

# PROFESSORS WORLD PEACE ACADEMY INTERNATIONAL

1973-2000



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

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Professors World Peace Academy International: 1973-2000  
edited and produced by Gordon L. Anderson, Ph. D.  
Secretary-General, PWPA-International

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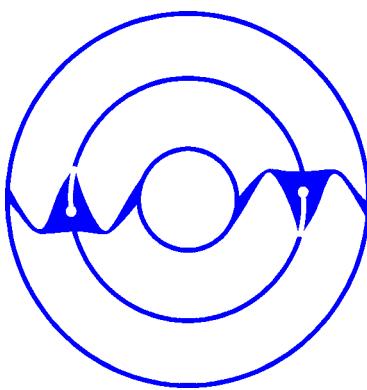
# PROFESSORS WORLD PEACE ACADEMY INTERNATIONAL 1973-2000

*Throughout history human beings have desired a peaceful world. Yet conflict persists. Most people want peace on their own terms. Unscrupulous political leaders have often proclaimed peace, while in reality exploiting and manipulating others. Wars have been fought in the name of religions that proclaim peace. World peace is built on the basis of values that transcend the perspective of an individual. Scholars, by the objective nature of their inquiry, are in a position to guide their societies to genuine peace. However, the specialized nature of science requires an interdisciplinary approach to social problems.*

*The Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA) was established to support the academic community in the quest for peace. With chapters in over 100 countries, it forms a broad network covering the globe and provides links between scholars on all continents.*

*PWPA International conducts programs to nourish the growth and effectiveness of the PWPA national chapters. It assists in the formation of new chapters, in the development of book publishing and the exchange of scholars between chapters. PWPA International also organizes international congresses of chapter presidents to stimulate their work at home and to connect them to the global community.*

*PWPA International also supports a world university system. The world university can help students become global citizens by studying with an international student body in several parts of the world. The world university network can provide rapid transmission of knowledge from one part of the world to another.*



*The Professors World Peace Academy Logo. The central circle symbolizes truth and the outer circle the world. The circular arrows represent the harmony of all things. The forms of the birds and pen-tips represent peace and professors respectively.*

# INTRODUCTION

## Overview

This book is the first effort to provide a historical overview of the Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA) international activities. The Professors World Peace Academy was founded by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon to assist in the effort to bring about a new harmonious and loving world civilization. In the first fifteen years this organization grew from a dialogue between Korean and Japanese scholars to a global academic network with chapters in over 100 nations. Hundreds of conferences and books were produced in PWPA's first 30 years. This phenomenal expansion cannot simply be attributed to the financial contributions of the Reverend Moon but to the power of the ideas behind the formation of the Academy.

PWPA stands out from other academic organizations in its sincere and constructive dialogues on pressing problems. At times it has provided one of the only forums where scholars on different sides of a social issue could gather. It has sponsored scholarly dia-



*The Founding Meeting of PWPA in Seoul, Korea, May 6, 1973.*

logues between black and white South Africans, Arabs and Jews in the Middle East, and communists and anti-communists in the USSR, at times no other group was doing so. Such activities have earned PWPA a reputation for including all people in the creation of better societies and world.

PWPA was founded on May 6, 1973 in Seoul, Korea at a gathering of 168 Professors from Korea and Japan. The emphasis of the meeting was the promotion of good relations between Korea and Japan, two nations which were historically hostile to one another. National chapters of the PWPA, which have grown to national prominence, were formed in both Korea and Japan. In 1974, the professors associated with PWPA held the first International Conference on World Peace (ICWP). This became an annual conference in Asia, and today, after eighteen conferences, continues to focus on Asia and the world.

Throughout the 1970's the Asian members of Professors World Peace Academy expanded the Academy's work throughout the world. This was accomplished in part by inviting Western experts to Asia to speak on topics at the ICWP conferences. It was also brought about through contacts with professors from around the world at the annual International Conferences on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS).



*The 16th International conference on World Peace was held in Tokyo in 1985, keeping the tradition of an annual meeting ever since 1974. The conference usually focuses on the role of Asia in promoting world peace.*



*A landmark in the development of PWPA International was the planning meeting held at the 10th ICUS in Seoul, 1981, when professors were invited to start national chapters. Here Professor Radnitzky from Germany gives his support.*

By 1979 there had been Professors World Peace Academy meetings held in Europe, America, and Africa. A chapter in the United States was formed under the leadership of Morton A. Kaplan in 1979 as a division of the International Cultural Foundation.

In 1980 at the 9th ICUS conference held in Miami, Florida, professors interested in Professors World Peace Academy began to hold annual international meetings at the ICUS to share their experiences and aspirations. In 1982, Chung Hwan Kwak, the Chairman of ICF, and Hugh D. Spurgin, the Secretary General of ICF travelled to Africa, South America, the Middle East, and Asia to meet with professors and discuss regional problems. In December 1983, the Reverend Moon called professors from seventy nations to Seoul, Korea for the First International Congress of PWPA Presidents.

On December 18th 1983, the Reverend Moon delivered the founder's remarks to the professors about his vision for the Professors World Peace Academy. The 70 professors in attendance signed "A Resolution and Pledge" to help bring about "a new God-centered world civilization founded upon love and heart." It was an expression by the professors which,

in turn, moved the Reverend Moon to sponsor activities conducted by them in their own countries.

From 1983, the grants were given to the newly forming chapters of the PWPA through the International Cultural Foundation. This was a period in which many conferences were held throughout the world on peace issues of most crucial interest to different nations and regions. Many of the chap-

ters legally incorporated in their countries and began publishing activities aimed at social improvement.

To further develop solidarity and leadership among the PWPA chapter presidents, the Reverend Moon has periodically sponsored International Congresses of PWPA Presidents.

## The Vision of PWPA

When the Reverend Moon founded the Professors World Peace Academy, he spoke about creating an organization which would restore dignity to the name of "peace," which at the time was monopolized by left-wing political groups. He drew a logo for the organization. The three concentric circles symbolize wholeness at individual, social, and world levels. The arrows symbolize the fundamental dynamic (yin-yang) of all existence. The heads of the arrows represent birds for peace. They can also be viewed as tips of pens for professors. The name Professors World Peace Academy and the logo contain the essence of the founder's vision for the organization.

In his remarks at the First International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy, the Reverend Moon



*The Reverend S.M. Moon, a foremost champion of peace, addresses a capacity crowd at a rally in Seoul sponsored by the PWPA in 1983, on the communist threat to world peace.*

gave explained his hopes for their responsible role in development of society. He said that in addition to their scientific roles as scientific researchers and teachers of facts, professors, who do much to shape the thought of the future, are responsible for the teaching and living of values that will lead to the solution of the problems faced by humanity. Secondly, he emphasized that problems had to be studied from an interdisciplinary and international viewpoint which overcomes the parochialism of disciplines and national ideologies. The ICUS conferences that ICF had already sponsored for many years were to act like an international royal academy of sciences that could help provide an understanding of values and the unity of the sciences in our contemporary era. Members of the PWPA were to take this knowledge and these values to their home countries to assist them in developing good societies around the world. The Reverend Moon also suggested the development of a world encyclopedia of knowledge and a world network of universities.

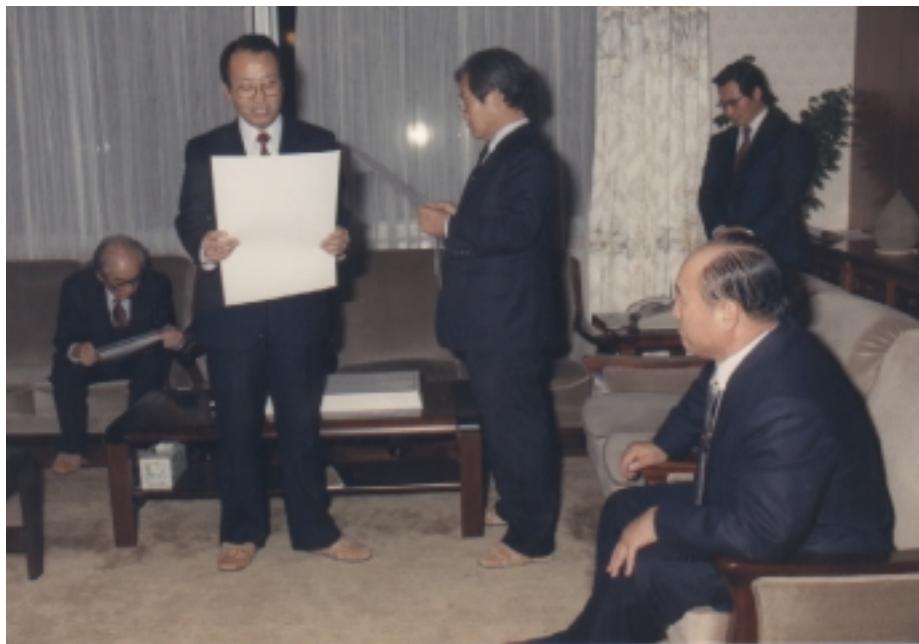
The PWPA exists to help professors take a leadership role in society. In the modern scientific world, appeals to re-



*The Reverend Moon watches as PWPA Presidents sign the "PWPA Resolution and Pledge," December 18, 1983.*

ligious tradition or promulgations by the politicians do not suffice as authoritative truth. The quest for factual truth through scientific methods contains a universal legitimacy, transcending political party and religious denomination. However, the Enlightenment, which undercut the place of tradition also left professors without a moral anchor. Nietzsche's proclamation of the "death of God," the involve-

ment of professors in revolutionary political activity, drugs, and sexual experimentation are all symptoms of an academy morally adrift. When scientific methods alone are considered the source of truth, science may advance but culture decays. The role of the Professors World Peace Academy is to create a "New Cultural Revolution" that will unite science and values, into a harmonious oneness.



*Reverend C.H. Kwak, first Secretary-General of PWPA, reads the Founding Declaration to the Founder at the First PWPA Congress in 1983.*

## Outline of the Book

This book is organized to correspond to the development of the PWPA-International. We begin with the Founder's Message. Next we present PWPA-Korea, the birthplace of PWPA, and a parent chapter of the international network. This is followed by the history of PWPA Japan, the second chapter formed and the other parent of the international network. Then we discuss the development of PWPA International, covering the background and the first seven congresses of PWPA.

The remaining pages list conferences organized by PWPA throughout the world. While incomplete, they hint at the vast scope of PWPA activities not presented in this book.

# PWPA AND OUR RESOLUTION

**Reverend Sun Myung Moon, Founder**

**December 18, 1983**

**The Little Angels Performing Arts Center Seoul, Korea**



Honorable Chairman of this International Congress, Distinguished PWPA Presidents from 72 countries and Respected Members of PWPA—Korea:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to share with you some of my convictions on the occasion of this International Congress of PWPA. First of all, I would like to express my gratitude particularly to those PWPA Chairmen who accepted my sudden invitation which was extended to you only several days after the conclusion of the Chicago ICUS at the end of November. I know that all of you must have been busy with previous planned schedules and itineraries at this time of year. Once again, I greatly appreciate your coming here, interrupting all those busy schedules. Ordinarily no

one is able to respond to such a sudden invitation, extended only a few days in advance. I believe you will come to realize the historic and providential meaning of this Congress and why it was so urgent for you to come here.

I have long thought that, in addition to their scientific achievements, scholars must be pioneers in the realm of conscience, inspiring mankind by their bold and determined actions. This is absolutely required in order to cope with the problems of human history and to fulfill the ideal of mankind.

With this in mind, I established the International Cultural Foundation in 1968 and convened the first annual ICUS in 1972, despite the difficulty of financing it at that early stage. Or-

dinarily the sponsorship of this kind of meeting is beyond the means of any individual or of any religious group; it should be held under the auspices of a government. Regrettably, no one seemed to be paying any attention to this very important need. Therefore, I determined to assume the responsibility myself for organizing this international conference. This year marks the tenth anniversary of PWPA as well.

Humanity today faces many dangerous problems. The greatest of these is the possibility of global war and nuclear disaster, which could occur only too easily, amid the struggles, confusion and conflict of ideologies, owing to the absence of a right value system. This threat results from the misuse of scientific knowledge by

various political and economic interest groups; while religion, which is supposed to rightly guide the human spirit, does not fulfill its appropriate role. Such dangers threaten the very survival of civilization.

I founded the PWPA to be a trailblazing organization at this critical moment in human history, able to mobilize those intellectuals who have devoted their lives to the advancement of human wisdom and enable them to play a leading role in overcoming the dangers of the age and opening new pathways to world peace. The ultimate goal of PWPA is to help create a just and harmonious world order by encouraging scholars to search for new ideas and methods of achieving peace and prosperity. The PWPA should provide scholars and other concerned leaders with the resources they need to solve the fundamental problems facing humanity.

As you may know, my path to the 12th ICUS was not an easy one. Providing such a large amount of funds was an enormous task. What was even more troublesome, however, was that I encountered so much jealousy, unjust accusation and persecution, although I was carrying out such a significant endeavor for humanity at great personal cost. I am happy to say, however, that I am comforted by the sight of so many distinguished scholars like you from throughout the world who have responded positively to these initiatives and who understand my genuine motivation.

Throughout history human beings have always desired a peaceful world. Yet conflict persists. Unfortunately, dictators and unscrupulous political leaders have frequently misused the word "peace," proclaiming their peaceful intentions, while in reality exploiting, manipulating and oppressing people both inside and outside their own nations. The communists in particular are accustomed to use the word "peace" while constantly fomenting violence and war.

Often "peace" has been employed

as a mere tactic to realize unrighteous ends, rather than viewed as an ideal. True peace does not depend on such tangible or external characteristics as intelligence, wealth, social status, or political power. So long as there is no absolute standard by which to judge such worldly concerns, it will be impossible to forge a lasting peace out of the conflicts of interest among men and nations in a constantly changing world. Real peace can only be built upon the foundation of true love; and loving relationships can only be experienced by recognizing the absolute values centered on God that bind human beings together.

I believe that the PWPA should be international, multidisciplinary, future-oriented and action-oriented. No single discipline, no local prescription can solve the problems facing humanity in this century. Mutual cooperation beyond national and regional boundaries and interdisciplinary study beyond limited specializations are absolutely necessary.

Science today has become overspecialized. The challenge of our age can only be met by teams of experts from a diversity of disciplines, cooperating to examine problems from various perspectives. In light of the complexities of the modern world, the solution of problems needs to be approached from a more holistic, universal perspective. Therefore, it is not easy to organize and operate a scientific body that can meet these needs. Unfortunately, the disastrous notion of a scientific methodology that is somehow "value-free" has been widely accepted as an ideal by scholars. As a result, in many cases evil men have schemed to misuse the findings of scientific research for their own selfish purposes, to the detriment of human welfare and of man's highest ideals. Deeply troubled by this, I have been trying to find alternatives centered on absolute value to solve the contradictions of our time through the ICUS.

Absolute value is the axis of all the sciences, as it is the standard of all

other values. As long as the specialized disciplines are pursued by supposedly value-free methodologies, and as long as the standard of value differs from one individual to the next, where can we find the common standard necessary to realize the universal human community that human nature has long been seeking?

The conception of "freedom" also varies among individuals with different standards of value, among societies and nations, and among different economic, social and political systems. Then, who will remedy the manifold injustices committed in the name of freedom? It is clear that human nature, in its pursuit of the Good, requires a fixed standard of absolute goodness.

Moreover, the world is becoming smaller every day. As our world shrinks to a "global village" and the world's peoples are challenged to overcome national, racial and religious barriers and learn to live together in harmony, history demands that we establish an absolute standard of value as the only possible foundation of human unity.

If the world is to overcome its many problems, it needs leaders. I sincerely hope that the member-scholars of the PWPA will participate actively, not passively, in the search for and realization of universal human ideals. The PWPA exists not only for the advancement of the sciences, but also for the practical promotion of the well-being of mankind, thereby differing from most other scholarly institutions. Its members should become social activists, orienting their students in a positive direction, seeking to influence public opinion and playing a leading role in public affairs. I encourage you to grapple, in a non-violent manner, with the most difficult and pressing social and philosophical issues of the age, in order to provide humanity with the leadership it needs to cope with the seemingly insoluble problems it faces. The goal of PWPA is to put ideals into practice by generating new ideas by which peace can be realized and actively

participating in the implementation.

I have been planning for a long time to establish an International Federation of Universities based on the extensive network of contacts already created by the International Cultural Foundation and the PWPA. The time has now come to realize this, by establishing first-class universities in 70 countries on the six continents, where young people of all races and nations will be educated as world citizens. I want to instill in them the ideal of a peaceful world where all human beings live as brothers and sisters, by promoting regular and extensive international exchanges of faculty and students, and by sponsoring numerous collaborative research projects with international staffs.

I have already told the Senior Consultants of the International Cultural Foundation of my plan to compile and publish a great international encyclopedia, based upon a clear conception of absolute value. Although there are many encyclopedias already in existence, this absolute-value-centered encyclopedia is an indisputable requirement for the younger generation. I fully expect that it will take more than ten years to complete. All members of PWPA chapters in the world are encouraged to contribute to this historic work.

Another new project I am planning is a new monthly magazine which is scheduled to begin publication in January, 1985. Its purpose will be to give people the knowledge and guidance they need in order to lead better lives. Each issue of over 1,000 pages will feature articles of lasting interest. It will not be thrown away after a glance, but will occupy a cherished place on bookshelves everywhere, and be frequently consulted as a wellspring of wisdom and advice on every facet of human life.

Another project already being implemented is the publication of high-quality books in large quantities to educate people on basic social problems. I understand that the number of books of enduring value is declining,

since publishers are more concerned with profit than with quality and contents. This new project will cost a huge amount of money, but I am determined that more than 3,000 books of the finest quality will be published in the next ten years.

Now I will explain why I invited all of you to Korea to observe the National Rallies for Victory Over Communism and to attend the First International Congress of PWPA.

First, Korea has often been the victim of foreign aggression throughout her long history. Located on a peninsula, her geopolitical situation makes her a bridgehead between the continent and the ocean, and a strategic point for the expansion of the great powers. Even today the Korean peninsula is a strategic area of confrontation between the Eastern and Western blocs and is playing a frontline role for the free nations by holding off the impending invasion by North Korea and Russia. Korea is a worldwide testing ground. The spotlight of world attention is focused upon her, waiting to see whether she will become a casualty of communism or whether she will remain a member of the community of free nations. From the providential point of view, I see the situation of Korea as a sort of microcosm, reproducing in miniature all the major developments and confrontations of the age. Directly or indirectly, all the major currents of world affairs, past and present, are converging on this peninsula. Therefore, if these problems can be solved in Korea, they can be solved worldwide. The resolutions and proclamations made by the distinguished scholars from Korea and from abroad on this occasion are related to each of your nations. Because they represent the interests of the entire world, they are certain to have international impact.

Second, Korea has a long tradition of God-honoring culture and thought, and has enjoyed a rich spiritual life for nearly 5,000 years. Our ancestors constructed a brilliant civilization based upon Buddhism and Confucianism.

Today, a scant 100 years after the arrival of the Christian religion, the Korean churches have astonished all of Christendom with the ardor of their faith. What is more important is that all the higher religions have been harmoniously assimilated by the original spiritual culture, resulting in a social climate where all the different religions coexist and complement each other without any conflict. Korea is unique in this respect. Having considered all these facts, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it is impossible for communism to long maintain a foothold on this peninsula. I firmly believe that, as surely as God exists, He will teach a lesson to the world by destroying communism through the Korean people.

Third, Koreans are an energetic, keen-minded, righteous people. With such a national character, they surely cannot fail to grasp the significance of historical trends and respond appropriately. Once Korean people come to realize clearly the evil of communism, they will immediately rise up and demonstrate to the whole world a model national movement for Victory Over Communism.

Fourth, Korea is the meeting point of the Oriental and Western cultures. I think you will agree with me that many leading scholars are rather pessimistic about the future of Western civilization and are awaiting a great era of religious and spiritual transition to come. The increasing fascination that Oriental thought and Oriental religions have for westerners may be taken as evidence that the harmonious unification of Oriental and Western cultures is an idea whose time has come. The fact that distinguished scholars from around the world have come together here in Korea with the objective of securing world peace and establishing an ideal world illustrates this point very well. The existence of the PWPA and the ICUS, following the inspiration of Reverend Moon, who was born in the Orient, would have been unthinkable in the past. It signals a ma-



ajor turning point in the intellectual history of mankind. It marks nothing less than the beginning of a new culture.

The best short cut to achieving harmonious unification between the East and West may be by means of a religious ideology that seeks to realize a "One-Family World" and "One Human Brotherhood" with God as parent. If the goal of the PWPA is to realize world peace, and if all of us as brothers are really serious about achieving this goal by uniting intelligence with conscience, we need today a reawakening and a redetermination. A real and lasting peace for all mankind will never be achieved by horizontal relationships between individuals holding different values. It will be achieved only through universal recognition of the absolute value of God.

The fundamental obstacle to attaining this ideal of peace is atheistic communism. I want to make it clear that it is not capitalism that God desires either. However, communism is the first and greatest enemy of God-ism because it rejects the very idea of God.

I already proclaimed at the Chicago ICUS that scholars should actively

protest against the communist ideology. Some people may have felt that this proclamation and my advice to you on that occasion were too strongly expressed. Although one day may seem very much like the next in the passing of time, there is such a thing as a crossroads, a watershed, a crucial turning point in human history and God's dispensation. There is a time that will never come again. There is a time for irrevocable decision and a time for crucial determination. That time is now. I give you this solemn advice as a result of my serious speculation about the future of humanity.

The National Rallies for Victory Over Communism that you attended in Korea can serve as a model that each one of your nations can imitate. If the leaders of the Free World remain irresolute about communism, there will be no way to prevent the expansion and world conquest that communism dreams of. If professors do not confidently proclaim what is true and refute what is false, but remain aloof from the struggle with folded hands, to whom can we entrust the future of the next generation?

It is an absolute requirement in this era that education for the coming generation be shaped by the firm moral convictions of their professors, who must communicate a clear sense of values. This must be the basic attitude of educators. From this point of view, the role of a professor is the same as that of a religious leader. We educators must assume the responsibility not only for transmitting facts, but also for sharing with our students the meaning and purpose of human life.

I am convinced that a resolute determination on the part of the participants in this Congress, grounded firmly in theistic beliefs, will enable the PWPA to achieve its historic goal and assure a decisive victory over communism in your countries. Once again, I hope this Congress will make a definitive contribution towards the construction of a strong international foundation for an alliance of all peoples for victory over communism.

May God bless each one of your nations, and may He bless you and your families as well. Thank you.

# KOREA

## Goodwill Seminar

The foundation of the Professors World Peace Academy in Korea dates back to the Korean-Japanese Goodwill seminar of professors in 1972. After meeting twice in July and August, professors of the two countries agreed that "Despite its highly advanced science and civilization, the world today has failed to harmonize the divine spirit with it, and is lost in darkness and confusion. In this regard, we need to have common arena where we can realize the Truth and Absolute Good in actions, thus contributing to the creation of peace, welfare and a new culture, and also to propagate the outcome of our research."

This wish of the scholars converged with the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's concept of a "Community of Intellectuals for World Peace" as part of his interest in realizing a harmonious world.

After that, plans for the foundation of an organization were made, and four founding meetings and several preparatory meetings were held, organized by the Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak at the request of the Reverend Moon. Fundamental preparation was reviewed and finalized, such as the writing of a constitution and programs of activities. Finally on May 6, 1973, the PWPA was officially inaugurated at



PWPA-Korea Founding Meeting 1973

the Hotel New Korea in Seoul by 168 Korean professors. They elected Dr. Hang-Nyong Lee the first president.

The PWPA has continuously conducted various academic activities since its foundation—monthly lectures, annual academic lectures in local areas and the sending of member scholars to international conferences. In 1978, five years after its foundation, the PWPA became a full-fledged international academic organization by being registered as the "PWPA of Korea Incorporated" at the Ministry of Education.

The PWPA concentrates its efforts to present basic policy directions for the future of the society, the nation and the world by identifying and suggesting solutions to pressing issues. It is composed of a community of intellectuals who assume highly objective and academic responsibilities. To achieve PWPA goals, the result of research on various problems of modern societies must lead to real solutions. The members of the PWPA must avoid the danger of lingering on matters of immediate interest. They must become the subjects of history, who in fact lead it



Dr. Hang-Nyong Lee the first president of PWPA Korea

with a vision and strategies to achieve a better world.

The following is an overview of the seminar and lecture activities of PWPA-Korea.

## Interdisciplinary Symposium

An Interdisciplinary Symposium is held once every year together with the Annual Convention to promote interdisciplinary research and also to enhance scholarly exchanges between the capital and the rural areas.

For example, on January 31, 1981, the 6th Annual Convention and the 7th Lecture Meeting with Invited Guests was held at Hotel Shilla with about 300 member professors attending. Dr. Sung-Kwon Shin (Director, Soviet Research Institute, Hanyang University) and Dr. Young-Un Kim (Dean, Graduate School of Hanyang University) gave keynote lectures on "Advancing Korea and the Future Development of Nordpolitik" and "Korea Heading For an Era of Internationalization in the 21st Century" respectively.

## STATEMENT OF THE GOALS OF THE PWPA-KOREA

Mankind can enjoy true happiness only when world peace is guaranteed. The divine spirit and unlimited intelligence which is bestowed on men should contribute to peace and welfare.

Human history has progressed towards development and prosperity slowly and steadily, thanks to the efforts and wisdom of those pursuing Truth and Goodness. But in the course of history men often damaged their own dignity, by going astray from the ideals and obligations and becoming lost in chaos by failing to fulfill their responsibilities.

However, the intelligence and conscience of today is being seriously challenged. Human talents, materials and its cultural heritage which should be used for the good of human welfare, are utilized as dreadful tools of suppression against human beings. Remarkable works of progress in science and technology often become instruments of oppression, and culture and material wealth are very often monopolized for egoistic self-interest and greed.

Imbalanced and separated development disregarding the harmony and interest of the whole has brought about unexpected problems of various types of pollution, raising the fears of the global destruction of nature.

Human society today is lost in deep ignorance about the problems involving oneself and others. Egoism and altruism, individuals and the group, one people and mankind, a nation and the world — the world is in desperate agony, torn between contrasting interests of these groups.

Both in the East and the West, human beings suffer from spiritual conflicts and unclear value systems, and they cannot find harmony among the contradictions between soul and body, spirit and material and the ideal and reality.

In this regard, we professors here establish the Professors World Peace Academy to search for roads towards Truth and Goodness with our intelligence and conscience, and also to contribute "to the welfare and creation of a new culture for mankind."

Even though our majors differ, the ultimate goal of our academic research is the same—world peace and the welfare of mankind. Therefore, we sincerely resolve to expand exchanges, enhance cooperation, and faithfully carry out research activities through the PWPA, which is a common forum for all professors of the world. At the same time, we would like to attest to the fact that investment in academia is most rewarding, desirable and sure to bring about fruits, to the people of the world through our activities.

## National Development Symposium for Politicians and Scientists

Organized in 1988, the seminar provides academic understanding of important pending issues of the nation and plays the role of a communication channel among political parties, politicians and scholars for the development of administrative and financial and regional institutions.

The second Political-Academic Seminar for National Development and Policy Planning in April, 1989 dealt with such themes as: "Issues and

strategies for the development of Local Autonomous Administration and Financial Institutions" (Dr. An-Je Kim, Dean of the Graduate School of Environment, Seoul National University); "Development Strategy of the Local Economy and the Role of Local Government" (Dr. Dong-Se Cha, Director Lucky-Gold Star Economic Research Institute) and "An Ideal Model of Local Autonomy for Korea and Ways to Develop It" (Rep. Che-Tae Kim, Vice chairman of the Policy Committee, New Democratic Republican Party).

## Korea-Japan Seminar on High Technology Development & Transfer

Concerned scholars and experts in Korea and Japan have been promoting a private-level cooperative system among industry, government and academia for the development and transfer of high technology between Korea and Japan. In the Seminar held in Seoul in July 1989 on the theme "High Technology and Science in the Year 2000", presentations were made on "High Tech Development Strategy in Japan" (Nobu Shiraki, Science and Technology Ministry, Japan); "High Tech Development Strategy in Korea" (Dr. Sang-Hyun Kyung, Director of the Korea Telecommunications Institute); "Limitations of High Tech Development & Transfer Between Korea and Japan and Ways to Promote It" (Takeshi Hayashi, Professor at Daito Cultural College) and "Technology Transfer Mechanism of Multinational Corporations & The Strategy to Cope With It" (Yong-Uk Chun, Professor at Chungang University).

## Academy Breakfast Seminar

Since 1981, the Academy Breakfast Seminars have been organized for member professors to help deepen academic understanding of various social, political, economic issues of modern society.

After presentations are made by Korean and foreign scholars, questions and discussions are exchanged among the participants. At the 35th Breakfast Seminar held on February 25, 1989, Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Etre drew keen attention from some 150 professors, lawmakers, journalists and entrepreneurs by presenting a paper on "Issues and Prospects of Korea-Hungary Economic and Diplomatic Policies."



International professors lecture tour in Korea, 1986

### Comparative Thought Research Seminar

Based upon the interdisciplinary character of the Academy, subcommittees were formed in the areas of the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and the arts which have member and non-member scholars as specialists doing comparative studies and research. Results of the research are presented and published.

In the eighth seminar held in May,

1986, presentations were made on "Heaven as Ruler in Chinese Thought" (Professor Ki-Gun Chang) and "The Future of Comparative Religious Studies" (Professor Un-Bong Lee).

### Seminars and Lectures in Local Areas

Seminars and lectures are organized for members and the general public by nine Local Steering Committees in

such cities as Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon to deal with local development issues. The seminar sponsored by the Chonnam Steering Committee on "An Ideal Model of Local Autonomy and Ways to Develop It" was a successful example.

In addition to those programs, the Korea-Japan Economist and Management Round-Table Discussions. An Ideology seminar to criticize the materialistic thought of the Communist viewpoint and the Citizen's College Lecture Series since March 1981 have been very active.

### Invitation of Foreign Scholars

PWPA-Korea often invites scholars from abroad who can contribute to Korean academic development in various fields to participate in international conferences, seminars and other meetings, as well as to give lectures. The Academy also provides these visiting scholars with opportunities to broaden their understanding of Korea and Korean culture.

Up to 1989, about 1,200 scholars from 108 countries have visited Korea at the invitation of the Academy. A lecture meeting was organized in De-



PWPA-Korea International Seminar on Inflation, 1988



PWPA-Korea President Hang Nyong Lee awards the 1987 academy prize

ember, 1988 to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the "Seoul Declaration of the World Congress of the PWPA". Under the main theme of "The Future of the 21st Century Civilization and the Role of Korea", presentations were made on "The Role of Korea in the Turning Point of Civilization" by Professor Se-Hwi Sa (Tokai University, Japan), on "Historic Status and Future of Koreans in China" by Professor Chun-Hwi Hahn (Yonbian History Research Institute, China), and on "A Vision for the Next Two Decades Based upon Observations of 2,000 Years of World History" by Dr. Alexander King (Chairman, Club of Rome).

### Academy Prize

The Academy Prize is awarded each year by the PWPA to one or two members of the Korean academic community who "have made contributions to the cultural development of the nation and to the peace of human beings through creative and outstanding academic achievements." Since its introduction in 1976 the prize, awarded to between one and three scholars each year, has been given to 26 scholars.

At the 13th Academy Prize Award Ceremony held on January 31, 1989,

Professors Bong-Ju Kim (Chungnam University), Pyong-U Lee (Korea University) and Bang-Song Song (Yongnam University) were honored with the prize.

The prize was awarded to Professors In-Soo Son (Kyowon University), Chang-Bae Lee (Dongguk University) in 1990.

Every year in the fall the Academy Prize Nominating Committee sends official notices to the presidents and deans of universities, to the chairmen of scientific communities and directors of research institutes requesting the nomination of candidates for the Academy Prize. In a preliminary inspection those nominated are judged in general and the main jury examines the papers, books or other documentary submissions of the candidates. The winners are announced at the Annual Convention of the Academy.

### Publications

The monthly magazine *Forum* first published in 1973, covers a wide range of fields and introduces in-depth studies on various topics and movements in local and international academic circles. With volume 197 of *Forum* in January 1990 as the last monthly is-

sue, the magazine became a pure science quarterly.

The Academy Collection of Treatises has been published with collected academic papers of members from various fields. Beginning from Volume 8, the collection has been published in book form. Results of joint research are published as the Academy Series. As of now, 15 books have been published as the Academy Collection of Treatises and 11 books published in the Academy Series. Selected works of members have been published in order to support their research activities.

### The International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS)

The conference is organized annually by the International Cultural Foundation, Inc. (ICF) with the main theme of "The Search for Absolute Values." The ICUS is the largest interdisciplinary conference of its kind in the world aimed at the restoration of unity among the various scientific fields and values. About 130 Korean scholars participated in the ICUS conferences from the first meeting in Tokyo to the 17th meeting in 1988. In 1981, Korea hosted the 10th ICUS conference where 987 foreign scholars from 102 countries visited Seoul. The 18th conference will be held in Seoul in 1991.

About 600 scientists and scholars from about 100 nations, including Nobel Prize winners are regular participants in the conference.

### The International Conference on World Peace (ICWP)

Since the first International Conference on World Peace (ICWP) was convened by the PWPA in April 1974, 20 ICWP conferences have been held up to 1990. The conference focused on Asian regional problems but also emphasized the world's general security,

worldwide economic and technical co-operation, cultural exchange and protection of the environment.

Held in rotation between the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, Japan and the Philippines, Korea hosted seven conferences (the 1st, 4th, 6th, 9th, 16th and 20th). At the beginning, the conference had participants mainly from Korea, Japan, the ROC and the Philippines but participants now come from not only Asia but also from Europe and the United States. The following is the chronicle of the conference.

### Joint Research on Peace

Since the task of peace research is one of the important founding motives of the Academy, active research on peace issues have been carried out from the time of its foundation. Particular attention was paid to the close and fundamental relationship between peace and values. Based upon the assumption that the pursuit of subjective and relative values alone would never lead to the realization of ultimate peace, research on absolute values will continue to contribute academically to the realization of a society of harmony, equality and love. Books entitled "The Search for a Peace Thought", "Research on Peace Thought", "World Peace — Korea, East & West" and "A Proposal for Peace" were published.

### Joint Symposium for Korean-Japanese Economists and Managers

Joint Symposium for Korean-Japanese Economists and Managers with the intention of promoting better co-operation among economists and managers, the symposium was first held in 1985 in the form of a breakfast seminar. After the announcement of the Korean government's Nordpolitik, an active diplomacy towards Socialist countries and the successful hosting of the Olympic Games in 1988, a joint



PWPA-Korea hosted the 9th ICWP: Korea: A Model Semi-Developed Country

symposium was held to enable more active exchanges with the communist bloc nations.

In 1988 the joint symposium under the theme "Proposals for Korea-Japan Joint Investment in China" was organized by the PWPA of Korea and Japan.

In the future, this seminar shall become a liaison meeting where industry, academia and government may find channels of communication and cooperation.

