Absolute Values and The New Cultural Revolution



Fourteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences

CUS XIV takes place at a very important time. Events of the last year have demonstrated the overwhelming imperative for the proper development of scientific knowledge. They have underlined the moral imperative of a world approach—a galactic approach—based on knowledge and the perception of moral and spiritual issues. It is not enough to know: it is necessary also to believe, to trust, to hope, to work, to seek guidance, to interpret the necessity for action as the outcome of moral and spiritual requirements.

Perhaps scientists as scientists cannot speak of God, of religious purpose and intention. But as men and women, as human beings needing guidance and hope, we must all seek and be guided by absolute integrity, righteousness and moral teleological ends. For all these reasons, as a scientist, a human being, a seeker after truth, I embrace and welcome all those who are fellow travelers, or indeed leaders, on these roads.

We are *all* seekers in one way or another. So I welcome wholeheartedly the release of our founder, the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, from an incarceration which might seriously have impaired his work, but because of his inner strength of character and abundant energy, and because of his example, has in many ways increased his stature, and given an increased impetus to his work. It has given to all of us, whether members of the Unification Church, sympathizers, or as critics, a marvelous example of endurance, faith, tenacity of purpose and a capacity for leadership. These qualities even his worst enemies must acknowledge.

I hope that this will make us who are gathered together here today increase our efforts to work together to achieve a world of peace, harmony, justice and goodwill, based on man's total energies and capacities.

Kenneth Mellanby Organizing Chairman ICUS XIV

Mrun Milland

The ICF takes great pride in welcoming all ICUS XIV participants to Houston, the largest city in the South, sixth largest in the United States.

The continuing theme of this year's conference, Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution, seeks to define values and underlying principles of unity for the development of knowledge in a world of accelerating cultural transformation. To help guide this transformation for the benefit of mankind has always been our task.

Houston is a particularly appropriate site for this discussion—as a microcosm of world challenges and opportunities. Its history, under six different national flags, is familiar with resolving social and political conflicts. Its present is an economic synthesis of agriculture, fishing, energy and space, a social synthesis of diverse ethnic and racial populations, and a political mix of traditional values, concerns for growth and a commitment to progress. Its hopes for the future reflect our own.

With the growth and development of the ICUS Books program, these deliberations are reaching an ever-widening audience. I would encourage all of you to visit our book and activity displays in the Exhibition Hall to find out more about the ICF-related activities of the Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), Paragon House Publishers (PHP) and The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy (WI).

On behalf of the entire Conference Staff and our Founder, the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, we wish you a most enjoyable and fruitful conference. We welcome all suggestions you might have to increase the impact of these conferences on the academic community.

Neil Albert Salonen President, ICF

Fourteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences November 28–December 1, 1985 Hotel Inter-Continental, Houston

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Fourteenth ICUS Chairmen's Board



Conference Chairman Kenneth Mellanby Director Emeritus Monk's Wood Experimental Station Huntingdon, England



Conference Vice-Chairman Tor Ragnar Gerholm Professor of Physics University of Stockholm Sweden



Conference Vice-Chairman Plenary Speaker Alexander King President Club of Rome Paris, France



Plenary Speaker
F.A. Hayek
Professor of Economics
University of Freiburg
Germany

Committee I

Unity of the Sciences: Organization and Change In Complex Systems

Honorary Chairman Alvin M. Weinberg

Director, Institute for Energy Analysis Oak Ridge Associated Universities Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Organizing Chairman Marcelo Alonso

Executive Director, FITRE Florida Institute of Technology and Research Melbourne, Florida

Committee IV

Modernization, Appropriate Values and Education

Organizing Chairman John Oxenham

Fellow in Education and Development Institute of Development Studies University of Sussex, England

Committee II

Synthesis and Relationships in Culture

Organizing Chairman Vincenzo Cappelletti

Professor of History of Science University of Rome Italy

Committee V

The Search for Global Ideology

Honorary Chairman Huston Smith

Hanna Professor of Philosophy Hamline University St. Paul, Minnesota

Organizing Chairman Durwood Foster

Professor of Christian Philosophy Pacific School of Religion Berkeley, California

Committee III

Forms and Symbols: The Root of Behavior

Organizing Chairman Jean E. Charon

Theoretical Physicist University of Paris Director, Center of Research on Complex Relativity and Relations on Consciousness Villebon-sur-Yvette, France

Committee VI

The Universe and Its Origin: From Ancient Myth to Present Reality and Fantasy

Organizing Chairman S. Fred Singer

Professor of Environmental Sciences University of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia

Unity of Science: Organization and Change in Complex Systems

The main objective of this Committee is to examine from an interdisciplinary point of view processes occurring in complex systems as a result of the interactions among its components, and the kind of organizations or structures that emerge from such processes. The analysis will cover the different levels of organization that we observe in the world. The specific topics considered are the emergence of organizations in the universe (nuclei, atoms, molecules,

stars, galaxies) since the Big Bang, self-organization in physical systems, the emergence of highly structured self-replicating systems (living beings), economic and social order among living units, the role of knowledge (science, technology, information) in bringing out new kinds of organizations or structures and, in a last instance, how the principles governing these levels of complexity can be integrated in a unified approach.



