

PWPA



Professors World Peace Academy

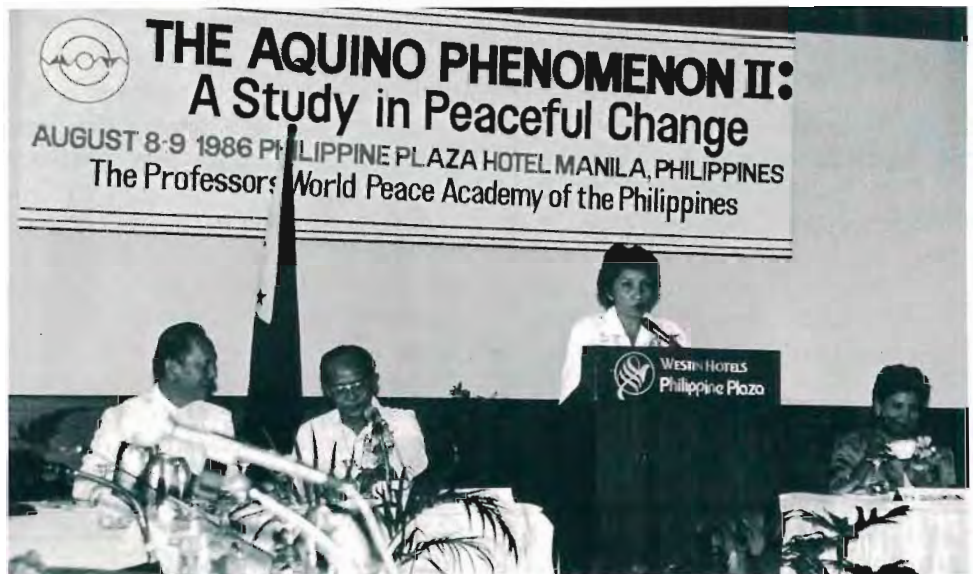
PWPA-International Special Report

May 1987

The Aquino Phenomenon

by Phillip Schanker

On August 8 and 9, 1986, 80 Filipino and international scholars gathered in Manila, the Philippines to participate in discussion on the theme "The Aquino Phenomenon II: A Study in Peaceful Change." This meeting included among its speakers the Philippine Minister of Education, Culture, and Sports; the minister of Economic Planning, a distinguished Catholic bishop who is also a scholar in peace studies; and international guests from Nicaragua, Korea, and other countries. The meeting was further enhanced by the participation of a number of international scholars from the PWPA worldwide network, most notably the Rev. Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman of PWPA's Board of Directors; Dr. Morton A. Kaplan, President of PWPA International, and Drs. Nicholas N. Kittrie and Stanislav Andreski,



Dr. Quisumbing, Minister of Education, Culture and Sports, addresses an afternoon session

Presidents of PWPA in the U.S. and England respectively.

The historic events which took place in the Philippines in 1986 took the country and the world by surprise. The scenario unfolded

dramatically before our eyes: The groundswell of support for democracy expressed in the elections of early February, the sudden rise of "People Power," accelerated by the military rebellion into a revolution, and the peaceful process which brought Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino into power in the Philippines. What was most striking and hopeful about this process was its non-violent, truly democratic character. Academics in the Philippines and worldwide sought to analyze and evaluate the well-documented Philippine experience.

Among the many scholarly bod-

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Keynote Speaker Aaron Miller with Rev. C.H. Kwak (on his right) and Professor Nicholas Kittrie (on his left)

Superpowers Competition and Middle East Peace

Introduction by Gordon L. Anderson

Report by Joseph Drew

Introduction

About 120 scholars and 20 Secretary-Generals of Professors World Peace Academy chapters gathered for a luncheon and symposium at the new Willard Intercontinental Hotel in Washington, D.C. on December 18th. The meeting, "Superpowers Competition and Middle East Peace" was held on the anniversary of the founding of PWPA.

The occasion, which has become an annual event, has a two-fold purpose. First, it is a day to gather PWPA leaders and advisors to assess the year's activities and plan for future PWPA events. Secondly, it is the occasion of a high-level academic event for a wider audience.

In his welcoming remarks, the Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman of the Board of Directors of PWPA, explained about the significance of the day. December 18, 1983 was the day on which "The First International Congress of PWPA" in Seoul, Korea, was held. From that day, based on commitments made by the worldwide PWPA Presidents to help promote "a new God-centered civilization founded upon love and heart," the Reverend Sun Myung Moon has been actively supporting the in-

ternational PWPA network. December 18, 1983 was proclaimed "The Day of the New Cultural Revolution."

Each anniversary has been a time both to celebrate the establishment of PWPA and to assess its growth and contribution to world peace. The first year (1984), under the leadership of Professor Panos D. Bardis, PWPA members established the **International Journal on World Peace**. The second year (1985), **The World & I** magazine, under the leadership of Professor Morton Kaplan, was established as a major vehicle for international scholarly exchange in all disciplines. The third year (1986) witnessed a great expansion of projects of PWPA chapters worldwide.

Looking to the future of PWPA, Reverend Kwak spoke of Reverend Moon's desire to help create "a world university network in seventy countries so that eminent scholars and students can exchange knowledge and wisdom throughout the world." There were twenty Secretary Generals of PWPA from other countries in attendance. To them, Reverend Kwak said: "Each of you should make an effort to capture the spirit of the new cultural revolution. I want to

encourage each of you to organize anniversary meetings . . . to pass the tradition and spirit of PWPA on to members of the chapters around the world."

Report

I attended an excellent meeting I wanted to report about: "Superpowers Competition and Middle East Peace: Internal Tension and External Stress." The meeting was sponsored by the Professors World Peace Academy, the U.S. headquarters of which is in New York.

The keynote speaker was Aaron Miller of the Secretary of State's Policy Planning Staff. He talked about the prospects for accommodation or confrontation in the Middle East during the coming year. He saw both possibilities, I thought, with a reasonable accuracy for detail.

Chairing the workshop was Dr. Nicholas N. Kittrie, President of PWPA-USA. The first speaker was Daniel Pipes of the Foreign Policy Research Institute. He gave a brilliant analysis of the relationship between the U.S. and Syria. He had four major points. Syria is irrevocably pro-USSR. He noted here that 90% of the Syrian military strength comes from the USSR and

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Food Production and Agriculture in Africa

Introduction by Gordon L. Anderson

Report by Moses Bopape

Introduction

The conference on "Agriculture and Food Production in Africa" was one of the highlights for PWPA in 1986. This conference was originally planned in a meeting of PWPA-Africa presidents in Geneva at the Second International Congress of PWPA in August 1985. Dr. A.M. Adjangba, Professor of Political Science at the University of Benin in Lome, Togo was selected to be the Organizing Chairman for the conference with the Secretary-General of PWPA-Togo, Isamu Matsuya, to assist him. As the planning for the conference proceeded, Professor Ernest Emenyonu, Secretary for the Conference and Vice-President of PWPA-Nigeria, and Gregory Novalis, representative for PWPA-International, provided invaluable help.

Professor Adjangba did a marvelous job of bringing together distinguished participants. The conference included the representative of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Togo, an official paper from the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China titled, "How China Solved the Problem of Feeding its



An afternoon panel with Chairman A. M. Adjangba (far left) and Honorary Chairman A. J. Ohin (second on left)

One Billion People," three representatives from the ministry of agriculture of Egypt, several representatives from embassies in Togo, and a number of distinguished greetings. The meeting was held in the superb Hotel du 2 Fevrier near the government headquarters in Lome, which had simultaneous translation built into the main congress hall. The conference was conducted in both French and English.

In the first plenary session, Dr. Gordon Anderson presented a paper on behalf of the People's Republic of China, a paper full of hope that Africans might be able to overcome many of the same problems of food production which China has faced with remarkable progress. Then Professor Ofuately Kodjoe presented a thorough overview of the economic and political pressures facing African

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Participants gather together at the conclusion of the conference and pose for a group photo



Food Production

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governments and African farmers. The second plenary session contained significant papers on more specifically technical problems of agriculture in Africa ranging from soil erosion to pork production. Then the conference broke into three working sessions oriented around various themes.

The participants all expressed they were pleased that a Pan-African conference on agriculture, organized by Africans, could take place. New relationships were developed which will strengthen the ability of Africans to cooperate on solving the vital problem of food production.

Report

The conference was opened officially by Professor A.J. Ohin, an outstanding person, both as an academic and as a diplomat of Togo. In his address, Prof. Ohin stressed the need for peace as well as food production in Africa. Other dignitaries that honored the opening session were Dr. G.L. Anderson, Secretary-General of PWPA-International, Dr. Nicholas Kittrie, recipient in 1986 of the "Best Book in Law" award from the Association of American Publishers (also nominated for a Pulitzer Prize) and President of PWPA-USA, the Ambassadors to Togo from Egypt and China, and the representative from the FAO.

Seventeen academic papers were presented, in English and in French. The papers covered the following fields: Animal husbandry (cattle, poultry, pig and fish farming), food storage, agricultural farming, agriculture and export in Africa, as well as case studies from some of the participating countries. The overall situation as expressed in most papers looked rather gloomy, concerning Africa's ability to feed itself in the near future. There is an alarming imbal-

ance between cash crops and food production, and it would appear that the former colonial masters are responsible for this arrangement, so that they are able to retain the African market to exploit their surplus food produce.

