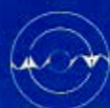


# PWPA



## Professors World Peace Academy

PWPA-International Special Report

July 1991

Price: \$1.00

## PWPA-Yugoslavia Discusses National Integration

Ljubisav Rakic and Rudolf Maier

PWPA-Yugoslavia held its first national conference under the sponsorship of PWPA International and the co-sponsorship of the University of Sarajevo, the Clinical Center of the University of Belgrade, and PWPA-Austria in Sarajevo on April 5-7, 1991.

Twenty-seven eminent professors, scholars, and researchers representing eleven Yugoslav and two Austrian universities gathered to discuss the topic "Yugoslav Universities in the Context of European Integration." Among the participants were three presidents of univer-

sities, six vice presidents of universities, four members of the Academy of Science, and one member of the Serbian Parliament. The conference was held in the National Library of the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The accommodation was the oldest hotel in the Bal-

can area, significantly named "Europe."

After almost 50 years under Communist rule, during the last year Yugoslavia has gone through tremendous changes, desperately searching for new ways of cooperation between its nationalities and republics, all

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### PWPA International Yugoslavian Universities in the Context of European Integration Sarajevo, Yugoslavia April 5-7, 1991



Professor Ljubisa Rakic, President of PWPA-Yugoslavia, welcoming participants to the conference.

# The Professors World Peace Academy 1991 Conference Schedule

(Partial listing- consult local chapters for details)

January 18-19	The Re-Unification of South Africa	Johannesburg	(PWPA S. Africa)
January 24-26	Politics, Ethics, Technology	Santiago	(PWPA Chile)
January 30	National Planning Conference	Moscow	(PWPA USSR)
February 7	World After the Gulf Conflict	Yaounde	(PWPA Cameroon)
March 1	Future Perspectives	London	(PWPA London)
March 5	Search for Viable Options for the 1990s	Philippines	(PWPA Philippines)
April 7	Education in New Europe	Prague	(PWPA Czechoslovakia)
April 7-10	Development of Universities	Sarejvo	(PWPA Yugoslavia)
April 22-24	Social Science and Medicine	Santiago	(PWPA Chile)
May 3-5	Federalism in Europe: The Case of Yugoslavia	Geneva	(PWPA Switzerland)
May	Environmental Crisis	Dhaak	(PWPA Bangladesh)
September 20-22	Europeanism and Ethnicity	Bucharest	(PWPA Romania)
June 28 - July 1	National Meeting	Lusaka	(PWPA Zambia)
November	Culture and Religion in the USSR	Moscow	(PWPA USSR)

## 5th International Congress of PWPA Postponed Until August 1992

The Fifth International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy Presidents is delayed due to a postponement of the larger World Culture and Sports Festival to which it is attached. The theme of the Congress, "Society in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Dangers," will be studied by national and regional groups during the intervening year. Study papers have been sent to the PWPA Chapter presidents to help them prepare papers for the 5th Congress. Each nation will send papers on how their society can achieve a desirable future. The best papers will later be chosen for publication and circulated to a wide international audience.

### PWPA

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The Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA) is an international association of professors, scholars, and academics from diverse backgrounds devoted to issues concerning peace. PWPA sustains a program of conferences, and publications on topics in peace studies, area and cultural studies, national and international development, education, economics, and international relations.

The PWPA-International Special Report is published on an ad hoc basis by Professors World Peace Academy, 4 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036, Fax (212) 869-6020. Price is \$1.00 an issue.



## Environment Studied by PWPA-Australia

John Coles

The Australian chapter of PWPA celebrated its seventh year since incorporation with the release of its best-yet publication *Education for What?*; an outstanding international conference; and significant achievements in the completion of legal matters, such as its acceptance as a non-profit charity with tax-exempt status, which was granted by the Australian Corporate Affairs and Taxation Offices in April 1991. Much improved speed and quality of publications has been made possible by the election of Dr. Jacinta Drew, formerly of the University of Melbourne, as a Fellow and member of the Executive Board in the new secretarial role of "Publications Officer." Dr. Drew is currently working on the proceedings of the 1990 conference. From December 7-9, 1990, eminent American and Russian professors joined their Australian counterparts and guest scholars from New Zealand at the Resort Hotel, Leura, in the Blue Mountains west of Sydney. The scenic beauty of the area, and the active participation of 35 scholars and PWPA staff produced inspired discussions at this international conference under the theme: Australia and the Global Environment Crisis: Looking for Peaceful Solutions. This was the sixth conference for PWPA-Australia, and a resounding success.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of PWPA President Professor John Frodsham, a video presentation of his opening address to the conference was supplemented by words of inspiration from the Vice Presi-

dent of the Australian chapter, Professor Ivor Vivian, Head of Mathematics, School of Information Services and Engineering, University of Canberra, who also introduced the distinguished Plenary Speaker from the United States, Professor Fred Singer. The author of a book on the subject (and Head of the Department of Environmental Science at the University of Virginia) Professor Singer spoke on the controversial topic of "Global Climate Change." Both he and his respondent, Dr. Roger Braddock of the School of Environmental Studies, Griffith University, Queensland, concluded that it is unwise to extrapolate locally-measured, short-term, warming phenomena to the global scale. In their opinion, it was premature to proclaim that the whole planet has warmed up recently by any appreciable amount. Apparently no reliable method of measuring global average temperature has yet been devised.

The debate on Forestry and Wetlands Management was expanded by the Deputy Chief of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) Division of Forestry and Forest Products, Mr. Alan Brown, who adopted a positive note by describing "Australia's major contribution in producing and planting seedling trees for community needs in developing countries," accompanied by an excellent slide presentation. A significant and equally informative response was given by Mr. Keith Thompson of New Zealand's Waikato University, who delivered a paper on the "Pollution of Wetlands: Uses and Abuses of Land/Water Margins in New Zealand and Australia." His knowledge of both countries was extremely valuable.

The historic participation of a Soviet scholar, Academician Professor Martin Khublaryan, Director of the Water Problems

*Australia continued on page 14*



Professor Fred Singer and Mr. Patrick O'Flaherty at the Resort Hotel in the Blue Mountains west of Sidney, Australia.

Gordon L. Anderson

On December 18, 1990, PWPA-USA held a forum on "Islam and War: The Gulf Crisis and Beyond" at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Fifty eight prominent scholars and Washington opinion leaders attended the dinner event.

The keynote speech was given by Dr. John Kelsay, Professor of Religion at Florida State University. The topic, on everyone's minds at the eve of the Gulf War, was discussed in a truly dispassionate fashion even though participants came from both Arab and Jewish backgrounds and from both liberal and conservative ideological perspectives.

One of the significant points raised by Dr. Kelsay was the underestimation by American policy-makers of Saddam Hussein's use of religious symbols. While Saddam Hussein is a secular ruler, his call for jihad, or holy war, can arouse popular support using anti-colonial sentiment in the Arab world. Americans were reminded that most Muslim religious scholars

speak out against both Iraq's aggression and against Western/Allied intervention.

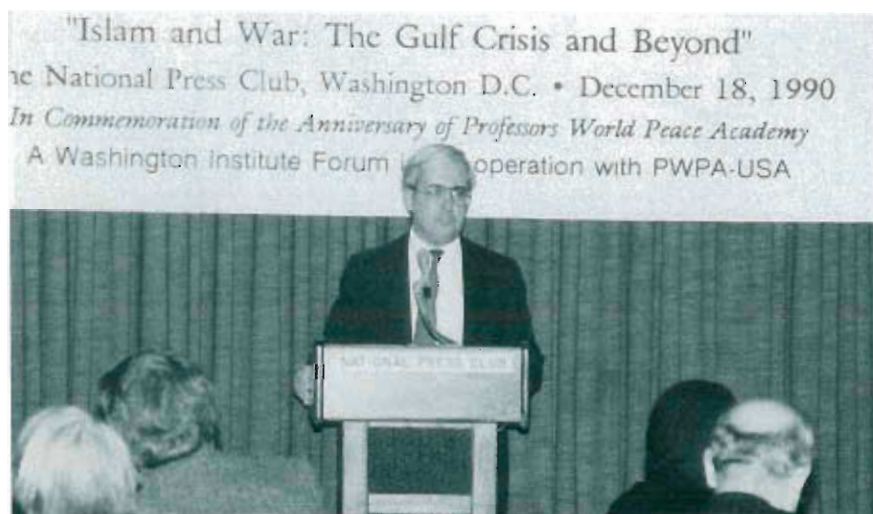
Dr. Kelsay outlined the basic concepts of Islam and war that were developed by the Sunni (majority) party scholars during the high period of Islamic civilization, approximately 750-1258 C.E.:

1. Human beings are responsible for God for right actions.
2. Human beings can either follow the path of Islam or ignore God's plan for this lives.
3. This concept extends to social and political institutions.
4. The "territory of Islam" can be extended, reducing the "territory of war". Jihad is "struggle" in a broad sense:
  - a. The first and greatest jihad is fought in one's own heart.
  - b. The second is the jihad of the tongue, preached by the prophets.
  - c. The third jihad, that of the sword, was a last resort and a merciful task of bringing peace and justice to "the territory of war".
5. There were rules governing the conduct of war:

- a. a just cause
- b. a preliminary invitation to Islam
- c. conducted by a proper authority
- d. conducted in accordance with Islamic values

While Saddam Hussein's war on Kuwait was a violation of this classical Islamic law, the Islamic vision of the world is not that of the sovereignty of geographic nation-states which underlies the United Nations vision of the world, from which the allies drew their authority. With such different visions, there is great opportunity for Saddam Hussein's political rhetoric to rally support from the Islamic world.