### The World Congress of PWPA

On December 18, 1983, the first World Congress of the PWPA was held

with some 600 participants attending, including the chairmen of the PWPA in 72 countries, some 30 observers and many Korean professors. The participants in the congress adopted a resolution expressing their determination to work together for world peace under the leadership of Rev. Sun Myung Moon, founder of the International Cultural Foundation. Since then, the congress was held four times, every other year until the present.

The fourth World Congress of the PWPA was held in 1989 in London under the theme: "Liberal Democratic Societies: Present State and Future Prospects." With an attendance of 350 scholars from 75 nations and 15 committees with 90 paper presentations, it

was a conference of high international standard.

It is a historic event that chairmen of the Professors World Peace Academics have the first World Congress of PWPA here in seoul. It is also an amazing happening that we could gather here so quickly for this event while all the Korean people and human beings on earth are watching us. This is good proof that we are one in body and in soul, and that we all desperately yearn for world peace.

We know that we are faced with a new crisis, in which the freedom and survival of human beings is threatened. Communism has proved itself a cruel tyrant while democracy also failed to present any alternative that can give us hope and courage.

## Unification Thought

We believe that Unification Thought, a new value system suggested by Rev. Sun Myung Moon provides us with a new and powerful vision for an ideal world of the future. We are deeply grateful for this vision as it has already exerted remarkable power, making conscientious people in many countries of the world to devote their lives to world peace.

Considering the points mentioned above the PWPA chairmen participating in the first World Congress resolve the following:

Overcoming the all barriers of history, race, culture, and territorial boundaries

To construct an ideal world based upon trust

We solemnly swear and resolve before the whole world and mankind to go forward to achieve the goals of:

- Being proud of one sovereignty
- Being proud of one people
- Being proud of one land
- Being proud of one language and culture
- Being proud to be the children of one God
- Being proud to have one tradition, and

- Forming one world based on true love.

## Community Schools

The Community School was inaugurated with the foundation of its Headquarters in Seoul in February, 1986 under the leadership of Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

There are many underprivileged people in modern society who are deprived of opportunities for education. The schools are aimed at providing those youngsters with learning opportunities, as well as guiding their lives, and also present visions for national re-unification through harmony among people. Through the voluntary services of professors, college students and citizens for the young workers and children from poor families, a regional community of love can also be realized.

In three years after the establishment of the headquarters, 93 free evening schools for secondary education courses have been established across the country. There are some 1,500 students and 1,200 voluntary teachers at the schools, full of zeal to learn and to teach, united in love for each other. professors and community leaders in the region provide the schools with spiritual and financial support.

Thus, as of 1989, 369 graduates of the community schools have passed all the subjects of the qualifying exams for college entrance, and 21 passed college entrance examinations. Teachers at the schools broaden their experiences through training trips to Japan twice a year.

In addition to the community school courses for middle and high school students, community colleges for adults are operated, tailored to the needs of the region. As part of these lifetime education programs, a wide variety of topics are dealt with for housewives, elderly people, farmers, businessmen, and other residents of the community. At the moment, 30 community colleges are in operation throughout the nation.

## Publications

### Forum

Since the magazine "Forum" was first published in June, 1973, the monthly has dealt with a wide range of topics in general, while focusing on some special issues when necessary through in-depth studies and analysis.

The magazine was sent to 5,000 PWPA members and also to various research institutes as part of study material exchanges up to December 1981 since its foundation. *Forum* has made remarkable contribution to enhancing the education of the general people by publishing valuable articles on peace, ethics and traditional values and thoughts by leading professors and intellectuals.

Topics of joint research dealt with in magazine *Forum* included: "Theories and methodology of liberal science", "Theories and methodology of natural science", "The art of science", "Modern understanding of study of history", "Issues in Korean studies", "Reading and Library" and "Korean nationalism in the era of internationalization".

From the 10th issue (January, 1981), the magazine was put to sale for the general public, drawing a wide readership from all levels of social strata. Changes occurred not only in the form of distribution but also in the content of the magazine.

While retaining the columns to enhance peace and academic activities, *Forum* offered more spaces for articles on current issues and photos. The photo section "Global Village in Pictures" was especially popular as the photo section carried many impressive pictures sent by the monthly magazine "The World & I" of the Washington Times.

The monthly "Forum" became a quarterly with volume 197 (January, 1990) as its last monthly issue. At the present, quarterly *Forum* is published as a purely academic journal.

In retrospect, there has been many sufferings in the 18 years history of

*Forum*. However, the powerful organizational support of the PWPA and strong financial backup of the International Cultural Foundation has made it possible for the *Forum* to become a leading magazine for the intellectuals in the nation.

Without the efforts of publisher Dr. Hang-Nyong Lee and Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Se-Won Yoon, *Forum* could not have been so successful. The cooperation of so many contributors, support of the readers, dedication of the editing staff and the determination of the management—all these factors lie behind the successful publishing of *Forum* for the past 18 years.

In this regard, magazine *Forum* feels even heavier responsibility for the future.

### *Ilnyum Press*

The publishing house “*Ilnyum Press*” (President: Dr. Se-Won Yoon) was founded to support academic projects of the PWPA which aimed at pursuing absolute values through harmony between science and values, through interdisciplinary researches, and developing an ideal education model so that the research results can be linked to practical problems.

Consequently, *Ilnyum* has published

a collection of treatises by professors on liberal arts and humanities, natural science and arts, as well as results of seminars on comparative study of thoughts and on special topics proposed by monthly *Forum*. After *Forum* went into sale in January, 1982, *Ilnyum* began to expand areas of publication to broader themes including series “*Ilnyum Good Books*” and “*New Books on Religion*”.

*Ilnyum Press* has published 58 books so far—15 collections of treatises, 11 books in a series, 24 good books and 8 religious books. Following is the list of the publication.



Publications of PWPA-Korea

# JAPAN

## Major Activities

### \* International Activities

- International academic exchanges and cooperation
- Participation in the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS)
- Invitation of foreign scholars, exchanges with foreign scholars
- Dispatch of Japanese scholars to international conferences abroad

### \* Academic Activities

- Interdisciplinary, future-oriented research activities
- Comprehensive research projects (on Asia, on global goals), Planning of symposia, etc.
- Research and publication activities

### \* Publications

- Report on research results, publications dealing with social needs
- Monthly journal *Knowledge*
- Domestic & International Conference Report (in English and Japanese)
- Books

### \* Meetings

- Domestic academic exchanges
- Table talks, symposia, research meetings are organized by area

### \* Organizing activities

- Returning academic achievement to society through cooperation with various sectors
- Routine discussion meetings are organized in cooperation with industrial, educational and other sectors

### \* PR activities

- Publicizing activities, providing academic information
- Production and distribution of *Academy News*, brochures and video films.



PWPA-Japan Organizing Meeting, September 28, 1974

## STATEMENT OF GOALS OF PWPA-JAPAN

Half a century has passed since Oswald Spengler (1880 - 1936) prophesied the fall of Western civilization. It has become a reality today, yet ironically and tragically, the one which has failed the most dramatically and was damaged most seriously is not the West but our country, Japan, in East Asia.

The basic reason for this is that the Japanese people having been so busy absorbing Western civilization that they neglected the traditional Oriental spirit and at the same time, failed to comprehend the essence of the Western spirit underlying the civilization of Europe.

Our missions are clear. First, it is to devote ourselves to the pursuit of truth as scholars. The pursuit of truth means the struggle against falsehood. We must expose falsehood and deception and lead people toward truth in accordance with our scholarly conscience.

Our second mission is to recognize the limit of human capacity without undermining our scholarly enthusiasm for truth. There is a Hebraic concept in the West that man is created by God. This idea has gradually begun to lose influence in modern times, and the idea of man's omnipotence is gaining prevalence. This explains partially the fall of Western civilization.

The concept of man as a creation of God, however, is still persistent in the West, and is a positive force sustaining its civilization. There is no such concept in the Orient, where Hebraism had little influence.

Instead, there was an idea which identified man with nature, or considered man as a part of nature. Our goal is to harmonize the Hebraic concept of man as a creation of God and the Oriental view of nature, and to achieve reconciliation again with the universe.

We scholars of Japan should cooperate with our friends in neighboring Asian countries, and disseminate our message to the world, i.e., that we should adopt the mind of the universe as our own through the pursuit of truth.

September 28, 1974

Masatoshi Matsushita  
President, PWPA-Japan



## Report on Major Activities

The PWPA-Japan was organized on September 28, 1974 by 134 professors following the proposal of Rev. Sun Myung Moon. Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita was elected first President of the PWPA-Japan.

Since its foundation, the International Conference on World Peace (ICWP) has been organized in rotation by the PWPAs in Korea, Japan, the Republic of China and the Philippines. The PWPA-Japan has dispatched representatives to the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) every year.

Research projects were started in 1976, and the results of research activities were published in a report "The Era of Internationalization and Japan." Between 1979 and 1982, the PWPA-Japan organized Interdisciplinary symposia every year and monthly Policy Research Meetings.

The Global Goal Research Project which was begun in 1983, was reorganized in 1986 to become the present Global Environment Department where environmental experts carry out research activities.

The international research project on East Asia was most actively implemented for three years between 1986 and 1988. The project dealt with Korea in the first year, China in the second year and the East Asian community in the third year and an international symposium was held at the end of each year.

In the international symposium held at the end of 1988, some 400 scholars attended, including 36 scholars from the Republic of China and 6 from Korea. The participants had sincere discussions and presented positive proposals to form an East Asian community.

Since April 1988, monthly round table talks of the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) have been held on the main theme of "Science and Values."

In July 1988, the PWPA-Japan organized the 19th International Confer-



Third International Conference on World Peace, "Crisis in Asia and New Prospects," 1974

ence on World Peace on the theme "The Obstacles and Scenarios in Forming an Asian Community in the Pacific Era". Twenty-eight foreign scholars from 9 countries took part in the conference.

A new 5-year international research project on East Asian history was started in 1989. Racial and cultural roots of East Asia will be the main topic of the new research project.

## Major Publications

- \* **Report of the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS)**
- "Challenges in the 21st Century" edited by Shigeo Gurebayashi

- "The Future of Technology and Civilization" edited by Eisaburo Nishibori
- "The Pursuit of Peace and Values" by the Japan Committee of the 9th ICUS
- "The Future of Science and Mankind" by the Japan Committee of the ICUS

- \* **Report on the International Conference on World Peace (ICWP)**
- "What Does Asia Expect from Japan?" edited by Kinichiro Toba
- "Creation of a New World Order" by the PWPA
- "Crisis in Asia and New Hopes"
- "Strategies for Peace" edited by Michimasa Irie
- "Mythology of Peace — What is True Peace?"
- "The Pacific Era" (in English) edited



Academy News

by G. Scarella

- “Emerging Asia — The Role of Japan”  
(in English)
- “The Obstacles and Scenarios in Forming an Asian Community in the Pacific Era” (in English)

\* **Final Report of the National Goal Research Project**

- “Creation of a Global Civilization”  
edited by the PWPA
- “The Modernization Revolution of Chinese Socialism”
- Report of the International Research Project on East Asia
- “Ancient Korea (Chosun) and Japan”  
by Pyong-Shik Park and others.

## Journals

\* **Academy News** (Bi-monthly)

Founded in September, 1974  
Vol. 96 as of July, 1989  
Mailed to 3,000 members

\* **Quarterly Academy**

Founded in January, 1976  
Vol. 17 as of January 1980

\* **Knowledge** (quarterly, then monthly)

Founded in April, 1980 (By changing the title of *Quarterly Academy*)  
Became monthly from January, 1985  
(Editor in Chief: Katsuhiko Takeda,  
Professor at Waseda University)  
Vol. 92 as of July 1989 (Vol. 5 No.8 in monthly)

Tetsushi Furukawa

(Honorary Professor of Tokyo University,  
Professor at Asia University)

\* September 1974

Foundation Convention of the PWPA-Japan. 134 founding professors established the Constitution, elected officers and Matsushita Masatoshi (ex-President of Lipkyo University) became the first President

\* December 1974

The Third ICWP held in Tokyo  
Theme: “Crisis in Asia and New Prospects”

Participants: Korea - 21, ROC - 18,  
USA - 1, Japan - 80

**1975**

\* June 1975

The First Round Table Talk in the Sendai Area

Beginning with the “Meeting of Scholars and Intellectuals” in Sendai, local activities were carried out in Nagoya, Osaka, Sapporo and Fukuoka

\* September 1975

The Fourth ICWP was held in Seoul  
Theme: “The Future Aspect of Asia and the Changing World”

Participants: 17 scholars including Teisuke Toyota

\* December 1975

The Fifth ICWP was held in Tokyo  
Theme: “Strategy for Peace”

Participants: 36 each from Korea, ROC

## Major Activities

**1974**

\* April 1, 1974

The First International Conference on World Peace (ICWP) was held in Seoul  
Theme: “World Peace and Asia”  
Participants: 16 scholars including



Journal Chisiki (Knowledge)



The Eighth ICWP, Tokyo, 1978, "The Pacific Era: Issues for the 1980s and Beyond"

and USA, 7 from other countries, 80 from Japan

### 1976

- \* January 1976 Foundation of *Quarterly Academy*
- \* September 1976 The Sixth ICWP was held in Seoul Theme: "National Culture and World Peace" Participants: 8 scholars including Yasuo Yuasa (professor of Osaka University)
- \* October 1976 Symposium commemorating the 2nd anniversary of its foundation Theme: "A Review on the Politics in Japan" Reporters: 6 foreign correspondents stationed in Japan

### 1977

- \* September 1977 The Seventh ICWP was held in Taipei Theme: "Asian Regional Security and the Free World" Participants: 11 scholars including Katsuo Sato (Professor at Aoyama Kakuei College)

### 1978

- \* August 1978 The Eighth ICWP was held in Tokyo Theme: "The Pacific Era: Issues for the 1980s and Beyond" Participants: 31 scholars from 11 countries, 28 Japanese

Science and Technology"

Chairman: Katsuo Imamura (ex-Professor of Defense College)

### 1980

- \* April 1980 The *Quarterly Academy* was renamed *Knowledge*
- \* August 1980 The Tenth ICWP was held in Taipei Theme: "In Search of a New World Order" Participants: 14 scholars including Naruo Kashibe (Honorary Professor of Tokyo University)
- \* December 1980 The 2nd Interdisciplinary Symposium Theme: "In Search of A New World Order: Creative Initiatives of Japan" Chairman: Nobuo Nakamura (Director of Technoventure)

### 1981

- \* July 1981 The Eleventh ICWP was held in Tokyo Theme: "Modernization: Asian Perspective" Participants: 50 scholars from 12 countries, 60 Japanese
- \* July 1981 International Symposium commemorating the 7th Anniversary Theme: "Encounter of Different Cultures — What does Asia Expect from Japan?" Participants: 200 (50 foreigners)
- \* November 1981 The Tenth International Conference on



Members of PWPA-Japan dine with Founder Sun Myung Moon at the Los Angeles ICUS in 1979

- the Unity of the Sciences  
 Participants: 60 Japanese scholars including Masaki Nakajima (Director of Mitsubishi Research Institute)  
 — Organized International Symposium  
 Theme: “Dialogue between Science and Religion”  
 — Report Meeting on the 10th ICUS

## 1982

- \* July 1982  
 Foundation of *The Academician*  
 The 12th ICWP was held in Seoul  
 Theme: “Vision for Asian Peace in the Eighties”  
 Participants: 15 scholars including Shigeo Kamada (Professor at Tokyo University)  
 \* October 1982  
 Symposium on textbook issues  
 Theme: “Essence of the Textbook Issues and Basic Posture of Japanese Diplomacy”

## 1983

- \* May 1983  
 Interdisciplinary Symposium  
 Theme: “The New world Order and the Role of Japan”  
 Training Trip to the USSR and Eastern Europe  
 \* August 1983  
 The 13th ICWP was held in Taipei  
 Theme: “International Cooperation in East Asia”  
 Participants: 9 scholars including Ipei Yamajawa (Professor of Hitotsubashi University)  
 \* September 1983  
 Symposium on Peace Research  
 Theme: “How to Overcome the Crisis of War”  
 \* December 1983  
 Training Trip to the Middle East (13 days to Egypt & Israel)  
 Participation in the World Congress of PWPA in Seoul

## 1984

- \* August 1984  
 The 14th ICWP was held in the Philippines  
 Theme: “The Role of East Asia in World Peace”  
 Participants: 6 scholars including Tetsuya Kataoka (Professor at Tsukuba University)  
 \* September 1984  
 The Citizen’s College marks the 50th Group in 15 years



*The Eleventh ICWP was held in Tokyo, 1981, “Modernization: Asian Perspective”*

- \* September 1984  
 Symposium commemorating the 10th anniversary of its foundation  
 Theme: “The Creation of a Global Civilization”

## 1985

- \* March 1985  
 The First Symposium on Peace Research  
 Theme: “Peace and War in the Nuclear Age—Everything about SDI”  
 \* July 1985  
 The 15th ICWP was held in Tokyo  
 Theme: “Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century: Searching for Co-existence and Co-prosperity”

Participants: 38 foreign and 150 Japanese scholars

- \* July 1985  
 Hiroshima Branch organized a symposium on the reform of education  
 “The Meaning of Education in Modern Days” —Proposals for education reforms by entrepreneurs

## 1986

- \* April-May 1986  
 Committees were formed for international research on East Asia  
 (1) Culture/History Committee  
 “Japan’s Reception of Korean Buddhism—Dokoku Buddhism”



The 15th ICWP, Tokyo, 1985, "Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century: Searching for Co-existence and Co-prosperity"

- (2) Security Guarantee Committee  
"Basic Concepts in Approaches—Deterrance and Crisis Management, etc."
- (3) Economy Committee  
"Korea's Conglomerates and Business Management"
- (4) Science/Technology Committee  
"Climate and Acceptance of Technology in East Asia"
- \* July 1986  
The 16th ICWP was held in Seoul  
Theme: "The New Discovery of Asia"  
Participants: 8 scholars including Takashi Fujii (Professor at Nagoya University)
- \* July 1986  
International Professors Touring Lectures in 50 locations throughout the nation

- \* December 1986  
Mid-term symposium of international research on East Asia  
"Dynamics in East Asia—Korea full of Energy"
- 1987**
  - \* April-June 1987  
Academy Branches were set up at Hiroshima University, Hokkaido University, Kyoto University and Tofuku University
  - \* July 1987  
Mr. Nobuyuki Fukuda took office as the second President of the PWPA-Japan.
  - \* October 1987  
Symposium on Korean Research  
Theme: "Ancient Chosun and Japan — about the birthplace of Gaki Nomotono Hitomaro"
- 1988**
  - \* April 1988  
Committees were set up for international research on East Asia
    - (1) General Committee
    - "Prospects of East Asia Seen in the Koreans living in Yonbian, northeast China"
    - (2) Culture/History Committee
    - "Studies on Japanese Race concerning Immigrants"
    - (3) Politics/Strategy Committee
    - "Status in North Korea and Prospect of the Korean Peninsula"
    - (4) Economy Committee
    - "Prospect of China's International Relations"
  - \* August 1988  
The 7th International Professors' Touring Lectures were held in 52 locations  
Theme: "World Order in the 21st Century and New Visions"  
Participants: 66 lecturers from Korea, Japan, USA, Great Britain, Greece and Hungary.
  - \* October 1988  
Nine community Schools were founded throughout the nation—in Akida, Fukushima, Chiba, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagoya.  
Theme: "Promotion of Cooperation among East Asian Countries in the Pacific Era"  
Participants: ROC - 36, Korea - 6, Hong



A panel session of the 19th ICWP, held in the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo



A display of books published by PWPA-Japan

Kong -1, Japan - 350

Newspapers such as *Yomiuri*, *Sankei*, *Tokyo*, *Mainichi* carried articles on the symposium.

\* December 1988

East Asian Seminar on Unification Thought was held for one week

Participants: ROC-36, Korea-6, Japan-19

**1989**

\* May 1989

Hokkaido Branch organized the symposium on East Asian research

Theme: "Korea in the Future—What should Japan do?"

Speaker: Kinichiro Toba (Professor at Waseda University)

\* July 1989

The 19th ICWP was held in Tokyo

Theme: "The Obstacles and Scenarios in Forming an Asian Community in the Pacific Era"

Participants: 28 foreign and 250 Japanese scholars

Major newspapers such as *Nikkei*, *Sankei* and *Yomiuri* carried articles on the conference.



Professors listen at a reception hosted by PWPA-Japan. Professor Fukuda, President of the chapter is on the left.

## Comments from Dignitaries



*Nobuyuki Fukuda*

\*Nobuyuki Fukuda (President, PWPA-Japan)

All religions are concerned with the fundamental issues of human life, and history shows us that a people and a nation without religion have perished. The Unification Principles clarified by Rev. Sun Myung Moon identify basic principles of mankind and the universe, the dark human existence, thus, they surpass the dimension of one religion but they provide us with new views on history and future prospects. The Unification Movement sympathizes with the innate human nature "to live together with others", thus, clearly presenting the significance and value of life.

The PWPA or ICUS conferences, as part of the Unification Movement, are great in that they are powerful in attracting fundamental elements of scholars with different backgrounds and varying thoughts. Scholars have been drawn together overcoming all the differences in nationality, major areas, and different backgrounds. It is an unprecedented achievement in the academic history of the world that so many scholars have discussed together the very fundamental issues of mankind.

Rev. Moon is a very charismatic but mysterious man who implants noble ideals in us and drives us to take actions. Rev. Moon teaches us about human nature not with words but by making us feel it.

\* Rokuro Kano (Dean of the Dental College, Tokyo Medical College)

We are facing many problems now, most of which are very complicated and entangled with each other. They cannot be solved by one specialized area. In the Professors World Peace Academy, professors gathered from its foundation regardless of their major fields. As we can see in the international research on East Asia, the outcome of the research activities are remarkable achievements from the interdisciplinary point of view. We hold high expectations of their future activities.

\* Kaoru Hongo (Dean of Kogakuin College)

The Professors World Peace Academy is highly valued not only for its interdisciplinary and global viewpoints but for its attention to changing, external aspects as well as to universal and internal aspects. I hope there will be more active achievements in the future.

\* Hikoyuki Yamaguchi (Professor at Komajawa University)

The prominent activities of the PWPA, which has carried out research based upon East Asian countries such as Korea, Japan and China are highly regarded especially as world attention is focused on the Asian region these days. I hope that the PWPA will contribute much to peace and development in Asia by utilizing PWPA's international organization. At the same time, I would also like to express my sincere respect and appreciation to Rev. Moon for his leadership in founding and guiding the PWPA.

\* Hisayoshi Watanabe (Professor at Kyoto University)

Universities and colleges of today

suffer from the problems of excessive specialization in sciences and the loss of fundamental viewpoints in this radically changing world. The PWPA is an organization of scholars, regardless of their major areas, to overcome such a phenomenon.

The common and ultimate goals of science and the arts are not to express oneself but to become an objective medium by overcoming oneself. In this regard, science and the arts are the same as religion. By the same token, intelligence and soul are not two separate things. The orientation of the universe, the meaning of history and the purpose of human life — all these must be the basis of spiritual awareness, for science to have any meaning at all. The PWPA is a crystallization of wisdom and energy to enhance the future of those who have this awareness.

\* Kunihiko Watanumi (Professor at Tokyo University)

The 12th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences was held in November, 1983 in Chicago. The theme of the conference was "Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution." Committee Six of the conference on international environmental issues dealt with the problem of carbon dioxide and methane gas. I attended the meeting by a strange encounter. It was at that meeting that I met Rev. Moon for the first time. The themes of the ICUS and the ICWP were aimed at establishing new ideologies for mankind to be able to imagine the new world. There are many things that we should learn from them. The ideas were ahead of the times, and they were creating concepts and ideologies for the development and prosperity for mankind in the third millennium, and they were searching for new attitudes to overcome race, nation and

# Developing the PWPA-International Network

Professors World Peace Academy International, on the foundation of Professors World Peace Academy Korea, Professors World Peace Academy Japan, and the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences, was able to begin a series of planning meetings at the annual ICUS conferences. The primary organizers of these meetings were Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman of ICF, Professors Richard L. Rubenstein and Morton A. Kaplan who served as Presidents of PWPA-USA, and Hugh D. Spurgin, assistant to Reverend Kwak and Secretary General of ICF.

The first planning meeting was held at the Ninth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences in Miami, Florida on November 29, 1980. The Reverend Kwak opened the meeting with an address in which he agreed that "the consensus of ICUS participants is clear: we need to put ideas into practice." He explained that the Reverend Moon had founded the Professors World Peace Academy for this very purpose. Then Reverend Kwak



*A landmark in the development of PWPA International was the planning meeting held at the 10th ICUS in Seoul, 1981, when Chung Hwan Kwak invited professors to start national chapters in their own countries.*

expressed his hope that Professors World Peace Academy could help members of the academic community

develop their ideas for the benefit of the world community. Following Reverend Kwak's talk were reports about activities of PWPA chapters which had already begun in Korea in 1973, Japan in 1974, Europe in 1979, and the United States in 1978.

The second PWPA International planning meeting was held at the Tenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences in Seoul, Korea on November 12, 1981. In his speech at the President Hotel, the Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak explained that branches of Professors World Peace Academy were being set up throughout the world and that persons interested in joining should do so through their national or regional PWPA branch office. He announced that the Reverend Moon provides funds to PWPA branch offices for activities. He emphasized that, while national activities were autonomous, the professors should not forget international cooperation and long term goals based on universal ideals discussed at the Inter-



*Professor Richard L. Rubenstein addresses prospective PWPA-International leaders at the 1981 meeting in Seoul.*



African PWPA leaders meet with Dr. Hugh Spurgin in the Ivory Coast in February 1982

national Conference on the Unity of the Sciences.

After the second planning meeting, the PWPA Directors determined to establish forty Professors World Peace Academy chapters throughout the world by the end of 1982. Pursuing this goal, Reverend Kwak and Hugh D. Spurgin undertook travels to different regions of the world to help organize chapters with professors there.

On February 13 and 14, 1982 African professors and the ICF representatives from fourteen nations met in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Reverend Kwak

spoke about the objectives and activities of the Academy and Hugh Spurgin discussed concrete plans for the formation of chapters. Dr. Alexander Ohin from Lomé, Togo, who served the World Health Organization for Africa, and Professor J. Olubi Sodipo, Vice-Chancellor of Ogun State University in Nigeria were among the distinguished African scholars to throw their support behind the formation of Professors World Peace Academy chapters. At the end of the meetings the participants signed a declaration of intent to establish national PWPA chapters in

Africa.

The next month, March 13-14, a similar meeting was held at the Hotel Bolivar in Lima, Peru for twenty-four professors from twenty-one nations in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The group included three university presidents and two former presidents. The professors who came from diverse fields including Law, Medicine, Psychology, Philosophy, Education, Physics and Chemistry, commented that the diversity was a testimony to the vision and universality of the work of the Reverend Moon. Generally, the participants at the meeting became presidents or vice-presidents of the new chapters. The meeting was so successful that Mr. Spurgin was confident that forty active chapters would be formed by the end of the summer.

A conference titled *Paix et Developpement* was held at the H6tel Invest Okapi in Kinshasa, Zaire, April 24-26, 1982. G. Edward Njock, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Yaounde, Cameroon, served as the regional chairman. Mr. Gregory Novalis, the ICF representative in Zaire, served as Secretary-General. The proceedings of this conference, published in French by the International Cultural Foundation, was one of the first publications of the newly forming international network.

On May 1-2, the next organizational meeting was held in Istanbul, Turkey with sixteen professors from fourteen nations in the Middle East and North Africa. Representatives of ICF from twelve countries participated. The host for the meeting, Kasim. Gulek was formerly Minister of State for Turkey and had served as Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Korea in the 1950's. His fondness for the Reverend Moon and his vision has inspired him to make numerous offerings to Reverend Moon personally and to ICF and its staff members since its formation. Another pillar of support to promote Professors World Peace Academy activities in the Islamic world was Pro-



March 13-14 meeting held at the Hotel Bolivar in Lima, Peru

essor Mohamed Fadhel El Jamali, who assisted in the formation congress of the United Nations held in San Francisco and signed the convention on behalf of Iraq. He headed the Iraqi delegation to the UN until 1958 when the regime in Iraq was changed. He has since served as professor at the University of Tunis. Although he could not personally attend, he was actively represented by Abdullah Fadhel Fara.

The names of the primary PWPA speakers at Philadelphia ICUS in 1982:

Hang Nyong Lee	Korea
Nobuyuki Fukuda	Japan
Richard L. Rubenstein	United States
Gerard Radnitzky	Germany
A. M. Adjangba	Togo
Salvador P. Lopez	Philippines
Mateo Casaverde Rio	Peru
Jean Charon	France
Joseph Ben-Dak	Israel
G. Edward Njock	Cameroon
Kasim Gulek	Turkey
John David Frodsham	Australia
Jeanne Tchong-Koei Li	Taiwan
Lynette France	Guyana
Percy Lowenhard	Sweden
Umberto Gori	Italy
J. Olubi Sodipo	Nigeria
W. Theo Roy	New Zealand
Padmasiri de Silva	Sri Lanka
Sultan Abou-Ali	Egypt
Guido Pincheira	Chile
Sofronis Sofroniou	Cyprus
Kivuto Ndeti	Kenya
Abdullah Fadhel Fara	Tunisia
Seri Condar Nainggolan	Indonesia

The fourth organizing meeting was held in Manila, the Philippines, July 28-30. The meeting included representatives from the whole Asia-Pacific area including the Indian subcontinent. Fifty professors from fourteen countries were present. Many of the provinces of the Philippines were represented.

At the ICUS meeting in Philadelphia on November 27, 1982, the Reverend Kwak spoke about the ground-



Reverend Kwak met with PWPA members from the Middle East in Istanbul, Turkey in May 1982

work laid for many new chapters of PWPA through the meetings which were held throughout the year. Following the speech were reports from 29 speakers to provide an overview of the development of Professors World Peace Academy worldwide.

1983 was a year of incorporation and activities for many of the newly formed PWPA chapters. The Professors World Peace Academy, which had

operated as a division of the International Cultural Foundation, was incorporated in Washington, D.C. and an international office was established in New York.

The Twelfth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences, which was held at the Chicago Marriot Hotel, November 24-27, 1983 was the occasion for no less than twelve Professors World Peace Academy plan-



Reverend Kwak and Professor Kaplan report on PWPA International Development at the 1983 ICUS Conference in Chicago in 1983

The “Statement of Organization Purposes” of the Corporation follows:

3.1 The purpose of the Corporation is to promote world peace by encouraging members of the academic community to participate in conferences, seminars and research programs on the advancement of world peace which are sponsored by the Corporation. To this end the Corporation is organized:

3.1 (1) To operate exclusively for charitable, educational and research purposes within the meaning of Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (the “Code”).

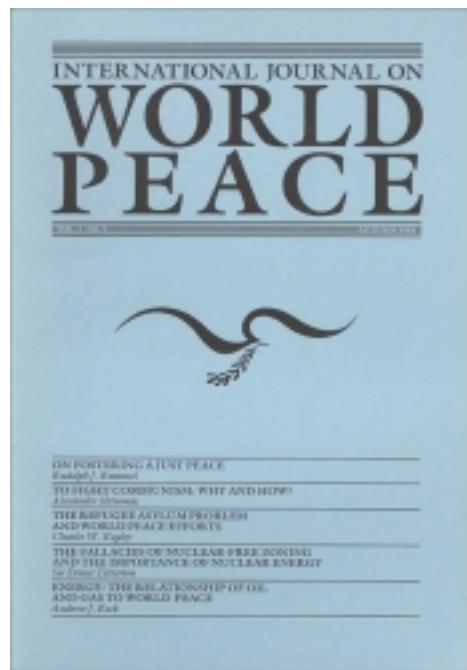
3.1 (2) To raise funds and receive contributions to further its goals.

3.1 (3) To organize and conduct research and educational programs, to conduct conferences, to publish and distribute books, pamphlets and other literature promoting world peace.

ning meetings to occur. In addition to a PWPA International meeting which included a speech by Reverend Kwak and reports and questions by international leaders, the meetings included an international advisory board meeting, a meeting by PWPA-Africa leaders, four meetings of PWPA-USA, a planning meeting for a conference in Panama, a presentation on the Japan-Korea tunnel project by PWPA-Japan, and a meeting of PWPA members interested in launching a new journal.

In Chicago, the *International Journal on World Peace* was named and a preliminary list of contents approved. Panos D. Bardis, professor of sociology at the University of Toledo, Ohio, was chosen to be the editor-in-chief and Ms. Barbara Shapokas was commissioned to design the journal.

The Reverend Moon took note of the Professors World Peace Academy activity. Shortly after the ICUS, meeting in Chicago he called Professors World Peace Academy representatives from over seventy nations to Korea for



*The first issue of International Journal on World Peace, published in Fall 1984.*

a week of lectures throughout Korea and the holding of the historic First International Congress of PWPA.



*PWPA members meet to plan the launch of International Journal on World Peace at the Chicago ICUS. Those present were (clockwise) Karl Pribram, Richard L. Rubenstein (not visible), Theo Roy, Barbara Shapokas, Andrew Reck, Alexander Shtromas, Peter Van den Dungen, Joseph Ben-Dak, Hugh Spurgin, Marcelo Alonso, Kivuto Ndeti, Lloyd Motz, Panos Bardis (editor), Lloyd Eby, and Gordon Anderson (not shown).*

# PWPA International Congresses

After the Professors World Peace Academy international network was established in 1983, with its headquarters in New York, International Congresses were organized as a forum where delegates from around the world could meet to discuss major social issues of the time. International congresses have featured world experts on the topics under discussion and have provided an opportunity for delegates to share reports about how the issues affect their own countries. Each congress has published books which have been available to the wider academic community through Paragon House Publishers.

## PWPA International:

**Morton A. Kaplan, President**



*Morton A. Kaplan*

The Professors World Peace Academy represents one of Reverend Moon's important efforts to improve the prospects for peace in the world. The Japanese and Korean chapters were formed simultaneously to improve relations between Korea and Japan, two nations with a history of war and bad feelings. The American chapter was the third. Then the net was spread to more than 100 states with the organization of PWPA International. The founding meeting was in Korea where the members pledged to work for peace under God

The first big project was the Geneva Conference in 1985 on "The Fall of the Soviet Empire." The Reverend Moon approved it, he predicted that Communism in Russia would begin to collapse in three years. Most people thought he was wrong, but events made his prediction look good. The next big conference was held in 1987 in the Philippines on Chinese Communism. And the final conference in this series was held in London in 1989 on the prospects for liberal democracy worldwide. Since then there have been impressive conferences on the family and on the subject of character and identity. Another is being held on the global economy in the year 2000. These conferences will explore issues that make society strong so that moral individuals will be nurtured. Each builds on ideals toward which Reverend Moon is leading us.

