

PWWPA



Professors World Peace Academy

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Society in the 21st Century

The Fifth International Congress of PWWPA

by Gordon L. Anderson

A World Hard to Comprehend

Recent advances in technology and the accelerated changes in human society make it possible for us to have a utopia or a living hell in the 21st century. The Fifth International Congress of PWWPA Presidents held in Seoul, Korea in August 1992 examined many of the predictable advances in technology and a range of scenarios for the future ranging from nightmare to utopia. Then the 250 PWWPA Presidents, futurologists, and technological experts participating in the conference discussed how their own societies could best prepare for the changes and make a transition to a better society in the 21st century.

The Fifth International Congress of the Professors World Peace Academy (PWWPA) was held in conjunction with the 19th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) at the First World Culture and Sports Festival (WCSF). Academics from over 100 countries were in attendance.

In his opening remarks, PWWPA International President Morton A. Kaplan stated; "The world is entering an unprecedentedly revolutionary era, much of which will be driven by technology and science. Those of us who sit here, if we could be put to sleep and brought back in fifty years,

would be unable to comprehend the type of world that will confront citizens of that era.... We deliberately obtained a number of scenarios from utopian to dystopian and in between, as a mind-stretching exercise, so we could at least begin to think of the future.... How will these emerging technologies affect the organization of society, the physical constitution of human beings, their mental capacities, their conception of themselves, their relationship to other human beings, to a concept of God, or other important values? It is difficult to think of a more

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PWWPA Founder Sun Myung Moon addresses the Farewell Dinner for professors and political leaders at the 1st World Culture and Sports Festival in Seoul

Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons

the Key for Peace in Croatia and Europe

by Krunoslav Petric

The tragic fate of more than two million refugees and displaced persons who had to leave their homes in the former Yugoslavia was the focus of the first conference organized by the newly founded Croatian Chapter of PWPA. Thirty-two professors, researchers and activists in aid work for refugees from Austria, Great Britain, Hungary and Slovenia gathered in Stubice Toplice near Zagreb to attend the conference on the topic "Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons: The Key to Peace in Croatia and Europe," March 11-14, 1993. The conference was sponsored by PWPA-International and PWPA-Austria.

"We are spending \$90 million per month for refugees and displaced persons. The number one problem in Croatia is the problem of refugees and displaced persons."

The conference opened with an overview of the situation of refugees in Croatia and other countries. Professor Milan Mesic, the first President of PWPA Croatia emphasized; "We gathered people of good will and readiness to make both professional and personal efforts in better understanding the causes and the major problems of the refugee crises in Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina and in the broader areas of the former Yugoslavia. Then we are here to suggest some measures to be taken to assist refugees and displaced persons, and finally to seek for the perspectives of their return."

Dr. Adalbert Rebic, the head of

the Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, which was founded in November 1991, painted a dramatic picture of the displaced persons (those who lost their homes but stayed in their country) and refugees (those who fled to another country) in Croatia. Through the war waged by Serbia and the Yugoslav Army against Croatia, 600,000 persons were displaced and 180,000 became refugees. After hostilities ceased in January 1992, many displaced persons could return to their homes, but 253,000 remain displaced, most of them living with relatives.

When the war in Bosnia and Hercegovina started in April 1992, many refugees from there went to Croatia. After one year there were 410,000 refugees from Bosnia and Hercegovina in Croatia. Together with the still displaced persons, there are 663,000 people to care for in Croatia. This amount is equal to 16 percent of the entire population. This would be equivalent to having 40 million refugees suddenly arrive in the United States.

"We are spending \$90 million per month for refugees and displaced persons. The number one problem in Croatia is the problem of refugees and displaced persons. Last year we received 250,000 tons of food, medicine, clothes and other Humanitarian aid, which covered 60-70 percent of our needs. If new big waves of refugees would come from Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia would have to send them on to Western Europe. We are totally exhausted. Our health care system is bankrupt—not to mention educational, psychological, social, ethnic and religious problems. Eighty six percent of the refugees from Bosnia are Moslems

requesting, wherever they are, to observe the rules of their religion and daily life. The main problem is the return of all these people."

Dr. Anton Grizold from the University of Ljubljana, in his presentation "Slovenian Policy for Resolving the Refugee Problem," stated that Slovenia was hosting 70,000 refugees. Ms. Zorica Bukinac, who also made a presentation on Slovenia, recounted the following:

"Two boys went fishing, both from the refugee center. They threw two or three pieces of bread into the water to attract the fish. You know what the newspaper printed? 'They are throwing away bread and we are starving.' But the truth is that there are more than 30,000 Slovenian children who get only one warm meal a day."

Prof. Dr. Horst Seidler, Vice President of PWPA Austria suggested; "Shouldn't we take this occasion here in Zagreb to organize and set up a permanent council comparable to the Club of Rome? I think we need a permanent workshop to elaborate models for the future, and a 'Club of Zagreb' could be a proper and highly qualified institution."

Prof. Dr. Josip Grguric from the Institute of Mother and Child Health in Zagreb explained the detailed program they have for providing the minimal needs of children in Croatia.

Prof. Dr. Drazen Kalogjera from the Institute of Economics and the University of Zagreb viewed the situation from the perspective of 600,000 unemployed people. He said that he disliked the use of the term "refugee" because it put people in an abstract classification and then

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The Present State and Future Prospects of Africa

The Fourth Continental Conference of PWPA

by Ferdinand Bekoe Akuffo

From June 28 - July 1 over eighty academics from Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Kenya, Botswana, South Africa, Malawi, Namibia, and many parts of Africa met at the InterContinental Hotel in Lusaka, Zambia to discuss "The Present State and Future Prospects of Africa." This was the fourth Pan-African conference of PWPA.

As an editor of the papers, I will suggest that the central thrust of the conference was about how to disengage Africa's economies from the control of the international financial institutions, to enable Africa to develop and look after her own people.

The present world economic order seems to favor the developed "North" against the underdeveloped "South." The North buys raw materials from the South and determines the prices of commodities for people in the South. In this economic scenario, how can we expect the people of Africa to develop? Economic arrangements have eroded the financial bases of the people in developing countries. Instead of countries of the North trading on equal terms with those in the South, they use their trading arrangements to syphon resources from the developing countries and later only bring a small portion of these resources back to the South as loans or grants through their international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB). The present economic arrangements hurt Africa both economically and politically.

Many countries of the South are being asked to liberalize their economies if they want financial help from the IMF or the WB. There seems to be nothing these countries can do but to listen to suggestions which will deprive them of the op-



The Honorable Arthur Wina presents his paper in Zambia.
Dr. Kenneth Gray is on the left and Dr. John Milimo on the right.

portunity to control their own economies and future. After independence, many African countries adopted socialism as a means of bringing about development, not economic growth which is the goal of international capitalism.

Capitalism, by its very nature, is an economic system which tends to serve the interest of a few. While capitalism produces a lot of goods, they are out of reach for the average person in Africa. Socialism was adopted to try to correct this, to equalize distribution. When the international financial institutions come into the Third World with phrases like "liberalizing the economies," or "providing an enabling environment," we ask "Who are the beneficiaries of the new economic arrangements?" The answer is simple: the international institutions themselves.

The IMF and the WB always ask countries to liberalize their economies and drop central planning, which could target resources to crucial areas. They ask these countries to open up their economies to whoever wants to do business. On the

other hand, the countries which host the IMF and WB have imposed tariff systems which make it more difficult for our goods to be sold in their markets.

Andre Gunder Frank, a South American social scientist argues that the solution for Third World countries is to break away from this type of trade. W. W. Rostow, on the other hand, represents the views of the modernization school who feel that the Third World can only develop through the modern strategy.

The future prospects for Africa requires a search for economic and social arrangements that can liberate their economies from present shackles. There is nowhere in the third world where the so-called Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) has worked. The SAP is tailored to favor the developed countries, not the underdeveloped.

In this crucial time for Africa, we were pleased that Zambia could host professors to discuss this topic with the help of a financial grant from PWPA International.

The Question of Power in Africa

PWPA Côte D'Ivoire

by Emmanuel K. Kouassi

The Ivory Coast chapter of PWPA held its second regional conference on the theme "The Question of Power in Africa" October 30 - November 1, 1992 at the International Golf Hotel in Abidjan. It was attended by 40 emeritus professors from West and East African universities. There were 28 papers presented at the conference.

The opening session was chaired by the Honorable Charles Donwahi, vice president of the National Assembly of Côte D'Ivoire. This was followed by four sessions meeting over three days:

- Session 1: Power and Economics
- Session 2: Power and Society
- Session 3: Power and Literature
- Session 4: Power and Philosophy

The debates throughout the three days were animated and so captivating that the media spent most of the time with us.

The highlight of the conference was the presence of Mr. Soumana Sako, the former Prime Minister of the transitional government in the Republic of Mali. He shared his view of political power through his short nine month term as Prime Minister. He spelled out his hope for democracy in Africa, but also expressed his worries about wrong understandings of democracy. The interesting point about this man, in his forties, is that he deliberately dropped a brilliant career in politics to become a normal citizen. This is very unusual in Africa. The President of Côte D'Ivoire received our guest from Mali following our conference.

In addition to our guest from Mali, we had professors from Burkina Faso, Benin, and Zambia present for our discussions.

In his closing speech, Mr. Donwahi



Left to Right: Emmanuel Kouassi, National Secretary, PWPA-CI; Soumana Sako, Previous Prime Minister of Mali; Charles Donwahi, Vice-President of the National Assembly; Yapo Abbé Etienne, President, PWPA-CI; Gogoua Alexise, Member, Economic and Social Council; Guei Koré, Vice-President, PWPA-CI.

expressed his gratitude towards PWPA for allowing professors of different political sensibilities to sit around a table to talk on issues of peace. We have great hope in the future of PWPA here in the Ivory Coast.

