. (FS 27:2/077)

The Cybercities Reader (Urban Reader Series)

Edited by Stephen Graham. Routledge, Jan 2004/444p.

Assembles 31 published writings and 32 commissioned pieces by writers from 13 nations and 12 disciplines, on such topics as cybercity archaeologies, theorizing cybercities, cybercity economies, public domains and digital divides, strategy and politics, and cybercity futures. Wide-ranging and provocative. (FS 27:2/080)

..... **FUTURE SURVEY'S BEST RECENT BOOKS AND REPORTS**

The Sustainable Urban Development Reader (Urban Reader Series)

Edited by Stephen M. Wheeler and Timothy Beatley. Routledge, April 2004/348p.

Outstanding companion to the above, with 36 classic readings and 24 case studies. Topics include origins of the sustainability concept, dimensions of urban sustainability, planning tools, and visions of sustainable community. (FS 27:2/081)

Cities for Citizens: Improving Metropolitan Governance.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD, Nov 2001/293p. Effective systems of governance are needed in all countries, and 11 General Principles are distilled, such as a prospective approach, coherence in policy, transparency, participation, and sustainability. (FS 24:3/119)

The Regional City: Planning for the End of Sprawl

Peter Calthorpe and William Fulton. Island Press, Feb 2001/304p.

Today's metro regions suffer from increasingly unaffordable sprawl and Edge Cities. This classy synthesis of leading-edge ideas addresses growing regionalism, maturation of the suburbs, and revitalizing urban locales. (FS 23:5/214)

Making Places Special: Stories of Real Places Made Better by Planning

Gene Bunnell. Planners Press, 2002/588p.

Case studies of ten communities where planning succeeded. Lessons learned include multiple initiatives on several fronts, strong leadership, and large numbers of people participating. (FS 26:7/340)

The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003

UN Human Settlements Programme. Earthscan, Oct 2003/310p.

Global report finds almost 1 billion people living in slums – over 31% of the world's fast-growing urban population. Without firm action, this number will double in 30 years. (FS 26:2/062)

Transportation

Toward Sustainable Aviation

Ed. by Paul Upham et al. Earthscan, March 2003/248p.

British experts point to a near-trebling of global air-passenger traffic to 2020, the \$500 billion cost to meet this growth, hub-and-spoke networks, air freight supply chains, airline market liberalization/consolidation, and technical options for aircraft/engines. (FS 25:9/432)?

Transportation and Sustainable Campus Communities

Will Toor and Spenser Havlick. Island Press, May 2004/293p.

University communities are seen as the leading edge in transport innovation, managing demand with free passes, parking cash-out, car/van pools, re-arranging work schedules, and infrastructure for walking and bicycles. (FS 26:7/349)

Faster Than Jets: A Solution to America's Long-Term Transportation Problem

Brad Schwartzwelter. Alder Press, Oct 2003/188p.

Proposes an "American Metro" system to transport people and freight in a network of maglev trains in underground vacuum tunnels built throughout the US and perhaps Canada. A clear and compelling argument based on the Swissmetro SA plan which could grow to a Eurometro. (FS 26:4/198)

Biofuels for Transport: An International Perspective.

International Energy Agency.OECD, May 2004/210p.

Biofuels have the potential to displace a substantial amount of petroleum around the world over the next few decades. Use of biofuels is still quite low everywhere except Brazil, where ethanol accounts for some 30% of gasoline demand and production costs are near the cost of petroleum. New conversion technologies will enable a decline in these costs. (FS 26:10/462)

Can Cars Come Clean? Strategies for Low-Emission Vehicles

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD, March 2004/207p.

Greenhouse gas emissions from use of petroleum fuels are increasing, but widespread adoption of improved technologies could increase energy efficiency by up to 30% and reduce GHG emissions by 50%. Measures to maximize the potential of low-emission vehicles are proposed. (FS 26:4/189)

Still Stuck in Traffic: Coping with Peak-Hour Traffic Congestion

Anthony Downs. Brookings Institution Press, July 2004/455p.

From 1982 to 1999, the percentage of daily traffic subject to congestion in 75 metro areas doubled. The average annual delay caused by congestion rose from 16 to 62 hours, creating enormous bottlenecks, encouraging sprawl, adding to pollution, and increasing stress. Evaluates 33 congestion reduction tactics, many of little use, and concludes that no single strategy can do it all. (FS 27:2/087)

Crime and Justice

The Handbook of Crime and Punishment

Ed. by Michael Tonry. Oxford U Press, 1998/803p.

