The ISCSC Newsletter

International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations

The ISCSC was founded in 1961 by Othmar Auderle, Rushton Coulborn and Arnold Toynbee in Salzburg (Austria). Pitirim Sorokin was the first president (1964-71). In 1971 the Society’s leadership moved to the U.S. Over 30 foreign countries are represented in the Society’s membership. Benjamin Nelson became the Society’s first American president (1971-77).

The State of the Society—2016

For those who could not attend, the Brazil Conference in 2015 was great. Many thanks to Tereza Coni Aguilar, Pedro Geiger, and Michael Andregg for all their hard work and for making the Brazil meeting such a success. Actually, it seems to me that attendance at the last 2 conferences has been pretty good. This leads me to think that civilizational studies is a topic that many around the world are genuinely interested in, if our meetings are publicized widely (which is not difficult in our digital age).

Our conference for 2016 will be held again in Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ. Mary Tepfenhart has graciously agreed to host us again and will serve as Conference Chair. Laina Farhat-Holzman will serve as Program Chair. The theme will be “The West and its Discontents”. Please submit your abstract to Laina asap. We are waiting to hear from you!

We here at MCNY headquarters have dealt with a number of issues involving the renewal of our non-profit status (and also procuring liability insurance) this past year. We need to make sure we remain legally up to code. It has been a lot of work, often quite tedious. John Grayzel and David Hahn have helped immensely with this process. Joe and Peter have been able to upgrade our printer/distributor for CCR hardcopy. We now are using The Sheridan Press. They are doing a great job. Also, a number of people have suggested we upgrade our website. We are currently in the process of exploring this, with the invaluable help of David Hahn, Peter Hecht, Lynn Rhodes and Tom Rienzo.

A number of leadership positions will open up in 2016. Elections will be held in Monmouth. My own term ends in 2016, and although I have learned a lot from this experience, have benefited professionally, and have enjoyed being President, I am now actively looking for a successor to take over after 2016. If anyone out there is interested in and qualified for this important and visible position, please email me asap drosner@mcny.edu.

We are also still looking for a venue for our 2017 If anyone want to volunteer their campus or host this meeting, please know that you would be doing a great service to our society and to civilization at large. I look forward to hearing about this from you soon.

I would like at this point to thank you all very much for your time and also for your continued, valued commitment to ISCSC over the years. Our organization has a long and distinguished history. It is because of dedicated members like you that we have been able to continue our important work.

If you can think of any other ways you could help our society further, please consider doing so. Think not what ISCSC can do for you, but what you can do for ISCSC!!

Hope to see you soon in beautiful Monmouth, NJ,
In 2016 world politics will enter a dangerous phase, and intellectuals like our former member Samuel Huntington (Harvard University) have not hesitated to proliferate visions of the Clash of Civilizations (1996), exemplified by, among others, the return of traditional rivalries between nation states and the decline of the nation state from the conflicting pulls of tribalism and globalization. Each of these visions touches upon aspects of the emerging reality faced most notably by Western, Eastern, Chinese and Islamic Civilizations.

Western civilization is transforming into Global civilization, in which Christianity is being replaced by a secular religion of business. Religion, according to our society’s co-founder Arnold Toynbee’s, is the main criterion of any civilization since religion defines the values and symbols of a given civilization’s behavioral patterns.

The politics of “what is good for business is good for society” has controlled Northern America and the European Union since the dawn of the 21st century. Since that time, there has been a deep recession in the U.S., and the European Union has struggled with the Euro Crisis: namely, the spiraling debts of the PIGS countries (i.e., the Mediterranean countries of Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Spain), the fact that Greece is falling apart, and the influx of refugees and job seeking emigrants who come to Europe at a rate of 10,000 per day from the Middle East and Africa. The last factor reflects the Clash of Civilizations—or, rather, the War of Civilizations—not only in the Middle East but world-wide. This war includes the use of terrorism and, perhaps, the mass inflow of young men from Islamic nations in order to destabilize the well-being of Western civilization.

Due to the Internet and smartphones, “Real Civilization” is transforming into “Virtual Civilization”, particularly among the young generation, which would like to escape from the confusion of reality to a religion characterized by cyberspace, unlimited freedom, and progress supported by collective intelligence for the purpose of securing the common good in an alternative virtual world. The “real world”, according to the young generation, is going in a wrong direction in the 21st century. Our generation is the first in the 6000 year-long history of civilization in which such extreme shifts in civilization have taken place. Hence, our society has plenty of topics and tasks to take on in order to sustain our existence on Earth.
After attending Oberlin College as an undergraduate, he studied philosophy and economics at the London School of Economics and received his Ph.D. degree in Government from Harvard University. His fields of specialization and writing include political theory, literature and politics, democracy and democratization, the intellectual history of Europe, political socialization, comparative public administration, societal change and political development in the Third World, and the politics of economic development. In retirement, he has engaged in studies of the governance of ancient empires and the dynamics of the rise and fall of civilizations, and his recent publications largely reflect these interests.

Previously a member of the University of Chicago and Swarthmore College political science faculties, he has also served as a visiting professor at Makerere University (Uganda), the National University of Ethiopia, Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand), Dartmouth College, Charles University (Prague), and Utrecht Honors College (The Netherlands), where he was also the founding Director of the University of California’s Education Abroad Program in that country.

For six years, he was a member of the editorial board of The American Political Science Review. As a Congressional Fellow in Washington, DC, he divided his time between an internship in the U.S. House of Representatives and the staff of Senator (and later Vice President) Hubert Humphrey. His travels have taken him throughout North and South America, Europe, Asia, and much of the African continent.

Both his contemporary and his historical interests have been served by the opportunity to travel through most of the world.

It is a near certainty that George will be missed henceforth by all who knew him. What is absolutely certain, and even more sad, is that we shall find him exceptional and irreplaceable.

George Von der Muhll was my best intellectual friend and personal friend with whom I had ongoing conversations over monthly lunches. He was also a wise and helpful critic of my own writing, both columns and books. I listened to him.

He was the model of gentleman and scholar, always kind, always thoughtful, and totally fearless. His work and travels around the world took him to many countries a more prudent person would avoid. He taught in Africa in countries that turned very dangerous while he was there, but these dangers never deterred him.

Laina Farhat-Holzman

This is sad news and a significant loss for ISCSC. While I did not know George too well myself, I remember good times with him in Brazil and I respected him very much.

