China: the Focus of the 3rd International Congress of PWPA

by Kevin M. DelGobbo

More than 265 participants gathered at the Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel from August 24-29, 1987 for the Third International Congress of the Professors World Peace Academy. The theme of the conference "China in a New Era: Continuity and Change" was the focus of discussion for more than 100 of the world's leading China scholars. Dr. Ilpyong J. Kim, Professor of Political Science at the University of Connecticut, was the organizing chairman for the conference. Both Dr. Ezra Vogel, Professor of Asian Studies at Harvard, and Dr. Donald Zagoria, who has served as consultant to the U.S. Department of State and National Security Council, gave plenary addresses to the congress. In addition, PWPA Presidents and Secretaries-General representing over 80 countries were an integral part of the discussions.

The conference was opened by Neil Salonen, President of the International Cultural Foundation and Morton Kaplan, President of PWPA International. Several honored speakers gave opening remarks to the Congress including the Rev. C.H. Kwak, Chairman of the Board of Directors of PWPA. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, in welcoming the participants, noted that the Philippines was a particularly appropriate place to convene a meeting addressing the topics of transition and development. Further, Vice President Laurel recognized the important role which PWPA had played in the Philippine transition to democracy, a reference to the efforts of Philippine Ambassador to the U.N. and past president of the local PWPA chapter the Hon. Salvador Lopez.

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The Academy and the State
by Roger Meiners

PWPA-USA sponsored a conference on Intellectual Freedom and Government Sponsorship of Higher Education in Bermuda, February 12th to 15th, 1987. Fourteen original papers were prepared for this program which was attended by the paper givers as well as several scholars representing PWPA. The purpose of the program was to consider the impact on the structure of higher education, and the consequences for scholarly integrity within disciplines, from the high level of governmental intrusion in the production of higher education in the United States. Dr. Sidney Hook, of the Hoover Institution, prepared a paper on Intellectual Freedom that was shared by the participants, but unfortunately Professor Hook was unable to attend for health reasons.

The program began with a paper by Professor W. W. Bartley, III, of the Hoover Institution and a Vice President of PWPA-USA. Bartley's paper, "On Universities and the Wealth of Nations: The Market in Ideas and the Entrenchment of False Philosophies," initiated discussion. Bartley's paper, which comes from his long time work on methodology and more recent work on universities, addressed the issue of the growth of knowledge. As an epistemologist, Bartley explained how the frequent adherence to Kuhn's methodology often retards scholarly development within universities. For intellectual growth to occur, scholars should look to the methodology developed by Karl Popper, rather than seek to legitimize existing bankrupt ideals in different professions.

Three papers concerned the development and structure of higher education. Professor Leonard Liggio, of George Mason University, explored the historical development of American Universities, as did Roger Meiners, of Clemson University, in his paper. Meiners devoted attention to the impact of foundations and the federal government on the structure of universities. Professor Robert Staaf of Clemson University examined the legal and economic implications of university accreditation. Colleges and universities belong to accrediting organizations not to insure quality, Staaf found, but to have lobbying organizations in Washington to assist the U.S. Department of Education in extracting federal support for universities.

Three papers considered the development of sciences. Dr. Michael Ghiselin of the California Academy of Sciences examined the development of original research in marine biology, showing that many of the great discoveries were the...
Education, Patriotism and Indigenous Technology

by Yutaka Kijima

The Professors World Peace Academy, Nigeria, held its Sixth Annual Conference at the Durbar Hotel, Kaduna, from June 3rd to 5th, 1987. The general theme of this year's conference, *Education, Patriotism and Indigenous Technology*, attracted about 200 scholars from institutions of higher learning in Nigeria. The two day deliberations featured a total of 21 scholarly papers on all aspects of the conference theme, as it relates to the past, present, and future of Nigeria.

The conference fostered the recognition that the development of indigenous technology is a key determinant of self-reliance. Lamenting the fact that appreciable effort has not been made to harness even existing technologies, the following recommendations were made:

1. Dependence on foreign technology should be de-emphasized in favour of indigenous technology.

2. The harnessing of existing indigenous technologies for application in appropriate areas should be intensified, especially those of raw materials, agriculture, health care, and the construction of cottage industries, in order to afford the Nigerian citizen a "good life."