Although 7 years old, this encyclopedic overview is still valuable for understanding various crime problems, crime reduction efforts, processes and institutions, and punishment in the US and elsewhere. (FS 23:7/316)

A Suitable Amount of Crime

Nils Christie. Routledge, May 2004/137p/pb.

A Norwegian criminologist questions crime statistics and the different meanings of crime, chastises the US for its high incarceration rate, and asks how large we should let a penal system grow. (FS 26:12/580)

Beyond Criminology: Taking Harm Seriously

Ed. by Paddy Hillyard et al. Pluto Press, Sept

2004/332p/pb.

British social scientists argue for a broader "social harm" paradigm to look at the harms caused by economic policies, workplaces, governments, and poverty. (FS26:12/581)

The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society

David Garland. U of Chicago Press, June 2001/307p.

Identifies disturbing trends in the US and UK that are contrary to anticipations of 30 years ago, e.g.: re-emphasis on punishment, decline of rehabilitation, politicized crime policy, etc. (FS 23:7/317)

Global Corruption Report 2004

Transparency International. Pluto Press, March 2004/353p

Political corruption involves a wide range of crimes and illicit acts. Proposals for curtailment include laws on political funding and disclosure, public oversight bodies with adequate resources to hold offenders accountable, fair access to the media, ratifying the UN Convention Against Corruption and strengthening the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. (FS 26:4/164)

Health

Towards High-Performing Health Systems

OECD Health Project. OECD, Aug 2004/129p.

Promising directions for health policy in six broad categories: improving population health status, adequate and equitable access to care, health-system responsiveness, sustainable costs and financing, health system efficiency, and health system performance. (FS 26:9/439)

Priority Areas for National Action: Transforming Health Care Quality

Institute of Medicine

Quality Chasm Series. National Academies Press, April 2003/143p.

Seeks to narrow the gap between what the health care system routinely does and best prac-

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tices. The 20 areas for quality improvement include health literacy, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, cancer pain, depression, stroke, obesity, old age frailty, and end of life. (FS 25:12/568)

Patient Safety: Achieving a New Standard for Care

Institute of Medicine Quality Chasm Series. National Academies Press, March 2004/528p. Stresses development of an infotech infrastructure as essential to improved safety. (FS 26:9/440)

The Brave New World of Health Care

Richard D. Lamm. Fulcrum, 2003/130p. Former Colorado governor warns that the US health care system spends 50% more per capita than any other country and proposes a "new moral vision" that sets priorities, controls costs, and stresses public health, and self-responsibility. (FS 26:6/268)

The Impact of AIDS.

UN Dept of Economic and Social Affairs. United Nations, July 2004/140p. HIV/AIDS is the deadliest epidemic of our time, and is likely to have an even greater impact in the future. Impacts to date are surveyed in seven areas: population, families, firms, agriculture, health systems, education, and economic growth. For current official thinking on needed action, see FS 26:9/447: *A Global Response to AIDS: Lessons Learned, Next Steps* (Science, 25 June 2004). (FS 27:1/002)

Coping with Methuselah: The Impact of Molecular Biology on Medicine and Society

Ed. by Henry Aaron and William Schwartz. Brookings Institution, Feb 2004/296p. The 21C may well be the molecular biology century, and life expectancy may reach 100 by 2050. Chapters consider the demographic future, health care, labor market effects, impact on Social Security, ethical aspects, and scenarios of extra-long life. (FS 26:3/101)

Technology in American Health Care: Policy Directions for Effective Evaluation and Management

Alan B. Cohen and Ruth S. Hanft. U of Michigan Press, Sept 2004/460p. The definitive overview of health technology assessment in the US and Europe, the biotech industry, adoption and use of medtech in health care, etc. (FS 26:12/551)

Education

What Schools for the Future?

