Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

ART

Analysis And Research Team

Predictions for 2023

25 January 2023

At the beginning of each year, journalists, analysts and commentators of current affairs like to take a moment to reflect on the year ahead and try to predict what risks and opportunities the year could bring.

With our annual Forward Look, we at the Analysis and Research Team want to offer a tool to help colleagues across the GSC to understand the world in which the Council and the European Council will operate in the coming year. But just like any other attempt to predict the future, our work can never be exhaustive, or cover all possible views. This document is therefore meant to serve as a companion piece to the Forward look 2023 and bring you an overview of how other experts predict key trends will develop, what they expect in terms of economic development and which risks and opportunities should be watched.

This document summarises 20 different outlook reports published by newspapers, think tanks, insurance companies, and research institutes. A complete list of sources can be found in the annex. For ease of reading, the predictions have been sorted into five different categories: society, technology, environment, economy and (geo-)politics. Each of the predictions summarised here have been made by at least two different sources, unless otherwise indicated.

The events of 2022 showed us the power of narratives in shaping perceptions and demonstrated that our perspective may not be shared by everyone else across the globe. As a way to broaden our horizon, we therefore decided to include a different perspective. Consequently, each category also provides a Chinese view, compiled from newspaper interviews with Chinese academics and other forward looking articles.

In addition, this document includes an overview of the ten conflicts to watch in 2023, according to the International Crisis Group and of the red herrings of 2023, as defined by Eurasia Group. Finally, to show that the discipline of foresight is much older than we think, we have included a collection of newspaper headlines from 1923, which make a number of fascinating predictions about life in 2023.

Society

Demographic changes

- **India will overtake China** as the world's most populous country, most likely in April and at around 1.43bn, which may also be China's population peak.
- Nigeria's brain drain will be an issue to watch: nearly half of Nigerian adults stated that they were planning on moving abroad in the medium term in 2019 (Council on Foreign Relations). Ethnic, religious, partisan and regional tensions could flare up ahead of the 2023 elections (Oxford Analytica).

Polarised populations

- Fuelled by the unfolding cost-of-living crisis, **societal polarisation and the erosion of social cohesion** will continue to increase, both in democracies and autocracies.
- The political and socio-cultural **divides in the US will continue to widen.** The risk of instability and political violence remains high. However, the challenge of combatting inflation could end up bridging some political divides, not least because both sides want to paint a positive picture of themselves ahead of the 2024 elections. (Reuters)

Arrested development

- The **reversal of global development progress**, which started in 2020 and has been ongoing amid a number of mutually reinforcing shocks, will continue in 2023. Billions will become more vulnerable as previously achieved gains are lost, and the global middle class will shrink. Greater political instability will be a likely result.
- The global economic downturn could lead to strong social grievances in Sub-Saharan countries, fuelled by government financial instability and sovereign debt default risks. (RANE)

The future of zero COVID

- **China will likely continue its relaxation of zero COVID** and welcome foreigners again, but at a high social cost due to slow vaccination campaigns, lack of hospital capacity, and unwillingness to accept Western made mRNA vaccines. (Nikkei)

Food insecurity

- **Food prices will continue to rise** in 2023, and we can expect further grain shipment disruptions because of the war in Ukraine. Export restrictions on food and fertilisers, which have predominantly been imposed by G20 countries, remain an issue to watch. (Council on Foreign Relations)

- Chinese commentators see a **clear phenomenon of polarisation** in developed countries, especially in the US and Europe, that will continue in 2023. Political polarisation in the US will be especially strong in the run-up to the 2024 elections, which will further tear US society apart. Most EU member states will fall into a recession, which will lead to a "right turn" in many countries' politics.
- There seems to be some **disagreement on the trajectory of the global energy security, food security and refugee crises** influenced by the war in Ukraine. While some commentators believe that they will ease in 2023, others assume that the food security crisis will be worse than in 2022 due to the war, lower supplies, and extreme weather events. Another commentator named solving the refugee crisis brought about by the war in Ukraine as a key challenge.

