

# PWPA



*Professors World Peace Academy*

PWPA International Special Report

September 1986

## PWPA Examines Apartheid in South Africa

### Introduction

By Gordon L. Anderson, Ph.D.

On March 20 a diversity of scholars from both inside and outside of South Africa assembled for a rare dialogue on apartheid. Very fruitful exchanges took place in this country, which is polarized and politicized by the doctrine of apartheid. Among the 30 participants there were conservative and "enlightened" Afrikaners, liberal and left Englishmen, conservative and radical blacks, two Indians, two blacks from other African nations, and a white American. One government official attended the opening session.

The title of the conference was "Ideas Have Consequences: An Examination of the Concept of Apartheid." Eleven persons presented papers. Among them were Panos Bardis, University of Toledo, USA, "Apartheid, Monocritics, and the Philosophy of Consequentialism;" G. Edward Njock, University of Yaounde, Cameroon, "On the Possi-



Our visitors were warmly received by the South African academics. Here Professor Panos Bardis and Professor Edward Njock engage in some soul-searching.

bility of Dialogue between South Africa and the Rest of Africa;" Kivuto Ndeti, Nairobi, Kenya, "A State Without a Nation: Alternative Strategies for a Change;" and Christie Davies,

University of Reading, U.K., "Capitalism Versus Apartheid in the 'People's Republic of South Africa.'"

### Against Peace

PWPA has always considered apartheid to be a divisive policy which spawns fear, resentment and violence. In a statement issued September 18, 1984, the Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman of PWPA's Board of Directors said "By its very nature, apartheid is a teaching and practice which works against the interest of peace. It must be condemned."

However, PWPA has striven to bring about non-violent solutions, recognizing that much of the violence given

## The New Discovery of Asia

by Monique Zicot

The Sixteenth International Conference on World Peace (ICWP) was held from July 15-18, 1986 in Seoul, Korea, under the theme of "The New Discovery of Asia." Representatives from China, Japan, The Philippines, Malaysia, USA, Bangladesh, Thailand, Singapore and Korea attended the event.

In a majority of the papers presented, the German philosopher Max Weber's thoughts on the development of the economy in the West versus the development in the East, were at the basis of the arguments introduced. Max Weber maintained that the Protestant background of the Western

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## Third PWPA Regional Conference in Istanbul

by Thomas Cromwell

The Middle East chapter of the PWPA commenced its Third Regional Conference in Istanbul during the first week of February this year. The conference theme was: "Education for the Twenty-First Century: The Way to a Better Future in the Middle East."

A distinguished group of thirty scholars and practitioners from seventeen countries (all but two in the region) contributed papers on a broad spectrum of educational topics, including: The History of Education, Religious and Secular Influences; Education's Role in Conflict Regulation; The Economics of Education; Education for the Handicapped and Other Under-Privileged Groups, such as Women; Problems of Administration

and Challenges Posed by New Technology; Rising Unemployment and Burgeoning Demand for Higher Education.

The participants learned that, although great strides have been made in education in the area during recent decades, great problems are outstanding. For example, total Arab expenditure on education has reached approximately thirty billion U.S. dollars a year and yet only half the Arab demand for education is being met. Poor administration and management are almost universal problems; so is the poor quality of education, especially in the region's universities.

The conference was chaired by Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University in Jordan. He is probably

the most outstanding Arab university president because of his leadership in developing Yarmouk from nothing into a major university in just one decade. Dr. Badran will be editor of the volume to be produced from the gathering.

Participants represented a broad spectrum of disciplines in both the social and natural sciences. Coming from the Arab countries and Israel, Iran and Iraq, Greece and Turkey, the discussions were lively and constructively frank.

Previous Middle East conferences have dealt with trade and peace (Rome, 1984) and problems of cities in the region (Paris, 1985). The next topic will be "Agriculture and Food Production in the Middle East."

The proceedings of each regional gathering are edited into book form. The Middle East City, available this October, is published by Paragon House Publishers (USA) and Longmans (UK).

PWPA is the only organization bringing together academics from all the countries of the Middle East in regional meetings. It has been fortunate in attracting top scholars and is setting a standard of excellence in its series of publications.

Among other PWPA projects in the Middle East, are a Greek-Turkish dialogue to explore areas of cooperation. With a first meeting in September this year, the plan is for a foundation to be established to restore and preserve the cultural heritage of the Levant, and especially the Islamic monuments in Greece and Christian monuments in Turkey. The foundation's board will be comprised of Greeks and Turks as well as a few scholars from Europe.

In cooperation with the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum (chaired by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan and directed by Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim), PWPA plans to sponsor an Arab-Far East dialogue this fall and a dialogue among Lebanese factions next spring.

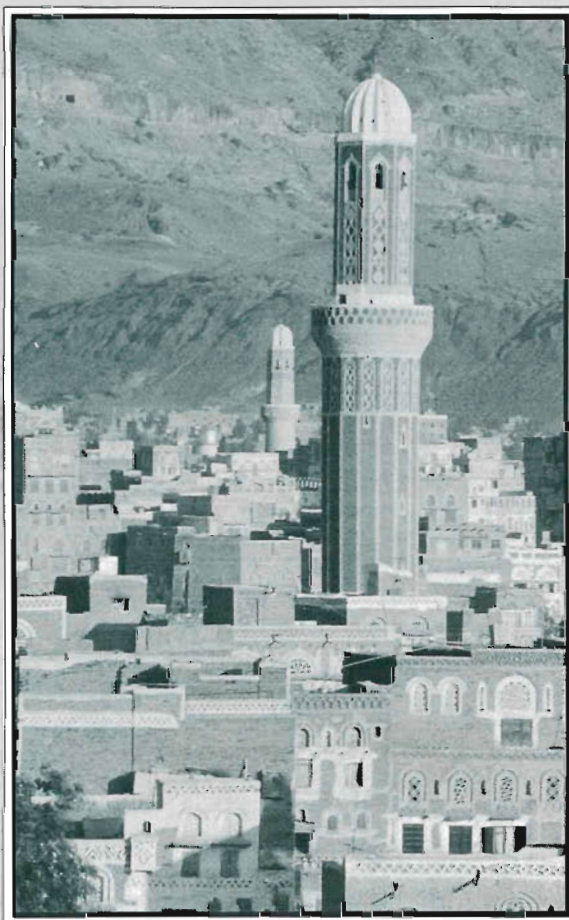
In a region plagued by prejudice, intolerance and conflict, PWPA is finding a number of ways to channel the good will present on all sides into practical and useful programs.

*Thomas Cromwell is Secretary General of PWPA Middle-East.*

### The Middle East City

Ancient Traditions Confront a Modern World

edited by  
Abdulaziz Y. Saqqaf



The Middle Eastern division of PWPA announces the publication of *The Middle East City*, Paragon House Publishers in New York. The book is beautifully illustrated in both color and black and white, and is available in either hardcover (\$24.95) or paperback (\$12.95).

# Religion, State and Society in Modern Britain

By David Hanna

"The Grand Hotel", St. Helier, Jersey, was the setting for this year's conference of the British branch of PWPA. The hotel stands on the sea front looking out across the bay to the castle. Jersey was, for a time, a fortified outpost of Hitler's Germany, the only part of the United Kingdom territory to be occupied. The task of the conference participants was, however, to consider other freedom.

The theme of the conference was broadened during development, from "Church and State" to "Religion, State and Society in Modern Britain." As organizing chairman and editor of the proposed book from the conference, Reverend Dr. Paul Badham, Chairman of Church History, St. David's University, Lampeter, saw great opportunity and value in approaching the religion-state question from the point of view of all major faiths now active in Britain, including that of the indigenous folk-religion, which is very much there, but seldom identified.

There were thirteen paper-writers and several other observers. In addition a number of other papers have been commissioned for the book, with the intention of making it the most comprehensive discussion of the subject available.

Each paper-writer gave a 10 to 15 minute presentation of the main points of his or her paper. This was then followed by a prepared response and open discussion for about 40 minutes.



A session of the conference with Rabbi Dan Cohn-Sherbok and Rev. Paul Badham at the head table.

George Moyser, Dept. of Government, Manchester University, opened the first session with a paper entitled "In Caesar's Service? Religion and Political Involvement in Britain." In it he ably surveyed political attitudes and extent of involvement by religious groups and how they relate to different theological viewpoints. Christie Davies, Professor of Sociology, Reading, in his paper "Religion, Politics and the Permissive Legislation of the '60s" examined the changes in law and morality in recent times, showing how muddled were the ethical arguments used by both sides over such important issues as capital punishment,

abortion and divorce etc., and how the church had refused to uphold traditional Christian morals in the face of a changing society.

On the following day, Paul Badham's paper "Secularization and Christian Thought" further documented how deeply the Christian hierarchy has lost its uniquely religious perspective on the world, and how there is need of the truly prophetic in the church today.

Gerald Parsons of the Open University provoked a most interesting discussion about the role and responsibility of the Church of England, with his paper on "The Integrity of 'Anglicanism', and Religious Pluralism in Modern Britain."

With Peter Van den Dungen's paper "The Churches and the Nuclear Weapons Issue", the conference turned to more specific issues, topics of widespread concern and current debate. Another "hot" issue, in church circles at least, is the role of women. Myrtle Langley opened up this debate with a paper entitled "The Best Men's Club in the World."

There then followed a series of papers on minority religions in Britain. W.Owen Cole gave a very informative paper on "Sikhs in Britain." Cyriac Maprayil wrote on "Hindus", and Rabbi Dan Cohn-Sherbok on "Judaism in Modern Britain: A New Orientation."

One area of great concern to many was tackled by Bill McSweeney of the



St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, Site of PWPA-England meeting.

Irish School of Ecumenics in his paper on "The Religious Dimension of the Troubles in Northern Ireland," in which he explained the problems there and how they are easily misunderstood by outside observers.