3. A process of technological education should be pursued, starting with science education from the primary school level and using the present 6-3-3-4 system of education as the base.

4. Opportunities for training, as distinct from education, should be further enhanced throughout the country.

5. Educators should relate student projects to local problems and challenges.

6. Psychologists should sort out attitudes and values of the culture that need to be retained and emphasized in order to reorient the society.

7. The government should remove impediments to patriotism such as statism, the quota system, the policy of geographical spread, the question of domicile, poor leadership, social injustice, oppression and poverty.

8. Specific objectives which embody patriotic ideals should be incorporated in the National Policy on Education.

9. Courses such as "Nigerian Literature," which are capable of educating the citizens in patriotism, should be incorporated into the school curriculum.

10. The government should intervene in a more meaningful way to bring down the rate of population growth through: a) raising the age for marriage for women, b) limiting family size to four children, and c) encouraging education for women.

**Agriculture Research Session**

A smaller symposium, centering on agriculture, was attended by 15 participants and ran concurrently with the main conference. The overall theme chosen for this year's Agricultural Research Session was *Agriculture and National Survival*. Five sub-themes were the subject of five papers presented. A communiqué was drafted from the proceedings and recommendations made for agricultural development in Nigeria.

*Yutaka Kijima is the Secretary-General of PWPA Nigeria*
Middle East Agriculture

by John Munroe

One of the most pressing problems facing almost every country in the Middle East today is that of agricultural self-sufficiency. Such was the consensus of the delegates attending the fourth regional conference sponsored by the Professors World Peace Academy, from January 21-24, who this year turned their attention to Agriculture and Food Production in the Middle East.

For four days the academics and decision makers exchanged theories and experience on a wide range of subjects ranging from "Desertification Control and Arid Land Reclamation" to "The Cost of Arab Food Imports," eventually concluding that as far as most Middle East studies were concerned, agricultural self-sufficiency was little more than a myth. Moreover, in those countries where such a goal appeared attainable, it could only be achieved by such a huge capital outlay that it would hardly be cost effective.

The latter was brought home most dramatically by Mahmud Mohammed Gusbi, who described Libya's "Great Man-Made River Project" to convey 2 million cubic metres of water a day from the wells of Tazerbo and Sarir in central Libya to a holding reservoir near Ajdabiya, and from there, 820,000 cubic metres per day to the Sirt End reservoir, with another 1.2 million cubic metres a day to the Benghazi End reservoir. The general aim of this massive $25.5 billion project is to transform Libya's northern coastal area into a productive agricultural region, where the country's wheat, barley and sorghum needs, as well as its fruit and vegetable requirements and fodder for livestock, can be grown.

Many of the delegates were openly sceptical whether this goal could be achieved and almost all speculated aloud whether the effort should have been undertaken in the first place, given the size of the capital outlay. Such grandiose schemes, it was felt, could only lead to disappointment, in spite of confident Libyan predictions that over a 50 year period, water could be made available for Libyans living in the north at a cost of $0.25 a cubic metre, five or six times less than the alternate cost of desalinated water.

By contrast, C.A. Christodoulou's account of how Cyprus had embarked on a program of dam construction and the provision of an irrigation system with a view to conserving the available ground water, seemed puny by comparison. Yet, at a cost of just under $200 million, most delegates believed that in the final analysis, the Cyprus project was far more likely to yield beneficial results, and at far less cost, than almost all the other more elaborate schemes implemented by countries with far greater budgets.

Perhaps the most successful agricultural project of recent times in the Middle East, however, is that being implemented by the Jordan Valley Authority. As described by Munzer Haddadine, the authority's president, it involved far more than throwing money at a problem in the hope of solving it. On the contrary, the irrigation of the Jordan Valley had been undertaken only after years of careful planning, its aim being not merely to boost Jordan's agricultural output, but to satisfy a wide range of human needs as well.