Honorary Chairman
Alvin M. Weinberg
Distinguished Fellow
Institute for Energy Analysis
Oak Ridge, Associated
Universities
Oak Ridge, Tennessee



Organizing Chairman Marcelo Alonso Executive Director Florida Institute of Technology, Research and Engineering, Inc. Melbourne, Florida

Session I

Organization and Change in the Universe

Friday, November 29/2:30-6 pm

1. On the Origin of Order in the Universe

Roman Sexl Inst. for Theoretical Physics Vienna, Austria **Discussant Karl von Meyenn**Univ. Autonoma
Barcelona, Spain

Gravitation and the Origin of Large Structure in the Universe

Jacob D. Bekenstein Ben-Gurion University Beersheba, Israel **Discussants Nicholas Kurti**University of Oxford
Oxford, England

Edgar Gunzig Faculty of Sciences Brussels, Belgium

3. Particle Physics and the Early Universe

Harold Fritzsch University of Munchen Munchen, West Germany Discussant
Huseyin Yilmaz
Tusk University
Medford, Massachusetts

Session II

Organization and Change in Matter

Saturday, November 30/9-11 am

1. Self-Organization and Evolution through Fluctuations and Instabilities

Manuel G. Velarde Univ. Nacional Educ. Distancia Madrid, Spain

Discussant Luis A. RomoCentral University
Quito, Ecuador

2. The Origin of Life:
The Emergence of
Organized
Self-Replicating
Molecular Systems

Bulent I. Atalay Mary Washington College Fredericksburg, Virginia

Discussant
Ady Mann
Technion-Israel Inst. of
Technology
Haifa, Israel

Session III

Organization and Change in Living Systems

Saturday, November 30/2:30-6 pm

1. Complexity of the Structure and Dynamics of the Genome

Guido Pincheira University of Chile Santiago, Chile

DiscussantJuan A. Gomez
University of Bogota
Bogota, Columbia

2. Organization and Change in Eukaryotic Cells

Claude A. Villee, Jr. Harvard Univ. Medical School Boston, Massachusetts

Discussant
Charles Park
Vanderbilt School of Medicine
Nashville, Tennessee

3. Mind: Mapping and Reconstruction of Reality

Percy Lowenhard University of Goteborg Goteborg, Sweden

Discussant Nicholas DeClarisUniversity of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

Session IV

Organization and Change in Social Systems

Saturday, November 30/8-10 pm

1. Self-Organization and Technological Change in the Economic System

Robert U. Ayres Carnegie-Mellon University Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Discussants
Nicholas GeorgescuRoegen
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

John F. Oilom Drew University Madison, New Jersey

2. The Evolution of the Extended Order

Gerard Radnitzky University of Trier Trier, West Germany

Discussants Anthony FlewUniversity of Reading
Reading, England

Angelo M. Petroni Instituto di Metodologia Torino, Italy

 Integrative Concepts in the Physical Sciences

Max Jammer Association for the Advancement of Science Jerusalem, Israel

Discussant Erwin SchopperUniversity of Frankfurt
Frankfurt, West Germany

Session V

General Discussion

Sunday, December 1/9–11 am

Moderator

Alvin M. Weinberg

Distinguished Fellow Institute for Energy Analysis Oak Ridge, Associated Universities Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Special Discussants

F. A. Hauek

Professor of Economics University of Freiburg Germany

Eugene P. Wigner

Emeritus Professor of Physics Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey

Tor Ragnar Gerholm

Professor of Physics University of Stockholm Sweden

Synthesis and Relationships in Culture

To bring up the subject of cultural synthesis at a time when knowledge is becoming increasingly specialized might seem like a challenge. "It is only through a rigorous specialization that the learned man can go so far—for once in his life and perhaps never again—as to say: I have achieved something which is not doomed to perish." (M.WEBER, Wissenschaft als Beruf). The risk one runs is of pursuing a deceptive way of thinking and of following the road towards failure.

