

PWPA



Professors World Peace Academy

PWPA-International Special Report

November 1987

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.



Plenary Session of the Third International Congress of PWPA

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.

The conference was organized

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Participants listen to Professor Gordon Tullock, of George Mason University, giving his views on government sponsored education

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 uni-

versities. 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 Ligio, 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 Uni-

versity 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

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Roger Meiners (left), Organizing Chairman, with Ryan Amacher, coeditor of the forthcoming book *The Academy and the State*

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



The Guest of Honor, Military Governor of Kaduna State, Col. Abubakar D. Umar, flanked (left to right) by Dr. Ayua, Dr. Okoli, Professor Emenyonu (Vice President of PWPA Nigeria), Professor Ikonne (Vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University), and Yutaka Kijima (Secretary-General of PWPA Nigeria)

attitudes and values of the culture that need to be retained and emphasized in order to reorient the society.

The conference further recognized that patriotism is an interactive phenomenon between government and citizens, and flows in the main from citizens' perception of the extent to which the government meets their more fundamental needs. Furthermore, in recognition of the fact that Nigeria accepts education as an instrument for cultivating patriotism in the youth of the nation, the conference recommended that:

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 communique 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 provided the necessary agricultural infrastructure and social services,

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"...indispensable..."

--Dr. Richard L. Rubenstein, Director
The Washington Institute for Values In Public Policy

"...sorely needed..."

--Dr. Stephen A. Garrett
Monterey Institute of International Studies

"...extremely impressive..."

--Dr. Harald Niemeyer
Educator, Author, Editor, West Germany

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Dr. Kim Taek-Gyu receives the 11th Professors World Peace Academy Award from Professor Hang Nyong Lee, President of PWPA Korea

The Fifth Interdisciplinary Symposium and 11th Academy Prize

PWPA Korea held the 5th Interdisciplinary Symposium and the Academy Prize awarding ceremony on January 24-25, 1987, at the Kolon Hotel, Kyongju, Korea. Some 270 professors attended the 2-day meeting.

At the Symposium, 6 professors presented papers on the main theme, "Science and Society." Papers in the following fields were presented: Physics, Linguistics, Medicine, Art, Philosophy and Sociology.

The 11th Academy Prize was awarded to Dr. Kim Taek-Gyu, Professor of Anthropology at Yeongnam University, for his research on "Korean Farmers' Customs Seen from an Anthropological Viewpoint."

MIDDLE EAST AGRICULTURE

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tens of thousands of families might return to the valley, attracted by the combination of income from farming and the social services required to support family life. According to Dr. Haddadine, the project has succeeded to a degree not anticipated by those who assumed responsibility for implementing it. Those who have benefited from the scheme have become far more affluent than many of their countrymen in less

favorable areas, producing not only fruit and vegetables to meet local needs, but a substantial surplus for export as well.

Other delegates, such as Egypt's Ahmed Gamal Abdel Samie, soil scientist at the National Research Centre in Cairo, noted the difficulties that sometimes arose as a result of coordinating agricultural improvement schemes among various government ministries and agencies. Abdulaziz Saqqaf, an economist from the University of Sana'a in North Yemen, pointed to the illogical practice employed by many Arab governments in subsidizing the price

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.

Reprinted with permission from an article in the *Middle East Times*.

CHINA CONFERENCE

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around 16 panels of scholars, each panel addressing a particular aspect of China's modernization process. The topics encompassed an entire range of social, political and economic issues which China is facing. For example, University of California professor, Lowell Dittmer's panel analyzed "Political Development After Mao", while a panel chaired by Dr. Stuart Fraser of Latrobe University discussed issues of population and education. Other panel topics included an analysis of the "Chinese Communist Party at 65" chaired by Dr. Donald Klein of Tufts University, "China's Foreign Policy" led by University of Arizona's Allen Whiting and "Agriculture and Society" led by Dr. William Parrish from the University of Chicago.

As the conference drew to a close, several themes seemed to present themselves as the major conclusion of the week's discussion. First, the People's Republic of China is indeed embarking upon a "New Era" in her social, political, as well as economic life. Throughout the course of the Congress's deliberations, however, one was constantly reminded of two factors in this modernizing process. Firstly, there is no such thing as "reform" in the economic sphere alone. Economic reforms, especially in the context of the Chinese case, have serious social and political ramifications. Secondly, while certainly embarking upon a new era any forces for change must be held within the context of China as one of the world's oldest civilizations.


With regard to changes in the economy of China, several themes became especially clear as a result of the panel discussions. While "reform" has been undertaken in both the industrial and agricultural sectors, China remains a predominantly agrarian economy. The principle aspects of "agricultural reform" include a *de facto* decollectivization of farming through the introduction of the "Productions Responsibility System". This program stipulates that after selling a certain amount of product to the state for a fixed price, a farmer may sell any surplus on what amounts to a free market. This

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 al-

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,




ood will and sincere cooperation are needed to reduce the differences that divide nations, and multiply the common interests that unite them.