Underlying the plan is the principle that if the Jordanian government provides the necessary agricultural infrastructure and social services,
of food available in local markets, when it might be more beneficial in the long run to subsidize the efforts of the producers themselves.

Unfortunately, as many delegates recognized, in many cases there was insufficient money in the budgets of most governments to invest in the latter in the face of the more pressing demand to maintain basic foodstuffs at an acceptably low level. When faced with a choice of long-term economic benefit, which would accrue from a policy of encouraging farmers, and short-term political expediency, it was usually the choice of governments to take the less painful way.

Other speakers at the conference stressed the need to invest in research and development to produce livestock and fruit and vegetable strains suited to the region's harsh climate, while Samuel Mendlinger, salt tolerance specialist at the Boyko Institute for Agriculture and Applied Biology at Ben Gurion University, Israel, noted that recent findings suggest that many crops could tolerate saline water far more successfully than had hitherto been realized.

Nevertheless, in spite of such encouraging indications, it was generally felt that the Middle East region as a whole was still a long way from agricultural self-sufficiency. In an ideal world, this would hardly be cause for alarm, because foodstuffs, either difficult or expensive to produce in the region, could be purchased on the international market. Wheat, it was pointed out, was unlikely to be produced in the Middle East as economically as it could be elsewhere, which would seem to suggest that most countries in the region should abandon their efforts to grow it successfully for reasons of cost effectiveness alone.

Yet in a time of political uncertainty and mutual suspicion, there seemed to be no alternative for every state to strive for agricultural self-sufficiency at whatever the cost; if only to provide national, psychological well-being. As is so often the case, political considerations must take precedence over economic.

John Munroe is a Professor of English at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

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introduction of "limited entrepreneurship" has, almost immediately, resulted in an enormous increase in agricultural productivity. For the time being, agricultural reform has solved one of China's most basic yet critical problems; that of feeding one-fifth of the world's population.

Reform in the industrial sphere is proceeding along much the same lines as agriculture, a decentralization of responsibility, including all growth, all of the scholars agreed, is a critical aspect of any development program for China. To that end, the one child per family policy was lauded as being extremely successful. In addition, a continuing process of improving education, especially higher, education will be necessary for a "Modernized China."

The discussion concerning changes in Chinese political life touched upon a much less easily definable,
Forum Nadwa

Professors World Peace Academy Sudan and New Hope Society for Social Development held a Forum Nadwa on June 26, 1987 at Ahfad University Club in Omdurman, Sudan.

In a previous PWPA seminar, titled Displaced People in Khartoum Province (April, 1987), it was resolved that it would be of great value to hold meetings on a regular basis. Professor Yousif Badri, President of Ahfad University, graciously offered the University Club as a center for these monthly meetings which were termed "Nadwa".

Nadwa is an Arabic word meaning "symposium." The purpose of Nadwa is to offer the intellectual community of Sudan an open forum to address problems in society and seek solutions.

The Sudanese Character was chosen as the theme for the first Nadwa attended by 25 people. Chairman Professor Badri explained why this seemed an appropriate topic. Sudan is now faced with many difficulties and it is Professor Badri's opinion that social change must be adopted. The Sudanese people should not be afraid of such change, yet good points of Sudanese character must be maintained, he explained.

Dr. El Tiganj offered an historical view of the development of Sudanese character. Basic Sudanese character was formed through the mingling of Arab and Nubian peoples, three to four thousand years ago. Modern influences include the period of Turkish rule, followed by British domination. It is Dr. Tiganj's opinion that the period of British rule brought with it an unfortunate stratification of Sudanese society and an attendant change in Sudanese character.

Ustaz El Zaki's presentation explored the influence of Islam in the Sudanese. He stated that courage and generosity were the results of Islam's influence. Religious education is a valuable tool in overcoming negative aspects of character.

Ustaz Doleeb, Deputy Dean for Student Affairs, University of Khartoum, in his speech, pointed out some of the unfortunate side effects of social change. Migration from rural areas to the cities and the disruption of family and tribal tradition and the inherent loss of values are real problems to consider. Review of the education system is in order as a possible solution, he stated.