The final day saw the presentation of a set of three papers on New Religious movements: Jan Knappert, School of Oriental and African Studies, on the problem of intolerance generally, Bryan Wilson, All Souls, Oxford, on "Sects and Society in Tension", showing how the clash of value systems leads to misunderstanding and intolerance. Finally Eileen Barker gave a paper entitled "New Religious Movements in Relation to Church, State and Society."

Many people commented on the harmonious quality of the conference, which made it academically productive and greatly enjoyable.

*David Hanna is Secretary General of PWPA-England*

### Conference Paper List

#### SESSION 1:

*George Moyser* (lecturer in govern-

ment, Manchester)

"In Caesar's Service? Religion and Political Involvement in Britain"

#### SESSION 2:

*Christie Davies* (professor of sociology, Reading) "Religion, Politics and the 'Permissive' Legislation"

#### SESSION 3:

*Paul Badham* (chairman of church history, senior lecturer in theology and religious studies, St. David's, Lampeter)

"Secularization and Christian Thought"

*Gerald Parsons* (lecturer in religious studies, The Open University)

"The Church of England, the 'Integrity' of Anglicanism and Religious Pluralism in Modern Britain"

*Stanislaw Andreski* (professor emeritus, Reading) "Religion, Science and Morality"

#### SESSION 4:

*Peter Van den Dungen* (lecturer in peace studies, Bradford)

"The Churches and the Nuclear Weapons Issue"

#### SESSION 5:

*Myrtle Langley* (diocesan missionary, Liverpool)

"The Churches and the Role of Women

in Contemporary Society"

#### SESSION 6:

*W. Owen Cole* (principal lecturer and head of religious studies, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education)

"Sikhs in Britain"

*Cyriac Maprayil* (researcher, Institute of Historical Research, London)

"Hindu Communities in Britain"

*Dan Cohn-Sherbok* (director, Center for the Study of Religion and Society, Kent)

"Judaism in Modern Britain: A New Orientation"

#### SESSION 7:

*Bill McSweeney* (dept. of peace studies, Irish School of Ecumenics)

"The Religious Dimension of the 'Troubles' in Northern Ireland"

#### SESSION 8:

*Bryan Wilson* (reader in sociology, All Souls, Oxford)

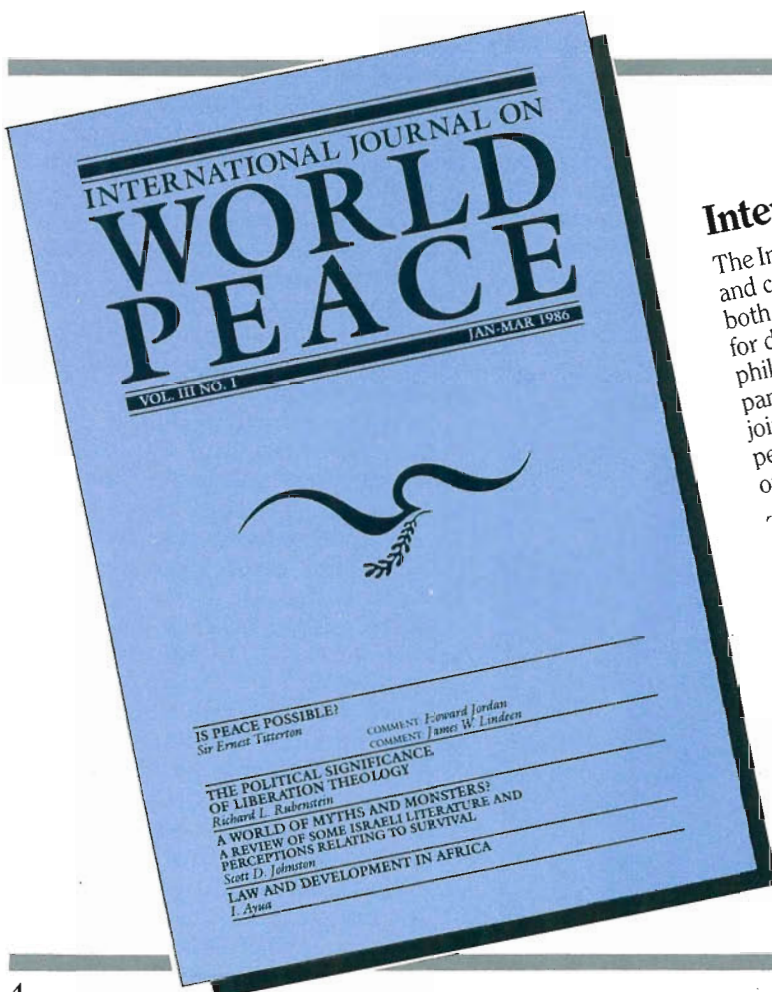
"Sects and Society in Tension"

*Jan Knappert* (school of oriental and african studies, London)

"Minority Churches of the Netherlands"

*Eileen Barker* (dean of undergraduate studies, LSE)

"New Religious Movements in Relation to Church, State, and Society"



### 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

# World Peace: The Nepalese Perspective

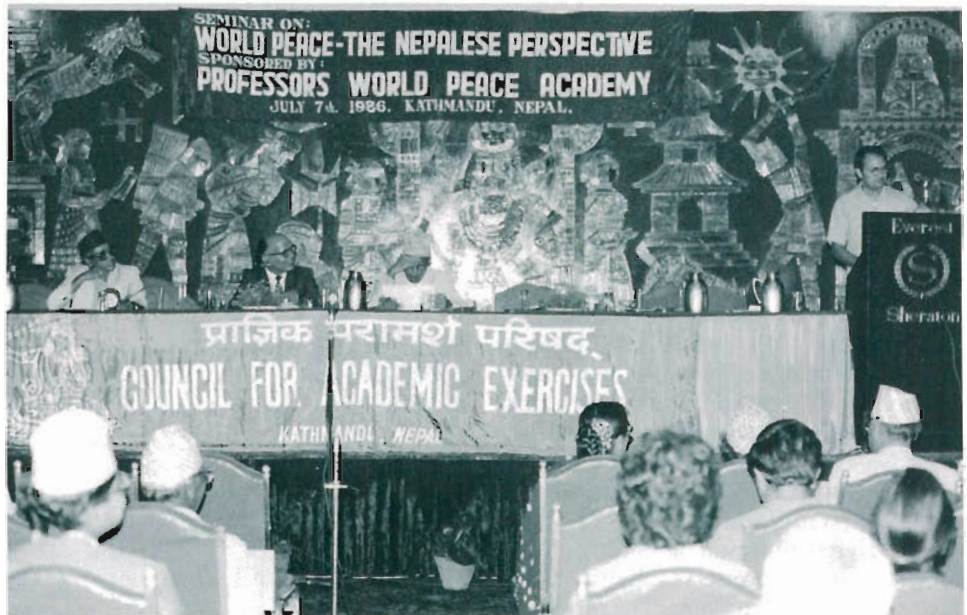
by Rainer Schmiedel

On July 7, 1986 we had the first seminar in Nepal sponsored by the Professors World Peace Academy. The topic was: "World Peace-The Nepalese perspective."

The seminar was held at Hotel Everest Sheraton in Kathmandu. The Honorable Foreign Minister Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya inaugurated it. The inauguration was attended by about two hundred people, among them the ambassadors of Republic of Korea, Federal Republic of Germany, India and China, as well as many Nepalese dignitaries.

The Council for Academic Exercises did an excellent job organizing the seminar. CAE Chairman, Dr. Tulsi Pathak, is also the President of PWPA-Nepal. Special thanks goes to CAE Secretary General Nikunja Tiwari.

Mr. Robert S. Kittel the Regional Director of PWPA-South Asia, in his



Meeting sponsored by PWPA-Nepal which was inaugurated by Foreign Minister Kumar Upadhyaya.

welcome address testified to the work of PWPA world wide and the vision of its founder the Reverend Sun Myung Moon. Chairman for the inauguration was the Vice Chancellor of Tribhuvan University, Mr. Mahesh Kumar Upadhyaya.

Two papers were presented during

the one day seminar. The first one by Professor Mohan Lohani, head of the department of english, Tribhuvan University, on the theme: "Zone of Peace: Nepalese Perspective." The second paper with the theme: "The Concept of Peace in International Relations: An Impressionistic Account," was presented by Associate Professor Sridhar Khatri.

Comments on the papers were given by Professor Devendra Raj Upadhyaya, Professor Durga Prasad Bhandari and Professor Surendra Bahadur Shrestha.

Both papers drew an enthusiastic response from nearly one hundred participants that represented much of the Nepalese intelligentsia.

Each speaker had to answer sixteen to seventeen questions from the floor. The question of India's reluctance to endorse His Majesty the King's proposal to have Nepal declared a zone of peace became one major center of discussion.

The seminar received prominent media coverage with front page articles in both national daily newspapers, newsbroadcast over Radio Nepal and about twenty minutes in-depth report on Nepal Television.

We are planning to present one set of the tape recordings of the seminar to His Majesty King Birendra.

There are many requests for the proceedings of the seminar so we are planning to publish them soon.

*Rainer Schmiedel is Secretary General of PWPA-Nepal*

## Japan Forum in Chicago

By Gordon L. Anderson, Ph.D.

On March 23, 1986, twenty-five Japanese scholars and leaders met for a luncheon forum at the Chicago Hilton Towers Hotel. The topic of the meeting was "The Future of US-Japan Relations."

PWPA-USA sponsored the meeting but the real organization was made possible through the dedicated efforts of Mr. Junichiro Owaki, former sec-

retary general of PWPA-Japan who is currently working in the United States.

The keynote address was given by Morton A. Kaplan who is president of PWPA International and teaches political science at the University of Chicago. Excerpts from his speech follow.

*Gordon L. Anderson is the Secretary General of PWPA*

### Dr. Morton Kaplan's Speech at the Japan Forum Hilton Towers Hotel, Chicago, Illinois March 21, 1986

During my first trip to Japan in 1959, I gave a talk at the International House to a group of newspaper and magazine editors. I argued that Japan was rapidly becoming a world power and would have to face up to its responsibilities. The Japanese then did not see themselves becoming a world power. Now, I think there is no doubt in their minds that they are, but clearly they have not yet accepted all the responsibilities entailed.