Technology

A crucial year for the Metaverse

- Critical developments in 2023 could provide a **"reality check"** (The Economist) on whether the Metaverse will fulfil its potential and be able to catch on beyond the video gaming industry. These include an upcoming headset release from Apple and a potential strategy shift at Meta, which could decide to split the company into a Metaverse and a social media business amid falling share prices.
- The Metaverse will increasingly become part of public consciousness, with more pilots by retail and entertainment companies. Disney could for example choose to enter the Metaverse and explore taking its theme parks into the virtual world. (Reuters)

Geopolitical interference

- Geopolitics will continue to affect the tech sector, such as the semiconductor industry. The **US could impose more sanctions** on the Chinese tech sector, while hesitancy from Asian and European allies to follow US restrictions on semiconductors will allow China to stockpile critical tools and components.
- Amid tensions between China and the US, India could take a crucial position in Apple's supply chain. (Reuters)

AI advances

- **Artificial intelligence will become an even bigger part of daily lives**: there will be a rise in AI generated images and music, and a focus on augmentation of workers, with AI tools entering workspaces.
- However, advances in AI ("weapons of mass disruption", Eurasia Group), like generative AI, deepfakes, facial recognition and voice synthesis, also **pose risks for democracy**, through weaponisation by autocrats from abroad and populists at home.

Changing strategies

- Tech firms and investors are slowly beginning to shift from trying to gain new users to retaining them for as long as possible. (Reuters)
- Decreasing appetite to fund speculative tech start-ups could benefit "hard tech", like nanotechnology and chips. (Reuters)
- The **Internet of Things** could transform the energy sector and rise in the health and well-being sector.

Crypto-winter is not over

- More major cryptocurrency businesses are likely to fail in 2023. This could even lead to a "revenge" of the real economy (Atlantic Council) over cryptocurrencies in the eye of the public, who will pay less attention to crypto as real economic worries dominate.

Social media in flux

- **Twitter will not go bankrupt**, because it is "still irreplaceable as a public forum" (Nikkei), but could incur fines due to DSA violations.
- It may however **eventually be replaced by Tiktok**, which will continue its boom. Using the app, Gen Z could mobilise and organise online, particularly in US and Europe, and disrupt the economy and politics. (Eurasia Group)

- Analysts believe that **strategic competition between China and the US** will lead to more intense scientific and technological competition between countries and industries.

Environment

Things will be heating up

- For 2023, **average global temperatures are likely to hit 1.2C** above pre-industrial average. However, we are increasingly likely to temporarily hit the 1.5C threshold in 2024-2026. (FT)

Who will pay?

- Emerging economies like **India and China are unlikely to support climate change loss and damage fund** that was created at COP27, but there will be more efforts to bridge gaps between countries of different sizes, interests and levels of developments amid the rapidly escalating climate crisis. (Nikkei)
- Overall, analysts see a significant risk that pace and effectiveness of the green transition to mitigate climate change will be insufficient, which could lead to more severe natural disasters and extreme weather events (World Economic Forum).

A changing climate in the business world?

- The renewed focus on securing energy supplies triggered by the war in Ukraine will **accelerate switch to renewables** in the medium term, and 2023 will show first signs of this development. **Sustainable tech**, centring around renewables, energy storage and hydrogen will play a big role.
- Markets could play a role in shaping the transition: Rising environmental consciousness could mean that preventing a climate crisis starts to become a more important corporate metric than pursuing shareholder value. And the surging supply of wind and solar power as well as advances in power storage could even stop the nuclear power revival, as generating energy with wind and solar is much cheaper. (Reuters)

Not buying it

- Despite an increase in consumers choosing more sustainable products over conventional ones, **conscious consumerism will likely decrease** due to higher inflation and the strain it puts on household budgets. (Reuters)

Water stress

- Providing an adequate water supply will increasingly become systemic and global challenge. But the necessary shift from crisis- to risk management is unlikely to take place in 2023, as most governments still tend to treat the **unfolding water crisis** as a temporary occurrence. (Eurasia) Projects on water security will attract more investment, but this could exacerbate resource conflicts and negative environmental effects.