David Rosner
Our successful international conference, held this year in Rio de Janeiro was by all accounts one of the most diverse conferences yet. There were eight sessions with most having simultaneous presentation groups accounting for 14 complete panels, 58 papers presented! Members and presenters from Poland, Turkey, the US, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Japan, Hungry, Romania, China, Israel, Canada and elsewhere, gathered together to share provocative, wide ranging topics on comparative civilizational issues as is the norm for our conferences. Attendees were interested, interesting and engaged. New members were added to the organization and many new members showed genuine interest in returning to our next conference to be held at Monmouth University in Long Branch, New Jersey, June 29-July 2, 2016.

The much-anticipated and always festive banquet was held at a local Brazilian restaurant with a private room designated for the ISCSC guests. Speeches were made and awards and recognition given to those who worked hard to make the conference a reality. ISCSC President Rosner recognized Tereza Coni Aguiar, Conference Chairperson along with her dedicated, local staff members and daughter who provided much needed assistance throughout the entire conference. Of course, Michael Andregg, Program Chairperson was recognized for ensuring each session was relevant to the conference, well balanced and well facilitated.

If each ISCSC member recruited one new person to attend next year’s conference, it would go a long way to ensure continued growth of our membership and sustainability for the future of the ISCSC. How about making this a commitment? Let’s do it.

See you at the beautiful Monmouth University in 2016.
The 45th ISCSC International Conference, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June 10-13, 2015,

Ashok is exercising Yoga
The post-the 45th ISCSC International Conference Pictures, 
Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June 10-13, 2015,
Rapture in Rio: The 2015 ISCSC Conference in Brazil

Michael Andregg who inspired the Conference in Rio proves that it was a very successful one by providing images as this one below:
Attending the 45th Annual Meeting of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (ISCSC) held from June 10-13, 2015 at the Hotel Windsor Florida, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil was a memorable experience.

Of course as a participant, I read and discussed the paper titled “Reflections on Clash or Reconciliation of Civilizations,” for which I received good comments. We in the group were fortunate to meet with and hold discussions with diverse scholars from Saudi Arabia, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Hungary, Macau, China, Japan, USA, Canada and others.

It was a powerful group of intellectuals dedicated to understanding the civilizations of the past and how that understanding could help us to create a peaceful civilization during the 21st century.

The conference committee of the ISCSC also organized a cultural and sightseeing tour of Rio de Janeiro through visits to such great monuments as Christ the Redeemer where Michael Andregg’s daughter Sierra and I were the dare devils to do the Yoga head-stand next to the famous statue. We also visited the Sugar Loaf, Botanical Garden and Rain Forests as well as planned and took long walks as a group on such beaches as the Ipanema, Copacabana and Botafogo. To add more fun and culture to our trip, we walked and explored the historical areas of Lapa, the City Palace and the inner city.

Overall, the conference presented a delightful venue to interact with civilizational scholars from diverse countries in a terrific cultural setting of Rio de Janeiro where Olympic Games will be held during 2016. The choice of Hotel Windsor Florida was an excellent treat because the hotel was in the central part of Rio from where you could interact with people from all strata of life as well as take a very convenient sub-way to any beaches or monuments of the city of Rio.

Shabash (meaning Bravo in Hindi) to Theresa and her organizational skills, gentle manners, and her wonderful group of dedicated helpers for arranging such an unforgettable meeting and cultural experience for the participants.
The Toynbee-Talbutt Award for the Young Rising Civilization Star

Will be provided each year due to the contribution by Prof. Dr. Talbott, an accomplished civilizationist and specialist on P. Sorokin.

RULES
1. Every member of the ISCSC can submit a nomination to a given year’s Conference Program Chair.
2. Program Chair consults the Program Committee and submits the choices to President for acceptance.
3. Criteria of contribution:
   A. Publishing record
   B. Conferences attendance
   C. Service to the ISCSC
   D. Other special contributions
4. Award is given only once for the same person.

The Toynbee-Talbutt Award - 2016 for the Young Rising Civilization Star
Was not provided since there were no candidates

2009 - Oleg Benesch
2010 - Adán Stevens—Diaz
2011 - Vlad Alalykin—Izvekov
2012 - Hisanori Kato
2013 - no candidates
2014 - ?
2015 - ?
2016 - ?

YOUNG RISING CIVILIZATION STAR FUND
(Expenses Related to Participation in Conferences)
Vice-President for Young Scholar Development:
Michael Andregg (2010-2016) mmandregg@stthomas.edu

Michael Andregg 200
Merek Celinski 150
J. Randall Groves 300
Abbey Perumpanani $1,500
Andrew Targowski 300

$1000.00 paid to A. Stevens—Diaz in 2013—Young Rising Star of 2010.

Balance $1450.00

AWARDS FUND supported by Dr Palmer Talbutt
2009—$1,000
2013—$2,000

2016 ISCSC Conference Graduate Student Scholarship

The International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations is offering 3 prizes for best student papers at their next annual conference, which will be at Monmouth University in West Long Branch, New Jersey, USA from June 29-July 2 2016.

The awards will be for first place, $500, second, $300 and third, $200 to help with expenses related to the conference. To apply, finished papers should be submitted to the judges not later than April 15, 2016, via Michael Andregg (mmandregg@stthomas.edu). Registration fees for students is free.

To qualify for consideration you MUST attend the conference and present there. Checks will be awarded at that time. Further details on conference themes can be found at the ISCSC website: http://www.wmich.edu/iscsc/index.html

Humanity’s Top Ten Problems for next 50 years

Tasks for the Young Civilization Stars

Get Your Future Started
We will be holding this 46th annual international conference on June 29-July 2, 2016, at the Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey, USA.

The theme this time is: "The West and its Discontents: Contemporary Challenges to Western Dominance." This theme offers many scholars an opportunity to weigh in, either in defense or to propose alternate civilizations.

Since 1500, the West has moved from the edge of Eurasia, from insignificance to dominate the world politically, culturally, and economically. Since the end of World War II, its values have established the de facto “global system” of trade, economics, and preferred governance. The last challenges to these particularly Anglo-Saxon values survived bitterly-fought wars against Fascist Nazi Germany and Fascist Japan in World War II and prolonged surrogate wars against the Soviet Union ending in the collapse of their empire in 1991. The Western Global System seemed to be without challenge.

But now challenges come from all sides.

- **Islam**, a religion whose dominance had begun a decline in 1250, is having a renewal of militant zeal. To what degree is the West at war with Islam, contrary to the repeated assurances of our leaders? How can this be thought of as a “clash of civilizations”? Can the revival of the model of the ancient Caliphate: a single religious dictatorship, replace the western Global System?