What about relations between the US and Japan? I think one of the issues is in fact part of the current controversy and that is Central America. Despite the controversy in the US and despite his mis-statements in several specific incidents, I think that actually President Reagan is correct. Anyone who has read the captured documents from Granada cannot doubt that the leaders of the present gov-

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# Economic Development in Malaysia

By Eugenia Kagawa

PWPA-Malaysia sponsored a conference on economic development in Malaysia, February 23-26, 1986 in Phuket, Thailand, a resort city near Malaysia. The organizing chairman of the conference was Professor Manning Nash of the University of Chicago.

A preliminary meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand in May 1985. The group there planned a book on this subject and dispersed to begin to research and write papers. There will be nine professors contributing to the book. Most of them were able to attend this year's conference which was designed to tone the product into final shape.

In the words of Professor Nash, "This volume will, if successful, represent a first important view of the economic processes and their social and cultural analysis by scholars from the area itself. This should break the bonds of ethnocentrism and parochialism."

The list of paper presenters and topics follows:

*Professor Mohd. Fauzi:* department of sociology, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia  
"Development of Malay Entrepreneurship: A Sociological Overview"

*Professor Fatimah Daud:* department of anthropology and sociology Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

"Women's Economic Role in Malaysia"  
*Professor K.T. Joseph:* professor of



"Economic Development in Malaysia" being discussed in Phuket, Thailand.



land use studies head, department of geography, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

"The Rubber Smallholding Section: Ethnic Perspectives and Policy Implications"

*Professor Mohktar Tamin:* head, department of rural development faculty of economics, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

"Relative Efficiencies of Farms in Rice Production"

*Professor Khoo Kay Kim:* dean, faculty of arts, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

"Chinese Economic Activities in Malaysia: A Historical Perspective"

*Professor G. Sivalingam:* faculty of economics, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

"New Economic Policy — The Differential Impact on the Malays, Chinese and Indians, 1970-1985"

*Professor Nik A. Rashid:* deputy vice-chancellor, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

"Managerial Value Systems of Malaysian Managers"

*Professor Shamsul A. Baharuddin:* department of anthropology and Sociology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

"Political Change and Economic Development at the Grassroots in Contemporary Rural Malaysia"

*Professor Wan Zawawi:* rural development, faculty of economics and administration, Universiti Malaya Malaysia

"From Abdullah to Mahatir"

## PWPA-Bangladesh

Volume 2, number 1 of the PWPA-Bangladesh newsletter shows active involvement on the part of professors in the improvement of the nation's welfare. The PWPA executive meeting, through monthly colloquial-type seminars, has been tackling issues relevant to both the studies and resolution of problems pertinent to Bangladesh and the development of PWPA activities.

The first book of PWPA-Bangladesh "Poverty and Technology" was published in June. A quarterly newsletter is also being distributed, publishing

articles written by the professors and news of the chapter's activities. In this issue are papers presented by Dr. M. Shamsheer Ali, professor of physics at the University of Dhaka, on "Religion and Science," Dr. Hamiduddin Khan, professor of law at the University of Dhaka, on "Islam and Economic Principles," and Mrs. Syeda Malihatun Nessa, assistant professor of IER, Dhaka University, on "Education and Economic Progress."

A library with various PWPA publications has also been made available to all interested.

*Mrs. Kagawa is Secretary-General of PWPA-Malaysia.*



# WORLD PROFESSORS LECTURE TOUR

On July 20, twenty-nine professors from the West gathered in Seoul, Korea to prepare for a lecture tour. The topic for the speeches was "The Future of the World and Reverend Moon's Thought."



Richard L. Rubenstein speaking at the closing banquet in Japan.

The topic was left general so that the professors who had become acquainted with the Unification Movement in different ways could speak about how the projects founded by the Reverend Moon had personally inspired them.

In Korea, the professors teamed up with Korean and Japanese professors and guides. There were fifty-one pairs of professors; one Korean on each team paired with a Western or Japanese professor. Each team visited four cities from July 21-24, for a total of over two hundred cities. The audiences ranged from seventy to two hundred and fifty people. After the speeches there were two days for sightseeing.

Twenty-four of the professors continued on to Tokyo on July 27. In Ja-

pan each professor was teamed with one Korean and one Japanese professor. Most of the teams spoke at two locations. There were fifty meetings in all. In Japan there were many mayors of the cities and members of the Diet in attendance.

The professors commented that they were glad to become acquainted with the Korean people and culture. They were glad to be able to tell the Korean people about the Reverend Moon's work in the West. Many of them were moved by the service and hospitality they received in Korea.

In Japan, nearly every participant was amazed by the planning, organization and precision demonstrated by the administrators of the tour.

For most of the professors, the tour ended on August 2. However, four professors returned by way of the Philippines where they attended a national Professors World Peace Academy meeting titled "The Aquino Phenomenon II," which was held August 8-9 in Manila.

The World Professors Lecture Tour was sponsored by the Advisory Council to the Unification Movement International (ACUMI), Korean PWPA, the International Christian Professors Association (ICPA), and Japanese PWPA.

ACUMI was recently formed in the United States so that those professors and ministers who have been very involved with one or more of the activities of the Unification Movement might become general advisors. Several of those who participated in the lecture tour are PWPA members.



Osborn Scott giving a lecture in Japan.



Professors assembled for briefing in Korea.



Participants outside the auditorium.

## Activities of PWPA in Spain

By Miguel Cano

PWPA-Spain held a conference in Seville from May 10-16 on the topic "International Coloquia on the Brain and Aggression," in which PWPA was co-sponsor together with Seville's University and the UNESCO. The Chairman of the meeting was Professor Martin Ramirez and it was held in the main hall of Seville's Med-

### STATEMENT ON VIOLENCE

Believing that it is our responsibility to address from our particular disciplines the most dangerous and destructive activities of our species, violence and war; recognizing that science is a human cultural product which cannot be definitive or all-encompassing; and gratefully acknowledging the support of the authorities of Seville and representatives of the Spanish UNESCO; we, the undersigned scholars from around the world and from relevant sciences, have met and arrived at the following Statement on Violence. In it, we challenge a number of alleged biological findings that have been used, even by some in our disciplines, to justify violence and war. Because the alleged findings have contributed to an atmosphere of pessimism in our time, we submit that the open, considered rejection of these mis-statements can contribute significantly to the International Year of Peace.

Misuse of scientific theories and data to justify violence and war is not new but has been done since the advent of modern science. For example, the theory of evolution has been used to justify not only war, but also genocide, colonialism, and suppression of the weak.

We state our position in the form of five propositions. We are aware that there are many other issues about violence and war that could be fruitfully addressed from the standpoint of our disciplines, but we restrict ourselves here to what we consider a most important first step.

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that we have inherited a tendency to make war from our animal ancestors. Although fighting occurs widely throughout animal species, only a few cases of destructive intraspecies fighting between organized groups have ever been reported among naturally living species, and none of these involve the use of tools designated to be weapons. Normal predatory feeding upon other species cannot be equated with intraspecies violence. Warfare is a peculiarly human phenomenon and does not occur in other animals.

The fact that warfare has changed so radically over time indicates that it is a product of culture. Its biological connection is primarily through language which makes possible the coordination of groups, the transmission of technology, and the use of tools. War is biologically possible, but it is not inevitable, as evidenced by its variation in occurrence and nature over time and space. There are cultures which have not engaged in war for centuries, and there are cultures which have engaged in war frequently at some times and not at others.

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that war or any other violent behavior is genetically programmed into our human nature. While genes are involved at all levels of nervous system function, they provide a developmental potential that can be actualized only in conjunction with the ecological and social environment. While individuals vary in their predispositions to be affected by their experience, it is the interaction between their genetic endowment and conditions of nurturance that determines their personalities. Except for rare pathologies, the genes do not produce individuals necessarily predisposed to violence. Neither do they determine the opposite. While genes are co-involved in establishing our behavioral capacities, they do not by themselves specify the outcome.

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that in the course of human evolution there has been a selection for aggressive behavior more than for other kinds of behavior. In all well-studied species, status within the group is achieved by the ability to cooperate and to fulfill social functions relevant to the structure of that group. "Dominance" involves social bondings and affiliations; it is not simply a matter of the possession and use of superior physical power, although it does involve aggressive behaviors. Where genetic selection for aggressive behavior has been artificially instituted in animals, it has rapidly succeeded in producing hyperaggressive

ical Association.

Twenty seven professors came to the conference from different fields and countries including USA, England, Spain, Mexico, Germany, Poland, Kuwait, India and Finland. The conference was open to students and about fifty of them attended.

Professors arrived on May 10th and began to work on making a draft of a "Statement on Violence," which would be concluded by May 16th and presented to the President of the University of Seville and the media.

The conference began formally on

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The head table with professor J.M. Ramirez (center).

individuals; this indicates that aggression was not maximally selected under natural conditions. When such experimentally-created hyperaggressive animals are present in a social group, they either disrupt its social structure or are driven out. Violence is neither in our evolutionary legacy nor in our genes.

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that humans have a "violent brain." While we do have the neural apparatus to act violently, it is not automatically activated by internal or external stimuli. Like higher primates and unlike other animals, our higher neural processes filter such stimuli before they can be acted upon. How we act is shaped by how we have been conditioned and socialized. There is nothing in our neurophysiology that compels us to react violently.

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that war is caused by "instinct" or any single motivation. The emergence of modern warfare has been a journey from the primacy of emotional and motivational factors, sometimes called "instincts," to the primacy of cognitive factors. Modern war involves institutional use of personal characteristics such as obedience, suggestibility, and idealism, social skills such as language, and rational considerations such as cost-calculation, planning, and information processing. The technology of modern war has exaggerated traits associated with violence both in the training of actual combatants and in the preparation of support for war in the general population. As a result of this exaggeration, such traits are often mistaken to be the causes rather than the consequences of the process.

