

# PWPA

## Professors World Peace Academy



PWPA International Special Report

April 1986

### Zambian PWPA Focuses on the University.\*

The third conference of PWPA in Zambia convened on June 29 at the Mosi-O-Tunya Intercontinental Hotel in Livingstone, just a few minutes walk from the famous Victoria Falls. Thirteen papers were presented on the theme: "The University and the Challenge of Youth Development." The district governor sent his deputy to read a speech he had prepared. The speech was quoted in the *Daily Mail*, one of the two national newspapers.

*\*Based on a report submitted by Randy Orr.*

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At the opening plenary session, scholars from throughout the world fill one of the ballrooms of the Intercontinental Hotel in Geneva, Switzerland, where the congress was held last August.

## Geneva International Congress Noted

By Lynne Bettis

The Professors World Peace Academy held its second International Congress on August 13-18 in Geneva, Switzerland. The theme of the meeting was "The Fall of the Soviet Empire: Prospects for Transition to a Post-Soviet World." Approximately 270 Soviet studies experts and PWPA leaders representing the 90 PWPA chapters around the world attended.

According to organizing chairman Dr. Alexander Shtromas of the Department of Politics and Contemporary History at the University of Salford, England, the purpose of the meeting

was to concentrate on prospects for transformation to a post-Soviet world.

The first part of the program was devoted to discussion of the Soviet system and its ability to deal with "the evolving general crisis which it is experiencing."

The first plenary session focused on the Soviet Union in the context of Russian history and political philosophy. Speakers included Michael Voslensky of the Max Planck Institute in Munich on "The Soviet System: An Historical and Theoretical Evaluation"; R.V. Burks of Wayne State University on "The Coming Crisis in the Soviet Union"; Mikhail Agursky of

Hebrew University, Jerusalem on "Russian Nationalism and Soviet Communism: Amalgamation or Conflict?"; Richard Lowenthal of the Free University of Berlin on "Beyond the Institutionalized Revolution in the USSR and China"; and W.W. Bartley, III of Stanford University on "Alienation Alienated: The Economics of Knowledge vs. the Psychology and Sociology of Knowledge."

The first series of panels discussed various aspects of the Soviet situation including economics and demography, frictions within the Soviet elite, cultural and ideological dimensions, and the

*Continued on page 3*





Registration of the nearly 400 participants was a major task on the opening day of the conference.



Leaders of the PWPA chapters of South Asia and Oceania meet in Geneva during PWPA's second international congress last August.



Professor Alexander Shtromas, organizing chairman, addresses the opening plenary session of the Second International Congress of the Professors World Peace Academy.



Sir Ernest Titterton makes a comment from the floor during one of the plenary sessions.



Panel One participants and observers convene to hear papers presented on economic and demographic aspects of the Soviet system's crisis.





The PWPA of northern Africa held a regional meeting in Versailles, France last August. Participants pose here for a group photo. The conference title was "Afrique du Nord 2000: Etudes Prospectives pour la Paix et la Prosperite."

## PWPA-North Africa Holds Meeting at Versailles

The North African region of PWPA held a meeting at the Trianon Palace Hotel in Versailles, France, on the topic of "Afrique du Nord 2000: Etudes Prospectives pour la Paix et la Prosperite," August 30-31, 1985. France was selected for the conference because of its neutral location and common language.

PWPA members were surprised by wide media coverage attempting to discredit the meeting because of the "anti-communism of the Reverend Moon."

Some of the participants were forced to withdraw, other people felt that there must be something worth supporting if the media engaged in an unfounded attack. In the end the meeting was slightly smaller than originally planned, but nevertheless very productive. The media also unwittingly provided the address of the PWPA so that many people who had lost contact were able to locate their representatives.

## Geneva—continued from page 1

international factors.

The second part of the conference examined possible critical situations which might provoke a systemic change in the Soviet Union and alternative systems which might emerge should there be such a change.

Among the speakers at the second plenary session were Alexander Shtromas on "How The End of the Soviet System May Come About: Historical Precedents and Possible Scenarios"; Vladislav Krasnov of the Monterey Institute of International Studies on "The Images of the Soviet Future: The Emigre and Samizdat Debates"; and Maurice Friedberg of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on "Authentic Russian Values and Aspirations: The Literary Evidence."

The panels discussed possible alternative scenarios in the Soviet world should a crisis dissolve the present system. Topics included economic and demographic alternatives, prospects for ideological and religious pluralism in Russia, the legal system, Russia and

its minorities, alternatives for Soviet dependencies in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, and the new Russia and the world.

Commenting on Marxist ideology and Soviet dissent, Shtromas said that on the whole, the Soviet dissident movement is based on political moderation. "It totally rejects political violence, vehemently opposed having any blueprints for an alternative organization of society and does not even believe in political struggle or activities which have to be conducted by conspiratorial means."

Continued Shtromas, "It considers patience to be the most important political value, is unequivocally committed to the rule of law, and relies on impacting ongoing processes of social and political development which will, in a natural and spontaneous way, decide the fate of the Soviet system of rule."

Papers from the Geneva conference will be assembled into a publication available through PWPA or Paragon Press.

## PWPA Zambia— continued from page 1

PWPA activity began in Zambia in 1983 with the leadership of Dr. Gatian Lungu, head of the Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Zambia in Lusaka. The next year Lungu became president of PWPA-Zambia and the organization was registered with the Zambian government. In 1985 the Zambian PWPA published, with its own resources, the proceedings of the fifth PWPA seminar of the Eastern, Central and Southern African regions. The title of the book is "The University and the Challenge of Rural Transformation in the 1980's and Beyond."

## 58 Professors Attend Annual Meeting in Nigeria

Under the leadership of President Sodipo and Vice President Emenyonu, the Fourth Annual Conference of PWPA-Nigeria was held in Port Harcourt on May 23-26, 1985. During the first two days the program consisted of five sessions on the themes: "Leadership and Nation Building"; "Female Leadership and Nation Building"; "Leadership and Nation Building: The Literary Perspective"; "Youth, Leadership and Nation Building"; and "Legitimacy and Leadership." The third day was an "Agricultural Research Session" aimed at identifying critical areas in Nigerian agriculture.