In the plenary session, several suggestions were made towards finding a solution to the problem of food production. Among these were:

- The need for education on family planning,
- The need for investing heavily in agriculture,
- The need for establishing and accelerating programmes of inter- and intra-state food exchange in Africa.

Most of the suggestions would naturally require research and experimentation, and many academics expressed their willingness to undertake such multi-disciplinary projects.

Two countries were singled out for having succeeded in feeding themselves, namely Malawi and the Ivory Coast. One of the general conclusions drawn from these examples is that it would be much better for fellow Africans to learn from these two countries than to rely on "foreign experts" who, in many cases, are mainly concerned about how to open up export outlets for their own countries.

It was clear that those who presented papers had thoroughly researched their respective areas and that they were discussing is-

ues close to their hearts. They gave a clear description of the dynamics surrounding starvation in Africa and the complexity of the whole matter, for to a very large extent the problem of Africa is one of political mismanagement. Their careful preparation and examination of the themes made the conference an undoubted success.

Those who gave presentations were: H.M. El-Sawah from the Animal Health Research Institute, Egypt; Assiongbon Ekoue-Hagbonon, Yovo Kodjo from the National Institute of Agricultural Formation, Togo; Koffi Aayechoro Akobode, Yawo B. Awlime, Kwami G. Kpakote, Homa Smith, Philip Smith from the University of Benin, Togo; Ely M. Fall from the University of Dakar, Senegal; W. Asenso Okyere from the University of Ghana; J.C. Igbeka, J.A. Oluyemi from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria; Apolo R. Nsibambi from Makerere University; Chijioke C. Nwosu from the University of Nigeria; W. Ofuatey-Kodjoe from Queens College, USA; J.F. Alfred-Ockiya, A.G. Ojanuga from Rivers State University, Nigeria; F.L. Guma, Linda Maepa, Bonginkosi Bhutana Sikhondze from the University of Swaziland; Sandro Alderighi, FAO representative to Togo; and, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, China.

Professor Moses Bopape is Vice-President of PWPA-South Africa

PWPA Special:

**Interview with
Alexander Ohin, Cancer
Researcher and
Diplomat**

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The Gorbachev Generation

by Gordon L. Anderson

Since Mikhail Gorbachev took power in the Soviet Union, a number of reforms have been taking place. The Soviet system, under Leonid Brezhnev (d. 1983), had become increasingly bureaucratized and stagnant. PWPA's second World Congress examined this problem with Professor Alexander Shtromas as the organizing Chairman in August 1985. It was in March 1985 that Gorbachev was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) after his two predecessors died from a combination of old age and the attempt to grasp and control the system itself. At the 1985 Congress, it was questioned whether it was at all possible to reform the system from above, or would the whole empire collapse in its own weight, bringing the leadership down with it?

Gorbachev has shown remarkable tenacity and represents a new generation of leadership in the Soviet Union. Since his short two years rule, he has managed to get most of his own personnel into key government positions, he has launched a slick public relations campaign with the West, he has freed over 140 political prisoners, including Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov, he has initiated election reforms that make lower level management positions held by party cadre less comfortable, he has given franchises to Western businesses, such as Pizza Hut which plans to establish 110 restaurants, and he has made public criticism of corrupt government officials a virtue meriting an award.

What does the infusion of this new blood mean for the Soviet Union? Are Gorbachev's efforts in vain? Will he be able to bring health to the ailing system? Will he reform the system to such an



Rolf Thoen discusses domestic life in the Soviet Union (Thomas Robinson on his left)

extent that it is no longer the same system?

Twenty-five American experts on the Soviet Union gathered in Portland, Maine to prepare two college textbooks which will inform students about the Soviet Union under the new emerging leadership which is represented by Gorbachev. This meeting took place at the Sonesta Hotel in Portland, September 12-15, 1986.

At an earlier planning meeting of six professors, the outline of the two books, one on domestic issues and the other on foreign policy, was shaped. Then, experts on the topics of each chapter were assigned the writing task with instructions that would make the chapters fit into the completed unit. This was all organized under the leadership of the editor for the two volume series, Dr. Jane Shapiro Zacek, who earned her degree in Soviet studies from Columbia and now works at the Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University in Albany, New York.

The chapters of the volume on Domestic Policies will be: 1) Historical Background/Overview of the Soviet System, Significance of Change; 2) The Party: It's Role as an Agent of Change, Its Position in Soviet Society in the '80's &

'90's; 3) Industrial Management, Planning and Organization; 4) Agricultural Challenges and Rural Life; 5) Soviet Culture Under Gorbachev: Another "Thaw"?; 6) Civilian-Military Relations; 7) Religious Life in the '80's and Beyond; 8) Preparing Future Generations: Recent Changes in Soviet Educational Policy; 9) Medicine and Health Issues; and 10) Reform: Perspectives, Problems and Prospects.

The chapters of the volume on Foreign Policies will be: 1) Soviet Foreign Policy in the '80's & '90's; 2) Domestic Factors in the Making of Soviet Foreign Policy; 3) US-Soviet-Chinese Relations; 4) Soviet Policy in Africa: Prospects and Problems for Model and Ally Strategies; 5) Soviet Controls in Eastern Europe; 6) Soviet-Chinese Rivalry on the Korean Peninsula; 7) The Soviet Union and South Asia Under Gorbachev; 8) Soviet Influence in Latin America; 9) Soviet Policy in the Middle East; 10) Soviet-Japanese Relations: Why Nothing Gets Settled; 11) Soviet Policy Toward Western Europe; and 12) Military Strategy, Power Projections, Foreign Intelligence Efforts.

The conference was a most rewarding event, everyone had done

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Conference on Work and Spirituality

by Alan Wilding

The Professors World Peace Academy of Canada convened its second Canadian conference at the Delta Chelsea Inn, Toronto, on October 3 and 4, 1986. The conference, whose theme was "Spirituality, Work and Duty," was originally proposed by Dr. Alexander Matejko, Department of Sociology, at the University of Alberta.

The conference began in the evening of October 3 with a relaxing reception and dinner, which gave participants an opportunity to renew friendships from previous ICUS Conferences, and to get acquainted with each other. The sixteen professors from six disciplines exemplified the interdisciplinary character of PWPA.

In his welcoming remarks, Rev. Prof. Petro B.T. Bilaniuk, Chairman of the Conference and President of PWPA Canada, set the tone of the meeting when he said: "We must not forget that human work and productivity are means of sharing in the creativity and wisdom of the Creator; therefore we have an enormous responsibility to God, to mankind and especially to the future generations."

On October 4, Prof. Matejko presented the major paper of the conference: "Work as a Moral Duty: A Christian Response." Since all participants had received papers well in advance, Dr. Matejko had merely to highlight the major areas, and could then take time to elab-

orate on others. Prof. Sidhev Kumar, a professor of Psychology and Communication at the University of Waterloo, gave a formal academic response to Prof. Matejko's paper.

This was followed by Prof. Rob-



Dr. Alexander Matejko with Petro Bilaniuk, President of PWPA-Canada (right)

ert Carter's excellent paper entitled "The Humanization of Business," which drew on his knowledge of Japanese philosophy and cultural values. Prof. Carter is professor of Philosophy at Trent University. Dr. Jan Kryspin responded formally to Prof. Carter's paper.

Prof. Herbert Richardson then

gave a provocative presentation on "Ten Theses on Work," which stimulated a lively exchange of opinions.

After lunch, Prof. Tomasz Mroczkowski, a professor of Comparative and International Management at Kogod College of Business Administration at the American University, Washington, D.C., outlined to participants the interesting results of a recent study he conducted on the effect of Japanese management methods on the American automobile industry.

The round-table format in the afternoon session facilitated open, frank and friendly discussion on the broad landscape of ideas encompassed by the theme. Prof. Sidney Gilbert of the University of Guelph did an admirable job of summarizing the whole conference at the final dinner. A presentation of the new PWPA film also helped connect the conference participants with the wider circle of PWPA activities.

Reaction to the conference was enthusiastic and encouraging. Prof. Adam Podgorecky of Carleton University, Ottawa, remarked that it would be "difficult to improve" the organization of the conference and that the papers and discussions were "very good." Prof. Maurice Boutin of the University of Montreal also said that the papers "were of good quality, as well as the discussions." The staff also received high marks as well as suggestions for future conferences. In addition, several professors joined the Academy after the conference.

In summary, the Professors World Peace Academy of Canada has now established a good working foundation for future activities and looks forward to making a positive contribution to the world-level PWPA programs.

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their homework and the criticisms directed at each paper were all constructive suggestions for making these books excellent general readers for college seniors and students entering the field of Soviet studies. Mr. Ken Stuart, Editor-in-Chief of Paragon House Publishers, the company that will

publish and market the volumes for PWPA, was so enthusiastic that he was pushing the participants all to get their chapters revised as quickly as possible.

The planned books will be released in early 1988.