In the audience, to the speaker's great pleasure, was Majid Khaduri, one of the foremost scholars of Islamic justice. The meeting was also graced by a special delegation of religious scholars from Syria, in addition to scholars and policymakers, from the United States.



Dr. John Kelsay, keynote speaker, addressing participants on the Gulf War.



## PWPA-Italy Hosts Delegations from Romania

Antonio Ciaciarelli

With the fall of the Ceausescu Regime, PWPA-Italy began plans to help its sister country Romania. With Latin origins, Romanians and Italians speak a very similar language. There is thus a natural connection between our countries. An important part of the program of PWPA-Italy for 1991 is the organization of a series of seminars for Romanian students, professors and other professionals. Thanks to the good contacts of PWPA-Romania, it was possible to organize the first seminar in Italy for six Romanian students February 17-24, 1991.

The program of the seminar was intense and included conferences, meetings, visits, lectures. The professors and journalists who met the participants found the program quite interesting as they considered it a "training to democracy" for those young people. They too are starting, or planning to start, institutional programs for scientific, economic and media exchange with Romania. The purpose of this tour was to help the Romanians who have an important position in society (professors, journalists, etc.) and the ones who will have it (the students) to understand the meaning of freedom. They have been living more or less for a long period of their life in a nation completely oppressed and closed to everything coming from outside. They have no books, no reliable television programs, no possibility to exchange ideas or even feelings.

However, talking about freedom is different from the application of it. During seven days the students had the op-

portunity to visit important scientific laboratories, the National Television, the National Radio News press room, and a local newspaper. They could meet and converse with students and professors, an experience they found very valuable. Going back to Romania, they told their friends all about this. We are sure that many others will come to Italy for the next seminar.

After this program, we contacted City Councils of some important Italian cities, who manifested interest in this kind of exchange. It may be possible that the next tour will be organized with their collaboration and, hopefully, with their sponsorship.

PWPA-Italy then invited a Romanian delegation in Italy in order to meet people and institutions with whom our nations can collaborate in the fields of economics, culture and the media. The four participants to come were Professor Dimitriu, Chancellor of the President of the Republic for Economic Affairs; Professor Dan Popescu, Professor of Economics at Bucharest University and President of the Institute for Free Enterprise; Dr. Anton Incu, Editor-in-Chief of *Romania Libera* newspaper; and Dr. Teodor Ion, Chief of the economics desk, *Adevarul* newspaper.

*Italy continued on page 16*

### Highlights of the Seven Day Student's Schedule

**February 17:** Conference by Professor Sforza on "Italian Culture" at Rome University. 60 students of his course participated and spoke with the Romanian students.

**February 18:** Conference by Professor Paola Ungari, Dean of Political Science Faculty, International University for Social Studies on "The Italian Political System and the Protection of Human Rights." Four other professors interested in this cultural exchange between Italy and Romania attended.

**February 19:** Visit to ENEA, the National Authority for Nuclear and Alternative Energy Sources. Four research laboratories were visited. Dr. Metallu of the ENEA staff talked about "International Cooperation in Technical and Scientific Research."

**February 20:** Visit to the Roman archaeological sites and conferences on Unification Thought.

**February 21:** Visit to the National Radio News Press Room where the students were interviewed by one of the journalists, followed by a conference by Dr. Buttitta (Deputy Editor, National Radio News) on "The Role of Mass Media in the Development of the People." Visit to the National Broadcasting System. Conference by Dr. Demetrescu on "Arts in Italy and Romania."

**February 22:** Visit to "Porta Portese," a Roman economic and political newspaper, followed by a conversation with the Editor, Dr. Caccamo.

**February 23:** Visit to some archaeological sites around Rome, and farewell banquet.

## Europeanism and Ethnic Minorities

Barbara Grabner

In mid-September the Hungarian chapter of PWPA welcomed more than forty guests (38 professors) to the conference on "Europeanism and Ethnic Minorities" held in the Hungarian capital of Budapest. The site of the conference was the Budapest European Institute, a former training school of the Communist Party. The building is rather new and comfortable, and located near a large recreational ground.

The topic of the conference aroused much interest. In addition to the economic and ecological disasters resulting from forty years of communist mismanagement, the rising tensions among many nationalities in Eastern Europe pose a most serious problem. Budapest, located in the center of the former multi-ethnic Austrian-Hungarian Empire, seemed a suitable meeting place. After World War I Hungary lost two-thirds of its territory, causing a third of ethnic Hungarians to live in neighboring states. This created many miserable situations.

The event was held under the auspices of Mr. Bertalan Adorjasi, Hungarian Minister of Culture and Education. Since the Hungarian government is currently elaborating on a new policy concerning its national minorities, the majority of the participants came from Hungary. But there were also professors from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania. One Slovak guest is presently rector of the University of Bratislava, a close friend of President Havel and one of the early members of Charta 77. Most of the participants were professors al-

though some journalists were also present. Due to frequent biased and emotional reporting on the issue under discussion, the organizers were concerned to keep the "flames" down. Fortunately, the participants turned out to be very moderate and warmhearted.

On Friday, September 14, the conference opened with an address by the Minister of Culture and Education. An introduction to PWPA was given by Rudolf Dangl, a staff member of PWPA-Austria. On Saturday and Sunday the participants presented their papers, after which there was a lively discussion. Topics ranged from "A New Policy Towards Ethnic Minorities" to "Contemporary Problems of Nationalism in Czechoslovakia" and "The United States of Central Europe."

Presenting the first lecture, Dr. Janos Bathory of the Hungarian Department of Minorities said that the government has a new policy regarding its minorities "but no money to realize it." One of the mistakes of the past was closing down the maternal language schools. "Re-opening them would cost 4000 billion forints." Professor Mihaly Samu of Budapest's Faculty of Law reminded the audience that "minorities cannot exist within a dictatorship but only in a democracy." Czech professor Milos Dokulil of Brno University cautioned that the current debate on national consciousness is based on collective selfishness: "There seems to be an overriding political priority to satisfy the desires of your own flock. Arguments are not drawn

from the facts but from a rather cloudy mythology of the past...Instead of building the common European home, people are taken by the 'opiate of nationalistic myths'."

On Saturday evening an entertaining program was presented by the Vienna based music group "Horizonte." Many participants opened their hearts as they listened the popular tunes sung in their native tongue.

On Sunday the atmosphere had advanced to such a level that Mr. Janos Temesi, a freelance journalist, remarked: "We have only been here for two days and we feel like a big family, not wanting to fight each other."

At the end of the conference the project "Friendship Village of Hungary" was presented. This project was designed by staff members of PWPA a year ago. The project, having already received governmental support, deals with the resettlement of Romanian refugees.

At the closing of the conference all participants voiced their interest in attending future conferences. Professor Tamas Kozma, the moderator, summarized the results of the conference, including new proposals on how to approach the minority problem on the theoretical level (political, social, educational) as well as on the practical level through projects like "Friendship Village" and other activities by Christian churches, as Rev. Sloboda mentioned in his presentation.

*Barbara Grabner was a staff member of the conference.*



## Fourth Annual Cameroon Conference

Jean-Augustin Ghomsi

PWPA-Cameroon ended the year 1990 on a resounding note as it successfully organized its fourth annual meeting on December 18, 1990 at the Hilton Hotel in downtown Yaounde. The topic of discussion was "Africa in the 21st Century: Achieving the Ideal and Avoiding the Undesirable."

Sixty guests, the creme of Cameroonian society, were on hand to grace the occasion. Professor G. Edward Njock, President of PWPA-Cameroon, gave a brief introductory history of Reverend Moon and PWPA activities in his usual charismatic manner. He then read a letter written by Gordon Anderson, Secretary-General of PWPA International, which contained a forecast on world issues in the 21st century. These included changes in the economies of East and West, increased tension between Christian and Moslem communities, bridging the gap between rich and poor; the inevitable collapse of apartheid, the decline of the power of economic and social welfare in favor of the increasing role to be played by the family and communities in these matters.

As the professors settled down to work, Dr. Lydia Luma moderated the discussions. Seven Cameroonian professors presented papers expressing their vision of Africa in the 21st Century. They were all unanimous in their approach to life on the continent. According to them, disillusionment is visible everywhere. Change and reform are absolutely necessary to usher in the new century.

While presenting a paper on "The African Society," Professor

Soundjock Soundjock said that with advent of modernity the rules and retributions which once organized life have fallen apart. There is now a society without rules. He concluded his paper with a call of concerted efforts to reorganize the African society in the next century. He felt this could be achieved through the recognition of the dignity and value of the African man.

In discussing "The African Society," Dr. Ivo Leke Tambo said that Africa has never been able to recover from the cultural shock of contact with the Western world. This shock was so devastating that it made the African man an appendix of the West rather than a self-sustaining being. Africans absorbed everything Western without allowing for indigenous development. As Africa enters the 21st Century, undesirables from the West should be avoided, especially in trade, education, and

religion. Religion should emphasize universal religious principles of living in harmony with all people regardless of their creed or race.