In 1985, the long-awaited PWPA Nigeria book "Education, Culture, and Development in Africa" finally arrived. This book, edited by Professor Ernest N. Emenyonu, is a product of the first conference of the West African PWPA, on "The Role of Academics in the Developmental Process," held in August of 1982. The book is presently available in both the United States and Nigeria.

In 1986 PWPA Nigeria plans to have a second agricultural research session and prepare for the larger African meeting on this topic which is planned for Togo in October. There are also plans for a conference on the theme "Employment, Development and Peace," in the capital of Ogun (Western Nigeria).



# Latin American Immigration

**“C**rossing the Border” was the title of a conference held January 31 through February 2 in San Diego, Calif., by the Southwest regional group of the Professors World Peace Academy. The meeting was organized around issues relating to Latin American immigration to the United States, a topic which the group has been studying for some time.

Many perspectives were provided, including a historical survey, the economic implications of immigration, immigration from a Mexican point of view, policies, and the introduction of immigrants into their new society. The question of refugees from Central American countries and the sanctuary movement (a movement in the United States to temporarily shelter in churches political refugees subject to deportation) was also discussed.

Dr. David M. Heer from the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Southern California gave a historical and statistical analysis of immigration in his paper “Latin American Immigration to the United States Since World War II,” pointing out that the proportion of Latin American immigrants to the total number of immigrants to the U.S. had increased dramatically as had the absolute number of Latin American immigrants.

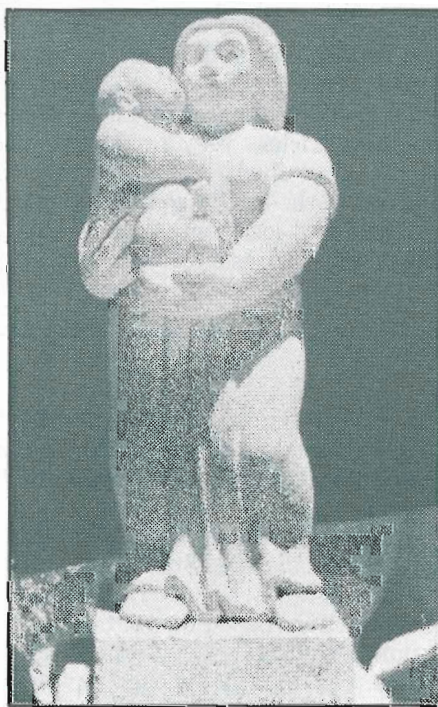
“The 1980 Census,” Heer said, “showed 2,088,000 U.S. residents who had been born in Latin America and had immigrated to the U.S. since January 1, 1970; these persons represented 37.5 percent of all persons born abroad who had immigrated to the United States during this period.”

Reasons for the increase included a rapid rise in the population of Latin America since World War II, economic inducements, and chain migration, i.e., nuclei of immigrants from a particular Latin American nation which then attracted others from the same nation, community or family.

Two changes in U.S. immigration law since WWII had great significance for Latin American immigration. One was the provision in 1952 for the parole of refugees into the United States from communist or communist-dominated nations. This legislation

paved the way for the influx of Cuban refugees who came to the U.S. following Castro’s accession to power in 1960. The second change was the 1976 legislation which allowed Mexico a quota of only 20,000 immigrants; this and subsequent legislation which created world wide quotas rather than specific national quotas made it much more difficult for Mexicans to secure legal entry into the United States.

Examining the statistics of Latin American immigration, Heer found that the number of Latin American immigrants to the U.S. had increased substantially since WWII. The proportion of immigrants from other



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Latin American nations has increased. The increase in the flow of Latin American immigrants to the United States has been much greater than the increase in Latin American populations.

Finally, Heer discovered there was, in 1980, a concentration of Latin American-born population in only four states (California, Florida, New York, and Texas) and three Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Los Angeles, New York and Miami).

Heer’s paper set the background for further discussion of more specific issues.

Dr. Kim Carney, professor of economics at the University of Texas at Arlington, presented a paper, “Immigration and the Economy,” discussing the economical motivation for migrating as well as the economic impact of immigration on the receiving society.

Other papers included “Latin American Immigration and American Society,” by Michael Maggio, a Washington, D.C. attorney; “Mexican Undocumented Immigration to the United States: A Mexican Perspective,” by Professor David Maciel of the University of Mexico; and “Non-Marxist Options in Central America,” by Roger Fontaine, Foreign Desk reporter for *The Washington Times*.

Armando de la Torre, dean of social sciences at Francisco Marroquin University, presented “The Latin American Responsibility.” Dr. Charles Kegley, professor of philosophy at the University of California, Bakersfield, presented a paper discussing the issue of refugees and sanctuary.

“Integration of Immigrants into Society” was given by Celestino Fernandez of the Affirmative Action Office at the University of Arizona, which John Hutchinson from the Graduate School of Management at UCLA presented “Central America, Mexico and the United States: Prospects and Policies.”

Copies of papers from the conference are available through the PWPA office; a publication based on the regional group study will be forthcoming.



## Sino-Soviet-U.S. triad discussed

On February 15 through 17, 1985, a group of PWPA members met in Marina del Rey, California, to discuss "The Hot Peace: The Sino-Soviet-U.S. Triad."

Dr. James C. Hsiung, professor of political science at New York University, presented a thought-provoking paper, "Internal Dynamics in the Sino-Soviet-U.S. Triad," in which relations between the three countries were examined in terms of some of the theoretical insights made available from studies of three-person games

by sociologists and social psychologists.

Hsiung presented various possible alignment patterns among triads as discovered from experiments in game-playing, analyzing them in terms of gains, costs, and relative power positions. Recent historical shifts in relationships between the three countries were seen to conform to various alignment patterns according to the perceived power ratios between the countries and in the world at large.

Hsiung suggested that the following developments were likely within the

Sino-Soviet-U.S. triad: a) The Sino-Soviet split will gradually give way to a more normal working relationship; b) U.S.-Soviet hostility will gradually wear down over the long haul, in favor of more pragmatic interchanges; and c) The U.S.-China romance will eventually enter into a period of more realistic give-and-take, less tinged by the anti-Soviet emotionalism which has colored it from the very inception. These shifts, he said, could not be expected to happen all at once in the next few years but are anticipated in the intermediate future.