The Nadwa forum is an exciting new format for ideas which, it is hoped, will become a valuable vehicle for social change in the nation of Sudan.

CHINA CONFERENCE
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only in removing older cadres from office but also in attenuating their influence, and reinvigorating the system with younger more vital cadres.

The optimism which the majority of conference participants registered for China's present course was not without qualification or recognition of inherent difficulties. Indeed some scholars proposed that some of the present successes in agricultural productivity may be at the expense of future productivity. Peasants, eager to realize their newfound possibility of profits are consistently overcropping their fields. Further, the breakup of the commune system provides little incentive for individual peasants to maintain crucial projects previously administered by the communes, notably irrigation. These public works projects are therefore falling into disrepair. The growing regionalization in agriculture and industry looms as a serious challenge to the stability and unity of the nation as a whole. The "one child per family" policy will place a serious strain on the traditional family structure in China.

Finally, the verdict is not yet in on the political consequences of the Modernization process. While increased participation and debate was noted with approval, especially in the context of the "Open Door Policy," so too must recent campaigns against "bourgeois liberalism" be recognized as part of an ongoing political debate in China.

The attempted coup which took place in Manila on August 28, while most unfortunate in its consequences, provided a living laboratory for the conference participants. It reminded all once again of the fragile nature of all developing nations. As Professor Kim remarked in his closing address, "It is difficult enough to know what tomorrow may bring here in Manila, never mind chart the future course of the world's oldest civilization. We do leave here however with a better understanding of the challenges which China faces."

Kevin DelGobbo is a research associate in political science with the PWPA staff.
Education Towards a Future

by Mark Hickler

The annual conference of PWPA South Africa was held between January 15th and 18th, 1987 at the Indaba Hotel, Sandton, South Africa. Thirty-six professors and other observers gathered to discuss the topic, Education Towards a Future.

In his keynote address, Professor A.J. Themba pointed to the prevailing political climate of South African Apartheid as the factor which most inhibits introduction of needed change in that nation's education system. He called for free and open discussion and suggested that, "One cannot offer solutions in education without understanding and commenting upon the process and outcome of public policy. The academician's mode of operation and participation in the struggle for human freedom is that of honest, frank and peaceful deliberations based on reason and goodwill."

Nine papers were delivered during the conference, many of them echoing political science Professor Themba's sentiments.

Suriya Kumar Parmanand, Law professor at the University of Venda, in his paper, "The Politics of Education in South Africa", pointed out that, while education in South Africa seems to have served the minority white population, gaining education has been a struggle for the colored and black populations. Separating administration of education for these groups, formalized in law, has served the ends of Apartheid in discouraging full participation of blacks and coloreds in South African Society. "An education that is politically constrained is a non-education. The best education without the right to utilize one's learning is fatuous," he stated. Professor Parmanand called for the consolidating of education administration into one body for all of South Africa's citizens as one step in ending the inequity. He went on to say that "politicians and educationists must come together and negotiate an ideology of common purpose in education." He further called for an opening of all schools to all races coupled with an aggressive building of new school facilities and a more attractive pay scale for teachers.

Professor Mandla Tshabalala, of the University of Cape Town, in his paper, "Alternative Education: Whither?" detailed the chilling effects of Apartheid education. Since its inception with the much cited Bantu Education Act in 1953, Apartheid education has met with popular resistance, from the school boycotts of the earlier years, to the nationwide protracted boycott of 1985 and 1986. The more recent struggles have been marked by a new militancy. Revolt has been met with increasingly high-handed censorship and control in the school environment. Professor Tshabalala sees an important role for educationists as agents of change. "Our ultimate goal must be the total and unconditional uprooting of all shackles as human beings," he stated.

Derrick Reading, from the University of Bophuthatswana, in his paper, "A Future for Schooling," pointed out that, though the need for reform is great, there is a danger of merely transplanting western style education into the African setting.

With the decline of the Aristotelian tradition in western education came an attendant loss of values-oriented teaching. The rise of individualism in education has produced generations of students who are not inclined towards social responsibility.