- **Environmental Crisis**. Pope Francis has issued an Encyclical urging his believers and the world to heed the danger of global warming. He warns that rampant industrialization has created luxury for the rich nations but undue suffering in the way of pollution and misery for the poor. To what degree has capitalism, with its ethos of materialism, contributed to the environmental crisis? Can technologies address the adverse effects of environmental damage? Can a global system of mandatory environmentalism replace capitalism without increasing global poverty?

- **China and Russia**: Challenges to the Western System. China is a newly awakened ancient culture that has its own amalgam of the old and the new. To some degree China rejects the hegemony of the Western Global System, though it also appears to have lately appropriated elements of it to its own benefit. Russia also indicates unwillingness to accept Western hegemony. What institutions do they offer that provide better societal solutions?

Also suggested are such topics as Europe’s failing experiment with “multiculturalism;” a concept now in collapse as Europe faces an overwhelming refugee crisis. The Energy Revolution will also be an issue, as is the problem of decadence and moral decay, a global issue.

The world is changing at a rapid pace. How are we to understand these challenges to Western hegemony?

Papers are invited on the above topics, and any other topics of civilizational relevance.

Please send abstracts by April 15 to Program Chair, Dr. Laina Farhat-Holzman, at Lfarhat102@aol.com. Send them as a MSWord attachment that includes your name, affiliation, e-mail address, title of your paper, and no more than a 300-word abstract.

We look forward to hearing from you.

**Laina Farhat-Holzman**

October 30, 2015
The 2016 ISCSC conference will be held in June 29-July 2, 2016 at Monmouth University-Woodrow Wilson Hall in West Long Branch, NJ. Prof. Mariana Tepfenhart, the ISCSC 2014 Chair - teaches in the Monmouth History department, has graciously agreed to help organize this conference.

Monmouth has a beautiful campus near the Jersey Shore. The campus is about an hour south of NYC and very close to beaches, boardwalks, restaurants, shops and, of course the famous Atlantic City casinos.

Woodrow Wilson Hall, formerly known as the Shadow Lawn mansion, was built in 1929 at a cost of $10.5 million as the private residence of former F.W. Woolworth Co. president Hubert Templeton Parson and his wife Maysie. Philadelphia architect Horace Trumbauer and his assistant Julian Abele, the first African-American professional architect, designed the mansion in the neoclassical French tradition. The construction incorporates limestone quarried in Bedford, Indiana (also used in the Empire State Building), steel, concrete, and 50 varieties of Italian marble.

The mansion stands upon the precise site of the original Shadow Lawn, which was destroyed by fire in 1927, soon after $1 million had been spent on its refurbishing. That former colonial frame structure contained 52 rooms and was built in 1903 for John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

It was later purchased by Joseph B. Greenhut, the head of Siegel, Cooper Co., a New York department store. Greenhut loaned the mansion to President Woodrow Wilson during the campaign of 1916 as the presidential summer home. Thereafter it was known as the Summer White House.

The current mansion fell under municipal ownership in the Depression, and later served as the site of a private girls’ school until the University (then known as Monmouth College) acquired the property in 1956.

The mansion underwent extensive restoration in the 1980s, beginning in 1984 as part of Monmouth's 50th anniversary. Funding for the $770,000 project came from the McMurray-Bennett Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the State of New Jersey, and private contributions.

In 1978, along with the University's Guggenheim Memorial Library, Wilson Hall was entered in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1985, the U.S. Department of the Interior designated it a National Historic Landmark.

Because Wilson Hall has been designated a National Historic Landmark, meticulous care in accordance with strict guidelines has been taken to maintain the original features of the building. A $270,000 grant was awarded from the New Jersey Historic Trust in 1996. The grant, which was matched dollar for dollar by Monmouth University, has been used to restore and renovate the Wilson Auditorium and to develop a historic structures report for Wilson Hall. A second application of the Trust is pending. If awarded, it will enable to University to restore Wilson Hall's roof and exterior and revamp the air handling system over the next several years.

The building encompasses some 130 rooms on three main floors, plus rooftop and lower-level rooms. In the main portion, there are 96 rooms, which include what once were 17 master suites and 19 baths. Each of the baths was decorated and furnished in a different period and had gold- or silver-plated fixtures.

Covering the parquet floors were 60,000 square feet of carpeting and 146 rugs specially designed and loomed in Europe and Asia. It took four years to complete the order. A rug woven in the Canary Islands and measuring 24 feet by 93 feet covered the main floor of the Great Hall, also known as Haslam Slocum Hall.

Wilson Hall has been described in newspapers throughout the world, is featured in many books on architecture and art, and has been used as backdrop for innumerable print ads and television commercials. It also served as the setting for the 1982 film version of Annie.

Woodrow Wilson Hall is the administrative center of the University, though classes are still held in the building.

Due to President W. Wilson’s Declaration — many East European nations became independent states after the World War I—1914-1918.
**LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS**

*Sheraton* Eatontown- $149.00 (breakfast is not included but the guests can have it there or at school) and suites $250. For reservations call Salvatore Giorgio at 732-542-6500 or e-mail at sgiorgio@sharatoneatontown.com. These rates are available by May 30.

*Holiday Inn* Express - 10 standard rooms
- $99.00 per night on June 29 & 30
- $129.00 for July 1
Breakfast is included. For registrations call Brooke Gordon at 732-541-1234 or e-mail at bgordon@hotelsunlimited.com. These prices are available until May 29, 2016.

**MEALS**
- Breakfast through Residential Dining Space- $7.40 per person/per day
- Lunch through Residential Dining Space $11.30 per day/per person
- Dinner through Residential Dining Space- $15.10 per person/per day
Payment can be made at the dining hall by credit cards or cash. The exact schedule was not set (it can be from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm or 9:00 am to 5:00 pm).

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION**
Conference Registration is separate from the Lodging Accommodation and Meal package. Fees for this are outlined below and paid directly to the ISCSC. Registration forms are on the ISCSC website.

| Membership fee | $70 |
| Banquet | $30/person +$10 wine |
| Registration Fee | $180 |
| Registration—Retirees | $150 |
| Registration—Students | Free |

We will be starting an online payment system soon.

It will be soon on our website. We would prefer delegates register online (with credit card) than sending checks.

**AIRPORT AND TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS:**

Super Shuttle New York City transfers include services to and from the following locations:

- Newark Airport
- JFK Airport
- La Guardia Airport

How to get to Super Shuttle:
Upon arrival, follow the signs to the baggage claim area. You can speak with one of the airport’s Ground Transportation agents who will contact the Super Shuttle on your behalf. You can also dial 29 from the courtesy phones next to the Ground Transportation centers and Welcome Centers. The main phone for the Super Shuttle is 212-209-7000 and Fax 718-482-1982. For reservations send information to reservations@super.shuttle.net or call 800-Blue Van.