In another paper, "Triadic Struggle and Accommodation in Perspective," Dr. R.J. Rummel, professor of political science at the University of Hawaii, broke down the triadic relationship into three triadic processes: the Soviet-American, Sino-American, and Sino-Soviet, with each process anchored by the third power. The accommodations made by each power within the triad constitute a social contract: A structure of expectations defining who owns, controls, influences, gets or does what. This structure of expectations is based on a balance of powers.

If a gap develops between the balance of powers and the structure of expectations of any pair within the triadic relationship, conflict and possibly war within the triad is liable to occur.

Dr. Richard C. Thornton, professor of history and international affairs at George Washington University, examined American policy toward China as a function of the U.S.-Soviet strategic military balance in his paper, "Strategic Change and the U.S. Foreign Policy: Perceptions of the Sino-Soviet Conflict."

Using two cases of U.S. policy toward China—the rapprochement of 1969 and the normalization of 1979—Thornton discussed the relationship between strategic change and American foreign policy in the context of the overall U.S. goal to maintain a stable equilibrium of states on the Eurasian landmass.

Copies of other papers presented at the conference are available through PWPA, Box 1311, New York, New York 10116. Plans are underway for a publication on Sino-Soviet relations.

### "Peace in Europe"

by Gordon Anderson

The Professors World Peace Academy International sponsored a conference on "Peace in Europe" at the United Nations Plaza Hotel in New York City, March 23 through 25, 1985. The meeting was organized by Dr. Morton Kaplan, president of PWPA International.

On Saturday, March 23, and Sunday, March 24, there were discussions of papers presented by ten participants from East and West Europe and the United States. The complexities of East-West tensions were driven home as governments on both sides were responsible for the inability of some presenters to personally give their papers. While differences of opinion were apparent, and easy solutions not forthcoming, the participants were able to engage in honest and constructive dialogue, which opens the door for more ambitious activities.

On Monday afternoon, March 25, about 80 UN ambassadors and PWPA professors attended a public meeting in which Dr. Kaplan presented a proposal for peace in Europe which called for ultimate removal of all NATO and Warsaw Pact forces from the European theatre.

Having presented suggestions for changes in the structure of world politics, Kaplan said: "The probability of catastrophe, though small, is real. Even short of that catastrophe, I believe that the United States, and even more so the Soviet Union, are in for very difficult times with respect to their institutions, values and roles in the world unless they can minimize a competition that is draining each of them. It will not be a catastrophe if these powers become secondary powers with devitalized societies, deteriorating values and second or third-rank standards of living. But it would be an unfortunate and inexcusable waste of human resources to permit this to happen. Nor would these consequences be happy, except in an invidious sense, for other nations of the world, for they would involve a destruction of potential resources that would become manifest in reduced world trade and economic assistance that otherwise would contribute to the solutions of problems in other areas of the world. We owe more than this to our progeny."

Panelists who responded to the proposal were Peter Szalay of Karl Marx University of Economics in Budapest; Mario Zucconi, Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale in Rome; and Bernard May, University of Cologne, West Germany. The meetings were chaired by Dr. Richard L. Rubenstein, a past president of PWPA-USA and president of The Washington Institute.





# WORLD IMMIGRATION

by Kim Carney

Last spring I took a 1 a.m. flight from Cairo to Karachi. En route the half-empty planeload of sleepy passengers landed in Dubai. Here new passengers, each with a mountain of carry-on parcels, burst into the plane, abruptly changing the somnolent atmosphere.

Soon every seat was filled with passengers or parcels, while many passengers still stood in the aisles. Short-wave radios, cassette players, thermos carafes, and coffeemakers were everywhere.

The new passengers were Pakistani workers returning home after a period of extended employment in the Middle East. The Arabic-speaking stewards despaired of getting their Urdu-speaking passengers and their parcels properly stowed in their seats. But somehow the impossible was accomplished, and the flight took off.

The new passengers fascinated me. As an economist, I was well aware of the vast number of workers who were leaving home to work in another nation and the importance to the international economy of the money these workers were sending home.

But this was the first time I was made so immediately aware of the persons involved. As I looked over the group, I could sense their excitement at returning home. Although the group was predominantly comprised of unaccompanied men, there were more wives and children among them than I expected. There was great variety among them; they appeared to range from professionals to common laborers.

When landing cards were distributed, the man across the aisle passed me landing cards and passports for himself, his wife, and two children. His imploring glance indicated that he wanted me to fill out their cards. I learned that he was a farmer, illiterate and that his two children had been

born quite late in his life.

I wondered what the months in Dubai had meant for him, his wife, and children. Obviously it meant an improved standard of living; I could see three radios in their parcels. But what had it meant to leave their home in rural Pakistan and live for many months in a strange land? And what kind of work in Dubai was a farmer equipped to do? Of course, I never got answers to my questions, but the flight stays in my memory. Migrants

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are not numbers, but people.

Although man has been wandering over the globe for millennia, concern with issues surrounding migration — particularly across national boundaries — is large. Often serious political tensions are created, and always there are sizeable economic impacts on both the country of origin and destination. As an economist, I will focus upon the economic determinants and economic impacts of migration. But, first, it is useful to look at the character and extent of migration in recent decades.

The forty years since the end of World War II have seen massive population shifts. In the war's aftermath, thousands of persons were moved from Eastern Europe into the Soviet Union. The creation of Israel and the partition of India caused major moves. Twelve million persons migrated between Pakistan and India following partition. The numbers involved in moving Jews to Israel and displacing a million Palestinians were considerably smaller, but the tensions continue into the present.

As the European nations recovered from World War II and embarked on a period of economic expansion, a larger labor force than that comprised of native-born persons was required. The “guest worker” soon became a familiar sight.