Gordon L. Anderson is Secretary-General of PWPA-USA

Alan Wilding is the Secretary-General of PWPA Canada

The Future of the European University

by Gerard Radnitzky and Heinrich Weber

A colloquium on "The Future of the European University" was held in Salzburg, Austria from October 2 to 5, 1986. The following is a brief overview of the theme and the major presentations given at the colloquium.

In our technological era, the wealth of a nation depends not on its natural resources but on its human capital. Hence, the institutions that facilitate the production of relevant knowledge and provide training in the professions, including training for doing advanced research work—for producing epistemic resources as it were—will play an increasingly important

the same organizational structure can efficiently fulfill such very different functions as providing a liberal education, being a place of creative research in the sciences and providing professional training for very large numbers. Moreover, almost all of the European universities are state universities, i.e., financed by the tax payer and, in most cases, offering training at no cost to the students or at a nominal cost. This has led to a situation in which there is no competition among students for access to the best universities, nor is there any competition among universities for the best students. The

as Institutions of Learning." Professor Shils was singularly placed to provide this tour d'horizon, last not least, because since the 30's he, as editor of *Minerva*, has provided a forum for and contributed to the discussion about academic freedom, academic ethos, and, together with Dr. Alvin Weinberg—originated the debate on the criteria of scientific choice. After all, university policy is but a subtopic of science policy and technology policy. Professor Walter Ruegg (Bern, Switzerland, formerly Rector of Frankfurt University and Chairman of the Conference of Rectors of German Universities in the 70's) lectured on the theme of competition in the university and the academic ethos. Professor Antony Flew (University of Reading and Bowling Green State University) canvassed the various forms of corruptions in the academy, such as ideological indoctrination, indifference to truth, and worthless professional qualifications.

After this section focussing on academic ethos and the deviations from that ethos, the colloquium turned to the question of the relative role of market and state in tertiary education, including the question of how markets operating inside institutions could improve efficiency, increase consumer choice, and encourage diversity. It reflected also on the financing of tertiary education, on voucher system, student loans, etc. The "economic approach" to the problems of tertiary education was used in the lecture delivered by Dr. Arthur Seldon, "The Scholar's Dilemma"—the dilemma of either focussing on basic research and not exerting any influence or attempting to influence policy makers at a certain cost in terms of scientific progress in his discipline (economics, social science). Dr. Seldon is Director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, London, one of the most successful



Discussing the European University are (left to right) Dr. Gerard Radnitzky, Mrs. Arthur Seldon and Dr. Antony Flew

role among the wealth-creating institutions.

Originally, the main task of the university was to provide a liberal education, and, hence, the focus was on the humanities. In the 19th century the focus began to shift towards research in the natural sciences. In the middle of the 20th century the universities were assigned the additional task of providing professional training for very large numbers of students, and the idea and ideal of liberal education was practically abandoned. It is doubtful that one and

situation was further aggravated by the politicization of the university, which has been a worldwide phenomenon, and which reached its peak in the 60's, but is still hampering many institutions.

The aim of the colloquium was to analyze the contemporary situation and to look for ways of improving the functioning of the institutions of tertiary education.

Professor Edward Shils (University of Chicago and Cambridge University, England) delivered the introductory lecture entitled "The Double Burden of the Universities

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PWPA Interview with Alexander Ohin

by Monique Zicot and Gordon L. Anderson

Professor Ohin is a polite and humble man who did not stand out at the ICUS conference, except for his title of Honorary Chairman of the panel on Africa. His country, Togo, is a small nation in West Africa, of which most people have never heard. However, I was told by people from Africa that Professor Ohin is a statesman who represents a generation of Africans that have tirelessly devoted themselves to post-colonial national development in Africa and international cooperation.

Working more closely with him this past year as we planned the conference on "Food Production and Agriculture in Africa," we came to know Professor Ohin as a man who, like many of our senior

PWPA leaders, can serve as an inspiration to the current generation of leaders coming into the world. At the ICUS meeting in Washington, D.C. in November 1986, we asked Professor Ohin about his past.

We discovered that, since his student days in the 1950s when he was earning an advanced degree in Medicine in the United States, Alexander Ohin could not avoid politics. With his desire to help people physically, as a doctor, he came to see the need for political involvement as well. Africa was suffering and crying out for independence. A number of African students and intellectuals in New York established an association of which he became president. "Be-

cause of this," he said, "in 1957, the leaders of a political organization in Togo, the 'Mouvement Populaire Togolais,' sent me letters, asking me to represent them at the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. In those days, Togo, as a past German colony, was under the mandate of France, and all nations which were under the mandate of France and England had the right to appeal to the Trusteeship Council."

As a result of his role on the Trusteeship Council, the young Mr. Ohin came to meet Mr. Julius Nyerere, who was then a petitioner of Tanganyika and went on to become president of Tanzania. Dr. Ohin met quite a number of

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of those institutes that, by analyzing the functioning of an economy, have helped to influence the climate of opinion in such a way that, in countries like the United States and Great Britain, politicians could get elected on a program that includes the restoration of some of the market, eventually even in education. Dr. Marjorie Seldon's lecture "Universities Would Benefit from a Market in Schools" analyzed arguments pro and contra the voucher system. In the following speech, Ulrich van Lith (Director of the Klockner Foundation) lectured on "Educational Constructivism and the Market for Education". He presented a detailed economic analysis, in particular, of the German university system.

The third session was devoted to the problems of private universities, in particular, institutes that provide medical training. Two teachers at medical faculties, Professor Hermann Bader (University of Ulm) and Professor Wilfried von Studnitz (University of Munich)

analyzed the present state of medical training at German universities and the possibilities of privatization of that training. Professor Bader developed a blueprint for a private university as well as criticism of the present situation of mass production of low quality medical doctors, in his lecture entitled "German University Education—quo vadis?" Professor Wilfried von Studnitz focussed in his lecture on the possibilities and problems of private universities, in particular medical schools, in West Germany. He placed the problem in the historical and wider context of tertiary education.

The fourth session was introduced by a lecture by Dr. Alvin Weinberg (Distinguished Fellow of the Institute of Energy Analysis, Oak Ridge, TN, and former director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory) entitled "Star Wars, Arms Control and the Ethos of the University." Dr. Weinberg, the originator of the pressurized water reactor and the first to propose its use for submarine propulsion, analyzed the arguments pro and contra SDI and the attitude of American universities with re-

spect to research connected with SDI. Professor Hans Otto Lenel (University of Mainz and editor of *Ordo*) dealt with the question of the role of the state in the selection and the financing of projects in applied research in the private sector and the involvement of university institutions in applied research projects. Professors Erwin Schopper (University of Frankfurt, experimental physics) and George Sussmann (University of Munich, theoretical physics) commented on the papers of Weinberg and Lenel.

The results of the Colloquium will be published in an English edition (provisional title "Corruption in Academia: Sources and Solutions") and a German edition. It is to be hoped that these publications will help to refine and deepen the public discussion of the urgent problems facing our tertiary education—urgent and important, since our future will depend on the quality of our human capital.

*Gerard Radnitzky is Professor of Philosophy of Science, Universitat Trier, West Germany
Heinrich Weber is Secretary-General of PWPA-Europe*

Alexander Ohin

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future African leaders during this hopeful and active time at the United Nations. After finishing his studies in medicine, he became a fellow in surgery at the Albert Einstein Hospital in the Bronx, New York.

When Togo became independent in 1960, he decided to return in order to help his country develop, rather than pursue a medical career in the United States. "My colleagues at the hospital thought I was crazy to go back to Africa, but I wanted to go home to my people. I went there to help as a surgeon and researcher in cancer, which was my profession, but politics being what it is, I found myself trapped into becoming the Minister of Health for Togo."

Although he served in this capacity for the next seven years, he thought that his connections with the UN might be drawn upon to serve the health needs of Africans. He decided that he would try to come back to New York. In 1967, he was named Ambassador to the United States and in that capacity, acted as Ambassador to Canada and the United Nations as well. Dr. Ohin recounted that, "In 1968, I was very honored to be elected Vice-President of the 23rd General Assembly of the United Nations. It so happened that the President became quite ill, so I ended up as Acting President of the Assembly for over six weeks." During our visit with him in Togo, he pulled a picture off his wall which showed him chairing the UN General Assembly. On the back was a statement of thanks from the body.

When he was not at the UN, the Honorable Dr. Ohin stayed at the Togolese embassy in Washington or Ottawa (his son was born in Washington, D.C.). After four years, he felt the need to return to his medical profession and went back to Togo to practice as a surgeon and cancer researcher:

"I then went home as a surgeon and cancerologist and established the Cancer Institute in Togo. But

we were in need of much money and Togo does not have all the facilities to promote such extensive research. I was then invited by the university of Makerere to come as a professor and researcher in Uganda, at the Cancer Institute, where I spent two years. The Uganda Cancer Institute was certainly the best equipped in Africa



Dr. Ohin, at home, recalls highlights from the past

because it was supported by the Bethesda Cancer Institute from Maryland.