OECD Centre for Education Research and Innovation
OECD, Nov 2002/250p. An outstanding survey of trends and driving forces in schooling. Covers new issues in OECD countries, policy goals and tensions, six scenarios for the future of schooling, and expert views on learning for the future. (FS 25:4/152)

America's "Failing" Schools: How Parents and Teachers Can Cope with *No Child Left Behind*

W. James Popham. RoutledgeFalmer, May 2004/156p. Author of 25 books on curriculum and assessment critiques NCLB accountability systems, and predicts that NCLB will implode in several years. (FS 26:8/370)

Leave No Child Behind

James P. Comer, M.D. Yale U Press, Sept 2004/327p. Head of the Yale Child Study Center proposes a broad child development focus on school reform. (FS 26:8/366)

Universities in the Marketplace: The Commercialization of Higher Education

Derek Bok. Princeton U Press, April 2003. Former President of Harvard notes rapid growth of opportunities to supply education, expert advice, and scientific knowledge in return for handsome sums of money. He also considers intercollegiate athletics, protecting

JOURNAL OF FUTURES STUDIES

the integrity of research, and benefits and costs of going commercial. (FS 26:1/028)

Taking the Reins: Institutional Transformation in Higher Education

Peter Eckel and Adrianna Kezar. Praeger/ACE, April 2003/193p.

Institutional change is difficult, complex, and messy. But when leaders can take the reins of change and pursue core strategies, they can better fulfill the important roles of colleges and universities. (FS 26:1/031)

Lessons for the Future: The Missing Dimension in Education

David Hicks. Routledge/ Falmer, 2002/145p.

Argues that the curriculum should have both a global dimension and a futures dimension and offers insights on teaching futures over the past decades and how to promote futures education. (FS 26:1/039)

Communications

The Information Society Reader

Ed. by Frank Webster et al. Routledge, March 2004/449p.

A superb collection of 29 seminal essays by such writers as Alvin Toffler, Esther Dyson, Yoneji Masuda, Theodore Roszak, Manuel Castells, Herbert Schiller, Soshana Zuboff, and many others, representing a broad range of pro and con views. (FS 26:5/237)

VIVO [Voice-In/Voice-Out]: The Coming Age of Talking Computers

William Crossman. Regent Press, Sept 2004/213p.

A provocative and plausible long-term view that VVOs will make text/written language obsolete by 2050, replacing all reading and writing with speech and graphics, and thus recreating an oral culture. (FS 26:11/531)

The Intelligent Internet: The Promise of Smart Computers and E-Commerce

William E. Halal, *The Futurist*, March-April 2004.

The TechCast project (formerly the GWU Forecast of Emerging Technologies) engages a panel of experts, who expect many commercial Internet applications will reach 30% "take-off" levels in this decade (including B2B, e-training, e-tailing, online publishing, etc.) (FS 26:11/529)

A Digital Gift to the Nation: Fulfilling the Promise of the Digital and Internet Age

Lawrence Grossman and Newton Minow. Century Foundation Press, March 2001/280p.

Like three earlier US public investments in an educated citizenry, a new initiative is proposed to enable a knowledge-based future for all: a Digital Opportunity Investment Trust. (FS 23:12/579)

Freedom of the Press 2004: A Global Survey

Ed. by Karin Karlekar. Freedom House, Aug 2004/197p.

Annual survey finds that "press freedom worldwide suffered a substantial decline in 2003." In terms of population, 43% of the world's people live in countries with a Not Free Press, while 40% enjoy a Partly Free Press. (FS 26:11/527)

Science And Technology

Phase Change: The Computer Revolution in Science and Mathematics

Douglas Robertson. Oxford U Press, May 2003/190p.

Explosive progress in science and math is taking place in virtually every area of research, due to rapid growth of computer technology. This is leading to "phase changes" in many fields, where very large changes occur very quickly. Changes are described in astronomy, biology, physics, math, earth sciences, and meteorology. (FS 25:9/437)

Looking Back, Looking Forward (20th Anniversary Special Issue)

Issues in Science and Technology, Summer 2003.

Essays on the widening disparity between sci-

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ence and public life, the globalization of science, maglev transport systems ready for prime time, promoting healthy people, the rising rate of species extinction, movement toward the "conservator society," the trend to nuclear reactor "immortality," new nuclear proliferation risks, and much more. (FS 26:1/044)

Space Policy in the 21st Century

Ed. by W. Henry Lambright. Johns Hopkins U Press, Jan 2003/283p.