Dr. Laurent Zang, in his paper on "African Politics and the Organization of African Unity" noted with deep regret the futile attempt made by Western colonial powers to forge nation-states out of diverging ethnic groups without due consideration. He also noted the failure of single party politics created in the name of national unity and development, which was actually an instrument of repression and dictatorship. According to him, peace in Africa can only be achieved when different ethnic groups are given freedom to manage their own affairs. In this light African nations consist of federated ethnic groups. The search for peace by the Organization of African

*Cameroon continued on page 21*



Participants in session during Cameroon conference on "Africa in the 21st Century."

## The Earth, A Living Home

Armando Lozano

With the central theme "The Earth, A Living Home," over 25 professors participated in a seminar organized by PWPA-Spain December 6-9, 1990 on the Island of Mallorca. The papers presented ranged from the concern about ecological issues and the present political situation to studies on the roots of violence, the role of the mass media, and the need for a new ideology as the basis for a new man.

Among the participants was the present Bulgarian Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Ivan Nedev, who presented a paper on the "Democratic Changes in the East and the Bulgarian Case," as well as acting as moderator in a different session. His remarks helped everyone to realize the great need for support in these countries and also to recognize the different backgrounds and processes of the change in each of them. The session was completed with an overview of the Middle East situation by the former Spanish Minister and Ambassador, Alfredo Sanchez Bella. He had just come from a meeting in Oman and gave us an up-to-date account of the events.

Dr. Jose M. R. Delgado, Director of the Center for Neurobiological Studies and former Yale University Professor, kept everyone on the edge of his chair while explaining the need for a new universal ideology and the limitless horizons presented to man by progresses made in the neurobiological sciences. A study of the concept of Scientific Humanism in our society by Professor Felipe Cid Rafael, Director of Medicine at the Museum of Cataluna, completed the session.

Ecological issues were approached from many aspects: Professor Miguel Ballester Cruelles addressed the climatic changes; Professor Juan J. Sanz Jarque discussed the need to regenerate natural resources; Rafael Alvarado tackled environmental protection; Professor Enrique Otero discussed corrosion of industrial metals and its environmental effects; and Professor Francisco Diaz-Pineda addressed the issue of biological diversity versus the quality of life.

Papers on "Religion as the Basic Structure for Politics" by Professor Baltasar Rodriguez-Salinas and "Fundamentalism" by Professor Salustio Alvarado opened the way for a great interchange of questions and answers by all participants who felt the need for spiritual/moral guidelines in our society.

Isabel Gutierrez Zuloaga, Director of the Institute for Education (responsible for the ongoing education of teachers in Spain) aimed her paper at how the professors themselves

could recharge their teaching methods with a new vision and become an example before students.

The final session brought together Catholic theologian and writer Enrique Miret Magdalena who presented a paper on the roots of violence and possible solutions to it; Professor Pedro Orive Riva, Director of Journalism at Madrid University, who gave an evaluation of the positive influence of the media; and genetics professor Dr. Felix Perez, who explained the possibility of using genetic improvement of the species to solve world hunger.

The final day was the birthday of Ambassador Ivan Nedev. He was deeply moved upon having "Happy Birthday" sung to him and being presented with a card and gift. Such a simple gesture brought us all to the realization that Europe and the world are entering a new age.

*Armando Lozano is Secretary-General of PWPA-Spain..*



Mr. Pedro Orive, (second from left) Head of the Department of Journalism at Madrid University, speaking at conference.



## Tradition and Modernity in Sri Lanka

Felix Fernando

The 1990 PWPA-Sri Lanka annual sessions were held on May 26 in Colombo at the Hotel Galadari Meridien. the subject of "Tradition and Modernity" was explored at length by some of Sri Lanka's most distinguished academicians, who presented several divergent viewpoints, leading to an animated discussion by the 70 odd participants. Professor Padmasiri de Silva, President of the Sri Lanka Philosophical Society, acted as moderator throughout the discussions, while Mr. Robert Kittel, Regional Director of PWPA-South Asia, spelled out the implications of the theme from a global perspective. The seminar was convened by Dr. Felix Fernando (medical practitioner) and Shavindra Fernando (Reuter Fellow, Oxford University), with Romesh Fernando (journalist) acting as rapporteur. The following is a resume of the papers presented:

According to Ranjith Fernando, Director of the Institute of Traditional Studies who made the keynote address, tradition and modernity represent two fundamentally different points of view concerning the nature of man and the cosmos. As a result of our colonial experience, we Asians tend to uncritically accept the modes of thought inherited from the West. "Since the term tradition signifies what is handed down from generation to generation, is it now loosely used to describe almost any custom of practice which has prevailed for some time regardless of its nature or intent."

Ranjith Fernando was obviously trying to dispel the notion that every ancient

prejudice, ranging from Sathi Puja to cannibalism, infanticide to devil worship and witchcraft must be accepted as the heritage of tradition.

"A new religion does not seek to dispose the existing tradition but to uphold its essential rightness or, in the proper sense of that term, to re-form it. Such a re-formed tradition gives birth in due time to a new civilization and, in this sense, tradition is the chain that binds civilization to revelation," he said. "The dogma of progress on which the modern world view depends for sustenance rests on the wonders of modern technology and the Darwinian idea of evolution, which is drummed into every student right through to the university level. Overawed by the technological feats of modern science and the industrial miracles of the 'developed' West, we of the Third World are pleased to regard ourselves as 'under-developed'."

The idea that tradition and modernity are opposed to each other was rejected by Dr. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Director of the International Center for Ethnic Studies. Regarding tradition and modernity in two separate compartments only serves to increase our lack of understanding on these issues, she said. "Seeking traditional solutions to complex modern problems of the nation-state is no answer. At the same time, we cannot suddenly develop historic amnesia or cut away years of history or civilization which in piecemeal form still determines much of our way of life," she said examining the question from the standpoint of politics.

"The question is not whether we prefer tradition or modernity, but the nature of that interaction and the quality of political efforts to integrate these experiences in the political field and, as a result, we have become victims of our own pathology."

Dr. Coomaraswamy gave the delightful example of a recent fashion show held at a five-star hotel in Colombo where Sri Lanka's leading fashion designers joined a leading Indian fashion designer. The Sri Lankan session, divided into two parts, had apparently been evidence of our divided and unintegrated cultural heritage. "The first part saw the display of traditional Kandyan sarees, eternal and beautiful, the only trouble being that nothing had changed since the 1950s. I had seen most of these designs on the grandmothers of my Kandyan Sinhalese friends. After this came our modern fashions, which for the most part included pumpkin dresses, Hong Kong synthetics and Singapore styles with a touch of Paris sitting very uneasily on our small and dainty models. There it was on the catwalk, the unintegrated Sri Lankan personality—tradition, repetitive, uninteresting, with no dynamism or new form, radically separated from the modern which to any observer fully epitomized both alienation and rootlessness. One does not know whether the Indian fashion designer is representative of India but the difference in approach was breathtaking.

"In the Indian presentation there was a sense of national

*Sri Lanka continued on page 15*

# Youth and Contemporary National Issues in Uganda

Raymond Otika

PWPA-Uganda held a conference on the theme "Youth and Contemporary National Issues" November 2-3, 1990 at the Uganda International Conference Center. It was attended by 120 participants. The opening session of the conference was chaired by J.K. Kigongo, lecturer of the Department of Philosophy Makerere University. Participants included the Cultural Attache at the USSR Embassy, the Directorate of Youth Affairs in the National Resistance Movement, representatives from the Ministry of Education, heads of institutions of higher learning and their student guild executives, headmasters of junior and high schools, women's organizations, university staff and journalists.

Professor A.B.T. Byaruhanga Akiiki, President of PWPA-Uganda, welcomed the participants to the conference. He noted that as we enter the 21st century the debate on youth is going on throughout the country. In Uganda the term youth refers to those between the ages of 13 and 35. These are the people at the beginning and middle of their lives. According to statistics, there are ten and a half million youth, or 65 percent of the 17 million Ugandan population. He further informed the conference that the youth of Uganda are painfully aware that much of the history of Uganda does not inspire pride or satisfaction. During 1978-79 and 1885-86 two serious civil wars caused the loss of over one million lives, not to mention the accompanying economic destruction, moral degenera-

tion, and the general breakdown of life.

The Honorable Betty Okwir, Deputy Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, told the participants that there are five categories of youth in Uganda:

1. Those attending formal educational institutions.
2. School dropouts: those who for one reason or another are unable to complete their formal education.
3. Those who have never attended school.
4. Unemployed youth: those who have completed their education but cannot find employment in the formal or informal sector.
5. Those who are gainfully employed in the formal or informal sector.

She noted, however, that youth does not constitute a homogenous social category; nor is there a universally agreed upon definition of youth. The definition and categorization of youth vary from country to country and from culture to culture. The concept of youth, then, remains flexible and is rooted in the physical, social and cultural characteristics of a society. Society can therefore cultivate its own culturally acceptable definition.