*Emmanuel K. Kouassi is
Secretary General of PWPA-Côte D'Ivoire*

The KENNEDY INSTITUTE OF ETHICS at Georgetown University in Washington, a leading institution in research, teaching and consulting in the fields of clinical ethics and bioethics, intends to broaden its international projects and cooperation. We are particularly interested in issues of Hospital Ethics Committees, Ethics Committees in Biomedical Research, Advance Medical Directives, ethical dimensions of the Human Genome Project and of national Health Care System Development, and interdisciplinary issues of medicine and philosophy. Physicians, philosophers and experts in the field of law and public policy interested in cooperation should write to Professor Hans-Martin Sass, Ph.D., International Scholar, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, Washington DC 20057, United States.

Phone: (202) 687 -6767 · Fax: (202) 687-6770.

Technology and Humanism

First Anniversary Symposium of PWPA-Taiwan



Dr. Yih-Young Chen (*standing*) giving the welcoming reflections on "Humanities for the Coming High-Tech Era."

by Yih-Fong Chang

On December 20, 1992, we held the first anniversary symposium of PWPA-ROC which was founded on May 16, 1992. The title of the symposium was "Reflection on Humanities for the coming High-Tech Era." There were four papers presented at a gathering of fifty scholars at the Taipei Municipal Library.

Dr. Wei-fan Kuo, the new Minister of Education, gave a keynote speech emphasizing the importance of value neutrality in scientific experiment, but that scientists should pursue areas of inquiry that can lead to human benefit.

Dr. Kuo noted problems that arise in our Hi-Tech era. First, there are questions of technological ethics. Second, are questions of technology in relation to the freedom and dignity of human life. He concluded that technology and humanism must interact with one another and that ultimately technology should be guided by human values.

Paper presenters were Dr. Ching-sung Shen, Professor of Philosophy at National Cheng-chi University; Dr.

Yung Chu, Vice Chairman of the National Science Council (NSC); Dr. Kim-chi Chiao, professor at the Institute of Scientific Education of National Normal University; and Dr. Tun-hwa Ko, professor of the Institute of Russian Studies of Tamkang University.

The conference was chaired by Dr. Yih-Young Chen, President of PWPA-ROC, who noted that this year per capita income in the R.O.C. has surpassed US\$10,000. However, values have been neglected in the pursuit of High-Tech society.

The symposium was divided into two panels. The first was "Technology: How to respond to pluralism from the viewpoint of technology." The second was "Humanism: How to respond to a new High Tech era." Dr. Shen noted that in the process of Western scientific development, there were different phases of humanistic culture, often at odds with scientific development. 15th century humanism promoted 16th century science. Ideas preceded scientific movement. He argued that

humanism should support four basic traits of science; objectivity, standardization, criticism, and creativity.

Dr. Chu outlined plans of the NSC to found "The Humane Studies Institute" with fifteen courses. This is aimed at promoting research to solve social problems, help national development, and humanize industry.

Referring to Sir John Snow's address "Two Cultures" (1959), Dr. Chiao emphasized the gap that exists between scientific and humanistic culture. Today, most people more highly respect the scientific culture. However, the present generation lacks the ability to distinguish good from evil or truth from falsehood in our world.

Dr. Chiao spoke about the dangers of politics without moral sense, faith without sacrifice, technology without humanism, and knowledge without responsibility.

Dr. Ko analyzed the causes of war as threefold; a struggle within human nature, competition for resources, and group or national exclusivism. He believes that science can work on solutions to problems in these areas. He noted with optimism the movement in the USA, Russia, and China to redirect elements of the defense industry toward public welfare.

Dr. Woo Wei, director of the Asia & World Institute, and Vice President of PWPA-ROC stressed the importance to integrate characteristics of Chinese culture, modern humanistic thought, and technology.

Yih-Fong Chang is Secretary General of PWPA-Taiwan

Teacher vs. Child Centered Education

PWPA Uganda

by Raymond Otika

On May 30, 1992, the PWPA Uganda Chapter sponsored a seminar on "Teacher vs. Child Centered Education" at the Fairway Hotel Kampala.

The seminar was chaired by Dr. Ruth Mukuma, Professor of Linguistics and Dean of the Arts Faculty at Makerere University, opened by Mr. T. Mugoya, a retired Chief Inspector of Schools and closed by Mrs. G.N. Bitamazire, former Minister of Education and current Vice Chairperson of the Teaching Service Commission of the Ministry of Higher Education.

In his welcoming remarks, PWPA President A.B.T. Byaruhanga Akiiki stated; "For centuries, the Africans have regarded marriage, through which these values are transmitted, to be essential to adult life and identity, and to continue beyond the grave. Children have been known to be family, clan and community responsibility. These social structures, not necessarily the government, supply one with the needed physical, moral, psychological, intellectual, and cultural support at the various stages of human development. In order to educate children, from early ages, parents, relatives, and other members of the community need to be good examples themselves. They must be practitioners of what they may or may not verbalize. This action teaching by life example remains a very effective means of educating people. We notice that Western values and individualism are taught, where children have to be educated by their immediate parents and the government, a number of educational problems arise. In the African traditions, there is a recognition of what we may call education of heart, that includes love at many levels; brother-sister, parent-child, husband-wife, etc. There is child to child education, where older children pass things on from the elders to the younger children."

Mr. Tom Mugoya stated that there

are three bases which determine the decisions made in education; the society, the learner, knowledge. "The truth is that we live in an environment that is constantly changing... dizzying changes in science, technology, communication and social relationships. Education must develop people who are flexible... comfortable with change."

Mrs. G.N. Bitamazire outlined some of the severe problems that Uganda, like a number of other third world nations, has in delivering adequate school services to children. With an expanding population, shortage of skilled teachers, and overcrowded classrooms, conventional methods of teaching are hardly possible.

The conference discussions of these and other papers led to 15 recommendations which were given as conference conclusions:

1. A teacher should learn several methods and be able to adapt to the students and the environment.
2. More teaching and learning aids should be made available.
3. Teacher Training Colleges should emphasize construction and use of effective teaching and learning aids.
4. The ethical behavior of school administrators can be improved.
5. Children should be encouraged in learning that develops all senses.
6. Parents, being the first educators, must be encouraged to be good role models.
7. Standardized regulations for the Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) should be developed.
8. Curriculum at all levels should include positive cultural and moral values, management and problem solving skills.
9. Locally published texts are highly encouraged.
10. The Ministries of Education and Information should improve and intensify radio and television school programming.
11. Recruitment of teachers should be based on ability, commitment, and good conduct.
12. Meaningful incentives for innovation are recommended.
13. Teachers are encouraged to continue research to promote excellence.
14. A limit of 40-50 student per class should be set if possible.
15. A reading environment is important for every school, with an adequate library as a basis for state recognition of a school.

Raymond Otika is Secretary General of PWPA Uganda



Participants in the seminar "Teacher vs. Child Centered Education," held in Kampala, Uganda

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important concern, and one that is receiving less attention from both scholars and the media because we do not know how to deal with speculative topics."

The Technological Papers

The technological papers were originally obtained as articles in *The World & I* magazine by Marcelo Alonso, Senior Researcher at Florida Institute of Technology and author of numerous books, including a recent textbook on physics. He introduced his topic with the following observation: "The 'human factors' affecting the development of society are so unpredictable that a comprehensive forecast of the human future must be intrinsically flawed. At best we can guess some possible scenarios. Beyond ideology, politics, and religion, one other human factor exerts an enormous influence on social evolution in a profound, practically irreversible, and often unpredictable way. This is the human ability to acquire 'knowledge' about the physical world, and to apply this knowledge to create new things that profoundly affect human life. When this unique feature of human beings is carried out in an organized and methodical way it is called 'science and technology.'"

The following papers were prepared as study papers for this section; "Materials and Energy," "The Universal Robot," "Transportation and Communication," "Biological Technologies," "Bio-Medical Technologies," "Inhabiting the Oceans," and "Living in Space."

The Scenarios

The panel on scenarios was organized by Charles Sheffield, Chief Scientist at Earth Satellite Corporation and a past president of the Science



PWPA International President Morton A. Kaplan addresses the PWPA Congress while futurologists Jerry Pournelle and Charles Sheffield listen.



The plenary panel in which some of the National scenarios were presented.



PWPA leaders and scholars in the audience at one of the plenary sessions.

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Jerry Pournelle, Science Fiction Writer and Computer Columnist, Speaks at PWPA Symposium at UB

by Gordon L. Anderson

Jerry Pournelle, noted science fiction writer and computer columnist was the keynote speaker at the PWPA-USA Annual Luncheon Symposium, which was held at the University of Bridgeport (UB) on December 10, 1992.

Pournelle, who was finishing a new book on democracy, argued that food, pollution, material resources and population are all solvable problems. A real threat to Western Civilization's development, and thus the ability to solve the above problems, is ignorance; poor education, poor social science, and ignorant political debates.

Pournelle criticized the ability of Washington to govern itself, let alone the rest of the United States. "The danger to democracy is that democracies historically have adopted laws that were unsuitable to democracy. They have committed suicide, as observed by the Framers of the US Constitution. Clearly to avoid that fate we have no choice but education."



Guest Speaker Jerry Pournelle (right) fields a question to the discussion panel as Jacquelyn Kegley and Nicholas Kittrie listen attentively

Pournelle urged the University of Bridgeport to show the way to a new kind of education; to be a beacon showing the way to other universities. He praised the PWPA agreement with UB and encouraged the rapid transformation of the university in the areas of education and global communication.

The symposium was chaired by PWPA-USA President Nicholas

Kittrie, who has been leading a study of democracy through a series of PWPA programs. Official discussants included Jacquelyn Kegley, a distinguished professor of philosophy from the University of California at Bakersfield, Richard L. Rubenstein, distinguished professor of religion from Florida State University, and Alexander Shtromas, an East European expert and professor of political science at Hillsdale College.

About 60 professors and members of the University of Bridgeport community attended the afternoon symposium.

The symposium followed a luncheon in the Dupont Tower Room with a beautiful view of Seaside Park and Long Island Sound. The luncheon was greeted by UB president Edwin G. Eigel and PWPA International President Morton A. Kaplan, who had flown up from Washington, where he publishes the *World & I* magazine.