We do not believe this is how matters stand, and thus we set forth our thesis: specialization does not exclude synthesis but, to the contrary, needs it and contributes to its implementation. In the study of knowledge and its expressive form (not only scientific, but artistic and literary as well), epistemology has prevailed on historiography, the formalistic criterion on the genetic one. In examining specialization from this second point of view—that of history—we are led to study its birth and developments, i.e. its dynamics within knowledge.

The ICUS XIV Committee II studies cultural synthesis in several advanced areas of contemporary thought: quantum theory, non-linear theory, theory of evolution, intercultural relationships, development problems, peace strategy. An attempt will be made to base the theme of synthesis on a solid historical foundation and to show that the growth of knowledge is also a synthetic foundation of human reason.



Organizing Chairman
Vincenzo Cappelletti
Director General
Italian Encyclopedia
Institute
Rome, Italy

Session I Friday, November 29/2:30–6 pm

The Role of
 Mathematics in
 Scientific Synthesis
 and the
 Interpretation of
 Quantum Theory

Luigi Accardi University of Rome II Rome, Italy Discussant
Enrico Beltrametti
University of Genoa
Genoa, Italy

2. Acoustical and Optical Waves: A Confocal Point in Physics **Adriano Alippi** Rome University Rome, Italy

Discussant Giovanni GazzeriNeurosurgical Division
Hospital S. Alippo
Rome, Italy

3. The Concept of
Evolution as a
Synthetic Tool in
Science: Its Strength
and Limits

Gerhard Vollmer Grundlagen des Wissenschaft Glessen, West Germany **Discussant Bernulf Kanitscheider**Justus Liebig University
Giessen, West Germany

Session II

Saturday, November 30/9-11 am

Cultural Syntheses: Epistemological and Moral

Eileen Barker London School of Economics and Political Science London, England

Discussant J. Isawa Elaigwu University of Jos Jos, Nigeria

2. Role of the Mass Medium in Cultural Synthesis

Maurice Goldsmith Intl Science Policy Foundation London, England

Session III

Saturday, November 30/2:30-6 pm

Time, Space, Technology and Collective Identity

Dan V. Segre University of Haifa Haifa, Israel Discussant
Padmasiri De Silva
University of
Peradeniya
Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Peace as a Project of Interracial Synthesis

Panos D. Bardis University of Toledo Toledo, Ohio Discussant Umberto Gori C.A.R.I. Florence, Italy

L. Cultural Synthesis in Architecture

Ervin Y. Galantay Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, Switzerland

Discussant
Saad Eddin Ibrahim
American University in
Cairo
Cairo, Egypt

Session IV

Saturday, November 30/8-10 pm

The Urban Effect: A Doctrine of the Infant God

Paolo Soleri Cosanti Foundation Scottsdale, Arizona **Discussant Paul Byers**Columbia University
New York, New York

Religion as an Experience of Synthesis

Richard L. Rubenstein Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida

Discussant
John K. Roth
Claremont McKenna
College
Claremont, California

Session V

Sunday, December 1/9-11 am

The Special Characteristic of the Reception of Western Culture and the Formation of Civil Society in the Three Oriental Countries of China, Japan and Korea

Se Won Yoon Kyung Hee University Seoul, Korea **Discussant Nicholas N. Kittrie**American University
Washington D.C.

Forms and Symbols: The Roots of Behavior

When perceived from the outside, the Universe appears as Forms in motion (Forms of space-time according to Physics). But when represented deep in its structure the Universe appears as made of Symbols connected together through (generally) logical relations. Are Symbols only elements of a language to represent Forms? Or, as proposed at the end of the last century by the French mathematician Charles

Hermite, are Symbols "existing outside of us with the same character of necessity as things of the objective reality"? As a continuation of the "Spirit and Science" investigation, our Committee will do its best to formulate interdisciplinary elements of answer to this problem, including the examination of how Forms and Symbols play a role in human behavior.



Organizing Chairman
Jean Charon
Theoretical Physicist
University of Paris
Director, Center of Research on
Complex Relativity and Relations to
Consciousness
Villebon-sur-Yvette, France

Session I Friday, November 29/2:30–6 pm

1. Forms, Symbols and the Structure of the Brain

Jose Delgado Ramon Y Cajal Center Madrid, Spain

2. Symbolization and Transmutation

Francoise Bonardel Universite de Savoie Paris, France

Session IISaturday, November 30/9–11 am

1. The Roots of Behavior in Contemporary Physics

Jean E. Charon University of Paris Paris, France

2. The Good and The Divine

Henri Bonnier Albin Michel Publishers Paris, France

Session III

Saturday, November 30/2:30-6 pm

1. Structures, Symbols and the "Theatre of Mind"

Henryk Skolimowski University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

2. Formism: Tradition and Modernity

Michel Maffesoli Academie de Paris-Sorbonne Paris, France 3. "What Is Science That Thou Art Mindful of Her?"