- Even though Chinese commentators highlight the importance of global governance and CN-US cooperation on climate change, they consider the successful implementation of the recent agreement of Convention on Biological Diversity still in question. Work on the climate change loss and damage fund will continue with the help of a transition committee, but funding will become another issue to be debated at future conferences.
- Analysts also foresee that trade norms for green and climate-friendly goods will gradually become the new trend in global trade, as some new norms are set to enter into force in 2023.

Economy

Recessions loom

- **Inflation** will have strong economic and political ripple effects and work as a **key driver of a global recession.** This recession will likely be mild in the US, but more severe in Europe.
- Amid economic crises, experienced employees could be in higher demand as companies may prefer their know-how over the dynamism of younger employees. (Reuters)

All eyes on central banks

- The unequal recession dynamics will lead to a **broader spread in policy decisions** of the world's largest central banks. While the Fed probably won't start cutting interest rates, the ECB is seen as unlikely to use new backstop instrument. With inflation continuing to be an issue in 2023, some major central banks may be forced to move the goalpost on price stability to 3-4%. (Reuters)
- **Japan will be watched closely**: despite a slowdown in the decline of the Japanese yen in late 2022, risks remain high due to inflationary environment, ultra-low interest policy of its central bank and high government debt. The future of the Japanese central bank's interest rates policy is uncertain as its governor is set to retire in 2023. Changing course too quickly could trigger a broader financial crisis.

Rising systemic risks

- The **strong dollar could be especially harmful** for the financial situation of poorer countries with rising food prices. Multiple African countries will be increasingly likely to experience debt defaults.
- Regulators will be on the lookout to prevent a new financial crisis. To limit systemic risks in the non-bank financial sector, they may need to focus more on countries whose markets have the potential to trigger a large-scale crisis rather than on regulating specific financial products. (Reuters)

Tourism boom

- The global slowdown of COVID could cause **"revenge tourism",** with spending almost at 2019 level. The end of zero COVID will lead to a surge in Chinese tourists returning to their Asian neighbourhood.

Challenges in China

- The **speed of China's recovery** from COVID-induced chaos will be **crucial for the global economy**.
- Some predict that China's economic recovery will resume, but remain weak. Others assume that China's economic growth could reach more than 5% once the COVID wave slows down, fuelled by consumers spending their pandemic-induced savings and potential economic stimulus packages.

Energy troubles

- Analysts expect **tight energy market conditions**, especially in the second half of 2023. Blackouts in Europe could still happen during a cold spell earlier on, and the next winter will be challenging.

Growing importance of geopolitics

- **Trade and industrial policy will increasingly be used as geopolitical tools**. Access to "everything from food to energy, technology and even water" (Bloomberg) will dominate economic policymaking.
- The **US will continue to tighten controls** on critical industries vis-à-vis China and increase political pressure on countries that stepped up purchase of Russian oil.
- The EU will seek to increase strategic autonomy through trade and economic policy. Eager to limit exposure to the Chinese market, Western companies could re-locate supply chains by having their Chinese partner companies invest in factories abroad, instead of finding new partners. (Reuters)
- More **cracks will appear in MERCOSUR** as Uruguay pursues more independent trade deals. (RANE)

Challenges around the globe

- Chinese analysts agree that the global economy will continue to face challenges and **2023 will be a year of recession**. De-globalisation of global supply chains will continue, which will complicate a normal functioning of world markets.
- Macroeconomic policy among major economies will become increasingly difficult to coordinate.