In her paper on "The Relevance of Education to Today's Youth in Uganda," the Honorable Joyce Mpanga, Minister of State for Primary Education, said that "to judge the relevance of education for today's youth we need to look at what they expect from education and why they go to school. We then look at the structure of education, the content and the delivery system. Education is a

social service that exists in a social system so we have to look at the cultural environment, the social setting in which the educational system operates. In other words, we have to examine the aspiration of the people who benefit from the educational system. Within this setting, there are conditions and pressures that force both the educators and those being educated to behave as they do. Education should embody the values of society and should shape the individual to fit the social, political and economic culture of that society. It is a means to an end and an end in itself. Since these values are not static, and people's aspirations change with time and conditions prevailing in a given country, educational policy must of necessity be reviewed from time to time to see if both the content and the delivery systems are still relevant and suitable to meet the new expectations and aspirations of the people. If this is not done, we run the risk of operating an educational system that may be outmoded and irrelevant."

All members of the conference deliberated on the following nine papers:

1. Youth and Sports.
2. The Problem of School Leavers: The Last Twenty Years.
3. Youth and Public Morality.
4. Information for Youth.
5. Self-reliance and National Commitment.
6. Aspects that Count for Marriage Among Youth Today.
7. The Relevance of Education to Today's Youth in Uganda.

*Uganda continued on page 18*



# Democracy in Africa

Kutekemenyi Mubiayi

A seminar of the Professors World Peace Academy was held in Kinshasa, Zaire at the training center of National Institute for Social Security from December 14-16, 1990. The theme of the conference was "Democracy in Africa." Fifteen emeritus professors from different universities in Zaire participated. The conference developed through the three days in five sessions.

Session 1: Democracy in traditional societies in Zaire, the case of Bakongo and Bateke kingdoms (two ethnic groups of Zaire) by Professor Basunga N'soni.

Session 2: The impact of traditional power in the modern concept of democracy, the case of Shaba and Kasai societies by Professor Lumpunga; and, education as a condition for democracy by Mr. Masumbuku Ngwasi.

Session 3: What kind of imperialism for Africa? and Zaire at the time of democratic renewal by Professor Mungala Assindie; and, The I.M.F. and the process of democratization in Africa by Dr. Mabiala.

Session 4: Civic and political training as a preliminary to democracy by Professor Ngoma-Binda; Democracy and development in subsaharan Africa at the threshold of the 3rd millennium by Professor Kioni Kia Bantu; Culture and development, a global hypothesis by Professor Banyaku; and, Democracies and strategies of formation, which perspectives for Africa? by Professor Kazadi Longesha.

Session 5: Facing the shock of the future, the chances of the African alternative by Professor Ndaywel-e-Nziem.

Throughout the conference, participants yielded essential facts:

1. The special character of the current phase of socio-historical evolution in Africa, particularly in subsaharan Africa: These analyses are inspired by the wind of democratization blowing over Africa which seems to impose deep changes in African politics.

2. The emergency to proceed to a deeper analysis of the current situation in order to identify and exploit its chances of success.

3. The necessity to take stock of the policies applied in Africa before the wind of democracy in order to separate their strong and weak points and also to perceive wisely the ways in which to orient the democratization process.

4. The interest in having a regular but selective look into the African past and present in order to extract elements which could have a positive impact on its building process.

5. The importance of new approach which, instead of always accusing and blaming officials in the present crisis of the continent, emphasizes the necessity of self introspection as a basis of a positive analysis of the situations we are going through now.

6. The necessity of a process to learn by practice democracy and its value of liberty, equality, equity, solidarity, etc., which implies reinforcement of the action of formal institutions of education as well as others, such as families, churches, associations, and youth movements.

7. The necessity of understanding that democracy is a sharing of power by all. This understanding implies the selection of individuals according to their qualifications and their competence.

The closing speech was given by Mr. Jacques Marion, representative of ICF-Zaire.

*Kutekemenyi Mubiayi is Executive Secretary of PWPA-Zaire.*



Professor Kambayi Bwatshia receiving a gift from PWPA-Zaire President, Professor Ndaywel-e-Nziem.

## Employment and Education in Kenya

H. Odera Oruka

"Unemployment continues to be one of the most important social, political and economic problems in Kenya. Over the years, the government has been evolving a strategy to cope effectively with the situation. At the same time, a great deal of attention has been devoted by academics to a better understanding of the nature of Kenya's employment problems."

The problem of unemployment in developing countries took on dramatic proportions in the 1980s. Upon attaining independence on the 1960s, most African nations adopted a human capital model of education and training to develop their growing populations. Over the following three decades, however, economic factors, such as falling terms of trade and tied aid programs, hampered the process of industrialization which was expected to provide employment for the streams of graduates entering the labor market.

On December 7-8, 1990, in the East African nation of Kenya a seminar was convened bringing together scholars from the East African Region. Their task was to examine the relationship between education and employment. An understanding of this relationship could assist in the generation of proposals for strategies and opportunities for development.

The conference came in the wake of the inauguration of a Presidential Commission for Employment in Kenya. The Conference Chairman, Professor M.S. Mukras of the Department of Economics, is a member of that Commission. The papers presented at the conference were submitted to the Commission for consideration in its final report.

The attendance of Dr. Jaroslav Mahacek, a member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Vice President of PWPA-Czechoslovakia) generated interest at the con-

ference. He presented a paper on the "Educational Systems in Kenya and Czechoslovakia: Main Demographic and Economic Features."

Also attending was Professor A.B.T. Byuaranga-Akiiki, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Makerere University (President of PWPA-Uganda) in Uganda. Other conference papers covered themes such as: Entrepreneurship as a Strategy of Development, Self-Employment of Primary and Secondary School Leavers, and the plight of Women in African Development.

In closing, the twenty participants expressed gratitude to PWPA-Kenya for organizing a conference that helped to open discussions on employment in the nation to the larger academic community.

*H. Odera Oruka is Chairman of PWPA-Kenya.*

## Colloquium in Cairo

Walter Gottesman

The two-day seventh regional colloquium of PWPA opened at the Conference Hall of the Middle East news agency in Cairo on December 2, 1990, under Dr. Mursi Saad Eddine, former chairman of the State Information Service, to discuss the topic "The Arab world and the new face of Europe, Cooperation or Conflicts."

Participating in the colloquium were Dr. Mahmoud Osman, Director of the Office of the State Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was the keynote speaker; former Sudanese Premier Sir Al-Khatim Khalifa, President of PWPA-Sudan; Dr. Abdel-Aziz Nawar, former Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Ein Shams University; and a number of Egyptian university professors and diplomats, who are concerned with the topic under discussion, as well as Walter Gottesman, PWPA-North Africa regional office Secretary General, based in Cairo.

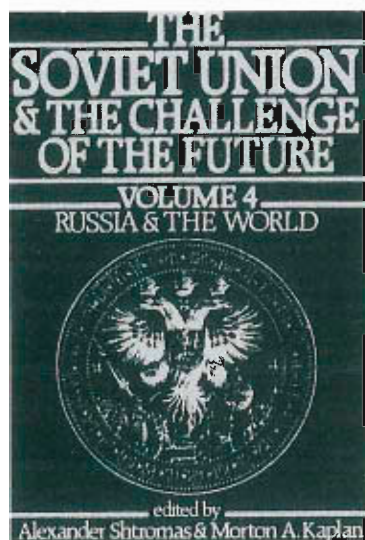
The colloquium, which examined the political aspect of the topic in two sessions held in the morning and afternoon, reviewed the economic aspect of the issue, followed by an open discussion. The Egyptian Gazette, published daily by the Middle East News Agency and distributed to embassies, foreign news agencies and companies, recorded the event in its December 3, 1990 issue.

(See picture on page 16.)



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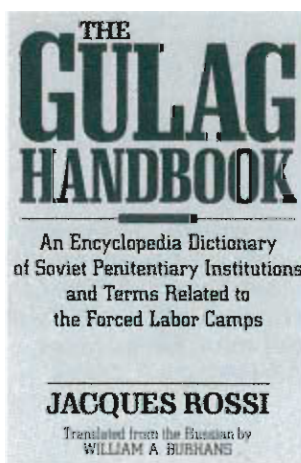
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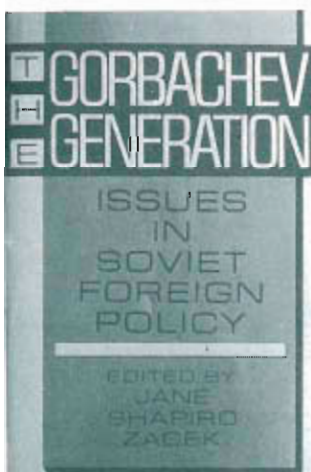
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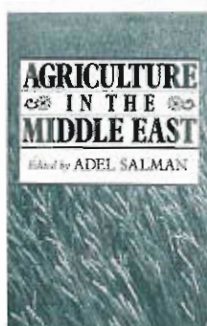
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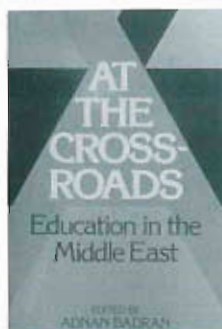


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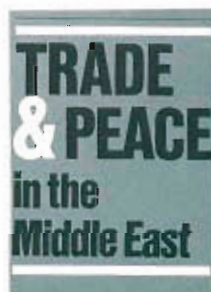