Ravi Ravindra Dalhousie University Halifax, Canada

Session IV

Saturday, November 30/8-10 pm

Meeting: Guidelines for Committee 3 Report to Closing Plenary Session

Session V

Sunday, December 1/9-11 am

 Paris, Ark on the Sea of Time: Modern City, World Without Memory

Paul Barba-Negra Film Director, Cluny-Tele-Films Paris, France



Modernization, Appropriate Values and Education

As the recent history of China has served to underline, modernization remains a powerful concept for motivating and shaping social and economic policy. However, despite its appeal, the idea can be and is given a variety of interpretations and content. What the common elements of these interpretations are and whether any of them are incompatible with others is an area to be clarified.

There is wide agreement, though, that certain values are necesary to create a climate in which modernization can be pursued. What is the core of these values? Which of them are indispensable and which helpful, but not absolutely necessary? These are questions still open to discussion.

There is also wide agreement that the values necessary for modernization are to be fostered and encouraged to strike deep roots through education. The school and university have so far been regarded as the prime institutional vehicles for the kind of education required, and the traditional processes of education-cum-socialization through the family,

local community and workplace have been superseded nearly everywhere. Yet there is unease that perhaps the displacement has gone too far: the emphasis on the cognitive values of modernization may have led to the weakening of the moral values, which are at least as vital. If this is so, how might the balance be regained?

These three areas of inquiry form the focus of Committee IV. Its discussions will attempt to clarify the notion of modernization, to assess the values necessary to its pursuit and the education—institutions, content, processes—needed both to underpin modernization and to safeguard the cohesion and stability of society. Out of the discussions will come a book which is hoped to advance thinking on the values necessary to all human societies, modernizing or not, on the implications of modernization for a global human culture and on preserving acceptable tradeoffs between modernization and social disjunction, and between pluralism and social conflict.



Organizing Chairman John Oxenham Institute of Development Studies University of Sussex Sussex, England

Session I Friday, November 29/2:30–6 pm

1. Moral, Scientific and Technological Values in Modernization **Olatunde Oloko** University of Lagos Lagos, Nigeria **Discussants Tai Wei Tan**Institute of Education
Singapore

Klaus Schleicher University of Hamburg Hamburg, West Germany

Session II Saturday, November 30/9–11 am

2. Educational
Determinants of
Modernization:
Problems of Skill
Formation

Teshome G. Wagaw University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

Discussants

Beatrice Avalos

University College
Cardiff
Cardiff, Wales

Adonis F. Labor University of Sierra Leone Freetown, Sierra Leone

Session III

Saturday, November 30/2:30-6 pm

The Characteristics
 of Modernizing States
 in a World Order:
 Aspirations &
 Possibilities

Pinit Ratanakul Mahidol University Nakonpatom, Thailand Discussants
Ravindra Dave
UNESCO Inst. for
Education
West Germany

Serif Mardin
Bogazici University
Istanbul, Turkey

Abdulaziz Saqqaf
Sanaa University
Yeman Arab Republic

2. Modernization and Education of Young Children in Poor Developing Countries

Beatrice Avalos University College Cardiff Cardiff, Wales

Discussants Olatunde OlokoUniversity of Lagos
Lagos, Nigeria

Lawrence Kohlberg Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts

Session IV

Saturday, November 30/8-10 pm

1. Modernization in Education for Young People (14/15—18/24)

Klaus Schleicher University of Hamburg Hamburg, West Germany Discussants

Pinit Ratanakul

Mahidol University

Nakonpatom, Thailand

Inku Marshall Lueneburger Teacher College Neuss, West Germany

Session V

Sunday, December 1/9-11 am

1. Modernization and Life-Long Education

Ravindra Dave UNESCO Institute for Education West Germany **Discussants Teshome G. Wagaw**Univ. of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

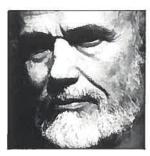
Henry Thompson Unif. Theological Seminary Barrytown, New York



The Search for Unifying Global Philsophy

While philosophy has always sought to embrace the diversity of experience, present conditions offer unprecedented opportunities to extend the rational unity of humankind. Grave threats to our common future pose a drastic need for world understanding, even as planetary aspirations for liberation and fulfillment inspire creative interaction of visions and values. Amid exploding scientific knowledge, the burgeoning dialogue of religions and the continuing ominous split between Marxist and non-Marxist ideologies, the plurality of intellectual traditions was never before so consciously realized or so mutually accessible for study and direct encounter. In this threshold situation, so pregnant with exciting possi-

bilities, Committee V of ICUS XIV is devoted to the search for unifying global philosophy as a bridge between science and religion and between the value perspectives that divide our contemporary earth. We thus undertake a "wider ecumenism" in philosophy that, without in any way impugning pluralism, aims to enhance the reciprocal recognition of traditions, with respect to both differences and unities. Each of the twelve papers critically and constructively expounds a major living approach to the unity of human thought, pointing up for discussion paramount challenges to mutual understanding and insight.