We conclude that biology does not condemn humanity to war, and that humanity can be freed from the bondage of biological pessimism and empowered with confidence to undertake the transformative tasks needed in this International Year of Peace and in the years to come. Although these tasks are mainly institutional and collective, they also rest upon the consciousness of individual participants for whom pessimism and optimism are crucial factors. Just as "wars begin in the minds of men," peace also begins in our minds. The same species who invented war is capable of inventing peace. The responsibility lies with each of us.

Seville, May 16, 1986.

David Adams, psychology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT, USA

Bonnie Frank Carter, psychology, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, USA

José M. Rodríguez Delgado, neurophysiology, Centro de Estudios Neurobiológicos, Madrid, Spain

José Luis Díaz, ethology, Instituto Mexicano de Psiquiatría, Mexico D.F., Mexico

Andrzej Elias, individual differences psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

Santiago Genovés, biological anthropology, Instituto de Estudios Antropológicos, Mexico D.F., Mexico

Benson E. Ginsburg, behavior genetics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA

Jo Groebel, social psychology, Erziehungswissenschaftliche Hochschule, Landau, Federal Republic of Germany

Samir-Kumar Ghosh, sociology, Indian Institute of Human Sciences, Calcutta, India

Robert Hinde, animal behavior, Cambridge University, UK

Ashis Nandy, political psychology, Center for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, India

J. Martin Ramírez, psychobiology, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Federico Mayor Zaragoza, biochemistry, Universidad Autónoma, Madrid, Spain

Diana L. Mendoza, ethology, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Taha H. Malasi, psychiatry, Kuwait University, Kuwait

John Paul Scott, animal behavior, Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, OH, USA

Riitta Wahlström, psychology, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

*(note: several additional contributors are expected to sign)*

# PWPA-Zambia

by Mrs. Margret Orr

The 7th annual conference for Southern Africa was just concluded at the Victoria Falls Hotel Intercontinental in Livingstone. It was the 4th held here in Zambia, and was attended by thirteen academics, two from Zimbabwe and eleven from Zambia. Six of these participated for the first time and were very impressed by the ideals that PWPA represents.

The conference topic was, "Development Through Self-Reliance in the S.A.D.C.C. (Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference) Region."

One of our main concerns was to have the conference opened by the Member of Central Committee for Southern Province, the Honorable F.J. Luputa, who is the highest Govern-



Participants in Zambian meeting gather for a meal. Professor Gatian Lungu, president of PWPA-Zambia, speaking to participants.

ment representative in the Livingstone area. This year was the first time he agreed and prepared a speech which was ultimately read by his under-secretary since he himself was

called to assist the prime minister the very day the conference started.

In his opening speech, Mr. Luputa stressed the need for a scientific meth-

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## Sixteenth ICWP

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world spurred individuals on to research and technological modernization, developing "rationalism, management-mindedness and scientific thought," which were absent in the Eastern tradition, and consequently, in his opinion, the Eastern world would never be able to reach the level of technology attained in the West.

In the papers introduced to the assembly of professors, the evaluation of the historical background of Europe and the US in the west, and China, Korea and Japan in the east, tried to expose the different sets of human values, based on different religious and philosophical beliefs. The task given to the professors was to determine which of these values, from both East and West, are to be carried into the twenty-first century, in order to ensure prosperity for all. Many of those present agreed that we are now facing the "coming into the Pacific Era," bringing a united world which will center on the Asian Pacific Region.

Scars have been left all over the world as each race vied for development and growth. The success of the West has been tremendous, yet, human values such as filial piety or commitment to the leadership were sacrificed in order to allow for the

creativity of the individual and competition. Greed and self-gratification were identified with the Western Developed world, as its colonies experienced the utmost misery, physically and spiritually.


Yet today, Japan, based on a different understanding of human values and relationships, has become an example of modernization to the world, followed now closely by other Asian NICs, or Newly Industrialized Countries, such as the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. This set of values is based on Confucianism which stresses proper relationships in families and society. Such filial regards have been upheld at the national level, where all citizens respectfully and dutifully attend to the desires and decisions of the leading body. When these leaders then open the door to technology and modernization, the whole country will develop very rapidly.

An overview of another system's implementation in the East was also presented: the example set by Mainland China, through attempts to practice a value system which was foreign to the basic Confucian relationships. Under Chinese communism, family ties were drastically severed and the state attempted to force the loyalty of

the people towards the quasi-deified figure of the leader. This program never really succeeded because, before being communists, the people of Mainland China are very deeply Chinese. Today, the nation has been turning away from the materialistic views of imported communism, and, while still adamantly socialist, it is pragmatically seeking relationships with the West and neighboring countries. Since the opening of its doors, Mainland China has begun an ascent into economic development, trying to overcome problems of feudalism, overpopulation and hardships, and to use for her own profit the "best the world has to offer." The best from both the Eastern and Western world.

Economic and political systems have left strong imprints on people throughout the ages; scientific development also has left its stamp, whether through the "Discontinuous World View" of the West, separating God, man and nature, or the "Continuous World View" of the Eastern culture, wherein man, nature and deities are regarded as overlapping existences.

Most professors concluded that only by seeking first a common set of human values, respectful of the individual and at the same time reaching out for expansion and success on the world



## Two Years of Progress

# International Journal on World Peace

by Eileen Williams

*"IJWP is highly recommended as a core journal of the social sciences."—CHOICE, Magazine of the American Library Association*

*"The International Journal on World Peace is remarkable. I read at least eight journals on Peace Research, but this is the best from the viewpoint of*

*quality and substance."*—Samir K. Ghosh, Director, Indian Institute of Human Sciences, Calcutta, India

The International Journal on World Peace is coming out with its eighth issue this winter and its identity and focus is clearer with each volume. Its aim to illuminate serious topics facing

the world today such as South Africa, SDI, and nuclear arms buildup has elicited an outpouring of in-depth articles and book reviews addressing these issues in detail.

I first came to work on the journal in January of this year. My job title is managing editor, which means I co-

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wide level, by extracting the best from both East and West, will the coming century know wisdom in progress, equality in distribution and enduring peace for all, in an ethically developed world.

*Monique Zicot is administrative assistant for PWPA*

*The Report is based on Conference Papers and Program sent by PWPA-Japan.*

Conference Speakers list:

OPENING PLENARY SESSION:

Theme: *Asia and the World—Modern Perspectives*  
*Hang-Nyong Lee*, emeritus professor, Hong Ik University, philosophy of law, Korea  
opening address

Keynote: *Se-Won Yoon*, president, Sung Hwa Theological Seminary, physics, Korea  
"New Vision of Asia for the Twenty-First Century"

Speakers: *Richard L. Rubenstein*, professor, Florida State University, science of religion, U.S.A.  
"Modernization and Religion in Japan and the West"  
*Takashi Fujii*, professor, Nagoya University, economics, Japan  
"North Asian Economic Integration and Its Social Cultural Basis"

COMMITTEE I:

Theme: *Rationalism and Oriental Value Systems*

Speakers: *Yasuo Nakano*, professor, Asia University, history of social thought, Japan

"Rationalism and Oriental Value-Systems"

*Joseph Pinglun Jiang*, professor, National Cheng Chi University, political science, R.O.C.

"The Roles of Cultures and Socio-Political Structures in Promoting Entrepreneurship and Economic Development"  
*Mahbubul Haque Khan*, Institution of Engineers Bangladesh, Center for Policy Research, Dhaka University, Bangladesh  
"Society, Values and Modernization in Bangladesh"

*Sung-Mo Huang*, vice-president of the Academy of Korean Studies, sociology, Korea

"Rationalism and Oriental Values"

*Manuel Dy*, professor, Ateneo De Manila University, Philosophy, The Philippines

"Rationalism and Oriental Value Systems"

COMMITTEE II:

Theme: *The Business World and Oriental Thought*

Speakers: *Dong-Ki Kim*, dean, Korea University, business administration, Korea  
"The Impact of the Traditional Korean Values on Korean Patterns of Management"

*Wou Wei*, professor, National Sun Yat-sen University, economics, R.O.C.

"China's Economic Experiment: From Mao to Market-The New Dis-

covery of Asia"

*Chalermrath Khambanonda*, professor, Ramkhamhaeng University, business administration, Thailand

"The Business World and the Evolution of Management Thought"

*Toshio Toyoda*, professor, Tokyo International University, educational sociology, Japan

"What Makes the Economic Development of East Asia Possible"

*Tan Chwee Huat*, professor, faculty of accountancy & business administration, National University of Singapore, Singapore

"The Business World and Original Cultural Values in ASEAN Countries"

*Nik A. Rahid Ismail*, deputy vice-chancellor, University of Kebangsaan, business administration, Malaysia

"Managerial Value Systems of Malaysian Managers"

COMMITTEE III:

Theme: *Oriental Thought and Modern Science*

Speakers: *Mitsuo Ishikawa*, professor, International Christian University, physics, Japan

"Cultural Background as an Implicit Parameter in Natural Science"

*Yong-Woon Kim*, professor, Hanyang University, mathematics, Korea  
"Eastern Thought and Modern Science"

## Japan Forum

*continued from page 5*

ernment in Nicaragua are Leninists. That it is their intention, in terms of internal and external opposition, when it becomes possible, to impose a strong Leninist regime, but also to dispense revolutionary activities throughout the area. This is in fact central to the American relationship to the world for several reasons. One reason is our sea routes through the Caribbean to Europe. Roughly two thirds of our sea shipments pass through that route. There is a basic asymmetry between what the communists need to do and what the US needs. America is an island power. I know it is difficult for others to see us as an island power, but think of us floating in the sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The world is Eur-Asia where the vast majority of the world population and skills are. Then you can see the island power is the interland of the peripheral area of Eur-Asia. Our sea routes to that area are essential to maintaining the independence of both Western Europe and Japan. We have to maintain control of the seas whereas the only thing the communists need to do is disrupt control. If the Germans in either World War I or World War II had been able to cut our sea routes then it would not have been possible to be victorious. When people ask about the small country of Nicaragua, "What kind of threat can it be?" It can be a major threat to the sea routes. That is the first reason.