They can also use NYC Airporter, the official airport bus operator for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Newark Airport Transfers will require a bus transfer at the port Authority Terminal to Newark Airport Express Bus Service. The cost for both buses is $24.00. For reservations e-mail to:

feedback@nycairporter.com

info@nycairporter.com sales@nycairporter.com

or call customer care 718-777-5111

office 718-777-5111 855-269-2247

International toll free 855-269-2247

Send a check paid to The ISCSC if cannot register online:

To DAVID HAHN
School of Management
Metropolitan College of New York
431 Canal St 11 Floor
New York, NY 10013
Located in West Long Branch, New Jersey, Monmouth University's magnificent and historic campus is approximately one hour from both New York City and Philadelphia and is within walking distance of the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean.

The University is about 45 minutes from Newark Airport by car or limousine, and is also easily accessible from the LaGuardia and Kennedy airports in New York, as well as from the Philadelphia International Airport.

DIRECTIONS

From the Garden State Parkway: Take Exit 105. The Parkway off-ramp leads directly onto Route 36 East. Continue on Route 36 East approximately three miles to Route 71 South. Go approximately one mile and Route 71 will fork left and become Cedar Avenue. Follow Route 71/Cedar Avenue for approximately one half mile. Continue on 71 South past the traffic light for Larchwood Avenue. Proceed past the first entrance to the University, which is on your right. About 200 feet past the first entrance, turn right at the wrought iron gates and go up the main driveway. Visitor parking (Lot 11) is on the left, slightly past Wilson Hall.

From the NJ Turnpike: From the South, take Turnpike North to Exit 7A. After the toll plaza, take I-195 East to Shore Points. Approaching Belmar, I-195 becomes NJ Route 138. After crossing the Garden State Parkway, exit right to NJ Route 18 North, marked Eatontown. Take the Deal Road exit and drive east to the intersection at Monmouth Road. Turn left and proceed to the third traffic light, which is Cedar Avenue. Turn right onto Cedar Avenue, also labeled NJ Route 71 South. Follow Route 71/Cedar Avenue for approximately one half mile. Continue on 71 South past the traffic light for Larchwood Avenue. Proceed past the first entrance to the University, which is on your right. About 200 feet past the first entrance, turn right at the wrought iron gates and go up the main driveway. Visitor parking (Lot 11) is on the left, slightly past Wilson Hall.

From the NJ Turnpike: From the North, take Turnpike South to Exit 11 (Garden State Parkway South). Take Exit 105 as outlined in #1 above.

From Trenton and Points West: Take I-195 East, and follow directions outlined in #2 above.

From the Freehold Area: Take US Route 9 South to I-195 East. Follow directions outlined in #2 above.

From Coastal New England and Boston: Take I-195 South to I-287 West to the Tappan Zee Bridge. Follow I-287 to the Garden State Parkway South. Follow directions outlined in #1 above.

CONFERENCE AND EVENT VISITORS:

Parking is generally available in the Commuter Lot on Larchwood Avenue; to gain access to this parking lot, make a right onto Larchwood Avenue when travelling east on Route 71. Proceed to the Greeter’s Booth for instructions on parking. If no greeter is on duty, follow the parking instructions you would have received from the event coordinator. Click here for a link to our campus map.

Click here for on-campus video directions to conference and event facilities.

If you are flying into Newark Airport:

Once you arrive at Newark Airport, there is an automated monorail train link, AirTrain Newark (www.airtrainnewark.com) that takes you directly from the arrivals terminal to the Rail Link station, where you transfer to a southbound NJ Transit North Jersey Coast Line train (www.njtransit.com).

This line takes you to Long Branch station, the nearest station to the University. The journey takes 45 minutes. Purchase your ticket prior to boarding the train. There is a surcharge if you purchase your ticket on the train. Vending machines for NJ Transit tickets are located in the airport passenger terminals.

Once at Long Branch station, take a taxi from the station to the University. The journey is about 1.5 miles (2 kilometers).

Taxis also operate from Newark Airport at rates based on your destination.

SPECIAL PARKING PERMITS

One-Day Permit: This permit authorizes parking for guests or visitors for one day and is available at Police Headquarters, the Greeter’s Booth off of Cedar Avenue, and from the traffic attendant off of Larchwood Avenue.
Directions to the Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey, USA

http://www.monmouth.edu/about_monmouth/at_a_glance/directions.asp

The Ocean Fest
The Comparative Civilizations Review came out with the fall edition, Number 73, just as autumn was actually arriving. For the journal, this constituted a speed record; in so doing, this year’s Fall journal stood in polar opposition to the tortoise-like movement we experienced for last fall’s edition, which actually missed the titled season altogether and appeared at subscriber’s homes late in the winter.

Changes are in the offing, too, as 2016 approaches. Our electronic form, mounted via the good will of Connie Lamb (the journal’s Editor) and the library at Brigham Young University, has been found so far on the following URL: ojs.lib.byu.edu/spc/index.php/CCR. But we will be moving in 2016 to a brand new platform. It’s from bepress, a company located in Berkeley, California, coordinated by Prof. Lamb and her team at BYU.

As reported in the Editor’s Note of Number 73, Prof. Lamb informed the journal that “since its (electronic) launch in the fall of 2011, there have been 826,676 page views (an average of over 206,000 a year).” Thus, the CCR is reaching quite a large number of researchers – almost one million page views to date.

The review has also been expanding this year in terms of the Editorial Board. Peter Hecht has been a major asset. As Managing Editor, he is putting the business of the journal in proper shape. Among other major contributions, Mr. Hecht has overseen our transition between printers. Now, our presses are rolling at The Sheridan Press, located in Hanover, Pennsylvania. This printer, founded exactly a century ago, produces many of America’s leading scholarly journals. The arrangement we have with Sheridan has enabled us to move swiftly in terms of publication deadlines. Thanks, too, to Mr. Hecht’s leadership, we’ve been able to reduce overall expenses involved in the printing and mailing process.