Honorary Chairman Huston Smith Hanna Professor of Philosophy Hamline University St. Paul, Minnesota



Organizing Chairman
Durwood Foster
Professor of Christian Theology
Pacific School of Religion
Berkeley, California

Session I Friday, November 29/2:30–6 pm

1. Neoplatonism as a World Philosophy

R.Baine Harris Old Dominion University Norfolk, Virginia Discussant
Geddes MacGregor
University of So.
California
Los Angeles, California

2. The Use and Abuse of Mathematics: A Kantian Critique

C. Ellsworth Hood University of Wisconsin Platteville, Wisconsin **Discussant Gene G. James**Memphis State Univ.
Memphis, Tennessee

3. Nietzsche's Strictures Against Philosophical Finality

Joerg Salaquarda Free University Berlin, West Germany **Discussant Lloyd Eby**Unif. Theological Seminary
Barrytown, New York

Session II

Saturday, November 30/9-11 am

1. The Integral
Philosophy of
Sri Aurobindo

Arabinda Basu Sri Arobindo Research Academy Pondicherry, India Discussant
Cromwell Crawford
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

2. Process Theology as a Unifying and Global Vision

Gene G. Reeves Meadville/Lombard Theological School Chicago, Illinois Discussant

Lonnie D. Kliever
Southern Methodist
University
Dallas. Texas

Session III

Saturday, November 30/2:30-6 pm

 Science and Religion with Particular Reference to P. Teilhard de Chardin Conrad Bonifaxi Humboldt State University Arcata, California **Discussant William David**University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

2. A Buddhist View of Human Salvation:
With Special
Reference to Shin'ichi
Hisamatsu's Notion
of FAS

Masao Abe Haverford College Haverford, Pennsylvania Discussant

Emilie Zum Brunn
Nat'l Center of Scientific
Research
Parts, France

3. Michael Polanyi's Conspectus of Knowing

Richard Gelwick Stephens College Columbia, Missouri **Discussant George I. Mavrodes**University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Session IV

Saturday, November 30/8-10 pm

 Being and Competing Religious Claims: A Heideggerian View **Eugene T. Long** University of S. Carolina Columbia, South Carolina **Discussant Nona R. Bolin**Memphis State
University
Memphis, Tennessee

2. Ontological and Theological Bases of Pluralism

Robert P. Scharleman University of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia

Discussant

Paul W. Sharkey
University of Southern
Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Session V

Sunday, December 1/9-11 am

 Cultural Pluralism and the Unity of the Sciences: Karl Rahner's Transcendental Theology as a Test Case **Peter C. Phan** University of Dallas Irving, Texas **Discussant Anthony J. Guerra**Harvard Divinity School
Cambridge, Massachusetts

2. Unification Thought as a Four-Position Conceptuality for Harmonization

Kerry C. Pobanz Unification Thought Institute New York, New York Discussant
Frank R. Harrison III
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

The Universe and Its Origin From Ancient Myth to Present Reality and Fantasy

Widely different cultures have produced surprisingly similar ideas about the origin and structure of the physical universe. Such cosmologies often form part of religious expression. They frequently incorporate the collective experience of cultural groups about natural catastrophes or other extraordinary events. The Bible records a great many such happenings. In recent years Velikovsky presented ancient myths as scientific theories, thereby raising great controversy; yet his anti-physical explanations should not invalidate the experiences themselves.

Divining the future from the positions of stars and planets became a widespread enterprise in human history, and represents a utilitarian forerunner of astronomy. In spite of its rejection by the science establishment, astrology has survived in one form or another. Horoscopes guide the lives of many people; celestial events, such as eclipses and appearances of comets, still appear as a threat to them, as they did in ancient days.

Astronomical observations were not only the basis of ancient calendars but provided the impetus for modern science, especially Newtonian and Einsteinian physics. Thanks to advances in observational technology, we now have a good picture of the properties of the universe. Space cameras and telescopes are giving us an even clearer and more detailed view, especially of the planets in our solar system. During 1985-86, Halley's Comet will form an important

object of research as the comet traverses near the sun after a 76-year absence.