Reverend Moon personally helped me to work for peace. He sponsored two private conferences on South Africa in which representatives participated in detailing the principles of a non-racial constitution. The head of the constitutional planning branch of the Prime Minister's office was present at the

second meeting in 1981 as were the head of the majority colored party and a representative from Inkatha. Unfortunately, enemies of peace leaked to the South African press and huge headlines stating that Reverend Moon was meddling in South Africa led to the collapse of the effort despite the successes we had achieved. The truth is that Reverend Moon never asked more than, "Were the meetings success?" When I wanted a similar meeting on the Middle East, Reverend Moon stated that he would be blamed for talking to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, even though I was the one who wanted to include them. But when I explained the reasons, Reverend Moon agreed to support the project despite the price that would be paid by him in terms of his relationship with Jewish groups who were opposed to the PLO. Unlike the South Africa case, however, the parties never agreed to come.

It has been my good fortune to witness Reverend Moon's unceasing efforts to work for peace despite the efforts of enemies to accuse him falsely and to undermine his efforts. He has never been daunted and has always selflessly worked for peace and justice and against bigotry, hatred, and violence.

# **PWPA International Congresses**

## **1983-2000**

First International Congress

**Founding Meeting, Seoul, Korea, 1983.**

Second International Congress

**"The Fall of the Soviet Empire," Geneva, Switzerland, 1985.**

Third International Congress

**"China in a New Era: Continuity and Change," Manila, Philippines, 1987.**

Fourth International Congress

**"Liberal Democratic Societies: Their Present State and Future Prospects," London, UK, 1989.**

Fifth International Congress

**"The World of 2042: Technological Development and the Future of Society," Seoul, Korea, 1992.**

Sixth International Congress

**"The Future of the Family," Seoul, Korea, 1995.**

Seventh International Congress

**"Identity and Character," November 1997, Washington, DC USA**

Eighth International Congress

**"Globalization and the Economy: The Effects on Politics, Society, and Family, Seoul, Korea, 2000.**

# THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PWPA

A short five days after the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS), which convened in Chicago, November 24-27, 1983, leaders of Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA) worldwide were suddenly invited to Korea by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon for the First International Congress of PWPA. What followed was an exhilarating and fruitful ten days, including an unexpected eight-city whirl-wind tour, December 14-23, 1983, in which the founder of PWPA, Reverend Sun Myung Moon, called for an ideological victory over communism.



*PWPA Founder Sun Myung Moon speaks at First International Congress*

Each professor participated in one of the two planned itineraries, attending the rallies and banquets. Many became actively involved either by giving congratulatory remarks at one of the rallies or by presenting their own message at one of the evening banquets. The cities visited, the audiences attended and the speakers are listed as follows:

- **Dec. 14, Masan (20,000)** Dr. Richard L. Rubenstein, Distinguished Professor of Religion, Florida State University (USA); Tetsuo Kageyama, former Ambassador to Korea from Japan (Japan) at rallies.
- **Dec 16, Daejon (12,000)** Dr. Nagendra Rijal, Former Prime Minister of Nepal; Dr. Morton Kaplan, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago (USA); Dr. Richard L. Rubenstein
- **Dec. 17, Daegu (12,000)** Dr. Donald P. Drover, Government Chief Scientist (Australia); Dr. Ri-

Professor of Politics, University of Salford (United Kingdom)

- **Dec. 22, Jeonju (12,000)** Dr. Abjul Elawahl, Director of Institute of National Planning (Egypt); Dr. Kasim Gulek
- **Dec. 23, Kwangju (10,000)** Dr. Joseph Ben Dak, Professor of Political Science, Haifa University (Israel); Fr. Petro Bilaniuk, Emeritus Professor of Theology (Canada)

The tremendous turnout for the rallies was due to the fact that the Korean people seemed to have perceived the profound need to strengthen their defense against North Korea in light of the shooting down of the Korean airliner and massacre of government officials in Burma. Professors from seventy-two nations, representing almost the entire free world, offered their overwhelming support to the work of resolving the dangerous situation of the world through their commitment to the goals of the PWPA.

In the midst of the speaking tour, on December 18, the professors gathered for the First International Congress of PWPA which was held at the magnificent Little Angels Performing Arts Center in Seoul. Flags from all seventy-two nations adorned the stage enhancing the spirit of a world-wide academy of scholars devoted to international peace. The momentous occasion began with opening remarks by Dr. Hang Nyong Lee, president of PWPA in Korea. Dr. Morton Kaplan, chairman of the First Congress, spoke on the topic: "PWPA and World Peace." He reminded the professors that this crusade in Korea was a "crusade that all of us can join in whether members of the Unification Church, or members of some other Christian

chard L. Rubenstein.

- **Dec. 18, Seoul (40,000)** Dr. Morton Kaplan.
- **Dec. 19, Busan (15,000)** Dr. Theo Roy, Professor of Political Science, Waikato University (New Zealand); Dr. Morton Kaplan
- **Dec. 21, Chungju (15,000)** Dr. Kasim Gulek, Former Vice Premier of Turkey; Dr. Alexander Shtromas,

religion, Jews, Buddhists or others, sharing this broader framework of ideals.” Reverend Moon then presented the founder’s address, “PWPA and Our Resolution.” Col. Bo Hi Pak who served as Master of Ceremonies introduced the entertainment beginning with an overview of Reverend Moon’s work through a technologically innovative slide and video presentation called multi-vision. The Little Angels performing arts students gave a performance of traditional Korean dance as a spectacular finale.

A special highlight of the professor’s visit was an evening at the home of Reverend and Mrs. Moon. Their house is situated on the top of a hill with an all-round view over Seoul. Everyone was personally welcomed by their hosts. A home-cooked traditional Korean meal was served after which Reverend Moon answered personal questions at length. He concluded by asking the PWPA professors to take a clear stand, and to give themselves for the sake of the world....Use your power and influence for the sake of goodness and righteousness.... Before communism takes over the world, we’ve got to defend this free world and our values.” At the end of the evening a very significant event took place. Each professor signed a document entitled, “A Resolution and A Pledge.” This pledge serves as a statement to the world of their resolve to continue to support the work of ensuring world peace with “a powerful new vision of a God-centered world.”

## Remarks given at celebration of PWPA First World Congress, December 18, 1984



*Dr. Richard Rubenstein  
Past President, PWPA-USA*

I first learned of the Congress at a luncheon on December 5, 1983 at the Madison Hotel in Washington, DC. I had very little time. I wasn’t sure how Dr. Betty Rubenstein would react. When I told her, she said, “I know about this; it is part of what you have to do.” And so on December 10th I met Neil Salonen in Los Angeles, and from there we flew to Korea. During the next eight days, the other participants and I spoke in eight different Korean cities. As many as 20,000 people came to hear the Reverend Moon at some of these meetings.

These mass meetings were held in large coliseum-type structures to which people came from all over Korea. At these meetings, representatives of seventy-two nations, usually the presidents of the various national PWPA’s, were seated on the stage. It was quite cold at the time but, wherever he went, the Reverend Moon was greeted with enthusiasm.

In order to understand why Reverend Moon decided on such short notice, to invite professors from all over the world to come with him, it is important to understand the political situation in Korea at the time. Shortly before our meetings almost the entire Korean Cabinet had been assassinated by North Korean agents. The North Koreans were very proud of this bloody deed, which closely followed the downing of the Korean passenger jet #007. In addition, a number of North Koreans had been sent by one-man submarines to infiltrate the South with the goal of causing maximum possible disorder with the latest high-

tech methods. This was not reported in the American newspapers. Finally, there were expressions of student discontent.

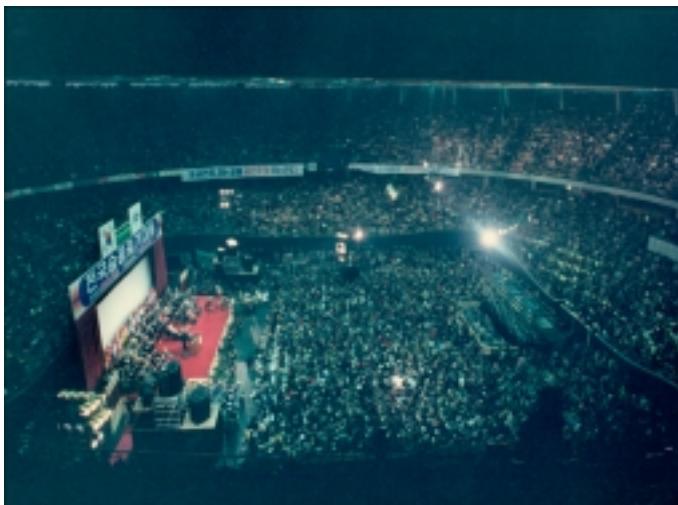
In the light of these events, the Reverend Moon wanted to offer a demonstration of international and interreligious solidarity with the Korean people at a particularly difficult time in their history. He wanted to urge the Korean people to be calm and to work together for the values which they hold in common.

He was also responding to an economic phenomenon. The problems facing Korea are largely those which experts in economics or international affairs would identify as resulting from rapid industrialization. Since the communization of the North and the technological progress of the South, the South has not only overtaken the North, but it has also surpassed almost every European nation. An example of Korea’s progress is the full-page ad placed by the Korean firm, Gold Star, in today’s *New York Times*, December 18, 1984, in which the company declares that Japan is not the only rising star in the Far East—that Korea is also rising. This was the context in which Reverend Moon wanted to demonstrate to a people who have always appreciated wise men that wise men could gather and unite for peace across national and religious boundaries, showing their fellowship with the people of Korea.

On December 18th, in Seoul’s Little Angels School, founded by the Reverend Moon, there was a convocation chaired by Professor Morton Kaplan, who gave the main address. It was the first international convocation of the PWPA.

The give-and-take principle was demonstrated on this occasion by the Reverend Moon responding to the willingness, under unexpected circumstances, of not just a few professors from one country but of professors from literally every part of the world to join him. He committed himself to the support of PWPA worldwide. This in turn has manifested itself in an extraordinary growth of PWPA, all over the world.

On the basis of what I have seen in the Philippines, Europe, Korea and Japan, we are witnessing something radically new. Academics of every discipline are cooperatively applying their intelligence to the problems of their countries and to those of the world. Moreover, they are doing so across national and religious lines. The energizing element behind this has been the Reverend Moon.



A full capacity audience responded to the message to build a world of peace at the Chamsil Stadium during the PWPA rally in Seoul in 1983.



Reverend Sun Myung Moon, founder of PWPA, inspired the professors gathered at the 1983 Congress with his vision for a world of peace and harmony.



Dr. Hang Nyon Lee, president of PWPA-Korea, offering his opening remarks at the Welcom Banquet for international professors .



Professor Alexander Shtromas occupied a high position in the USSR before his emigration to the West. He is an expert on the Soviet Union and has been, since his emigration, a professor in England and in the United States. He is here speaking to a crowd of 15,000 in Chung ju, Korea in 1983.



Dr. Bo Hi Pak, special assistant to Rev. Moon, translating the speech of Professor J. Ben Dak who was called to introduce Rev. S.M. Moon at the First Congress in 1983.



*A banquet in honor of PWPA representatives at the famous Little Angels School in Seoul at the historic 1983 meeting*



*Many distinguished Koreans attended the banquet offered in honor of PWPA representatives at the First Congress.*



*Dr. Morton Kaplan, chairman of the First Congress, spoke on the topic: "PWPA and World Peace."*



*Reverend and Mrs. Moon pose with professors at their home on December 18, 1983.*



*International Delegates at the First international Congress review and sign the "Resolution and Pledge."*



*With great charm and affability, Reverend Moon answered at length the questions of the professors he was hosting.*

# A RESOLUTION AND A PLEDGE

*Signed by Professors from Seventy-Two Nations  
On the occasion of the First International Congress  
of the Professors World Peace Academy in Seoul, Korea on December 18, 1983*

The First International Congress of the Professors World Peace Academy, attended by PWPA presidents and other leaders from every part of the world and meeting in the nation of Korea, is an historical event.

It is remarkable that this Congress could be organized in so short a time and be carried out so successfully before the watchful eyes of the people of Korea and, indeed, the entire world.

Our presence here is eloquent testimony to the passionate desire for world peace that unites all of us.

We sadly observe that humanity faces a new crisis-this time of monumental proportions-that: threatens both freedom and indeed the very existence of human civilization. Communism has been exposed as tyranny, but the democracies have also failed to rally the world toward alternatives that inspire hope and courage.

We applaud the bold, daring, and innovative mission of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon to inspire men and women in every part of the globe to meet the crisis. His teachings, known as Unification Thought, offering a powerful new vision of a God-centered world, are already motivating conscientious men and women in all lands to devote their lives to the quest for world peace and a redeemed humanity. We are grateful to him for what he has already done and for his continuing efforts on behalf of all humanity.

On this auspicious occasion, we proclaim our resolve to work with the Rev. Moon towards the establishment of a God-centered world of universal fellowship and harmony in which the terrible wounds of the past arising from differences of history, culture, nationality and race will be bound up and healed. Towards this noble end, we the representatives of the PWPA's of the countries attending this First International Congress hereby affirm the following ideals:

1. The universal reign under God of justice and good will.
2. The brotherhood of all humanity under God.
3. A world united under God in peace.
4. A new, religiously-inspired humanity.
5. A new God-centered world civilization founded upon love and heart.

We solemnly proclaim before God and all of humanity that we will strive towards the achievement of these ideals.

# “The Fall of the Soviet Empire”: Prospects for Transition to a Post-Soviet World

The Inter-Continental Hotel, Geneva, Switzerland. August 13-17, 1985

The Second International Congress of PWPA was the first in a trilogy of congresses designed to examine contemporary social systems. This congress looked at the Soviet system, the next the Chinese, and the third was Liberal Democracy. At all of these Congresses there were 10-15 panels with about 90 expert paper presenters. PWPA delegates from 100 countries around the world added to the richness of these events.

Of all the congresses, none was more closely guided by the Founder or gained more international attention than the Second. In 1985 the Cold War continued. Most people, including sovietologists, expected the world order to continue to be dominated by the rivalry between two superpowers. Almost no one expected the collapse of the USSR in the near future.

In 1984, Alexis Rannit, an emigrated Estonian poet teaching at Yale University, sent a letter to PWPA president Morton A. Kaplan stating that all empires are destined to fall, it is just a question of when and how. The Soviet Empire was the last of the old style empires. It should be studied so that its collapse could be peaceful and the peoples it dominated could enter into the modern world with the least stress. Alexander Shtromas, a member of PWPA in the United Kingdom, supported this idea. Trained at the University of Moscow and a party lawyer and ideologue, he claimed to be “the last Marxist in Russia” and that he had lost faith in 1957. Emigrating to the UK in 1972 because he was outspoken against the hypocrisy and no longer wanted by the leaders in Russia, he claimed to have found more Marxists in England. He too believed the system was about to collapse.

Morton Kaplan took the proposal to hold a major inter-

national conference on “The Fall of the Soviet Empire” to the Reverend Moon, who was, at the time, sitting in Danbury prison on charges of tax-evasion. Reverend Moon, on the basis of his religious convictions, had predicted the fall of Communism within 70 years of its establishment in Russia because it did not address the reality of human spiritual and moral life. He was excited by the proposal and agreed to sponsor the congress. Switzerland was chosen as the site of the conference because it was a neutral country and a bridge between East and West Europe.



As the congress was organized, a number of leading Sovietologists recommended that the title be changed to a more academic sounding title; “Prospects for Transition to a Post-Soviet World.” One famous scholar commented that scholars were not in the business of predicting the future, but understanding what has been. When Reverend Moon saw conference letterhead with the revised title, he was

adamant, “I agreed to support a conference on ‘The Fall of the Soviet Empire’, he told Professor Kaplan. Thus, the original title stood with a subtitle.

The congress was in every way a success. One participant who came as a CIA intelligence gatherer said several years later, “The conference not only more accurately predicted what was to happen in the Soviet Union than any other source, but I believe it also help shape the unfolding of the system in a more peaceful way than may have otherwise happened.” The conference was liberating and therapeutic for many of those political emigrants who felt no hope for a return to their homeland. People began to think about a positive future for Russia that overshadowed the heaviness of an oppressive and corrupt empire.

# A Description of the Academic Conference by the Organizing Chairman

Professor Alexander Shtromas

For the first time in the history of Western scholarship, a full four-day conference, at which over eighty papers were presented, concentrated exclusively on prospects for transformation to a post-Soviet world; for the first time, a large group of prominent scholars assembled to analyze the data established by their thorough research efforts with a view to exploring Russia's alternative futures.

This endeavor responded to the best traditions of creative empirical scholarship. Factual knowledge of the Soviet, or any other system, coupled with knowledge of its history, provides a reasonable basis for projecting possible behaviors of the system in different possible situations, as well as the possible impact of internal or external interventions. Such an endeavor is to be distinguished from unsubstantiable prophecies about the future, and also from the trivial, direct extrapolations of "scientific" forecasting.

It goes without saying that the organization of this conference was a formidable and, sometimes, daunting task.

The participants of the academic program knew from their own experience how much opposition they had to surmount, and pressure to withstand, in order to be present at the Congress. Our thanks therefore go to the participants. Without their endurance and determination to put the scholarly value of this event above all other considerations, there would be no conference for us to chair.

Profound appreciation is due to the late Aleksis Rannit, a great poet, outstanding scholar, and a wonderful man, whose idea and dream this conference was and who, as Organizing Co-chairman, devoted his last days to making it a success.

We set for this conference an ex-



Professor Alexander Shtromas

tremely ambitious task. Together with a multi-volume proceedings for publication, it laid a solid foundation stone for furthering the studies of the Soviet Union's future and for eventually transforming these studies into a regular and institutionalized scholarly activity. We took the first, and the most difficult, step in this all-important direction.

## Two Major Themes

Thematically, the Second International Congress was divided into two major parts. The first part consisted of the First Plenary Session and Panel Nos. 1-6. They discussed the Soviet system and its ability to face up to the evolving general crisis which it is experiencing on an ever-increasing scale. The second part, consisted of the Second Plenary Session and Panel Nos. 7-12. They discussed possible critical situations which may provoke a systemic change in the Soviet Union, and the alternative system likely to emerge in the aftermath of such a change. Accordingly, one could give to each part of the conference its own brief subtitle, "The Coming Crisis" for the first part, and "The Alternative" for the second.

Both plenary sessions dealt with the Soviet system in general terms, whereas the panels explored its specific elements, such as the economy, ideology, law, multi-nationalism, etc.



The Hotel Inter-Continental in Geneva

## Part I: The Coming Crisis

### Panel 1

#### Economics and Demography

The problems of Soviet economy and economic management are central for the assessment of the stability and viability of the Soviet system. The fate of the regime largely depends on how successful it will be in coping with mounting economic as well as demographic and environmental challenges.

This panel scrutinized the current state of the Soviet economy and demography, focusing specifically on aspects such as the “second economy,” agricultural production, military needs, etc. which best exemplify the vulnerability of the Soviet economic system. The discussion centered on the measures needed to deal adequately with Soviet economic problems. Is there a “within-system” solution for these problems or are they, in the present framework, insoluble and poised to provoke, whether tackled or not, a systemic breakdown?



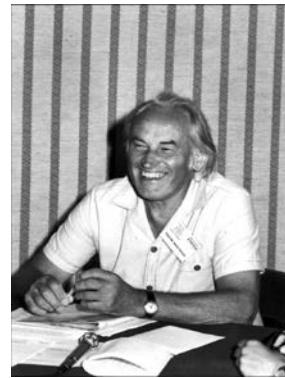
Panel 1 Chairman:  
Philip Hanson  
University of Birmingham

### Panel 2

#### The Frictions Within the Soviet Elite

According to Plato, a polity is safe and stable as long as its elite is united, but as soon as the elite becomes divided and breaks up into conflicting factions, the polity run by that elite is doomed to failure. How united is the Soviet elite? What is the relationship between its different structural elements? How effective is the institution of *nomenklatura* in fulfilling its func-

tion of a device unifying the Soviet elite into a monolithic whole? These questions were discussed to establish how prone the Soviet Union is to a systemic change or, to a change of the elites.



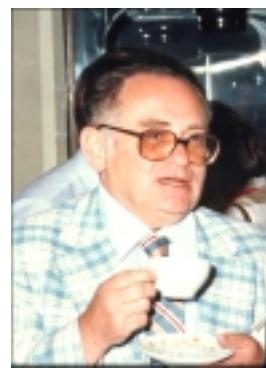
Panel 2 Chairman:  
Stanislaw Andreski  
University of Reading

### Panel 3

#### Cultural and Ideological Dimensions of the Crisis

The Soviet Party-state claims that it accomplished a cultural revolution in which the “moral-political unity of the Soviet people” has been achieved and irreversibly consolidated. To what extent have the Soviet people accepted the communist ideology of the Soviet Party-state? This was the main question under the panel’s deliberations. It is a question of crucial importance since the whole legitimacy of the Soviet Party-state rests on the validity of that claim.

There were a variety of views on that subject, ranging from a qualified acceptance of the official Soviet claim about the monolithic unity of the Party and the people to its full rejection. While discussing these controversies, main attention was paid to a realistic assessment of the state of Soviet official ideology and culture and of the implications of the USSR’s authentic ideological-cultural situation for its stability.



Panel 3 Chairman:  
Maurice Friedberg  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

### Panel 4

#### Deviation and Dissent

This panel concentrated on the authentic social attitudes and orientations of individuals and certain social groups (e.g. the working class). The problems of Soviet delinquency, crime and corruption were discussed in terms of their sustaining and their destabilizing effects on the present regime. Special attention was paid to Soviet dissent. How widespread is it? How representative are the dissidents of the Soviet population? Could dissent develop into an outright political opposition, challenging the Soviet rulers?



Chairman Panel 4:  
Roger Kanet  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

### Panel 5

#### The Imperial Factor

The Soviet Union is a multi-national state and, some would say, an empire in its own right. In addition, it rules over a number of formally sovereign states. The Soviets claim that, some difficulties notwithstanding, they have managed to solve the national-

ism problem, achieving a state of harmony. The panel explored the validity of this claim and assessed multi-nationalism as a factor affecting the stability and viability of the Soviet Party-state.



*Panel 5 Chairman:  
Victor Terras  
Brown University*

## **Panel 6 The International Factor**

The East-West confrontation determines the international environment in which the Soviet Union and its dependencies exist. How does this confrontation affect the Soviet Union? What risks for its stability are involved? What policies should the West pursue with regard to Soviet stability? What are the wider implications of Sino-Soviet strife?

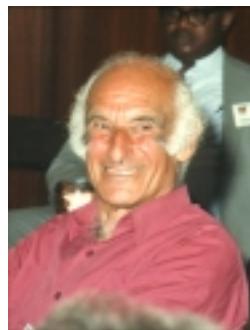


*Panel 6 Chairman:  
Robert F. Byrnes  
Indiana University*

## **Panel 7 Economic and Demographic Alternatives**

The work of this panel was devoted to the discussion of the possible alternative economic, demographic, and environmental policies. The potential for implementing such alternatives was assessed and the effect on the

economy and society of the changes involved, evaluated.



*Panel 7 Chairman:  
Alec Nove  
University of Glasgow*

## **Panel 8 Ideologies and Religions: Prospects for Pluralism in Russia**

This panel attempted to discern the features of the real Russia now hidden under the mask of the Soviet communist state. What is the authentic ideological and cultural identity of the Russian nation? How would it express itself if an ideological tolerant state replaced the present Soviet communist one? Would the Russian society be able to evolve a pluralist pattern under a nationalist regime, and how discriminatory would such a regime be to the proponents of Western liberal ideas?



*Panel 8 Chairman:  
Andrzej Walicki  
Australian National University*

## **Panel 9 The Law: What Has To Be Abolished and What Can Be Retained**

This panel's main task was to establish the lasting value of the codes of Soviet law. The problems related to the use of Soviet law in the period of transition to a post-Soviet system, as

well as to the reception of Soviet law by that system will be discussed in a general framework, and also in respect of each separate branch of Soviet law.



*Panel 9 Chairman:  
J.M. Ferdinand Feldbrugge  
University of Leyden*

## **Panel 10 Russians and Non-Russians: Is a Consensus Possible?**

The possible fate of Soviet multi-nationalism in the post-Soviet period was the subject of this panel's examination. What use would the different nations of the USSR make of their right to self-determination? What are the prospects that they could use this right in the first place? The panel paid special attention to the problems of the relations between Russians and non-Russians. Relations between certain non-Russian nations of the USSR were considered. The areas of potential conflicts were reviewed and the possibility of resolution of these conflicts explored. The specific problems of accommodating Russia's Jewish minority were a separate important area of the panel's discussions.



*Panel 10 Chairman:  
Leopold Labdez  
Survey*

## Panel 11

### Alternatives for Soviet Dependencies in Eastern Europe and Elsewhere

Political change in the Soviet Union has a profound impact on the present world order. In the first place, it will affect Soviet dependencies. This panel considered the implications of political change in the Soviet Union for other communist countries. The discussion was conducted on a region-to-region basis, although, in certain cases, it concentrated on separate countries. One country singled out for special discussion was Poland.



Panel 11 Chairman:

R.V. Burks

Wayne State University

## Panel 12

### New Russia and the World

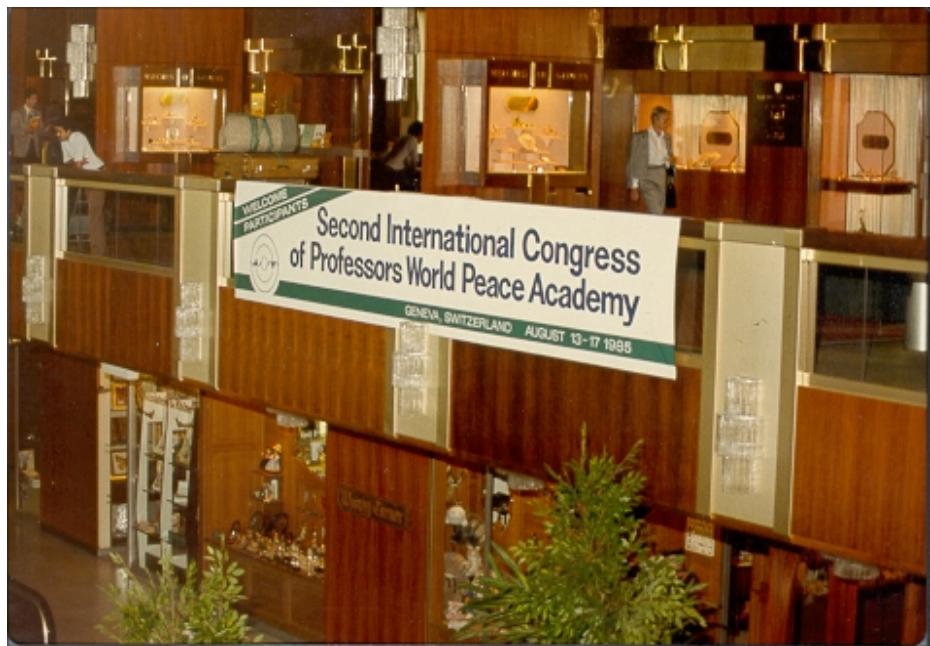
What would the post-Soviet world be like? How would the new Russia accommodate herself in the world order? How would the present pattern of East-West and Sino-Soviet relations change? The panel considered these questions with a view to evolving a vision of an alternative world order and determining whether it will be more stable and peaceful than the present one.



Panel 12 Chairman:

Ilpyong J. Kim

University of Connecticut



The venue of the Second International Congress of the PWPA in 1985 was the Inter-Continental Hotel in Geneva, elegant and impressive.

## Geneva International Congress Noted

By Lynne Bettis

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

According to organizing chairman Dr. Alexander Shtromas of the Department of Politics and Contemporary History at the University of Salford, England, the purpose of the meeting was to concentrate on prospects for transformation to a post-Soviet world.

The first part of the program was devoted to discussion of the

Soviet system and its ability to deal with "the evolving general crisis which it is experiencing."

The first plenary session focused on the Soviet Union in the context of Russian history and political philosophy. Speakers included Michael Voslenky of the Max Planck Institute in Munich on "The Soviet System: An Historical and Theoretical Evaluation"; R.V. Burks of Wayne State University on "The Coming Crisis in the Soviet Union"; Mikhail Agursky of Hebrew University, Jerusalem on "Russian Nationalism and Soviet Communism: Amalgamation or Conflict?"; Richard Lowenthal of the Free University of Berlin on "Beyond the Institutionalized Revolution in the USSR and China"; and W.W. Bartley, III of Stanford University

on "Alienation Alienated: The Economics of Knowledge vs. the Psychology and Sociology of Knowledge."

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

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

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

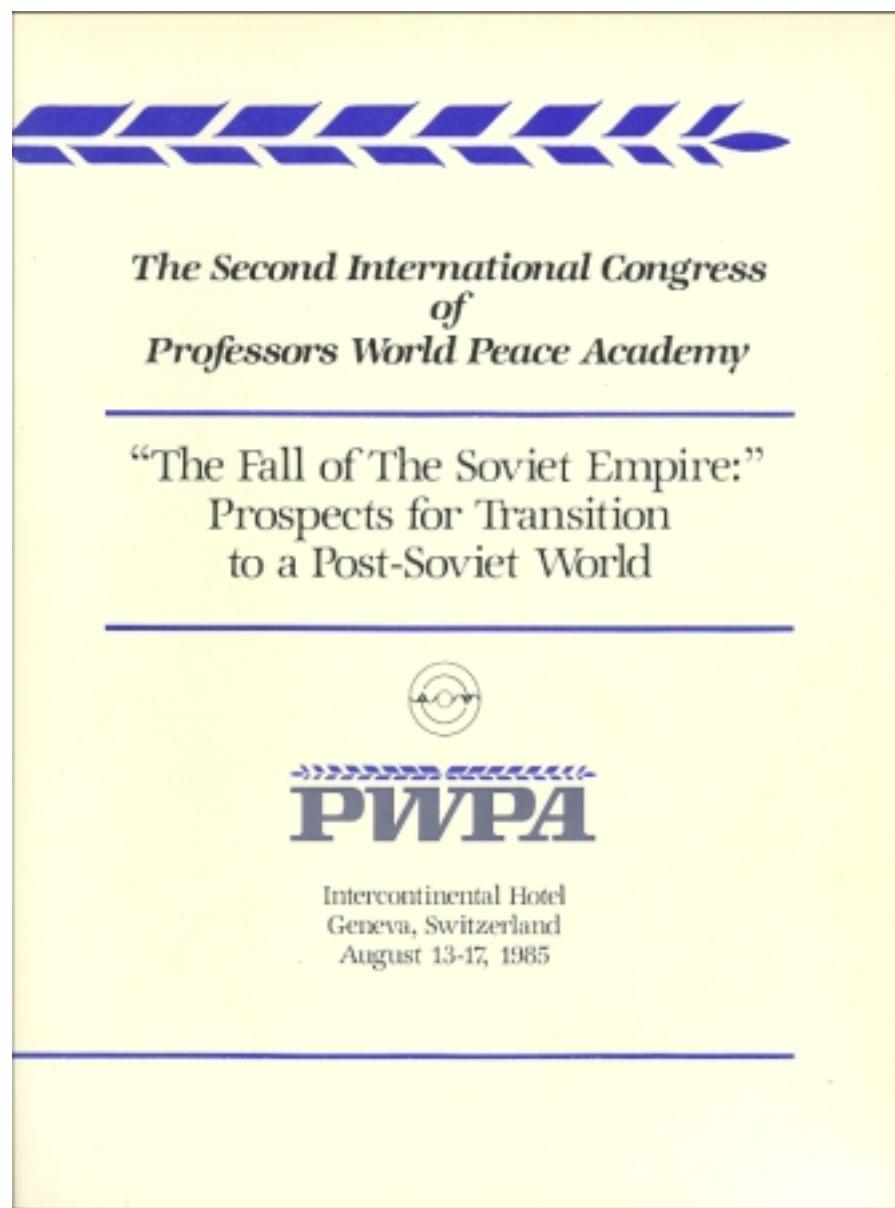
The panels discussed possible alternative scenarios in the Soviet world should a crisis dissolve the present system. Topics included economic and demographic alternatives, prospects for ideological and religious pluralism in Russia, the legal system, Russia and its minorities, alternatives for Soviet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

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

or activities which have to be conducted by conspiratorial means."

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

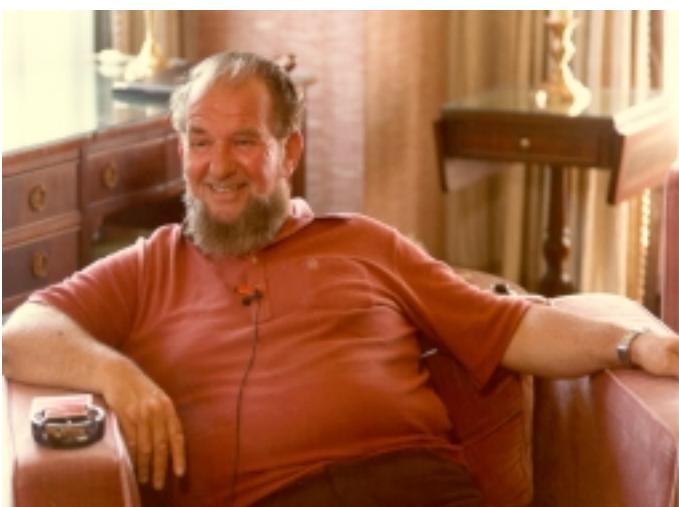
Papers from the Geneva conference will be assembled into a publication available through PWPA or Paragon Press.