Two of the Editorial Board published major items in the journal this fall. Thus, the issue featured a mini-festschrift in honor of our late friend, former ISCSC President Dr. Matthew Melko. The section was coordinated by Prof. Tseggai Isaac, who also wrote a tribute to Matt. Among other analyses, he placed Matt in recent intellectual history, highlighting his relationship with World Systems theorists. David Wilkinson, perhaps the senior member of ISCSC in America, and the long-time Book Review Editor of the journal, wrote a review of Matt’s work on the comparative study of periods of actual peace. He included in his paper a list of 46 “peace domains” that Matt had collected, covering civilizations around the world from throughout human history. He also suggested how this pioneering work of Prof. Melko might be moved forward by others who seek to follow in his footsteps.

Continuing to support the journal in a vital way have been the Senior Editor, Carolyn Carpentieri Potter, a long-time professional editor and publisher from New York and Florida; our Editor, Dr. Stefan Gunther, a veteran university administrator now at the Library of Congress; and, as Corresponding Editor, Dr. Nejat Dogan, a prominent scholar of international relations chairing a huge academic department at Anadolu University in Turkey.

Meanwhile, excellent articles are being submitted non-stop to the journal and entered into an ongoing peer review process. The result, we hope, is a satisfactory periodical of value and interest to our readership.

Overall, it is fair to state that the Comparative Civilizations Review continues to hold its lead role internationally as a respected journal of record in the field of comparative civilizations.
This has been an important year for ISCSC communications. We helped make the 2015 Brazil conference a success, were instrumental in finding a new printer for our journal Comparative Civilizations Review, added more entries to our Civilitas blog than any year since its founding in 2009, and we helped ISCSC identify a need for an expanded Internet presence.

After widespread distribution of the news for our 2015 conference in Brazil there was a great turnout. We utilized a number of websites, as well as direct communications to enhance our effort and it paid off!

Our journal, CCR, is now printed by Sheridan Press, a premier printer of many hundreds of periodicals, specializing in scholarly journals. Our communications efforts will be greatly enhanced through the variety of services provided by our new vendor.

Civilitas, our blog, has been a fabulous success in 2015. Posts nearly doubled in 2015 and a total of 39,702 readers, an average of 24.7 per day in 2015, have now enjoyed the always interesting, often controversial, posts. Submissions are reviewed to ensure that they are representative of the spirit of the opinion of the author, without being offensive. Please feel free to contribute your opinions.

ISCSC is deeply in debt to Western Michigan University for the many years of website hosting that has been provided, free of charge. Steps have now been taken to develop a new and improved Internet presence. Communications has been honored to participate in this development.

Online CCR article availability

Reaching back to 1979 there are 892 searchable items including Front Matter, Editor’s Notes, Articles, Book Reviews, Letters to the Editor and End Matter. All items are searchable by date, issue, title, author and other refined characteristics. The current, but growing list of authors covers 14 pages. Once an item is found, it is easy to find the letters PDF just below the page number for the article. Clicking on PDF opens a new window which may actually display the article, but if not simply click on the words Download This PDF File, located just under the new window on the left, and the article will begin the downloading process onto your computer. You can then open it and read or print it at your convenience.

For over a year articles from Comparative Civilizations Review have been available online. Access is through an easy to use link,

Prominently displayed in the center of the home page of the ISCSC website:

https://ojs.lib.byu.edu/spc/index.php/CCR

Comparative Civilizations

Our Society owes a debt of gratitude to Connie Lamb for making this a part of what we offer for researchers and scholars. The countless hours she dedicated to making the online presence of CCR make Connie most deserving of a wellspring of kudos from all those who will benefit from her dedication.
Book on Yoga and Star Wars Connection

(Amazon.com and kindle).

It presents a model of physical, emotional and mental health leading to spiritual healing and holistic living in the 21st century. The book also delves into how George Lucas, the creator of the Star Wars Films, was influenced by the Yoga philosophy as well as the two great epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata including the Bhagavad Gita of India. The ideal student-teacher relationship between Luke Skywalker and Obi-Wan Kenobi as well as Luke Skywalker and Yoda, is picked up from the Yoga philosophy. Other classic examples of characters like Luke Skywalker, Princess Leia, Han Solo, Chewbacca, R2D2, the Droid, Yoda and Darth Vader are patterned after the characters from the Indian epics.

Lisa Starr, a poet Laureate of Rhode Island (2007-12) says: “Take 26 poets from around the good green globe—Give--104 poems the space and air and artwork they need—Nourish the world with it.

The e-book on this topic can be accessed below:


Civilization, Warfare, and Identities

The Prussian military theorist Karl von Clausewitz famously declared “war is the continuation of politics by other means.” Could it perhaps be just as accurate to declare war as the continuation of civilization by other means? That is to say that warfare and civilization are intrinsically linked in some form or another, and one cannot be understood without the other. This proposition takes on urgent relevance in regards to the current discourse related to the “clash of civilizations” thesis and the critical role of intercultural clashes at the heart of contemporary conflicts in the post-Cold War era as well as into the 21st century.

The significance of a civilizational perspective on these conflicts would involve the comprehensive study of the nature of collective identities, and the importance they play in human interrelations. Such collective identities speak to a human longing for belonging and fellowship with others. It very much relates to Aristotle’s famous dictum of humans being social animals by nature. Such is the power of identities that many are willing to fight each other and die for them.

For some this might indicate the dangers of such identities and a need to transcend them. Yet perhaps a more nuanced approach is best suited to study the situation. A possible alternative view could acknowledge this as a positive force when a properly directed and respected. Identities do matter, and in some cases literally are a matter of life and death. A civilizational perspective offers a great potential for

A civilizational perspective offers a great potential for a deeper understanding of collective identities, not just how they function but also how best to constructively integrate into larger frameworks. Civilizations are nothing else but such collective identities that are constructed on a macro-level.

Building upon a framework similar to the dialectic proposed by Gabriel Marcel between viewing life as either a problem or as a mystery; we as civilizational scholars can view the dynamics of these identities and even the clashes involving them as a mystery that (for good or for ill) help illuminate the nature of human social bonds. It is not always pretty but it is the reality as it is.
AFRICAN CIVILIZATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

This edited book is an attempt to bring to intellectual focus the apparent moribund state of African Civilization. The book was inspired by Professor Targowski's initiative at the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations. Earlier in 2007, the late Professor Matthew Melko asked me to contemplate such a project and simultaneously in early 2009, Dr. Targowski asked me, as an African, to undertake the editorial lead and he would join me in contributing and facilitating the editing and publishing process. The great and saintly Melko departed from us, but this volume of African Civilization in the 21st Century, was part of the great ideas that he promoted as the President of the ISCSC. I never though the great country of Poland was a land of angles and saints, but all scholars from Poland that I met impressed me by their intellectual force, congenial manner, endearing sense of humor and honorable ways. I say this sincerely of my dear friend and fellow laborer in the civilizational field, Andrew Targowski, who insisted to me that he was as African as I am.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY is a collection of research essays by African in Western scholars covering the African Civilization, their characteristics, their current status and prescriptive recommendations. The definitive and descriptive analysis of African Civilization is given in scientific details by the great scholar of politics and civilizations, Professor David Wilkinson of UCLA. Tseggai Isaac complements Wilkinson in the descriptive theoretical analysis by focusing on cultural, educational and political factors that had affected the progress or regress of African Civilizations. Dr. Hermenegilde Rwantabagu and Dr. Sisay Assefa approach African Civilization from the global perspective. Andrew Targowski gives detailed prescriptive chapters as curative measures that may provide basis for further study of African Civilization. The chapters share theoretical analysis touching on the essentials of intellectual collaboration for productive scholarship endeavors. The 21st century is waiting its turn to the reckonings and challenges in the study of Africa and its heritage.