Despite all advances, some fundamental problems remain. Did the universe start with a "big bang" and will it keep expanding forever? How far back in time can we trace its beginnings? What is the nature of quasars and black holes, and what is the cosmological importance of such objects? Just how did the solar system form and how unique is it? Why does the earth have oceans, life and an oxygen atmosphere? And are these really unique, or could there be populated "earths" in other solar systems? Can and did life develop elsewhere?

Some of the solutions to these problems are within reach, perhaps within the next decades. Space telescopes may discover other solar systems. Manned exploration of Mars may allow us to carry out a program of "comparative planetology" and solve the life and climate riddles, furthering our understanding of climate change on the earth. Radio searches may find evidence for extraterrestrial intelligence within our galaxy.

With modern scientific advances however, the old myths are back, this time in the form of UFO's and "space visitors", instead of gods, demons and spirits. Perhaps psychology can tell us if myths and fantasies are necessary to fulfill some fundamental human needs.



Organizing Chairman
S. Fred Singer
Department of Biology
George Mason University
Fairfax, Virginia

Session I Friday, November 29/2:30–6 pm

1. Myths of the Universe: Cosmogony and Cosmology

Raphael Patai Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. Rutherford, New Jersey **Discussant Shaul Shaked**Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

2. The Velikovsky Affair

Lloyd Motz Columbia University New York, New York Discussant
Henry H. Bauer
Virginia Polytechnic
Institute
Blacksburg, Virginia

3. Astrology and the Development of Astronomy

Kurt R. Stehling National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Rockville, Maryland

Discussant Charles R. TolbertUniversity of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Session II

Saturday, November 30/9-11 am

1. Cosmology— Modern Views

H. Y. Chiu Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, Maryland

Sebastian Von Hoemer Telescope Engineering Consul. Esslingen, West Germany

2. The Origin of the Solar System

John Lewis University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona

Discussant R. A. LyttletonInstitute of Astronomy
Cambridge, England

Session III

Saturday, November 30/2:30-6 pm

1. Giant Comets and Their Role in History

Victor Clube University of Oxford Oxford, England

Discussant
William H. Stiebing, Jr.
Univ. of New Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana

2. Human Exploration and Development of the Solar System:
The First Steps

Brian O'Leary Science Applications International Corporation Hermosa Beach, California Discussant
James E. Oberg
Author and Lecturer
Houston, Texas

3. The Search for Extraterrestrial Life

G. Seth Shostak Digital Images Computer Animation Groningen, Netherlands **Discussant Hiroshi Mizutani**Inst. of Life Sciences
Tokyo, Japan

Guiseppe Sermonti University of Perugia Rome, Italy

Session IV

Saturday, November 30/8–10 pm

1. UFOs: Fantasy or Present Reality

Bruce Maccabee American University and U.S. Navy White Oak Lab Silver Spring, Maryland

Discussant
James E. Oberg
Author and Lecturer
Houston, Texas



Fourteenth International Conference on the Unity of Sciences

November 28—December 1, 1985 Hotel Inter-Continental Houston



The Symbol of ICUS

The symbol of ICUS employs at its center the symbol of ICF. The symbol of ICUS portrays the give and take relation and interdependence between all phenomena, symbolized by two circular arrows. The form of a man and woman, which also symbolizes the unity of "heaven and earth" or the spiritual and material cultures, revolve around a common center, or standard of value. The extended arms represent the tips of writing pens, since writing is the medium of cultural expression and interaction.

Thursday—November 28

10:00 am Registration Opens

2nd Floor Lobby

12:00- Buffet Luncheon

3:00 pm Hidalgo, Navarro Rooms

5:00— Survey Committees Meeting

6:30 pm Travis, Nueces Rooms

7:30 pm Welcoming Reception

Ballroom A, B

FRIDAY - NOVEMBER 29

7:00 am Breakfast

Exhibit Hall

9:00 am Opening Plenary Session—

"Founder's Address," Introductions

Ballroom A. B. C

10:30 am Refreshment Break

Ballroom, 2nd Floor Lobbies

11:00 am Plenary Address: "The Presumption

of Reason" F.A. Hayek Ballroom B, C

11:45 am Plenary Discussion—Individual

Committee Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

1:00 pm Luncheon

Exhibit Hall

2:30 pm Session I-Individual Committee

Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

4:00 pm Refreshment Break

Prefunction A, Ballroom Lobby

6:30 pm Dinner

Exhibit Hall

Saturday—November 30

7:00 am Breakfast

Exhibit Hall

9:00 am Session II—Individual Committee

Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

11:00 am Refreshment Break

Prefunction A, Ballroom Lobby

11:30 am Plenary Address: "Multidisciplinary

Perspectives on World Problems"