*Program of Second International Congress*



*Professor Alexander Shtromas put all his academic expertise and his personal experience as a Soviet emigre to bear in organizing the Second International PWPA Congress on the Fall of the Soviet Empire. (August 1985)*



*Professor Eugene Kamenka of the Australian National University, historian of note, was one of the distinguished plenary speakers at the Second International Congress of the PWPA.*



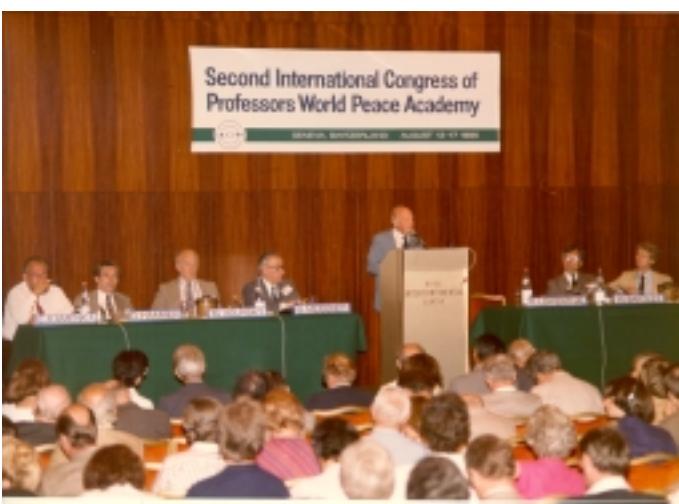
*Renowned Professor Richard Lowenthal, of the Free University of Berlin, during his plenary address. Seated from left to right is: E. Kamenka, D. Hammer, M. Agursky, B. Meissner, W. Bartley and Nicholas Hayes.*



*Dr. Michael Voslensky is a Soviet emigre who moved to the Max Planck Institute in Munich. Dr. Voslensky is famous for coining the term Nomenklatura to describe the Soviet elite.*



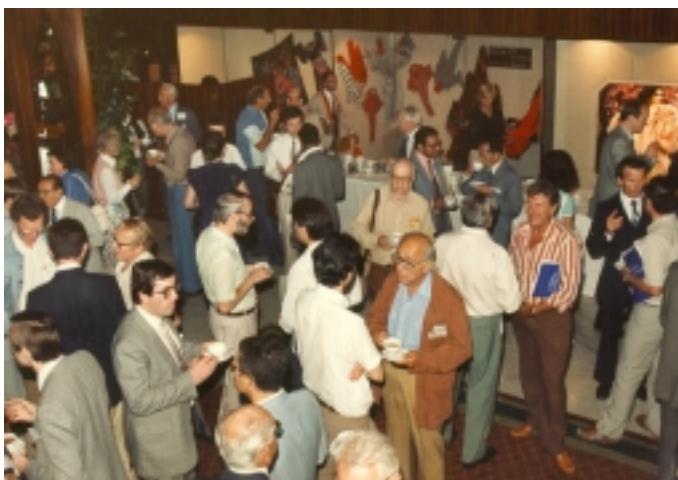
*ICF President Neil A. Salonen, opening the First Plenary Session of the Second International PWPA Congress in Geneva in August*



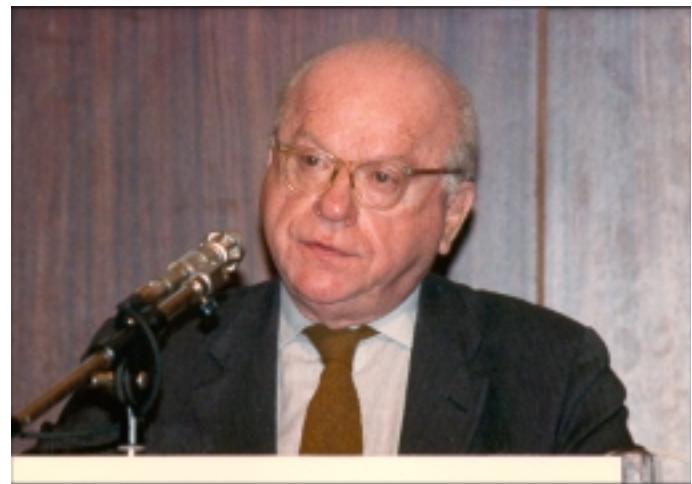
*Plenary session of the Second International Congress, Inter-Continental Hotel, Geneva, 1985. There were over 250 participants who came from more than 80 countries.*



*Professor R.V. Burks, of Wayne State University, Detroit, a plenary speaker, predicted in 1985 that the Soviet Union would soon face industrial strikes similar to those Poland was facing in the beginning of the 1980's.*



*Lively discussions continued during the coffee break and many friendships were renewed or made at the Second International PWPA Congress held in Geneva, August 1985.*



*Professor Edward Shils, a plenary speaker at the Second International Congress, was to play a major role as a consultant in the planning of the Fourth PWPA Congress of 1989.*



*The break-up into smaller committees provided opportunity for more in-depth discussion by specialists. Here experts at the Second PWPA Congress in Geneva, 1985, discuss the economic and demographic dimensions of the Soviet Crisis.*



*Panel 12, "The International Factor." In the front, second to the right is PWPA President Morton A. Kaplan, who edited one volume which came from the congress.*



*Rev. Kwak congratulates an equally happy Alexander Shtromas on the successful completion of the remarkable Second International PWPA Congress.*

**A GREETING TO THE REVEREND SUN MYUNG MOON  
FROM PWPA PROFESSORS AT THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS**

Intercontinental Hotel, Geneva, Switzerland, August 18, 1985

Almost two years ago, on December 18, 1983, you hosted presidents and leaders of the Professors World Peace Academy from seventy-two nations at the First International Congress of PWPA in your homeland in Korea. At that time a resolution was made which marked a historic new beginning for PWPA International. Today, August 18, 1985, we are witnessing the conclusion of the Second International Congress of PWPA in Geneva, Switzerland.

Despite your incarceration between the First and Second International Congresses, your unstinted support has aided the rapid expansion of PWPA projects throughout the world. You have helped the Academy to sponsor the activities of over 70 national chapters, and have supported the publication of a new journal, International Journal on World Peace. Now we have witnessed one of the most comprehensive conferences on the Soviet system ever to take place. This could not have happened without your support. The expansion of activities, culminating in the Second International Congress, has established Professors World Peace Academy as a substantial organization in the work for world peace.

At the First Congress, it was acknowledged that while "Communism has been exposed as tyranny, democracies have also failed to rally the world towards alternatives that inspire hope and courage." At this Second Congress we have learned in detail how Communism became tyranny and we have heard proposals for alternatives for a new and more peaceful and prosperous Russia. Further inspired by the success of this International Congress, it is our determination to make PWPA a major force for bringing a message of hope and courage to a world that has experienced

tyranny, want, and despair. We want to rekindle the ideals of humanity and to seek a world of peace founded upon love and heart. It is our conviction that the PWPA can actively promote a new cultural revolution that respects the dignity of all human beings.

Thirteen months ago, you entered prison and became a symbol of protest against religious intolerance and



Gordon L. Anderson watches as Ndaywel-E-Nziem from Zaire signed a greeting to the Reverend Moon who was released from prison on that day. The letter was telexed to him at the "God and Freedom Banquet" in Washington, D.C.

racial bigotry. Your example has inspired others to work for a world free of such indignity. Your suffering has not gone unnoticed. Today we wish to send you a greeting from Geneva, Switzerland and express our joy in your release. We want to reaffirm our desire for many more fruitful years of cooperation with you in the work for a new and peaceful world.

The professors gathered at the Second International Congress sent a telegram of encouragement to Andre Sakharov who was then in exile in Gorky. The text of the telegram is reproduced here:

Academician Andrev Sakharov  
Nobel Peace Prize Winner, Gorky, USSR

Dear Andrey Dimitrievich,

We university professors from all over the world wish to greet you from Geneva where we have met to discuss the future of mankind. We have high hopes that despite your present situation, sooner or later you will be able to lead a normal life and communicate with the world intellectual community.

We will do our best to speed up the fulfillment of this dream.

Professors gathered at the  
Second International Congress of  
Professors World Peace Academy  
Geneva, August 17, 1985

The Second International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy chapter presidents also served as an opportunity to conduct much of the business of the Professors World Peace Academy. This included numerous meetings to plan further activities and a number of informal meetings to strengthen international relationships.



*The Professors World Peace Academy International Presidents gathered with Reverend Kwak and Morton Kaplan to plan future worldwide activities.*



*Hugh Spurgin (with his back to the audience) addressing a meeting of PWPA representatives during the Second International Congress.*



*The officers of chapters or PWPA in Europe met to discuss activities in Europe with Professor Radnitzky from Germany*



*African presidents met together and planned the First Pan-African conference of "Food Production and Agriculture in Africa," which was to be held in Lome, Togo.*



*PWPA leaders in the Middle East faced the thorny issues of their region, but remain close friends.*



*A meeting of PWPA Asian presidents*



*The editorial board of the International Journal on World Peace found the Congress an excellent opportunity to hold a meeting.*



*Participants look at books and displays during the breaks.*



*The PWPA staff at the conference consisted of the organizers from the New York office and Secretary Generals of a number of chapters.*



*The conference served as the occasion for Chinese professors from Beijing and Taiwan to meet unofficially. Here we find them sitting together at the Banquet table.*



*Professor Kaplan speaking at an international advisory committee dinner at the Second International Congress.*



*A meeting of the international advisory committee discussing future activities of PWPA International.*

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**College of  
Liberal Arts and Sciences**

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To: Dr-Alex Shtromas, Croft House, Top Flat, 32 New Hey Road, Rastrick  
Brighouse, W. Yorkshire HD6 3PZ ENGLAND

Dr. Morton A. Kaplan, Committee on International Relations,  
University of Chicago, 5828 SA. University, Rm. 516, Chicago, IL 60637

Mr. Gordon L. Anderson, Professor World Peace Academy, GPO Box 1311,  
New York, NY 10116

From: Roger E. Kanet, Professor

Date: 26 August 1985

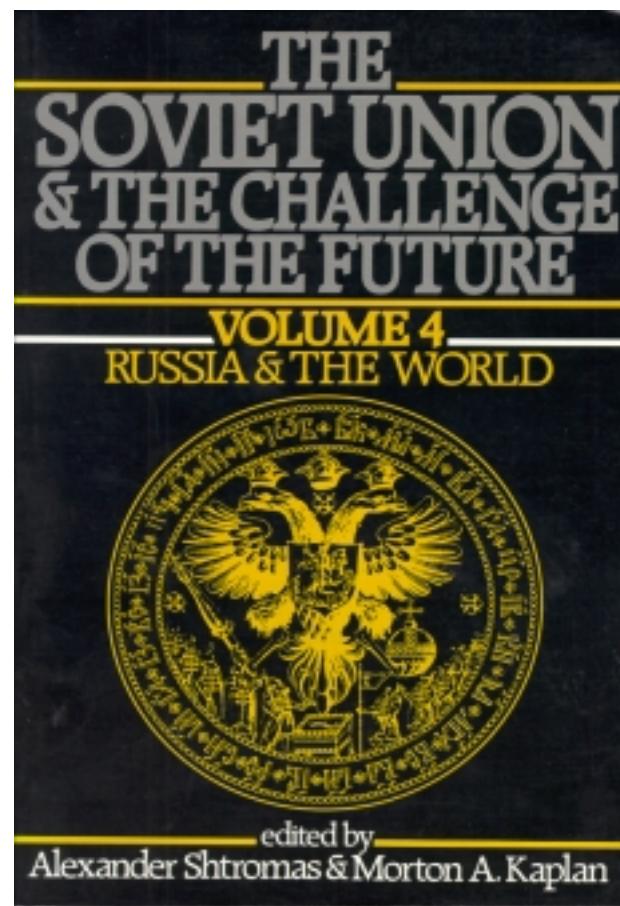
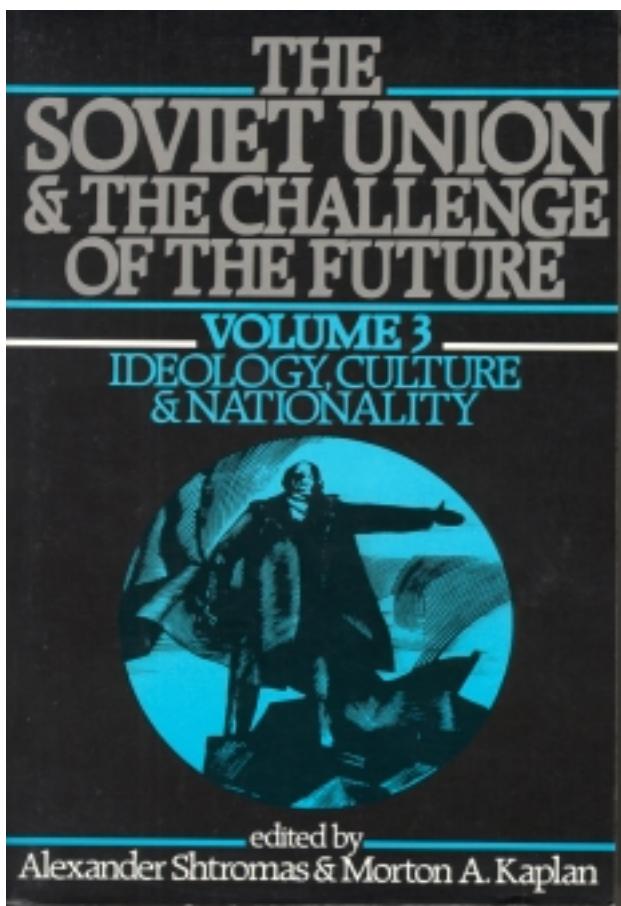
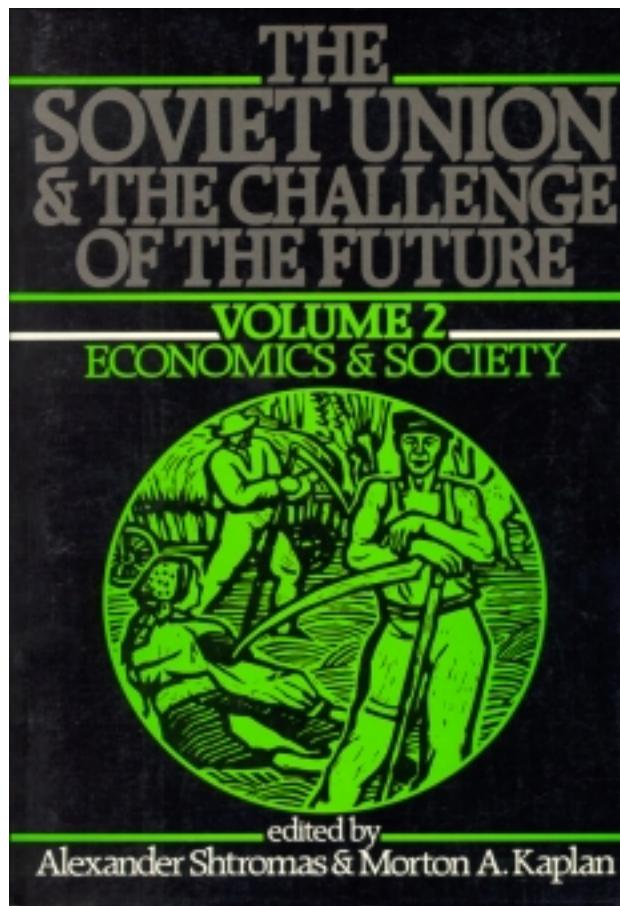
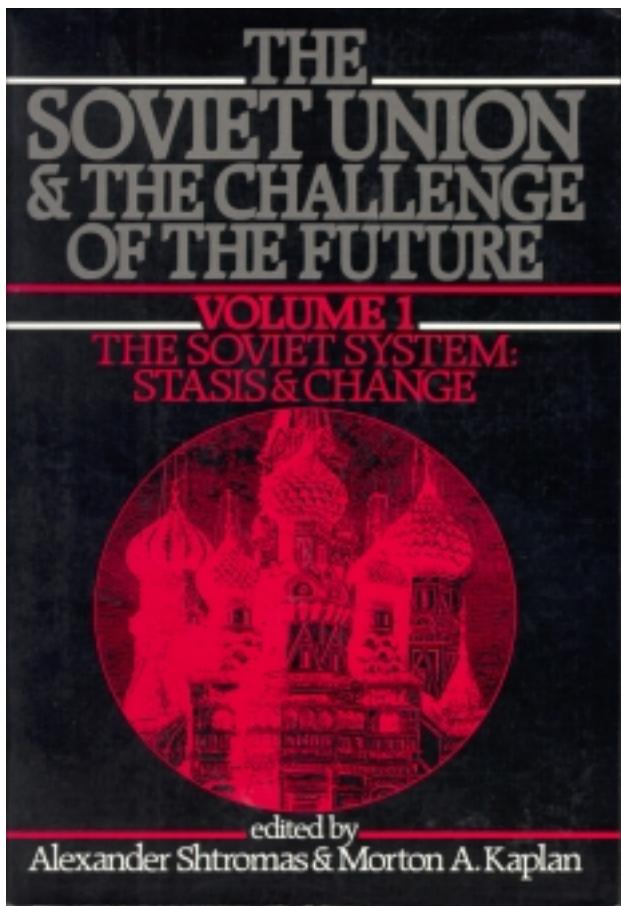
I wish to commend all of you for the outstanding success of the Congress in Geneva. In my view the program itself went extremely well and many of the contributions were exceptionally well done. Moreover, I have never attended a professional conference of the size of the one in Geneva in which the accommodations were so plush and all the organizational details handled so expertly. Congratulations to all three of you—and to all of the others who were involved in organizing the Congress—for a job superbly done.

I am enclosing a copy of the revised version of my paper—copies to all three of you. I have taken into account comments made on the original draft by a number of commentators and have also made a number of other revisions. I assume, from comments made at the Congress, that Mort Kaplan will be editing the volume in which papers in foreign policy/international behavior will be included; however, I decided to send copies of the original revision to all of you. I would appreciate your keeping me informed of developments with the editing and publication of the Congress volumes.

Again I want to thank all three of you for your role in organizing and carrying out a first-class congress. In retrospect I find my initial reluctance to respond positively to the original invitation to participate rather foolish.

*A followup letter from Roger Kanet, Chairman of Panel 4*





*The proceedings of the PWPA Second Congress produced four volumes on The Soviet Union and the Challenge of the Future published by Paragon House.*

# The Third International Congress CHINA IN A NEW ERA: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

The Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel, Manila, The Philippines  
August 24-29, 1987



*Harvard Professor Ezra Vogel speaks to a plenary session chaired by PWPA-USA President Nicholas N. Kittrie. Over 90 nations were represented at the Third International Congress of the PWPA. The colorful flags of the different countries added to the dignified atmosphere of the plenary meeting.*

More than 265 participants gathered at the Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel from August 24-29, 1987 for the Third International Congress of the Professors World Peace Academy. The theme of the conference "China in a New Era: Continuity and Change" was the focus of discussion for more than 100 of the world's leading China scholars. Dr. Ilpyong J. Kim, Professor of Political

Science at the University of Connecticut, was the organizing chairman for the conference. Both Dr. Ezra Vogel, Professor of Asian Studies at Harvard, and Dr. Donald Zagoria, who has served as consultant to the U.S. Department of State and National Security Council, gave plenary addresses to the congress. In addition, PWPA Presidents and Secretaries-General

representing over 80 countries were an integral part of the discussions.

The conference was opened by Neil Salonen, President of the International Cultural Foundation and Morton Kaplan, President of PWPA International. Several honored speakers gave opening remarks to the Congress including the Rev. Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman of the Board of Directors of



*Mr. Neil A. Salonen welcomes the participants of the Third International Congress at the opening plenary session. Seated on his right are Vice-President of the Philippines, Honorable Salvador Laurel, Rev. C.H. Kwak, ICF Chairman; Neil A. Salonen (standing), the Honorable Lourdes Quisumbing, Minister of Education for the Philippines, Professor Ilpyong J. Kim, Prof. Ezra Vogel, Harvard University, Prof. Donald Zagoria, Columbia University, Prof. Alfredo Lagmay, University of the Philippines and President of PWPA-Philippines.*

PWPA. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, in welcoming the participants, noted that the Philippines was a particularly appropriate place to convene a meeting addressing the topics of transition and development. Further, Vice President Laurel recognized the important role

which PWPA had played in the Philippine transition to democracy, a reference to the efforts of Philippine Ambassador to the U.N. and past president of the local PWPA chapter the Hon. Salvador Lopez.

The conference was organized around 16 panels of scholars, each



*Dr. Donald S. Zagoria, Plenary Speaker and Panel Chairman, studied in the 1940's at the Russian Institute of Columbia University. He is presently a professor at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.*

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

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

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

a farmer may sell any surplus on what amounts to a free market. This introduction of "limited entrepreneurship" has, almost immediately, resulted in an enormous increase in agricultural productivity. For the time being, agricultural reform has solved one of China's most basic yet critical problems; that of feeding one-fifth of the world's population.

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

Within the sphere of social development the conference participants identified two principal goals. Controlling population growth, all of the scholars agreed, is a critical aspect of any development program for China. To that end, the one child per family policy was lauded as being extremely successful. In addition, a continuing process of improving education, espe-



*The Third International Congress drew high level government participation. Above, Vice-President of the Philippines, Hon. Salvador H. Laurel, addresses a plenary meeting. He was the one who outlined the "One China" policy of the Philippines. Below, he is hounded by news reporters attending the session when it broke for coffee.*

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

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

*The Honorable Salvador Laurel, Vice President, The Philippines  
At the Third International Congress of PWPA*



Conference organizers form the receiving line at the opening reception. (Left to Right) Mrs. and Dr. Alfredo Lagmay, President PWPA-Philippines, Mrs. and Dr. Ilpyong J. Kim, Organizing Chairman, Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman of PWPA, Dr. Morton A. Kaplan, President of PWPA-International, Mr. Neil A. Salonen, President of the ICF, Dr. Gordon L. Anderson, Secretary General, PWPA-International



Chung Hwan Kwak and Ilpyong J. Kim greet a participant (above), and Morton A. Kaplan, PWPA International President, and Neil A. Salonen, President of ICF welcome the participants to the Third International Congress (below).



cially higher, education will be necessary for a "Modernized China."

The discussion concerning changes in Chinese political life touched upon a much less easily definable, and certainly more controversial aspect of "reform". Certainly the decentralization trend in agriculture and industry translates into a *de facto* loosening of political control. Ensuring the continuation of the development process in the long term will require more substantive reform as economic rationality replaces purely ideological forces in politics. In this respect, the role of the party was identified as being in a review process. Machiavellian *realpolitik* is also evidenced by removal of old cadres, albeit under generous terms, from political life. The progress of all types of reforms rests not only in removing older cadres from office but also in attenuating their influence, and reinvigorating the system with younger more vital cadres.

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

Finally, the verdict is not yet in on the political consequences of the Modernization process. While increased participation and debate was noted

with approval, especially in the context of the “Open Door Policy,” so too must recent campaigns against “bourgeois liberalism” be recognized as part of an ongoing political debate in China.

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

*Story by Kevin DelGobbo, research associate in political science with the PWPA staff.*

*Participants animated in discussion at coffee break (2 right photos).*



*Dressed in traditional clothing, this colorful Filipino dancing and singing group entertained participants at the farewell banquet.*

# CHINA IN A NEW ERA: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

## Academic Program

### Panel 1: Political Development After Mao

Panel 1 Chairman: Lowell Dittmer  
University of California at Berkeley

The passing of Mao accelerated the natural process of change in China's political sphere. Political development in China includes a reassessment of the past and continuing debate about the course of the future.

This panel investigated this development in both particularist, i.e. elite conflict and conceptual, roles of ideology frameworks, and to some extent placed China's revolution in perspective, through comparison with the course of other revolutions.



Professor Lowell Dittmer (3rd from right), and his panel assessed the process of political change after Mao in an attempt to place China's revolution in perspective.

### Panel No. 2: The Rule Of Law In Post-Mao China

Panel Chairman: John Hazard  
Columbia University

What is meant by Chinese leaders who claim to be "law minded"? What remains of the Confucian ethic? What, from the Soviet experience, meets Chinese needs?

Traditional approaches and Soviet models were examined to determine the part they play in the formulation of contemporary attitudes and their implementation in concrete legal provisions.

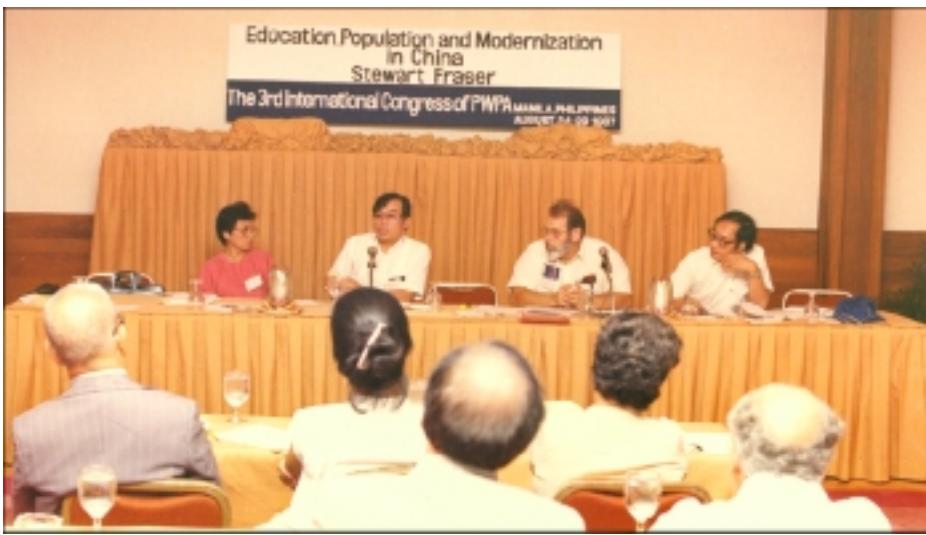
The search for answers is not limited to the domestic scene. It extends to the influence of international standards and attitudes. The two may now be intertwined, especially in the field of human rights. Can China remain in



A distinguished group of lawyers examined the Rule of Law in Post-Mao China in Panel 2 which was organized by Professor John Hazard and chaired by Professor Il Pyong Kim.

isolation from what the world's peoples now expect from their states? Today a Chinese judge sits on the International Court of Justice and a Chinese scholar is a member of the United States International Law Commission. It may be that these contacts with the

world's jurists are bringing to the realm of contemporary Chinese thinking on law an international perspective that will change, in some measure, the traditional approaches to law, whether on the domestic or international stage.



Professor Stewart Fraser (2nd from right), is chairman of Education of La Trobe University, Australia. His panel had the task of examining the social fabric of China in demographic terms.

social services, especially those concerning health, welfare, housing, employment and education must be seen realistically in both productive and consumptive terms. The transformation of China's rural society presents special challenges in terms of appropriate schooling, and sufficient, if not satisfying, employment prospects. The underlying concerns of this panel, namely the educational, demographic and developmental aspects of modern Chinese society, can nowhere be better expressed than in a critical analysis of the efficiency of the current input of modernization provisions on a widely diverse and geographically differentiated population.



Panel Four Chairman, Dr. William Parrish, (seated in the center facing the audience) is from the University of Chicago. His committee assessed the current state of moral reform in China.

### Panel No. 3: Education, Population And Modernization In China

Panel Chairman: Dr. Stewart Fraser  
 Chairman of Education  
 Center for Comparative and International Studies in Education  
 La Trobe University, Victoria, Australia

For those concerned with China's population and social issues it is a matter of focusing as much on personal values as on economic or political values. While the nature of procreative affairs,

social-sexual behavior and family formation may be modified by ideological directions, ultimately they are primarily motivated by deep-seated social needs often underpinned by material concerns and harsh economic realities. The consequences of the government's "one child" initiatives, of the last few years, may well have ramifications far beyond the 2020s in terms of aging populations, unbalanced sex ratios, critical child dependency ratios and work force-productivity concerns.

The adequate provision of needed

### Panel No. 4: Agriculture And Society In China

Panel Chairman: William Parrish  
 University of Chicago

The countryside has led all sectors in reform in China. The control of land has increasingly devolved to individuals; private entrepreneurs have prospered, and top-down administrative control has loosened. These changes, however, are free neither of administrative restraints nor of unanticipated consequences that threaten other policy goals. This panel assessed the current state of rural reform and the kind of issues that must be overcome in the future.

### Panel No. 5: Taiwan And The Pacific Basin

Panel Chairman: Michael Y.m. Kau  
 Brown University

The Pacific Basin has entered upon a critical juncture in its history. This panel looks at a number of social, political, and economic forces which have been responsible for ushering in this watershed period. From the historical legacy bequeathed to this region both by its own actions as well

as by foreign presence and by emerging new political and social forces, this panel attempted to suggest the region's future by examining closely its present and past.

## Panel No. 6: China In Western Thought And Culture

*Panel Chairman: Donald Lach  
University of Chicago*

China and its civilization have been subject to a variety of Western interpretations throughout modern history, and no one interpretation has ever been completely lost. In looking at the objective conditions prevailing in China at a particular period, the Westerner's view has always been conditioned by the intellectual perceptions and current trends in his own society. As a consequence the changing conceptions of China have over time reflected the dominant themes in Western thought.

The victory of communism in China in 1949 brought sympathy and affection in most Western and Christian powers to a swift end.

Respect persisted for its ancient culture; but fear of a united, efficient, anti-Christian and totalitarian China as the leader of Asian communism had come to override almost all other considerations until very recently.

This panel presented some of these newer attitudes and assessed their impact.



*Professor Michael Y. Kau, from Brown University (2nd from right), chaired Panel Five whose task was to examine the forces which have been ushering in the watershed period for Taiwan and the Pacific Basin*



*Professor Donald Lach inspired his panel with good humor in their study of how China is perceived in Western Thought and Culture.*



*Professor Bruce Reynolds, from Union College, NY, (third from right) makes a point as he and the paper writers for panel seven examine economic reform in Post-Mao China.*

## Panel No. 7: Economic Development In Post-Mao China

*Panel Chairman: Bruce Reynolds  
Union College  
Schenectady, New York*

The issue of economic reform was at the heart of this panel's investigation. It is within this context that the question of economic reform to date



*Panel Eight was called to explore the relationship between regional administrative reform and economic reform in the Chinese system. The Chairman of this committee was Dr. Victor Carl Falkenheim of the University of Toronto (3rd from left).*



*Dr. Donald Klein (2nd from left), and his panel were called to assess the achievements of the Chinese Communist Party from 1921-1986.*

has fundamentally changed the way in which the Chinese economic mechanisms function and operate.

For example has China moved from the Stalinist forced savings approach? What is the underlying ideology by which ownership becomes acceptable, and what structural mechanisms are present which provide for ownership?

## **Panel No. 8: The Politics Of Regional Reform**

*Panel Chairman: Vic Falkenheim  
University of Toronto*

This panel was designed to explore the relationship between regional ad-

ministrative reform and economic reform more generally. Chinese reformers have for some years been concerned with developing “rational economic linkages” shaped by natural patterns of interchange. The principal obstacles to these more efficient forms of economic co-ordination are jurisdictional conflicts among provinces and localities, and between provinces, regions and ministries, for the control of enterprise personnel and resources. This pattern of economic compartmentalization is known in Chinese parlance as “ownership of ministries” and “ownership of localities,” and is rooted in the structure of the inherited Soviet-style command economy.

## **Panel No. 9: The Chinese Communist Party At 65 (1921-1986)**

*Panel Chairman: Donald Klein  
Tufts University*

The Chinese Communist Party at 65 is one that has witnessed unheard of successes and considerable setbacks. In sum the CCP is responsible for a significant transformation of life throughout China. The path of these accomplishments is not a linear one, however, and the party’s record during the past 25 years is open to considerable debate.

This panel addressed itself to two central aspects of the party’s history. First, it reviewed the Chinese Communist Party as a political entity, that is, its institutional make-up as well as ideological dynamics. Further it assessed two particular events which the party faces, rectification within the party and reform of the system within which the party is the central and key player. Second, this panel sought to reconcile the role and impact of an entity which for many years was synonymous with the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Zedong.

## **Panel No. 10: The Role Of The Military In China**

*Panel Chairwoman: June Teufel Dreyer  
University of Miami*

The military arm of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) played an important part in the founding of the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

Certain leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, came to feel that the military’s involvement in non-military matters was detrimental both to domestic development and to its primary mission of national defense. Deng’s Four Modernizations program, announced in 1978, portended far-reaching changes in the PLA: organization, strategy, training, and social roles were all affected in varying degrees. Not surprisingly, the implementation of these

reforms met opposition grounded in both ideology and vested interests. This panel examined in detail the reforms in the Chinese military since 1978, and assessed their impact in the PLA's defense capitalization as well as its domestic functions.

### **Panel No. 11: China And The Soviet Union In Asian Affairs**

*Panel Chairman: Donald S. Zagoria  
City University of New York*

This panel examined three regions in which Sino-Soviet competition seems particularly acute—Korea, Mongolia, and Indo-China. A good deal of psychological and historical baggage profoundly affects the scope and nature of relations between and among these states. In addition however, this panel assessed the evolving domestic and international factors in these affairs. One important issue is whether at a time of Sino-Soviet detente competition in these regions can be contained.



*Professor June Teufel Dreyer is an expert on the Chinese Armed Forces. She is from the University of Miami and chaired Panel Ten which examined the controversial role of the military in communist China.*



*Dr. Donald Zagoria's panel concentrated on three regions of Sino-Soviet competition: Korea, Mongolia and Indo-China. He is seen at work here (2nd from left), with his other panelists.*



*Panel Chairman Denis Simon, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (in the center) pores over his notes. His panel was called to address the question of modernization in China.*



*Do Marxist-Leninist systems have similar reform experiences? This is one of the many questions Dr. Thomas Bernstein (3rd left) and his panel tried to answer in examining the relationship between China and the Soviet Bloc.*



*Dr. Merle Goldman (2nd right), professor of history at Boston University, led her panel to examine the relationship between intellectual discourse and political development in the changing social environment of today's China.*

and its effect on technological progress, i.e. innovation, and to analysis of present potential, i.e. Otto Schnepf's look at the status of China's scientific community.

### **Panel No. 13: China And The Soviet Bloc: Lessons Of Reform Experience Of Other Marxist-Leninist Countries**

*Panel Chairman: Thomas Bernstein  
Columbia University*

Do Marxist-Leninist systems have broadly similar reform experiences,

despite the many historical, cultural, and other differences that separate them? Can common patterns be identified? For instance, in the Chinese case, a cyclical pattern appears to have emerged, in which reform leaders come to power, diagnose the existence of a crisis, and launch reforms. These give rise to unanticipated consequences, which in turn cause conservative opposition to gain strength, leading to a slowdown in the reform process. As the problems which reform was designed to resolve again pile up, pressures for a renewed assault gain strength and the cycle repeats itself.

Are there commonalities in the extent to which reform in some sectors

is more readily accomplished than in others? The most obvious example would be the state-industrial sector, in which reform appears to be most difficult in all ML-states.

What can we learn about hybrid patterns that emerge from the effort to promote both plan and market? Is there a specifically Marxist-Leninist hybrid that emerges?

What do we learn from the Soviet and East European experience about the relationship between economic and political reform? This is, of course, a fundamental question in the literature on comparative communism, but it is as pertinent as ever.

What do we learn about reform mongering, i.e., the strategies employed by those promoting reform? Can judgments be made about the efficacy of sequential vs. comprehensive strategies, or of muddling-through approaches?

### **Panel No. 14: Intellectual Trends In China**

*Panel Chairwoman: Merle Goldman  
Boston University*

To what extent is the direction and content of literature and other scholarly exchange a reflection of the changing political and social environment in China today? Further to what degree does literature itself impact on the Chinese political course?

With these questions in mind this panel investigated specific examples of intellectual discourse i.e. literature, theater and sought to broaden concepts such as values and communications.

### **Panel No. 15: The Future Of The Revolution**

*Panel Chairman: Hans-Martin Sass  
Ruhr Universität*

While each of the respective panels at the congress addressed their particular topics, all of these discussions

in one way or another have impact upon the topic which is in this panel's purview—the Future of the Revolution.

The issue which is being hotly debated in the People's Republic of China today, namely reform, has obvious, if still indiscernible impact on the future of the revolution. In addition, as with any living culture, the concepts of society and government are constantly being debated and synthesized into new forms. It is from this perspective that this panel proceeds.

### Panel No. 16: China's Foreign Policy

*Panel Chairman: Allen S. Whiting  
Professor of Political Science and  
Director for East Asian Studies  
University of Arizona*

Just as a new era has dawned on China's domestic politics so too has it on her relations with the outside world. The papers in this panel put foreign policy since the death of Mao in perspective against the changes within China's domestic politics and the international system. Questions of continuity and change were addressed with regard to major and minor powers. Prospects for the future were discussed and key variables identified.