International organizations like Professors World Peace Academy can do much to spread the gospel of peace based on the principle of co-existence. The argument is quite simple: Five billion human beings now inhabit this planet. With its limited space and resources, the earth will remain hospitable to mankind only if we live in harmony with nature's eternal laws of cycle and renewal. We must be confident and truly believe that human intelligence is capable of dealing with any problem that is likely to arise in this domain, particularly now in this age of light.

The Honorable Salvador Laurel,

*Vice President,
The Philippines*



lowances for limited entrepreneurship and the introduction of new technology. Unlike agriculture, however, the scholars foresee a much longer period before any significant results can be recognized. Further, industrial development was envisioned as proceeding along distinctly regional lines. The already designated "Special Economic Zones" were depicted as evolving into a highly developed corridor from Dalian to Canton (and eventually to Hong Kong).

Within the sphere of social development the conference participants identified two principal goals. Controlling population

and certainly more controversial aspect of "reform". Certainly the decentralization trend in agriculture and industry translates into a *de facto* loosening of political control. Ensuring the continuation of the development process in the long term will require more substantive reform as economic rationality replaces purely ideological forces in politics. In this respect, the role of the party was identified as being in a review process. Machiavellian realpolitik is also evidenced by removal of old cadres, albeit under generous terms, from political life. The progress of all types of reforms rests not

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Yousif Badri (center) with participants of the April 1987 PWPA conference

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 Tigani 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. Tigani'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. Thembla 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 Thembla'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 that shackles us 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. ■

THE ACADEMY AND THE STATE

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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

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PWPA Presidents Meeting

by Gordon L. Anderson



PWPA International Presidents meet to hear presentations by PWPA Board Chairman Reverend C.H. Kwak and Dr. Morton Kaplan, President of PWPA International.

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

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Ely Fall, PWPA President of Senegal (right), shares a moment of humor with colleague Brahim Kaba of Liberia at the African presidents' meeting.

PWPA PRESIDENTS

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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. ■



The Manila Times

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MANILA, PHILIPPINES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1987

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City scenes during siege

(See page 2)

Noynoy Aquino shot, bodyguards slain

Gov't forces crush mutiny

Cory, Ramos pledge to punish rebs

By FELIPE OLIMPO, JOEM MACASPAC, FIDEL ASOR, JR., ORLY P. ORTIZ, FAYE NARCISCO, WENG MACATANGAY, CYNTHIA SYCIP and WINSTON MERCADO
A REBELLION mounted by about 1,000 renegade soldiers before dawn yesterday was crushed 16 hours later by troops loyal to President Aquino.

But it left at least 55 people killed and over 100 others wounded, mostly civilians, who were caught in the cross-fire.



NOYNOY AQUINO

BENIGNO Aquino III, or Noynoy, the only son of the President, was wounded and three security men were killed by renegade soldiers yesterday morning near Malacanang.

The renegade soldiers fired on Noynoy's car on J.P. Laurel street, but missed while he and his aides were on their way home.

A fourth aide of Noynoy suffered serious bullet wounds. President Aquino confirmed the incident in a nationwide TV broadcast at about 3 p.m. yesterday.

Noynoy received bullet wounds in the head, neck and arms. Doctors said they will have to operate on his wounds, but they said he was out of danger.

Intelligence officials said the renegade soldiers planned to attack the presidential residence on Arawak street and take Mrs. Aquino and her family as hostages.

The officials also said a crowd of about 30 civilians at San Miguel street, near Malacanang, were fired upon by the renegade soldiers.

The crowd had been chanting slogans of "Down with the dictatorship."

The front page of *The Manila Times*, shown above, published on the final day of the international PWPA conference on China held in Manila. The rapidly unfolding news of an attempted military coup in the Philippines underscored the importance of international relations in Asia and added a note of urgency to the proceedings.

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

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. ■

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 Guerrieri 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-