Alexander King Ballroom B

12:15 pm Plenary Discussion—Individual

Committee Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

1:00 pm Luncheon

Exhibit Hall

2:30 pm Session III—Individual Committee

Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

4:00 pm Refreshment Break

Prefunction A, Ballroom Lobby

6:30 pm Dinner

Exhibit Hall

8:00 pm Session IV—Individual Committee

Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

Sunday—December 1

7:00 am Breakfast

Exhibit Hall

9:00 am Session V-Individual Committee

Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar.

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms

11:00 am Refreshment Break

Ballroom, 2nd Floor Lobbies

11:30 am Summary Session—Individual

Committee Meetings

Ballroom A, Nueces, Travis, Bexar,

Navarro, Hidalgo Rooms,

Prefunction A, B

12:30 pm Luncheon

Exhibit Hall

1:45 pm Closing Plenary Session

Exhibit Hall

4:15 pm Refreshment Break

Exhibit Hall Lobby

6:30 pm Pre-Banquet Reception

Ballroom Lobby

7:00 pm Farewell Banquet

Ballroom A, B, C, Prefunction A, B

Monday—December 2

5:00 am Continental Breakfast

(early departure)

2nd Floor Upper Lobby Bar

7:00 am Breakfast

Ballroom A

The Founder's Page

Up to now, although science in its quest for truth has investigated immediate causes of particular phenomena, it has not taken up the search for motives or reasons for existence as a whole. Thus, the final challenge that science confronts is this question of the ultimate reason for existence. The unexplored problem in the question, "What is the true nature of material?" is that of the reason for its existence, and again, the untouched problem in the question, "What is the true nature of life?" is the very reason for life itself.

I propose that, in clarifying reasons, one must first admit purpose, and before admitting purpose, one must first recognize the will that made the purpose, namely, the cosmic and universal will that transcends all things. When you call this cosmic will "God" then the initial step in clarifying unsolved questions is first to apprehend God's purpose of creation, and second, to perceive that along with the physical or chemical factors in

all material and life phenomena there exists a causal motive directing each thing towards a certain purpose.

In short, the very science which has developed for the happiness of humankind is today a cause of difficulty or even harm. And the only way to be freed from these harms is to bring science under the *true value perspective* which centers in God's love.

As more and more scientists find themselves pushed to the limit of science, they will find that the key to transcending this limit is to regard that behind all material and life phenomena there is a purposeful motive working in accordance with God's purpose of creation.

Founder's Address The Reverend Sun Myung Moon ICUS VIII, 1979 Los Angeles



ICUS Goals and Perspectives

Today cultures around the world have demonstrated their inability to solve the moral and social crisis confronting humanity. Individual cultures and separate disciplines—science, philosophy, religion—have provided limited solutions. However, a new global ideology is needed to harmonize these individual solutions and to create a peaceful, harmonious global culture. This culture should reflect the absolute value standard of the creator.

Science, which has probed the depth of the natural world, has failed to answer the fundamental questions of human existence and place in the universe. Some argue that scientific progress has caused humanity's moral dilemma. Science has increased human knowledge and promoted a better life. However, it has created unforeseen and often dangerous side effects.

Even more fundamental is the crisis of values and the loss of confidence in traditional religious beliefs and philosophies to provide standards of moral and ethical behavior. Religionists may argue that science conflicts with the roots of faith. They further decry the narrow-minded materialists and secular humanists who devalue man's spiritual nature.

Neither science nor religions and philosophies have achieved a complete solution to humanity's problems. Science must integrate spiritual values into its search for the fundamental laws of the universe. Without this spiritual input, the increase of scientific knowledge could very well lead to destruction.

Reverend Sun Myung Moon founded ICUS with the firm conviction that the world's scientists and scholars have a great potential to substantially contribute to the progress and wellbeing of humanity. ICUS was also established in order to foster the participation of the academic community in an international, transdisciplinary dialogue which Reverend Moon hopes will contribute to the establishment of an integrated worldview founded on the premise of absolute, universal values. In stating this underlying purpose, ICUS recognizes that the premise of absolute values may not be accepted by all, or even a majority, of participants. Nevertheless, ICUS believes that the existence of values and their implications is worth serious study whether or not the values are a priori presumed to be absolute.