PWPA members and UB faculty in discussion at the PWPA Anniversary Luncheon Symposium on "The Future of Democracy" at the University of Bridgeport

Gordon L. Anderson is Secretary General of PWPA-USA

Conference on U.S. - China Relations Brings Noted Experts to University of Bridgeport



Dr. Everett Carl Ladd of the Roper Center for Public Opinion giving the Keynote Address at the U.S.-China Relations Conference at the University of Bridgeport

by Walter Wager

More than two dozen authorities on relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China came from Beijing and many parts of the U.S.A. to the campus of the University of Bridgeport for an April 16-18 conference on the present and future problems and prospects for the two great powers.

Devoted to frank exchanges on how the two countries might improve their economic and security relations now that the Cold War is history, the meeting was cosponsored by the PWPA and the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), which is a government agency in Beijing. Most of the ten Chinese delegates to the conference, which was organized and chaired by Dr. Ilpyong J. Kim who is a professor of political science at the University of Connecticut and a trustee of the University of Bridgeport, are associated with the CICIR. Others included Shen Qurong, leader of the delegation, Dou Ruguang, Deputy Director of Policy Research at the State Council, and Xia Liping

who is a Research Fellow at the Defense University of the People's Liberation Army.

The conference began with a reception and dinner on Friday evening at the Bridgeport Holiday Inn. Delegates and observers, who included West Point faculty and other academics plus regional business leaders, were greeted by UB President Edwin G. Eigel, Jr. and Neil Salonen, President of the International Cultural Foundation, before Dr. Everett Ladd of the

Roper Center spoke on "The Role of Public Opinion in American Foreign Policy."

Speakers at the Saturday morning session included Joseph Fewsmith of Boston University and David Zweig of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Donald S. Zagoria of Hunter College discussed "China and the U.S. in Asia After the Cold War" at lunch. The two afternoon panels featured such prominent experts as Dr. Kim who chaired the conference, Donald Klein of Tufts, Robert Ross of Boston College and Professor June Teufel Dreyer of the University of Miami and a UB trustee. Security issues and business questions such as most-favored-nation treatment were prominent matters on both Saturday and Sunday. The media representatives collecting the stimulating papers included reporters from the *New York Times* and the Connecticut press.

All those participating were unanimous in judging the conference a useful and successful exchange likely to improve mutual understanding.

Walter Wager is Director of Public Relations for the University of Bridgeport



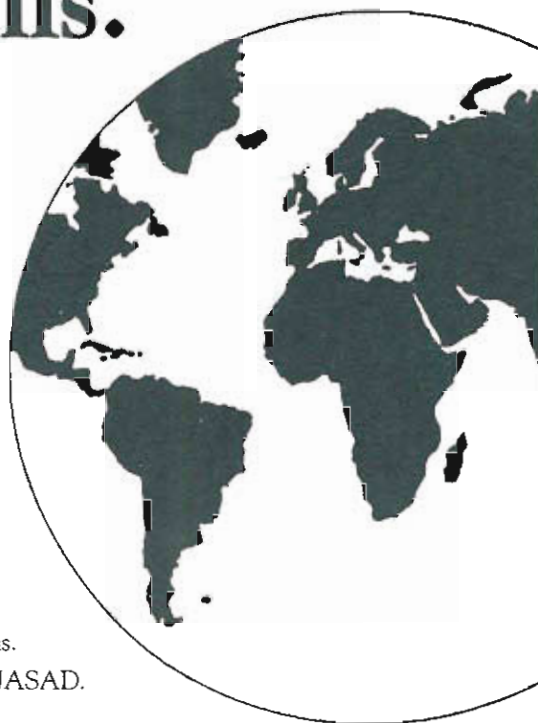
Professor Ilpyong Kim, Conference Chairman, and Dr. Thomas Robinson enjoy the conference discussion in Waldemere Hall.

You can't face a rapidly changing world with yesterday's skills.

The University of Bridgeport is a private, comprehensive university located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, USA, 80 kilometers from New York City and 260 kilometers from Boston. Students from over 80 countries have studied at UB.

We offer a wide range of quality undergraduate and graduate programs. The University's main campus is located close to the major corporations headquartered in Fairfield County, USA. Students can take advantage of academic excellence and:

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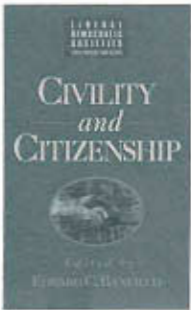


PWPA BOOKS

Books Available from Professors World Peace Academy

Fall 1993 - Winter 1994

Liberal Democratic Societies



Civility and Citizenship

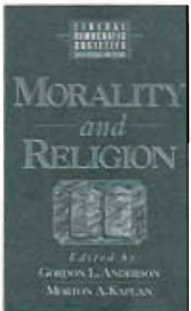
Edited by Edward C. Banfield

Professor of Government Emeritus, Harvard University

This book examines how civility and citizenship affect the nature and future of the liberal democratic society. Professor Banfield emphasizes that public opinion should value the protection of the private sphere above all else. The private sphere, on the other hand, must produce civil people who have concern for society as a whole and work for the common good. It includes leading writers such as Edward Shils, James Q. Wilson, Robert A. Goldwin and Myron Weiner.

1992, 151 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-89226-104-8 \$35.95, Paper, ISBN 0-89226-105-6, \$17.95



Morality and Religion

Edited by Gordon L. Anderson and Morton A. Kaplan,

In this book leading moral and religious philosophers examine the relationship of religion and morality to liberal democratic societies. In liberal democratic societies, religion has nurtured altruism, family and community life and, as such, has been the ground of civil conduct. Ironically, liberalism has undercut the very moral and religious authority it requires to function.

Morality and Religion looks at the problem of consensus on the basic issues of sexuality, family, education and community. These social institutions are the foundation of the state, yet liberal democratic societies have not attained a set of coherent values associated with them.

"This is, indisputably, an important book for our time."

Rabbi Alan Mayor Sokobin, in *International Journal on World Peace*

1992, 348 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-96-X, \$35.95, Paper, ISBN 0-943852-97-8, \$17.95



The Mass Media

Edited by Stanley Rothman

This is an outstanding collection that can serve as a textbook for beginners and advanced students who wish to know about the influence of the media in liberal democratic societies and in which ideological direction its biases run.

This book *"is must reading for anybody who wants to keep up with what the most prolific media scholars have been doing... The prose is surprisingly clear for a volume of real social science."*

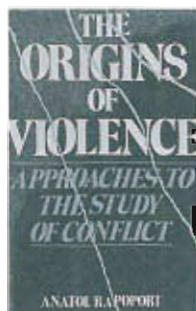
Michael Robinson, Professor of Communications at Georgetown University

1992, 336 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-92-7, \$34.95, Paper, ISBN 0-943852-93-5, \$17.95

Peace Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



The Origins of Violence: Approaches to the Study of Conflict

by Anatol Rappaport

A leading scholar on peace studies, Anatol Rappaport examines conflict from four perspectives: psychological, ideological, strategic, and systemic. With each he sheds light on specific aspects of conflict, especially war and the part it has played in human history. This volume contains a summary of literature on conflict, including such topics as game theory and world order.

1989, 640 pages, name and subject index, bibliography

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-47-1, \$39.95

Ethics of Nuclear Deterrence

Edited by Jack N. Barkenbus

Many claim that nuclear deterrence is responsible for keeping peace between the superpowers in the post-World War II age. Yet nuclear deterrence has always made moralists, philosophers, and ordinary citizens uncomfortable, based as it is on our own vulnerability. The decision whether to remain wedded to nuclear deterrence or to abandon it will surely be one of the most fateful value judgments facing decision makers as we enter the 21st century.

1992, 420 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 089226-86-6, \$29.95



Violence and Aggression

by Kenneth E. Moyer

Violence and Aggression taps the roots of our culture. Written in an accessible, lucid style, it appeals to psychologists, sociologists, biologists, criminologists, and anyone interested in the possibilities of peace, and human survival. A thorough examination of aggression, including the effects of culture, caste, class, and environment.

1987, 237 pages, glossary, references, index

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-19-6, \$14.95



Conflict Between Communities: American County Seat Wars

by James A. Schellenberg

Conflict Between Communities is a fascinating account of the competition among American communities as they vied with each other often unscrupulously for the position of county seat during the 19th and 20th centuries. The study goes on to show important parallels between these and larger forms of human conflict. In a comprehensive analysis, Schellenberg shows the significance of these conflicts to America's development. This volume is of interest to sociologists, political scientists, and historians.

1987, 130 pages, bibliography, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-23-4, \$24.95



United Nations Efforts to Outlaw the Arms Race in Outer Space

Edited by P.K. Menon

This book represents the concept of disarmament as one of the cardinal concerns of humankind from time immemorial. Weather forecasts, long distance communication, and astronomical observations are day-to-day examples of the benefits from the peaceful uses of outer space. Included in this volume are thorough overviews of current military uses of outer space as well as verbatim renderings of the U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967, the Moon Agreement of 1979, and the SALT I and SALT II Treaties.

1988, 209 pages, bibliography, appendices, and index

Cloth, ISBN 0-88946-587-8, \$49.95

Peace Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



Peace in Our Time

by Matthew Melko, Professor of Sociology, Wright State University

Melko believes that the hesitancy to use nuclear weapons can be explained partly by the existence of peace in our time. We should develop the positive aspects of peaceful nations and share them with less peaceful countries. If his thesis is correct, it poses a serious challenge to the way many activists and policy makers look at the world. Professor Melko is also author of *Peace in the Ancient World*, and *52 Peaceful Societies*.

1990, 217 pages, tables

Cloth, ISBN 1-55778-055-2, \$24.95

Science, Language and the Human Condition

by Morton A. Kaplan, Editor and Publisher, *The World & I* Magazine

This book is a major integration of philosophy, science and language theory by one of the leading writers of our time. Kaplan argues that modern partial views distort our understanding and obscure the natural foundation of human values. The analytical pragmatism he develops explains why moral analysis is objective and can restore humans to their natural place in the universe.

"Kaplan takes issue with Popper, Wittgenstein, Kripke, and Putnam for their attempt to found science upon a universal agreement.... This book is greatly welcomed... for an uncontinental use of a clear and readable style which opens it up to readers on all sides."