"Africa cannot afford to lose the group cohesiveness of tradition that ensures and promotes ethnic, and hopefully State, unity; nor the wholeness that is the inevitable result of such solidarity. It's schooling systems need to produce what is best for both the individual and for the society, with any priority falling on the latter," he stated. ■

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result of individual scholarship that benefitted indirectly, not directly, from governmental sponsorship. Dr. John Sommer, of the University of Texas, Dallas, examined the political origins of congressional support for the funding of various disciplines through the National Science Foundation. Like all aspects of government funding, support for scientific research is subject to political decision-making more than decisions based upon merit alone. Professor Cotton Lindsay of Clemson University examined federal support for the production of scientists and scientific research. He presented empirical evidence to support the proposition that such governmental funding did not stimulate economic development, and that much of the funding is politically directed to support applied, rather than pure, research.

Professor Edwin West, of Carlton University in Canada, provided an economic analysis of higher education. He argued that the public benefits which supposedly emerge from education do not, in fact, justify taxpayer support of higher education. The benefits of higher education are captured mostly by those who receive the education, not the taxpayers in general. Professor Gordon Tullock of George Mason University also addressed a fundamental issue in his paper, "What is Higher Education?" Tullock argued that different societies have organized higher education differently, so there is no reason to presume that our current structure is somehow optimal.

The remaining papers all looked at the possibility that the development of academic disciplines has been influenced by the responsiveness of academicians to implicit...
PWPA Presidents Meeting
by Gordon L. Anderson

The Professors World Peace Academy held a major international conference on China in Manila, the Philippines, August 24-29, 1987. This was the third in a series of conferences initiated by the Reverend Moon in 1983 when he called the PWPA Presidents to Seoul, Korea for the first International Congress of PWPA.

The Professors World Peace Academy has now grown to over 90 chapters. The International Congresses serve as a forum to stimulate the development of the PWPA network worldwide. In addition, after the First Congress, the congresses have focused on a special theme and experts on that theme have been invited to present papers which will contribute to worldwide knowledge about that topic. The title of the second International Congress, held in 1985 was "The Fall of the Soviet Empire: Prospects for Transition to a Post-Soviet World." The third Congress just held, was titled "China in a New Era: Continuity and Change."

There were over 265 participants at the meeting, which was held at the Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel. This included PWPA Presidents and leaders from 80 countries, 105 China experts, 50 professors and dignitaries from the Philippines, and 25 Secretaries-General of PWPA. In addition, a number of spouses and family members of the participants attended the conference.

The Opening Plenary session was quite impressive. There were speeches by the Vice President of the Philippines, the Honorable Salvador Laurel, and the Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak, who represented the PWPA Founder. There were also greetings given by Professor Morton Kaplan, President of PWPA International, Professor Alfredo V. Lagmay, President of PWPA Philippines, and Professor Ilpyong J. Kim, the Organizing Chairman of the Conference. Because of the Vice President's speech, the opening session received nationwide television coverage in the Philippines. The speech of the Vice President and the PWPA Congress were also noted in the English Broadcast of XINHUA, Beijing.

There were 16 panels on China in which a total of 80 papers were discussed. There were five Presidents' panels that met for two evenings, and, as is often the case in such large conferences, there was a lot of professional and PWPA organizational discussion during the meals and free time.

One of the main conclusions of the China scholars was that China's economic reforms would have social and political consequences which China will need to address. China is, indeed, in a transition period and there are many possible directions which she can take. The conference should produce four to five excellent books on China which can serve as a major resource for China watchers.

The Congress is viewed as an event which can stimulate the growth of PWPA internationally. When the presidents gather, there is
a feeling that this is a significant international community of scholars. On the afternoon of August 25th, there was an opportunity for new presidents to meet informally with the Reverend Kwak and presidents of the more successful chapters. That evening there were some formal presentations to all of the presidents. Reverend Kwak spoke of Reverend Moon's desire to sponsor publication of a new world encyclopedia and of how the PWPA network could contribute to this project.