Ascending Asia

- The economy in the Asia-Pacific will enter a critical phase of pandemic recovery. **Asia's economy may become a "bright spot"** in an otherwise bleak global picture, and contribute strongly to global GDP growth, with China, ASEAN and India doing well.
- RCEP will continue to foster regional economic integration in Asia, while China will increase cooperation with Arab countries under the BRI, especially on infrastructure and energy.

Decline of the West

- **Europe will be facing a serious energy crisis**, because LNG cannot make up for the loss of Russian gas.
- The decline of the UK as a former colonial power and the rise of its former colonies to become main engines of global growth are seen as highlighting the disintegration of colonialism.

US as a crucial risk factor

- Chinese observers agree that **the US is unlikely to fall into a recession** or experience a large-scale financial crisis due to the interest rate policy of the Fed. However, this economic policy has a significant risk of spill-overs, which could pose risks for the global economy.
- The Fed's interest rate hikes already led to **withdrawal of US dollar capital from developing countries**, many weakened by the pandemic, which now face financial crises and unrest. Further rises will have consequences for liquidity in international financial markets and the financial situation of a number of countries worldwide, especially emerging and developing economies.

Geopolitics

"A grinding stalemate seems the most likely outcome"(Economist) in Ukraine

- A win on either side of Russia's war in Ukraine, or even a ceasefire are considered to be unlikely, as neither side will achieve enough gains to substantially change the situation. Most analysts expect a **prolonged, grinding conflict**. Fighting in Ukraine may re-intensify again after the end of winter. The war will most likely only be settled after a regime change on either side. (Nikkei)
- **Russia will not use tactical nuclear weapons in 2023**, but will increase threats and asymmetric warfare against the West, and continue destroying Ukrainian infrastructure. Domestically, Russia will continue to shut off its economy and nationalise companies. (Reuters)
- Gas shortages will challenge Western support for Ukraine.

Drawing lessons from Russia's war in Ukraine

- The war in Ukraine will lead countries to reassess their defence strategies, spending and procurement.
- After a strategic shift over gas procurement from Russia, Western nations will aim to **decrease raw material dependency on China.**
- **New geopolitical threats to infrastructure**, such as sabotage and cyberattacks, could decrease investment in infrastructure.

Changing global order

- In 2023 the **Western-led global order will continue to decline** and global institutions degrade further. **Middle powers**, like Turkey, Australia or UAE will gain more influence in an increasingly multipolar world.
- Erdogan is likely to be re-elected in the upcoming Turkish election, unless a jail sentence and political ban against likely rival Imamoglu galvanise the opposition. (FT)
- There could be **shifts in a number of alliances**: NATO is set to expand, and the Quad, AUKUS and I2U2 could gain importance. Saudi Arabia might decide to join the Abraham accords (Economist), while the UAE could try to distance itself from OPEC, such as by using COP28 in its favour. (Reuters)
- India's relationship with Russia is likely to change, too, with India diversifying on arms and shifting away from Russia on the UN level. (CFR)
- Lula assuming office in Brazil and a challenging political climate for left-wing candidates in multiple Latin American countries will indicate the fate of the progressive shift in the region.

No invasion of Taiwan, but China could still provide challenges

- **China will not invade Taiwan in 2023**, but may escalate threats in runup to Taiwan's Jan 2024 national elections. China's military build-up in the Asia-Pacific is nevertheless an issue to watch, especially its actions in the Taiwan Strait and South China Sea. The rise in Chinese military spending is not (yet) mirrored by most of the neighbourhood.
- After engaging heavily in support of Ukraine, the **US will re-focus its attention on China**. The issue around Taiwan could end up motivating multiple countries to get more involved. (Bloomberg)
- Meanwhile, China is facing a number of domestic problems. Xi's success in eliminating dissenting voices in China's political system will increase risks on public health, economy and foreign policy.

Iran in a corner

- Iran's nuclear program could cause **new confrontations with the West**, as could its delivery of weapons to Russia.
- National protests will continue due to economic hardship and disillusionment of many Iranians.