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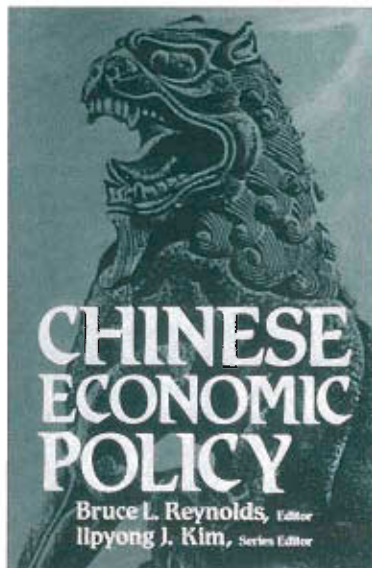
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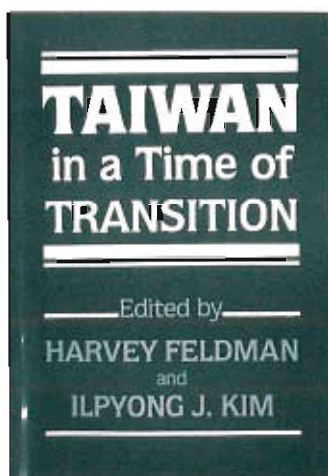
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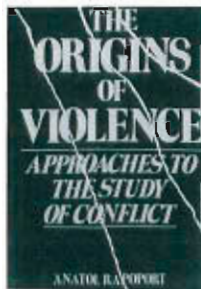
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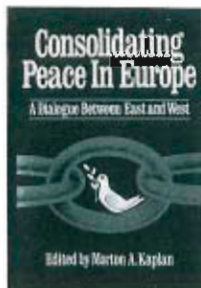
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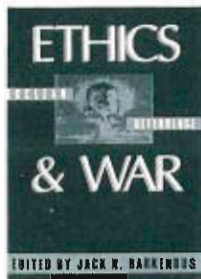
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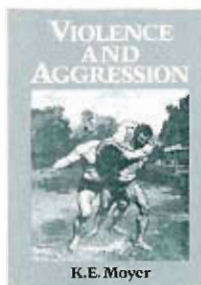
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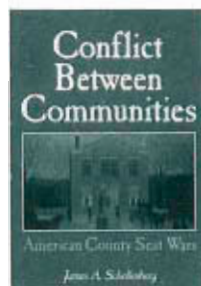
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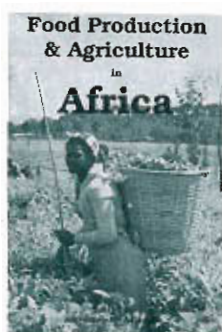
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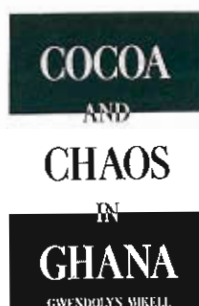
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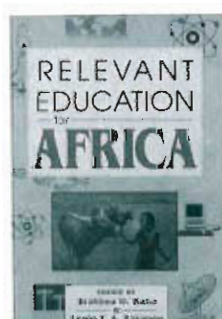
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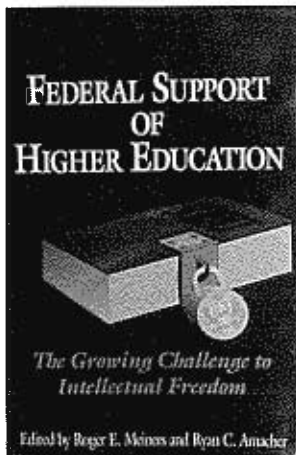
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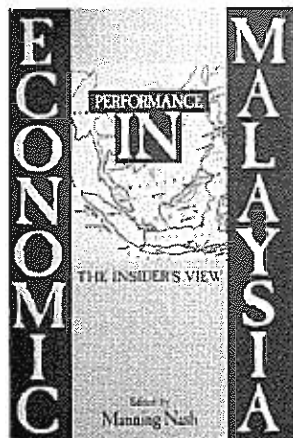
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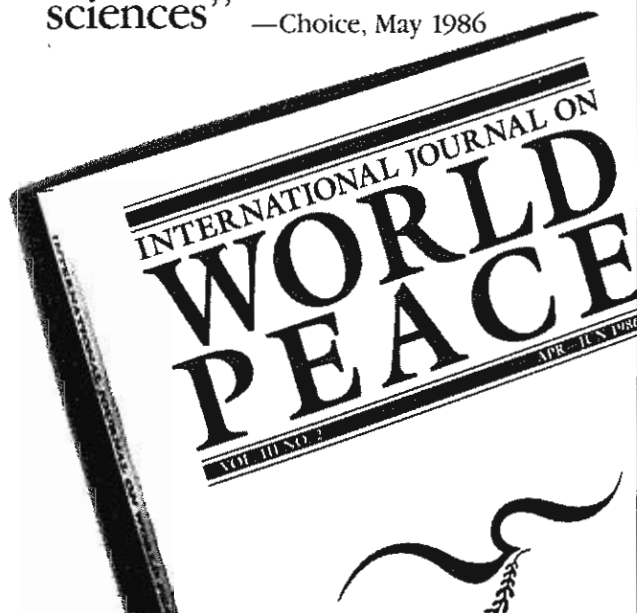
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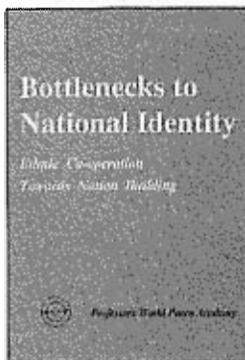
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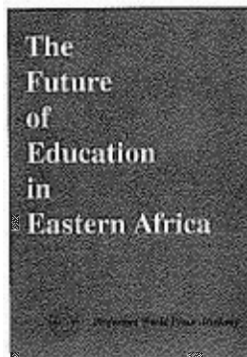
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# Building One Europe

Brian Wijeratne and Terry McNeill

This first British-Bulgarian meeting of PWPA was based on the foundation of two successful events: a PWPA East-West meeting in Varna, Bulgaria in October 1988 that tackled the subject "Pan-European Approaches to Pollution," and the vast gathering in August 1989 in London of the Fourth Congress of the Academy, which discussed the issue of "Liberal Democratic Societies: Their Present State and Their Future Prospects." Both of these conferences had greatly enhanced active participation by British scholars, thereby boosting the quality as well as the quantity of Academy associates in Britain. Such a body as the British Academy for World Peace (BAWP), it was thought, had confidence, experience, and enthusiasm to rally scholars in Bulgaria and in doing so to foster and engender the founding and subsequent development of a Bulgarian chapter of the Academy.

It was BAWP President Christie Davies who first drew the game plan with a proposal that was both polished and comprehensive. Professor Davies considered the fourfold plan of nationality/ethnic perspectives, industry, society, and traditional culture. Following a preliminary meeting in Bulgaria in March 1990, it was decided that the nationality/ethnic problem had to be withdrawn because of the sensitive and controversial nature of the topic in relation to the Balkans, and that the meeting should focus on the moral, religious, cultural, industrial, environmental, socio-political, and socio-economic problems

that beset society in Eastern Europe in general and Bulgaria in particular.

Terry McNeill, who had played a key role in the Second Congress of PWPA in Geneva in 1985 entitled "The Fall of the Soviet Empire," was soon to become the convenor of the Sofia meeting following the magnificent proposal he conceived: "Building the One Europe: Creating the Moral, Political, Economic and Security Structure of Post-Cold War Europe." A total of twenty speakers from Britain were recruited and a similar number from Bulgaria were to match them in strength. However, several potential speakers from both countries were to withdraw due to a variety of reasons.

Finally, a plane-load of 21 British participants, including three spouses, departed from London on November 24. The final number of speakers from Britain was 19, while the Bulgarian number too had dwindled somewhat noticeably to about 12, mainly because of the fluctuating political climate over there which kept most politicians on their toes with the fervor of revolution.

Following a very smooth session of arrivals, the meetings got underway promptly on Sunday, November 25, but not before the conference body had confronted two essential ingredients of Bulgaria's living past: One as the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, which demonstrated the spirituality of Bulgaria's Christian heritage and which stood as a guiding beacon light in Bulgaria's traditional society and culture, its

morality and honor, its identity and integrity.

The other encounter was with the artefact which was the conference table, a wooden monster symbolizing the recent Marxist-Communist-Socialist thinking that governed the Warsaw pact countries. The table was designed on the notion that persons should be lined up in a straight line from one end of the room to the other, each with their ear-piece and mouth-piece with which to communicate with one's fellows. Such an arrangement had no visual contact, no transaction of feeling through body language, no real human voices in chorus except through earphones. This was the quintessence of the materialistic theology that spawned the Marxist-communist-socialist worldview. God was not at the center of all things. Instead, atoms were to be atoms, the indivisible expression of the material world. And, if God was personal, atoms were impersonal.

Our conference table was the epitome of the impersonal, carrying with its design an inbuilt suspicion of the personal. In the course of time, all of us did adapt ourselves to that table, but not before most of us had spent a few agonizing hours prior to the beginning of proceedings thinking how we might dismantle the monster to modify the seating arrangements.

The conference was multidisciplinary and cross-national in theme and international in terms of composition. Eminent figures from Britain and Bulgaria played a leading role in the

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Academician Martin Klublaryan of the USSR discussing recent PWPA publication with Mr. Patrick O'Flaherty, member of the Executive Board of PWPA-Australia.