Overview of problems and possibilities as regards space access, space commerce, earth monitoring from space, asteroidal threats and proposes, expeditions to Mars, and adapting NASA for the 21C. (FS 25:9/446)

Space 2030: Exploring the Future of Space Applications

OECD International Futures Programme. OECD, May 2004/239p.

Three synthesis scenarios of the world in 2030, and analysis of how military, civil, and commercial space programs would fare in each. (FS 26:8/363)

Emerging Risks in the 21st Century: An Agenda for Action. OECD International Futures Programme

OECD, May 2003/291p.

Focuses on five large-scale systemic risks: natural disasters, infectious diseases, industrial accidents, terrorism, and food safety. A framework for a systemic response involves a new policy approach to risk management, developing a safety culture, better international cooperation, and making better use of technology to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. (FS 25:9/434)

Our Final Hour: A Scientist's Warning.

Sir Martin Rees. Basic Books, May 2003.

The UK's Astronomer Royal warns that new technology can increasingly disrupt society. The rising potential for terror and error, along with growing risks of environmental disaster, makes the odds less than 50% that our civilization will survive the 21C. The British edition's title, *Our*

Final Century: The 50/50 Threat to Humanity's Survival (Heinemann) is more to the point. (FS 25:5/236)

Methods to Shape The Future

Futuring: The Exploration of the Future

Edward Cornish. World Future Society, April 2004/313p.

A wide-ranging introduction for high school and lower college levels, with chapters on earlier explorers of the future, six supertrends, understanding change, methods, scenarios, wild cards, and inventing the future. (FS 26:3/147)

Foundations of Futures Studies: Human Science for a New Era (Volume One)

Wendell Bell. Transaction Publishers, 2003/368p.

Paperback version of a 1996 textbook aimed at upper college levels. Chapters on the nine major purposes of futures studies, nine key assumptions, epistemology, methods, and exemplars. Volume Two, *Values, Objectivity, and the Good Society* (Feb 2004/386p) considers utopian thought, universal human values, and values for a viable world. (FS 26:3/148)

The Sixth Sense: Accelerating Organizational Learning with Scenarios.

Kees van der Heijden. John Wiley, 2002/307p.

A cofounder of the Global Business Network and former planner at Royal Dutch/Shell describes barriers to strategic success, cultural assumptions, scenario techniques, adaptive learning organizations, etc. Useful for stimulating practical futures thinking. (FS 26:3/149) ALSO SEE "Scenario Planning: An Evaluation of Practice" by John Ratcliffe, *Futures Research Quarterly* (Winter 2003, 5-25; FS 26:6/296) for an excellent? synthesis of lessons learned."

An Invitation to Foresight

Hugues de Jouvenel. *Futuribles Perspectives Series*, July 2004/ 87p.

An introductory essay by the editor of *Futuribles* explaining "la prospective" or "foresight" as neither prophecy or prediction, but as

JOURNAL OF FUTURES STUDIES

a tool to help us build or create the future, based on an array of possible futures that is always changing. One of the very best brief statements on what good futures thinking is all about. (FS 26:10/491)

The Causal Layered Analysis (CLA) Reader

Edited by Sohail Inayatullah. Tamkang U Press, Dec 2004/575p.

Said by Jim Dator to be "the first major new futures theory and method since Delphi," CLA constructs problems through context, viewing them at multiple levels: the litany (most visible and obvious), systemic causes (social, economic technological, etc.), discourse/worldview (stakeholder positions and ideological views), and metaphor or myth (root level of questioning). CLA can expand the range and richness of scenarios, move debate beyond superficial levels, and lead to better policy. (Abstract to appear in FS 27:5, May 2005)

Predictable Surprises: The Disasters You Should Have Seen Coming

Max H. Bazerman and Michael D. Watson. Harvard Business School Press, Oct 2004/316p.

An event or set of events that takes a group by surprise occurs regularly. Visionary leaders seek to identify and avoid these surprises, but too many organizations are trapped in the status quo. The largest and most dangerous predictable surprise is global warming. (FS 26:10/496)

Shaping the Next One Hundred Years: New Methods for Quantitative Long-Term Policy Analysis

RAND Pardee Center for Longer Range Global Policy and the Future Human Condition. RAND, 2003/187p.

New computer tools may radically transform our ability to think about the human future. Key to successful long-term analysis are large ensembles of scenarios, strategies to deal with many plausible futures, and adaptively. (FS 25:10/462)

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