New and old political challenges

- Potential flashpoints in 2023 include **China-Taiwan, China-India, Turkey-Greece** in the Aegean Sea. **North Korea** may conduct nuclear tests or fire intercontinental ballistic missiles to regain attention. As 2023 will only provide limited chances to express the popular will across G20 countries, there could be potential for unrest or a build-up for 2024. (Atlantic Council)
- US politics will remain challenging. President Biden will run for re-election, but will probably not remain unchallenged. Trump will likely be indicted, while an increasingly divided US Congress will block important legislation.

Rise of the non-West

- Chinese analysts assume that the **trend of rising East and falling West will continue in 2023**. Major powers will continue to move towards competition, which fragments global governance.
- The Asia-Pacific region, with is regional organisations, will provide political and economic stability. 2023 could be **Asia's "highlight moment"** to promote global governance through China's BRI international cooperation Forum, India's G20 and SCO presidency, and Indonesia's ASEAN presidency.
- The BRICS cooperation mechanism will continue to mature in 2023 and beyond
- African countries will become more active on global stage in 2023. The G20 summit will also decide on the African Union joining the grouping, which would **increase the power of developing countries.**

War in Ukraine will continue

- Observers agree that the **conflict in Ukraine will continue** and that a return to negotiations unlikely. They consider neither side willing to cease control of four eastern Ukrainian provinces and Crimea and assume that the West "will not give up the opportunity to suppress and weaken Russia". US and NATO intervention may lead to the conflict spreading to neighbouring countries or onto Russian soil, which may trigger a nuclear crisis.
- The US will continue to protract the conflict in Ukraine and deteriorate European security. **Europe will need to choose** between following the US in sanctioning Russia or strengthen its strategic autonomy.
- Commentators see a **good foundation for Sino-EU relations** and positive signals from high-level officials. Meanwhile, the Sino-Russian relationship in 2023 is "rock-solid, free from interference and provocation, and free from vicissitudes." (Xinhua)

"structural contradictions" (Shanghai Observer) between US and China won't be solved

- **Sino-US relations will become tense** as both sides increase competitive behaviour, but will ultimately remain relatively stable.
- The passing of Taiwan Policy Act and institutionalisation of US arms sales to Taiwan will deepen contradictions between the US and China. The US will strengthen deployments and its alliance system in the Indo-Pacific. The Taiwan Straight situation will remain tense and analysts believe that the US will try to undermine China's Maritime Silk Road.

Regional conflicts will continue to heat up

- Chinese commentators see **increasing risks in North Korea, Kosovo, and Turkey**, which is switching between US and Russia and has tense relations with Greece and Syria.
- Commentators see a high probability that the **Iran nuclear issue will remain a stalemate**, but assume that major powers will intensify competition for the Middle East.

10 Conflicts to watch in 2023

according to the
International Crisis Group

Source: GSC-ART based on International Crisis Group

1. Ukraine

Fighting will continue, as neither side has a genuine desire for peace talks. A stalemate is emerging, but how long it will last cannot be predicted. The use of nuclear weapons remains possible, but highly unlikely.

2. Armenia and Azerbaijan

Since the last conflict in 2020 the balance of power has tipped further towards Azerbaijan. Russian peacekeepers in the region have not been able to stop several flare-ups. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, competition between Russian and Western/EU-led peace-making efforts have led to two draft agreements. Talks could go nowhere or another flare-up could destroy both efforts, which could result in Azerbaijan taking as much territory as it can by force.

3. Iran

Iran is the most isolated in decades, and internal protests are unlikely to stop. Unless the protesters win over middle-class Iranians it seems unlikely that the regime will splinter. So far, the middle class is reluctant to join, but might do so if another triggering event or specific protest leaders were to emerge. The lapse of UN restrictions on Iran's ballistic missiles in October 2023 will be a flash point, as they are crucial to limit Iran's proliferation of missiles and drones, especially to Russia. Prolonging sanctions could lead to an Iranian exit from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which could prompt the US and Israel to declare war.