Edmond Wright, Philosophy, Pembroke College, Oxford University

1984, 394 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-913729-01-9, \$27.95

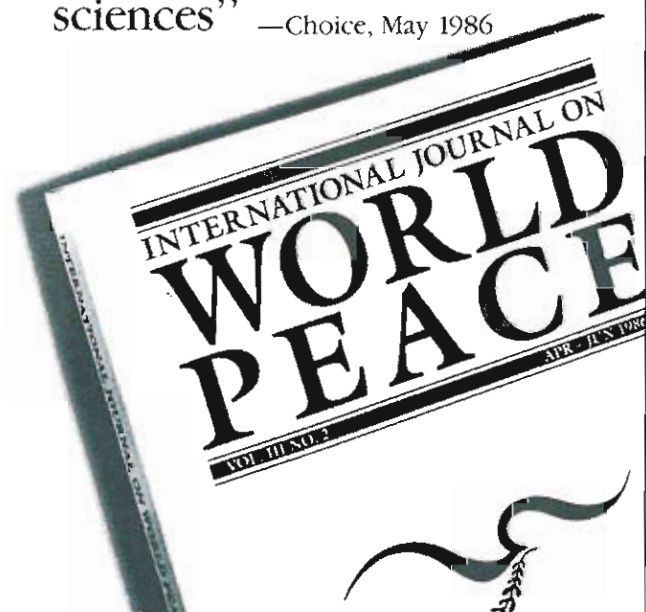
SCIENCE, LANGUAGE
AND THE
HUMAN CONDITION

MORTON A. KAPLAN

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The essays in this volume concern themselves with the transition from the legacy of Mao to the era of Deng, including the impact of Tianamen Square, May, 1989. This volume thoroughly assesses the various forces at work in Chinese Politics today and projects their impact on the future of the PRC.

1989, 347 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-71-4, \$29.95, *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-72-2, \$15.95

Chinese Economic Policy

Edited by Bruce J. Reynolds

In the context of the four modernizations and the momentous changes of the Deng era, this volume analyzes the various aspects of a modernizing Chinese economy. Topics covered include industrialization and Chinese response to the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Implications for the future are also assessed.

1988, 318 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-69-2, \$29.95, *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-70-6, \$14.95

Chinese Defense and Foreign Policy

Edited by June Teufel Dreyer

This volume addresses the issues of Chinese military and diplomatic posture into the next century. The nature and role of the Chinese military is assessed especially in relation to the PRC's emergence in both the regional and international arenas.

1989, 357 pages, index

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Economic Performance in Malaysia: The Insider's View

Edited by Manning Nash

This collection of articles explores the tangled problems of economic development and cultural change in Malaysia, offering cogent insights on such topics as the role of rice production in the rural economy of Malaysia and the employment of women in the new factories. This book sheds light on a question that transcends geography: When and how do different ethnic or "communal" groups exhibit different economic performance?

1988, 228 pages, tables, index

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Political Change in South Korea

Edited by Ilpyong J. Kim and Young Whan Kihl

This book brings to life the internal struggle of Korea to establish and maintain a democratic society in the face of the North Korean threat and agitation. An analysis of elections in Korea, economic inequalities, changing values of students, political effects of urbanization, and surveys of Korean attitudes towards democracy and the future course of reunification are included.

1988, 256 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-59-5, \$29.95, *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-60-9, \$14.95

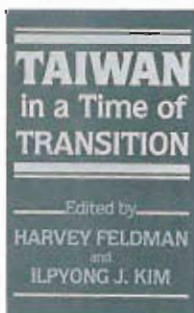
Taiwan in a Time of Transition

Edited by Harvey Feldman and Ilpyong J. Kim

This book explores Taiwan's rapidly changing policies, both domestic and international. It also covers the history of social change and politics in Taiwan and the economy of the Pacific Basin. Other topics explore the country's relationship with the United States and with the People's Republic of China.

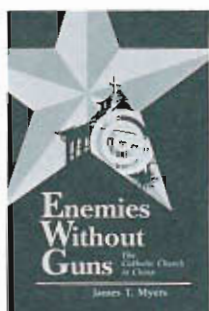
1988, 293 pages, tables, notes, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-63-3, \$29.95



Asian Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



Enemies Without Guns: The Catholic Church in China

by James T. Myers, Professor of Government, University of South Carolina

"James T. Myers has woven a compelling tapestry of the forty years of suffering and martyrdom of the Chinese Catholics under the Maoists. He shows in painstaking detail how the fate of the Church has been closely intertwined with the twists and turns of Chinese domestic politics."

Richard L. Walker, Former U.S. Ambassador

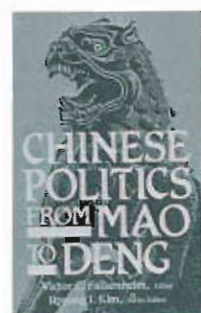
"It is very important that the story of the Catholic Church in China during the last five decades be told with objectivity and accuracy.... We are grateful, indeed, to Professor Myers for his masterful study."

Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, Archbishop of Chicago

This book offers readers not only the most detailed account available of the fate of the Catholic Church under Communism in China, but also provides a wealth of insights into the workings of the Chinese political system and Chinese culture.

1992, 358 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-90-0, \$29.95, Paper, ISBN 0-943852-91-9, \$14.95



Indonesians of Chinese Origin:

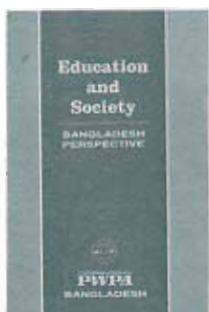
Assimilation and the Goal of One Nation and One People

by Stuart William Greif, University of Otago, New Zealand

Fabled wealth and commodities like spices and aromatic woods have made Indonesia a focal point for trade down through the centuries. Nearly four hundred years ago Chinese merchants, explorers, and adventurers came first to trade and then to settle. Interviews with a variety of Indonesians of Chinese background tell the human aspect of the story of their assimilation. Its costs as well as its successes and rewards is the subject of this book. Schools, cinema, media, as well as religion and intermarriage have contributed to the making of one Indonesia. Although the trend seems to extinguish the Chinese culture, those Chinese interviewed agreed that assimilation is important and that it is working. Professor Greif predicts that soon it will be impossible to distinguish the racial origins of Indonesians.

1988, 89 pages, index

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-50-P \$7.95



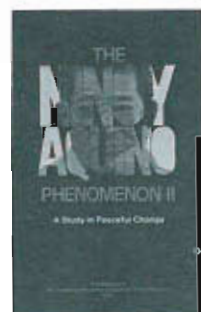
Education and Society: Bangladesh Perspective

Edited by M. Shamsher Ali, President, PWPA-Bangladesh

It is time to take stock of the literacy situation in Bangladesh. Perhaps no nation has incurred so much bloodshed in the effort to establish a mother tongue. In 1952, when Bangla became the national language, the literacy rate was 19.5%. Thirty six years later, literacy stood at 24%. There has been much talk but little action; basic education is a must as we prepare for the 21st century. The authors ponder the establishment of a core of young people, drafted into social service, to go out and train citizens to read.

1988, 102 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-57-9, \$7.95



The Ninoy Aquino Phenomenon II: A Study in Peaceful Change

This book is based on discussions which took place to reflect on the revolution in the Philippines after the collapse of the regime of Ferdinand Marcos and the accession of Mrs. Corazon Aquino. Participants included high Philippine officials, American scholars, and also Pedro J. Chamarro, whose family was working to oust the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.. The discussions include the historical, ideological, cultural, and economic aspects of the transition.

1987, 152 pages

Cloth, \$12.95, Paper, \$7.95

European Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



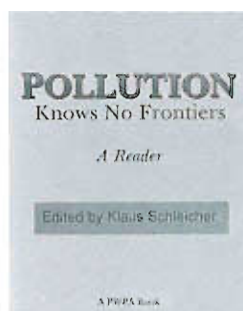
The Idea of Europe: Its Common Heritage and Future

Edited by C. David Gruender and Evangelos Moutsopoulos

"Europe" denotes not only a geographical boundary but a cultural idea. It is a composite legacy of the Roman Empire, Greek Thought, Christianity, and the scientific revolution. It was forged in connection with Islam and Marxism. It is also that part of the world which "made" the modern world. The authors of this book write on the contributions of the various components of Europe, its prospects for unity and the impact a common Europe is likely to make on the 21st century. Discussion between the authors is included to improve the reader's understanding of key issues. This book reflects the common desire of Europeans, both East and West, to work constructively to create a new and peaceful Europe.

1992, 352 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-54-4, \$17.95



Pollution Knows No Frontiers: A Reader

Edited by Klaus Schleicher

This book examines East and West European perceptions of pollution problems and scientific assessment of water, air, and soil pollution. The articles illustrate that "pollution knows no frontiers" either in ideological or regional terms or with regard to scientific subjects. The editor explains why ecological research must be connected with effects of civilization and changes in human behavior. Specific areas of pollution repeatedly discussed are the Danube River and the Baltic Sea. The problem of the spread of pathogens is also addressed.

1992, 334 pages

Cloth, ISBN 0-89226-127-7, \$35.95

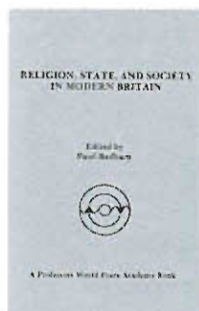
Religion, State and Society in Modern Britain

Edited by Paul Badham, St. David's College, Lampeter, Wales

This reader provides a comprehensive description of the religious situation in British society. It examines the trends toward pluralism and secularism with the Church of England. It discusses the situation of the Roman Catholic Church, free churches, folk religion, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism, storefront religion, sects, new religions, ethnic churches, and women in the churches. The concluding chapters study the relationship of religion and politics documented with statistical data and charts.