There is a second reason. People have taken it for hyperbole when President Reagan has spoken of a flood of individuals fleeing to the United States when under attack. I do not know the figures, but I believe ten to fifteen percent of the population of Nicaragua has already left. That did not occur under Somoza, only under this Leninist regime. We have south of the US an extremely vulnerable area. There is an enormous increase in population. Mexico City now has about seventeen million people in it. One might wonder why there has not been a revolt there yet. Even with the poor economic conditions in Mexico, you still have a flood of illegal immigrants. Now if these things happen, the US will be distracted from the rest of the world to deal with the immediate problem. This means that we will not be doing things that politically or economically make sense in



Left to right: Kazuhiro Shigetomi, director, Japan Air Lines in Chicago; Noboru Honda, Japanese American Council; Morton A. Kaplan, president, PWPA-International; John Campbell, University of Michigan; Junichiro Owaki, former secretary-general, PWPA-Japan.

terms of the international system. Why the Congress is not intelligent enough to understand this in any rational sense, I do not know. I do understand it in a political sense, just as the public clearly understands these things. The British and the French could have stopped Hitler when he moved in the Rhine Republic in '34, but democracies always react too late and wait until the cost becomes enormously high.

If we handle this problem correctly then the major issue that will face the US, Japan and Western Europe will be the economic issue. Here I do not include the trade issue, which although it is important in my view, it is peripheral to the major issue. That is, the idea of economic sovereignty is a failed idea in the current period. The administration is coming to recognize this slowly. They put it out in a book that I edited in 1972. We cannot dictate our interest rates, our unemployment rates and other aspects of our macro economic policy. I am not saying that all the D.E.E.C. countries should have the same economic policy. Our cultures are different, our traditions are different, our histories are different and uniform policies could not possibly be imposed. However, we must understand that our micro policies must keep certain features of our economy within reasonable limits. This cannot be done merely by "laissez-faire"; active government policies are going to be necessary. I do not mean policies in the sense of managing certain businesses or that sort of thing,

but again at the macro economic level. How fast to increase your currency, what your tax policy is, things of that sort. They must be managed within each country to keep things within this relatively narrow range. We are beginning to hold discussions concerning these matters. I think we need more of these discussions. We need institutions that regularly bring us together. We need policies that bring to the forefront of the consciousness of our people, that there is no such thing as doing it alone economically in the modern world, that we share responsibilities with each other and that one of these responsibilities is to manage our economies in such a way that they are not disruptive to the international situation. If we do not do this, then even more than the trade situation will be driven back to more competition which will be costly and disruptive.

There is another thing I would like to say as to institutions. The Japanese can tell me if they are ready for this. I am not sure the US is ready for it. We want to have a second organization in which we discuss steps toward democratization of the rest of the world. Now I am not a relativist. I do recognize that in certain areas the conditions are not present for democracy to succeed. I believe that if democracy works for Westerners it should also work for Easterners. If it works for developed countries, it should work for developing countries. That the dignity of the individual is an important objective of policy by the nation.

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# New Movie Introduces PWPA to Public

by Gordon L. Anderson, Ph.D., Secretary-General

The Professors World Peace Academy has become quite active and visible in recent years. Because the academic world and the broader public have been impacted by PWPA projects and want to know more about what the PWPA is doing, a movie, "Introduction to PWPA International," was produced.

The movie combines interviews with professors who have been inspired by PWPA with an overview of PWPA activities and its history. It charts its expansion from a series of friendship talks between Japan and Korea in 1973 to a major international organization with chapters in over 90 nations in 1985.

Not everyone can be a member of PWPA, it is an organization composed of scholars. PWPA provides a network for scholars for the dissemination of ideas which can provide solutions to world problems.

The following quotations from professors in the movie help explain the value and role of PWPA in the world:

**DR. RICHARD L. RUBENSTEIN,**  
President of the Washington  
Institute:

"... I believe that the basic reason for establishing the Professors World Peace Academy is to make it possible for professors whose visions and values have very frequently been theoretical and confined to specialist journals and specialist books of other professors, can somehow or other make their insights felt and understood beyond their own disciplines partly to decision makers and partly to people in the larger world."

**SIR ERNEST TITTERTON,**  
Australian National University:

"Now it is very important that if you're talking about the major world problems which are war and peace, if you can't really think about this and understand it within the academic community, how can you expect the community at large to do so? The academic community must indeed lead."

**DR. NICHOLAS KITTRIE,**  
President of PWPA USA:

"What is absolutely unique about this organization is both its international perspective and its multidisciplinary one. So, I mean, when you sit down next to somebody, you never know what the agenda might be, what his or her specialization might be, and usually, because of the high calibre of the people, you end up becoming totally fascinated!"

**DR. SAAD IBRAHIM,** Secretary  
General, Arab Thought Forum:

"As a non-governmental organization I think it is more flexible, it has a greater margin of freedom, it is not tied down to any of the usual sensitivities that restrict formal international organizations. It also has the advantage over—let's say—the specialized groups like the Scientists Federation or some other groups, in the sense that it brings people from different disciplines together; and I think

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The First International Congress of PWPA in Seoul, 1983.

## South Africa

continued from page 1

attention by the news media stems from organizations which use the apartheid issue to pursue their own ideological goals or designs on power. Reverend Kwak further stated:

"The manipulation of resentment of black Africans for the purpose of dividing and conquering is also condemned as it is not in the interests of the unification of Africa... The PWPA conferences should serve as a catalyst to break down barriers like the doctrine of apartheid, and the resentments and fears it has spawned."

The South African PWPA meeting was an effort to fulfill this mandate.

to make some story that suits them. The involvement of the press would probably have inhibited the openness of the dialogue.

### No mud-slinging

The schedule was tight. The tone of the discussion was mostly courteous, no mud-slinging, although it got quite heated at times. Panos Bardis gave a talk on Saturday evening about PWPA and its founder and he did a marvelous job. He spoke about PWPA in general, about the *International Journal on World Peace*, about brainwashing and academic freedom, and then answered questions which were put to him.

I heard a revealing testimony about

it took to get them to the meeting. The outside point of view is always refreshing here in South Africa.

After the conference the three visitors stayed and visited the University of South Africa at the invitation of Professor I.J. van Eeden. In the afternoon we visited the Rand Afrikaans University, which epitomizes Afrikaner values, as the guest of Mr. Johan Fick. Professors Ndeti and Njock gave a speech on academic exchange within Africa. We had supper at Mr. Fick's home. He is a member of the ruling National Party and the Johannesburg city councilor. He told us that his visits to other countries, including a PWPA conference in Zambia, have been causing him to reconsider his stance.

### Meeting officials

On the next day Professors Ndeti and Njock had lunch with two officials from the department of Foreign Affairs. Tuesday evening we were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by the mayor of Johannesburg, Professor Harold Rudolph. He gave the visitors gifts and offered to invite a mayor from another African country, if it could be arranged.

Wednesday, we travelled to Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana. Dr. Roger Spegele was our host at the University of Bophuthatswana. We met the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of education, and the minister of manpower. Professor Njock and Professor Ndeti especially were impressed by the calibre of these Bophuthatswana government officials. They said afterwards that they had had the impression that the homelands were administered by mere puppets of South Africa's rulers. But these men were independent statesmen isolated from and misunderstood by the world community.

The foreign minister, reflecting somewhat philosophically, said that the isolation of Bophuthatswana may be a blessing in disguise for it led to the economic development of that black nation without any assistance from the international community. Our academics expressed admiration and made comparisons with other African countries.

*Gordon L. Anderson is the Secretary General of PWPA.*

*Wilfried Halenke is the Secretary General of the PWPA South Africa chapter.*



Professor Kivuto Ndeti spoke on "A State Without a Nation: Alternative Strategies for Change." He was astonished at how South Africa had changed since his last visit twelve years ago. PWPA-South Africa president Eric Wainwright in the background.

## Report

By Wilfried Halenke.

The conference started at the Indaba Hotel, 20 km from Johannesburg. Professor Wainwright, President of PWPA-South Africa, gave a short welcoming speech. Then we were treated to half an hour of beautiful songs by the Sunrise Singers (four Unificationists from Soweto.) Everyone was inspired! Some academics started dancing.

I wanted to give the conference some good publicity, especially to make PWPA more known in this country. The academics, however, preferred not to involve the press. The press here is starved for conferences such as ours, they would have turned it inside out

the value of the three visitors from outside South Africa as a catalyst for unity and a civilized discussion. This testimony came from Reverend Elia Tema, who is a severe critic of the government, and who normally does not attend conferences that seek to create a dialogue between black and white. He told me that the South African academics all tried to make their comments informative, to help the visitors understand the situation better, and they also refrained from shouting at each other in order not to give the visitors a bad impression.

In addition, the visitors were a drawing factor. Many participants came because we had two visitors from elsewhere in Africa, and others came because they knew of Panos Bardis and wanted to meet him. I must say we are grateful to PWPA International for covering the added expense

## Two Concepts of Peace

PWPA Sri Lanka has published the proceedings of its 1983 and 1984 conferences in a book titled *Two Concepts of Peace*. The papers published in the book include the following:

- "Non-Violence as a Strategy and as a Way of Life," Padmasiri de Silva
- "Ethnic Conflicts in Plural Societies with Special Reference to Sri Lanka," S.W.R. de A. Samarasinghe
- "Deviance and Social Control," Gerwin Samarawickrama
- "The Concept of Peace: An Analysis from a Multi-Religious Perspective," L.C.D. Kulathungam
- "Peace: Not an Absence of War but a State of Mind," Anonymous Buddhist Nun
- "The Ethic of Care and the Ethic of Rights: Conflicting Models of Human Relationships," Padmasiri de Silva
- "Ethnic Conflict: Resolution or Management?" S.W.R. de A. Samarasinghe
- "Youth and Drugs," Felix Fernando
- "Drugs and Drug Abuse," Nandadasa Kodagoda



Left: Professor Padmasiri de Silva, president PWPA-Sri Lanka. Right: Mr. A.C.S. Hameed, Foreign Minister—Sri Lanka. Picture taken in the office of Mr. Hameed. "*Two Concepts of Peace*" is the inaugurated publication of PWPA-Sri Lanka.