4. Yemen

A truce brokered by Saudi-Arabia in April 2022 has lapsed in October, but so far talks continue through bilateral Saudi-Houthi channels. Houthis are divided over whether to start another offensive and short on funds, while anti-Houthi groups feel left out of the current talks. A genuine settlement would require UN mediation and seems to be the least likely scenario.

5. Ethiopia

In November 2022, Ethiopia's Prime Minister and the Tigray People's Liberation Front signed two deals to stop hostilities. But it remains to be seen whether Tigray's fighters will disarm, to what extent their leaders will be accommodated by the Ethiopian government, and whether Eritrean troops, who were fighting alongside Ethiopia, will withdraw to the internationally recognised borders.

6. Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes

A previously dormant rebel group called M23, which a UN report suggests is backed by Rwanda, is creating chaos in Eastern Congo. The Congolese army has been trying to regain control in the region, where dozens of rebel groups operate, some of which hail from neighbouring countries. The unpopular UN peacekeeping force in the region has been reluctant to intervene, and the upcoming DRC's general election complicates things further. An East African military mission, mostly led by Kenia, could make space for a diplomatic solution, but a failure of diplomacy could lead to a return of proxy wars in the region.

7. The Sahel

Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger seem unable to repel Islamist insurgencies. Western leaders have not found a way to respond to coups in Burkina Faso and Mali and their military involvement has had little effect on violent acts. Anger against France continues to rise across the region, thanks to Western military failures, but also to Russian disinformation led by Wagner. While military interventions remain important, efforts to improve intercommunal relations and winning over people are crucial.

8. Haiti

Following the murder of President Moise in July 2021, political blockades and widespread gang violence have paralyzed Haiti. Amid a dire humanitarian situation, with collapsing public services and Cholera spreading among the population, some Haitians call for foreign troops to stabilise the situation. But few seem willing to intervene.

9. Pakistan

In the run-up to national elections in October 2023, former Prime Minister Khan, who was ousted in April 2022, is mobilising populist support against the military and the current government. Khan blames his dismissal from office on the US and his supporters have organised weeklong protests in the second half of 2022. Economic grievances following an IMF bailout and last summer's devastating floods could boost Khan's support. Disputes over the outcome of the elections and resurgent Islamist militants could lead to more conflict in 2023.

10. Taiwan

China seems unlikely to invade Taiwan anytime soon, but has been acting more and more assertively in 2022. The US needs to maintain credible threats towards China while avoiding the impression that it is working towards a permanent separation of Taiwan from the Mainland. Amid mounting internal economic and political pressure, Chinese reactions to perceived US provocations could become more forceful, which could move both powers closer towards a future war.

Red Herrings (according to Eurasia Group)

- Western support for Ukraine will not fade in 2023 as economic conditions worsen in the U.S. and Europe.
- The European Union will defy predictions of dysfunction this year to remain remarkably unified on priority challenges.
- There will be no security crisis over Taiwan in 2023.
- Domestic challenges in both countries will keep the US-China tech war tensions in check.

GLOBAL FORECAST SERIES OFFICIAL BINGO CARD BY VISUAL CAPITALIST

2023 Predictions

We analyzed 500+ articles, reports, podcasts, and interviews to create this big picture look at what experts predict for the coming year.