Civilization is as dynamic as Africa and that is not a salutary characterization. Anything about Africa in the last two hundred years is dark, dreary, and deadly in terms of political, economic, social, and historical developments. Where technology has been used in Europe, Asia, and to a great extent effectively, but not efficiently, in South and Latin America, Africa in the 21st century still relies on subsistence farming to feed its exponentially growing populations. The exponential population growth of Africa is balanced by the exponentially rising mother-child mortality rate of Africa. Yes, the United Nations using dubious and compromised data issued by uncaring regimes will issue positive developments in terms of infrastructure, healthcare, education, and food security. What cannot be hidden from the eyes of the international audience is that Africa is in an ever declining state.

Dictators and tyrants perched at the helm of state comfortably and at length, have closed the path to progress. Educational institutions are crippled by budgetary constraints and political meddling. Under such duress, the requisite tools for the study of African civilization are nonexistent and researches are carried out inconsistently. Europeans or North American scholars can make periodic scholarly visits to ancient African sites that do testify of the glorious African Civilization of the past. They may even be willing to invest time, resources, and talent to promote the study of African civilization. As long as there are no standing African institutions for the study of African civilization, the study of African Civilization is in a hiatus. The essential and organic prescience, the emotional capital that would only be embedded in the indigenous African scholar is missing in the study of African Civilizations. This volume attempts to make this points in hopes that consciousness will be aroused for a mobilization of ambitions, emotions, and resources, to address the current decline in this ancient and noble civilization, African Civilization.

Dear Tseggai:
My roots are in Africa. My family left Africa about 120,000 years ago and went first to Asia and later within 80,000 years to Europe, when roads were free of ice. Recently I moved westward, by air.

Andrew
“Crisis in Renewal of Civilizations. The 21st Century Crisis of Ideas in Character” was published largely thanks to the contributions from the members of The International Society for Competitive Studies of Civilizations. We were also pleased to have authors from Russian Federation (prof. Akop Nazaretyan), from Ireland (prof. Michael Hogan, Helen Johnston, Benjamin Broome and Chris Noone) and from the US (prof. Alex Zautra and Drs. Ernest and Kathryn Rossi) who are not members of our society.

The book focuses on the way how the structure and basic functions of the brain determine our way of dealing with reality and enable us to solve the major life crises. In essence, the book offers an optimistic perspective on the human evolution and humanity’s abilities to progress in spite of crises which are regarded as an opportunity for creative response. From this perspective, the history was viewed by Dr. David Eisenberg as a struggle between a desire to improve our life by confrontation of idealistic views how things “should be” and “how they actually are”. This tension resulted in social upheavals and revolutions which were reviewed in Stephen Satkiewicz’s chapter. Our authors identified the essential characteristics of human nature which serve as fundamentals for dealing with crisis.

These specific qualities refer to social connectedness (described in Zautra et al’s chapter) and creativity (described in E. L. Rossi and K.L. Rossi’s chapter) which are viewed as two mutually influencing processes that promote human evolution. The book refers to concrete initiatives which propagated and promoted successful ways of dealing with crisis. In this respect in Grayzel’s chapter particular importance is attributed to The Marshall Plan which rebuilt Western Europe after the Second World War and created an example for economic and social development.

Another prospective initiative is presented as a European Union project (described in Hogan et al’s chapter) of exploring what represents a sense of national wellbeing which would be the basis for European Union policies that would hopefully prevent major social disruptions and promote sustainable growth and social stability. In the Celinski’s concluding chapter it is stated that permanent stability cannot be maintained unless drastic measures of intimidation and coercion are introduced but eventually these result in violent revolutions.

Our authors addressed a major question of what to defend and what could be subject to change. We need to be resilient and wise to make such decisions. Reference to axioms that are foundation of morality, social life and historic progress is considered the optimal way to promote further evolution of civilization (this was especially addressed in Lucatelli and Messinger’s chapter). Democracy offers a possibility of free and open debates about challenging issues and by allowing for expression of creativity appears to be the optimal political system to facilitate progressive changes in response to crises that prevent mass revolt which could cause major destruction.

War, Peace and Conflict Resolution: the Call for Chapters.

After successful completion of our previous project (Celinski, M. J. (2015) (Ed). Crisis and Renewal of Civilization. The 21st Century Crisis of Ideas and Character. to which mostly members of the International Society for the Studies of Civilization contributed. Now I propose a new project be undertaken which will focus on the issues related to war, peace and conflict resolution. There are following main points for this book:

- Globalization causes an inevitable encounter with conflicting ideas and lifestyles through diversity which may be experienced by individuals and groups as mental confusion, conflicts and tension which may result in violence.
- The proposed book refers to the human potential for violence and war as contrasted with ideas and motifs that promote conflict resolution and diminish the prospect of violent outcomes.
- Historic review of these ideas and the assessment of international and political institutions and political ideologies are needed to document which initiatives, social organizations and institutions promote desirable social evolution without a necessity of using war and violence.

Please provide the abstract of contributing chapter for eventual inclusion to marekcelinski1@rogers.com
CONCLUSION

The life cycle of Western civilization is unique, due to a greatly diversified leadership, since it was evolving under the control of 9 empires, including several world-empires such as the Portuguese, Spanish, British Empires, U.S. superpower (“Empire”), and EU world-polity (“Empire”). The 2 last are not classic empires but play such a role.

Western civilization’s resilience was developing due to many attacks from other civilizations like the Arab, Mongolian and Ottoman Empires which were able to control some parts of Europe for a long time. Adding to this complexity, several large and small revolutions and wars has made this civilization very resilience, resourceful, and innovating through the centuries, and particularly after the printed book applications.