PWPA-Sri Lanka Charter Meeting. Back Row, left to right: Mr. M. Jameel, Dr. Felix Fernando, Dr. U.P.G. Kariyawasam, Dr. Anthony Fernando, Michinori Hasegawa. Front Row, left to right: Professor P. de Silva, Dr. A.M.M. Sahabdeen, Dr. T. Kariyawasam, Dr. Merlin Peris, Robert Kittel.

## Journal

*continued from page 11*

ordinate everything from paper clips to print orders. Nancy Farlow, PWPA's publication director, spent a great deal of time leading me through the various production stages. The overall production schedule takes about three months, including typesetting, layout, and printing. Since Nancy is very busy overseeing the publication of books, this meant frequent interruptions over minor details. I will always be grateful for her patience!

One reason for the journal's success is, in part, due to the great deal of research invested in it during the early stages of development by Panos Bardis, our editor-in-chief, Gordon Anderson, secretary-general of PWPA,

and the editorial board members who volunteered their input. Legal counsel in the area of copyright laws and regulations was sought. The artistic design of the journal was done by Barbara Shapokas. The journal's entrance onto the scene was timely as well, since it serves to fill a void in current peace literature. It's broad-based approach helps to bridge the gap among the many diverse peace groups, on the one hand, and with the academic world on the other.

Incidentally, Dr. Bardis, with expertise in both the fields of sociology and peace studies, is an invaluable asset, whose direction of the editorial content is instrumental to the journal's quality. Dr. Bardis is a Professor of Sociology at the University of To-

ledo (Ohio), the editor of the International Social Science Review and the author of books, numerous poems, and songs. With each issue of the journal he literally wades through a mountainous manuscript perfecting each detail. This is certainly not an easy task to perform, with book reviews and articles coming from other countries where English is sometimes the authors' second language. Dr. Bardis's wife, Donna, besides assisting in obtaining book reviews, has started compiling an index for the journal so that each year's final volume will have a guide to all articles and book reviews. This documentation will be a nice feature for libraries when they bind volumes for their shelves. Lloyd

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## PARTIAL LIST OF PWPA CONFERENCES HELD IN 1986

### **Jan 31- Feb 4**

*Education for the 21st Century*  
Istanbul, Turkey

### **Feb 23-26**

*Economic Development of Malaysia*  
Pukhet, Thailand

### **Mar 21-23**

*Ideas have Consequences*  
Sandton, South Africa

### **April 3-6**

*Religion, State, and Society*  
England

### **May**

*The Role of Academics*  
Kandy, Sri Lanka

### **May**

*Education, Employment, Welfare*  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

### **May 2-3**

*Psychobiology for Peace*  
Sevilla, Spain

### **May**

*Development in Africa* Nigeria

### **May 30-Jun 1**

*The Open Society, a Guarantee*  
Oslo, Norway

### **June**

*Ethnicity and African Development*  
Kisantu, Zaire

### **June**

*The Effects of the Draught*  
Dakar, Senegal

### **June 12**

*Social Changes and Peace in Haiti*  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

### **June 20**

*World Peace in Nepalese Perspective*  
Kathmandu, Nepal

### **July 5-8**

*Development Through Self Reliance in S.A.D.C.C. Region* Lusaka, Zambia

### **July 15-17**

*Science and Development in Africa*  
Burkina Faso

### **July 15-18**

*16th ICWP: New Discovery of Asia*  
Seoul, Korea

### **July 23-26**

*Employment, Peace & Development*  
Ogun State, Nigeria

### **August**

*National PWPA Meeting*  
Montevideo, Uruguay

### **August 8-9**

*The Aquino Phenomenon II*  
Manila, Philippines

### **August**

*Peace and the Crisis of Value*  
Bogota, Columbia

### **August 20**

*The International Year of Peace*  
Paramaribo, Suriname

### **August 28**

*Political Change in South Korea*  
Washington, D.C.

### **Sept. 6-7**

*Greek Turkish Dialogue*  
Istanbul, Turkey

### **Sept. 13-15**

*The Gorbachev Generation* USA

### **Sept. 14**

*The Case for a New Caribbean Federation* Barbados

### **Sept. 12-15**

*Arab-Far East Dialogue*  
Amman, Jordan

### **Sept. 20-21**

*Science and Ethics*  
Netherlands

### **September**

*Roundtable on: Values in Education*  
Great Britain

### **Oct. 2-5**

*The Future University in Europe*  
Salzburg, Austria

### **Oct. 25-26**

*Economics, Law, Institutions In an Integrated World*

### **Oct 30-Nov 2**

*Spain Facing the XXI Century*  
Malaga, Spain

### **Fall**

*Work and Spirituality*  
Canada

### **November**

*Terrorism in the South Pacific*  
New South Wales, Australia

### **November**

*The Challenge of New Technologies to Attack Underdevelopment*  
Santiago, Chile

### **Dec. 15-17**

*Food Production and Agricultural Policies in Africa*  
West Africa

### **Dec. 18**

*Day of New Cultural Revolution*  
Washington, D.C.

**December**  
*Role of South Korea in Asian Development* Tokyo, Japan

**December**  
*Roundtable on: The Reality of Islam*  
Italy

# Professors World Peace Academy Publications

The proceedings and papers from many PWPA-sponsored conferences throughout the world are being published, as well as single-authored volumes, journals and newsletters. The following is a partial list of presently available titles, as well as some which are forthcoming in the near future. (Published in English unless otherwise noted.) Those which include a price are presently in stock and 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)

**Independance Alimentaire dans la Strategie Pour le Developpement,**  
travaux d'une conference regionale, d'APPM Afrique Centrale, Zaire, November 1984. (*in French*) (*forthcoming*)

**The Role of Academics in African Development,**  
proceedings of the fourth seminar of the Eastern, Central, and Southern African PWPA, held in Zambia. 1983. 88 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,**  
deuxieme seminaire regional, Afrique Central, Zaire. (*in French*) 1985. 81 p. (\$3.00)

**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)

**La Science et la Technologie,**  
colloque du seminaire regional de l'APPM, PWPA-West Africa, held in Togo. (*in French*) 1982. 133 p. (\$2.00)

**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. 1985. 120 p. (\$3.00)

**Les Voies de la Paix (Paix Internationale),**  
Academie des Professeurs Pour la Paix Mondiale, Afrique de l'Ouest Francophone, Conference, Juillet 1983, Senegal. (*in French*) (*forthcoming*)

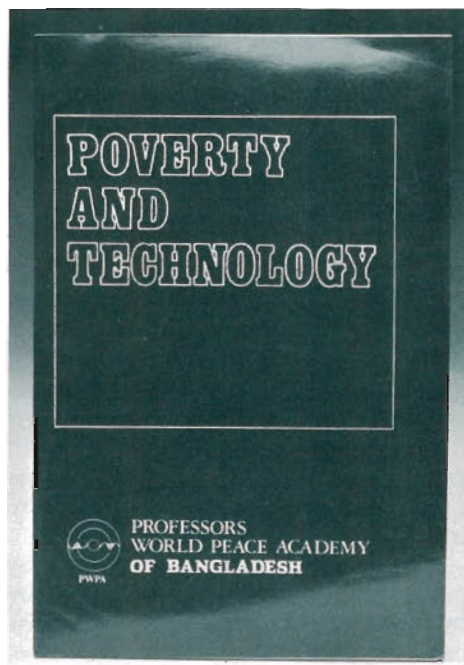
**The Role of Academics and Human Relationships in Southern Africa,**  
papers from a conference of the South African PWPA, held in Sandton, South Africa on January 17 to 18, 1985. 35 p. (\$2.00)

## ASIA

### BANGLADESH

**Study on Technology Transfer & Development, An Appraisal/Evaluation of the Transfer of Technology Research & Development Capabilities of Various R & D Institutions,**  
a project of the Planning Commission, government of Bangladesh, published by PWPA-Bangladesh. 1984. *Part I*, 97 p.; *Part IIA*, 381 p.; *Part IIB*, 124 p.; *Part III*, 149 p.; *Part IV*, 270 p.

**Poverty and Technology**  
published by PWPA-Bangladesh. 1986. 137 p. (\$3.00)



### REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**Proceedings of the 13th ICWP,**  
Pacific Cultural Foundation-Republic of China. 1984. 399 p., ed. (*hard cover*)

### INDIA

**Absolute Values in Peace, Prosperity, and Politics,**  
proceedings of a conference of the South Asian PWPA, held in New Delhi, India in January 1984. (*forthcoming*)

## JAPAN

### BOOKS AND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**Challenging the Future,**  
PWPA-Japan. 1982. 112 p., ed. (\$2.00)

**Strategy for Peace**  
proceedings of the 5th ICWP, PWPA-Japan. 1976. 229 p., ed.

**The Pacific Era—Issues for the 1980's and Beyond,**  
proceedings of the 8th ICWP, PWPA-Japan. 1979. 620 p., ed.

**Emerging Asia—the Role of Japan,**  
proceedings of the 11th ICWP, PWPA-Japan. 1983. 307 p., ed.

**Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century,**  
proceedings of the 15th ICWP, PWPA-Japan, edited by Richard L. Rubenstein and Manabu Nakagawa. (*forthcoming*)

**Japan at the Turning Point—Prospects for the Coming Decade,**  
a summary report of the three-year research project on Japan's national goals, conducted from March 1976 to March 1979, PWPA-Japan. 1981. 123 p., ed.