These workers were welcomed. The **Economist** wrote: “In Western Europe, immigrants have benefited their host countries mainly by holding down unpleasant or low-paying jobs that native-born people prefer not to do. In Germany, boring work on motor car assembly is mostly done by Turks. In France, heavy construction work is a Moroccan specialty. In Britain, the existence of the dying textile industry was prolonged for a decade by low-paid, hard-working Pakistanis. Germany alone had 600 labor recruiting offices in the Mediterranean area.”



By 1980, large numbers of foreigners lived in Europe—4.2 million in France, 4.5 million in West Germany, over half a million in the Netherlands, and a slightly smaller number in Sweden. However, when world-wide recession set in in the late 1970s, these nations adopted policies encouraging immigrants to return home. France, for example, offered payments averaging \$10,000 to foreign workers in the automobile industry who were willing to return home.

Nevertheless, most immigrants chose to remain in Europe. And the European nations also have adopted policies designed to ease the immigrants' adjustment to the new country. For example, Sweden, whose immigrant population makes up nine per cent of the total population, requires immigrants to enroll in Swedish language classes shortly after arrival.

Temporary workers, of the sort described in the introductory paragraphs, have flocked to the oil-rich countries of the Middle East, where they comprise a sizeable percentage of the labor force. In small nations, such as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, immigrants make up 75 to 80 per cent of the population. In the Arab countries, foreign workers are generally held apart from the native population and are unable to obtain citizenship even if they so desired.

There is another difference between this migration and that to western Europe. That is, not all workers heading to the Middle East are low-paid, unskilled workers. Egypt, for example, has sent a large number of physicians to the Arabian peninsula.

This flow of labor was a response to the rapid increase in oil prices in the 1970s and, through workers' remittances home, was an important source of foreign exchange to some of the oil purchasing nations. As the price of oil fell, the flow of labor was diminished.

The two examples of migration discussed—from Mediterranean countries to Europe and from a number of developing countries to the oil-producing states—reflect legal migration. In other parts of the world, large migratory flows have occurred unsanctioned by law. When Nigeria, in the face of falling oil revenues, expelled unauthorized Ghanaian residents, 200,000 persons left the country. About a quarter of the population of Ivory Coast is comprised of foreigners from Bourkino Faso (formerly Upper Volta) and other Sahelian countries. Emigration from the drought-stricken Sahel will undoubtedly continue or accelerate.



Large numbers of Salvadorans and Colombians live outside their home land. Perhaps half a million Colombians live in Venezuela. The same is true of Mexicans, large numbers of whom have crossed the border into the United States. Since most of these are illegal or 'undocumented,' and many return to Mexico, it is difficult to obtain an accurate count. However, when the 1980 census was made, 1.3 million persons, born in Mexico but migrating to the United States during a single decade (the 1970s), were living in the United States.

The migration patterns described to

this point can, for the most part, be described as economically motivated. Political upheavals also trigger migration, and much migration from Southeast Asia in the last decade is of this sort. An example of this would be the more than 200,000 Vietnamese living in the U.S. in 1980 who had arrived in the preceding five years.

Economists use a 'human capital' model to explain why persons migrate. According to this model, persons invest in themselves—through expenditures for education, health or migration—to protect or enhance an income stream. More precisely, investment occurs when

the present value of net benefits exceeds the cost. In the case of migration, net benefits refers to the difference between earnings in the country of birth and the destination country. This approach combines the 'push' of a weak economy at home and the 'pull' of a strong economy in the destination country. Since the focus is on benefits over time, the model explains why migrants tend to be young—with a long potential for benefits.

Although the discussion has focused on income and economic factors, the model may readily be extended to consider other costs and benefits, i.e., psychic, religious, political. In some cases the cost of not migrating

—perhaps dissolution of a family enterprise, forced labor, imprisonment, or even death—may be so high as to cause migration when future benefits are questionable or unknown.

When immigrants decide either for economic or other reasons that their move is permanent, they are motivated to make further investments in human capital that will produce benefits in their adopted country. For example, permanent residents learn the language and develop job-related skills likely to be beneficial.

Both Canadians and Mexicans living  
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## *“European nations have adopted policies designed to ease immigrants’ adjustments to the new country.”*

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in the U.S. are less likely to seek citizenship than other resident aliens, presumably because they are considering returning to the country of birth. This creates a particular problem for the Mexicans who usually speak no English and come with minimal education. Their sense of impermanence discourages them from investing in human capital; as a result, they stay in low-paying jobs.

Evidence suggests that the median income for foreign-born residents is lower and continues to remain lower for more years than that of native-born persons with similar skills. However, median income for the second generation is higher than that of native-born workers with similar skills.

A concern to persons in the country receiving immigrants is the impact of immigrants on native-born workers. If

most immigrant workers head for a particular sector of the economy, wages in that sector will be lower than they would have been in the absence of immigrants. Further, the number of native-born workers in that sector will decline. (Prices of the goods or services produced would, of course, also be lower than if there were no immigrants.) Additional jobs are created as a result of the immigrants. And, although the number of new jobs created is often as large as the number of immigrants, this is not always the case. And, if the economy moves into recession, the concern about jobs and wages for native-born workers increases.

In general, there appears to be less concern about detrimental effects of immigration in the country of origin than in the destination country. A major reason for this is that often mi-

grants set out from a country in which the unemployment rate is high. In such a situation emigration appears as good. One exception to this is that developing countries have expressed concern about the ‘brain drain’ — that is, about losing persons with a high level of skills.

Controlling immigration is a sovereign right of nations, and in recent decades a variety of policies have been employed affecting temporary and permanent migrants. From the perspective of the receiving country, the perceived advantage of temporary immigrants is that they can return to their country of birth when jobs dry up. That they will return voluntarily is not clear. The advantage of permanent immigrants is that they work harder than temporary ones to learn the language and develop requisite skills.

Temporary immigrants may be legal or ‘undocumented.’ The Common Market countries have opted for legal sanctions, and they have virtually no illegal immigrants; the immigrants in these countries are protected by legal sanctions, and the countries have generally adopted policies to assist the adjustment of immigrants. In contrast, the U.S. has not opted for sanctions and has a large number of undocumented workers who do not have legal protections and who view themselves as temporary residents.