Categories

Economy · Technology · Markets · Geopolitics · Everything Else

Experts believe that…

More dots = more predictions

Regulators will clamp down on TikTok and other tech companies	**Energy will remain expensive**	**Broad equity indices will rise** …but a rising tide won't lift all boats	**Google's stranglehold on search will loosen**	**European unity will be tested** as individual economies face headwinds
Value will trump hypergrowth	China will maintain its aggressive stance, but… **No Taiwan invasion**	**Artificial intelligence will pop up everywhere**	**China's economy will bounce back after reopening**	**The U.S. dollar surge has come to an end**
The outlook is positive for emerging markets and their currencies especially commodities exporters	**Bonds are back, baby!**	**Global recession risk is high** …but the U.S. may narrowly avoid it	**The Russia-Ukraine War will not end in 2023**	**The crypto winter will continue**
Work culture will continue to bend towards flexibility	**Tension will grow between citizens and governments** particularly in authoritarian countries	**Following Elon, Silicon Valley will slash headcount and costs**	**Education will face disruption from various angles**	**Real global GDP growth will be in the 1.5% to 2% range** with high variance between nations
Interest rates will peak in 2023	**India will have a strong year**	**Inflation will begin to cool off** …but will remain well above target levels	**More big retail brands will launch recycling programs**	**More manufacturing will shift away from China**

Source: The Global Forecast Series predictions database, which includes 500+ predictions from IMF, Goldman Sachs, Deloitte, Credit Suisse, Atlantic Council, IHS Markit, Reuters, Forrester, EIU, Bloomberg, Economist, Fitch Solutions, Wells Fargo, Linkedin, Fortune, Gartner, Forbes, Barrons, Vanguard, Morgan Stanley, USDA, Reuters, All-In Podcast, CNBC, World Bank, RANE, Exponential View, UBS, Oxford Economics, HBR, CBRE, Wood Mackenzie, WSJ, Nasdaq, Eurasia Group, McKinsey, Council on Foreign Relations, Loup, Stifel, Blackrock, Radical Ventures, and many more…

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WHAT PEOPLE IN 1923 THOUGHT ABOUT 2023

Thinking about what the future will be like has a long tradition in human history. Here is a collection of predictions that scientists and sociologists in 1923 came up with when forecasting life in 2023, compiled by researcher Paul Fairie in a viral Twitter thread:

No More Hard Work by 2023!

DR. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, the electrical expert, believes that the time is coming when there will be no long drudgery and that people will toil not more than four hours a day, owing to the work of electricity.

He visualizes an amazing transformation in life in 2023. Every city will be a "spotless town." That is to be the work of electricity, also.

Fewer Doctors and Present Diseases Unknown; All People Beautiful

Beauty contests will be unnecessary as there will be so many beautiful people that it will be almost impossible to select winners. The same will apply to baby contests.

CURLS FOR MEN BY 2023 PREDICTS ANTHROPOLOGIST

Bases His Statement on Trend of Masculine and Feminine Styles.

The population of the United States in the year 2023, probably 300,000,000, will imply an immense progress in the drainage of our low lands, in the irrigation of arid lands,

THE WAR OF A.D. 2023.

Professor Forecasts Wireless Wonders.

"How we shall fight in A.D. 2023" is the subject of a contribution by Professor A. M. Low to the September "Nineteenth Century and After." The professor dwells on latest scientific war terrors, and refers to an invention of his own—jets of water highly charged with electricity—which will render cavalry obsolete.

"The war of 2023," he proceeds, "will naturally be a wireless war, for there is no end to the possibilities of this wonderful force.

"Wireless telephony, sight, heat, power and writing may all play important parts.

Professor Low states that at the present time he can, by an expenditure of about three horse-power destroy a wire at a distance of more than a yard without any connection at all.

Professor Low concludes that it is quite possible that when civilisation has advanced another century, mental telepathy will exist in embryo, and will form a very useful method of communication.

In reading a forecast of 2023 when many varieties of aircraft are flying thru the heavens, we do not begin the day by reading the world's news, but by listening to it for the newspaper has gone out of business more than half a century before. We touch a

By 2023 there'll be no mail between New York and San Francisco. Pittsburgh and London concerns will record, on talking films, orders from merchants in Peking, and 1,000-mile-an-hour freighters will make deliveries of goods before sunset. Watch-size radio telephones will keep everybody in communication with the ends of the earth.

waste. A new Polar airline is opened making flights across the north pole from Chicago to Hamburg possible in 18 hours.

Cancer, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and leprosy will be eradicated.

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