*Australia continued from page 3*

Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, was recorded in his informative presentation on "Water Pollution and Its Consequences." This address was complemented by an excellent response by Australian Professor Ian Moore, Chairmen of the Department of Water Resources, Center for Resource and Environment Studies (CRES) of the Australian National University, Canberra. Carrying the ongoing interest in this important topic one step further, Professor Barry Hart, Director of the Center for Stream Ecology, Monash University, Victoria, described "the Condition of Australian Rivers."

Offering some "Peaceful Solutions" to all of these problems, two different presentations, supported by slides and video material, were given by Dr. Anthony Priestly of CSIRO in Victoria, and Dr. Clint Kopp, Research Director of MEMTEC of New South Wales, both of whom described recent, innovative water purification technologies. The first evening con-

cluded with a PWPA banquet in which PWPA members, staff, and international guests mutually entertained one another with songs, music and poetry. On Sunday morning and ecumenical service of worship was celebrated by Professor Vivian (Deacon of the Liberal Catholic Church in Canberra) was attended by several participants. The conference then continued with an excellent presentation, also with visual aids, by Dr. Christopher Dickman of the Department of Zoology of the University of Sydney, which gave evidence to support "The Use of Island Nature Reserves" to protect rare native species from the onslaught of feral species, such as wild cats, pigs, and rabbits, and other destructive influences that have gravely damaged Australian flora and fauna, and the environment in general.

In the concluding session on "Development and Changing Attitudes" Professor Robin Fell, Head of the School of Civil Engineering, University of New South Wales, presented an outstanding paper supported by

substantial computer graphic material, slides, and overheads, on the topic of "Engineering with Care for the Environment." Having already created a Department of Environmental Engineering which offers appropriate degree courses, Professor Fell affirmed the importance of suitable education and management in overcoming environmental problems with a balance that makes possible human needs and development. He was, therefore, helping to create a new generation of environmentally-sensitive engineers. Apparently an engineering code of ethics in this regard is developing in Australia and a National Conference on Environmental Engineering is held every two years.

General discussion was tactfully moderated by Professor Ivor Vivian, and the Secretary-General announced that the Executive Board of PWPA-Australia had just decided, owing to the continued interest in this topic, that the next conference in Australia would con-

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*Sri Lanka continued from page 9*

culture but with an emphasis on diversity. Madras was at ease with the Punjabi, and Calcutta with the Gharga fashions of Rajasthani tribals. There was a celebration of tradition but cut on new materials and in new forms, while modern fashions which, despite the show of legs and arms, always carried the whisper of India. Everything traditional had a touch of the modern and everything modern had a touch of the past. Perhaps that is why the models wearing these clothes were so comfortable. They conveyed an integrated vision of a culture, changing and growing but at ease with itself. I am not going to argue that India has solved its problem of integration, only that in the cultural sphere—and not only in the world of fashion but in the world of ideas—there are dynamic and transformative developments which are rooted both in the past and in the future."

The tradition and modernity theme also figures in Sri Lankan literature according to Professor K.N. Dharmadasa, Head of the Sinhala Department of Peradeniya University. As in many other Asian literary traditions, the modernization of Sinhala literature is the product of the colonial experience under European powers. This encounter with the West is what led to many innovations, such as modern Sinhala drama, poetry, and the novel. Martin Wickremasinghe, through his critical writings, has shown how an adherence to formalist and conventionalist traditions of classical Sinhala poetry had inhibited the growth of good poetry among the twentieth-century Sinhalese. "In contrast, he showed that our folk poets who were not constrained by

such a tradition were able to come up with aesthetically more satisfying creations characterized by freshness, spontaneity, and originality. He was also able to show that in depicting human emotions the folk poets display a subtlety and finesse often not found in works of learned poets. Wickramasinghe's approach to our literary tradition was thus diametrically opposed to accepted views.

Tradition scholars who continued to adhere to conventional literary formulas treated Wickramasinghe's views with contempt. But Wickramasinghe, drawing inspiration from Western literature, was opening up new vistas for Sinhala critical and creative thinking. While Wickramasinghe was thus evaluating classical Sinhala literature, Ediriweera Sarachchandra, a lecturer in the Oriental faculty of the University of Ceylon, brought out the first critical survey of modern Sinhala literature in a book titled *Modern Sinhala Fiction* (1943).

"It needs to be noted that *Modern Sinhala Fiction* was written in English. As revealed by Sarachchandra himself, it was thereby expected to draw the attention of the 'English education' (bilingual) literati to Sinhalese literature. As these were the only people who, in the context of the times, were equipped with a sensibility suitable for the creation of a modern literature, his motives were to induce them to produce creative and critical works in the Sinhala language."

Sterling Perera, former Commissioner of Examinations, who spoke on education, sees tradition as something closely intertwined with education. "Even in teaching-learning methodologies, one could discern tradi-

tions. The great tradition is exemplified by the great religious teachers and others such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Nagarjuna and teaching-learning styles association with traditions such as the Upanishads and the Peripatetics. Then there are the schools of thought all relying on weighty and hoary traditions."

However, the question facing the modern educator is whether the school system, as it exists now, can produce young adults with a sense of values and the ability to think constructively. "Education is now universally recognized as a human right, but our schooling has made it a mere rite of passage (certification) with all the purposeless torture associated with initiations to adulthood in primitive tribal societies," he said.

Reggie Siriwardena, scholar and critic, examined the ideological aspect of the tradition and modernity debate. Pointing out the dangers of trying to evolve a modern ideology based on primeval fears and ancient prejudices, he questioned whether the past, especially in our country, has been all that wonderful and peaceful. The myth of the "ideal village" and the lost "golden age" is a recurring theme in every literary epoch, both in the East as well as in the West. This is the result of trying to turn away from the challenges of modern civilization and seek refuge in the comfortable clichés about the past. In countries such as Germany and Italy, it was this kind of revivalist thinking that gave root to the emergence of fascist ideologies of racial intolerance and ethnic superiority. In our country too, there is a similar trend reflected in the Jathika Chinthanaya school of

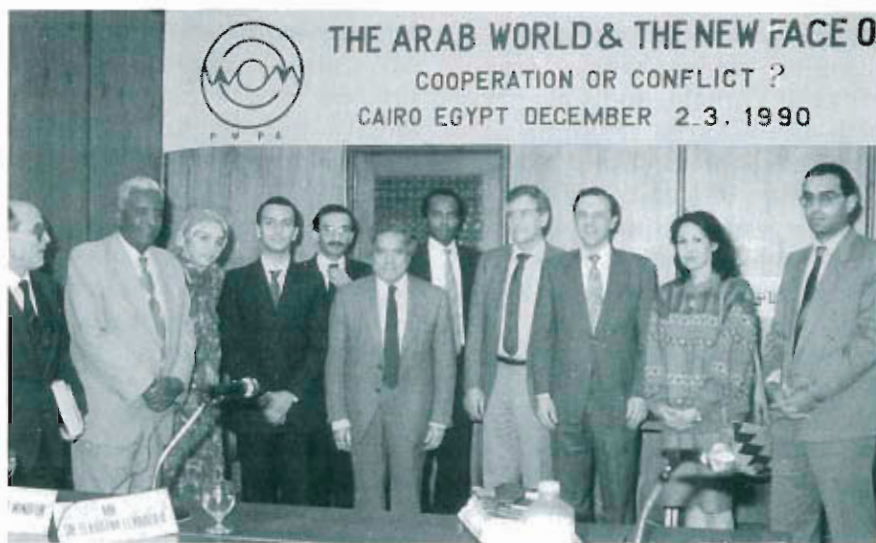
*Sri Lanka continued on page 17*

*Italy continued from page 5*

We had prepared a long series of contacts in the cities of Rome, Turin, Vercelli, Biella, and Milan. The delegation arrived in Rome on April 7 and the tour of meetings began on April 8. The first meeting was with six professors of economics and experts in human rights at the International University for Social Studies in Rome. The guests explained the economic and labor problems Romania is facing and discussed what, according to the Italian professors, is expected from Romania in order for a concrete economic collaboration to begin. The meeting lasted longer than planned. The Italian professors will examine the possibility their university has for Romanian students.

A meeting with the President and members of the "Four Freedoms Foundation" followed. Secretary General of the Italian Society for the International Organization, Ambassador Tornetta, was present, together with 15 students who are members of the foundation. The topic discusses was again economics, but also freedom of the press in Romania. The proposal of one of the Italian participants to start an exchange of students between our two countries, with the participation of that foundation, was naturally approved by us since we are already implementing such a program.

On Tuesday the 9th the group met in Turin with Mr. Gribaudo, the Deputy Director of the "Bureau International du Travail (BIT)." BIT is a UNO agency which up to now has trained more than 40,000 technicians and managers. They organize training courses on the basis of the needs of each country and sector. During the



Participants of Cairo Colloquium posing after meeting. Story on page 12.

meeting we discussed the need to find funds that will allow BIT to organize training courses for Romanians.

Then in the afternoon the delegation had a chance to meet with the President and members of the Union of Christian Entrepreneurs. Here it was decided to constitute in Turin a Chapter of Commerce for Romanian and Turinese entrepreneurs. This plan has been prepared by Turinese entrepreneurs and was officially presented to the delegation. Two days later it was stated that the local medium and small industries are ready to invest in Romania as soon as the political situation becomes clearer.