"One point on cancer research. It is wrong to think that cancer is not a problem in Africa. My investigations have shown that it is as serious as everywhere else. I will mention in particular breast cancer in Africa which is supposedly 'non-existent'. My investigations, with those of my colleagues in West Africa, show that it is very widespread. I was given a grant by the International Union Against Cancer of Geneva to conduct a seminar in Lome, Togo in 1982. We did this in collaboration with Guy Hospital of London. The Head of the Breast Cancer Department is Dr. John Hayward. He came to Togo and we did a lot of research and now we have a project going on in Togo under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Cancer Department and Guy Hospital Breast Cancer Department. We have been working on that for one year."

Because of his cancer research in Africa, Dr. Ohin was elected by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva, in 1967, to

serve on the advisory panel on cancer. In this capacity, he has visited Brazzaville, Tanzania, and Zanzibar to study particular cases and problems in this area. In 1985, he presided a meeting on cancer and tobacco which is part of a worldwide effort to reduce tobacco smoking. Of special concern is the rise of tobacco consumption in the developing nations. The problem is complicated by some of these countries trying to grow tobacco for cash crop incomes.

Dr. Ohin is thus a man whose service to others has taken a dual role of medical researcher and diplomat. When we visited his home, photos of the World Health Organization international team hung upon his walls alongside pictures of his class of doctors in New York and the United Nations General Assembly.

At the Togo meeting on "Agriculture and Food Production," which PWPA sponsored this year, his government and press connections paved the way for a smooth conference with positive and informative press reports each day. The Togolese were proud to be involved as the host country, and Dr. Ohin represented them admirably. He is still active in his cancer research and with the WHO. He hopes to publish the conclusions of his research in the next two years.

PWPA-Senegal

Several professors met in Senegal to present papers and discuss the consequences of drought in Africa, which was also the title for the conference. The presentations were as follows: "The Impact of the Drought on Self-Sufficient Subsistence," by Dr. Ely M. Fall; "For an African Institute on Drought and Desertification," by Dr. Hamet Seydi; "The Traditional Conditions of Life in the River Region," by Dr. Oumar Kane; "The Consequences of the Drought — the Example of Senegal and Mauritania," by Dr. MBaye Gueye; "Reflections for a Philosophy of Combat in Difficulties," by Dr. Madior Diouf.



Middle East

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its allies and that in every international forum the country behaves as a solid member of the Soviet bloc. Second, Syria is the chief enemy of the U.S. in the Middle East, having sponsored much state terrorism and several wars against us and our allies. Syria sees us as an imperialist state. Third, there has been an aggressive policy of Syria against its neighbors. It has turned this policy against itself, as well, and, as we all know, fully ten percent of the population of Hama, the third largest city, was destroyed through its own airforce attack. He reviewed the matter involving the eating and drinking of blood on Syrian television. Finally, no change is possible at the present time and we in the U.S. should simply recognize an enemy which exists.

Amos Perlmutter of American University spoke on U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. He noted the war between Iraq and Iran, the nature of populism (especially in Egypt and Iran), the role of terrorism, the negative role of the USSR in its sponsorship of Syria, and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Interestingly, he said since the peace treaty with Egypt, we should refer to the Israeli-Arab relationship. He reviewed the nature and extent of our strategic cooperation with Israel and said that it is in the interest of this country to strengthen that relationship. He attacked the poor management of American foreign policy today, given an adversarial press and Congress, and said that we do not really have a responsible Cabinet government today, given the current Iran-Nicaragua affair.

George Nader, editor of **Middle East Insight**, a pro-Arab journal, then spoke about the Lebanon dilemma. He said that the disastrous situation continues in Lebanon, with little room for optimism, but we must be optimistic nonetheless. In his opinion, South Lebanon is the only real area of combat be-

tween Israel and the Arabs. He differentiated between the Soviets' ability to identify as an insider in the Middle East and the U.S.'s role as a pursuer of its own interests. He said that half of the population of Lebanon is now unemployed, and the Palestinian fighters are coming back into the country.

Mark Katz of the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars reviewed the Iran-USSR connection. He said that the Iranian control of Faw means that Iraq really has no access to the Gulf and that the war has not changed much in the past year (since the taking of Faw). He said that a pro-Iran government in Baghdad would not be so terrific for the Russians, and the reasons were many. The Iranians might then turn to helping the Afghans fight the Russians, for example. He reviewed the hostility of the Iranians to communism and said that Islamic fundamentalism might replace communism as an appeal to the masses, thus harming Russia. The overthrow of the Shah was a great coup for the Russians. Today, however, China supplies arms to the Iranians. The Russians are very upset about the current Iran-Nicaragua scandal: how much contact did the U.S. and Iran have? Both the Americans and the Russians might end up losing should Iran triumph in the war, he said.

Abdul Said of American University spoke about Western arrogance and Islamic fundamentalism, both of which he denounced. He reviewed Western relationships with the Islamic world and noted the difficulties involved in Islamic orientations to the West. Did the battleship New Jersey reflect sensitivity? He said that our culture is turning inward, too, and that we need a dialogue with the Muslim world. There must be a new meeting between East and West, he argued.

Morton Kaplan, the University of Chicago's political scientist, then reviewed his role in Middle East politics—he got a letter from Sadat prior to the opening to Israel—and

he presented a brief review of current prospects for peace in the Middle East. In his opinion, nothing looks too hopeful right now. It is not possible to dislodge the Soviets from the Middle East. Israel and the Arabs are not flexible right now and—(this surprised me)—Camp David was not a great success for peace. Begin muffed the chance to respond warmly to Sadat, he thought. He attacked Haig's approval of the Lebanon invasion and then he attacked various aspects of Israeli and Arab foreign policy. He said that modernization and Westernization are not bad—look at Singapore, South Korea, Japan. The shah, he felt, did not really reform Iranian society. Egypt is backward and hopelessly corrupt. How long will the Saudi corruption continue? Don't blame the West for the failures of the Arab world was his conclusion. He said that the U.S. foreign policy is built on contradictions and that Contadora is not possible. He also talked about the general prospects for peace around the world. All in all, he was not overly optimistic.

In the question and answer period, the questions were directed to several panelists. Amos Perlmutter said that our constitution prohibits the development of strong foreign policy initiatives, which was an excellent point. Also, he said that Israel suffers unfairly. Israel tried to help the U.S. to get its hostages out, and then the country gets accused of participating in the Iran scandal, even though they made no money on the deal.

In response to another question, Mr. Katz indicated that Syria probably wants Iraq not to win, not to lose, in the war. He agreed that Syria has aggressed against all its other neighbors, including Turkey, which is dangerous for NATO.

Overall, this was an excellent review of the prospects for peace in the Middle East, conducted by experts in the field. It was a session well worth attending.

Joseph Drew is a Professor of Political Science at the University of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

The Open Society, Peace and Freedom

by Percy Lowenhard

The Scandinavian branch of PWPA had its annual meeting in Oslo during October 17 to 19, 1986. The main theme of the conference was: "The Open Society, Guarantee of Security for Peace and Freedom." Four main speakers presented different papers, related to the topic. Dr. Otto Hansen (University of Copenhagen) spoke

tion to the Austrian philosopher and professor of jurisprudence, Hans Kelsen, the foundations of the positivistic conception of law and the conception of natural law were treated. Fogelklou made the distinction between:

1. The omnipotent state
2. The formally legal state
 - a. the potent state



(left to right) Dr. Percy Lowenhard, Dr. Sylvia Forchheimer, Eng. Fred Forchheimer, Sec.-Gen. Thorkil Christensen, Prof. Byrnjolfur Sigurdsson, Prof. Gylfi Gisslason, Prof. Erik Kass, Major-Gen. Claes Skoglund, Sec.-Gen. Hans Karlsson.

about "The Open Society as a Security Factor against Totalitarianism." The concept "open" was used in the sense of system theory; against this background Hansen dealt with the relationship between biological evolution and different sectors of modern society. Democracy as a parliamentary way of life was viewed as opposed against models of socialistic societies; factors which promote the different forms of society were treated. This includes the role of ideologies, violence, egalitarianism, alienation, education, propaganda and beliefs. A comparison was made with respect to differences in some cases between the Scandinavian countries.

Professor Anders Fogelklou (University of Uppsala) spoke about "The Functions and Limitations of the Legal Systems in Open Societies." As known, there is a distinction between morality and law, but also an interdependence. In rela-

- b. the impotent state
3. The material (manifest) legal state.

An example of the omnipotent state is the totalitarian state, where state and society are moulded together. A variety is the "party state," where power may come systematically into conflict with law. The omnipotent state may enclose a formally legal state.

The existence of a formally legal state does not guarantee any quality of laws, e.g. their correspondence with common sense of justice. It was pointed out that the function of any formal order of law cannot be maintained without external support, whether this is done by a party or by the people of a society. Also the rule by majority is not in itself a guarantee for the quality of a legal system.

Then a historical review on the conception of legal systems and their different manifestations in practice was given. Professor Hel-

mer Dahl (Chr. Michelsens Institute, Bergen) gave a historical essay on "Peace in the Light of Parkinson's Views." Parkinson (known by his law on bureaucracy) was formerly professor of History at the University of Malaysia and his book "East and West" is a historical review from the Asian point of view. (PWPA publications, "Japan at the Turning Point" and "Emerging Asia" also discuss aspects of this point.) From this point of view the Soviet Union belongs to the West as much as the United States. The splitting up of the Western world into two camps is one of the most serious problems of our time.