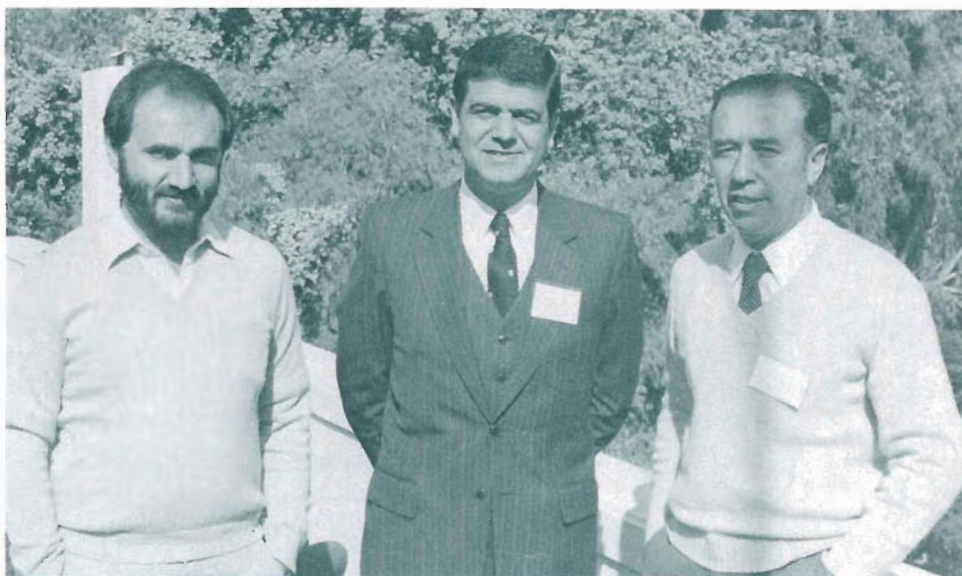
Participants of the conference on New Technologies sponsored by PWPA Chile

sional de Osorno, presented the final paper on "The Regional Responsibility for Development of a Professional Research Institute."

The third session, on April 11, focused on the development of rural areas and the agro-forestry business. The first paper, by Professor Italo Serey of the University of Chile, discussed new technologies for the development of agro-forestry with an emphasis on plant ecology. Prof.

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

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Professor Ricardo Israel (left) who assisted professor Pincheira in organizing the conference, Professor Rene Salame (center), University of Education for Chile, and Professor Guido Pincheira, Organizing Chairman and President of PWPA Chile

The Future of Education in East Africa



Dr. G.B. Kirya, (left) President of PWPA Uganda, and Kenneth Gray, Secretary-General of PWPA Kenya

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. ■

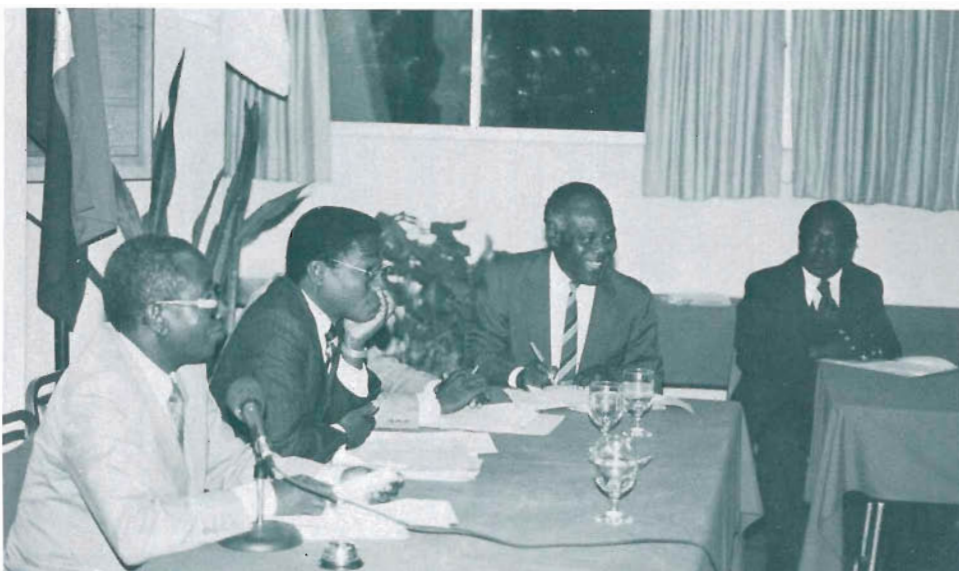
PWPA HAITI

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-

continued on next page



Participants of the PWPA Haiti conference discussing the theme *Peace and Development*

PWPA HAITI

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Dominican Relations and Peace," by Professor Laureore St. Just, and "Peace, Human Rights and Development", by Professor Charles Ro-main.

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

THE ACADEMY AND THE STATE

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demands by the government that they support governmental activity. Two papers found little evidence that their disciplines were so effected. 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 professors. 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.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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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-

continued on following page

Partial List of Proposed PWPA Conferences

1987

December 18	Symposium on Eastern Europe	Washington, DC, USA
December	Bangladesh in the Year 2000	Dhaka, Bangladesh

1988

January 14-17	South Africa: Reform or Revolution	Sandton, South Africa
April 7-9	The University and Development	Asuncion, Paraguay
April	Arabs and Jews in Israel	Tel Aviv, Israel
May 25-28	7th Annual Conference and 3rd Agricultural Research Session	Owerri, Nigeria
May	Ethnic Cooperation in the Process of Nation Building	Mombassa, Kenya
May	Islamic Fundamentalism and Arab Wealth	Oslo, Norway
May	Greeks and Turks in Cyprus	Nicosia, Cyprus
September	Violence: Root and Resolution	Colombo, Sri Lanka
September	Violence: Root and Resolution	Kathmandu, Nepal
November	Violence: Root and Resolution	Islamabad, Pakistan
November	Education in Africa	Yaounde, Cameroon
November	The European Economic Community	Lisbon, Portugal
November	Violence: Root and Resolution	New Delhi, India
December	Violence: Root and Resolution	Dhaka, Bangladesh

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 workers, availability of factory sites, and availability of raw materials.