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## Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century

**T**he 15th ICWP, hosted by PWPA Japan was held July 15–16 at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo on the theme “Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century.” Following the ICWP was a Japan-China Symposium which was part of PWPA-Japan’s continuing *Global Goals Research Project*. The two conferences were attended by approximately 150 scholars from Japan and 38 professors from other countries.

A special feature of the meeting was discussion of Mainland China’s role as a

stabilizing force in the region. Participants from China included several members of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In order to avoid confrontation between delegates from the mainland and Taiwan, the conference used names of participants without identifying country; each was considered a part of the international community. Chairman Manabu Nakagawa thought it was the first time that a meeting like this with delegates from both the Mainland and Taiwan had taken place in Japan.

The ICWP program covered sessions on the following topics:

- \*The Coming of the Asia-Pacific Era: The Rise of a New Dynamism
- \*Development of Mainland China and Its International Position
- \*The Asia-Pacific Era and Northeast Asia
- \*The Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century and Japan’s Role
- \*The Asia-Pacific Era and ASEAN/Oceania
- \*The Asia-Pacific Era and China

The ICWP and the Global Goals Project are just two of PWPA-Japan’s many activities. More information about these activities can be found in the bi-annual publication *The Academician*. For a subscription please write to PWPA-Japan, Kiyocho TBR Bldg., Room 907, 5–7 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 102, Japan. Phone: 03-230-2501 Telex: 2322732 PWPA-J Cable: PRPEACE.



Paintings, posters, books and photos filled the conference display area. The tables hold books authored by conference participants.



Professor Nicholas N. Kittrie, who has recently become president of PWPA-USA, opens one of the plenary sessions.

Members of PWPA-Japan meet to plan the 15th International Conference on World Peace, which was held last July in Tokyo.



Participants and observers in panel two listen attentively to a paper presented on the frictions within the Soviet elites.



On the theme of "Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century: Searching for Coexistence and Coprosperity," the 15th International Conference on World Peace convened last July in Tokyo. The participants are assembled above for a group photo.



## Partial list of conferences planned for 1986

Jan. 31 – Feb. 4 <b>Education for the 21st Century</b> <i>Istanbul, Turkey</i>	May <b>Development in Africa</b> <i>Nigeria</i>	Mid-Sept. <b>Mid-East-Asia Dialogue</b> <i>Amman, Jordan</i>
Feb. 23–26 <b>Economic Development of Malaysia</b> <i>Pukhet, Thailand</i>	May 30 – June 1 <b>The Open Society, a Guarantee for Peace and Freedom</b> <i>Oslo, Norway</i>	Sept. 20–21 <b>Science and Ethics</b> <i>Netherlands</i>
Mar. 21–23 <b>Apartheid</b> <i>Sandton, South Africa</i>	July 15–18 <b>16th ICWP: New Discovery of Asia</b> <i>Seoul, Korea</i>	Oct. 30–Nov. 2 <b>Spain Facing the XXI Century</b> <i>Malaga, Spain</i>
April 3–6 <b>Religion, State and Society</b> <i>England</i>	July 23–26 <b>Employment, Peace &amp; Development</b> <i>Ogun State, Nigeria</i>	Oct. <b>Food Production and Agricultural Policies in Africa</b> <i>Togo</i>
May <b>The Role of Academics</b> <i>Kandy, Sri Lanka</i>	Summer <b>Dialogue on Lebanon's Future</b> <i>Cyprus</i>	Nov. <b>Work and Spirituality</b> <i>Canada</i>
May <b>Education, Employment, and Welfare</b> <i>Dhaka, Bangladesh</i>	Sept. 6–7 <b>Greek Turkish Dialogue</b> <i>Istanbul, Turkey</i>	Dec. <b>The Future University in Europe</b> <i>Austria</i>
May 2–3 <b>Psychobiology for Peace</b> <i>Sevilla, Spain</i>	Sept. 13–15 <b>The Gorbachev Generation</b> <i>USA</i>	Dec. 18 <b>Day of New Cultural Revolution</b> <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
	Sept. <b>Economics, Politics, Culture...</b> <i>Italy</i>	



### International Journal on World Peace

The International Journal on World Peace, a scholarly, multi-disciplinary, and cross-cultural publication dealing with all aspects of peace from both theoretical and practical perspectives, provides a unique forum for discussion on important and controversial issues which transcend philosophical, institutional or party views. Many articles are accompanied by commentary from scholars with different opinions and rejoinders by the author, creating an informative dialogue on current peace issues. The IJWP provides a broad-based view of peace not often found in other journals.

Topics addressed in previous issues include apartheid, Japanese capitalism, theoretical and moral approaches to a just peace, worldwide immigration problems, the world energy supply, high technology weapons, the United Nations, East-West relations, and more.

The journal also includes a substantial book review section, as well as news and miscellany. A yearly subscription (four issues) is only \$10.00 for individuals, \$15.00 for institutions. To subscribe, send your name and address to: International Journal on World Peace, G.P.O. Box 1311, New York, NY 10116. No payment necessary, we will bill you.

*"The cause of peace, and of human freedom, is too important to allow any preconception to block important thoughts on this subject. I hope you will enjoy this journal as much as I do."*

Morton A. Kaplan  
Professor of Political Science  
University of Chicago





Participants in a seminar sponsored last December in Chile by the Chilean chapter of PWPA, entitled "Policy on Science and Technology for Development." This was the first conference held by this chapter of PWPA.

## PWPA-Chile Holds First Conference

The PWPA Chapter in Chile has begun its conference activity with a conference on the topic "Policies in Science and Technology for Development" in December 1985. The Instituto Profesional de Osorno provided local organization support. The meeting included a reception offered by the institute at its laboratories in a beautiful setting at Lake Rupanco.

## Bangladesh Studies Technology Transfer and Development

In February 1984 PWPA-Bangladesh began a "Study on Technology Transfer and Development" with Dr. Iqbal Mahmud of the Bangladesh University of Engineering as the Team Leader. The first report (100 pages) was published in August 1984 and quite widely appreciated. Based on this success, several case studies were made by numerous scientists and in June 1985 five volumes were published and submitted to the Bangladesh Ministry of Planning.