The PWPA Presidents also spent some of their time discussing China. The Latin American Presidents focused on trade with China, the Africans looked at China as a possible model for development, and the Asians discussed the impact of China, the world's most populous nation, on the Asia Pacific region. The Middle Eastern Presidents focused on regional conflicts in the Middle East and planned a series of dialogues. These include: a Greek-Turkish dialogue in Cyprus; a dialogue on Lebanon's future; and an Arab-Jewish dialogue in Israel. A total of 17 conference proposals, some from new PWPA chapters, were received at the congress.

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**Women and Development in Africa**

by R.K. Williamson

Twenty-three academics gathered in Siavonga, Zambia on the shores of beautiful Lake Kariba to attend the 8th annual PWPA conference. The four day conference, July 3-6, was the largest to be held thus far by PWPA-Zambia. Of the participants, twenty were from Zambia and three from Zimbabwe. In all, twenty papers were presented. Opening remarks were offered by the Zambian Minister of Youth and Sport, Hon. F. Hapunda.

The conference was chaired by Professor Lungu, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Professor Lungu also serves as the President of PWPA-Zambia. His leadership as chairman was especially appreciated during the lively debates which sprang up following the presentation of papers and in handling the tight conference schedule.

The topics discussed covered a wide range of issues including women's role in politics, education, the family, and in the economic realm.

It is hoped that the conference proceedings, when published, will provide a valuable source of reference for both government and academia. PWPA Zambia has gained general recognition for the body of published materials it has been building over the years. The work of the 1987 conference will be a valuable addition.

R.K. Williamson is Secretary-General of PWPA Zambia

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**PWPA Peru**

PWPA Peru, which has sponsored local activities for many years, held its first national meeting on Sunday, March 2nd, 1986. Twenty-seven participants heard opening remarks by professor Luis Alberto Cuya Huapaya, Vice President of PWPA Peru. Two morning lectures included the topics *Human Dignity, Violence and Peace* by Dr. Jose Antonio Jimenez Leon, and *Chronic Hunger and World Peace* by Dr. Alfonso Campos Saldana. Lectures were followed by question and answer sessions.

Following lunch, reports on PWPA activities were offered by branch officers from Lima, Puno, Huancayo, Trujillo and Arequipa. Participants at the first national meeting responded with enthusiasm and expressed a desire to promote activities in each of the PWPA branches of Peru.

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The New Technologies

by Gordon L. Anderson

On April 9-11, 1987, PWPA Chile sponsored a conference on "The New Technologies: A Means to Attack Underdevelopment," at Hotel Termas de Jahuel in the mountains of Chile's fifth region, about two hours from Santiago. The conference was organized by Professor Guido Pincheira of the University of Chile and President of PWPA Chile.

Professor Pincheira began the first session with a discussion of the technology at the crossroads in South America. This was followed by comments from Prof. Héctor R. Croxatto, of the National Academy of Sciences, on the "University and Development." Professor Croxatto had, just the previous week, greeted Pope John Paul II on behalf of all academics in Chile. Then Dionisio González, Rector of the National University of Asunción, Paraguay and Prof. Gilberto Benítez, the Secretary General, spoke about technology and development in Paraguay. Finally, Professor Leopoldo Guerriero gave extemporaneous remarks about technology and development in Argentina.

After the break, a presentation was given on "Post Industrial Society: Attacking Underdevelopment" by Irene Konow and Rodrigo Baez, both Professors on the Faculty of Economic Science at the University of Chile. This was followed by Professor Ricardo Israel's paper on "Technology and Politics: Lessons from the Recent Past."