Parkinson's treatment of history deals less with the topic of wars as such, but more with cultural dominance. He deals, for example, less with the Greek-Persian War than with a comparison of Greek and Persian culture. He describes the fall of the Roman Empire, the epoch of migrations, the strong East, the Arabian Empire and the growing dominance of the West during the 16th century. He then depicts the further development up to our own time. The emphasis is on culture and the conservation of our traditions and on common elements rather than on differences. Parkinson's prognosis is of a growing importance of the East and the tendency on their behalf to reject some central values of Western life such as democracy and individualism, but also to adopt useful parts of Western technology.

In the fourth session Dr. Stefan Dagler, University of Lund, presented a paper on the topic, "Is the Free Society able to Survive? — Threats to the Liberal Institutions of Sweden." Dagler dealt with a number of phenomena which grew more pronounced during the "Student Revolution" in 1968, but whose origins go back to the late fifties. The phenomena are related to very slow and hideous changes of the

continued on next page

The Open Society

from previous page

infrastructure of the society, the educational system, the legal system and the growth of bureaucracy.

Besides direct propaganda and high taxation in order to make the citizen dependent on the society, one finds:

1. growing dominance of associations (unions) which patronize the individual,
2. "socialization" of large areas of health care (the "society" determines which doctor or hospital to consult)
3. the loss of professionalism, political infiltration of universities and schools, the decline of the standard of education,
4. the manipulation of language: the use of concepts such as "democracy" and "equality" to create a climate of anti-intellectualism and anti-professionalism; the resulting "cult of incompetence" (opinions are of equal value as verified knowl-

- edge); the appeal to envy;
5. the detailed control of the individual by an abundance of laws and by the establishment of enforced, detailed computer records on each individual,
6. the change of the content of laws in favour of the establishment, of trade unions and of associations,
7. the weakening of the democratic independency of control agencies,
8. the diminishing of the distinction between civil servants and elected politicians.

Each session was followed by a stimulating discussion, which gave additional as well as critical and supportive points of view. Twenty-three participants from Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden were present at the meeting.

At the close of the conference and most fitting with its theme, was the special award ceremony for Professor Thorolf Rafto, who received the "PWPA-Scandinavia Prize of Honour" for his courageous efforts towards peace, free-

dom and human rights. The late Dr. Rafto, who passed away since he received the prize, often spoke out, at great risk to himself, for the human rights of people behind the iron curtain and has been an ardent defender of freedom for people all over the world. In some countries he was mistreated by police authorities and four communist nations have expelled him permanently.

Dr. Rafto worked for freedom at many different levels, from presenting his views to a congress for historians in Moscow where he spoke out against Soviet ideology, to working with members of the underground movement in Czechoslovakia. The symbol of the prize was a candelabrum and candle, personifying the fire of freedom. Due to an illness which prevented him from attending the conference, Dr. Rafto received the prize in his home from PWPA-Scandinavia Vice-Presidents, Professors Arnljot Stromme Svendsen and Helmer Dahl.

Professor Percy Lowenhard is President of PWPA-Sweden

Middle Eastern cities in the crucible of change

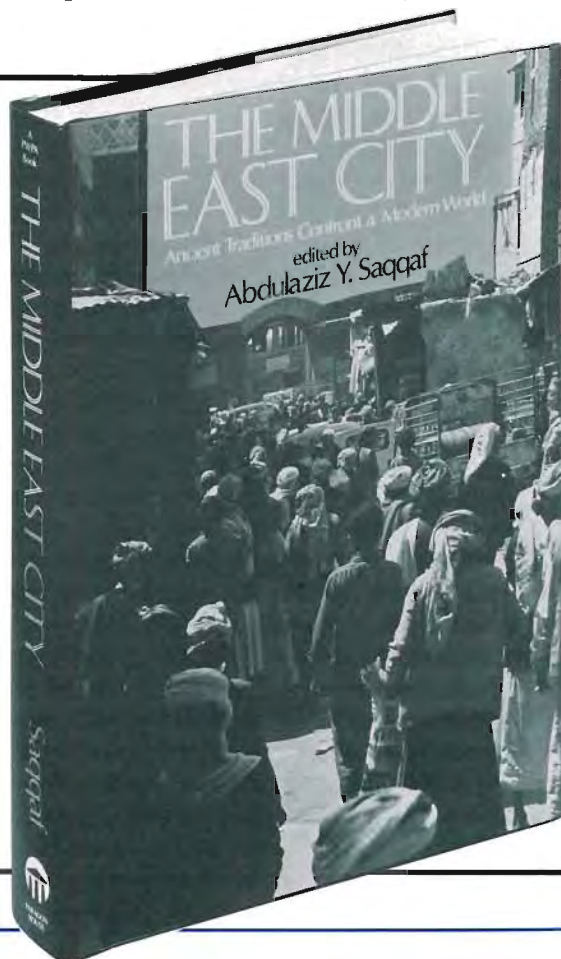
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Seminar on Political Change in South Korea

by Gordon L. Anderson



At the final banquet, scholars relax and enjoy one another's company

Korean PWPA and *The World and I* Magazine co-sponsored a seminar on "Political Change in South Korea," which was held at the J.W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C., August 28, 1986. This seminar was designed to generate scholarly information about the situation in South Korea and prospects for democracy there.

The meeting was organized by Professor Ilpyong J. Kim, professor of Political Science at the University of Connecticut. The paper writers which he had called together were among the foremost scholars on Korea, most of whom were born and raised in Korea and trained at the best universities in

the United States and have been teaching here for many years.

Three of the papers were selected for publication in the December 1986 issue of *The World and I* Magazine by the senior editor, Dr. Paul Gottsfried, who followed the dialogue with great interest. He selected the papers on "The South Korea Military and its Political Role" by Eugene C.I. Kim, Chairman of the Asian Studies Program at Western Michigan University; "Political Parties in Korean Society" by Young When Kihl, Professor of Political Science at Iowa State University; and, "Thought on Democratic Change in a Divided Nation" by Chong

Lim Kim, Director of the Department of Political Science at the University of Iowa.

There was lively discussion and differing opinions about the future of South Korea, but several common themes emerged. One of the major obstacles to political change that would lead to democracy in South Korea is the Korean cultural heritage which, for all of its virtues, has never paid high regard for the law but stressed loyalty to particular individuals. This problem among others make it difficult for many Western outsiders to fathom the kinds of changes that will be necessary and how they can be implemented and what features of Western society would not even be helpful. These issues are well articulated in the material generated by this symposium.

Much of the credit for this meeting is due to Mr. Dong Moon Joo, formerly Secretary-General of PWPA-Korea, who now represents them through Korean PWPA in the United States. Mr. Joo also assists Professor Morton A. Kaplan in the publication of *The World and I* Magazine. PWPA-USA cooperated with Korean PWPA and *The World and I* Magazine in organizing the meeting.

PWPA-Jamaica

The first annual PWPA conference for Jamaica was held in Montego Bay for three days in October 1986. Eight distinguished scholars and three observers gathered at the appointed venue to begin a well-spent period of free expression, pointed dialogue and general accord. The first session commenced with a welcome and introduction to PWPA by Dr. Lloyd Barnett. The second session followed with a presentation by the psychologist, Dr. Douyon, on "Haiti: Recent Developments and Future

Prospects." Questions after the presentation focused upon how Haiti might best survive the post-dictatorship period and the possibilities and consequences of rejecting democracy and rushing to embrace the left.

The third session came in the morning of the next day, beginning with Dr. Keith Worrell presenting a paper on "The Jamaican Economy: Retrospective and Prospective." The predominant forms of economic activity in Jamaica were fully discussed and his views stimulated a lively debate. Another presentation by Robert Budan on "Political Constraints on Economic Policy-making" outlined

two concepts, "consociationalism" and "corporatism."

In the next session Dr. Fitroy Fraser presented an essay on "Economic Development and Political Culture: Towards an Explanation of the Jamaican Imbroglio," in which he suggested that meaningful economic development was unlikely, unless the political culture in Jamaica changes. The final paper given by Wilberne Persaud on "Caribbean Unity: Reflections on Caribbean Economic Integration," also generated a lively discussion afterwards.

Barbara Van Praag is the Secretary-General of PWPA-Jamaica

BULLETIN BOARD

PWPA encourages the international exchange of scholars. Please send announcements or requests for listing on the Bulletin Board. (Allow at least six months for publishing).

Sabbaticals:

Two scholars in Africa would like to provide their names and addresses for professors in the United States who could exchange information with them about appropriate colleges or universities where they could spend their sabbaticals for 1987-88.

Dr. G.A. Olayi
Dept. of Mathematics
Ahmadu Bello University
P.M.B. 1044 / Zaria
Kaduna State / NIGERIA

Dr. S.O. Olugbemi
Dept. of Political Science
University of Lagos
Yaba / Lagos / NIGERIA

Dr. Olayi wishes to go on sabbatical for Computational Mathematics and numerical analysis.

Dr. Olugbemi wishes to go on sabbatical for political science.