1989, 393 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-88946-832-X, \$19.95



The Soviet Union and the Challenge of the Future, Volumes 1-4,

Edited by Alexander Shtromas and Morton A. Kaplan

"An invaluable reference on Soviet Studies." *Choice* 12/90

This is the most comprehensive study of Soviet society ever published. This four volume series, authored by over eighty leading experts in various fields, discusses the state of the Soviet Union (1988) and its prospects for the future on the levels of general theory, historic inquiry, and specific aspects, such as Soviet politics, society, economy, ideology, and culture. While the Soviet Union has now become the CIS, the last three volumes cover topics that transcend the system of political power and discuss issues of religion, nationality, and society, and accurately describe the present situation. These volumes not only predicted the collapse of the former Soviet Union, but influenced people who have been involved in that change.

Volume 1, The Soviet System: Stasis and Change, 1988, 575 pages, index

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Volume 3, Ideology, Culture and Nationality, 1989, 736 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-35-8, \$39.95, Paper, ISBN 0-943852-35-8, \$29.95

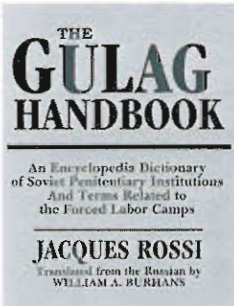
Volume 4, Russia and the World, 1989, 398 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-37-4, \$34.95, Paper, ISBN 0-943852-37-4, \$24.95



European Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



The Gulag Handbook:

An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Soviet Penal Institutions

by Jacques Rossi, Translated by William Burhans

"A book worth publishing in the USSR....useful to a historian, lawyer, sociologist, translator, and all those who keep pondering the past in order to understand what must be done in order not to step into the abyss once again."

—Valdimir Shevelev, *Moscow News*, September, 1990

The Gulag Handbook reveals the fascinating world of the Gulag by defining expressions in the jargon coined by Gulag inmates and administrators. The detailed definitions include anecdotes from camp life which explore the relations among prisoners and between prisoners and police.

1989, 624 pages, name and subject index, Cyrillic and English

Cloth, ISBN 1-55778-024-2, \$29.95

The Gorbachev Generation

Edited by Jane Shapiro Zacek

"Must Reading for students of the Gorbachev Regime"

—Darrell Hammer, Director of Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University

These books examine the key domestic and foreign policy issues and choices facing the leadership of the Soviet Union. at the end of the Soviet regime. Articles are written by senior professors.

Volume 1: Domestic Policy covers general political and economic reform in the USSR, as well as detailed issues such as agriculture, nationality and health care. *Volume 2: Foreign Policy* explains Soviet foreign policy throughout the world.

Issues in Soviet Domestic Policy

1989. 320 pages, index.

Cloth, ISBN 0-94385242-0, \$29.95, *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-43-9, \$14.95

Issues in Soviet Foreign Policy

1989. 382 pages, index.

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-40-4, \$29.95, *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-41-2, \$14.95

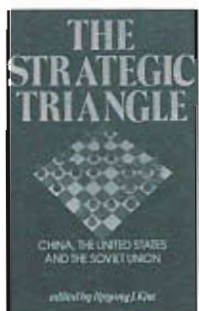
The Strategic Triangle: China, the United States, and the Soviet Union

Edited by Ilpyong J. Kim

This book looks at how each of the three countries sees the relationship between the other two, and at how Japan perceives and is perceived by China, Russia, and the United States. There are also essays on the superpowers and Korea and more.

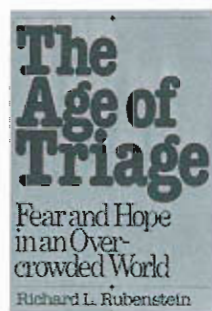
1987. 244 pages, index.

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-20-X, \$22.95 *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-21-8, \$12.95



The Age of Triage

Professors World Peace Academy Books



The Age of Triage: Fear and Hope in an Overcrowded World

by Richard L. Rubenstein

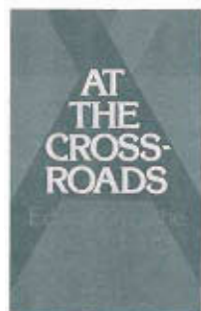
An eye-opening examination of the motives behind modern governments' most horrifying act mass murder of unwanted groups and our present drift in this dangerous direction from the Nazi concentration camps to the boat people. Professor Rubenstein raises the chilling question of whether this wholesale slaughter is less a social aberration than a drastic cure to overpopulation and unemployment. He offers strong viable alternatives to current government policies.

1983, 240 pages, bibliography, index

Cloth, ISBN: 0-8070-4376-1, \$15.50

Middle East Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



At the Crossroads: Education in the Middle East

Edited by Adnan Badran

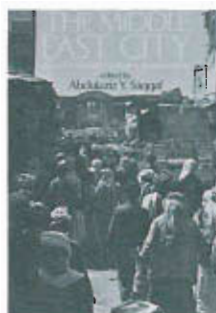
"Taken together, it provides more information on education in the Middle East today than can be found anywhere else. The contributions of this volume should prove enduring..."

—Edwin Terry Prothro, American University, Beirut, Lebanon

Education in the Middle East is in a state of unprecedented transformation. These essays by distinguished scholars and educators probe the changes that are likely to occur in the Middle East. It examines traditional approaches in education, the impact of Westernization, the effect of the Islamic revolution, education for the under-privileged, for women, and for Palestinian refugees. It also considers what role education might play in a region plagued by conflict.

1989, 352 pages, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-46-3, \$34.95



The Middle East City: Ancient Traditions Confront a Modern World

Edited by Abdulaziz Y. Saqqaf

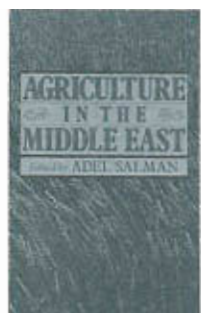
The book provides timely, topical case studies, information and statistics not available elsewhere in this form. The concerns raised in the volume should be of value and relevance to anyone alive to issues and realities of the modern world."

—Caroline Williams, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, University of Texas

Is there already a serious problem of over-urbanization in the Middle East? *The Middle East City* contains a close-up look at Cairo with its swollen population and uncontrolled use of resources. A unique look at the socioeconomic problems of the rapid urbanization of the Middle East. *The Middle East City* is a valuable resource for scholars of Middle East architecture, politics and culture.

1987, 393 pages, 24 pages of photographs, 8 in full color, tables, index

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-32-3, \$34.95, *Paper*, ISBN 0-943852-13-7, \$17.95



Agriculture in the Middle East

Edited by Adel Salman

In the Middle East, agriculture is the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product and foreign exchange, and is the second largest employer. Yet despite its economic importance it is largely overlooked in the development of new technologies and in the allocation of trained human resources. The Middle East produces less than half of the food and agro-industrial products it consumes. *Agriculture in the Middle East* focuses on new ways to improve food production, the challenges of a largely arid land, and managing limited agricultural resources.

1990, 417 pages, index

Cloth ISBN 0-943852-80-3, \$34.95



Trade and Peace in the Middle East

Edited by John Munro

For centuries the Middle East has served as an important trading center and in more recent times, due to huge revenues generated by the export of oil, the Middle East has become an important market for goods and services. At the same time, the region has been the scene of conflict. What bearing do regional conflicts have on trade? Is trade a promoter of peace, or a hinderance to it? These and other questions are raised.

1984, 160 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-12-9, \$12.95

The Sadat Peace Initiative: A Scholarly Appraisal

Edited by Abdelaziz S. Nawar.

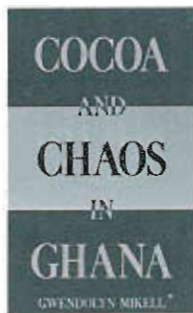
This book reports the frank discussions over the seemingly intractable Arab-Israeli problem. What is the state of affairs, the conditions and the prospects for peace in the Middle East ten years after the Sadat initiative? This book constitutes a revealing sociological document in its own right: it is evident that friendship and conviviality are indeed possible between Jewish and Arab academics even though violence is raging elsewhere at other social levels. PWPA-North Africa.

1989, 188 pages

Paper, \$9.95

African Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



Cocoa and Chaos in Ghana

by Gwendolyn Mikell

Using well documented historical data and profound anthropological analysis, *Cocoa and Chaos in Ghana* explains the rural exploitation and political collapse in Ghana. Students of African, Ghanaian, and Akan history, society, economics, and politics will find this book intriguing. International development policy makers and practitioners will find the analysis of the impact of monocrop cocoa production in Ghana very useful.

1989, 307 pages, 3 maps, 11 photographs

Cloth, ISBN 0-94385-39-0, \$29.95

The Second Scramble For Africa

Edited by Kivuto Ndeti and Kenneth R. Gray

"Must reading for all who seek to understand the current African quagmire"

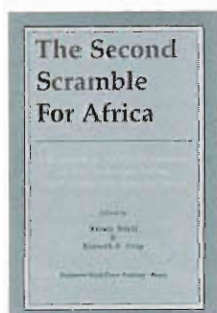
Irungu Ndirangu, *The Sunday Nation*, Nairobi

The Second Scramble for Africa is a provocative and thought provoking analysis of the challenges facing contemporary Sub-Saharan Africa. Overwhelmingly written by scholars living in present-day Africa, the essays included herein approach the problems facing Africa from a multi-disciplinary perspective. The authors go beyond analysis to offer responses to the challenges of neo-colonialism, dependency, loss of culture, modernization, science & technology and governance. This publication is valuable reading to anyone seriously concerned about the forces shaping contemporary African society and culture.

Produced by PWWA Kenya.

1992, 430 pages

Paper, ISBN 9966-835-73-3, \$19.95



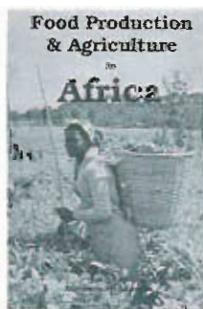
Food Production and Agriculture in Africa

Edited by Anoumou J. Adjangba

This comprehensive volume brings together an impressive collection of African scholars and agronomists who offer detailed discussion of the African agrarian scene. There are French as well as English offerings contained herein covering a myriad topics. Chapters include, "Fish Farming as a Strategy for Development," "The Food Policy in Uganda," "Forestry and Forest Products in Liberia," and "Problems of Food Storage and Distribution in Nigeria."