On the following day a model farm was visited in Vercelli, the city which is the leading rice producer in Europe, followed by a meeting with the Mayor of the city, the city Councillor for Culture, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union of the Industrialists, the Rice Producers Association, and other organizations. We planned to establish a continuous investment in know-how by the Vercelli industries in Romania.

Then a visit to the Texilia Institute in Biella followed. Texilia is the only university of its kind in the world that studies the history and technology of the textile industry. It is an important research center in this field. The President of the university and other officials were present and examined the possibilities for courses for Romanian university students.

In the evening the Mayor hosted a dinner for the delegation. It was attended by some regional councilors, the heads of all of the local political parties, and some industrialists. Then the Mayor thanked PWPA for having given the city the possibility to meet this delegation.

On Thursday the group went to Milan, where it was received by the Editor of *Il Sole - 24 ore* newspaper, by the President of the Lombard Journalists Association, the Director of Marketing, and two journalists. This is the leading economic newspaper in Italy, and the second in Europe, after *Financial Times*. The visit to their facilities was an important moment for the delegation since two were journalists. The Editor offered a

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*Sri Lanka continued from page 16*

thought which advocates the need for a national ideology which is anti-modern, said Siriwardena.

As Sirawardena argues, the kind of ideology we need is a cosmopolitan and unifying one that can embrace and integrate

the contradictions of modern societies. Tradition itself has changed, with the modernity of today becoming the tradition of tomorrow, he said, pointing to the danger of having fixed ideas about "our glorious past."

*Felix Fernando is PWPA representative of Sri Lanka.*

## Tradition and Modernity in Nepal

Rainer Schmiedel

Due to the political upheaval in the beginning of the year, we had to postpone our program planned for April. By May, multiparty democracy was established in the kingdom of Nepal and on June 5 we were able to co-sponsor a seminar on "Restructuring Nepal-India Relations," organized by Forum Nepal.

On July 3, the Nepalese Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai inaugurated our talk program, given by the Indian Ambassador to Nepal on the topic, "Role of the Military in Democracy." About 300 distinguished guests came for the program, which received wide coverage on national television. Special thanks goes to Robert Kittel, who helped organize it with the Council for Academic Exercises (CAE) during my absence.

For August 28, PWPA-Nepal and CAE had prepared a major gathering with over 2,000 people invited. The Prime Minister had agreed to inaugurate a talk-program on the topic of "Constitutional Monarchy" as a new constitution for Nepal was just being discussed. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it just hours before the start because our speaker, Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, Professor Bhakshi, was unable to fly to Kathmandu due to riots at Delhi

University. However, through our good contacts, we were able to announce the cancellation over the radio so that not too many people were inconvenienced.

On December 18, in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the first world congress of PWPA in Korea, we held the Nepalese part of our South Asian regional seminar whose topic was "Tradition and Modernity." Forty professors and intellectuals listened to three very interesting presentations by Dr. Rishi Keshav Regmi (anthropologist), Mr. Karna Shakyia (environmentalist), and Professor Dr. Chhabi Lal Gajurel (technologist). The Vice Chancellor of Tribhuvan University, Professor B.C. Malla, presided over the meeting and the eminent Nepalese scholar Professor Durga Prasad Bhandari gave an excellent commentary on the three papers. The program closed with a delicious dinner provided by the Hotel Ambassador around a campfire that warmed the cool December evening in Kathmandu.

*Rainer Schmiedel is Secretary-General of PWPA-Nepal.*

*Italy continued from page 16*

lunch during which he explained that last year *Il Sole - 24 ore* had begun a program, with a million dollar budget, to enable 20 Romanian students to come to Milan and study at the prestigious Bocconi University. Then an agreement was signed to start a series of exchanges for Romanian journalists. The newspaper offered to send issues to Romania to interested people, and to publish news about that country.

In the afternoon the delegation was received by representatives of the Government of Lombardia Region, the Association of Lombard Industrialists. From this meeting it was proposed that economic relationship can be established between the two countries.

On Friday we returned to Turin for participation in the PWPA conference. During the conference the speakers declared their desire to collaborate with the institutions they represented for the economic development of Romania and for the formation of the students.

The whole of Saturday was dedicated to sightseeing, and on Sunday the delegation left for Romania.

The visit of the delegation can be readily fruitful for Romania because of the agreements made and the personal friendships established. This visit was also important because it gave Romania priority when the Italian entrepreneurs plan their business tours.

This kind of meeting will also help Romania to change its economic and cultural situation, because it will help Romanian leaders to establish direct economic, political and cultural relationships.

*Antonio Ciacciarelli is Secretary-General of PWPA-Italy.*

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proceedings. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was strongly represented, as were the leading academic institutes of the country. British participants were for the most part imminent figures in their fields and were drawn from more than a dozen institutes in the tertiary educational sector. In all, some forty papers were delivered over three days.

The general theme and its sub-components were addressed from a variety of perspectives, with particular emphasis placed on the question of how to get from here to where we want to be. In other words, the issues were investigated with both academic and action questions in mind. The proceedings were divided into five sessions dealing with East-

ern Europe in the Aftermath of Communism, the Shape of a Future Europe, the Free Market Solution to Economic Catastrophe, and considerations of the impact of culture and the environment on the quality of life.

The day-to-day work of the conference took place in both plenary and workshop sessions. Each session had an approximate balance between British and other participants. Chairmanships and discussant roles were rotated so that virtually everyone contributed at each of the different levels of activity. Discussion was vigorous and penetrating and often continued into the small hours of the night.

Although the program was packed and very demanding, there was excellent attendance

throughout. The afternoon and evening excursions came as welcome moments of relief from an otherwise extremely intensive and serious program. Feedback from participants suggest that the whole experience, even in its more fraught moments brought on by the vagaries of electricity supply and the political tensions outside, was something that everyone will cherish for a long time.

The Bulgarian academics are immensely keen to have the full proceedings in a published form as soon as possible. They say that their students and colleagues are crying out for this kind of material.

*Brian Wijeratne is Secretary General of BAWP. Terry McNeill was Conference Chairman.*

*Australia continued from page 14*

vene under the theme: "Engineering and Technology for a Humane Society." The Executive Board meeting had been chaired by Professor Vivian and the participants had enjoyed, once again, the company and wit of Emeritus Professor Theodore Roy, as an observing visitor from the New Zealand Chapter.

This conference, unanimously acclaimed as a very successful one, was summarized by Professor David Yencken, Head of the School of Environmental Planning, University of Melbourne, ably assisted by Professor Ian Moore. After the conference, Professor Khublaryan went with Professor Moore to give an invited lecture at CRES, ANU, Canberra before returning to enjoy the sights of Sydney. Professor Singer, on the other hand, toured the east coast cities of Australia, giving

lectures and meeting the media. It is ironic that his statements became controversial and well sought-after by the media even though he was trying to calm the worldwide "panic" about the issue of global warming. Many of the Australian newspaper published his opinions in brief. It is anticipated that the proceedings of the 1990 PWPA-Australia conference will be published by Academy Press in September 1991.

*John Coles is Secretary-General of PWPA-Australia and was conference director.*

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8. Youth and the Law: Some Proposal for Law Reform.

9. Youth and National Contemporary Issues.

The following are two of the recommendations proposed at the final session:

The conference notes with dismay the absence of an effective operation of career guidance in schools. It therefore appeals to the Ministry of Education to take concrete steps to facilitate an effective department responsible for the training of specialized teachers for career guidance, and the provision of realistic incentives to them.

The Ministry of Education, through the Inspectorate Department, should ensure that practice oriented subjects are taught in a manner which would ensure proper inculcation of relevant practical skills, and also the proper attitude to them among students and in society; but, above all, the Ministry should make funds available to facilitate the teaching of the subjects.

*Raymond Otika is Secretary General of PWPA-Uganda.*





Participants posing for a group photograph at the end of the conference.

*Yugoslavia continued from front page*

of whom have quite different historical and cultural backgrounds. In this context the importance of a conference of influential university officials and scholars on the national level can be understood. The variety was illustrated through the gathering of professors, who represented all six Republics, two autonomous Provinces, and ten nationalities.

In his welcoming address Professor Ljubisav Rakic, member of the Serbian Academy of Science and President of PWPA-Yugoslavia, shared the goal and vision of PWPA and the vision of its founder, Reverent Sun Myung Moon.

Professor Sadik Latifagic, President of the University of Tuzla and President of the Board of Presidents of Yugoslav Universities, stressed in his paper on "The Association of Yugoslav Universities as Factor for Integration in Education and Science," that science finally has to take the position which up until now was occupied by ideology. He emphasized the

importance of autonomy between professors and students.

Dr. Anton Grizold and Miss Ljubica Jelusic, M.A., from the Defense Study Department of the University of Ljubljana, spoke about the importance of peace research at the university.

The first discussion was opened by Professor Matyas Horvath from the University of Novi Sad, who is Vice President of PWPA-Yugoslavia. He explained that this coming together has to be skillfully achieved, otherwise we would create a "uniformed Europe" instead of a unified Europe.

Radical reforms concerning the organization of the Universities demanded Professor Gradimir Milovanovic, Vice President of the University of Nis, was especially critical of the lack of choice among different courses. After several reforms of the educational system at the universities, he remains skeptical.