The decline of Western civilization in the 21st century, after reaching its peak of modernity in the second part of the 20th century, is caused by the fact that Western people are wise when are poor and stupid when are better off. At this time the Internet enables the cyberwar and terrorism against Western civilization.

The Impact of Western culture on the decline of Western civilization in the 21st century

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<tr>
<th>CULTURE KIND</th>
<th>KEY CONTRIBUTION</th>
<th>DETERIORATION LEVEL OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High culture</td>
<td>High esteem</td>
<td>Sustains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk culture</td>
<td>Tradition, fast food, texting</td>
<td>Some impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular culture</td>
<td>The Nice society (comfort and fun) political correctness, relative truth</td>
<td>Very high impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass culture</td>
<td>Super-consumerism, unhealthy food, and depletion of strategic resources</td>
<td>Very high impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop culture</td>
<td>Vulgarization of humanity</td>
<td>Very high impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global culture</td>
<td>Christian values replaced by global business values</td>
<td>Very high impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle culture</td>
<td>Very slow assimilation of immigrants living in ghettos and transformation from the nation to political society</td>
<td>Significant impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid culture</td>
<td>Tolerance and complementary values, accepted by the elite mostly</td>
<td>Sustains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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This book has been inspired by Dennis Meadows's (et al.) *The Limits to Growth*, published 43 years ago, in 1972. It forewarned the general public about the exhaustion of strategic resources of the planet as known at that time, unless economic and population expansions were halted.

This resulted in the world becoming aware of the crisis of civilization. Measures were taken to reduce the consumption of the strategic resources, including the promotion of recycling resources used. Efforts were made internationally to introduce the practice of climate and environmental protection, to little avail.

The present book has a wider scope of analysis and synthesis, and even gloomier conclusions than those found in the two pioneering books.

This author has arrived at the following conclusions:

• The plight of civilization is doomed by the sun expiring within 4.5 billion years. It is also determined by the exhaustion of the known and the potential resources of the small planet Earth around the year 5,000. The future of civilization (considered in the time frame imaginable to man) is swayed by its current crisis, which results from the Triangle of Civilization Death (the combination of the “bombs” of population, ecology and depletion of strategic resources), which will be felt around 2050.
• The future of civilization is dependent on its capability of entering the phase of Wise and Universal Civilization in the years to come. This is conditioned upon the abandonment of the known socio-political and economic systems: capitalism, socialism, communism and their hybrids. These systems are based on the constant growth of population and the economy, which is unsustainable any longer.
• Democratic Ecologism ought to be the new system, securing a wise and sustainable functioning of civilization; it would prioritize the ecosystem in the choices made by man and societies. What must be observed, too, is tolerance based on Spirituality 2.0. It is based on the Decalogue of Complementary Values derived from the main religions 1.0, which the world is now practicing.

Is it possible to introduce these solutions to practical life? This is up to people becoming wiser. Alas, so far people do not even know what wisdom is since wisdom is not taught at school or college. And without wisdom, no civilization stands any chance of success in the universe of systemic chaos.

*Wisdom is based upon skillful judgment and choice driven by the art of living. For many, the art of living is still a puzzle. The key to this puzzle is in understanding and learning how to cope with the components and factors of wisdom. (Targowski—Harnessing the Power of Wisdom—NOVA 2013)*
The book is unique in the literature since it is about:

- The most important achievements of IT in about 30 countries, reflecting on 300 computers, operating systems, networks, software, and applications developed by about 160 IT pioneers working in about 40 pioneer firms and organizations.
- Shifts in paradigms like; the informing systems as the transformers to Global and Virtual civilizations.
- The repercussions of the Internetization and the Internet of Things are evaluated.
- The future of the IT development, which may lead to the labor-free economy if presented ethics-oriented laws of its application won’t be obeyed by the IT community and its sponsors.
- Comparing IT development in the political West and East.

The author described Targowski-gate in totalitarian Poland for the first time in this book. He also provided his induction of Paul Baran (1926-2011) to the Polish Inventors Hall of Fame in Warsaw. P. Baran invented the packet switching network in 1962 then at the RAND (Santa Monica CA) when he was in charge of reengineering the American telecom network for “the Day After” which could happen due to Tactical Atomic Missiles being installed on Cuba. Eventually this network was name the ARPANET which he recommended to split into Milinet and Internet in 1983.

Andrew Targowski
Professor of Computer Information Systems
Western Michigan University, USA
President Emeritus of ISCSC


Andrew Targowski (INFOSTRADA 1972) and Paul Baran (1962 Packet Switching Network and 1983 Internet), both born in Poland.

(Detroit 2003).
The book includes:
- Informing’s role in civilization
- Redesigning Computer Information Systems in dynamic informing systems
- Cognition and informing systems
- History as an informing system
- Wisdom-oriented informing systems
Modern Society and Faster Life?

Hisanori Kato, Chuo University, Tokio, Japan
Vice-President of the ISCSC
hisanorikato@hotmail.com

Modern Society and Faster Life: Discussion from Japan

The Japanese Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations held its annual conference on the 7th and 8th of November at the Tokyo University of Science. The main theme of this year’s conference was “Innovation and Civilisation”. In the face of the rapid technological development occurring in the modern era, it is vital for us to examine the content of “development” itself.

We cannot deny the fact that the modern industrial revolution has brought about a more convenient life style to our society. One of the most conspicuous characteristics of modernity is the appreciation of a speedy life style. About fifty years ago, which happened to be twenty years after Japan’s defeat in World War II, a rapid railway system called Shinkansen was launched between Tokyo and Osaka on Honshu Island. That was a symbol of Japan’s recovery from the devastation caused by the war. That was simultaneously Japan’s declaration that a little country in the Far East is competent enough to join the group of modern developed countries in the West.

A nation-wide Shinkansen railway network has connected almost every major city in Japan since 1964, which enables people to travel faster than ever. It is true that commercial industries do appreciate this as their productivity, at least in terms of the amount of work produced, will be increased by the faster mobility of employees. However, we have to remember that passengers who rode a rapid express train for the first time at the end of the 19th century complained about having higher fares while in addition having less pleasurable time on the train.