PWPA-Bangladesh's first book will be grounded in these studies. Titled "Poverty and Technology," it is being published in Japan. PWPA-Bangladesh has also begun the publication of a quarterly newsletter.

## PWPA-Greece Holds Conference on Human Nature

The Greek Chapter of PWPA, Chaired by Sotiris Agapitides sponsored a conference June 21-23, 1985, on Crete titled "Man: Greek Perspectives in a New World." Thirteen papers were presented by first class scholars, two of whom were from the prestigious Athens Academy. The conference was so inspiring that all but one of the participants joined PWPA after the meeting.

## Notes from PWPA-Brazil

On his March 1985 trip to South America, PWPA International President Morton Kaplan received a reception by an extremely active chapter in Brazil. After a meeting March 10 in Sao Paulo to discuss problems in the Northeast area, Kaplan attended a PWPA meeting in Campinas at UNICAMP. On March 12 he was in Brasilia to discuss problems of agriculture and culture. On March 13, he travelled to Rio de Janeiro where he had five more meetings set up for the next three days. One of the primary issues discussed was the publication of books and magazines by the Brazilian chapter.

## PWPA-INDIA Sponsors Conference on Religion and World Peace

"The Role of Religions for World Peace" was the title of a conference June 30, 1985, sponsored by PWPA-India and held at the Central Institute of Tibetan Higher Studies, Sarnath. Some of the papers presented are listed:

**Prof. S. Rinpoche**, Keynote Address

**Prof. Jagannath Upadhyaya**, "Peace and Non-Violence in Buddhist Perspective"

**Prof. Kameshwarnath Mishra**, "The Role of Hinduism for World Peace"

**Prof. L. N. Sharma**, "Religion and Peace: A Philosophical Analysis"

## PWPA Teams Up with the Yemen Economic Society for Conference

On May 13-14 the Yemen Economic Society (YES) and PWPA jointly sponsored a seminar on "Cooperative Movements—World Experiences" at the Taj Sheba Hotel in Sana'a. PWPA brought a professor from Japan to bring a Far-East perspective to the Middle East economists. Proceedings of the meeting are planned to be published in both Arabic and English. Future cooperative projects are considered which might help Yemen learn from the development of other nations.

## PWPA Italy starts new Journal "Progetto Pace"

The attractive journal *Progetto Pace*, published by PWPA-Italy made its debut at the Geneva conference. Published in Italian, the journal contains several articles and discussion of other international peace research activities and books. The price of the first issue is L. 9.000 and a 1986 subscription can be obtained for L. 27.000. Contact: Edizioni dell'Accademia, c/o PWPA—Via Settembrini 27, 20124 Milano, Italy Telephone: 02/6702985-2046272.



## FORTHCOMING PWPA-PARAGON HOUSE BOOKS

**Economic Imperialism: the Economic Approach Applied Outside the Field of Economics**, edited by Gerard Radnitzky and Peter Bernholz. *Proceedings of a German PWPA conference held in Vienna, June 7-10, 1984.*

Over the past thirty years the "economic" approach has been applied to the fields of politics, sociology, ethology, law, biology, psychology, and (quite recently) the philosophy of science. The editors, Peter Bernholz, professor of economics, and Gerard Radnitzky, professor of philosophy of science, have collaborated to produce a book which reviews the development of the application of the conceptual tools and methods of economics to problems in the above-mentioned disciplines. The relative merits and limitations of "economic" assumptions such as rational behavior, scarcity of resources, and competing ends are asserted. This book also analyzes the role of economics as a general social science in explaining the behavior of living systems in general. It is a genuine contribution to interdisciplinary approaches to the world and, ultimately, to world peace. 336 p., index, illustrated in black and white. Hardcover \$19.95. Paperback \$11.95. Expected July 1986.

**The Middle East City: A Harmonious Environment for Modern Man**, edited by Abdulaziz Saqqaf. *Proceedings of a conference of PWPA-Middle East, held in Paris, February 2-5, 1985. Second in a series of yearly seminars on the Middle East.*

Societies in the Middle East are far from harmonious. The influx of modern Western values and culture has filled traditional cities with automobiles, noise, pollution, and monotonous housing developments. Yet Dr. Abdulaziz Saqqaf has edited a book full of hope and striving for a harmonious environment in Middle East cities. It is truly exciting that a book has emerged which takes an interdisciplinary look toward the future of the Middle East. It includes scholars from Yemen, Israel, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan, Switzerland, England, France, and Cyprus. This book is a must for anyone interested in seriously wrestling with constructive and harmonious solutions to the Middle East crisis. 352 p., index, illustrated in color and black and white. Hardcover \$24.95. Paperback \$12.95. Expected June 1986.

**Violence and Aggression: A New Perspective**, by K.E. Moyer. A discussion of the problems and possible solutions to the negative aspects of aggressive behavior in individuals, from a physiological perspective. 256 p., index, illustrated in black and white. Hardcover \$19.95. Paperback \$12.95. Expected June 1986.

**The Strategic Triangle: Sino-Soviet-American Relations in the Post-War World**, edited by Ilpyong J. Kim. *Proceedings of a conference called "The Hot Peace:*

*The Sino-Soviet-U.S. Triad," held in Los Angeles on February 15 through 17, 1985. The papers presented examine the relationships from various perspectives. Approximately 350 p. Expected mid-1987.*

**Crossing the Border: Latin American Immigration and the United States Interest**, edited by Jacquelyn Kegley and John Roth.

Proceedings of a conference which was held in San Diego on February 1 through 3, 1985. The paperwriters are from both the United States and Central America. Approximately 300 p. Expected Spring 1987.

**Conflict Between Communities**, by James A. Schellenberg. The author discusses American county seat wars, relating this type of conflict to more general patterns of social conflict. Approximately 250 p. Expected spring 1987.

**The Quality of Life of Children: Global Perspectives**, by Stewart E. Fraser. The author examines key factors affecting the future health, education and welfare of children throughout the world. He devotes 80 percent of his study to global-regional concerns, especially Asia and the Pacific region; and 20 percent to Australian, particularly Aboriginal concerns. Approximately 200 p. Expected spring 1987.