Professor Julius Ivanus from the University of Belgrade, connected Churchill's initiative for the development of inter-

European cooperation in Zurich in 1946 and the First European Conference of Presidents of Universities in 1955 with today's situation of the universities, speaking on "European University: A Challenge to Face."

In his paper, "The International Cooperation of the University of Novi Sad," Professor Zoltan Varga, Vice President of his university and member of the Serbian Parliament, spoke about equality in education and the problem of the international standards for university diplomas. An important condition for the development of international relationships would be the establishment of high school in Western European style (Gymnasium), which was cancelled in Yugoslavia in the early 1970s.

For Professor Miodrag Perovic, Vice President of the University of Titograd and member of the European Movement of Montenegro, the most important aspects to develop are communication between students from different Republics of Yugoslavia and the "spirit of

*Yugoslavia continued on page 20*

*Yugoslavia continued from page 19*

European unity." It is his opinion that the integration of Yugoslavia into Europe should go hand-in-hand with integration within Yugoslavia.

Professor Dimitar Bajaldziev, Vice President of the University of Skopje spoke about the importance of smaller universities.

The rich variety of cultures in Yugoslavia was examined in the paper "Turkology in Yugoslavia within the Scope of Interuniversity Cooperation" presented by Nimetullah Hafiz, Head of the Department for Turkology at the University of Prishtina.

The Vice President of the University of Bitola in the very south of Yugoslavia, Professor Sofronija Miladinovski, introduced a new peace movement in the Republic of Macedonia, "Peace in the Country—Peace in the World," and spoke about the importance of peace research in the effort for a better cooperation. At the end of his explanations he offered his university as host for the next PWPA conference.

Professors Eshref Ademaj and Professor Dr. Zejnullah Gruda, former Ambassador of Yugoslavia, in their papers on "Objective and Forced Barriers for the University of Prishtina in Joining the International Integration Process of Universities" and "Concerning the Autonomy of the University of Prishtina and Its Integration in the Community of Universities in Yugoslavia and Europe" respectively, expressed their grievances about the oppression of Albanian professors and students by the Serbian government at their university.

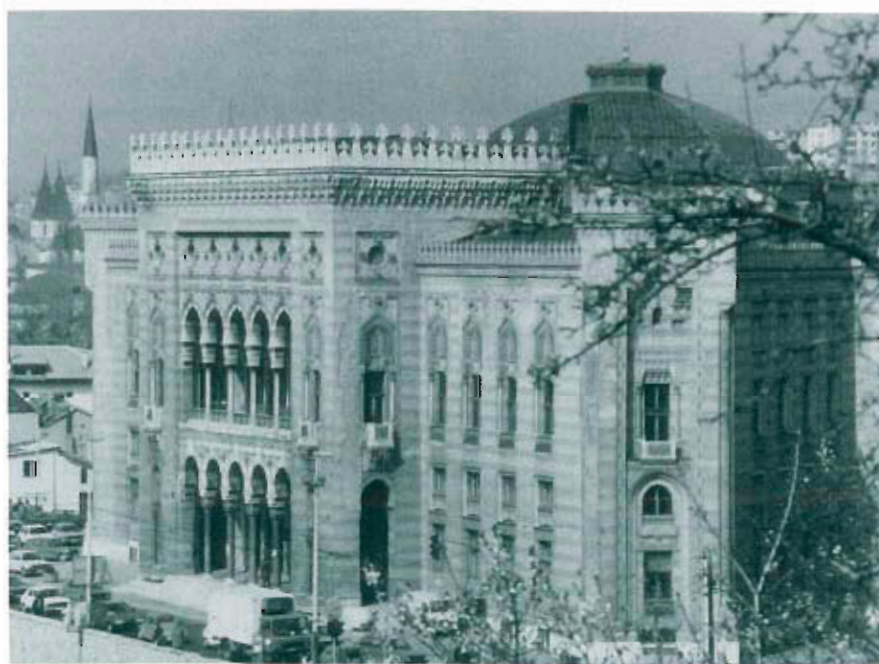
In the discussion following Dr. Miso Doslic, Vice President of the University of Prishtina, and Professor Radivoje Kulic, from the same university, explained that the Albanian professors were not expelled from the university but left for other reasons. In their words, nobody is seriously thinking of closing the University of Prishtina. The hot discussion was prolonged even during the break, and repeated the next day when

Professor Gazmend Zaimi from the university again accused the Serbs in his paper "The University in a Polynational Environment with Regard to Yugoslavia and the Integration Process in Europe."

In the end both sides expressed their satisfaction that the problem could be openly discussed for the first time in several years. After the conference it was suggested that a commission be founded under the direction of the President of the Board of Presidents of Yugoslav Universities and the President of PWPA-Yugoslavia to sort out the differences and help with the solution of the problem. Bringing together opposing parties and providing a forum for communication was one of the successes of this conference.

On Saturday evening the Austrian choir "Horizons" performed folk songs and classics from all over the world to the enjoyment of the audience.

The final session was opened by Professor Aleksandar Solc, President of the University of Osijek. In his paper, "The Role of Regional Universities in the Maintenance of the Identity of the Region," he showed through the example of the Republic Croatia how important it is to have universities in the "Province." Croatia has many different characteristics: it is a part of the Pannonian, the Mediterranean, and Central European Region. Zagreb, its capital, is absorbing all these aspects. This leads to the loss of variety unless there are regional centers and universities, like Rijeka, Split or Osijek. But it is cheaper for the students to travel to the metropolis than for the professors to travel to the province, as Rector Solc said at the end of his paper.



The National Library of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina where the conference was held.

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*Cameroon continued from page 7*

Unity (OAU) has been difficult because of the central role given to nations. He concluded that for the OAU to succeed in the 21st Century, it should abandon its present form of imitated imported nation-states and lean toward the creation of big confederations.

Professor Eno Belings S.M. presented a lengthy paper on science and technology. He predicted that in the 21st Century mankind will be able to understand more about the validity of the Big Bang, and that science will continue the study of genes and the human brain. He also noted with regret the discrimination suffered by African scientists who are not quoted in scientific books and journals written and published in Japan, Europe, and North America. He felt the 21st Century should bring some changes in this respect.

While presenting a paper on "African Economy" Professor Germain Ndjieunde called for African economists to look for substitute products to replace coffee and cocoa. They should also seek solutions for such

serious problems as misery (the poorest people are in Africa); indebtedness (the African debt is almost equivalent to its GNP; thus Africans are not able to produce enough to pay their debts); weak savings; population problems (Africa is not able to feed and find jobs for its ever increasing population. He also noted that Africans are now facing the new tendency of Western countries to invest more in the newly democratic Eastern European countries. Africans should learn more to count on themselves.

Dr. Nelson Ngoh presented a paper on "Challenges for African Education in the 21st Century." It was prepared with the collaboration of Dr. William Ekane and Dr. Lydia Luma. They noted with total dismay that the past and present system of African education inherited from the colonial masters has done very little to alleviate the misery of the African people. Outdated school curricula, poor working conditions for both teachers and students, corruption among teachers, and lack of academic freedom have all contributed to the underdevelop-

ment of the African continent. Their conclusions were that Africans should not only seek to preserve their present loyalty to Western values, but must also discover and proclaim a loyalty to progressive indigenous values of African culture.

In discussing "Town Planning in Africa" Dr. Nounyan Ngimbi called for greater efforts on the part of both town planners and politicians to be able to handle the explosive nature of population in African cities in the 21st Century.

A rich and useful discussion followed the presentations during question and answer sessions. PWPA-Cameroon intends to publish the proceedings of the meeting if time and finances permit.

It is worth noting the PWPA-Cameroon has begun attracting the attention of the mass media here. Cameroon television covered the meeting in both national languages: French and English.

*Jean-Augustin Ghomsi is Secretary-General of PWPA-Cameroon.*

*Yugoslavia continued from page 20*

Professor Zoran Konstantinovic from the University of Innsbruck, Austria, shared his experience of working many years in Austria. The most important aspect of the research work and teaching at an Austrian university is for him the "inalienable freedom of scientific work and the scientist." Speaking of PWPA, Professor Konstantinovic said that it is a big contribution to a positive development in Yugoslavia that PWPA could gather at this time and at this place representatives from all Yugoslav republics. "If I could write an essay about this conference," he said, "I would

use the title 'There are not all bridges destroyed.' Bridges will still be built within Yugoslavia."

In his closing address PWPA President Rakic stressed the point that "integration never means to extinguish the identity but must always have the goal to reach out to a higher standard." Already during the discussion he had expressed his opinion that the problem is not that there are too many Yugoslav universities and the solution is to close some of them. What is important is to reach out to a higher standard by including professors from different regions and countries in the teaching at one university.

In closing the conference Professor Rakic said that the first meeting of PWPA fulfilled its purpose of gathering many influential representatives of the Yugoslav universities and providing a vehicle for communication at the interuniversity level.

PWPA-Yugoslavia is looking forward to the next event. A round table discussion on "Federalism in Europe: The Case of Yugoslavia" in cooperation with PWPA Switzerland is planned.

*Ljubisav Rakic is President of PWPA-Yugoslavia and Rudolf Maier is Secretary-General of PWPA-Yugoslavia.*

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