*Dr. Hans-Martin Sass (2nd from left), is a Senior Research Fellow at Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C. His panel examined the impact of reform on the future of the Chinese Communist Revolution.*



*Professor Allen S. Whiting (3rd from left), an expert on East Asian studies, teaches at the University of Arizona. Here he leads Panel Sixteen into putting China's Foreign Policy since the death of Mao in a proper perspective.*



*The closing academic plenary session.*

# PWPA President's Meetings at the Third International Congress



*The PWPA International Board of Directors consisting of Rev. Kwak, Prof. Morton A. Kaplan, Mr. Neil A. Salonen, and Dr. Gordon L. Anderson, meet with PWPA Presidents from all over the world. Prof. Rubenstein is seen here inspiring the audience with a report about the Washington Institute.*



*In the foreground (right to left), Professors Jan Knappert, Panos Bardis and Alexander Shtromas, three of the many loyal members of PWPA participating in the Third International Congress.*



*In this view of the audience (left to right), Professor Higatsberger from Austria and Hang Nyong Lee, President of PWPA-Korea, appear in the front.*



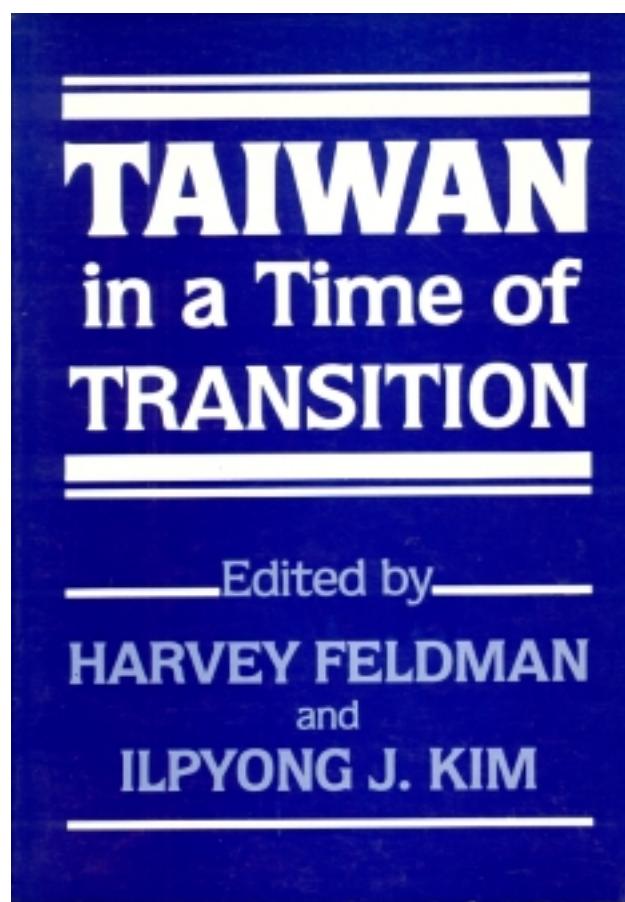
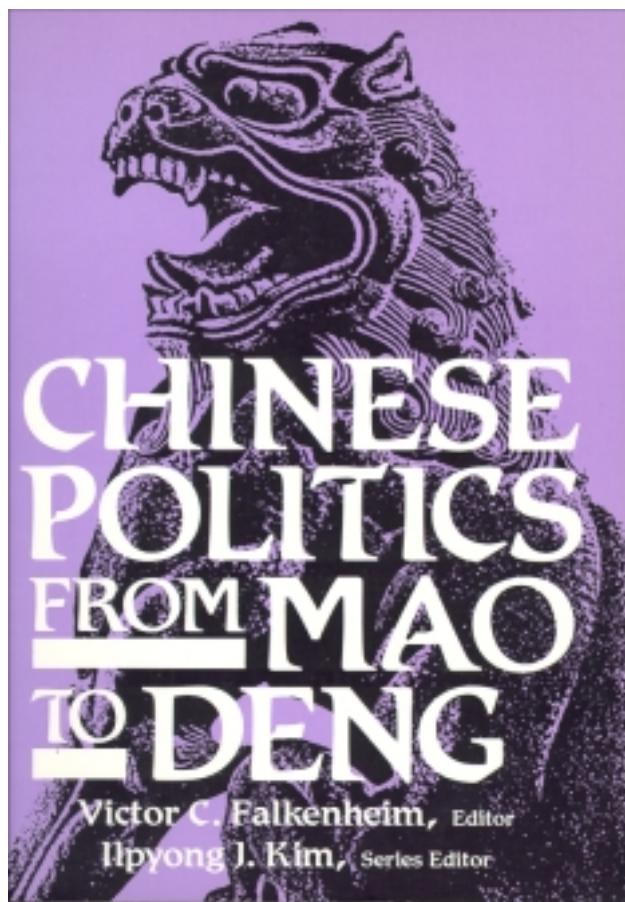
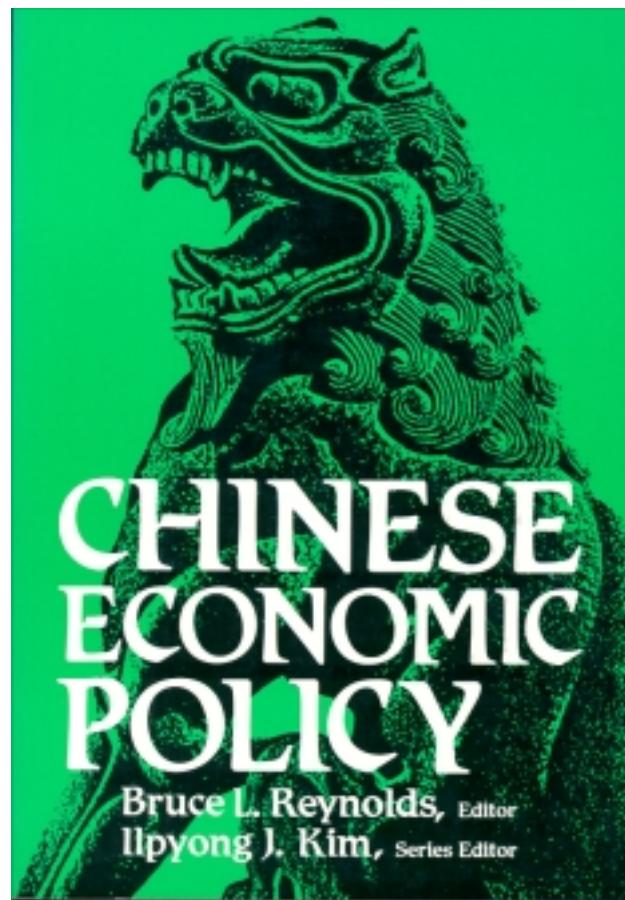
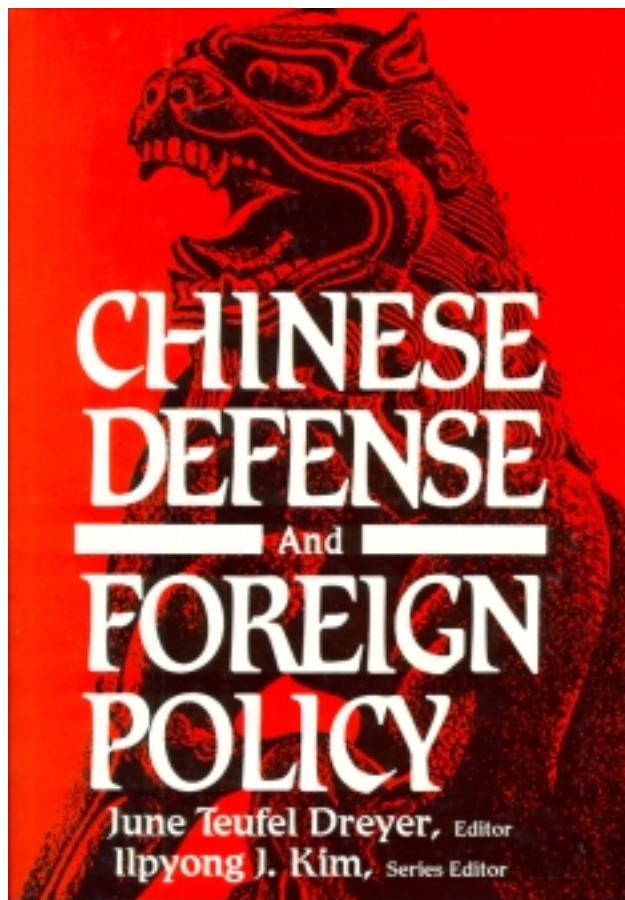
*Dr. Exaltacion Ramos, from PWPA Philippines, is here at the microphone stimulating discussion among leaders of PWPA in the Asia-Pacific Region.*



*The Presidents of PWPA Africa held a meeting during the Third International Congress in which they planned for the Second Pan African conference to be held in Cameroon in 1988. The meeting was chaired by J.O. Sodipo of PWPA-Nigeria.*



*Professor Guido Pincheira of PWPA Chile looks on while Prof. Guo from China talks about Latin American-Chinese trade relations at a meeting of PWPA Presidents from South America.*



Four books on China were published as a result of the Third International Congress of PWPA

# The Fourth International Congress LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES: THEIR PRESENT STATE AND THEIR FUTURE PROSPECTS

Inter-Continental Hotel, London, United Kingdom

August 25-29, 1989

The Fourth International Congress of PWPA was held on August 25-29, 1989 on the theme "Liberal Democratic Societies: Their Present State and Their Future Prospects," at the Inter-Continental Hotel on Hyde Park Corner in downtown London. The conference consisted of PWPA Presidents from 84 countries and 85 paperwriters who are experts on the conference theme. There were a total of 345 participants.



*The Opening Convocation of the Fourth International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy (From Left to Right) The Honorable Robert H. Bork, J.M. Olin Scholar in Legal Studies, American Enterprise Institute; Gordon L. Anderson, Secretary-General, PWPA-International; Edward Shils, Professor of Social Thought, Cambridge University and University of Chicago; Neil A. Salonen, Vice Chairman, PWPA; Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman, PWPA; Morton A. Kaplan, President PWPA-International; Roger Michener, Professor of Law, Princeton University; and J.C.H. Davies, President of PWPA-UK.*

## FROM THE LETTER OF WELCOME FROM CHUNG HWAN KWAK AND MORTON A. KAPLAN



Chung Hwan Kwak



Morton A. Kaplan

“ This conference examines liberal democracy, which is today hailed as the path for the future throughout most of the world, including the younger generation of Russians and Chinese. It is important that we take pause to examine liberal democracy before plunging blindly into the future.

Significantly, 1989 was the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.

Democracy has had a mixed history. While democracies have been accompanied by economic and scientific growth, we cannot overlook the “Reign of Terror” in France or social problems in other democracies.

With a careful understanding of liberal democracy, we can thrill to democratic ideals of freedom, equality, and rights of people without falling prey

to excesses and false ideals. Such knowledge is of use both for directing the course of present democratic societies, and for establishing a course for developing societies. Professors Roger Michener and Edward Shils gathered together over eighty experts on liberal democratic societies for this conference. This as the crowning event of our trilogy of conferences.”

## FROM THE CONFERENCE DESCRIPTION BY PROFESSORS MICHENER AND SHILS



Roger Michener



Edward Shils

This conference was being held at a time when liberal democratic societies, as patterns of political, economic and social arrangements, would seem to be vindicated against their detrac-

tors. Until recently Marxism in its various forms and other proponents of single party states and centrally planned economies appeared to offer realistic and allegedly beneficial alter-

natives to liberal democracy. Events in China, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the third world have reduced the persuasiveness of these arguments to the point where there are

no readily apparent realistic alternatives to liberal democratic societies. Liberal democratic societies, although very diverse among themselves, are clearly distinguishable from societies which are dominated by monopolistic single parties, which suppress public liberties, and which purport to plan their economies in a centralized fashion. The later types of society are now largely discredited, even among persons who recently argued vehemently that they were wholly superior, morally and economically, to liberal democracy.

Nevertheless, the discomfits and embarrassments of the enemies of liberal democracies must not be regarded as a justification for complacency. We should be appreciative of the merits of liberal democratic societies, but we must also be aware of their shortcomings, in the light of their own ideals, and of the dangers to which they are liable.

The purpose of this conference was to take stock of and to assess, in an historical perspective, the most central achievements and shortcomings of liberal democratic societies. It is hoped

that the conference aroused thought about the maintenance and improvement of such societies in the future. The conference broadly focused on the ways in which liberal democratic societies are affected by their own religious, moral, and cultural traditions, by the functions of their economic and political institutions, as well as by their international environment.

An important aspect of our work here is to understand the effect of broad changes in moral values, economic arrangements, and technological conditions which affect liberal democracy. Not only do we seek to delineate some of the main lines of historical development of the variant forms of liberal democracy, but we also seek to discern certain fundamental postulates which are common to these institutions and processes. In this way, we hoped to define more clearly the liberal democratic ideal and its limits. We wish to learn where the practice falls short of the ideal or deforms it. We wish to form an estimate of the destructive forces within the liberal democratic ideal itself and of their potentialities for causing its deterioration

or its collapse. We wish above all to learn how these destructive potentialities may be averted.

The conference insisted on the bond between liberalism and democracy. Liberalism and democracy are two distinguishable components of present day liberal democratic societies. Their combination into a particular form of society is a great achievement, but it is also a source of difficult problems. For instance, can these societies reconcile the fundamental conflict between the liberal demand for freedom from governmental authority and intrusiveness with the democratic demand for more governmental activities and greater governmental provision of welfare services? Or, what are the consequences of some of the institutions of liberal democratic society for the daily life of the individual in his or her private sphere?

The planning of this conference was been a very large undertaking. With its emphasis on a comprehensive stocktaking of contemporary liberal democratic society and its future prospects, it offered opportunity for a unique scholarly and civil achievement.

## REV. KWAK: DEMOCRACY NEEDS SOUND FAMILY INSTITUTIONS

“The success of liberal society depends on the responsible moral life of its citizens. People are motivated to work hard for their society when they feel that they are contributing to themselves, their families, their communities and to a good or divine society. The American Founding Fathers believed that the system of government which included checks and balances would protect the citizens against anyone taking absolute political power; however, they knew that for their system of constitutional democracy to survive the citizens had to act morally and responsibly. They left the creation of virtuous people to the traditional institutions of family, church, and community. This arrangement has never completely succeeded.”



Reverend Kwak delivers his open remarks to scholars gathered in London.



Professors Kaplan and Michener conferring before the conference began.



Alexander Shtromas, organizing chairman for the 2nd Congress welcomes Sir Alfred Sherman, Co-Founder of the Centre for Policy Studies, U.K.



Mr. Salonen introduces his family to Reverend Kwak.



Professor Kittrie, President of PWPA-USA in discussion with Gordon Anderson, Secretary-General, and his wife Mary Jane.



Judge Bork speaks with long time PWPA associates Kenneth Mellanby and Alvin Weinberg.



The Final Banquet ended with pleasant music from a local wind quintet.

## JUDGE ROBERT BORK SPEAKS OF THE EMPTINESS IN LIBERALISM

Judge Robert Bork followed with a major plenary address in which he spoke of an “emptiness at the heart of liberalism,” and the United States as currently a culture at war, with each group trying to win for itself through the political process in Washington. The sense of common purpose has been lost:

“The essence of modern liberalism would seem to be the absence of, indeed hostility to, any principle of transcendence. This leads to moral disorientation and that in turn to the loss of the sense of community and to the possibility of social disintegration. This is accompanied by the intense politicization of all aspects of the culture, which further fragments and divides us, for that politics, though it has a common theme, has no overarching vision or program. It is merely the angry attack of left-liberalism at a thousand different and seemingly unconnected points. Indeed, if modern liberalism has a transcendent principle, it is a religion of politics, a belief that every subject is at bottom political, that politics is the means to salvation. The emptiness at the heart of liberalism consists in the belief that liberty and equality are ends in themselves and that nothing lies beyond them. That means that more liberty and more equality must constantly be demanded.”

“Those who hold deeply pathological opinions in the United States are by no means a small band of “progressive intellectuals” but are rather an intellectual class numbering in the millions or tens of millions. They have been identified as the intellectual or knowledge class and, for reasons by now fairly well known, tend to be left of center. The class is defined by the fact that its members work with ideas—as academics, journalists, clergy, and church staffs, bureaucrats,

members of public interest organizations, and the like.”

“Their potency has been enormously enhanced by the coming of age of the 1960s generation which has brought its radical ideological baggage with it. They once formed a political movement called the New Left. That collapsed as a movement but they are still the new left, in lower case. These people quite naturally went into universities, journalism, and other intellectual class professions, and they are far more active politically along strong ideological lines than any other group in our society.”

“Transcendent principles come in various sizes, of course, and among them is the belief that each intellectual discipline, each field of academic study, has proper standards of intellectual rigor and intellectual honesty. No group knows better than this that those principles are under attack and in retreat everywhere—from law to history to literary studies to the social sciences, even to some extent to natural sciences, and most certainly in religion and journalism. Each of these fields has been partially overrun by the view that they must be politicized; and that standards of rigor and honesty are themselves political weapons designed to perpetuate the preeminence of a corrupt and oppressive Western culture and the dominance of white males. The insistence upon the equality of all cultures and equality of results for all groups means that traditional standards must be displaced.”

“The prospects are worrisome if the society is highly ideological and politicized, if it is split into groups fighting for group entitlement, and if the results of moral relativism offend those with traditional values. That describes a fragmented, fractious, polarized and angry society and, it seems to me, one unlikely to be stable.”

“There is in the first place the ex-



Judge Robert H. Bork

ternal danger to any such society, because it will not have high social morale and rampant individualism may mean that such a society will be unable to fight a major war.”

“But there are considerable internal perils for a society in an advanced state of liberalism and hence of incessant ideological conflict throughout the culture. In a wealthy but unhappy society, there is a great likelihood that human evil will find a new organizing principle that will threaten both liberalism and democracy. The great organizing principles of evil in this century—Communism and Fascism—are surely not the only ones the mind of man can devise.”

“There is in man a longing for the transcendent, and the emptiness at the heart of liberalism is an invitation to some new transcendent principle to fill it. The nature of that principle it is too soon to say. We may hope that the rise of the sub-class of dissident intellectuals and the existence of groups like this mean that there is at least a chance that the new principle will be benign.”



Walter Ruegg's Panel on Universities and Learning was well attended.



A meeting of the advisory board of the International Journal on World Peace.

# Fourth Congress Panels

For three days fifteen panels discussed the present state of liberal democracy from the standpoint of different sectors of society.

## Panel 1: Freedom and Government: Politics

*Panel Chairman: J.C.H. Davies  
University of Reading.*

Within the liberal democratic societies, government by the people and for the people is constrained by the requirement that the rights and freedoms of individuals shall be respected. Tensions have arisen in such societies today and may be exacerbated tomorrow because of the greatly enhanced power of the modern state which some see as a necessary response to a variety of crises and legitimate demands and others as the product of the excessive material and ideological promises made by politicians to those whose support they seek. A further political issue that has arisen concerns the many independent social institutions that stand between the state and the individual which may become attenuated and lose their autonomy as state power increases and demands for individual "liberation" grow. Liberal democratic societies are dynamic and creative entities characterized by spontaneous change; and, in consequence, the problems their citizens face, as well as the opportunities they enjoy, also change so that the central principles of ordered liberty will always have to be applied in new and unpredictable contexts.



*Panel 1: Freedom and Government: Politics*



*Panel 2: The Rule of Law and the Development of Legal Institutions*

*Panel Chairman: George P. Fletcher  
Columbia University*

Laypeople seem to understand what they mean by the rule of law, but lawyers and philosophers are engaged in

making some sense of this concept that democratic liberals take for granted. This panel will pursue this inquiry into the foundations of the rule of law, with papers on the philosophical links between the concept and both English and German liberalism. The meaning of the rule of law is pursued in the pre-

sentations on the relationship of this ideal to formalism, on the one hand, and emotions, on the other. Underlying these themes is the recurrent question whether the rule of law should be understood in its positivistic or naturalistic variation.



Panel 3: *Culture and the Cultural Foundations of Democracy*



Panel 4: *Universities And Learning*

### Panel 3: Culture and the Cultural Foundations of Democracy

Panel Chairman: Hilton Kramer  
The New Criterion

It is the purpose of this panel to explore both the role of high culture in liberal democratic society and the erosion which that role has lately suffered

under the impact of political and social developments that look upon the traditions of high culture as an “elitist” and thus oppressive residue of an earlier and outmoded stage of our civilization. What the concept of “high culture” encompasses in this discussion are the fine arts and the humanities as traditionally understood in the West.

Attention will be paid to the way this concept of culture has been altered by the political mission of the social sciences, and the effect of this altered meaning on education, the arts, and indeed all of intellectual life. Attention will also be paid to the adversarial role of writers and intellectuals in liberal democratic society.

Finally, the panel will assess the impact of recent developments on the institutions of high culture—art museums, the theater, opera houses, and the performance of classical music, book publishing, etc.—which have traditionally served to preserve and transmit the central achievements of our civilization but which now find themselves pressed to perform quite different functions.

### Panel 4: Universities And Learning

Panel Chairman: Walter H. Riegg  
University of Bern

Universities have gained a crucial role in modern societies by providing scientific knowledge and educating the manpower needed for the material and intellectual welfare of mankind. However, in liberal democracies governments interfere more and more in higher education.

Therefore, panel four discussed the task, problems and opportunities of the universities in strengthening the fundamental liberal values of individual autonomy while encouraging the sense of personal responsibility for the common good in a primarily hedonistic, utilitarian, and bureaucratized society.

### Panel 5: World Order and Liberal Democracy

Panel Chairman: Alexander Shtromas  
Hillsdale College

The purpose of this panel is to explore the possibility of creating a liberal democratic world order. First, the suitability of liberal democratic prin-

ciples to provide the foundation for the unification of different extant civilizations and cultures into a universal world order will be examined. Then the current trends in international politics will be analyzed with the view to evaluate the practical prospects for establishing a liberal democratic world order. The panel will also focus on the problem of the applicability of liberal democratic principles to management of supra-national and global affairs and, specifically, on the compatibility of an institutionalized world order with the right of nations to self-determination and sovereignty. The panel will conclude with the debate on the plan for advancing West European unity in 1992 and the global implications of this plan.



Panel 5: *World Order and Liberal Democracy*

## Panel 6: Freedom and Government II: Economics

Panel Chairman: Allan H. Meltzer  
Carnegie-Mellon University and  
American Enterprise Institute

This panel considers the different aspects of the relation between freedom, coercion, and the rights of individuals. The appeal of freedom arises both from the values it creates or preserves for the individual and the benefits it may produce for society. The conflicts between freedom and other values may arise when governments promise to provide "justice." Cross cultural comparisons of social arrangements with differing degrees of freedom provide evidence on the consequences of restricting freedom.

A common definition of freedom is the absence of coercion. This definition may mix freedom and power, and it does not consider sufficiently the relation between rights and freedom. Maintenance of freedom requires care about the assignment of rights. Some rights are exclusive; others are not. The definition of freedom that is discussed distinguishes between these different types of rights and the ways in which they may be assigned.



Panel 6: *Freedom and Government II: Economics*

Few societies achieve, or seek to achieve, strict limits on coercion. The panel will consider the appeal of liberal democratic government and the reasons that such governments are now rare or non-existent.

## Panel 7: Legislatures, Machinery of Legislation, Organization of the State

Gillian Peele, University of Oxford

This panel will discuss the evolution of the liberal state as a specific form of government. It will show how the type of representative government which we now see as the model of the



Panel 7: *Legislatures, Machinery of Legislation, Organization of the State*



Panel 8: *Public Opinion: Enlightenment and Formation*

liberal state was the product of a particular culture and historical period. One focus of the panel will be on the extent to which the model of the liberal state has had to be modified and adapted to cope with different historical circumstances and with different cultural expectations from those in which it emerged.

The panel will also discuss the challenges to the liberal democratic state

in the twentieth century, especially the challenge inherent in the growth of state functions and the growing interdependence of nations. In the context of the modern state, can the legislative process be anything other than a ritual which leaves the real decision-making power and influence to other actors at the national and supra-national level—officials, executive agencies and ministers, and pressure

groups? This theme will be considered with particular reference to the style of democracy of the European Community.

The growth of bureaucracy and its development within modern society will be considered from a number of angles. Have the institutions proved adequate? Is it possible to control bureaucracy? Does the strengthening of liberal democracy require a strengthening of the market and governmental decentralization?

Such questions will, we hope, illuminate the relationship between the evolution of governmental processes and the survival of liberal democracy between the machinery of a particular state or cluster of states and the value of the political system.

## Panel 8: Public Opinion: Enlightenment and Formation

Panel Chair: Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann  
Institut für Demoskopie

This panel deals with the effects of the mass media. Since the thirties up to the present, this has been the most controversial field of communications research. In the days of Aristotle it was already known that appearance is more important than the actual nature of things. And how something appears, is largely a question of how it is presented in the mass media. This is the central issue when debating the effects of the mass media.

Over the past five decades communications research has been revolutionized. Initially concerned with the effects individual articles, films, or radio broadcasts may have on the public, communications research now extends to the study of the complete media system, i.e., the interrelated effects of television, radio and the print media on public opinion. The knowledge as to what is really meant by public opinion and its role in society had been completely buried. It first had to be

recovered and defined before the effects of the mass media could be understood and empirically investigated.

All the scientists of this panel have made pioneering contributions to this development of communications research over the past decades.

### Panel 9: Science, Technology, and Innovation

Panel Chairman: Alvin M. Weinberg  
Oak Ridge Associated Universities

Science and modern liberal democracy arose simultaneously. Is this coincidence, or is the underlying ethic postulated by John Locke necessary for the flourishing of both science and liberal democracy? The great post World War II successes of science and technology have been confined predominantly to the liberal democracies. Yet the very openness of the democracies has, in recent years, begun to threaten scientific inquiry (animal rights, for example), and has hampered the use of technologies (pesticides, nuclear power) that are regarded by certain groups as environmentally threatening. Thus we ask, can hazardous technologies survive in open democracies? The converse question, can open democracies retain their stability in an age of instant worldwide communication and sophisticated terrorist gadgetry, is also timely, especially as we witness instabilities in Eastern Europe in this period of transition to democracy.

### Panel 10: Nationality, Patriotism, & Nationalism

Panel Chairman: Roger Michener  
Princeton University

Since the French Revolution, the nation-state has come to be considered the normal form of political organization of liberal democratic societies, and many argue that there will be no dura-



Panel 9: *Science, Technology, and Innovation*

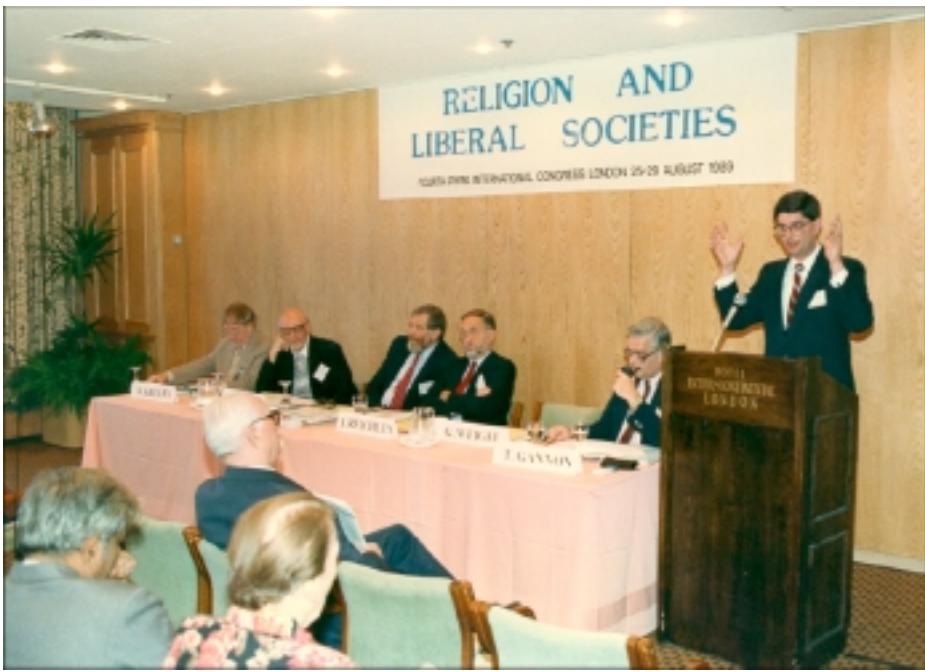


Panel 10: *Nationality, Patriotism, & Nationalism*

bility of political systems if they lack a specific national identity. However, we observe a progressive erosion of the original liberal connotations associated with the notions of nation and nationality: ultra-nationalism, fascism, and the rise of high imperialism since the 1880s. In addition, the nation-state turned against national minorities within its own boundaries.

By 1945 it seemed evident to many

that the ideas of nation and nationality had come to the end of their usefulness. However, the expectation that new transnational forms of political organization were about to take over proved premature. Right now everywhere, even in the USSR, old nationality conflicts may well endanger the stability of the present world order and world peace. The new non-Western nations were not spared any of the dis-



Panel 11: Religion & Liberal Society

To what extent do they, as the moral conscience of a society, have an obligation to speak out on the crucial issues affecting government and officials elected to govern? Should church and state remain separated or are new kinds of coalitions and allegiances inevitable? Liberal democracy challenges all religions to live with one another in a relationship of parity. Religion challenges democracy to respect pluralism and to take into account transcendent human values. This panel will address these questions from the perspective of different religious faiths and different national experiences, paying particular attention to the shifting balance between those who would seek to transform secularity into secularism or change the religious role into religiously dominated discourse.



Panel 12: Civility and Citizenship

tortions of the idea of nationality which were already observed in 19th century Europe.

Presently, in the West the nationality problem is posed in terms of the minority status of groups of immigrants and "guestworkers" and their offspring. Their numbers now threaten the dominant national culture, and rightist movements surface making these groups their target. This chal-

lenge strikes at the heart of the liberal nature of Western democracies.

## Panel 11: Religion & Liberal Society

*The Reverend Thomas M. Gannon, S. J.  
Loyola University of Chicago*

What should be the legitimate role of religious groups in a free society?

## Panel 12: Civility and Citizenship

*Panel Chairman: Edward C. Banfield  
Harvard University*

The topic is developed in six papers. The first by Edward Shils distinguishes the "civil person" and the "civil society" from the "citizen" and the "state" and points to conditions of modern life that threaten to erode civility and endanger liberal democracy. The second paper by Katherine Auspitz tells how certain British and continental writers in the 18th and 19th centuries sought to encourage the motivations they deemed essential to a free society. The third paper by Charles Kesler describes the American founders' conception of the public interest. The fourth paper by Robert Goldwin, a further examination of the American experience, maintains that the tension between rights and citizenship render liberal democracy impossible except as civility intervenes. The fifth paper by James Q. Wilson asks how we can explain the fact that nowadays economic progress is accompanied by increased criminality; after a critical survey of the literature on

crime, he suggested that cultural changes reflect the logical consequences of the Enlightenment. The sixth and final paper by Clifford Orwin views the subject matter in the contrasting lights of ancient and modern philosophy.

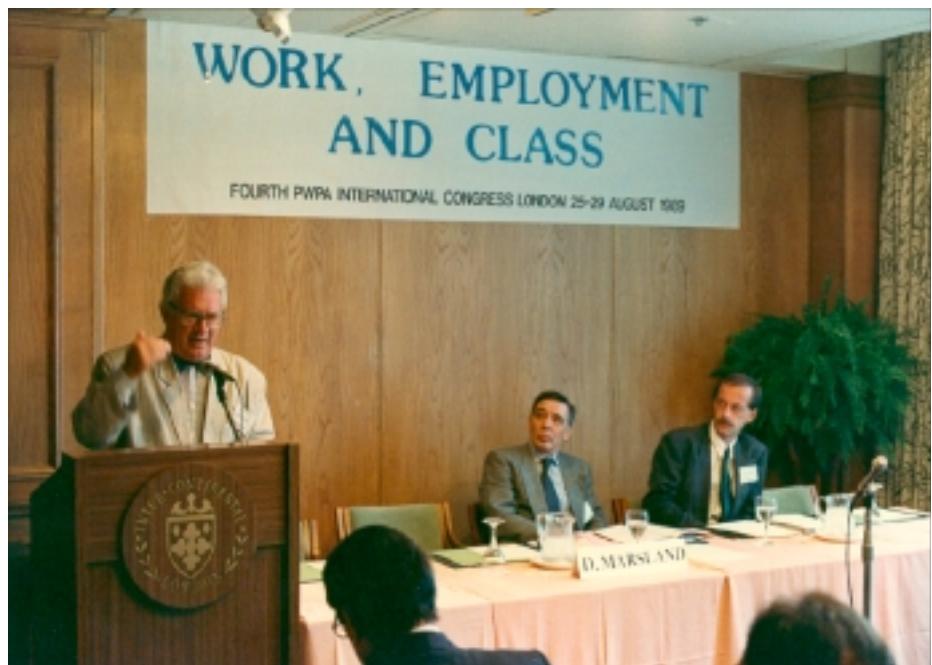
### Panel 13: Morals

Panel Chairman: Roger Scruton  
University of London

The kinds of questions to be considered are these: to what extent do the institutions of a liberal society rest on moral values, and to what extent are those values sustained or corroded by the liberal democratic way of life? Is it possible to distinguish liberty from license? Can there be a liberal sexual morality? To what extent is the liberal-democratic order compatible with the idea of a 'moral community'? What place is there for moral education in a liberal democratic society? And one could reflect here on the new 'ideologies' of education of the kind studied by Isabelle Stal and Françoise Thom in *Schools for Barbarians*.



Panel 13: Morals



Panel 14: Work, Employment, and Class

### Panel 14: Work, Employment, and Class

Panel Chairman: David Marsland  
West London Institute

Few aspects of liberal democratic society are so crucial to its future prospects as the organization of work, including in particular the nature of recruitment to work roles and their rewards. The context of the panel's discussions is provided by the profound failure of Marxist and related class theories to explicate the relations between work and society.

### Panel 15: The Expansion and Impact of the Western Liberal Tradition on Other Civilizations

Panel Chairman: Dennis Austin  
University of Manchester

Over the past decade the demand for democracy has posed a challenge to a number of illiberal regimes. In

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, *glasnost* and *perestroika* are powerful symbols of hope if not as yet of achievement. There is evidence, too, of more liberal policies in several Third World states, although problems of ethnic unrest, military ambition, failing economies, and the intensity of religious fervor are powerful obstacles to the success of democratic beliefs.

The question is not only whether



Panel 15: *The Expansion and Impact of the Western Liberal Tradition on other Civilizations*



Concluding Remarks By Edward Shils

people want democracy but whether they can sustain the condition in which political freedom and civil liberties can be established. The panel also examines the question whether the movement of politics towards a greater degree of freedom should be measured in relation to local constraints and local achievements, rather than in absolute terms.

The theme is large, the range of

examples very wide, from Japan to India to the Soviet Union and the partial democracies of (some) Asian, African, and Latin American countries. The unifying thread of inquiry is that of the title, namely, the extent to which the non-Western world has been influenced by the liberal democratic values of the West.

## Concluding Remarks By Edward Shils

In his concluding remarks, Professor Edward Shils said that the conference was a success because a number of general conclusions could be drawn from the conference which could serve as a milestone assessment of liberal democratic societies.