List of Proposed Conferences for 1987

Scheduled Conferences:

Johannesburg, South Africa	<i>"Education Towards a Future"</i>	January 15-18
Athens, Greece	<i>"Agriculture and Food Production in the Middle East"</i>	January 21-25
Grotto Bay, Bermuda	<i>"Intellectual Freedom and Government Sponsorship of Higher Education"</i>	February 12-15
Chile	<i>"Challenge of the New Technologies in Order to Attack Underdevelopment"</i>	April 9-11
Mexico	<i>Speaking Tour: Dr. Morton Kaplan</i>	April 27-30
Kaduna, Nigeria	<i>"Education and Development"</i>	May 28-29
	<i>"Agriculture and National Survival"</i>	May 30
Lusaka, Zambia	<i>"Women and Development in Africa"</i>	July 3-6
Kampala, Uganda	<i>"The Future of Education in East Africa"</i>	July 22-25
Nairobi, Kenya	<i>"The Effect of Modernization on Traditional Values"</i>	August 14-16
Manila, Philippines	<i>"China in a New Era: Continuity and Change." Third International Congress PWPA</i>	August 24-29
Taipei, Taiwan	<i>"17th International Conference on World Peace"</i>	Aug.30–Sept.3
Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia	<i>"Greek Thought and Modern Europe: Perspectives East and West"</i>	October 2-4
Alicante, Spain	<i>"Spain Towards the XXI Century": Part II</i>	November 8-9

Planned Conferences:

India	<i>General Meeting</i>	March
France	<i>Educational Values and Cultural Mutations</i>	May
Colombia	<i>General Meeting</i>	May
Australia	<i>Crisis of the Australian Nation</i>	May
Germany	<i>Is the Market Order a Pre-supposition of a Free Society?</i>	no date
Italy	<i>PWPA National Conference</i>	no date

Spain Facing the XXI Century

by Antonio de Nicolas

Twenty five professors from Madrid, Seville and New York met in Torremolinos, Malaga, Spain, from the 30 October to the 2 November 1986, to discuss "Spain Facing the XXI Century."

The President of PWPA in Spain, Dr. Salustiano del Campo, had gathered a most distinguished group of professors for the occasion. So much so that the present Spanish Government sent men to investigate. And with good reason; three of the members of the group were ex-ministers of three different administrations and the rest of the professors were all actively engaged in the political life of the nation.

The conference was, by any criteria, a true success. Though the participating professors were all known to one another, some had not spoken to one another for years, divided as they had been by political allegiances. This was no longer the case as the Conference progressed and concluded. All agreed they should continue meeting in the same manner.

The content of the Conference was also a revelation to most of us

present. The participants came to talk with open minds and hearts, and they hid nothing. At times the revelations were not only unexpected but deeply revealing of the present state of affairs in Spain, politically, psychologically, and religiously. The ex-Minister Jose M. Otero Novas opened the Conference with a memorable paper: "How the Constitution of 1978 was drafted." This is the Constitution that opened Spain to modern democratic rule after Franco's death. Don Otero Novas was Minister of Culture and the Presidency under Adolfo Suarez. He was the main drafter of this Constitution. It is not often that we can witness how a democratic constitution is drafted. The idealism and confidence of that Government of Suarez believed that a democratic constitution should be written by consensus of the many and different political parties, even if those parties exist only in name, have a few members, and do not form part of the political life of the nation. This was the case, then, in Spain particularly with the Socialists and Communists. To cut a

long story short, the result was that, because of that Constitution of 1978, the Socialists came to power; the party of Suarez which drafted the Constitution lost its power and even lost itself as a party; and a proliferation of "dictator" groups appeared in the political arena with the same dictatorial designs that they claim Franco to have had. The end result is that a liberal constitution does not necessarily lead to democracy, and the lesson Spain learned from that first democratic euphoria will take many years to correct. Conferences such as this make an invaluable contribution to countries like Spain emerging from dictatorship and simultaneously coerced by the "bullying" of the left to become as liberal as possible, even if this liberalism turns out to be anti-democratic. It is obvious that Spain needs models from other countries on how to form parties rather than political groups around personalities, which is the problem they are facing now with the Spanish opposition. (A joke which makes the rounds in Spain these days goes something like, "Every country gets the government it deserves, but only Spain gets also the Opposition.")

The participants to the conference felt, on leaving, that it is indeed a pity that these conferences take place only once a year, or that they never took place in those days when they were so needed in the political life of Spain. They also expressed the need to interact with their American counterparts so that they could become aware, first hand, of the way American political parties are formed and candidates selected, rather than the proliferation of splintered groups gathered around powerful personalities.

Antonio T. de Nicolas, Professor of Philosophy at SUNY Stony Brook, N.Y.

CONGRESO SOBRE
ESPAÑA CARA AL SIGLO XXI



Professors World Peace Academ
TORMOLINOS 30 OCTUBRE 2 NOVIEMBRE 1986



(left to right) Dr. Antonio de Nicolas (SUNY), Chairman Dr. Aurelio Uson Calvo (Univ. of Madrid), Prof. Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora (former minister of the government)

PWPA Bangladesh

The Minister of Labor and Manpower of Bangladesh, Engineer Abdur Rashid, inaugurated the PWPA conference on "Education and Employment," held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in December, 1986. Quoted by several local newspapers, Mr. Rashid stressed the need for "vocational and technical training of the vast population of the country so that they could find employment..." He also urged the participating scholars to devise systems of education which were geared for the employment of students after they graduated. Many graduates go abroad to find employment, as is the case with large segments of the population. They can only be successful if they are properly trained and have needed skills. The purpose of this conference then, was to discuss the gap that often lies between education and employment for many Bangladesh youth.

Mr. Rashid cited one of the problems being that graduates and professionals are reluctant to work in the local villages. Along with that, the university programs often changed when the directions of the government changed rather than focusing upon the actual needs of the local areas of Bangladesh. Afterward, further speeches of introduction and explanation of PWPA were given by Professors Shamsheer Ali and S.H. Kabir.

Key-note speeches were then offered by Dr. Shahadat Ullah who serves as a Member on the Planning Commission of Bangladesh and Dr. Iqbal Mahmud of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology. Dr. Ullah's main concern was the problem of graduate unemployment and that, if left to continue as it is, the result would be lower wages and ultimately poorer quality of graduates. Dr. Mahmud denied the idea that unemployment resulted

from the rapid expansion of education, but argued that this expansion has simply made age-old problems even more visible. Although the context of present education in Bangladesh is sometimes unsuitable for the needs of a developing and diversifying economy, it is not itself the reason for economic troubles. He also urged for structural changes in the education system, but emphasized that the solution of economic problems in Bangladesh would not be solved by that alone.

The second half of the conference consisted of four comment speeches

which were given by the discussants, Dr. M.A. Mannan, Dr. Ataur Rahman, Engr. Saif D. Shahid and Mr. M.H. Khan. They not only called for an improvement in the technical areas of education, but also asked that moral education be imparted as well. In this way, students would not only acquire skills which would benefit Bangladesh in advancing its industries and technologies, they would also acquire deeper insight into the issues troubling their nation and be better equipped to guide the policies of Bangladesh into the next decade and beyond.

KHARTOUM SEMINAR

by Dr. Abdel Karim Elahwal

The topic of the seminar was "Education in Sudan". The one day seminar was divided into three sessions as follows:

1) 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.—Session I

Topic: Administrative Training of Sudanese at the Institute of National Planning, Cairo

Speaker and President: Abdel Karim Elahwal

Chairman: Walter Gottesman

2) 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.—Session II
Introduction of PWPA and video film on its activities

Speaker: Walter Gottesman

The Tenth Anniversary of my association with ICF

Speaker: Abdel Karim Elahwal

3) 6.00 to 7.00 p.m.—concluding discussion and suggestions

Chairman: Walter Gottesman

The seminar was held at the Khartoum Hilton and was attended by nine professors from the University of Khartoum, the Sudan Academy of Administrative Sciences, and Ahfad University for Women. A small group of assistants were very efficient in conducting and organizing the

seminar. Almost every professor contributed in a noteworthy manner and very positively toward the success of the seminar. The topic of the seminar was seen as timely and triggered stimulated responses.

The goals of PWPA were underlined, goals such as the affirmation of human values, (meaning the affirmation that mankind is one family, and a strong commitment to academic freedom) and man's ceaseless search for peace. It was emphasized that a restoration of such values is one of the dearest goals of PWPA, in light of the crisis of value breakdown the world is witnessing today where much of the sacred and cherished (cared for) moral fabric is shattered, and what is left is being threatened and is under attack. It was also noted that other PWPA objectives are open ended, that in the context of values orientation there is much room for thoughtful elaboration.

Discussions were prompt and comprehensive. The informal dialogues and exchanges were an added value to the seminar. I personally think that each participant in the meeting was impressed and a great momentum has been achieved and is yet to be pursued. This seminar affirms the belief that short and intensive seminars are worth conducting.