**Cocoa and Chaos in Ghana**, by Gwendolyn Mikell. The introduction of cocoa production to Ghana during this century had local as well as national and international impacts. The author analyzes the internal changes and relates them to the larger international arena, placing special emphasis on the economic and political dimensions within Ghana as that social order moved from pre-colonial to colonial to independence. She reformulates the debate on dependency and world systems in order to include within its parameters dimensions which have been neglected by the major sociological and anthropological theories of development, such as the impact of major economic shifts on stratification, kinship and family structures, gender relations, formation of elites, regional relations, etc. The author persuasively argues that the agrarian sectors of African society became a central force through which the social and political dynamic of the African societies can be better understood. Approximately 200 p., illustrated. Expected spring 1987.

**The Soviet Union and the Challenge of the Future**, coedited by Alexander Shtromas and Morton A. Kaplan. A series of four volumes emanating from a PWPA conference held in August, 1985, in Geneva.

This series will provide one of the most comprehensive and up-to-date analyses of the Soviet system and of the exacerbatingly difficult problems that it has at the present

time to cope with, concentrating on the assessment of the long-term viability of the Soviet-Party state in meeting the challenges that it faces. Will the Soviet system be able to muddle through or will it collapse? What would the alternative political system in Russia be like if the Soviet system is going to collapse, and what systemic changes would the Soviet system have to accept in order to survive? These and related issues are discussed by more than eighty leading experts in the field of Soviet and communist studies on the general theoretical level as well as with regard to various specific aspects of Soviet politics, society, economy, and culture.

### Volume 1

**The Soviet System: Stasis and Change**, consists of four parts. Part One: **The Nature of the Soviet System** contains contributions by Michael Voslensky, Richard Lowenthal, Edward Shils, Eugene Kamenka, and Morton A. Kaplan, exploring the Soviet phenomenon from a theoretical and historical perspective. Part Two: **The Crisis the Soviet System Faces** comprises an overall analysis of the coming crisis by R.V. Burks, complemented by more specific contributions by Ferdinand J.M. Feldbrugge, Peter J.D. Wiles, and Ernst Kux. Part Three: **The Prospects for Transition** consists of an extended exploration by Alexander Shtromas of the ways in which the end of the Soviet system may come about, with Jerry F. Hough, R.V. Burks, and Alexander J. Matějko discussing certain aspects of political transition in the USSR. Part Four: **The Alternative** is introduced by two essays reviewing and critically assessing the ongoing debate about Soviet alternative futures—the first by Terry McNeill concentrating on the Western scholarly debate and the second by Vladislav Krasnov on the Soviet dissident and emigree debate. Following these introductory essays, Anatoly Fedoseyev, a former leading Soviet scientist, presents his own version of Russia's post-Soviet future; and Alice Ehr-Soon Tay, Georg Brunner and Olimpiad S. Ioffe analyze the alternative post-Soviet system from the point of view of the elements in it of continuity and change. The volume is concluded by Robert F. Byrnes essay discussing the state of understanding of and education on the Soviet Union in the US.

### Volume 2

**Economy and Society**, consists also of four parts. Part One: **The State of and Prospects for the Soviet Economy** contain a detailed discussion of Soviet economic problems, the various possibilities of their resolution and the social and political consequences that these may entail. Discussion by Alec Nove, Michael Ellman, D. Gale Johnson, Bernard Rudden, Philip Hanson, Peter J.D. Wiles, Igor Bierman, Vladimir Kontorovich, Claus D. Koernig and a few other leading



specialists in Soviet economic and legal studies. Part Two: **Demographic and Environmental Challenges** contains a variety of analyses and views on the subject and its social and political implications contributed by Sergei Maksudov, Mikhail Bernstam, Zeev Wolfson, Kimio Uno and some other experts in the field. Part Three: **The Soviet Ruling Elite, the Counter Elite, and Other Social Strata** contains an overall analysis of the problems of elites and counter-elites in Soviet-type societies by Jaroslav Krejci; insights into the Soviet ruling elites by Bohdan Harasymiw, Jerry F. Hough, Michel Tatu, and Rolf H.W. Theen; studies of the military elite and civilian military relations by Benjamin S. Lambeth and Jeremy Azrael; an exploration of the social and political role of the creative intelligentsia by Igor Yefimov (Moskovit); and the investigation into social and political attitudes of the working class by Alexander J. Matejko. Part Four: **Deviation and Dissent** contains contributions by Herman Fein, (Andreev) and Helena A. Richter, and on deviance and delinquency by George Ginsburgs and Vladimir G. Lamsdorff; other contributions explore the reality of the phenomenon of the "new Soviet man" and related problems.

### Volume 3

**Ideology, Culture and Nationality**, consists of two parts. In part One: **Ideology and Culture. The Relationship between Russian and Soviet Identities**, the relevant problems are discussed by Maurice Friedberg, Andrey Walicki, Darrell P. Hammer, Mikhail Agursky, Nikolai Poltoratsky, William C. Fletcher, Michael B. Kreps, Christie Davies, Alexander Gershtovich, Vladamir Frumkin and several other scholars. They deal with the issues covering soviet ideology and culture generally and the problem of Russian national—as opposed to Soviet—identity in particular.

In part two: **The Issues of Multinationalism and the State of the Soviet Empire**, a few of the contributions deal with the general aspect of Soviet nationalities' problems (those by Alexander Shtromas and Sergei Maksudov) and those of Soviet dominion over Eastern Europe by Aurel Braun and Radoslav Selucky. While most of the other essays concentrate here on specific nations and nationalities of their groups—Ukrainians and Byelorussians; the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; the trans-caucasian nations of Georgia, Armenia and Ayerbaijan; the Soviet muslims of central Asia, the Russian jews; and,

also, on the Soviet Finno-Ugrians and the Moldavians—peoples who are largely ignored by Western literature on Soviet nationality problems. Among the contributors of essays on these nations are Alexandre Bennigsen, Stanley Vardys, Victor Swoboda, Ivan Myhil, Mikhail Agursky, Robert L. Nichols, Dennis Deletant, Valev Uibopuu and several other scholars. Stanislav Andreski discusses here the problems of Poland, and Thomas Molnar covers Hungary; Anthony Arnold explores the situation in Afghanistan and its implications as far as the stability of the Soviet state.