The academics generally agreed on the merits of liberal democracy, the value of scientific knowledge, the market economy, freedom of contract, patriotism without chauvinism, the important function of religion, effective and relatively non-intrusive government, and the value of the family. While many people may say this is common sense, all of these things have been on the defensive for the better part of this century. All of these things were assaulted by Marxists and left-leaning academics as part of the ruling class culture that led to oppression. The merits of these ideas, Shils stated, have now been vindicated in the academic community.

On the other hand, Shils noted that Liberal Democratic societies were far from perfect, and that many problems regarding education and poverty exist that need urgent attention. One of the major points of his concern was the standards of truthfulness in information given to the general population by the so-called "knowledge class," which consists of the media, school teachers, politicians, and administrators. Too frequently, accurate information in the hands of experts becomes distorted and misrepresented by the time it reaches students and voters. This makes it difficult for the voters to make responsible decisions at the polls and in their communities and is thus harmful to the proper functioning of democracy.

# PWPA Presidents Meet at Fourth International Congress

The purpose of this congress goes beyond the particular theme under discussion. The congress is a place for the building of the international PWPA network. Each day after the academic discussions had ended, the Professors World Peace Academy national chapter presidents gathered to discuss activities.

The first evening at a PWPA presidents plenary, reports on PWPA activities in Korea, Africa, and Latin America were presented.



Professor G. Edward Njock, University of Yaounde, Cameroon and Organizing Chairman of the 2nd Pan-African Congress of PWPA, described the development of PWPA in Africa.

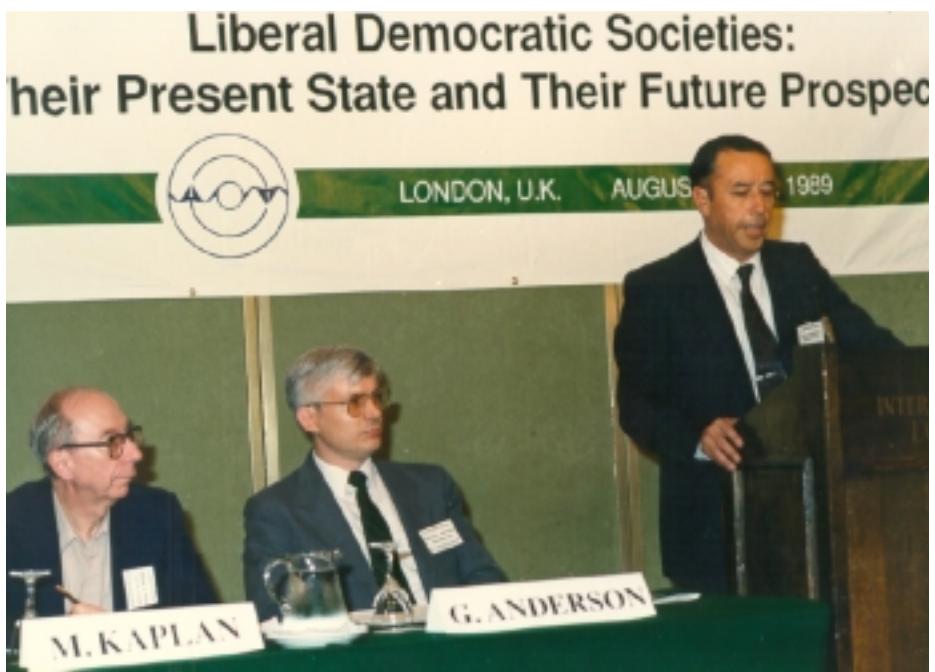
## NEW WORLD FESTIVAL UNVEILED

This was followed by Reverend Kwak's address to the presidents, where he unveiled the plan for the New World Festival and the central role that the international marriage ceremony performed by Reverend Moon played in this festival event:

"The New World Festival will be a new level of the Reverend Moon's work. It is his desire to bring together the fruits of all these efforts into one



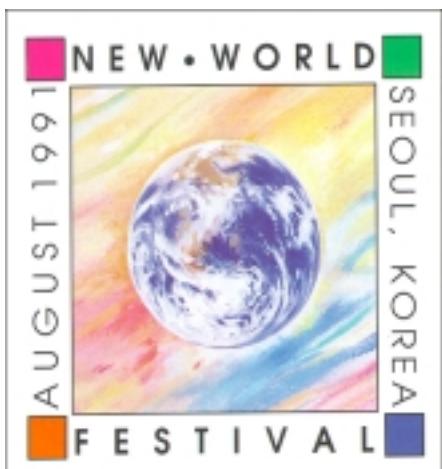
Dr. Hang Nyong Lee, President of PWPA-Korea, spoke about PWPA activities in Korea and Asia



Professor Guido Pincheira, University of Chile and President of PWPA-Chile, describes the activities of PWPA in Latin America.



Reverend Chung Hwan Kwak unveiling Reverend Moon's plan for the "New World Festival" to PWPA Presidents.



The draft logo of the "New World Festival" announced at the 4th Congress



The logo of the "World Culture and Sports Festival" as it was finalized

global festival which addresses all aspects of culture. At the New World Festival there will be an ICUS Conference, a World Media Conference, performances by members of the Artists Association International (AAI), trade exhibitions, a gathering of many of the world's religious leaders, athletic events, a Mr. and Ms. University Pageant, an international marriage ceremony, and the creation of a new international family association.

I'd like to spend a few moments to expand on the thought behind the New World Festival since I regard each of

you as important to the success of this great event.

Clearly, the New World Festival, far more than an intercultural celebration, will be a broad and powerful effort to directly address the central problems plaguing human society. Problems like the breakup of the nuclear family, divorce, teenage pregnancy, the shattering of ethical and moral standards throughout society, and the resulting instability of the individual character. Truly the instability of the individual and family become the indisputable cause of many kinds of societal dam-

age. All of you, I am sure, realize the centrality of the family in the teaching and work of the Reverend Moon. The family event, a very large international marriage Blessing, will take a very important place in the New World Festival. This is because we recognize that the consecration of ideal families, built around high moral values, is crucial to the future of our nations and world. Finding the right political system does not, finally, represent the cure-all and be-all for our large human family, especially in the all too prevalent case of men and women deeply damaged by early experiences in the home and in youth long before entering the mainstream of society.

In Unification terminology, marriage is called the "Blessing." The central core of this Blessing is the vow given by both man and woman, not only to one another, but first and most importantly to God. This vow, or what we call "pledge," is to dedicate the marriage and family to the purpose of God—the unchanging source of moral value and eternal, universal goodness and love. In a sense then, this Blessing is not merely the marrying of man and woman but the consecration of a full devotion to God, and the receiving of God's Blessing as a result of that pledge of devotion. In the 32 years that I have had the privilege of working with the Reverend Moon, I've never seen him waver in the teaching of high moral and family standards. Furthermore, I believe he is realizing those same standards through his life and work.

Everyone recognizes modern society's need for a turning point—this pivotal point is rooted in the individual and family center, beyond sectarianism, on God and universal principles. Thus, the great international marriage Blessing ceremony at the New World Festival will also serve as the root event of a new international family association.

The New World Festival, secondly, will address in an unprecedented way,

the needs of the society beyond the home and family. In the last decade of this century, our humanity, like never before, must establish the ways and means to much greater international cooperation and coordination in areas such as information exchange, technological development, the preservation and wise use of natural resources, and the very critical issue of environmental protection.

Certainly the areas of concern I've just mentioned are not unknown to the large majority of our world's leaders today. But still many problems continue to proliferate—why?

A major reason is that so many barriers are yet persisting in the individual and collective mind: political barriers, nationalistic barriers, and the ugly walls of racial and religious bigotry. These barriers have to be torn down once and for all by a human race which has clearly become conscious of itself as one family, brothers and sisters under God as its Parents. Once we are willing to live unselfishly for that highest good, barriers will fall; and humanity will solve its problems in an environment of God-centered love and respect."

Regional leaders were there and asked to work with the presidents in coordinating New World Festival activities. Then pamphlets which had been prepared for the occasion were distributed. Mr. Neil Albert Salonen, who has been Reverend Kwak's main assistant on the festival preparation committee, handed out packets of information to help inform the PWPA leaders about other projects founded by Reverend Moon which have been asked to participate in the New World Festival.

## Regional Meetings

The following two evenings, the PWPA presidents met by region, both to plan future PWPA activities and to determine how they could respond to the request to assist in bringing people to the New World Festival.



*European Presidents meeting. New representatives from Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria were present.*



*PWPA professors from the Middle East discuss plans to reduce tension in the region.*



*PWPA Leaders from South Asia posed for a photo by a PWPA display.*

# PWPA Board of Directors Sign Statement on Nationalism

The PWPA Congress also provides an opportunity for a number of other PWPA meetings to take place, one of which is a meeting of the PWPA Board of Directors. This year the directors signed a statement titled "Nationalism in the Global Community."

This was the first position statement ever to be signed by the directors, although Reverend Kwak signed the "Statement on Apartheid in South Africa" in 1984 with the Board's approval.

Among other things, the PWPA Congress provides a big boost to the host country, in this case, England and PWPA Europe. There had been a flurry of newspaper articles in Europe in recent years accusing PWPA, the Unification Church, or other organizations founded by Reverend Moon, of being "fascist" or "neo-nazi," or of advocating some other form of right-wing bigotry. Some of these allegations led to declined invitations or forced the early withdrawal of participants in the congress. The statement was intended to set the record straight when journalists or professors question our position on these issues. The statement can also assist members around the world, because it deals with one of the most pressing issues of the 20th century.

## NATIONALISM IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

*A Statement by the Board of Directors of the Professors World Peace Academy  
London, U.K. August 27, 1989*

(The Professors World Peace Academy does not normally issue policy statements. A statement on apartheid was issued in 1984 in response to concerns of PWPA leaders in Africa. This statement is a response to PWPA members concerned about nationalism and its linkage to war, genocide, and refugees.)

Nationalism is one of the most explosive issues in the world. in the last two centuries, the nation state has become the normal formn of political organization. This level of social organization brings order to large populations consisting of many different ethnic and kinship groups. Many people believe that the durability of the political system requires a specific national identity and patriotism. However, the nation state, although providing many benefits to its citizens, has often been the source of injustice and violence.

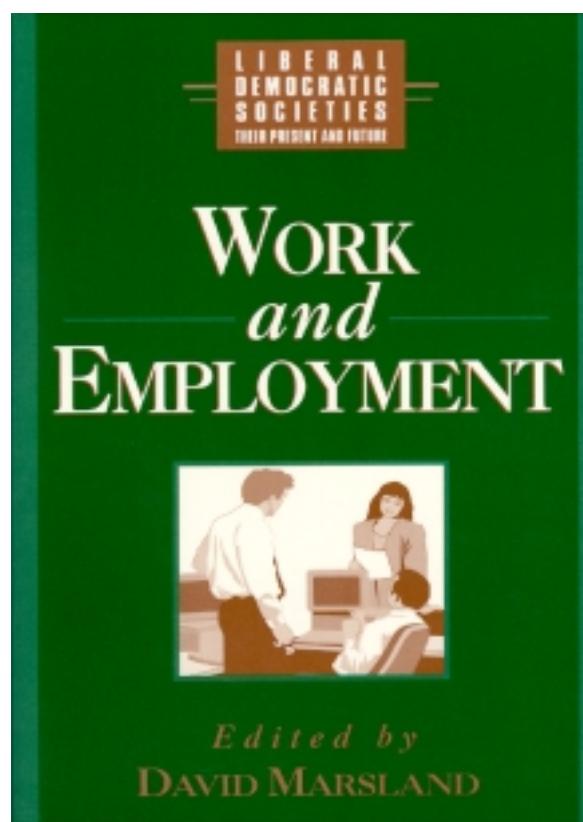
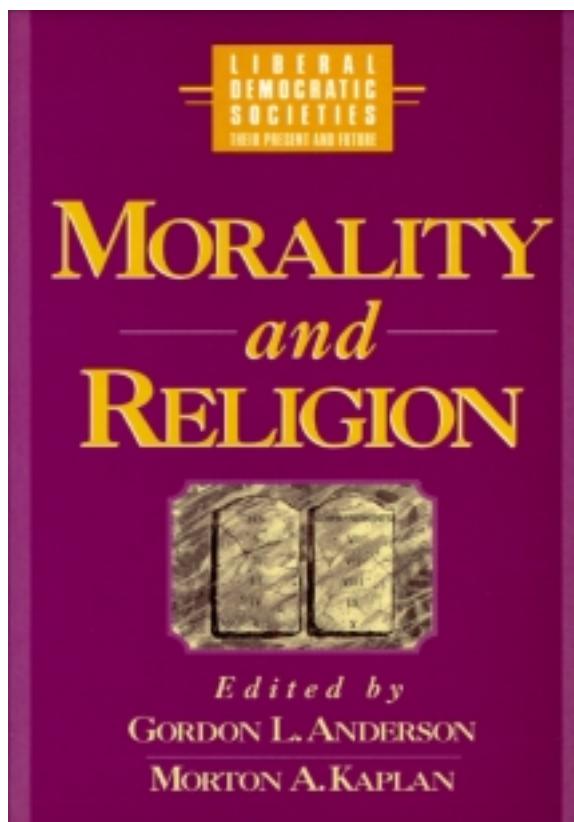
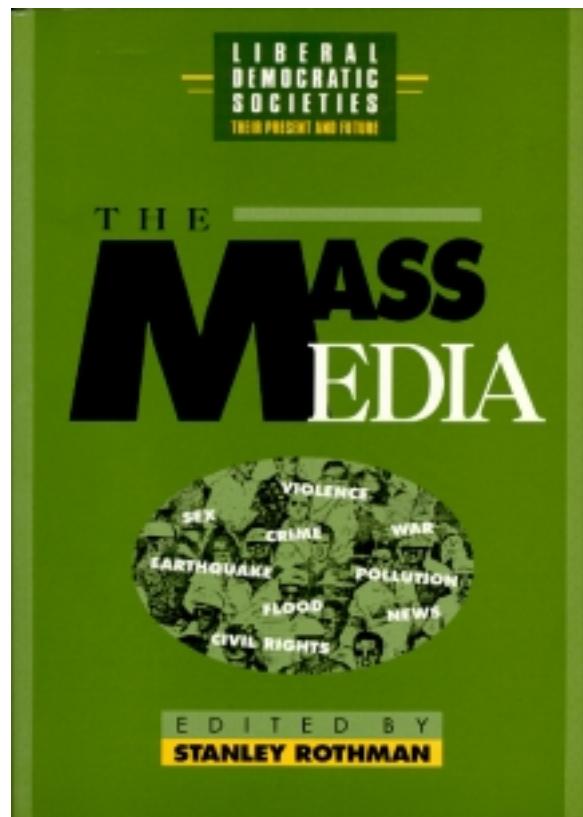
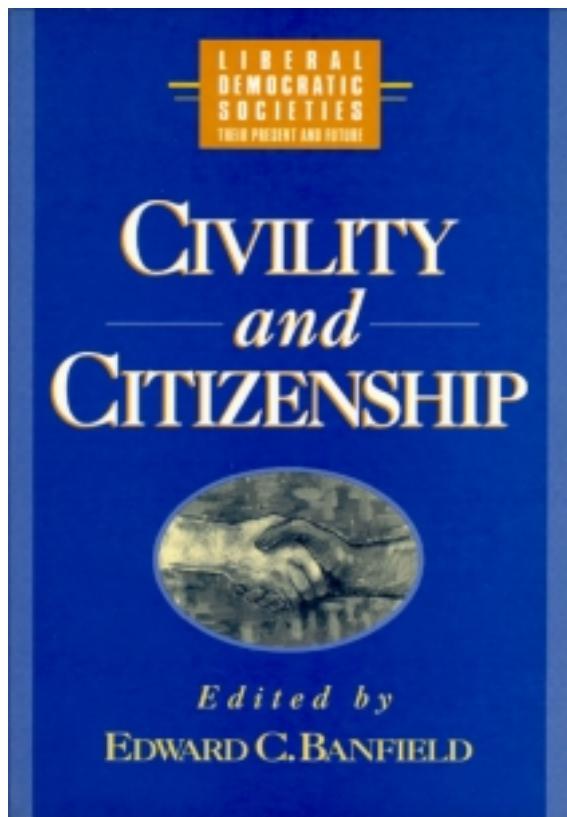
Although patriotism as a form of service to society is a virtue, nationalism that exalts a particular national group over others, is inherently discriminatory. This vulgar use of the state has been manifested in fascism, nazism, and other ultranationalisms. it twists the natural good will and patriotism of citizens into an engine of human destruction and turns many local inhabitants into often helpless refugees.

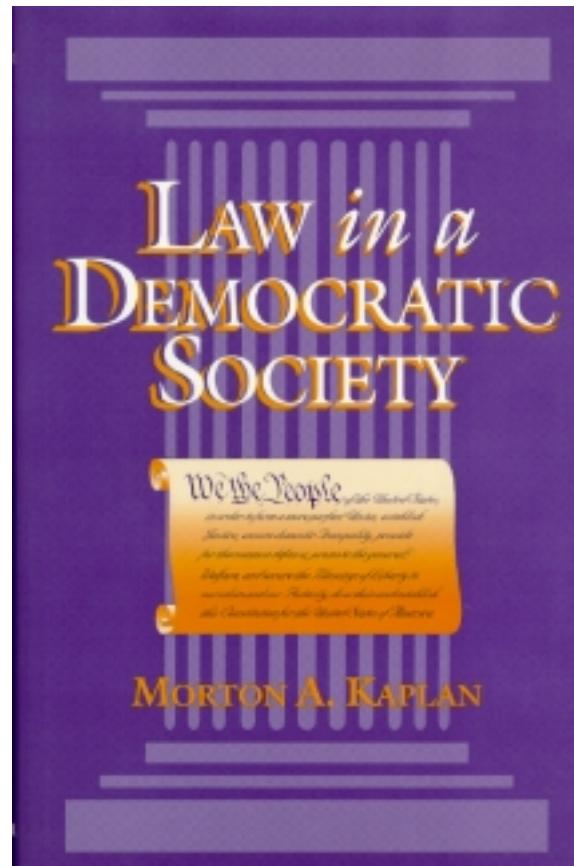
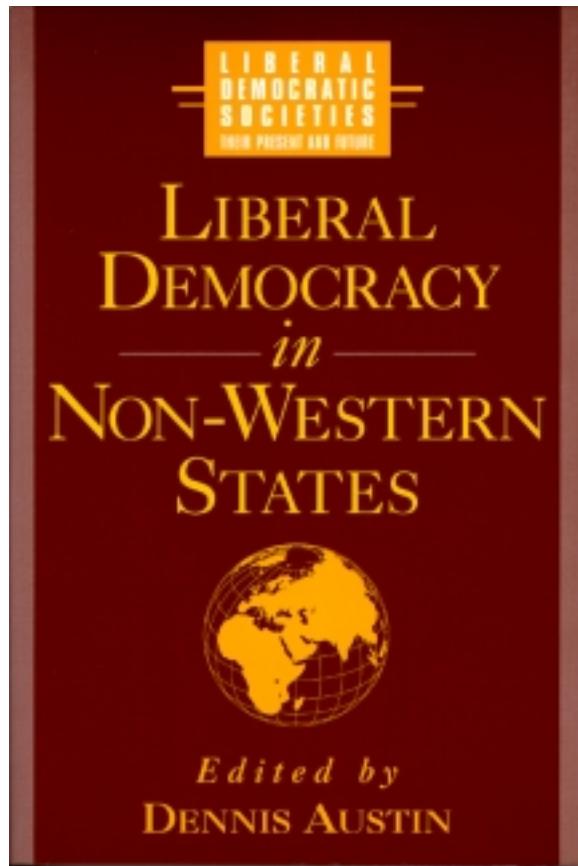
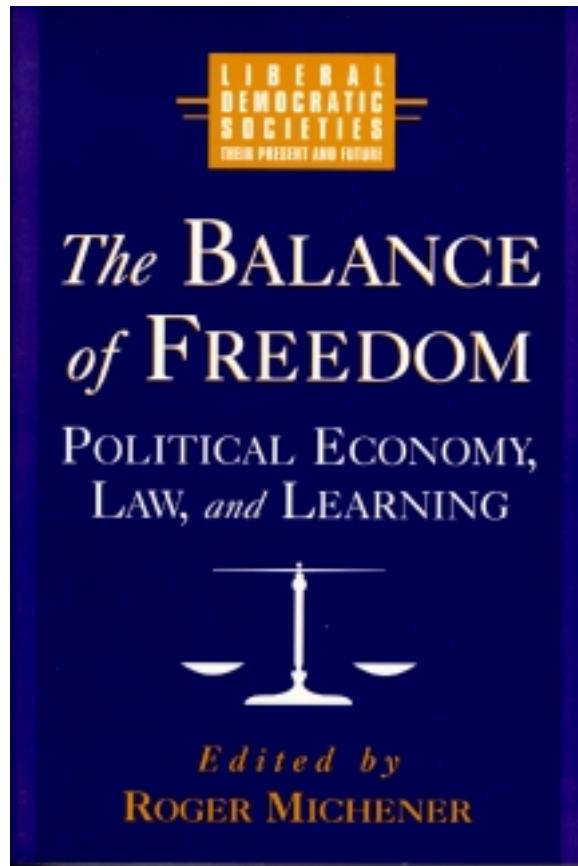
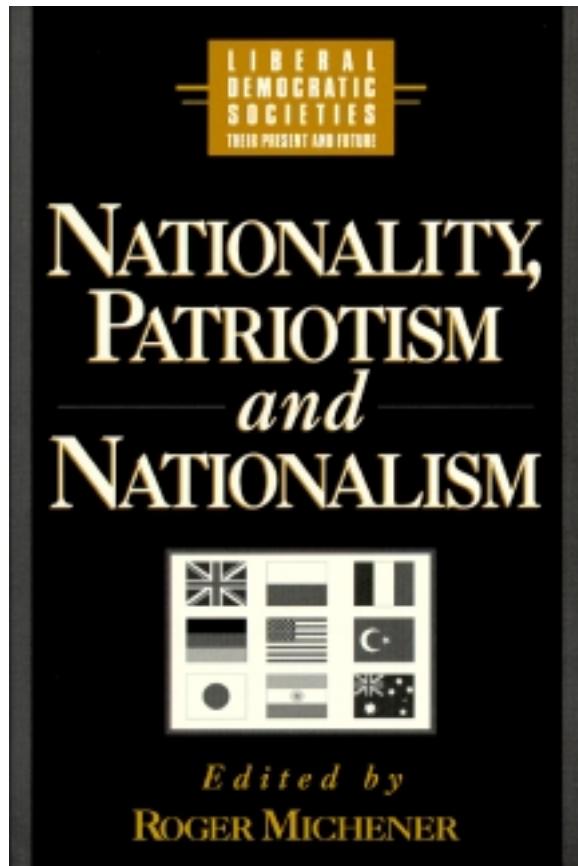
International communism attempted to solve modem social problems by creating a supranational state and by replacing all traditional national cultures with a rational state culture. However, the breakdown of the Soviet system after seventy years shows that national identity cannot be erased or forcibly replaced by a supranational state. National identity as a component of personal identity runs deeper than ideology. Communism has produced many of the same calamities that fascism thrust upon the world.

The assertion of power, whether it be one nation trying to dominate the international order, or one social group trying to dominate a nation, is a form of bigotry that denies the equal worth of all individuals before God.

The Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), founded by Sun Myung Moon to promote world peace, provides a forum where professors from various backgrounds can meet to discuss solutions to problems facing their own nations and the world. The Professors World Peace Academy is an academic organization which exists for the purpose of promoting values that can lead to peace within all societies and between all societies. The work of PWPA in a nation is not an endorsement of any form of bigotry associated with that nation. On the contrary, such bigotry is one of the divisive forces in the world which PWPA seeks to overcome through the promotion of values which treat all human beings with equal dignity.

# PWPA Books on Democracy Published after the Fourth Congress





# The Fifth International Congress SOCIETY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Inter-Continental Hotel, Seoul, Korea

August 20-24, 1989

Recent advances in technology and the accelerated changes in human society make it possible for us to have a utopia or a living hell in the 21st century. The Fifth International Congress of PWPA Presidents held in Seoul, Korea in August 1992 examined many of the predictable advances in technology and a range of scenarios for the future ranging from nightmare to utopia. Then the 250 PWPA Presidents, futurologists, and technological experts participating in the conference discussed how their own societies

could best prepare for the changes and make a transition to a better society in the 21st century.

The Fifth International Congress of the Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA) was held in conjunction with the 19th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) at the First World Culture and Sports Festival (WCSF). Academics from over 100 countries were in attendance.

In his opening remarks, PWPA International President



*The Opening Convocation of the Fifth International Congress of PWPA was held in conjunction with the Nineteenth ICUS at the First World Culture and Sports Festival in Seoul, Korea. Here the Founder of PWPA is speaking.*



PWPA-International President Morton A. Kaplan speaks at the First Plenary Session as futurologists Jerry Pournelle and Charles Sheffield look on.

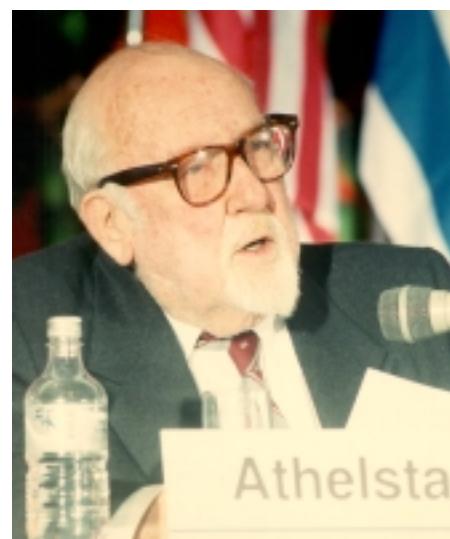
Morton A. Kaplan stated; "The world is entering an unprecedentedly revolutionary era, much of which will be driven by technology and science. Those of us who sit here, if we could be put to sleep and brought back in fifty years, would be unable to comprehend the type of world that will confront citizens of that era.... We deliberately obtained a number of sce-

narios from utopian to dystopian and in between, as a mindstretching exercise, so we could at least begin to think of the future.... How will these emerging technologies affect the organization of society, the physical constitution of human beings, their mental capacities, their conception of themselves, their relationship to other hu-

man beings, to a concept of God, or other important values? It is difficult to think of a more important concern, and one that is receiving less attention from both scholars and the media because we do not know how to deal with speculative topics."

### The Technological Papers

The technological papers were originally obtained as articles in *The World & I* magazine by Marcelo Alonso, Senior Researcher at Florida Institute of Technology and author of numerous books, including a recent textbook on physics. He introduced his topic with the following observation: "The 'human factors' affecting the de-



Marine engineer Athelstan Spilhaus speaks about cities floating on the ocean by the year 2042.



Marcelo Alonso, who organized the session on Technological Capabilities, introduces his speakers.

velopment of society are so unpredictable that a comprehensive forecast of the human future must be intrinsically flawed. At best we can guess some possible scenarios. Beyond ideology, politics, and religion, one other human factor exerts an enormous influence on social evolution in a profound, practically irreversible, and often unpredictable way. This is the human ability to acquire 'knowledge' about the physical world, and to apply this knowledge to create new things that profoundly affect human life. When this unique feature of human beings is carried out in an organized and methodical way it

is called ‘science and technology.’”

The following papers were prepared as study papers for this section; “Materials and Energy,” “The Universal Robot,” “Transportation and Communication,” “Biological Technologies,” “Bio-Medical Technologies,” ‘Inhabiting the Oceans,’ and “Living in Space.”

## The Scenarios

The panel on scenarios was organized by Charles Sheffield, Chief Scientist at Earth Satellite Corporation and a past president of the Science Fiction Writers of America, who warned in his own text that “If you remember



*Science Fiction author Jerry Pournelle speaks about the “cautiously optimistic” scenario for 2042.*

the past too well, you will see no way that the future can ever be different.” An optimist, he argued that some of our greatest fears today; shortages of national resources and excessive pollution, may not be the major challenges to face. That the earth may respond to increased carbon dioxide from burning fuels by growing more plants. He predicted that population growth would be controlled, that starvation would be eliminated, that medical treatment would be noninvasive, that cities would shrink to units of 30,000 or less, and that the work week would be reduced to ten hours.



*Dr. Charles Sheffield, organizer of the Scenarios session, holds up a book of scenarios participants were asked to study before the 5th Congress.*

Frederik Pohl, a pessimist who recently wrote *Our Angry Earth* with the late Isaac Asimov, predicted that the year 2042 will consist of a world with a minority of rich people living in technologically regulated and doomed environments and a majority of poor people living in pollution and squalor. The money which could have been invested in the future in 1992 was in-

stead squandered on pork barrel politics, special interests, and the selfishness of the wealthy.

Jerry Pournelle, a writer, computer columnist, social critic, and another past president of Science Fiction Writers of America was cautiously optimistic. He believes that we have the technological capabilities to create a life of abundance for all but that our cul-



*A view of the audience at a session of the 5th International Congress of PWPA*



Professor Andrew Gonzalez, President of De Lasalle University in the Philippines presents a regional scenario. Other pnelists shown are Christie Davies from the UK and Ivor Vivian from Australia.

ture is dysfunctional. He noted that in 1991 the United States literacy rate was lower than Iraq and commented that the public school system in America has degenerated into little more than a vast welfare scheme. He ultimately believes that the crisis in America's moral culture and educational system can be met by a revolution of the American people, who usually rise late to crises, but rose to meet the challenge of World War II. Pournelle went beyond political and economic and technological solutions to conclude that this time the enemy

is ourselves: "One thing is clear: any optimistic projection of the future must assume that the nation—all of Western civilization—will undergo a revival of morality and find new wellsprings of moral behavior. Indeed, one might even say that this is the very definition of an optimistic future."

### PWPA Presidents Papers

PWPA Chapters throughout the world were sent a booklet of the technological projections and the scenarios to study a year before the conference.

Many chapters responded by holding national conferences on the theme, and some chapters had published books or newspaper articles locally on the theme before coming to the Congress in Seoul.

Six of the chapter papers, representing the different continents of the world, were chosen for presentation before the entire conference, then panels met regionally to discuss future society in their own regions. While each part of the world is unique, most writers agreed that we are now globally interdependent and that regional unification will become a trend in the coming decades. Many of the contributions from poor countries saw little relevance of the particular technologies the wealthy nations were producing, either because they were too poor, their cultures were indifferent, or that more appropriate technologies for their own situation should be developed.

Professor Armando de la Torre from Guatemala spoke on behalf of many less developed nations when he said that "the point of reference will have to be the present state of development, not the development of those countries that have gone ahead of us in the race for progress." He suggested that those nations now classified as underdeveloped will be divided into two divergent groups (1) those that passively move by inertia and (2) those who ag-



Professor Golazewska from Poland, Professor Oluyemi from Nigeria, and Armando de la Torre from Guatemala presented scenarios for society in 2042 in their own regions.

gressively pursue self-development which will accelerate the wellbeing of their populations. The Guatemalans expressed the desire to see “an authentically developed modern culture, by which we mean acculturation and assimilation of all those values that human experience has shown to be more beneficial to mankind.”

The Nigerians stated that “to build realistic future scenarios demands a new concept of power and a new concept of organizational values. To create future means much more than new technologies; it demands creating cultures and peopling society with new culture bearers who will be able to adapt our imposed technologies and their cultural impacts.” They felt their challenge is primarily political and organizational revitalization, not technological breakthroughs as such.

Dr. Subhi Qasem from Jordan saw the major challenge of the Arab World as that of overcoming internal strife, resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and integration into the larger world. The Arab world contains a great amount of wealth and scientific education and has been able to adapt it to specific problems, such as growing food in and land. However, the diversity of resources in Arab countries requires regional cooperation if a better life for all in the Middle East is to be realized.

Professor Weerayudh Wichiarajot from Thailand argued that balanced development would have to address the “three dimensional goals of life and society;” (1) spiritual and psychological, (2) social-cultural, and (3) material-economic. Science and technology, he argued, should be applied to each of these areas. The West, from this perspective, is bound up in an unbalanced development that refers science and technology primarily to the material-economic sphere, to a lesser extent the social sphere, and very little application to the spiritual-moral sphere. He argued that the long term strength of the Buddhist culture was a stress on balance and the development



*PWPA delegates from Africa at a regional panel session*



*Professor Adjangba from Togo asks a speaker a question from the floor*



*Dr. Andrew Wilson meets with scholars interested in the proposed ICF Encyclopedia project over lunch.*



*Dr. Anthony Guerra, Dean of the College of Graduate and Undergraduate Studies at the University of Bridgeport, speaks about his vision of the university.*

of spiritual technologies.

There were many other interesting papers presented, most notable to me were those from Poland, Australia, England, and the Philippines. The conference was truly a chance for global dialogue with representatives of the 15 new republics that made up the former Soviet Union present. Exchanges were often sharp, but mollified by the genuine goodwill on the part of all to work towards the creation of a better world.

The type of exercise Professor Kaplan pushed us through was ex-

tremely valuable. It marked a turn in the history of PWPA from chapters being the passive recipients of presentations from the world's experts on a theme to the development of an international academic body that is pioneering new ground for the future.

### **The Scientific Revolution**

The introduction of the scientific method several hundred years ago has led to more accurate knowledge of the world in which we live. This knowl-



*The 5th International Congress, held in 1992 after the collapse of the Soviet Union and many changes in international relations, allowed many delegates from countries new to PWPA to attend. On the left is a delegate from Syria and on the right is a delegate from Kyrgyzstan.*

edge has been accelerating exponentially and in our own lifetime one half of the technology used today was invented.

The first dimension of the scientific revolution to transform our social world grew out of physics and material and energy technologies. Galileo, Copernicus, Newton and Laplace helped us to understand principles of physics and mechanics, which in turn led to the development of machines and the industrial manufacturing of machines. Industry allowed our societies to change from traditional agrarian economies rooted in the family to an industrial and money based national economy. Our societies are still struggling to understand the role of the family and traditional values in a changing world. The capitalist versus communist debate was a social and ideological consequence of these modern developments.

The revolution in materials is continuing. Today we are developing superconductors and miniature machines which are built by the manipulation of individual molecules. The development of robotics and computers has reduced the need for heavy manual labor and thrust us into an information age. Virtual reality is able to place us in artificial sensual environments while sitting in our living rooms; it can be used constructively to train for flying aircraft or deep sea diving or it can be used as a drug giving us artificial stimulation in a society we feel powerless to control.

Today some of the most exciting and controversial developments of the scientific revolution has reached the biological stage. Our technology has allowed us to look at cells and genes and develop the potential to alter and create new life forms. We might create food in laboratories in cold climates by duplicating foods found naturally in the tropics, or we might create new foods all together. It is possible to develop new species of animals or to change the animals that exist. We might develop commercial biological

products to replace conventional products. For example, bathroom cleanser might be replaced with a bacteria that consumes mold, mildew and grease. We may also be able to clone organ tissue and replace defective human organs with good ones, extending the human life span.