**The Future Planning of China and Japan-China Cooperation**  
proceedings of the Japan-China International Symposium held July 17, 1985 in Tokyo, Japan.

**Chishiki (Knowledge),**  
the organization magazine of PWPA-Japan. Published quarterly.

**The Academician,**  
a journal of Japan's views and visions, addressed to overseas readers, published by PWPA-Japan. Published quarterly. (subscriptions \$6.00/year)

## KOREA

### BOOKS AND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**Future Aspects of Asia in the Changing World,**  
proceedings of the 4th ICWP, PWPA-Korea. 1976. 201 p., ed.

**National Culture and World Peace,**  
proceedings of the 6th ICWP, PWPA-Korea. 1977. 189 p., ed.

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## Movie

*continued from page 13*

this is an added attraction to PWPA. So, it's not only cross-national, cross-cultural, but also cross-disciplinary. I put this organization probably on par with the Club of Rome."

### **DR. JOSEPH BEN DAK, President of PWPA-Israel:**

"What is most important to me, personally, is the fact that important issues are clarified, Communism is talked about in a negative way, because I think it's a menace; and I like the idea of being able to talk about it just like it is. I hate the idea, the castrated notion that typifies academia today, that when you talk about Communism you are afraid of saying this thing... to call a spade a spade."

## Zambia

*continued from page 10*

odological approach to self-reliance in order to achieve practical resolutions and praised the assembly of a panel of experts such as the professors were forming. He added:

I understand self-reliance as to mean an approach where we make fullest use of our life in society by the co-operating in all activities (economic and non-economic) in the interest of all individual members. There is therefore, a need for the S.A.D.C.C. member nations through such a conference as this one, to seriously examine the tapped and untapped inter- and intraregional resources (human and material) so that the intended objectives are achieved.

He also emphasized three basic implications for achievement of self-reliance:

1. Self-Confidence—confidence in resources within the S.A.D.C.C. member nations in terms of carrying out the respective tasks assigned. In order to do this, studies or researches should be carried out to explore all available resources (both human and materials) within the member countries for such a purpose before turning anywhere for assistance;

2. Accepting Responsibility—con-

### **DR. JEAN CHARON, President of PWPA-France:**

"The first thing is to know very well the people with whom we do not agree. This is the first thing, you see. We do not want just to speak together and say we should do this, or that. This is for me, and for our section I think, it does not look sufficient. We want to know first, what it is exactly we want, and to get to that point we really need to have dialogue, you see. So, dialogue is the first thing."

### **DR. PANOS BARDIS, Editor-in- Chief, International Journal on World Peace:**

"My philosophy, and that of the editorial board, is we must not emphasize any approach, any viewpoint, any methodology. Our emphasis is on history and the present, theory, prac-

tice... any approach which helps us understand any aspect of peace."

### **DR. MORTON KAPLAN, President of PWPA International:**

"Our overall goal is to have a representation in every country in the world. We now have representation in over one hundred countries, and we intend to improve the prospects of peace by scholarly research and also encouraging dialogue, even with Communist countries."

The movie shows footage of several PWPA conferences. PWPA this year alone is sponsoring 34 major conferences in 29 nations. The movie also has shots of a number of books, journals, and monographs, including the **International Journal on World Peace** and **The World & I** magazine,

sciously accepting the fact that as S.A.D.C.C. nations, we are responsible for our own welfare and development;

3. Making the Best Use of our Meager Resources—putting rightful resources to their appropriate purpose of use, proper use of rightfully placed resources, so as to maximize the benefits.

He concluded then, mentioning that academicians have a critical role to play, not just to have intellectual juggling of ideas, but to discuss the existing problems frankly, put ideas together for models of regional self-reliant development, and advise regional bodies and member governments in future options.

Eleven papers were presented by participants from Zambia, two papers by Zimbabwean professors and one paper from South Africa. Because of the tense political relationship between Zambia and South Africa one professor from South Africa couldn't actually enter Zambia; nevertheless he was keen to at least send in his paper. So, all together fourteen papers were discussed and are being prepared for publication.

The resolutions passed by the PWPA conference called for the creation of a network for disseminating information of S.A.D.C.C. activities, plans and programs and other pertinent information within and outside the region, as well as active involvement of local experts in research consultancy and

training rather than the heavy reliance on foreign personnel.

"South Africa would have been a good S.A.D.C.C. member, if it wasn't for its apartheid system," Professor Lungu, Chairman of PWPA-Zambia said.

The conference expressed hope that there would be room within the S.A.D.C.C. set up to incorporate South Africa, when a genuinely legitimate and representative government has been set up.

It was also noted that S.A.D.C.C.'s vast manpower and natural resources were principally in the rural areas where there was need to develop the infrastructure to tap the talent and resource there.

PWPA will be sending a delegation to S.A.D.C.C. secretariat to put across and discuss some of these issues, while President Kenneth Kaunda will also receive a copy of the recommendations to ensure decisions get a wider hearing in S.A.D.C.C.

The press coverage was quite substantial with three major articles printed by the two main national newspapers.

One of the hopes all participants shared was that next year's conference would be more cross-disciplinary, especially since this year the majority of papers focused on the educational sector.

*Mrs. Margret Orr is Assistant to the Secretary General.*

which PWPA is involved in publishing. Finally, the movie gives credit to the inspiration of PWPA's founder, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon. An excerpt from Dr. Richard Rubenstein explains:

What I believe Reverend Moon has done is to say that the people who are the repositories of knowledge and insight have more to contribute to our world than sometimes a commercial civilization would give them credit; so he's tried to unify them.

And I think the other element in it is that, having lived in a strife-divided country, having himself been a prisoner of the North Korean Communists, he understands the need for world peace in a very, very personal way.

The movie is being made available on videotape and 16 mm film in English, French, Korean and Spanish and can be ordered directly from the PWPA offices in New York. The price of the video tape is \$15.00 plus postage.

## Journal

*continued from page 16*

Eby, miscellany editor, is a professor at the Unification Theological Seminary in Barrytown, New York and is near completion of his doctorate studies at Fordham University. The news column is written by our own Gordon Anderson who received his doctoral degree in philosophy of religion, with a minor in international relations from the Claremont Graduate School. His combined academic degree also makes him an invaluable help in maintaining the journal's high editorial standards. I am still trying to figure out how Gordon juggles so many varied activities.

Recent developments this year have been encouraging and exciting. First, we have coordinated the entire production of the journal with one company, Mennonite Press, in Kansas. This has served to expedite the various stages of production as well as smooth out some of the bumps. In the initial stages of producing the journal it was necessary to use a network of freelancers, which enabled us to incorporate changes as we went along.

Another area we are forging ahead in is promotions and marketing. In June, our journal was displayed by the Peace Information Exchange Task Force at the American Library Asso-



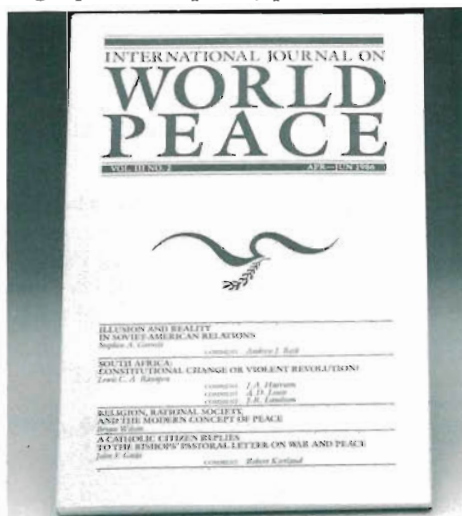
The founding meeting of PWPA in Seoul, 1973.

ciation Convention, in New York City's Jacob Javits Center. Recently, we have also enlisted the help of a marketing consultant, Ken Morris, of Morris Direct Marketing, who is developing new ads for our use, a color brochure, and a cover letter. Although we have not taken on much advertising up to this point, plans are under

conferences.

Presently, two-thirds of our subscribers are libraries at the university and graduate school level. Our subscriber list is growing steadily and we have had favorable reviews in other publications, such as Choice magazine published by the American Library Association. We have received numerous enthusiastic letters from our readers, as well. Many people comment that they appreciate our attempt to present a variety of viewpoints and a balanced presentation. Scholars and grassroots peace workers alike can find something of value in the theories espoused by the many international contributors. The comments and rejoinders — supplements to the major articles — keep the debate lively, and at times, controversial.

It certainly is rewarding to work for a publication that is constructively and positively engaged in promoting world peace, through providing a forum for meaningful dialogue and exchange. The International Journal on World Peace relates innovative ideas from contemporary thinkers in the fields of peace research, law, political science, and numerous other fields. With favorable response from both contributors and subscribers, I cannot help but feel that the journal is contributing to our goal of furthering world peace.



way to tackle that area as well. We have started to trade advertising with another journal, Sociological Abstracts and we are developing a rate card for potential advertisers. Other plans include developing a media schedule for placing our ads in other publications and the continued display of the journal at various

## PWPA Publications

continued from page 17

**Korea: A Model Semi-Developed Country,** proceedings of the 9th ICWP, PWPA-Korea. 1980. 612 p., ed.

**Vision for Asian Peace in the Eighties,** proceedings of the 12th ICWP, PWPA-Korea. 1983. 332 p., ed.

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

**Research on Peace Thought,** a collection of papers on ideas about peace from the "Academy Journal," edited by PWPA-Korea.

### JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES

**Forum,** a monthly magazine distributed to Academy members, libraries and universities, published by PWPA-Korea.

**The Academy Journal,** a yearly collection of members' academic papers, published by PWPA-Korea.

### INDIA

**Absolute Values in Peace, Prosperity, and Politics,** proceedings of a conference of the South Asian PWPA, held in New Delhi, India in January 1984. (*forthcoming*)

### 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)

**The Role of East Asia in World Peace** proceedings of the 14th ICWP, PWPA-Philippines. 1985. 434 p.

### 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.

### AUSTRALIA

**Interdisciplinary Approaches to Peace,** proceedings of the first national conference of PWPA-Australia. 1983. 131 p. (\$2.00)

### EUROPE

#### ENGLAND

**West European Pacifism and the Strategy for Peace,** PWPA-England. 1983. ed.

### FRANCE

**Youth Attack on Values,** proceedings of an ICF symposium in Nice, France. 1978.

**L'Esprit et la Science,** edited by Jean Charon (in French). 1983. 474 p.

### 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. 1982. 166 p. (*hard cover*) (\$6.00)

**Proteste für den Frieden—Sorgen um die Sicherheit Die Friedensbewegungen und die Zukunft der westeuropäischen Vesteidigung,** edited by A. Clesse and W. Molinski (in German). This book contains papers of a conference of PWPA-Europe and PWPA-France in Paris, Sept. 24-25, 1982 on the theme, "Pacifism, Nationalism, Neutralism, in West-Europe." 1983. 204 p. (*hard cover*) (\$6.00)

**Die Selbstgefährdung der offenen Gesellschaft,** Herausgegeben von Lothar Bossle und Gerard Radnitzky, PWPA-Germany (in German). 1982. 264 p. (\$5.00)

**Die I-Waffen,** Information im Kräftespiel der Politik, Herbig Verlagsbuchhandlung, PWPA-Germany (in German). 1982. 304 p. (*hard cover*) (\$6.00)

### ITALY

**Significato e Forme Della Cultura** edited by PWPA-Italy (in Italian). 1983. 43 p.

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

### NORWAY

**Hvordan Trues Freden?** Published by PWPA-Scandinavia 1985. p. 103 (\$3.00)

### 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. (\$5.00)

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### ARGENTINA

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

### UNITED STATES

#### BOOKS AND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**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. Steffy proposes specific contributions which professors of different disciplines might make, from public speaking to serving on advisory boards of various organizations. The appendices of the report include lists of organizations, people, platforms, and educational programs associated with the peace movement. 1985. 70 pages. (\$5.00)

**Global Policy—the Challenge of the 80's,** by Morton Kaplan. From the proceedings of the first annual conference of PWPA-USA. 1982. 51 p. (\$1.00) (Entire proceedings published by the Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy, 1984, 272 p., Morton A. Kaplan, ed. \$14.95, *hardcover*; \$9.95, *paperback*)

**A Proposal to End the Danger of War in Europe,** by Morton A. Kaplan. 1982. 18 p. (\$1.00)

**United States Foreign Policy and the China Problem,** by Morton A. Kaplan. 1982. 31 p. (\$1.00)

#### JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES

**International Journal on World Peace,** a scholarly, multi-disciplinary, and cross-cultural journal dealing with all aspects of peace from both theoretical and practical perspectives. Edited by Panos Bardis. *Published quarterly.* (subscription \$15.00/year)

## PARAGON HOUSE BOOKS

**The Economic Approach Applied Outside the Traditional Fields 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

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 October 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 \$21.95. Paperback \$12.95. Expected October 1986.

### **Conflict Between Communities: American County Seat Wars**,

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 mid 1987.

### **The Soviet Union and the Challenge of the Future**,

A four-volume series emanating from a PWPA conference held in August, 1985, in Geneva. Edited by Alexander Shtromas and Morton A. Kaplan. The problems of the Soviet Union are discussed in a comprehensive manner with the singular view of evaluating the USSR's political stability and viability. Will the Soviet system be able to muddle through or will it collapse? What would the alternative political system in Russia be like, or what systemic changes would the Soviet system have to accept in order to survive? These issues are discussed by more than eighty leading experts in the fields of Soviet politics, society, economy, and culture. The four volumes in the series are: Volume I The Soviet System: Stasis and Change, Volume II Economy and Society, Volume III Ideology, Culture, and Nationality, Volume IV Russia and the World. Publication date: 1987.

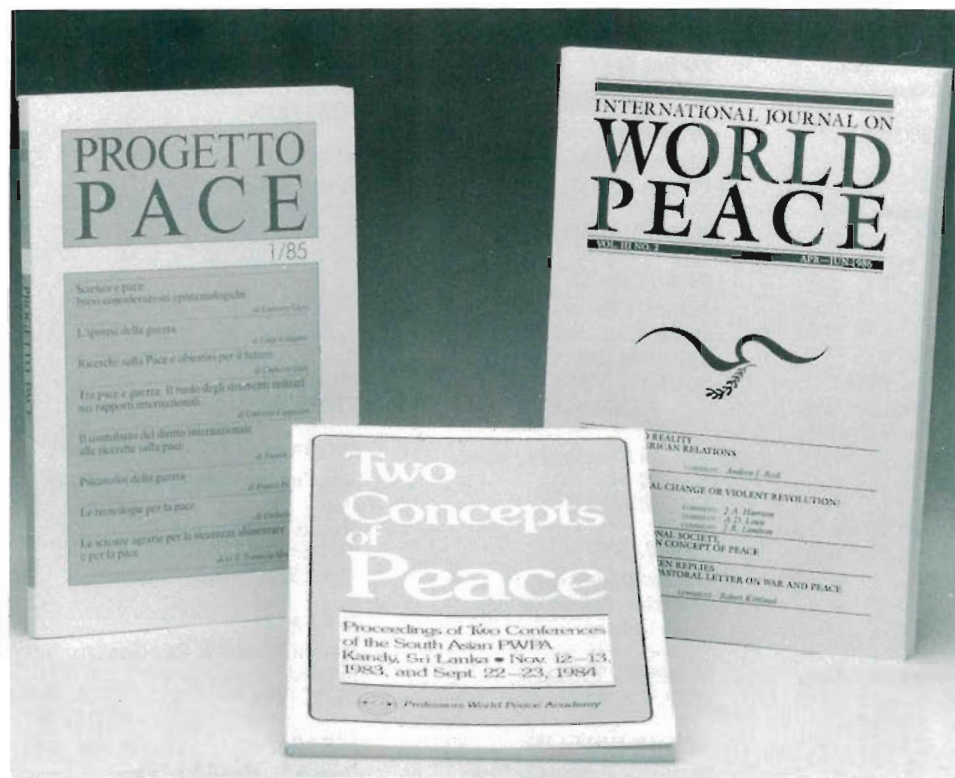
### **Cocoa and Chaos in Ghana**,

by Gwendolyn Mikell. The introduction of cocoa production to Ghana during this century had local as well as national and international impacts. The author analyses 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 precolonial 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 through a closer study of their agrarian sectors.

Gwendolyn Mikell is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Georgetown University. She has published numerous articles on the role of women in Africa's economic and political development. p. 256. Hardcover, \$21.95. Expected fall 1987.

### **Consolidating Peace in Europe**,

edited by Morton A. Kaplan. Proceedings of a conference held in New York in March 1985. Approximately 300 p. Publication date: Spring 1987.



systems in general. It is a genuine contribution to interdisciplinary approaches to the world and, ultimately, to world peace. 336 p. Hardcover, \$21.95, paperback, \$12.95. October 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

### **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 spring 1987.*

### **Crossing the Border: The Impact of Latin American Immigration**, edited by Celestino Fernandez.

Proceedings of a conference organized by Jacquelyn Kegley and John Roth, which was held in San Diego on February 1-3, 1985. The paperwriters are from both the United States and Central America. Approximately 300 p. Expected spring 1987.

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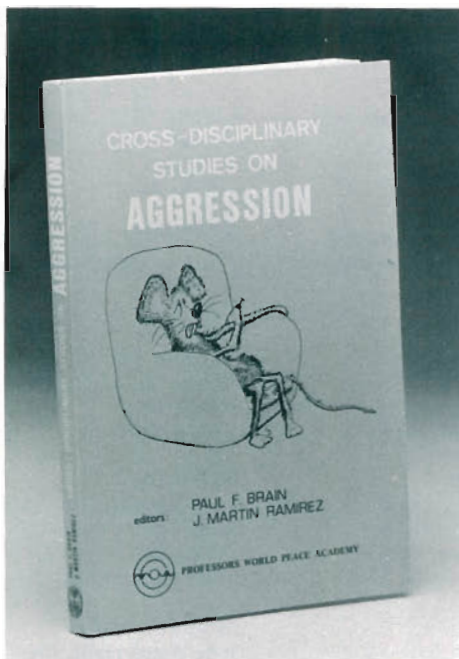
*continued from page 9*

May 12th and during that day and the next day all the professors presented short papers and commentaries about the theme "Psychology of Peace." For several days local TV and newspapers reported about the conference.

PWPA's publication "Cross-disciplinary Studies on Aggression" was presented at the conference. This book is the proceedings of the last conference which was organized by PWPA in Spain and the University of Seville.

On May 14th the group went to stay in a hotel by the seaside to finish writing the "Statement on Violence" and on May 16th they presented this statement to the President of the University of Seville. On this occasion local TV and newspapers came to report on the event.

*Miguel Cano is Secretary General of PWPA-Spain*



The product of last year's two conferences, which were cosponsored by the University of Seville and PWPA.

# PWPA

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## Japan Forum

*continued from page 12*

I understand that there are times when one must cooperate with people that one does not like. We fought on the same side as Stalin in World War II. We cannot always change the situations in other countries but I think there must be a forum within which we bring to public attention and political attention the spread of democracy and the strengthening of democracy in all our countries as an extremely important objective. We should always be asking ourselves what we could do to improve the situation. How will our policies impact

the democratic institutions elsewhere? Are they acceptably developing? If we do not do this self-consciously then we tend to make this kind of instrumental compromises that are destructive to the progress of democracy.

Now clearly the two most powerful nations in the free world are the US and Japan. Therefore I leave you with this appeal. I am not stating that the US yet has this program in mind, but at least the idea of joining with us in strengthening not just our democratic institutions and our economies, but where we can be influential around the rest of the world also. For only in that kind of world will our values and our institutions be secure.

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