1988, 394 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-81-1, \$14.95



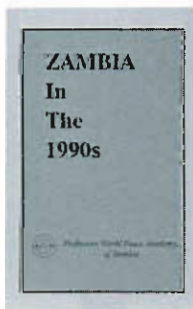
Zambia in the 1990s

Edited by F.K.M. Sumaili and Geoffrey Lungwangwa

The thrust of the present book is on education policy direction, financing of education, curriculum development for secondary school, the development of Zambian literature, the challenge of information technology, the role of research in development, and the exchange rate policy. The papers address major policy issues that have affected the country's development since independence and in recent years. In attempting to pave the way ahead each paper presents serious recommendations about the course of development for the country in the new decade. Produced by PWWA Zambia.

1991, 182 pages

Paper, ISBN: 9966-835-13-X, \$9.95



Utilizing Local Resources for Development

Edited by Geoffrey Lungwangwa and Irene Sinyangwe

This book is an effort by Zambian scholars to develop the basis for self-reliance in Southern Africa. It tries to go beyond the dependent mindset associated with colonialism to develop constructive attitudes within the people to produce what they need. Education and constructive use of manpower, the endowment of natural resources, and health care are addressed. Produced by PWWA Zambia

1990, 183 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-89-7, \$9.95

African Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



La Démocratie en Afrique

Edited by Ndaywel è Nziem

This book looks at moving from the single party state, African culture, and economy to democracy in Africa. It discusses the formation of pluralism, a civil culture, changes in education, and international assistance that might make the formation of democracy peaceful.

PWPA Zaire, 1992, 180 pages, French

Paper, ISBN 9966-835-37-7, \$9.95



Employment & Education: Strategies & Opportunities for Development

Edited by Kenneth R. Gray

Unemployment continues to be one of the most important social, political and economic problems in the developing world. This book attempts to come to grips with the shift taking place concerning the problem of unemployment in Kenya. Particularly vulnerable are the youth and women. Self-employment has emerged as an important aspect of the overall national development strategy.

PWPA Kenya, 1991, 233 pages

Paper, ISBN 9966-835-25-3, \$19.95

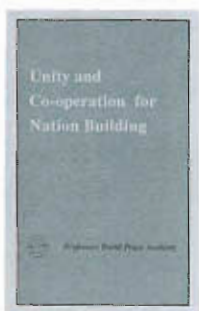
Trends & the Future of University Education in Kenya

Edited by P.P.W. Achola, Kenneth R. Gray, and B.W. Kerre

This volume discusses issues debated in higher education in Kenya. The call for greater Africanization of higher education, distinguishing it from European education, is discussed. The popular demand to democratize higher education has challenged the ability to maintain standards and a relevant curricula. The future of education in Africa is linked to the future development of Africa itself.

PWPA Kenya, 1990, 135 pages

Paper, ISBN 9966-835-84-9, \$9.95



Unity and Cooperation for Nation Building

Edited by S.A.H. Abidi

This book tackles the special problems which have forestalled the growth and development of unity and cooperation in nation building not only in Uganda in particular but also in Africa in general in the post-independence era. This selection of essays identifies the constraints involved in building unity but also recommends some remedies which policymakers in Uganda and the region could consider in solving the problems of national unity, ethnic integration, interdependence, and cooperation. The subjects of national language, public morality, education, culture, ethics and research are all tackled from an attempt to build unity.

PWPA Uganda, 1989, 80 pages

Paper, ISBN: 9966-835-36-9, \$9.95

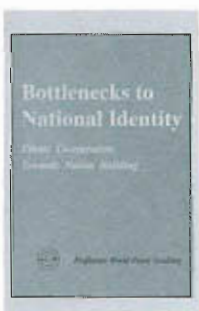
Bottlenecks to National Identity: Ethnic Cooperation Towards Nation Building

Edited by Jude J. Ongong'a and Kenneth R. Gray

This book explores the means of going beyond the balkanization of Africa to achieve national identity while at the same time fostering consciousness. It confronts the challenge of promoting ethnic cooperation and the process of African identity and unity.

PWPA Kenya, 1989, 142 pages

Paper, ISBN 9966-835-24-5, \$9.95



Regional Cooperation for African Development

Edited by Nsibambi and Wangusa

Proceedings of the first East African PWPA conference. Addresses the need for a second African revolution involving academics, youth, and women.

PWPA Uganda, 1987, 74 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-06-4, \$5.95

African Studies

Professors World Peace Academy Books



Post-Apartheid South Africa

Edited by Eric Wainwright

Scholars from a wide range of institutions have examined the difficult and unstable situation in South Africa. The range of views presented, if not the widest possible, then certainly is as wide as any recently brought together within the borders of the Republic of South Africa. A consequence was much hard thinking, some sharp but instructive exchange and a good deal of humor. For the editor, the conference's outstanding contribution was to vindicate discussion, not in spite of, but precisely because of, the heat and proximity of change.

PWPA South Africa, 1989, 262 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-83-8, \$10.95



The Political Economy of South Africa

Edited by Albert J. Venter

It has become abundantly clear that South Africa's economic problems are intimately connected to its political future. The simplistic libertarian free market model is not sufficient in the present circumstances. Many important services, such as shelter, health, and education for the poor, are not attractive to the current market economy. The diverse groups represented in this volume shows that discourse within South Africa is quite possible.

PWPA South Africa, 1991, 164 pages

Paper, ISBN 0-943852-84-6, \$9.95

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Liberal Democratic Societies

Professors World Peace Academy Books

NEW BOOK!

Law in a Democratic Society

by Morton A. Kaplan, Editor and Publisher, *The World & I* Magazine

Law in a Democratic Society is a provocative book that is sure to bother most holders of conventional views. Kaplan writes from a philosophical orientation and from a view of democracy that eschew simplistic assumptions.

Kaplan is a firm opponent of the doctrine of John Stuart Mill that one should be free to do whatever does not injure others. He argues that Mill misunderstood the way in which the mind is formed, character gains integrity, and society remains functional. He finds *Roe v. Wade* to be bad law and bad public policy; but he also holds restriction of abortion to rape, incest, and life of the mother to be bad public policy. Kaplan discusses the death penalty, the separation of powers of government, and numerous other controversial issues from the perspective of his philosophy of law for a democratic state.

"These essays suggest that rule of law is not merely theory, but rather consists of an extraordinarily complex set of attitudes, institutions, and practices... It breaks the ordinary molds, and is delightfully unpredictable and challenging."

—Russell Hittinger, Philosophy of Law, Catholic University of America

1993, 236 pages

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-89-7, \$34.95

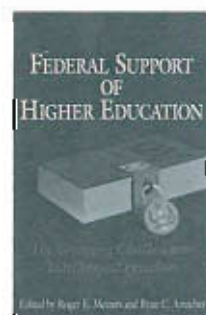
Federal Support of Higher Education: The Growing Challenge to Intellectual Freedom

Edited by Roger Meiners and Ryan Amacher

This book is an examination of how higher education and research have benefitted and have been harmed by the government's support and political influence. The history of government sponsorship and grants in the United States is discussed from several perspectives. A key issue is the rewards and restrictions that scholars and researchers must face in exchange for government support.

1987, 393 pages

Cloth, ISBN 0-943852-76-5, \$29.95, Paper, ISBN 0-943852-78-1, \$15.95



Refugees continued from Page 2

asked governments to take care of them. "I am against the idea that the state has to be the force to organize all these people, all this money, because bureaucracy has its own laws and we need to avoid them if we possibly can. "We should directly aid each person, work with their families, homes and communities too, and avoid all of the intermediaries that cost so much."

Prof. Dr. Vladimir Gruden from the Medical Faculty of the University of Zagreb addressed the problems of refugees living together and the importance of tolerating other's habits.

Dr. Joseph Julian from the Joint Eastern Europe Center for Democratic Education spoke about the problem of self-determination in a way that decoupled it from state sovereignty. "This reading of self-determination, that associates it with state sovereignty only, ignores the role that individuals can play in nurturing a more progressive form of civil politics. There is another perspective on self-determination, one that recognizes the skills and capacities of citizens to join with one another to determine for themselves how they can tend to the public interest."

"The Mass Media's Support for Return" was the topic presented by Mr. Vilko Tezak, Director of the Croatian Press Agency in Zagreb. "World media, especially, did a lot to help Croatia and are now helping Bosnia. There are two faces; one is to inform the world what is going on and the other is to influence the world to help people in this region."

All together, 26 papers were presented at the conference. It was evident that the academic community expressed an active desire to help the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes and reintegrate into normal life once again.

Krunoslav Petric, LL.D. is a member of PWPA-Croatia

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE CONFERENCE

RETURN OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS— THE KEY FOR PEACE IN CROATIA AND EUROPE

Stublicke Toplice, Croatia · March 11-14, 1993

- Each refugee crisis in the world has its own specific criteria, but there are also common experiences which can be drawn upon concerning politics and aid support in order to prevent failures and mistakes.
- At the beginning of any refugee crisis is the expectation for its immediate solution and the quick return of refugees and displaced persons, despite the historic and contemporary experiences of refugee migration that show many refugee crises become long-term agonies. Therefore it is better to immediately begin to plan long-term solutions and to find "second best solutions" for refugees and displaced persons. The negative consequences will be much less with a long term plan in place. Without it, refugees and displaced persons are kept in suspense with false expectations.
- In solving the current questions and problems of refugees and displaced persons, it is of vital importance to encourage them to practice economic, social, cultural, and spiritual activities of self-organization.
- Since highly skilled and young people tend not to return, programs for their return have to include special incentives.
- Economic preconditions for a successful return are based on projects for the development of parts of Croatia (and Bosnia and Hercegovina) which suffered destruction due to the war and some which had never been developed. For such projects international aid is necessary. Of special importance are "small" and local projects for rebuilding and development.
- The return and reintegration of the refugees and displaced persons in ethnically mixed areas will require reconciliation programs, from which war criminals must be excluded.
- Many refugees and displaced persons suffer under continuous pressure caused by traumatic experiences of brutal violence and persecution. Of special concern are raped women, who should receive social-psychological support.
- Children suffer greatly as refugees. They need a wide range of care: food, schools, families, etc.
- Life in refugee camps carries the danger of possible pathological processes on the social level. Stress should be on ways to quickly integrate into society and not on the building or maintaining of refugee camps.
- It is important to provide normal situations for refugees and displaced persons wherever possible. For example, libraries where people can go to read have proven to provide a useful form of "therapy."
- Finally, the conference proved its starting position that there cannot be return for most refugees and displaced persons without achieving a lasting peace in Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and the broader areas of the former Yugoslavia. On the other hand, lasting and real peace cannot be achieved as long as all of the refugees and displaced persons who want to return home are not permitted to do so.