However, biological technologies can also be used for evil social purposes. For example, plagues could be produced to exterminate people the inventors dislike. We might select the features of our children that are currently fashionable in a manner similar to shopping for furniture and abort fetuses which will have features we dislike (eg., color of eyes, skin, or hair). Besides the promise of good food and a long life, the biological technologies also hold out the specter of mass extinction and the desacralization of life.

## Technology is Directed by Human Beings

While basic science makes possible the development of an array of technologies, which technologies are implemented depends upon the motives of human beings. Technology can be directed for the good of all people or it can be used as an instrument of domination and control. Steel can make swords or plowshares. Technological developments are inevitable, but their form and use are determined by the type of people and society we have.

For example, we have many possibilities for transportation. If the world is run by a few powerful men, they will organize transportation centered on themselves the way "all roads led to Rome," or to Moscow, or to port cities in colonized Africa. In the future they are likely to develop armed hovercraft that would ferry supplies between global industrial lords and mafia or gang leaders. On the other hand, if the world is further democratized we may develop pollution and accident free vehicles that can get anyone anywhere conveniently. Highways



*PWPA Founder Sun Myung Moon greets Dr. Charles Sheffield before the congratulatory banquet*

can be built with buried conductors to power electric cars that would have sensors which would automatically guide the cars and keep them from colliding with one another. We could thus imagine a society with the convenience of the contemporary automobile but without many of the negative consequences.

New developments in technology are upon us. If we do not plan their use for good, they will be developed by others for evil. While we have immediate economic needs and crises, we may find ourselves as unwilling slaves in an undesirable future unless we know about the world we live in, the changes that are coming, and plan for them accordingly.



*A view of the congratulatory banquet at the 1st World Culture and Sports Festival, to which PWPA participants were invited along with participants of several other conferences.*

## We Live in an Important Period

Most of human history has been dominated by authoritarianism of one type or another. Previously it had been impossible up to imagine shaping a world where science and technology could be applied to the betterment of all and not just the betterment of a few. Through the last four hundred years

we have witnessed the breakdown of oppression, whether it be by religious, political, economic, or military authority.

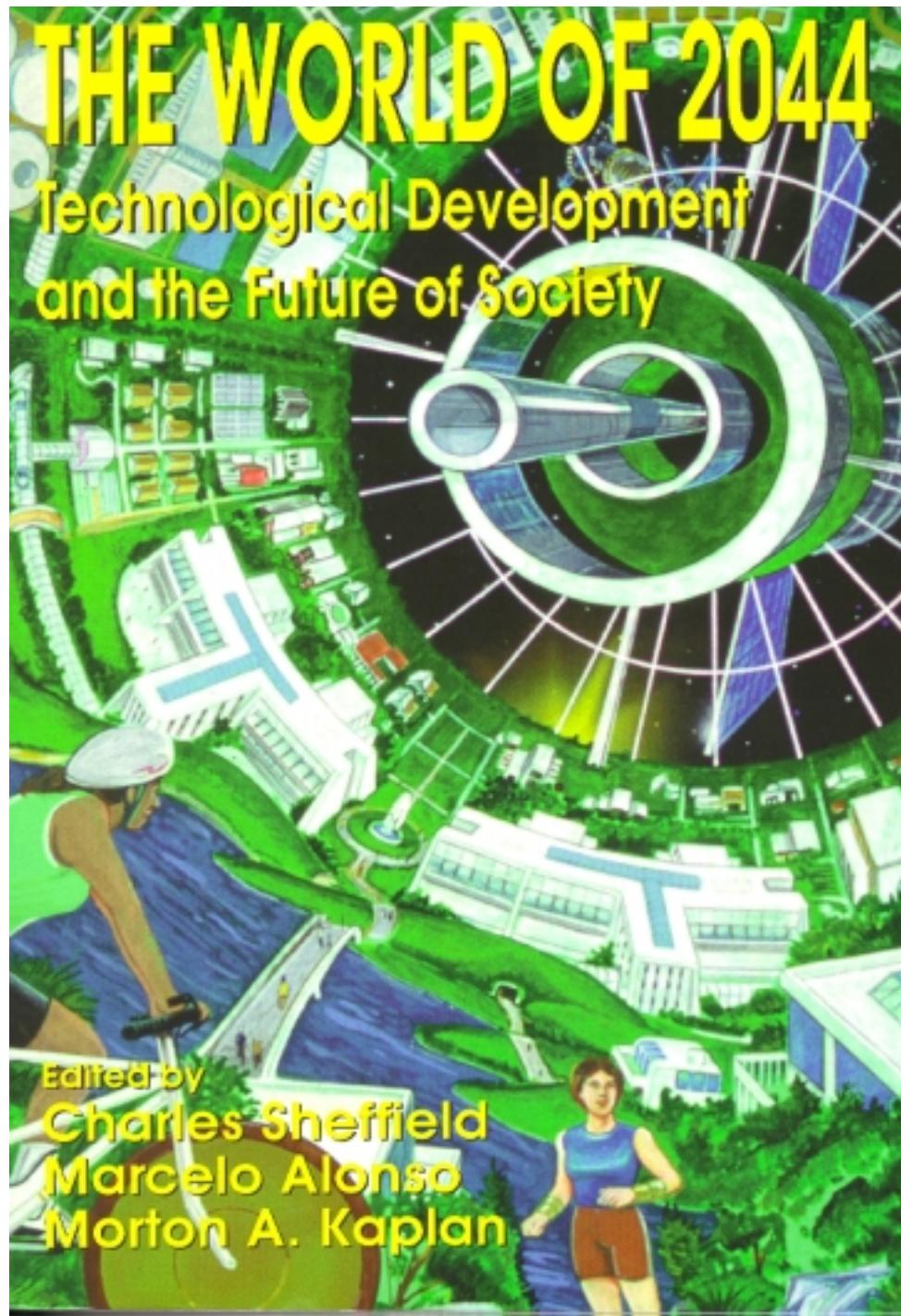
While good people and good societies can lead to good ends, in most of history good people have been prevented from making their contributions by systems of domination. Science and technology have benefitted

only a privileged few.

Today, with the near universal acceptance of some form of democracy, there is an opportunity for masses of people to direct the use of science and technology to a better life for all. However, this requires widespread education and a moral culture that respects all people as having equal dignity. This will mean transformation of traditional cultures and the animosities toward others they have often created.

The new world culture will require, as Professor Wichiarajote explained, balanced development of the spiritual, social, and material dimensions of life. It will require, as Armando de la Torre stated, the desire to transform our own cultures by adapting to new technologies as well as adopting values that have proven to work better for others. I would agree with Dr. Pournelle's comment that new wellsprings of moral behavior might even be the definition of an optimistic future.

Not adequately discussed at the Fifth International Congress of PWPA was the role that the family, which in a more fundamental way than the schools, is the wellspring of moral behavior. For an optimistic future to be realized then, the family must perform its role of creation of good people. We have therefore, I believe appropriately, chosen "The Future of the Family" to be the theme of the Sixth International Congress of PWPA to be held in 1995.



*The book The World of 2044 was a product of the Fifth International Congress of PWPA*

# The Sixth International Congress THE FUTURE OF THE FAMILY

Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, Seoul Korea

August 21-25, 1995

Two hundred participants from 100 nations attended The Sixth International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy in Seoul, Korea, August 21-25, 1995. The theme of the congress was "The Future of the Family."

The family, which is the fundamental building block of society, has exhibited a variety of forms throughout the world. Despite this wide variety which socialize human beings into the world's many cultures and ethnic groups, several global factors have begun to impact families everywhere. These factors include industrialization, urbanization,

rapid transportation, and global communication.

Throughout much of human history the family has not only been the fundamental unit of socialization, but it has been the basic economic unit also. On family farms, in cottage industries, business, or among hunter-gathers, all generations lived together and supported one another. Families were often extended families or joint families. Children were socialized not only into the moral norms of their parents, but their economic activities as well. Grandmothers helped take care of the children. "Social security" was provided by



*The opening plenary session of the Sixth International Congress of PWPA was held in conjunction with the Twentieth ICUS at the Second World Culture and Sports Festival in Seoul, Korea. PWPA-International President Morton A. Kaplan is speaking.*



*Gordon L. Anderson is presenting a paper at the first plenary session of the Sixth International Congress. Seated left to right are Albert Venter, President of PWPA South Africa, Eugene Rolfe from the Secretariat of the UN Year on the Family, and Jerry E. Pournelle, futurologist.*

the family as a unit.

While there have been many cities and empires in history, the backbone of the human economic life has been family farms and enterprises. That has changed with modern industrialization and postindustrial life. Individuals move from traditional homelands to work in industries for a salary. They no longer depend on their families for economic support and they are often separated from traditional kinship systems and find themselves trying to raise their children in a culturally diverse and sometimes hostile urban environment. The advent of global communications facilitates the "invasion" of foreign thoughts and cultural patterns into the home, where impressionable children are exposed to a barrage of sound bites, a barrage of ad-

vertising, adult themes, social problems, and violence.

Throughout the world, from the Eskimo in Alaska to the Maasai tribes in Kenya and the Hindu family in India, these global phenomena are making their impact. The global pluralism present in modern life has led numerous traditional national or ethnic groups to take extraordinary measures to protect a "pure culture." The genocide in Cambodia, the forced evacuation of Phnom Penh by the Khmer Rouge, was an example of a reaction to modern urban life by a people who wanted to retain an agrarian economy. The wars being fought in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Somalia, Laos, and elsewhere are signs that human beings everywhere are still attempting to impose their particular ethnic culture

upon defined geographical boundaries. These attempts, notably in the former USSR and Yugoslavia, reflect a desire for identity and cultural security in a very uncertain and changing world. Even Nazism, Stalinism, and Maoism can be seen as attempts to create a climate of cultural uniformity, albeit a "modern" culture secured by force against pluralism of the human world.

However, the attempts to return to traditional families or the simple agrarian life of the past are doomed from the start. One reason is that the world is too populated today for each family to have sufficient arable land to feed itself by traditional methods. Modern industrial farming enables only two percent of the population to raise food for everyone.

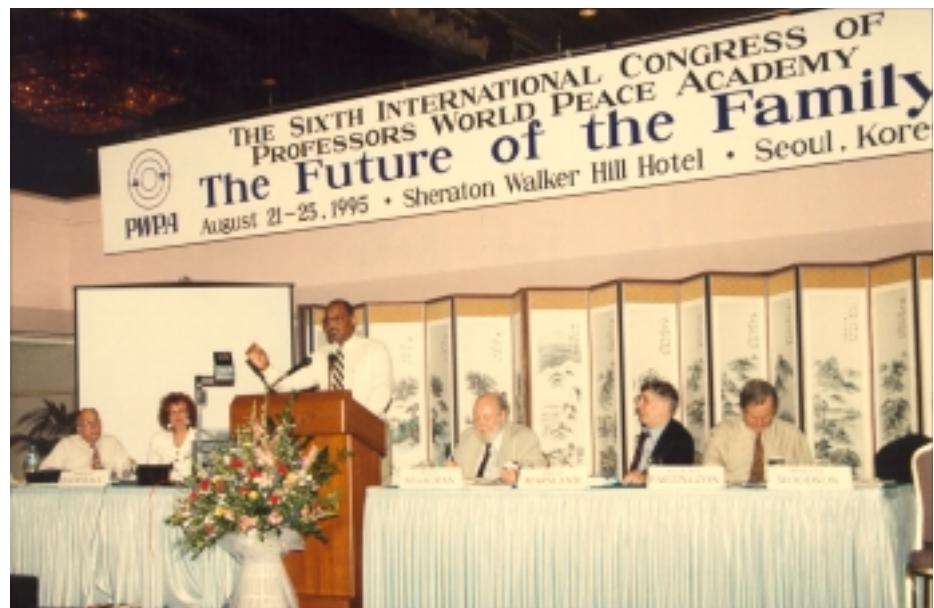
Secondly, people throughout the

world desire the conveniences of modern life. They are not willing to give up televisions, cars, refrigerators, and washing machines to return to a life of constant manual labor. Thirdly, global radio and satellite television continually provide awareness of the possibilities of modern technology and the styles of life led by other people throughout the world. Not even Albania, one of the world's most isolated countries, could hold such forces at bay. Fourthly, war and famine and economic conditions have led to great migrations and growing pluralism in all parts of the world. Finally, many of the benefits of modern life require free trade and the liberalizing of movement across state boundaries.

Families throughout the world are being forced to adapt to modern life and globalization. Religious traditions seem relativized, social security for the elderly is uncertain, children of modernity become an economic liability, rather than an asset, divorce rates have increased, many children of the "urban jungles" join gangs and engage in crime. The family and society is forced to change to function in the conditions of modern life. Family life is being affected profoundly and globally.

The PWPA conference was composed of a number of experts on specific areas; the history of the family, the family in a cross-cultural perspective; solving problems of dysfunctional families; addressing social conditions that create family breakdown; and the future of the family.

The keynote session included a paper by Jean Elshtain of the University of Chicago who argued that the most tragic aspect is that it is the children, and thus the future, that suffers the most when families break down. The family crisis in America has been exacerbated by destructive beliefs that have persisted since the 1960's—and some of those beliefs have been fostered by academics. She explained how the "functional view" of the family, which basically says that the family performs basic socialization tasks



*Dr. Robert Woodson speaks on the panel "Family Crises and Community Intervention." Seated(left to right) are David Genders, Roberta Pournelle, Ralph Segalman, David Marsland, and Geoffrey Partington*

that could otherwise be performed by government, schools, day care providers, and significant others, supported those who argued for alternative family forms. However, the data is in, and there is no doubt that children are best served by traditional two parent families.

Another keynote presentation was

made by Eugene Rolfe, who worked for the Secretariat of the UN Year of the Family (1994). He spoke about the prominence of the family in global concerns and the development of our global discourse on family life and action that supports families. The third keynote presentation was given by Jerry Pournelle, a science fiction writer



*Dr. Nicholas N. Kittrie makes his Chairman's introduction on the panel "Family Change and Alternative Families." Speakers (left to right) are Carl Pfluger, Mitchell B. Pearlstein, Norge Jerome, Twila Perry, Dennis O'Keeffe and Linz Audain.*

and computer columnist with a great interest in the future of society. He spoke about a "war on the family" being waged today; no-fault divorce, government policies that tax marriage and subsidize illegitimacy, sex "education" and teen pregnancy. In order to reverse these trends, we must reverse the thrust of a whole century. He was hopeful that the computer and information revolutions would allow the decentralization of society and the chance for people to work more at home and spend more time with their families.

"The Family as a Complex Institution" was the theme of Panel One, Chaired by Geoffrey Ainsworth Harrison, of Oxford University. It examined the forms and function of the family in many societies in the past, from the "pre-state" family forms that existed before the development of empires and states, through the ancient civilizations and empires, feudal soci-

eties, and the present day. Jon Davies, of the University of Newcastle in the UK, ended up this historical survey with the statement that "if present trends continue, the known forms of the family will, in the modern societies of the West, be replaced by patterns of associative (rather than intimate) relationships between adults, and of contractual relationships between generations--and all of this within a pattern of fertility rates which, in some of the most 'modern' parts of the world, on present trends, imply radically reduced populations by the middle of the next century." Societies based on immediate gratification have little use for children.

Panel Two, Chaired by Bina Gupta of the University of Missouri, looked at "The Changing Role of the Family" in the various cultural spheres; Islamic, Chinese, Hindu, African, Latin American, Western, and Post-Soviet societies. The presenters examined modern-

izing and global trends affecting the family in their respective cultural spheres and how their cultures could adapt to meet the challenges of the present world. This panel, on the whole, was somewhat optimistic about the ability of their societies to adapt. The key would be the revitalization of some of the values of the traditional institutions.

"Family Crises and Community Intervention" was the title of Panel Three, chaired by sociologist Ralph Segalman of California State University, Northridge. the first presentation, by David Marsland, was a trenchant criticism of the present welfare state and government social services. He stated that the family was "The key buffer and bulwark of freedom between the individual and the power of large-scale bureaucratic organizations, in particular the state." Social workers are damaging the family in the following ways; advocating rights of un-



*At the final dinner, PWPA-International President Morton A. Kaplan presents Reverend and Mrs. Moon with a trophy as an expression of thanks for their support for PWPA.*

married mothers and delinquent fathers at the cost of their responsibilities, encouraging state dependency rather than self-reliance, subverting the authority of parents under speciously defined children's rights, and by over-emphasizing the normalcy of divorce and cohabitation, contributing to the notion that marriage is passé and unnecessary.

David Genders, a social work professional, while not denying Marsland's claims, made a presentation on programs he is involved with that make self-reliance and release from the system a goal of the programs.

Geoffrey Partington, a senior lecturer in education, explained why the public schools must be able to teach basic norms and values that place the family at the center of socialization. Roberta Pournelle spoke about computer software that can assist the development of reading skills in young people whom the schools had given up on. Robert Woodson, President of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, described how top-down government programs designed to alleviate family and community crises have often aggravated them. He spoke about the need to reinvigorate grassroots community organizing for self-reliance and citizenship and gave examples of people who had been transformed.

Ralph Segalman summarized the sources of family decline in Western culture and the serious implications that it has for continuing democracy and economic prosperity. He suggested interventions that could help make people good parents, encourage marriage stability, and provide for adoption for children born into "at-risk families." Segalman also provided a bibliography on the family.

"Family Change, Alternative Families, and Public Policy," co-chaired by Nicholas Kittrie and Norge Jerome, was the most controversial panel, with strongly opposed opinions.

The first speaker explained why he

# Worldwide State of the Family



Reports and Observations prepared for  
The Sixth International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy  
Seoul, Korea • August 21-25, 1995

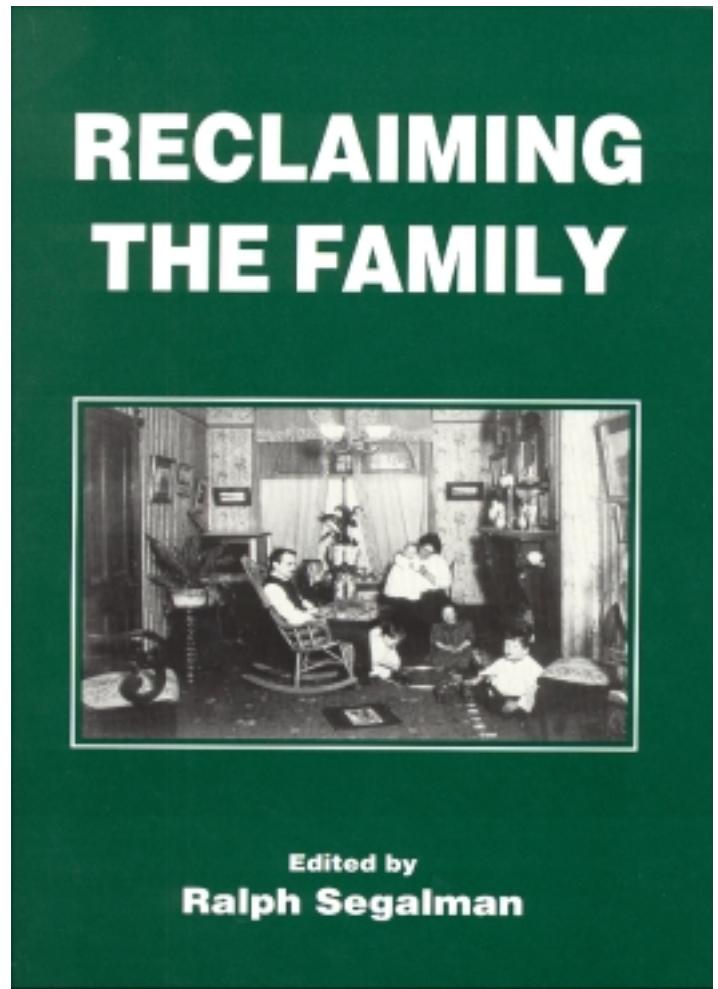
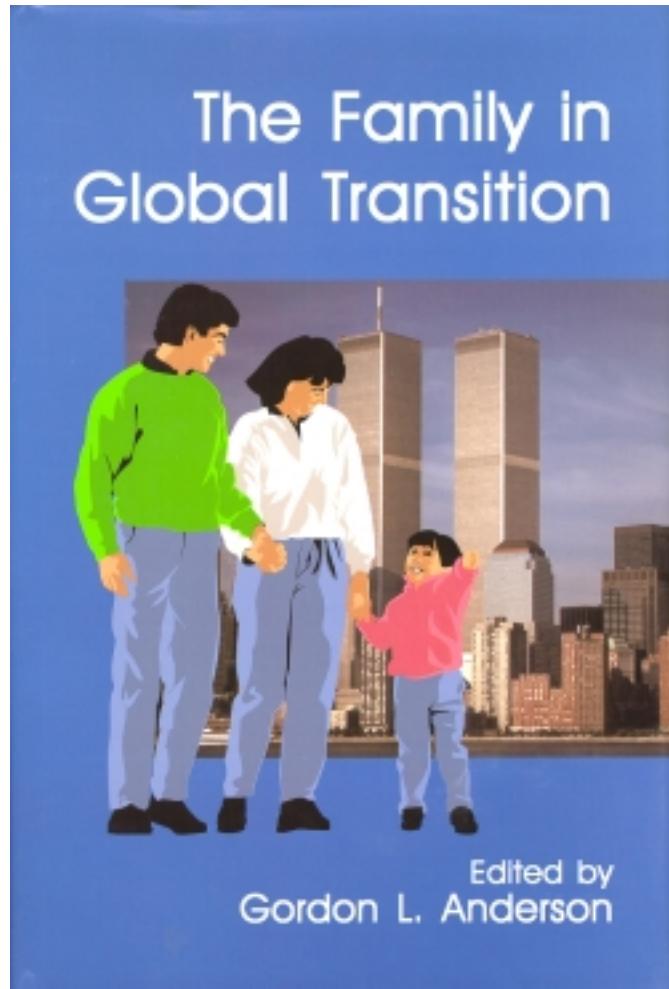
Edited by Gordon L. Anderson

*Over 70 PWPA delegates worldwide contributed reports on the state of the family in their nations. The reports were printed in a book The Worldwide State of the Family which was distributed to participants of the Sixth International Congress.*

believes that fatherlessness is the most serious social problem in America today, and how it is leading to serious debilitation of American young people. The second speaker, a "equity-feminist," strongly criticized the more radical "gender-feminists" which demonize men and contribute to the destruction of the family. Dennis O'Keeffe explained a general "dialectic of moronization" in Western culture in which the "lowest common moral denominator" develops in the interaction of family, society and school. Under the name of "progress,"

it leads to irresponsibility, welfare dependence and ignorance. Other speakers on the panel represented some of these "progressive" forces which want to further liberalize definitions of the family, and why they feel such liberalization is warranted: abuse, oppression, and lack of personal development in some traditional families. In the heat of the debate, the speakers often spoke past one another, defending their own positions without answering some of the concerns of the others.

The conference was attended by



*Two books were produced from the papers presented at the PWPA Congress on The Future of the Family: The Family in Global Transition, edited by Gordon L. Anderson and Reclaiming the Family, edited by Ralph Segalman.*

# The Seventh International Congress IDENTITY AND CHARACTER

Washington Hilton and Towers, Washington, DC USA

November 24-29, 1997

"Identity and Character: The Influence of Family and Society on Personality" development was the topic of the Seventh International Congress of Professors World Peace Academy held in Washington, DC, November 24-27, 1997. One hundred sixty participants from 100 countries attended the conference which was held at the Washington Hilton and Towers.

The conference theme developed out of the 5th International Congress which looked at technological development and the future of society. It was clear from that conference

that new technologies can be used for good or for bad, for peace or for war, depending upon the type of person that uses them. Because individuals are formed in the family, the 6th International Congress, looked at the "Future of the Family," the cornerstone of society. At that congress, President Morton Kaplan asked where we could find the men and women of character needed by our societies in our modern individualistic and hedonistic culture. He referred to the Reverend Moon as an example of a man who knows who he is and lives his life based on that self-identity. It



*The opening plenary session of the Seventh International Congress of PWPA was held in conjunction with the Twenty-First ICUS at the Third World Culture and Sports Festival in Washington, DC. International Cultural Foundation president Neil A. Salonen is speaking.*



*Sun Myung Moon delivered Founder's Remarks at the Opening Convocation for the PWPA Seventh International Congress*

was decided that the 7th Congress would be organized directly on the topic of Identity.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Kaplan told a story about a street vendor in Japan who sold him a teapot. Kaplan was in a hurry, but the man insisted on cleaning it and packaging it very carefully. He knew his job, and he knew the optimal way to serve his client.

Such a man has a sense of identity and a predictable character will flow from it. Kaplan used the example to explain how all people, whether they are a simple vendor or a national leader, can attain a sense of identity and character that will be beneficial to others and society as a whole.

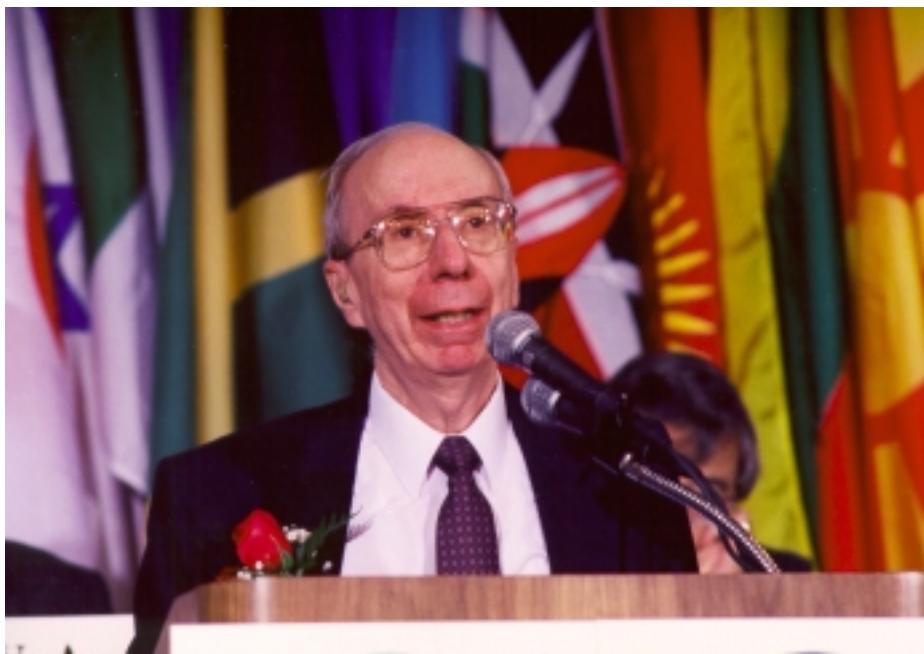
The conference looked at the topic from several angles. Panel 1 explored

the philosophical foundations of character. Classical western civilization is rooted in Greek philosophy, notably that of Aristotle.

Dr. Jude Dougherty, Dean of the School of Philosophy at Catholic University of America, explained the common body of belief that made up Western identity and underpinned the legal systems of the West. Dr. John Simpson explained the challenge to Western tradition from Descartes onwards to the deconstructionist philosophy of Derrida which relativizes all notions of universal truth and morality.

He emphasized the importance of stories as communicating concepts of self and cultural values that serve as a basis for relations between individuals and civilizations. Dr. Lloyd Eby continued on this theme with an attempt to disprove those who say that everything is relative and there is no basis for communication across languages and cultures. In the end, he said, communication may be difficult but it can take place and we can learn to understand one another.

The speakers on Panel 2 looked at the formation of selfhood from the standpoint of psychology and sociology. Tamara Ferguson spoke about the formation of conscience in young children and how they internalize the standards and rules of their family and society. Then Tom Kando looked at the influence of family on the formation of selfhood and some of the dysfunction and pathology in families in "advanced" societies. He argued that it is only through primary socialization groups like the family that individuals learn to be responsible participants and contributors to society. Edward Wynne next discussed the role of the educational institution in character development and some of the challenges to accomplishing this task in contemporary society. Jeff Adams presented an overview of the influence of religion on personality development from the perspective of psychology and Margaret Poloma spoke about the influence of Charismatic religion on per-



*PWPA-International President Morton A. Kaplan speaks about the importance of character and identity at the Opening Convocation*

sonal identity and motivation. Stanley Rothman contributed a paper on the influence of the media on personality development.

Looking at the influence of the 1960s, William R. Garrett put forward the thesis that the 1960s generation was not the radical break with historical development in American history that traditionalists claim. Rather, the liberalization trends were part of a century-long adjustment to globalization that was taking place, but had just been put on hold during World War II and the 1950s. He argued that although the drug culture, increased pre-marital sex, and counter-cultural dropouts were casualties of the 1960's generation, the period led to articulation of greater personal responsibility and self-definition. Dean Hoge, in his discussion of the impact of the "Baby Boomers" on society, disagreed with Garrett, emphasizing that "me-firstism is too strong, and that baby boomers are not enough prepared to make the necessary sacrifices of personal self-expression for the sake of community values. Jose Casanova examined the formation of selfhood and identity in the post communist countries, which lost their imposed cultural identity with the collapse of communism. The panel concluded with a discussion by Peter Beyer of our growing sense of global identity and the paradoxical impact of the value pluralism that comes with globality which makes all positions seem somewhat arbitrary.

At the end of the first day participants enjoyed William Kilpatrick's talk "Experiments in moral Education."

Identity and Character in Historical Figures was the topic of Panel 3. Experts discussed the formation of the character and sense of identity in nine recent historical persons who have had great influence on their societies: Margaret Thatcher and Winston Churchill in England, Hideki Tojo in Japan, Nelson Mandela in South Africa, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Charles DeGaulle in France, Alcide de Gasperi in Italy, Walter Judd in the American Congress,



*Patricia Lanca from Portugal presents a paper on "Gender as Identity" on a panel chaired by Dr. Nicholas Kittrie*

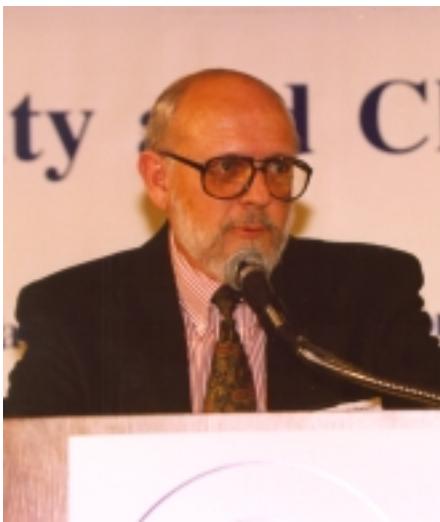
and Rabindranath Tagore in India. These people all provided great leadership to their societies when confronted with challenges or transitions. Their own sense of identity, justice, and right carried them forward, often in very adverse conditions, until they prevailed. What kind of upbringing and what type of experiences created such leaders? The panel presentations

shed a wealth of insight into the formation of such people.

Panel 4 looked at Identity and Character in Literary Figures. The characters in great works of literature, and today on the movie screen, have a great impact on our sense of identity. As remote observers of these stories, we identify positively and negatively with the actions and decisions of literary



*lloyd Eby, editor of the Currents in Modern Thought section of The World & I magazine, presents his paper "Can We Understand One Another After All?"*



William Garrett, one of the conference organizers, presents his paper on "The Influence of the 60s on Character and Identity."

figures-both heroes and villains. Unlike the figures on the historical panel, the characters in the literary works suffered a tragic fate. Cordelia in Shakespeare's King Lear remained truthful even though their world was falling apart. Okonkwo in Achebe's Things Fall Apart failed to adjust to the modern and colonial changes in Africa leading him to becoming an outcast. Captain Ahab in Moby Dick was a man of indomitable will who became a crippled and driven figure responsible for the death of his crew.



Hon. Kenneth D. Whitehead presented a paper on the character of Charles de Gaulle.

The tragic fate awaits those whom we often recognize as "human," yet the true leader has sense of self and of loyalty to the community which allows for successful adaptation to new social and physical realities.

The final group of plenary presentations examined "Identity in a Pluralistic Age." The fifteen presenters in this section focused more on collective identities and policy. Whereas traditional identity for much of the world was shaped among one's kin in a small geographic area, today identity is created in global conditions with family members often separated by large distances. Other types of communities



Philosopher Bina Gupta spoke about Identity in Hindu culture.



Charles Larsen presents the character of Okwonko in the book Things Fall Apart by Achebe

have arisen which influence our identity. Religion, gender, race, nationality, and ethnic identities compete among one another for loyalties and state policies. The background for the discussion was set forth by Nicholas Kittrie, Gordon Anderson, Jan Knappert, Jack Susman and Daniel Robinson. They looked at issues of identity in the modern world, the relation of individual to collective identities, the problem of alienation and historical approaches. Then specific papers were presented on the questions of race, nationality, religion, gender. Thirdly, were papers that looked at

identity with respect to certain groups: Arabs, the New "Soviet Man," Black Africans and South Africans.

Following the 40 presentations of the first 2 1/2 of the conference, PWPA delegates from 100 countries broke into regional sessions to discuss issues of identity and character as relates to their own part of the globe. They had each prepared reports that were compiled in a conference book Identity and Character: A Worldwide Survey. They also came to the conference table with specific concerns, issues and ideas to



Diane Dreher, who presented a paper on "Cordelia in Shakespeare's King Lear" asks a question of another speaker.

discuss.

The Latin Americans are divided according to identities with Europe, Africa, and the Native Americans. The most common problems are:

- Increased urbanization leading to decreased family loyalty.
- Problems of migration from Latin America to the United States.
- The erosion of civility and mutual respect.
- Globalization and its effect on the economy and the higher cost of law.

The Asians noted they have been developing their post-colonial identity since World War II. The region is a melting pot of migrating peoples in which leaders of national independence have always seemed to have an insatiable demand for power. Even today's democracies are autocracies in democratic skin which continue to ignore the will of the people.

The Europeans noted that identity was lost with the collapse of communism and many people and nations are attempting to return to the pre-communist identity of their grandparents. In the West, millions of migrants are affecting the identities of once homogeneous states. New Europe is becoming much more multi-cultural and this is creating tension with those who hang on to traditional identities, shouting slogans like "Germany for the Germans." Right-wing authoritarianism is on the rise following in the wake of left-wing collapse. Creating a new identity is harder than returning to xenophobic movements. The Europeans thought that the United States could be instructive for them; otherwise the newcomers may become a type of global underclass. Those in the former Soviet Bloc expressed a strong interest in having PWPA hold a regional conference related to identity-individual, ethnic, and national-- in the post-soviet world.