Abdel Karim Elahwal is the PWPA Representative in Egypt

PWPA-Nigeria

by Marilyn Morris

Forty-six participants and two observers from six different nations in Africa attended the fifth annual conference of PWPA in Abeokuta, Nigeria on July 24-25, 1986. The theme was, "Employment, Peace and Development." This rather large topic was then broken down into seven sub-topics and several papers were presented in each sub-topic area. An eighth area was added to cover presentations which fit under the general theme, but did not fall into a specific sub-topic. Those areas were: Varieties of Employment; Management and Self-Employment; Funding Self-Employment; Employment and Job Satisfaction; Women and Self-Employment; The Use of Manpower Resources; Unemployment and its Ramifications.

Dr. John O. Sodipo, President of PWPA-Nigeria, began the conference by describing the primary objectives of PWPA as a network of scholars dedicated to promoting peace on an international level as well as providing recommendations and guidance regionally, nationally or locally in order to create the stability and resources needed by people in order to ensure peaceful development. Thus, the conference would focus primarily on possible ways of solving the particular problems facing the people of Nigeria.

The Commissioner of Health of the hosting state of Ogun presided over the opening ceremony on behalf of the Governor of the state, Oladayo Popoola. Mr. Popoola sent a formal statement for the opening in which he recognized the above stated efforts and issued a few specific challenges for the participants to address. He asked that the professors would especially promote peace in troubled areas where injustices prevail and cited South Africa's policy of apartheid as one of the most glaring of such areas: "The situation in South Africa as



Prof. John O. Sodipo, President of PWPA-Nigeria, officiates a book launching ceremony

it is now could lead to a blood bath any time from now and I call on your organization to use its influence in preventing this imminent situation." He also asked the professors of PWPA to help their respective campuses resolve the violent student demonstrations which often caused university closings.

The Governor also called upon the participants to outline ways and means for Nigeria to further self-employment through the creation of new businesses. He encouraged the professors to create programs in their universities which would provide training in the areas most needed for increased industrialization. In this way, students would enter the job market with more efficient and effective skills for their nation's emerging industries.


One of the conclusive acts of the conference was the issuing of a Communique which outlined the purposes of PWPA in Nigeria. The communique urged the government to eliminate every form of discrimination in all areas of labor and to promote the principle of merit in manpower development and utilization in order to, "acquire and retain both quantitative and qualitative (core) of highly talented personnel in any and every sector of service." The communique also recognized the increasing importance of women in the labor force and stated that women should be able to acquire higher skills, receive better rewards for their production activities and take a more meaningful part in the overall decision-making processes

"as is commensurate with their population and importance."

The communique then went on to cover areas of vital need such as lack of incentives for self-employment, agricultural and land reforms, lack of sound collaboration with foreign investors, students unrest and campus instability, and overall unemployment which either arises from the above mentioned areas or further complicates them. The conclusion then declared that the "unrelenting pursuit of these genuine goals of employment in these critical days will ensure peaceful progress, stability and meaningful development predicated upon the use of the local manpower and natural resources with which Nigeria is richly endowed."

Book Launching Ceremony:

On the day following the conference, PWPA-Nigeria held an official launching of the book, "Education, Culture and Development in Africa." Although this monograph has been published for more than a year, the ceremony by PWPA-Nigeria marked its debut. For this purpose, the press was invited as well as government officials and several local leaders who ordinarily would not have been able to attend PWPA conferences, but would nonetheless be interested in and benefit from these proceedings. The book is a collection of conference papers with a wide range of topics such as the role of academics in modern Africa, self-reliance, culture, moral values and law in the development of Africa.



President of PWPA-Philippines Addresses Conference on Nonviolence in Jordan

by Gordon L. Anderson

Dr. Alfredo Lagmay, President of PWPA Philippines, was the guest of the Arab Thought Forum, at a conference on nonviolent political struggle held in Amman, Jordan, November 16, 1986. The purpose of the meeting was to stimulate constructive thinking about solving problems in the Middle East through nonviolent means. The conference was attended by scholars from the Middle East and theorists on nonviolence from around the world.

Professor Lagmay was able to relate the sequence of events that led to the "February Revolution" in the Philippines which led to the ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos in a matter of days. The following quote from **The Jordan Times** gets to the heart of his talk:

"As they waited preparing to battle and die, Enrile's wife appealed over the radio for help from anybody," Dr. Lagmay relates. That first day only 500 people showed up. "By the end of the day on Monday, two million people lined the streets in front of the camp," says Dr. Lagmay with restrained emotion.

He tells of how Marcos ordered the soldiers to open fire on the crowds. "But the soldiers saw this (the crowd) and thought why should I shoot them? They are my friends, relatives, and brothers."

"What took place was completely unplanned; it was a spontaneous response; everyone was improvising," states Dr. Lagmay. This spontaneity, he claims, makes it difficult to predict when nonviolence will work, and difficult to abstract a theory of nonviolent revolution."

He cautioned the audience against reaching the conclusion that all was done in a matter of days. "This was building for 20

years . . . We were able to wait 20 years because we are a patient people. Marcos knew the psychology of the people, but he didn't foresee the strength of the people," he said.

Following Professor Lagmay was Aeuza Rosa Maciel, general coordinator of the Justice and Peace Service in Latin America, who spoke about Argentina, Chile and Brazil. Next Dr. Brady Tyson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference drew a distinction between the peace movement composed of middle and upper class whites and the black nonviolent movement for social change in America. Then Dr. Johann Galtung, founder of the Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO), spoke of examples of nonviolent resistance to Nazi occupation. Dr. Chaiwat Satha-Anand from Thammasat University in Bangkok spoke of the great human losses in all 14,500 wars of recorded history which led to the death of 3.5 billion people. He noted that these statistics do not even include most victims of violence in the Middle East. Other participants included Dr. Hussan Hamofi, a prominent Egyptian thinker, and Professor Gene Sharp of Harvard University, who has written widely on theories of nonviolence.

Professor Lagmay returned to the Philippines via New York, where he visited us at the PWPA-International office. He was elated and thankful to PWPA for making this trip possible. As a psychologist by profession, he has always studied the problems of peace in connection to questions of aggressive tendencies in human nature. Thus he has looked at contributions from biology, psychology, neurology and other studies relating to

the human brain or consciousness. During the February Revolution and then a few months later in Jordan, he had the opportunity to learn of the vastness of the problems of peace and become personally acquainted with some of the leading theorists in the world. He told us of the excitement he felt as he flew from Amman to New York with Johann Galtung and was able to develop a personal friendship. He was pleasantly surprised by both the hospitality of the Arab Thought Forum and the interest generated by his presentation. He expressed a renewed vigor to actively promote the work of PWPA in the Philippines.

New Books

We would like to announce the publication of the following four books which were published by various chapters of PWPA around the world. For a complete list of PWPA Books please send requests to: PWPA, G.P.O. Box 1311, New York, N.Y. 10116.

Independance Alimentaire dans la Strategie pour le Developpement,
Travaux d'une Conference Regionale, d'APPM
Afrique Centrale Kinshasa, Zaire, 23-35 November 1984. (in French) 1985. 96 p., ed. (\$3.00)

La Problematica Peruana y su Relacion con la Paz,
Compendio de Charlas dictadas por profesionales peruanos, acerca de la Paz. Academia de Profesores para la Paz Mundial de Peru, 1985. (in Spanish) 98 p., ed. (\$3.00)

The University and the Challenge of Youth Development,
Proceedings of the sixth conference of the Eastern, Central, and Southern Regions of PWPA-Africa; held 29 June to 2 July 1985 in Livingstone, Zambia. Edited by Arthur K. Msimuko and Paul P.W. Achola. 1986. 95 p., ed. (\$3.00)

Regional Cooperation for African Development,
Proceedings of a conference of the East African PWPA; Kampala, Uganda, 2-5 November 1983. Edited by Apolo Nsibambi and Timothy Wangusa. 1987. 79 p., ed. (\$3.00)



Aquino

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ies which undertook studies of these events, the Professors World Peace Academy of the Philippines was uniquely qualified, not only through its concern for peace and development, but by virtue of its foresight in observing the process of events which had led to the climactic February revolution. In March, 1984, just 7 months after the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino, whose widow is now Philippine President, PWPA of the Philippines held a conference under the theme of "The Ninoy Aquino Phenomenon: Its Significance to the National Search for Peace with Justice." It was a provocative and sensitive academic and political issue at that time. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Salvador P. Lopez, founding President of the Philippine chapter of PWPA and now Philippine Ambassador to the United Nations.

Among the ideas put forth in that meeting were: the significance of the assassination as an inevitable trigger of social and political uprising, the religious and spiritual character of Philippine protest movements historically, and the powerful role the media would play in any political developments. These and other insights proved, of course, to be on target. This landmark gathering contributed greatly to the Philippine chapter's scholarly credibility.

True to the vision of PWPA, the Philippine chapter under Dr. Lopez planned a follow-up conference, looking at these historic developments in retrospect. Dr. Lopez's sudden call to diplomatic service brought the chapter under the leadership of Dr. Alfredo V. Lagmay, a founding member of PWPA-Philippines and Professor of Psychology at the University of the Philippines. To the delight and amazement of the Executive Committee, every one of the originally invited speakers eagerly agreed to contribute and participate.