New Foundations for World Peace and Liberty

PWPA Spain

by Armando Lozano

The old city of Toledo witnessed, February 21 to 23, the gathering of thirty scholars from different Spanish universities and institutions to discuss the general topic chosen for our conference: New Foundations for World Peace and Liberty.

The conference itself was initially scheduled to take place in December 19 -22, 1991, in the Southern city of Almeria. But just the day of departure, a winter storm forced the closing down of the Madrid airport. To our disappointment we had to cancel the conference. Many months of preparations ended in a matter of hours. A few professors coming from Barcelona and Mallorca made it to Almeria to find the conference cancelled. One brave professor from Madrid drove all through the night to come to the conference. It was a very difficult moment for the organizers, who were amazed by the reaction of the participants, who gave many words of encouragement.

Two months later we gathered in Toledo, still talking about the chaos in the airport and the ordeals we went through, but quickly, after the opening remarks by our PWPA President, Dr. Rafael Alvarado, we were ready to tackle the topic "New Foundations for World Peace and Liberty" seen through the perspective of as many disciplines as people present.

If what we wanted was an interdisciplinary conference, we got more than what we asked for. Fourteen papers were presented followed by lively sessions of questions and answer. Many different issues were brought up by the papers or in the following discussions.

One of the recurrent issues was

the improvement of communication as a path leading to peace. This was presented from a mass media point of view in the paper presented by Mariano Cebrian, head of the Radio Masters in Madrid University, and as interpersonal communication, by writer and theologian Enrique Miret Magdalena. Sorbonne Professor and Historian, Sergio Vilar, saw the need for such communication among all the different fields of learning. He promoted interdisciplinary studies and conferences such as the one we were attending.

The human search for happiness and love was at the root of the other papers. Dr. Andres de Haro, a Barcelona University biologist, saw in the search and fulfillment of love the basis for culture and social peace. Dr. Jose M. Rodriguez Delgado, a neurobiologist, stressed the need to focus on the biological similarities of all human beings if we want to achieve peace and happiness, and to deemphasize the historical disputes which have caused division in the human race.

Looking at the topic in a reverse way, genetics Professor Felix Perez described in his paper the need for a basic attitude he called "anti-hate," as the way to solve any problem. Psychiatrist Francisco Alonso Fernandez, presented strategies to moderate the tendency toward fanatical or extreme attitudes present in our modern societies. Felipe Cid Rafael, a professor of the history of medicine, went further explaining the helplessness of patients in today's impersonal patient-doctor relationships, with added conflictive elements brought about by modern medical technology.

Fanaticism, intolerance, and prejudice between groups of people, nations and cultures was our next discussion opened by Isabel Gutierrez Zuloaga, Director of the Institute for On-Going Education in Madrid University. Her paper on "Multicultural Society and Transcultural Education" led to a very heated discussion. Her views on immigration and minorities education in Western countries touched on



Sergio Vilar, Enrique Miret Magdalena, Antonio Beristain, Mariano Cebrian (left to right)

some of the most sensitive problems Europe is facing today. In the same line but from a historical perspective, Salustio Alvarado, a professor of Slav history, compared the rise of nationalisms in the East (using the example of the Ukraine) and the West (with the example of Catalunya) and the great difference between them. The paper led to a discussion about the breakdown of the Eastern European countries and the future of Europe.

Sociologist Jesús M. Paricio dealt with changing attitudes in the armed forces about the issues of war, politics and the professional army. It was an unique paper in our country where the role of the armed forces is an emotionally difficult subject to discuss. Furthermore, the presentation was given on February 23, the date Spaniards remember as the failed *coup d'état* by the military in 1981. Backed with a lot of statistical data, Professor Paricio, showed how far away Spain is from those days, but also how insecure the armed forces are about their future in a rapidly changing world.

Finally the concern for our planet, our living earth, was present in the conference. Angel Vian Ortuño, former President of Madrid University, gave an evaluation of the greenhouse effect, tearing down many of the myths created by media, while not underestimating the damages suffered by the atmosphere. Professor Miguel Ballester Cruelles, an air physicist, gave us an update of the resolutions taken in recent international congresses on climatological changes. In the final paper, on property legislation, agrarian law professor, Juan J. Sanz Jarque, presented an ecological approach to property laws.

In few days we discussed some of the most important concerns of our time. We approached them in a positive way, hoping to clarify the new foundations for lasting peace and liberty. Besides the participants

who presented their papers, we had to thank all those professors who acted as moderators or discussants, and the several charming wives who contributed many times to the discussions. Finally, we have to mention Professor Ballester who performed for us on the cello, and opera singer Mercedes Bustos, wife of one of the professors, for adding a beautiful musical component to our three days together.



Society from Page 7

Fiction Writers of America, who warned in his own text that "If you remember the past too well, you will see no way that the future can ever be different." An optimist, he argued that some of our greatest fears today; shortages of national resources and excessive pollution, may not be the major challenges to face. That the earth may respond to increased carbon dioxide from burning fuels by growing more plants. He predicted that population growth would be controlled, that starvation would be eliminated, that medical treatment would be noninvasive, that cities would shrink to units of 30,000 or less, and that the work week would be reduced to ten hours.

Frederik Pohl, a pessimist who recently wrote *Our Angry Earth* with the late Isaac Asimov, predicted that the year 2042 will consist of a world with a minority of rich people living in technologically regulated and doomed environments and a majority of poor people living in pollution and squalor. The money which could have been invested in the future in 1992 was instead squandered on pork barrel politics, special interests, and the selfishness of the wealthy.

Jerry Pournelle, a writer, computer columnist, social critic, and another past president of Science Fiction Writers of America was cautiously optimistic. He believes that we have the technological capabilities to create a life of

abundance for all but that our culture is dysfunctional. He noted that in 1991 the United States literacy rate was lower than Iraq and commented that the public school system in America has degenerated into little more than a vast welfare scheme. He ultimately believes that the crisis in America's moral culture and educational system can be met by a revolution of the American people, who usually rise late to crises, but rose to meet the challenge of World War II. Pournelle went beyond political and economic and technological solutions to conclude that this time the enemy is ourselves: "One thing is clear: any optimistic projection of the future must assume that the nation—all of Western civilization—will undergo a revival of morality and find new wellsprings of moral behavior. Indeed, one might even say that this is the very definition of an optimistic future."

PWPA President's Papers

PWPA Chapters throughout the world were sent a booklet of the technological projections and the scenarios to study a year before the conference. Many chapters responded by holding national conferences on the theme, and some chapters had published books or newspaper articles locally on the theme before coming to the Congress in Seoul.

Six of the chapter papers, representing the different continents of the world, were chosen for presentation before the entire conference, then panels met regionally to discuss future society in their own regions. While each part of the world is unique, most writers agreed that we are now globally interdependent and that regional unification will become a trend in the coming decades. Many of the contributions from poor countries saw little relevance of the particular technologies the wealthy nations were producing, either because they were too poor, their cultures were indifferent, or that more appropriate technologies for their own situation should be developed.

Professor Armando de la Torre from

Guatemala spoke on behalf of many less developed nations when he said that "the point of reference will have to be the present state of development, not the development of those countries that have gone ahead of us in the race for progress." He suggested that those nations now classified as underdeveloped will be divided into two divergent groups (1) those that passively move by inertia and (2) those who aggressively pursue self-development which will accelerate the well-being of their populations. The Guatemalans expressed the desire to see "an authentically developed modern culture, by which we mean acculturation and assimilation of all those values that human experience has shown to be more beneficial to mankind."

The Nigerians stated that "to build realistic future scenarios demands a new concept of power and a new concept of organizational values. To create future means much more than new technologies; it demands creating cultures and peopling society with new culture bearers who will be able to adapt our imposed technologies and their cultural impacts." They felt their challenge is primarily political and organizational revitalization, not technological breakthroughs as such.

Dr. Subhi Qasem from Jordan saw the major challenge of the Arab World as that of overcoming internal strifes, resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and integration into the larger world. The Arab world contains a great amount of wealth and scientific education and has been able to adapt it to specific problems, such as growing food in arid land. However, the diversity of resources in Arab countries requires regional cooperation if a better life for all in the Middle East is to be realized.

Professor Weerayudh Wichirajote from Thailand argued that balanced development would have to address the "three dimensional goals of life and society;" (1) spiritual and psychological, (2) social-cultural, and (3) material-economic. Science and technology, he argued, should be applied to each of these areas. The West, from this perspective, is bound up in an

unbalanced development that refers science and technology primarily to the material-economic sphere, to a lesser extent the social sphere, and very little application to the spiritual-moral sphere. He argued that the long term strength of the Buddhist culture was a stress on balance and the development of spiritual technologies.

There were many other interesting papers presented, most notable to me were those from Poland, Australia, England, and the Philippines. The conference was truly a chance for global dialogue with representatives of the 15 new republics that made up the former Soviet Union present. Exchanges were often sharp, but mollified by the genuine goodwill on the part of all to work towards the creation of a better world.

Reflections

The type of exercise Professor Kaplan pushed us through was extremely valuable. It marked a turn in the history of PWPA from chapters being the passive recipients of presentations from the world's experts on a theme to the development of an international academic body that is pioneering new ground for the future.

The Scientific Revolution

The introduction of the scientific method several hundred years ago has led to more accurate knowledge of the world in which we live. This knowledge has been accelerating exponentially and in our own lifetime one half of the technology used today was invented.