In the afternoon session, specific topics were discussed. Prof. Ricardo Ramírez, Dean of the Faculty of Physical Sciences at the Catholic University of Chile, presented "Energy in the New Technological Era." Prof. Orlando Gutiérrez of the Faculty of Science at the University of Chile gave a thorough discussion of the state of the computer revolution; and Prof. Camilo Quezada, from the same school, spoke on Research and Problems of the Faculty of Sciences. Sr. Mario Marshall, Rector of the Instituto Profes-

Javier A. Simonetti spoke on "Ecology, Natural Resources, and Rural Development." Sr. Fernando Sánchez of Fundacion Chile, who is a large scale agricultural businessman, presented his view on "The Modern Agro-Industrial Enterprises." Sres. Héctor Lisboa and Alvaro Urrutia, who are in charge of operations and planning at Consorcio Maderero de Chile, concluded with a presentation continued on page 13.

Participants of the conference on New Technologies sponsored by PWPA Chile

Professor Ricardo Israel (left) who assisted professor Pincheira in organizing the conference, Professor René Salama (center), University of Education for Chile, and Professor Guido Pincheira, Organizing Chairman and President of PWPA Chile.
The Future of Education in East Africa

The international participants from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, the United States, Japan, and France were welcomed warmly by Professor A.B.T. Byaruhanga-Akiiki, the chairman of the 2nd regional conference and Dr. Y. Takigawa, Acting Secretary General of PWPA, Uganda, at Entebbe International Airport.

The conference was opened by the Minister of Education, Hon. Mr. J. Mayanja Nkanji. Professor G.B. Kirya, president of PWPA Uganda, welcomed the participants with an opening address. One hundred participants, including press and delegates, attended the opening ceremony. The conference received very wide mass media coverage. As an introduction to the conference, participants were shown an overview of International PWPA activities, including the International Highway Project. After the opening ceremony, all participants enjoyed a cocktail party at the Nile Mansions.

During the conference, a total of 22 papers were presented and lively discussions followed each paper. In most cases there was a need for more discussion time, however the participants were able to continue with informal discussions and pleasant fellowship during refreshments and lunch periods.

On the final day of the conference, the delegates went on a tour to the Luwero Triangle, guided by Mr. Mukasa from the ministry of Rehabilitation. Participants were very impressed and realized the value of peace and the need to cherish it at all times and anywhere.

At the closing ceremony, Professor G.B. Kirya gave his closing remarks to the participants. Dr. K. Ndeti, President of PWPA Kenya, gave the summary which included the resolutions from the conference. Professor C. Katongole, Permanent Secretary to the ministry of Commerce and the guest of honor, presented the closing remarks, followed by an expression of thanks offered by Professor A.B.T. Byaruhanga-Akiiki.

The general feeling of the participants was that of having had a very successful conference. This conference opened up important current issues in the vital area of education which need to be tackled forthwith.

PWPA HAITI

by Kazuto Nishijima

PWPA Haiti held a conference on December 12, 1986. Forty-five professors gathered for the opening ceremony. In addition there were representatives of the government’s Education and Information Ministries. Chavannes Douyon, President of PWPA Haiti, opened the conference with remarks on the conference theme, Peace and Development.

The first panel of three presenters included the themes: "Peace and Development" by Professor Toussaint Desrosiers, "Haitian-

Panels II and III expanded the theme of Peace and Development with a total of six more papers. Professor Michel d'Alexis' paper, "Demographic Increase, Peace and Development", drew a great deal of interest and many participants felt that a second conference centering on this theme alone would be of great value.

The conference enjoyed favorable news media attention including an article in the "Nouvellist," Haiti's largest newspaper, television coverage of the opening ceremony, and radio news reports.