The conference took place on August 8 and 9, 1986 at the Phil-

ippine Plaza Hotel in Manila. Eighty distinguished Filipino and international scholars attended the two days of discussion. The meeting was organized simply; seven papers were presented in four half-day sessions, with an international guest speaker during each luncheon gathering. After each speaker there was time for open discussion. The theme of the first day was "The Aquino Phenomenon in Retrospect," while the second

suings knowledge centered on the value of love. Praising the non-violent character of the Aquino phenomenon, he called upon conference participants to continue a "true revolution of goodness" through constructive dialogue, "Seeking truth and the well-being of the Philippines above your own personal interest."

Dr. Lagmay's keynote paper followed, "Cultural and Philosophical Dimensions of the Revolution,"



President Corazon Aquino receives Morton Kaplan, President of PWPA-International and Phillip Schanker, Sec.-Gen. of PWPA-Philippines

day focused upon "Looking Forward: The Challenges Ahead."

During the first session, Rev. Kwak gave the welcoming remarks. He discussed the concept of constructive development inherent in the ideal of revolution versus the disappointing reality of destruction, violence and power-mongering seen in many modern revolutions. He spoke of the role of knowledge and the need for scholars, like political leaders, to pursue a central standard of value. Referring to those who have brought about true value-centered cultural revolutions such as Moses, Jesus Christ, Buddha, Gandhi and others, he delineated love as the highest value and true essence of a positive revolutionary change. PWPA's role, he said, is the creation of a network of scholars pur-

in which he eloquently defined the essential Filipino cultural values which made the February revolution unique. The spontaneous, festive, and unpredictable nature of the Filipino was highlighted, as well as his religious faith and the roots of his peaceful, tolerant nature. Dr. Lagmay cautioned against any simple effort to transplant the Philippine experience to another socio-political situation. Describing Gandhi's principle of non-violence and its conscious application by both Aquinos, he also discussed the messianic significance of Senator Aquino, who sacrificed himself, and his widow Corazon, who liberated the people from bondage: "Wherever there is oppression and suffering, there will always be . . . that hope for some-

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one who will lead the people from the darkness into the 'promised land.' These are of course very old metaphors, but they express only too clearly the enduring truth of history, that so long as there is that deep longing to be free, someone will come to lead and deliver us from our chains."

The first day's luncheon guest speaker was Dr. Jong Yil Ra from Kyung Hee University in Seoul, Korea, who discussed, "The Philippine Experience and Democracy in Asia." He confessed to strong personal as well as academic interest in the struggle for Philippine democracy. He outlined first the differences between Korea and the Philippines, and then described the common difficulties faced in the efforts to democratize. Then he sought to draw lessons from the Philippine experience. Acknowledging the need to do more than simply transplant Western democracy, he called for regional cooperation beyond politics or ideology.

The afternoon session featured Dr. Tereso S. Tullao, Dean of Economics at De La Salle University in Manila, and Bishop Francisco F. Claver from Ateneo De Manila University, who discussed the revolution from economic and spiritual perspectives, respectively. Dr. Tullao's enthusiasm with the Aquino government's economic plan met with the realistic concerns of many participants. Mr. David Sycip, Businessman, Professor, and Consultant suggested the renegotiation of the bases agreement, which now provides the Philippines with the relatively small sum of \$180 million from the U.S. Mr. Sycip further recommended the printing of more money. This, he said, would lead to inflation, automatically bringing economic pressure on the upper and middle classes, thereby acting to equalize Philippine society economically, as had occurred in post-war Japan.

His excellency Bishop Claver emphasized that non-violence was the essence of what was spiritual about the Aquino phenomenon.

"Non-violence," he said, "was smeared as politically absurd and naive before the revolution. Will it be so again? Well it might be. Non-violence will never make sense as politics until politics itself is conducted with a thoroughgoing spiritual perspective; that is, according to principles that go beyond mere pragmatism and expediency. If Cory is an enigma at all it is for her un-politician-like adherence to fundamental principles." He discussed the phenomenon as a miracle, not because of an unexplained suspension of natural law, but as an amazing convergence of a multitude of natural forces to produce a completely unexpected result. His discussion of Mrs. Aquino as the embodiment of the ideals of the "revolution," was an appropriate culminating point.

In synthesizing the day, Dr. Nicholas N. Kittrie, President of PWPA-USA noted the lucidity and eloquence of the discussion, and praised the Philippine experience as an alternative to the Marxist model of change. He noted the

continued on next page

"We need to devise a system within which peace will be more rewarding than war."

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more urgent concerns expressed during the day's discussions: greater socio-economic justice, a more pluralistic society, a redefined national autonomy, and the stability which would allow economic progress, given the proper programs. He pointed to the difference between revolution as a process and revolution as real change in values and institutions, and acknowledged the common question which was emerging: has there taken place the necessary reassessment of values and institutions to truly revolutionize the Philippines?"

That question was a perfect starting point for day two, which pursued the theme: "Looking Forward: The Challenges Ahead." Dr. Emanuel V. Soriano, former president of the University of the Philippines and noted scholar and political activist, discussed "organized forces in the Philippine setting," in which he clearly outlined the present Philippine political reality. The two final session speakers were themselves major proponents of the new government's proposal for change. Dr. Solita C. Monsod, Philippine Minister of Economic Planning and Director General of the National Economic Development Authority, has been centrally involved in the struggle to redesign and revive the Philippine economy. She presented a paper on "Economic Challenges Facing the Philippines."

Minister Monsod began: "Allow me first of all to commend the Professors World Peace Academy of the Philippines for its foresight and pioneering effort in sponsoring a national conference on the Aquino phenomenon in March of 1984. We all know that it was not an easy task to mount a national conference on such a topic about which the past regime was very sensitive, and possibly scared of." She then chronicled the "two decades of misrule" economically which has left the country referred to as "the basket case of Asia."

Dr. Lourdes R. Quisumbing,

Philippine Minister of Education, Culture, and Sports, was the afternoon's only speaker. Her paper, entitled "Educational Outlook: The Responsibility of the Academe," seemed to directly address the first day's common question. She stated that the "revolution" must be realized through the change in consciousness within the individual, hence, the crucial role of education. Highlighting Filipino values which were nobly manifested during February, 1986, she called for a revolution of value, proposing that the educational philosophy should reflect these very same elements. She then proceeded to outline the concerns of the Ministry



Vice-President Salvador Laurel, Dr. Kaplan and Phillip Schanker holding the *World & I* Magazine

of Education. With the room full of veteran educators, an intense, in-depth dialogue followed, with the Minister responding to numerous challenges and opinions.

The special guest speaker at lunch was Mr. Pedro J. Chamorro, exiled member of a major Nicaraguan political family. His father's assassination in 1978, which led directly to the downfall of Anastacio Somoza, and his mother's unexpected political ascendancy, only to be manipulated out of power by the Sandinistas, drew a striking and ominous parallel with the Aquino phenomenon. While many expected him to discuss the obvious parallels and warn of potential dangers, Mr. Chamorro instead emphasized the differences between the two countries and spoke

with hope and enthusiasm about the future of the Philippines.

His poignant personal testimony of the betrayal of the revolution and decline of democracy in Nicaragua did, however, make an impression upon the entire conference. He cautioned: "You must never leave your country in the hands of a single, organized political force. Otherwise you may find yourself in the same position as I find myself now...in exile." He described in detail the undermining of five major democratic institutions in Nicaragua: the church, the media, the Red Cross, the political parties, and the human rights commission. He suggested that Filipinos would recognize the Sandinista tactic of declaring and prolonging a "state of emergency" for the last five years as a familiar method of consolidating power. His description of the Nicaraguan government's intolerance toward criticism and repression of opposition was a powerful contrast to the lively and open expression of the previous two days.

In the closing meeting Dr. Kaplan congratulated the participants for their efforts, and introduced the work of **The World & I** magazine previously unknown to most of those present. The new PWPA film: "Introduction to PWPA International" was shown, followed by Dr. Lagmay's closing remarks.

Following the conference, a special meeting with President Corazon C. Aquino took place. Minister Monsod, deeply impressed by Mr. Chamorro's presentation on Saturday, contacted the President the following day. On Monday Mr. Chamorro, Dr. Kaplan, and several others had a 30 minute audience with the President. In the process, Dr. Kaplan presented her with a copy of **The World & I**, as well as the proceedings of the conference, and conducted a 20 minute interview with President Aquino.

Phillip Schanker is Secretary-General of PWPA-Philippines

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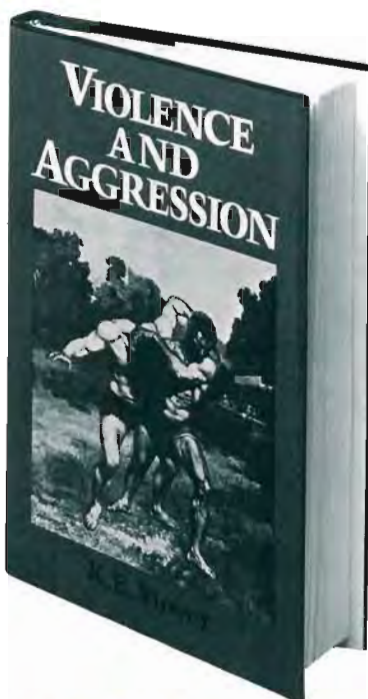
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