This mentality is totally opposite to that which we have today: that is, “the faster we do, the better”. A very convenient technology, which forces humans to work like machines, often denies humanity, brings exploitation and even causes mutual hatred among fellow humans. It is therefore important for us to discuss the substance of the civilisation we have today and explore new patterns of civilisation in the future. Our conference this year was a great opportunity for that.
My essay “America, The Last Empire? – Decline or Strength?” was published in the 1990s in a book on information warfare. Its editor Winn Schwartau (b. 1952) is a leading American info-war and counter-cyberwar expert with more than a dozen works on security matters. His edited book was partly inspired by Norwegian Geir Lundestad’s “The American Empire” (1990).

My essay cited above was also inspired by Lundestad (director of the Nobel Institute in Oslo) and was one of my first attempts in investigating the civilizational field. Lundestad argued that America had declined compared to its heyday in the 1950s. It was in 1990, however, still the strongest power on earth today. It has military strength, political organization, and ideological foundation. The U.S. is still meeting the challenge of its role as the remaining global power after the end of the Cold War.

My essay explored the heliotropic myth – the old belief that world history is a succession of great civilizations. They develop and pass like the movement of the sun, from the east to the west. According to the myth America is the fulfillment of history, the last hegemon and civilization.

In 2015 it seems as if the American civilization and the rest of the West are under threat. The two main challengers are China and Russia. Like all totalitarian regimes China has basic weaknesses. In spite of these, its growing strength cannot be ignored. Russia did not develop into a liberal democracy after 1991 and it has territorial ambitions. Its system, however, is weak. A third challenge comes from Islamic terrorists in various forms. They have a destabilizing effect in both Europe and the United States. There are rough times ahead.

What about the influence of values in the current War of Civilizations? Andrew Targowski

Refugee Integration in Sweden?

Sweden has for many years taken in more refugees per capita from the Middle East and Africa than other European Union countries. These refugees are now around 16 percent of the population. The main political parties, both center-right and leftist, supported this policy of open arms.

The result is a rising problem with integration of refugees. Author Jan Edling has in a recent book on troubled neighborhoods (38 of them from northern to southern Sweden) concluded that there is trouble in paradise. The integration policy during the past 20 years has failed. Income in the troubled suburbs is much lower than the average. In Rinke by outside Stockholm there is 40 percent unemployment, including those who have dropped out of the educational system. Almost 30 percent of students leaving secondary school cannot go on to high school because of too low grades.

According to Mr. Edling the suburbs are used as a repository for refugees with little education and out of jobs.

During 2015 large numbers of refugees arrived in Sweden without identification papers. Police controls have now been introduced at the borders.

Most political parties on November 10 reached an agreement on measures against terrorism. Among these are criminalization of travel to Syria to join ISIL, stopping tax support for organizations supporting violence and attempts to stop forgeries of Swedish passports.

Mr. Bertil Haggman, LLM, author (Sweden) is the author of 150 books and journal articles since 1971.
In 2015, within the framework of Russian-American cooperation the following was accomplished: conferences and presentations on various levels - 9; educational and methodological manuals - 1; publications in scholarly digests and electronic sources - 6; offering of scientific and methodological guidance to the participants of experimental activities, as well as rendering assistance to teachers, counselors, and students during preparation of presentations and papers - 17; supervision of scientific projects - 4 and participation in scientific projects - 2.

During the international scholarly conferences and seminars the Laboratory Associates actively explored the problems of globalization, and innovation as applied to education, as well as of creative and cognitive self-development of personalities of Russian and American students.

The ISCSC Member Dr. Lyubov Mikhaltsova has recently earned habilitation doctorate degrees and she has been promoted to the rank of the Chair of the Department of Social Work, Psychology, and Pedagogy of the Siberian State Industrial University.

The ISCSC congratulates Professor Lyubov Mikhaltsova (on) such an important promotion and expects that the issues of civilizations will be included in this Department’s curricula.

The 2015 video discussion on the subject of professional demands on a modern day specialist was conducted on September 17, 2015 by Prof. Dr. Lyubov Mikhaltsova and Dr. Vladislav Umnov. One of the most active participants of the discussion was Ludmila Avdonina – the member of the Russian Rhetorical Association and one of the docents at the Siberian State Industrial University. Participants – Professor Andrew Targowski of the Western Michigan University (USA), and students from the Siberian State Industrial University, the Novokuznetsk Affiliated Institute of the Kemerovo State University, the Tomsk State Pedagogical University, as well members of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations.

Professor Andrew Targowski from Western Michigan University (USA) took part in this Global Conference in 2015 between American University and Russian Universities in Siberia.
It is with heavy heart that we would like to announce that on April 22, 2015 our Colleague and Society Member Dr. Valentin I. Andreev passed away in his native city of Kazan, Russia.

Valentin Ivanovich will always be remembered as an original thinker who created his own pedagogical school with the key focus on the creative self-development of a competitive personality in a student. During 30 years of work in the venerable Kazan University (founded in 1804) Valentin Ivanovich educated and enlightened innumerable numbers of students and wrote over 200 scholarly works, including a number of classic monographs in pedagogy and education.

About 80 academic dissertations have been defended under his untiring scholarly tutorship, including those of the Society’s active Members Dr. Lyubov Mikhaltsova and Dr. Olga Milinis.

Prof. Andreev was also an ultimate intellectual and polymath with a clearly defined and carefully reasoned vision for the future of mankind. For example, while actively participating in the 42nd Conference of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (ISCSC) in Washington, D.C. on June 6-9, 2012 Valentin Ivanovich outlined a breathtaking picture of a more peaceful, enlightened, prosperous, interconnected, and environmentally-balanced world in his scholarly paper entitled “Globalization Challenges to Quality of Life, Quality of Education, and a Person’s Self-Development in the 21st Century.”

After that memorable conference in Washington D.C., Dr. Andreev worked tirelessly to continue scholarly cooperation between the Society and the Kazan Federal University. For example, on the invitation from the University’s Institute of Pedagogy and Psychology, I had the honor and privilege to make a presentation there about the Society’s academic activities in the fall of 2012. The lecture was warmly received by the audience which consisted of the Kazan Federal University scholars and students.

Valentin Ivanovich is survived by highly enlightened and educated members of his loving family. His daughter Dr. Yulia V. Andreeva, who is a well-known and highly respected expert in journalism and psychology, was born in Ufa, Russia. The painting depicts Russian theologians Pavel Florensky and Sergei Bulgakov.

Philosophers” (1917) by artist M. Nesterov, who was born in Ufa, Russia. The painting depicts Russian theologians Pavel Florensky and Sergei Bulgakov.

On behalf of the Society we would like to express our deep condolences to the Relatives and Friends of Dr. V.I. Andreev, as well as our sincere hope for the continuing active scholarly cooperation with his Colleagues and Students. (VA-I)
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