Among the disadvantages of the



Dr. Alfredo Lagmay, President of PWPA Philippines, offering welcoming remarks at the Philippine national conference

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

cal development. This was followed by an informative discussion between the government officials and the other participants, a discussion which led the government of Chile

to adopt some of the recommendations of the participants as official policy for technological development.

With the conference concluded, a unique ceremony was held. A by-product 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. ■

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Education: 1974-1979, University of International Business and Economics, Beijing, China.

Degree: Bachelor of Arts in Economics

Present Occupation: Department of International Relations and Trade, P.R.C.

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by Richard L. Rubenstein

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Fear and Hope
in an Over-
crowded World

Richard L. Rubenstein

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by Morton A. Kaplan

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SCIENCE, LANGUAGE
AND THE
HUMAN CONDITION

MORTON A. KAPLAN

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GENERAL INTEREST

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

(pub. 1987 by Paragon House and PWPA) (293 pgs) Edited by Ilpyong J. Kim. A collection of essays by leading scholars, this volume assesses the implications of an emerging third axis in a previously bi-polar world. The book provides a much needed and timely analysis of this triangular relationship and its development. (ISBN: 0-943852-20-X. Cloth. \$22.95 ISBN: 0-943852-21-8. Paper. \$12.95)

Consolidating Peace in Europe: A Dialogue Between East and West

(pub. 1987 by Paragon House and PWPA) (244 pgs) Edited by Morton A. Kaplan. In this timely and provocative volume, Professor Kaplan proposes a bold new strategy for peace in Europe, calling for a complete withdrawal of US troops from Europe, and of Soviet troops to east of the Ural mountains. Scholars and diplomats from Eastern block and NATO countries came together to discuss this and other ideas related to the topic of nuclear arms control and disarmament. This book is the collection of their open and frank dialogue concerning the problem of reducing the threat of war in Europe. (ISBN: 0-943852-34-X. Cloth. \$24.95)

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Violence and Aggression: A Physiological Perspective

(pub. 1987 by Paragon House and PWPA) (237 pgs) K.E. Moyer. A discussion of the problems and possible solutions to the negative aspects of aggressive behavior in individuals, from a physiological perspective. Moyer argues eloquently that aggression often arises from complex learned behavior that can (and must be) unlearned, debunking many of the basic assumptions in Freudian psychology. (ISBN: 0-943852-15-3. Cloth. \$22.95 ISBN: 0-943852-19-6. Paper. \$12.95)

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(pub. 1985 by The Macmillan Press, Ltd.) (218 pgs) Edited by Peter van den Dungen. Proceedings from a conference of PWPA of Europe. Held in Paris, September 1982. This book researches aspects of pacifism and assess the phenomenon of West European peace movements, their objectives and strategies and their relevance for maintaining peace and security. Pacifism is viewed from different perspectives, historical, analytical and in some cases, critical. Peace strategies from the Soviet Union are also included. The volume concludes with the proposal and imaginative discussion of a peace plan for Europe. It is a book certain to interest and stimulate those concerned with issues of peace and disarmament. (ISBN: 0-333-36555-0; \$24.95)

Aggression: Functions and Causes

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ASIA

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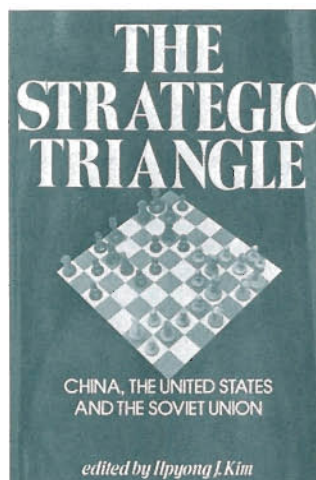
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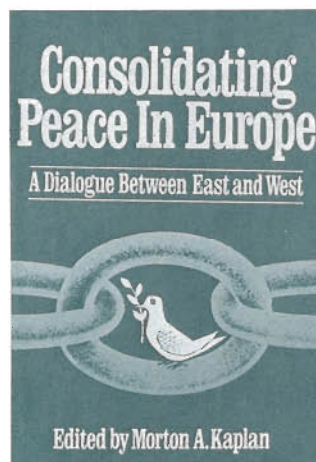
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