The first dimension of the scientific revolution to transform our social world grew out of physics and material and energy technologies. Galileo, Copernicus, Newton and Laplace helped us to understand principles of physics and mechanics, which in turn led to the development of machines and the industrial manufacturing of machines. Industry allowed our societies to change from traditional agrarian economies rooted in the family to an industrial and money based national economy. Our societies are still strug-

gling to understand the role of the family and traditional values in a changing world. The capitalist versus communist debate was a social and ideological consequence of these modern developments.

The revolution in materials is continuing. Today we are developing superconductors and miniature machines which are built by the manipulation of individual molecules. The development of robotics and computers has reduced the need for heavy manual labor and thrust us into an information age. Virtual reality is able to place us in artificial sensual environments while sitting in our living rooms; it can be used constructively to train for flying aircraft or deep sea diving or it can be used as a drug giving us artificial stimulation in a society we feel powerless to control.

Today some of the most exciting and controversial developments of the scientific revolution has reached the biological stage. Our technology has allowed us to look at cells and genes and develop the potential to alter and create new life forms. We might create food in laboratories in cold climates by duplicating foods found naturally in the tropics, or we might create new foods all together. It is possible to develop new species of animals or to change the animals that exist. We might develop commercial biological products to replace conventional products. For example, bathroom cleanser might be replaced with a bacteria that consumes mold, mildew and grease. We may also be able to clone organ tissue and replace defective human organs with good ones, extending the human life span.

However, biological technologies can also be used for evil social purposes. For example, plagues could be produced to exterminate people the inventors dislike. We might select the features of our children that are currently fashionable in a manner similar to shopping for furniture and abort fetuses which will have features we dislike (eg. color of eyes, skin, or hair). Besides the promise of good food and a long life, the biological technologies

also hold out the specter of mass extinction and the desecralization of life.

Technology is Directed by Human Beings

While basic science makes possible the development of an array of technologies, which technologies are implemented depends upon the motives of human beings. Technology can be directed for the good of all people or it can be used as an instrument of domination and control. Steel can make swords or plowshares. Technological developments are inevitable, but their form and use are determined by the type of people and society we have.

For example, we have many possibilities for transportation. If the world is run by a few powerful men, they will organize transportation centered on themselves the way "all roads led to Rome," or to Moscow, or to port cities in colonized Africa. In the future they are likely to develop armed hovercraft that would ferry supplies between global industrial lords and mafia or gang leaders. On the other hand, if the world is further democratized we may develop pollution and accident free vehicles that can get anyone anywhere conveniently. Highways can be built with buried conductors to power electric cars that would have sensors which would automatically guide the cars and keep them from colliding with one another. We could thus imagine a society with the convenience of the contemporary automobile but without many of the negative consequences.

New developments in technology are upon us. If we do not plan their use for good, they will be developed by others for evil. While we have immediate economic needs and crises, we may find ourselves as unwilling slaves in an undesirable future unless we know about the world we live in, the changes that are coming, and plan for them accordingly.

We Live in an Important Period

Most of human history has been dominated by authoritarianism of one

type or another. Previously it had been impossible up to imagine shaping a world where science and technology could be applied to the betterment of all and not just the betterment of a few. Through the last four hundred years we have witnessed the breakdown of oppression, whether it be by religious, political, economic, or military authority.

While good people and good societies can lead to good ends, in most of history good people have been prevented from making their contributions by systems of domination. Science and technology have benefitted only a privileged few.

Today, with the near universal acceptance of some form of democracy, there is an opportunity for masses of people to direct the use of science and technology to a better life for all. However, this requires widespread education and a moral culture that respects all people as having equal dignity. This will mean transformation of traditional cultures and the animosities toward others they have often created.

The new world culture will require, as Professor Wichiarajote explained, balanced development of the spiritual, social, and material dimensions of life. It will require, as Armando de la Torre stated, the desire to transform our own cultures by adapting to new technologies as well as adopting values that have proven to work better for others. I would agree with Dr. Pournelle's comment that new wellsprings of moral behavior might even be the definition of an optimistic future.

Not adequately discussed at the Fifth International Congress of PWPA was the role that the family, which in a more fundamental way than the schools, is the wellspring of moral behavior. For an optimistic future to be realized then, the family must perform its role of creation of good people. We have therefore, I believe appropriately, chosen "The Future of the Family" to be the theme of the Sixth International Congress of PWPA to be held in 1995.

Africa, continued from page 3

The opening address was given by the Honorable Arthur Wina, Minister of Education of the Republic of Zambia. The conference chairman, Dr. John Milimo, welcomed the scholars from over twenty-five countries.

The conference was organized into two panels. This first, which met in six sessions, examined the economy and resources for development in the present situation.

The second panel, which met in three sessions, was concerned with issues of philosophy, education, and values.

There was extensive media coverage. On June 28th and June 29th professors attending the conference appeared on Kwacha Goodmorning Zambia television for interviews about the conference and PWPA. The official opening session was covered by both radio and television news as well as the Times of Zambia and Zambia Daily Mail. On June 30th ZNBC television carried a special interview with Conference Chairman, Dr. John Milimo, the President of PWPA Zambia.

At the closing cocktail, the Honorable Minister of Technical Education and Vocational Training Akashambatwa Mbikusita Lewanika came to grace the occasion, with many kind words for PWPA. About 100 people attended the event, with several senior heads of departments from the University as invited guests.

The conference also resolved that efforts be made to give PWPA status with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It also resolved to meet for the Fifth Pan African Congress in South Africa under the theme "Africa's Strategy for the 21st Century."

Dr. Ferdinand W.B. Akuffo is a member of PWPA Zambia



Noteworthy PWPA Events

Austria— PWPA Austria had its founding meeting in which the protocols of its constitution and first officers were chosen. This occurred on May 13, 1992 at the Hotel Biedermeier in Vienna. Representatives from PWPA chapters in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland and PWPA-International were present to witness the events. Prof. Dr. Michael J. Higgsberger, Professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Vienna, was elected President. O.Prof.Dr. Horst Seidler, Institut für Humanbiologie, and the University of Vienna was elected Vice-President. PWPA-Austria sponsored the "Leo Gabriel Memorial Lecture" on December 4, 1992 in commemoration of the professor who pioneered PWPA activities in Austria. The program "Dialog and Peace" was opened by Professor Higgsberger. Professor Johann Mader gave a lecture on "Integral Thoughts: Freedom and Peace" ("Intergrales Denken: Freiheit und Frieden."). He was followed by Professor Christof Günzl whose speech was titled "Achievements of a Great Austrian Philosopher." The program concluded with videotapes of the activities of PWPA Austria.

Czechoslovakia— PWPA Czechoslovakia held a study conference on "Czechoslovakia and the World of 2042," May 8-9, 1992 in Skalský Dvůr. Professor Jaroslav Macháček concluded in his paper that environmental sensitivity, higher level education, and economic efficiency will be important for improving the quality of life in Czechoslovakia.

England— The British Academy for World Peace celebrated its foundation day with a dinner and speech on December 16th at the Royal Over-Seas League, St. James.

Greece— PWPA Greece and the *Greek News* sponsored a seminar on "Academic Freedom of Speech" at Panteos University of Political and Social Studies in Athens on October 31, 1992. Six papers were presented by academics from Greece, Bulgaria, and England.

Hungary— PWPA Hungary hosted an international conference on "Transition to Democracy in Eastern Europe" on November 21, 1992 in Budapest. International guests included professors from Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia.

India— Fifty-four members and guests of PWPA-India attended the conference "Problems in Education and Culture in India Today," at the Vikram Hotel in New Delhi, November 28-29, 1992. The conference was inaugurated by Mr. Man Mohan Singh, the former Joint Secretary of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, who actively participated in the entire program.

Poland— PWPA Poland sponsored a two day workshop on the theme "Poland in the 21st Century" in Obory (near Warsaw) in June 12-13, 1992. The program consisted of six panels. Twenty-six professors addressed a number of issues which must be addressed by Poland, including: influence of the family and home on the future, school efficiency, state institutions, religion and philosophy, moral values, social diseases like drugs and alcohol, the environment, and mass media.

South Africa— PWPA South Africa sponsored a conference titled "The Healing of South Africa" near Johannesburg on May 27, 1993. The conference was chaired by Professor Albert Venter, President of PWPA South Africa. Participants included a wide range of persons from the ANC,

several universities, and government policy advisors.

Switzerland— PWPA Switzerland hosted a forum "Albania and Europe: Spirituality, Politics and Economics," September 11-13, 1992 in Tirana.

Uganda— PWPA Uganda sponsored a public lecture at Makerere University on December 14, 1992 by the Ambassador of the Russian Federation to Uganda. The Hon. Dr. Edward Kuzmin spoke about Russia's approach to Africa after changes there. He emphasized a non-ideological relationship, the common goals of world peace, well-being of people, justice, and the struggle against poverty and disease. He emphasized actively looking for economic trade.

Zaire— PWPA Zaire sponsored a two day seminar April 25-27, 1992 on "Life and Society in the 21st Century" this was followed by periodic conference debates: July 14 on the theme "Meditation on the Future through Present Knowledge," October 25 on "The Sovereign National Conference - and Then?" and December 27, "A Dialogue on the National History of Zaire." About 25-30 professors attended each of the debates.

Zambia— PWPA Zambia was invited by the Secretary General of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) to participate in the inter-governmental commission of experts meetings, the Council of Ministers meetings, and the 11th summit of Authority (for heads of states) and the 10th anniversary celebration of the organization. The events were held January 15-17, 1993 in Lusaka.



Participants in the conference "Czechoslovakia and the World of 2042" held in Skalský Dvůr



A working session of the Skalský Dvůr conference
In front row Jaroslav Macháček and Jan Prucha



The head table at the conference in India
Dr. M. Jorwani, Dr. F. Clark, Mr. M. Mohan Singh,
Mr. B.S. Shukla, Prof. Bhiday



The audience at the 9th Annual Conference of PWPA-India



Participants in the conference "Transition to Democracy in Eastern Europe" pose for a group photo in Budapest



A working session of the Hungary conference

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