Kazuto Nishijima is Secretary-General of PWPA Haiti

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demands by the government that they support governmental activity. Two papers found little evidence that their disciplines were so effect- ed. Professor Peter Aranson of Emory University, examined the potential impact of federal funding of research on the political science profession. Aranson found that despite the relatively "liberal" nature of many political science scholars, compared to other disciplines, they receive relatively little in the way of federal research support. Hence, it does not seem possible to say that the political orientation of the political science profession can be explained by catering to the state for financial gain. A similar conclusion was found by Professor Fred McChesney of Emory University. McChesney examined the political leanings of law professors in the 1920s and 1930s. He found no evidence that the onset of the Great Depression, and the great demand for governmental intervention that it spawned, led to a change in the political attitudes of law professors. Professor Jerald Zimmerman, of the University of Rochester, examined the linkage between accounting profes- sors. He found that the interests of the accounting profession are well served by the federal government, and that scholars in accounting work to further the interests of federal regulators, whose efforts promote the financial interests of the accounting profession. Similarly, Professor E. C. Pasour, Jr., of North Carolina State University, examined the agricultural economics discipline. He found that agricultural economists operate outside the mainstream of the economics profession and are heavily subsidized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural economists have, for many years, worked to justify the governmental intervention in agriculture that is difficult to defend on the basis of economic theory. His paper appears to provide evidence that this is one discipline that has been heavily influenced by governmental support of research. Professor Donald Erickson of UCLA provided a review of political influence in the funding of education research by the U.S. Department of Education. Based on his experience, such research must conform to certain norms in vogue at the Department of Education. Scholarly credibility makes little difference in that political world.

These papers provoked interesting discussion among the paper givers and the other scholars invited by PWPA. The papers from this program, after revision, will be published in a forthcoming book, The Academy and the State. This book will be edited by Professors Ryan Amacher and Roger Meiners, both of Clemson University. ■

Roger Meiners was the Organizing Chairman of the conference.

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on "Technological Innovations for Improvement of Forestry Reserves."

After a brief recess, the participants heard presentations from important government representatives. Prof. René Salamé, Undersecretary of Education of Chile, spoke on "The Use of Technology for the Educational System." Professor José Antonio Guzmán, President of the National Commission on Science and Technology reflected on policy making for scientific and technologi-
PWPA Philippines

Professors World Peace Academy of the Philippines held its annual national conference on August 22, 1987 at the Westin Philippines Plaza Hotel. The title of this year's conference was Strategies in Philippine Economic Recovery and Development. In his Statement of Welcome, Alfredo Lagmay, President of PWPA of the Philippines, set a hopeful tone. "Who can say that no one amongst you may strike the minds of people in ways that could change our entire perspective...that no one may say something significant that may change the course of the national life?" He underlined the importance of economic considerations saying, "There can be no peace until we have got our grip firmly on the right places of our economic life."

Following Dr. Lagmay's welcoming remarks, Gordon L. Anderson, Secretary General of PWPA International offered his remarks entitled "The Relationship between Professors and the Government". He spoke about the reciprocal relationship between education and national life and how it frequently suffers because of the tendency for mutual distrust between government and educators. In the Philippines there is now a real opportunity for the government and scholars to work together with mutual respect, he suggested.

The Keynote Address was given by Hon. Solita C. Monsod, Secretary of Economic Planning. Two Major papers were presented, each followed by an open forum. The first of these was "Industrialization as a Strategy in Philippine Economic Recovery", by David SyCip, Senior Advisor of PCI Management Consultants. Mr. SyCip pointed to several advantages of the industrialization model of recovery. Among these he listed a growing demand for consumer goods in domestic and foreign markets, the relatively low cost of manpower, availability of professional and technical expertise, availability of factory sites, and availability of raw materials.

Among the disadvantages of the industrialization strategy, he mentioned the generally inadequate infrastructure, lack of risk capital, a bureaucracy which tends not to be development oriented, and high energy costs among others.

Mr. SyCip concluded by offering a number of suggested guidelines for following a strategy of industrialization.

The second paper was delivered by Hon. Heherson Alvarez, member of the Philippine Senate who spoke on "Agrarian Reform as a Strategy in Philippine Economic Recovery and Development."

NEW TECHNOLOGIES

continued from previous page

NEW TECHNOLOGIES

continued from previous page

With the conference concluded, a unique ceremony was held. A byproduct of the PWPA conferences in Latin America has been improved friendships among professors in neighboring countries. This PWPA Chile conference became the occasion for the Undersecretary of Education in Chile to sign a formal agreement with the Rector of the University of Asuncion, who is also the President of PWPA Paraguay, to establish an exchange program in technology research and development. The champagne toast marked the success, not only of the particular agreement, but that PWPA had succeeded as a vehicle for facilitating international educational exchange.

NOTICE:

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