### Volume 4

**Russia and the World**, deals with all the main aspects of East-West and Sino-Soviet relations, the problems of the world communist movement as well as with Soviet dependencies in Africa, Latin America and South East Asia. Among the contributors to this volume Morton A. Kaplan, Judson R. Mitchell, Joseph P. Nogee, Otto Pick, Raymond Duncan, Lewis Gann, Myung Sik Lee, Thomas W. Robinson, Rong Zhi, Peter Vigor, Roger Kanet, Klaus Hornung, William Kintner, William R. Van Cleave and other leading specialists in the field.

*This series will be published sequentially over late 1986 through 1987.*

## PROFESSORS WORLD PEACE ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS

The following is a partial list of presently available titles which can be ordered by writing to: Professors World Peace Academy, Publications Office, GPO Box 1311, New York, NY 10116.

### AFRICA

**Paix et Developpement**, proceedings of a regional conference of the Central African PWPA, held in Zaire (*in French*). 1982. 109 p. (\$2.00)

**The University and the Challenge of Rural Transformation in the 1980's and Beyond**, proceedings of the fifth seminar of the Eastern, Central, and Southern African PWPA, held in Zambia. 1984. 81 p. (\$2.00)

**Ecole, Education et Developpement au Zaire**, deuxième seminaire regional, Afrique Central, Zaire (*in French*). 1985. 81 p. (\$2.00)

**Education Pour la Paix et le Developpement**, edited by Mohammed Fadhel Jamali. Proceedings of a regional conference of the North African PWPA; held in Paris (*in French*). 1982. 142 p. (\$3.00)

**Education, Culture, and Development in Africa**, proceedings of the first seminar of the West African PWPA, venue University of Ife, Nigeria, held in August 1982. Published 1985. 120 p. (\$3.00)

### ASIA

#### JAPAN

**The Academician**, a journal of Japan's

views and visions, addressed to overseas readers, published by PWPA-Japan. (*subscriptions \$6.00/year*)

### PHILIPPINES

**The Ninoy Aquino Phenomenon: Its Significance to the National Search for Peace with Justice**, proceedings of a conference of the PWPA-Philippines. 1984. 64 p., ed. (\$2.00)

### SRI LANKA

**Two Concepts of Peace**, proceedings of two conferences of the South Asian PWPA, held in Sri Lanka in November 1983 and September 1984. 1985. 83 p.

### EUROPE

#### GERMANY

**Technologie Transfer**, edited by A. Clesse and W. Massberg (*in German*). This book contains papers of a PWPA-Europe conference: "Transfer of Technology," Rome, May 20-24, 1982. Published in 1982. 166 p. (*hard cover*)

### ITALY

**Progetto Pace**, a new scholarly journal on topics related to world peace (*published in Italian*).

### SPAIN

**Aggression: Functions and Causes**, edited by J. Martin Ramirez and Paul F. Brain. Contributions presented by colleagues from seven countries at small International Colloquia held in Seville during 1983 and 1984, constituting various

approaches to understanding the nature, function and causes of aggression. 1985. 163 p. (\$5.00)

### MIDDLE EAST

**Trade & Peace in the Middle East**, proceedings of a conference of PWPA-Middle East, held in Rome, in August 1984. 160 p. (\$7.00)

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### ARGENTINA

**La Universidad ¿Espejo o Modelo?**, proceedings of a conference of PWPA-Argentina (*in Spanish*). 1984. 118 p. (\$3.00)

### UNITED STATES

**To Fight Communism: Why and How**, by Alexander Shtromas. Reprinted from the "International Journal on World Peace," Vol. I, No. 1, in a slightly modified form. 1985. 36 pages. (\$1.00)

**San Francisco Peace Movements Surveyed**, by Joan Marie Steffy. The author has recently completed a survey of leaders of the San Francisco Bay Area organizations which can loosely be termed "The Peace Movement." The report suggests that there are numerous ways in which professors concerned about peace can contribute to the idealism of the peace movement and channel it towards defensible and realistic activities. The appendices of the report include lists of organizations, people, platforms, and educational programs associated with the peace movement. 1985. 70 pages. (\$5.00)



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Representatives from the major European nations, including the USSR, participated in a PWPA conference last March to discuss the prospects for and obstacles to peace in Europe.

## PWPA-Spain Cosponsors Conference on Aggression

Professor J. Martin Ramirez organized a meeting at the University of Seville in Spain on the topic of aggression, May 20-21, 1985. This was the fourth conference in a series on aggression and featured topics on psychological and physiological sources of aggression in both animals and human beings. The conference contained participants from a wide number of countries including the USSR, France, Wales, Mexico, USA, Netherlands, Italy, and Poland. Results of the conference are planned to be published.

## PWPA Displays Books at Conference in Finland

PWPA and Paragon House Publishers had one of their first international book displays at the prestigious *Universal Conference of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers* which takes place every three years, each time on a different continent. This year it was held at the University of Helsinki, in Finland. In 1982 the meeting was in Nigeria and in 1988 it will be held in Canberra, Australia. The headquarters of the International Federation is in Switzerland and it is called by many of its members "The Modern Language Olympics."


The nicely decorated Paragon and

PWPA booth displayed books published by Paragon and informative literature on PWPA activities was distributed to hundreds of participants from five continents. At the booth were Prof. Dr. Gabriel S. Tabor from the Modern Language Department of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, and Alain Smith, the PWPA representative in Finland.

PWPA and Paragon House publications have since been displayed at several conferences throughout the United States. It is hoped that more book displays will be sponsored as the number of PWPA Paragon books grows.

## Stockholm Conference on Peace, Freedom and Justice

PWPA-Scandinavia organized a conference on the topic "Peace, Freedom and Justice" at the Hotell Angla in Stockholm, Sweden, May 31-June 2, 1985. Twenty-three persons attended the meeting from four of the five nordic countries. The Norwegian chapter reports that the meeting moved PWPA to a new level of enthusiasm and respect in the region.



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