The Africans distilled identities operating simultaneously, those that identify with African traditions, those that have mixed traditional and foreign



*Lively discussion followed the sessions into the coffee breaks*

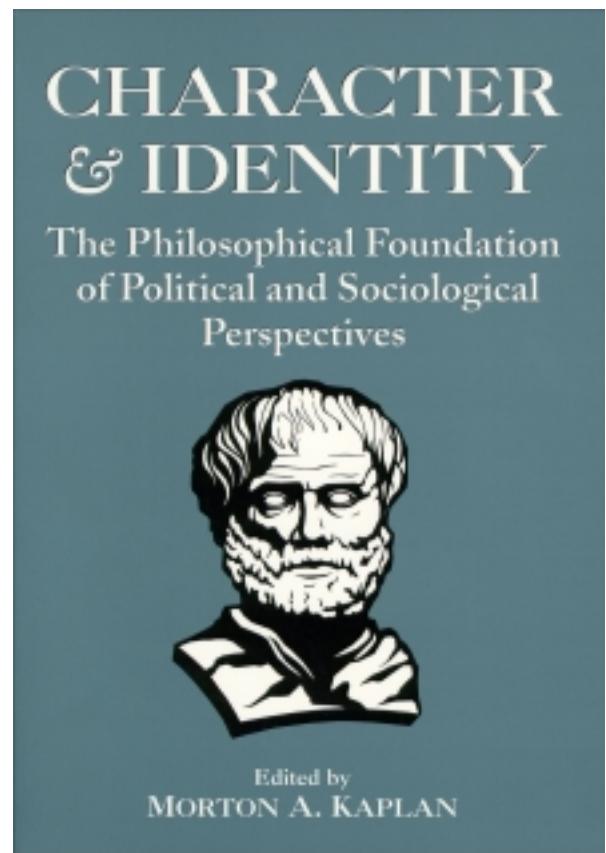
identities and those that have taken on western identity.

They asked PWPA to hold a major congress in Africa and would like to see financial support for activities.

The Middle East group gave some hope that the turmoil and war of the last 40 years might be subsiding. Using Lebanon as a case in point, they found unifying factors in language and history. They noted that the authoritarianism in Iran may also be on the wane. Although the country is still run by the defenders of traditional Islam, there is a larger group of the population which works toward modernization.

Overall, the panelists and the international delegates expressed gratitude to attend this event which was marked by the high level of papers and discussion on a theme that all felt was relevant to present society and their own nation's issues. Credit is certainly due to Morton

Kaplan for developing the vision for the conference and the William Garrett and Jude Doughterty, who helped secure the paperwriters.



*Two volumes on Character and Identity were produced from the Seventh international Congress.*



*Conference VIPs gathered for a photo before marching out to the head table for the Opening Convocation*



*A joint session of PWPA and ICUS gathered to discuss development of the World University Federation. Dr. Richard Rubenstein, President of the University of Bridgeport, is speaking.*

# Conference List

## INTERNATIONAL PWPA CONFERENCES 1973-1999\*

(\*Partial List Compiled From Previous Material and Reports)

1. May 6, 1973 PWPA Founding Meeting Seoul, Korea
2. April 24-27, 1974, 1st ICWP (International Conference on World Peace): World Peace, and Asia, Seoul, Korea
3. July 22-27, 1974, 2nd ICWP: Asian Security, and the Free World, Taipei, China
4. Sept. 28, 1974, Foundation Meeting of Japan, Japan
5. Dec. 19-24, 1974 3rd ICWP: Asia in Crisis,Quest for New Hope Tokyo, Japan
6. Sept. 3-8, 1975 4th ICWP: Future Aspects of Asia and the Changing World Seoul, Korea
7. Dec. 14-16, 1975 5th ICWP: Strategy for Peace Tokyo, Japan
8. Sept. 24-28, 1976 6th ICWP: National Culture and World Peace Seoul, Korea
9. February 3, 1977 7th ICWP: Northeast Asian Security, Taipei, China
10. July 23-29, 1978 8th ICWP: The Pacific Era:Issues for the 80's and Beyond Tokyo, Japan
11. July 16-20, 1979 9th ICWP: Korea: A Model Semi-Developed Country Seoul, Korea
12. Sept. 15-16, 1979 Future of Child Education I, London, U.K.
13. Oct. 20-21, 1979 The Future of the Family:A Cross-Cultural Perspective London, U.K.
14. 1980, PWPA Meeting, Salzburg, Austria
15. Aug 25-Sep 1, 1980 10th ICWP: World Issues for the 80's Taipei, China
16. Sept. 21-25, 1980 Future of Child Education II London, U.K.
17. April 17-18, 1981, 1st National Conference, Rome, Italy
18. May, 1981, Information and Politics, Salzburg, Austria
19. July 10-14, 1981 11th ICWP: Modernization:Asian Perspectives Tokyo, Japan
20. September, 1981 American Foreign Policy Options Wash, D.C., USA
21. 1982, Initial Discussions, Istanbul
22. February 1982, Meeting with Rev. Kwak, Ivory Coast
23. March 1982, Regional Meeting with Rev. Kwak, Peru
24. April 24-26, 1982 Peace and Development, Kinshasa, Zaire
25. May, 1982, The Transfer of Technology, Rome, Italy
26. May, 2-4, 1982, Planning Meeting, Turkey
27. July 15-18, 1982 12th ICWP:Peace in the 80's Vision for Asian Seoul, Korea
28. July 26-28, 1982 Science and Technology for Service of Development, Lome, Togo
29. August, 1982 The Role of African Academics in the Development Process, Ife, Nigeria
30. September, 1982 Education for Peace and Development in N. Africa Paris, France
31. September, 1982 Pacifism in Western Europe France
32. October, 1982 The Worldwide Impact of Religion on Contemporary Politics USA Wash., D.C.
33. Jan. 12-14, 1983, International Symposium on Understanding Asian Management, Japan
34. Feb. 5, 1983, First Organizational Meeting, Ottawa, Canada
35. March 4-6, 1983, The Role of Academics in African Education, Zambia
36. March 19, 1983, Development and Prospects of International Marketing Theory, Seoul, Korea
37. May, 1983, Executive Committee Meeting New Zealand
38. May 5, 1983, PWPA Founding Meeting Zimbabwe
39. May 7-8, 1983, Transmission and Development of Traditional Culture, Seoul, Korea
40. May 11-15, 1983, Spirit and Science, Fez, Morocco
41. May 20, 1983, Executive Board, Australia
42. May 28, 1983, Is Peace Workable Across Ideologies? Canada

43. June 1983, PWPA-Meeting, Bangladesh  
 44. July 2-3, 1983, Social Sciences and Peace Research, Rome, Italy  
 45. July 15, 1983, Poverty and Technology, Bangladesh  
 46. July 29-31, 1983, Peace International, Senegal  
 47. Aug 28-Sept 3, 1983, 13th ICWP: International Cooperation in East Asia Taipei, China  
 48. Aug. 29-30, 1983, Interdisciplinary Approaches To Peace I, Sydney, Australia  
 49. Sept. 9-11, 1983, PWPA Advisory Board Meeting, Virginia, USA  
 50. Sept. 10, 1983, Definition of Peace: Goodness and Positive Values, Peru  
 51. Sept. 24, 1983, Crisis of Values and National Peace, Peru  
 52. October 8, 1983, School, Education and Development in Zaire, Zaire  
 53. Oct. 14-15, 1983, Education and Morality in Contemporary Africa, Lagos, Nigeria  
 54. Nov. 1983, International Journal on World Peace, Chicago, USA  
 55. Nov. 3-5, 1983, Regional Cooperation for African Development, Kampala, Uganda  
 56. November 4, 1983, The Importance of Education in High Technology for the Future Development of the Nation, Argentina  
 57. Nov. 12-13, 1983, Strategies for Peace and Mutual Understanding, Sri Lanka  
 58. Nov. 21-25, 1983, International Association of Historians of Asia, Japan  
 59. December 5, 1983, Guilt and Responsibility, Italy  
 60. December 9, 1983, Symposium of Sino-Korea-Japan, Taipei  
 61. Dec. 9-11, 1983, Interdisciplinary Research Conference, Japan  
 62. Dec. 10-11, 1983, Central America in Crisis, Panama  
 63. Dec. 14, 1983, Inauguration of the Academic Year, Rome  
 64. December 18, 1983, 1st International Congress of PWPA Seoul, Korea  
 65. 1984, Regional PWPA Meeting with Zambia, Zimbabwe  
 66. 1984, Guilt and Responsibility, Milan  
 67. Jan. 28-29, 1984, Absolute Values in Peace Prosperity and Politics, India  
 68. Jan. 29-30, 1984, PWPA Meeting, Brazil  
 69. March, 1984, PWPA Conference, Uganda  
 70. March 24, 1984, The Ninoy Aquino Phenomenon, Philippines  
 71. March 31, 1984, Asian Values and Their Contribution to Development, Malaysia  
 72. April 15, 1984, The Reality of Vietnam Today, Italy  
 73. April 18-20, 1984, The Role of Technology in the Development of the Caribbean, Guyana  
 74. April 26-29, 1984, The Principles and Practice of Peace, United Kingdom  
 75. May 1984, Triangular Relations, NY, USA  
 76. June 7-10, 1984, Economic Approaches Applied Outside the Traditional Areas of Economics Vienna, Austria  
 77. June 8-10, 1984, Education, Youth and Citizenship, Jos, Nigeria  
 78. June 13, 1984, Scandinavian Conference on the Peace Movement, Denmark  
 79. June 25-26, 1984, Regional PWPA Meeting, Panama  
 80. June 25-28, 1984, University: Mirror or Model? Argentina  
 81. July 5-7, 1984, The University and the Challenge of Rural Transformation in the 1980's and Beyond, Zambia  
 82. July 27, 1984, Regional PWPA Meeting, Ivory Coast  
 83. Aug. 1-4, 1984, 14th ICWP: The Role of East Asia in World Peace, Baguio, Philippines  
 84. Aug. 2-4, 1984, Trade and Peace in the Middle East, Rome, Italy  
 85. October, 1984, Technology in Argentina, Argentina  
 86. Nov. 2-4, 1984, Interdisciplinary Approaches to Peace II, Kooralbyn, Australia  
 87. Nov. 23-25, 1984, Alimentary Independence in the Strategy for Development, Zaire  
 88. December, 1984, Media in Shaping Public Opinion, Argentina  
 89. December, 1984, The Latin American Debt Problem, Chile  
 90. Dec. 11, 1984, Spirit and Nature, Rome, Italy  
 91. Dec. 14-17, 1984, Regional PWPA Seminar, Peru  
 92. Dec. 15, 1984, Psycho-biologic Strategies for Peace, France  
 93. Dec. 18, 1984, Anniversary of the First International Congress, New York, USA  
 94. 1985 PWPA-Japan Activities  
 95. 1985, Anniversary of the founding of ICF-ROC, Taipei

96. 1985, Agricultural Research Seminar Nigeria
97. 1985, Regional PWPA Meeting with Zambia, Zimbabwe
98. Jan. 17-18, 1985, The Role of Academics and Human Relationships in Southern Africa, South Africa
99. January 25-26, 1985, Science for Peace, Rome, Italy
100. Jan. 31-Feb. 2, 1985, Crossing the Border: Latin American Immigration to the United States, San Diego, California USA
101. Feb. 2-5, 1985, The Middle East City: A Harmonious Environment for Modern Man, Paris, France
102. Feb. 15-17, 1985, The Hot Peace: The Sino-Soviet-US Triad Los Angeles, California, USA
103. March 14-16, 1985, PWPA Meeting, Brazil
104. March 23-25, 1985, Peace in Europe, New York, New York, USA
105. March 25-26, 1985, PWPA Conference, Thailand
106. March 28, 1985, Annual Planning Meeting for PWPA-India, India
107. April 1985, Planning Meeting for "Crossing the Border," Texas, USA
108. April 4-5, 1985, Review of Technology Transfer and Development, Bangladesh
109. May 13, 1985, Cooperative Movements--World Experiences, Sana'a, Yemen
110. May 18, 1985, US Foreign Policy in the Philippines, Philippines
111. May 20-21, 1985, International Congress on the Brain and Aggression, Seville
112. May 23-25, 1985, Leadership and Nation Building, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
113. May 24-27, 1985, Economic and Social Development in Malaysia, Malaysia
114. May 31-June 2, 1985, Peace, Freedom and Justice, Sweden
115. June 22-23, 1985, Man: Greek Perspectives in a Modern World, Greece
116. June 1985, Science and Ethics, Argentina
117. June 29-July 2, 1985, The University and the Challenge of Youth Development, Zambia
118. July 8-9, 1985, PWPA Inaugural Meeting, Barbados
119. July 15-16, 1985, 15th ICWP: Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century, Tokyo, Japan
120. Aug. 13-17, 1985, 2nd International Congress of PWPA: The Fall of the Soviet Empire Geneva, Switzerland
121. Aug. 30-31, 1985, North Africa, 2000: Prospects for Peace and Prosperity Paris, France
122. Sept. 16-17, 1985, Why Study Peace? United Kingdom
123. Sept. 19, 1985, 1st PWPA Lecture on World Peace, Bangkok, Thailand
124. Sept. 23-25, 1985, PWPA Conference Kenya
125. Sept. 27-28, 1985, The Notion of Value France
126. Oct. 26-27, 1985, Epistemology Today, Rome, Italy
127. Nov. 1-3, 1985, Interdisciplinary Approaches to Peace III, Bronte, NSW Australia
128. Feb 1-4, 1986, Education for the 21st Century, Istanbul, Turkey
129. Feb. 23-26, 1986, Economic Development of Malaysia, Pukhet, Thailand
130. March 1, 1986, "The Future of US-Japan Relations", Chicago, USA
131. March 21, 1986, 2nd PWPA Lecture on World Peace, Bangkok, Thailand
132. Mar. 21-23, 1986, Ideas Have Consequences Sandton, South Africa
133. April 3-6, 1986, Religion, State, and Society in Modern Britain, Jersey, UK
134. May, 1986, The Role of Academics Kandy, Sri Lanka
135. May, 1986, Education, Employment and Welfare Dhaka, Bangladesh
136. May, 1986, Development in Africa, Nigeria
137. May 12-13, 1986, Psychobiology for Peace, Seville, Spain
138. May 30-June 1, 1986, The Open Society, A Guarantee, Oslo, Norway
139. June, 1986, The Effects of the Drought Dakar, Senegal
140. June 13-15, 1986 Food Production for Whole Development of Africans, Kisantu, Zaire
141. June 20, 1986, World Peace in Nepalese Perspective, Kathmandu, Nepal
142. July, 1986, Morton Kaplan meeting with President Aquino, Philippines
143. July 5-8, 1986, Development Through Self Reliance in S.A.D.C.C. Region, Lusaka, Zambia
144. July 6, 1986, The Impact of the Drought in Africa, Senegal
145. July 15-17, 1986, Science and Development in Africa, Burkina Faso
146. July 15-18, 1986, 16th ICWP: The New Discovery of Asia, Seoul, Korea
147. July 23-26, 1986, Employment, Peace and Development, Abeokuta, Nigeria
148. August, 1986, National PWPA Meeting Montevideo, Uruguay

149. August, 1986, Peace and the Crisis of Value, Bogota, Columbia  
 150. August 8-9, 1986, The Aquino Phenomenon II Manila, Philippines  
 151. August 20, 1986, The International Year of Peace Paramaribo, Suriname  
 152. August 28, 1986, Political Change in South Korea, Washington, D.C., USA  
 153. September, 1986, Roundtable Discussion on Values in Education, Great Britain  
 154. Sept. 6-7, 1986, Greek-Turkish Dialogue Istanbul, Turkey  
 155. Sept. 12-15, 1986, The Gorbachev Generation Portland, Maine, USA  
 156. Sept. 14, 1986, The Case for a New Caribbean Federation, Barbados  
 157. Sept. 20-21, 1986, Science and Ethics, Netherlands  
 158. Oct. 2-5, 1986, The Future University in Europe Salzburg, Austria  
 159. Oct. 3, 1986, Education in Sudan, Khartoum, Sudan  
 160. Oct. 3-4, 1986, Work and Spirituality, Canada  
 161. Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 1986, Spain on the Eve of the 21st Century, Torremolinos, Spain  
 162. November, 1986, Terrorism in the South Pacific New South Wales, Australia  
 163. Nov. 11, 1986, National PWPA Meeting, Lima, Peru  
 164. November 24-25, 1986, Bioethics, Argentina  
 165. December, 1986, Role of South Korea in Asian Development, Tokyo, Japan  
 166. December, 1986, Roundtable Discussion on: The Reality of Islam, Italy  
 167. Dec. 12, 1986, Social Changes and Peace in Haiti Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
 168. Dec. 15-17, 1986, Food Production and Agricultural Policies in Africa, Nigeria  
 169. Dec. 18, 1986, Superpowers Competition and Middle East Peace Washington, D.C., USA  
 170. Dec. 19, 1986, Education and Employment, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
 171. 1987, Portuguese Reunion, Spain  
 172. 1987, Lecture on AIDS, Korea  
 173. 1987, Honorable Dinner, Thailand  
 174. Jan. 15-18, 1987, Education Towards a Future Johannesburg, South Africa  
 175. Jan. 21-25, 1987, Agriculture and Food Production in the Middle East, Athens, Greece  
 176. Feb. 12-15, 1987, Intellectual Freedom and Government Sponsorship of Education, Grotto Bay, Bermuda  
 177. April 9-11, 1987, Challenge of the New Technologies to Attack Underdevelopment, Santiago, Chile  
 178. April, 1987, Displaced People in Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan  
 179. April 27-30, 1987, Speaking Tour: Dr. Morton Kaplan, Mexico  
 180. May 15, 1987, 2nd Annual Symposium, Columbia  
 181. June 5, 1987, Agriculture and National Survival, Kaduna, Nigeria  
 182. June 3-6, 1987, Education, Patriotism and Indigenous Technology, Kaduna, Nigeria  
 183. June, 1987, The Sudanese Character, Khartoum, Sudan  
 184. July 3-6, 1987, Women and Development in Africa, Lusaka, Zambia  
 185. July 15-17, 1987, Education South of the Sahara, Burkina Faso  
 186. July 22-25, 1987, The Future of Education in East Africa, Kampala, Uganda  
 187. Aug. 14-16, 1987, The Effect of Modernization on Traditional Values, Nairobi, Kenya  
 188. Aug. 24-29, 1987, 3rd International Congress of PWPA: China in a New Era: Continuity and Change, Manila, Philippines  
 189. Aug 30-Sept 3, 1987, 17th ICWP, Taipei, Taiwan  
 190. Sept. 20-23, 1987, The Sadat Peace Initiative, Athens, Greece  
 191. Oct. 2-5, 1987, The Common Heritage and Future of Europe Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia  
 192. Oct. 23-24, 1987 The Role of Mass Media in the Promotion of Peace, Kampala, Uganda  
 193. Oct. 24-27, 1987 Historical Consciousness and the Future of Africa, Kinshasa, Zaire  
 194. November 1987, Forty Years of Independence, New Delhi, India  
 195. Nov. 6-8, 1987, The Turning Point, Katoomba, NSW, Australia  
 196. Nov. 6-9, 1987, Spain Towards the 21st Century Alicante, Spain  
 197. November 11, 1987, Science and Technology in the Development of Africa, Kinshasa, Zaire  
 198. Nov. 28-29, 1987, Forty Years of Independence, New Delhi, India  
 199. December 11, 1987, Food Standards and Public Health in Nepal, Nepal  
 200. Dec. 18, 1987, Gorbachev's Eastern Bloc, Washington, D.C., USA  
 201. Dec. 18, 1987, The Role of Academics in International Understanding, Nigeria

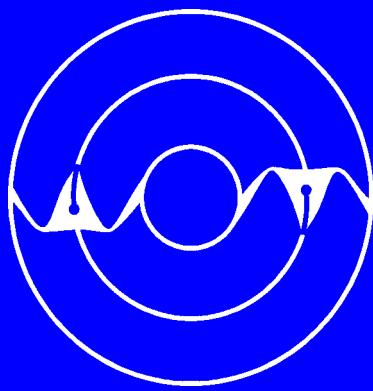
202. Feb. 2-5, 1988, Industrialization in the Middle East, London, England
203. March 15, 1988 Uganda Quest for a National Language, Kampala, Uganda
204. March 15, 1988, Africa and Its Prospects, Kinshasa, Zaire
205. March 25, 1988, Mobilization of Youth for Mass Education, Dhaka, Bangladesh
206. April 6-10, 1988, Comparative Study of Revolutions, Oxford, England
207. April 7-9, 1988, South Africa: Reform or Revolution? Sandton, South Africa
208. April 7-9, 1988, University Development ,Asuncion, Paraguay
209. May, 1988, Greeks and Turks in Cyprus Nicosia, Cyprus
210. May, 1988, Economics, Institutions and Law in an Integrated World, Rome, Italy
211. May 25-28, 1988, 7th Annual Conference and 3rd Agricultural Research Seminar, Owerri, Nigeria
212. June 8, 1988, Terrorism: Roots and Resolution Kathmandu, Nepal
213. June 18-19, 1988, Basic Ethical Values and Moral Practices in East Africa Today, Nairobi,
214. Kenya
215. July 1988, Social Development and Responsibility, Bangladesh
216. July 1-4, 1988, Utilizing Local Resources for Development, Lusaka, Zambia
217. July 7-8, 1988, Biotechnology and Ethics in the World Today Buenos Aires, Argentina
218. July 17-20, 1988, 18th ICWP Conference Manila, Philippines
219. July 22-24, 1988, Science, Culture, and Peace Bobodiovlaho, Burkino Faso
220. August 8, 1988, Guest Speaker, New Delhi, India
221. Sept. 1988, Violence: Root and Resolution Colombo, Sri Lanka
222. Sept. 1988, Ethnic Cooperation in the Process of Nation Building, Mombassa, Kenya
223. Sept. 8-11, 1988, Education and Values Obernay, France
224. October, 1988, Islamic Fundamentalism and Arab Wealth, Oslo, Norway
225. Oct. 8-9, 1988, World Integration: Present and Future, Chianciano, Italy
226. Oct. 13-17, 1988, The Philosophy and Economics of Liberty, Vienna, Austria
227. Oct. 16-20, 1988, Pollution Knows No Frontiers, Varna, Bulgaria
228. October 21, 1988, Future Plans For China Cooperation, Seoul, Korea
229. Oct. 28-30, 1988, First National Conference Paramarimbo, Suriname
230. November 1988, Annual Conference, Bangalore, India
231. November, 1988, Violence: Root and Resolution, Islamabad, Pakistan
232. November, 1988, Violence: Root and Resolution, New Delhi, India
233. November, 1988, 3rd National Congress of PWPA-Spain Alicante, Spain
234. Nov. 11-12, 1988, Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Uganda
235. Nov. 11-13, 1988, Education for What? Windsor, NSW, Australia
236. Nov. 12, 1988, China's Economic Reforms and a Measure to Counter Inflation
237. Nov. 20, 1988, Population Growth and its Implications, Monrovia, Liberia
238. December, 1988, Inter-African Trade: Prospects for Development, Nairobi, Kenya
239. December, 1988, Biology of Aggression Santiago, Chile
240. December, 1988, Talk Program on the Occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, Kathmandu, Nepal
241. Dec. 1-5, 1988, Towards Relevant Education in Africa, Yaounde, Cameroon
242. Dec. 2-4, 1988, Cultural Multiplicity in Sudan: A Resource for Peace Khartoum, Sudan
243. Dec. 17, 1988, Violence: Root and Resolution, A South Asian Perspective, Kathmandu, Nepal
244. Dec. 15-16, 1988, Annual PWPA Symposium,Washington, D.C., USA
245. Dec. 18, 1988, Advisory Board Dinner, Washington D.C., USA
246. Dec. 30, 1988, Violence: Root and Resolution, Dhaka, Bangladesh
247. Dec. 30, 1988, Housing for All by 2000 A. D., Kathmandu, Nepal
248. Dec. 18, 1988, Media as Vehicle of Peace Nigeria
249. 1989, The Pro-Democracy Movement in China, Korea
250. Jan. 19-22, 1989, Post-Apartheid South Africa, Sandton, South Africa
251. February, 1989, Planning Committee Mtg. for 4th Annual Conference, Liberia
252. Feb. 25, 1989, Political and Diplomatic Relations Between Korea and Hungary, Seoul, Korea
253. Feb. 1-5, 1989, Culture and Conflict in the Middle East Larnaca, Cyprus
254. March 5, 1989, Violence: Root and Resolution Sri Lanka
255. Mar. 10-11, 1989, Marketing Concept as a Key to Economic Recovery, Kampala, Uganda

256. April, 1989, , Introductory Seminar, Gabon  
 257. April 1, 1989, Founding Meeting Bangkok, Thailand  
 258. May 3-4, 1989, Symposium on Eastern Europe, Baltimore, Maryland, USA  
 259. May, 1989, What Can the Netherlands Do to Help Suriname? Amsterdam, Netherlands  
 260. May 18, 1989, The Future of Chinese-Mexican Relations Mexico City, Mexico  
 261. May 21, 1989, Development in Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand  
 262. June 1-2, 1989, National Symposium: Resource Endowment and Nation Building, Lagos, Nigeria  
 263. June 3, 1989, Development of Democracy in Yemen, Sana'a, Yemen  
 264. June 7, 1989, Social Education & Ethics Nairobi, Kenya  
 265. June 30-3, 1989, Population Growth and the Environment Livingstone, Zambia  
 266. July 15, 1989, Battlefield to Marketplace, Bangkok, Thailand  
 267. July 22-25, 1989, Development and Peace Ougadougou, Burkina Faso  
 268. July 24-25, 1989, 19th ICWP: The Obstacles and Scenarios in Forming an Asian Community in the Pacific Era  
 269. August 25-29, 1989, 4th International Congress of PWPA: Liberal Democratic Societies London, England  
 270. August, 1989, University Education in Kenya in the 1990's and Beyond, Nairobi, Kenya  
 271. September 9, 1989, Zambia National Meeting, Livingstone, Zambia  
 272. Sept, 15-17, 1989, Seminar on Law and Education, Peru  
 273. Oct. 13-15, 1989, Development in the Baltic States, Oslo, Norway  
 274. Oct. 20-24, 1989, Education in Europe, Budapest, Hungary  
 275. November 11, 1989, Thailand as 5th NIC, Bangkok, Thailand  
 276. Nov. 17-18, 1989, Tradition and Modernity, New Delhi, India  
 277. Nov. 22-24, 1989, European Integration, Venice, Italy  
 278. December 8-9, 1989, PWPA Seminar, Segovia, Spain  
 279. December 18, 1989, Eastern Europe and Africa, Yaoundé, Cameroon  
 280. December, 1989, Agricultural Research Symposium, Lagos, Nigeria  
 281. Jan. 19-20, 1990 Political Economy of S.A. Johannesburg, South Africa  
 282. January 20, 1990 The Pacific Rim Era, Bangkok, Thailand  
 283. January 1990, Youth and Development, Kampala, Uganda  
 284. February 28, 1990, USSR Foreign Policy, Kampala, Uganda  
 285. March 5, 1990, Viable Options for the 1990s, Manila, Philippines  
 286. March 17-18, 1990, Sexual Morality, London, U.K.  
 287. March 21-22, 1990, Multi-Ethnicity and Unity, Khartoum, Sudan  
 288. April 4, 1990, Inauguration of PWPA-Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia  
 289. April 10, 1990, Inauguration of PWPA-USSR, Moscow, USSR  
 290. April 18-19, 1990, Economic Crisis & Society, Freetown, Sierra Leone  
 291. May 2-6, 1990, Second Scramble for Africa Nairobi, Kenya  
 292. May 10, 1990, Moral Ed. in Czechoslovakia Brno, Czechoslovakia  
 293. May 25, 1990, Goals for Poland, Cracow, Poland  
 294. May 30, 1990, Media in America and Japan, Tokyo, Japan  
 295. July 3, 1990, The Military in Democracy, Kathmandu, Nepal  
 296. August 3-5, 1990, Zambia in the 1990s, Livingstone, Zambia  
 297. July 20-21, 1990, 1990's - Changing Decade, Bangkok, Thailand  
 298. July 28, 1990, Tradition and Modernity, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
 299. Sept. 7-10, 1990 Occidental Culture in Latin America, Paipa, Colombia  
 300. Sept. 12-14, 1990, Development and Peace, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso  
 301. Sept. 15-16, 1990, Ethnic Minorities in Europe, Budapest, Hungary  
 302. Sept. 21-25, 1990, Historical Dimension of Transformation in Eastern Europe, Warsaw, Poland  
 303. September 28, 1990, First National Meeting, USSR, Tver, USSR  
 304. November 7-9, 1990, Humanization of Education, Bechyne Castle, Czechoslovakia  
 305. Nov. 24-25, 1990, Environmental Security, Nagpur, India  
 306. Nov. 25-27, 1990, Building One Europe, Boyana, Bulgaria  
 307. Dec. 1-2, 1990, The Arab World and the New Face of Europe, Cairo, Egypt  
 308. Dec. 6-9, 1990, Earth: A Living Home, Mallorca, Spain  
 309. Dec. 7-8, 1990, Employment and Education, Nairobi, Kenya

310. Dec. 7-9, 1990, Australia and the Global Environmental Crisis, Leura, NSW, Australia  
 311. Dec. 13-15, 1990, Democracy in Africa, Kinshasa, Zaire  
 312. December 18, 1990, Africa in the 21st Century, Yaoundé, Cameroon  
 313. December 18, 1990, National Meeting, London, U.K.  
 314. December 18, 1990, Islam and War, Washington, DC, USA  
 315. January, 1991, Dr. Rubenstein's Speaking Tour, Petersburg, Russia  
 316. January 18-19, 1991, The Re-Unification of South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa  
 317. January 24-26, 1991, Politics, Ethics, Technology, Santiago, Chile  
 318. January 30, 1991, National Planning Conference, Moscow, USSR  
 319. February 7, 1991, World After the Gulf Conflict, Yaounde, Cameroon  
 320. March 1, 1991, Future Perspectives, London, U.K.  
 321. March 5, 1991, Search for Viable Options, Philippines  
 322. April 5-7, 1991, Yugoslav Universities and European Integration, Sarejvo, Yugoslavia  
 323. April 7, 1991, Education in New Europe, Prague, Czechoslovakia  
 324. April 22-24, 1991, Social Science and Medicine, Santiago, Chile  
 325. May 3-5, 1991, Federalism in Europe: the Case of Yugoslavia, Geneva, Switzerland  
 326. May, 1991, Environmental Crisis, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
 327. June 28-July 1, 1991, National Meeting, Lusaka, Zambia  
 328. August 10, 1991, Bulgaria at the Crossroads, Sophia, Bulgaria  
 329. August 21-23, Metrum of Art, Krakow, Poland  
 330. Sept. 20-22, 1991, Ethnic Minorities in Europe, Bucharest, Romania  
 331. October 30, 1991, Teaching Right from Wrong, Liverpool, UK  
 332. November 1-3, 1991, The Crisis of Black Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast  
 333. 21st ICWP November 21-24, 1991, The Roles of Asian-Pacific Intellectuals in the Changing World, Taiwan  
 334. November 23, 1991, Indian Society in the 21st Century, New Delhi, India  
 335. November 21-23, 1991, Culture and Religion, Moscow, USSR  
 336. December 18, 1991, The Prospects for Democracy in the 21st Century, USA  
 337. December 19-22, 1991, National Conference, Almeria, Spain  
 338. February 21-23, 1992, New Foundations for World Peace and Liberty, Toledo, Spain  
 339. February 29, 1992, PWPA Introductory Meeting, Legon, Ghana  
 340. March 1992, Society in the 21st Century, Nigeria  
 341. March 20-21, 1992, Foreign Policy Issues in a Democratic South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa  
 342. April 25-27, 1992, Life and Society in the 21st Century, Kinshasa, Zaire  
 343. May 8-9, 1992, Czechoslovakia and the World of 2042, Skalsky Dvur, Czechoslovakia  
 344. May 13, 1992, Founding meeting of PWPA Austria, Vienna, Austria  
 345. May 15-17, 1992, Faith and Reality, Kiev, Ukraine  
 346. May 30, 1992, Child Versus Teacher Centered Education, Kampala, Uganda  
 347. June 10-15, 1992, Poland in the 21st Century, Warsaw, Poland  
 348. June 27-July 1, 1992, Future Prospects for Africa, Lusaka, Zambia  
 349. July 14, 1992, Meditation of the Future Through Present Knowledge, Lubumbashi, Zaire  
 350. August 20-24, 1992, 5th Congress: Society in the 21st Century, Seoul, Korea  
 351. September 11-13, 1992, Albania and Europe: Spirituality, Politics, and Economics, Tirana, Albania  
 352. October 25, 1992, The Sovereign National Conference-and Then?, Zaire  
 353. October 31, 1992, Academic Freedom of Speech, Athens, Greece  
 354. October 30-November 1, 1992, The Question of Power in Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast  
 355. November, 1992, Transition to Democracy in Eastern Europe, Budapest, Hungary  
 356. November 28-29, 1992, Problems of Education and Culture in India, New Delhi, India  
 357. December 1992, National Meeting, Spain  
 358. December 4, 1992, Dialog and Freedom, Vienna, Austria  
 359. December 10, 1992, The Future of Democracy, Bridgeport, CT, USA  
 360. December 14, 1992, "Recent Development in the Russian Federation, Kampala, Uganda  
 361. December 20, 1992, Reflection on Humanities for the Coming Hi-Tech, Taiwan  
 362. December 27, 1992, A Dialogue on the National History of Zaire, Zaire  
 363. March 11-14, 1993, The Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons, Zagreb, Croatia

- 364. April 8-9, 1993, World Futures 2000-2010, London
- 365. April 16-18, 1993, US-China Relations, Bridgeport, CT, USA
- 366. May 7, 1993, The Healing of South Africa, Johannesburg, S.A.
- 367. June 10-20, PWPA Philippines and Thailand Peace Mission Tour, Higher Education Innovations for Development and Peace in the 21st Century, Korea and USA
- 368. July 2-5, 1993, Strategies for Improving the Quality of Life in Southern Africa, Zambia
- 369. August 4-6, 1993, Science, Morality and Values, St. Andrews, Scotland
- 370. August 12-14, 1993, In Search of Ways for the Development of Armenia, Yerevan, Armenia
- 371. November 19, 1993, A Forward Look Into the 21st Century, Manila, Philippines
- 372. December, 1993, Anniversary Celebration, Washington D.C., USA
- 373. December 14, 1993, The Tyrolean Prehistoric Man in Ice, Vienna, Austria
- 374. December 17-18, 1993, Bratislava, Slovakia
- 375. December 16-18, 1993, Journalism and the New Worlds of Communication, Osijek, Croatia
- 376. April 15-17, 1994, Korea in Transition, CT, USA
- 377. April 20, 1994, Genuine Prospects for NIChood, Manila, Philippines
- 378. Nov. 19-20 1994, The Family in India, New Dehli, India
- 379. Dec. 2, 1994, Round Table Discussion on Perspectives of Education, Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- 380. August 21-25, 1995, The Future of the Family, Seoul, Korea
- 381. Nov. 21-25, 1996, Coming of a New Century, Beijing, China
- 382. April 26-28, 1997, Rev. Sun Myung Moon and Reaganomics, Korea
- 383. November 24-29, 1997, Identity and Character, Washington, DC, USA
- 384. May 22-23, 1998, Maintaining Excellence in multiplicity: The Inter-University Cooperation
- 385. June 11-13, 1998, The Family and Human Rights, New York, USA
- 386. June 12, 1998, PWPA International Planning Meeting, New York, USA
- 387. October 4-8, 1998, Character and Personality, Moscow, Russia
- 388. January 13-16, 1999, African Renaissance, Johannesburg, South Africa





**PWPA**