ICUS has two enduring themes: "Science and Values" and "Unity of Knowledge." The two enduring themes of ICUS are complementary and derive from the Founder's vision. These two themes are

viewed by the Founder as immanent in the following premises:

- 1. The universe has both a substantial physical and a substantial spiritual dimension which are interrelated.
- 2. There is an underlying purpose (Divine Will) manifest in the relationships between and within the natural order and the human social order grounded in certain fundamental principles and values which govern harmonious life and existence.
- 3. The central absolute value underlying all values is true, unconditional love.

While participants are not asked to adhere to these premises as such, the ICUS agenda is for committees to investigate and discuss relevant topics within the given spheres of science and scholarship in light of the two enduring themes.

Committee topics which are discussed in light of the "Science and Values" theme should grapple with value issues and implications as they impinge on the research and application of knowledge. Discussions should contribute to the investigation of the degree to which the pursuit and perception of human knowledge can and should be either valuefree or culture-bound.

Committees discussed with a slant towards the "Unity of Knowledge" theme should contribute tothe appraisal of science, methodology, specialization and the limits of all three, as well as the desirability and possibility of a unified, integrated worldview.

At present, it seems that many topics of either an applied or a theoretical nature could be focused equally well toward either of the two enduring themes. For example, topics such as Ocean Research, Cities, Education and the Environment could be considered with a focus either on "Unity of Knowledge" or "Science and Values."

ICUS also has an annual conference theme which provides a focused context for these two themes. The conference theme for 1983, 1984 and 1985 has been "Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution." This theme suggests a quest for the foundations of a new global social order based upon the serious investigations of integrated knowledge and value issues. Likewise, this theme anticipates a profound change in the existing social order for the betterment of all people. As a guideline for the committee discussions, the conference theme suggests that by illuminating the two enduring ICUS themes participants can perform a crucial and necessary task for the benefit of our endangered human species.

A Short History of ICUS

The International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) arises from the commitment of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon to create an integrated worldview which can serve as the basis for a peaceful, harmonious future. Only such a worldview can provide order to human knowledge and a resolution of conflicting value premises.

Hence, the two enduring themes of ICUS—
"Unity of the Sciences" and "Absolute Values"—
have been raised as a challenge to stimulate the
research and creativity of the world's scientists
and scholars.

Starting in 1972 with 20 participants, ICUS year by year expanded its scope as it deepened its relationship with the worldwide academic community. This growing phase culminated with the historic Tenth ICUS, which convened 808 participants from over 100 countries in Seoul, Korea in 1981. By this time ICUS had gained recognition from the world academic community as being truly unique as an interdisciplinary, international gathering of scholars and scientists addressing issues of fundamental concern to humanity.

Now a worldwide network of cooperating scholars has been established and, together with ICUS, several other ICF programs are helping to sustain this network. Thus ICUS is presently moving toward smaller conferences. More focused attention is being given to developing publishable book manuscripts from committee themes, securing specific contributions to the two fundamental ICUS themes, and enhancing the cross-disciplinary dialogue.

Conference Chronology



Edward Haskell

Chairman, Council For Unified Research and Education Chairman, ICUS I (1972) Moral Orientation of the Sciences 20 participants from 8 nations



Lord Adrian

Professor of Physiology Nobel Laureate Chairman, ICUS III (1974) Science and Absolute Values 128 participants from 28 nations



Nobusige Sawada

President, Japanese Association of Philosophy of Science Chairman, ICUS II (1973) Modern Science and Moral Values 60 participants from 17 nations



Robert S. Mulliken

Distinguished Research Professor of Chemical Physics Nobel Laureate Chairman, ICUS IV (1975) The Centrality of Science and Absolute Values 340 participants from 57 nations



Sir John Eccles

Distinguished Professor of Physiology and Biophysics
Nobel Laureate
Chairman, ICUS V (1976)
The Search for Absolute Values: Harmony Among the Sciences
360 participants from 53 nations and ICUS VI (1977)
The Search for Absolute Values in a Changing World
400 participants from 50 nations



Eugene P. Wigner

Emeritus Professor of Physics
Nobel Laureate
Chairman, ICUS VII (1978)
The Re-evaluation of Existing Values and the
Search of Absolute Values
450 participants from 60 nations
and ICUS VIII (1979)
The Responsibility of the Academic Community
in the Search for Absolute Values
485 participants from 67 nations
Co-Chairman, ICUS XII (1983)



Morton A. Kaplan

Professor of Political Science Chairman, ICUS IX (1980) Absolute Values and the Search for the Peace of Mankind 600 participants from 80 nations Chairman, ICUS X (1981) The Search for Absolute Values and the Creation of the New World 808 participants from 100 nations Chairman, ICUS XI (1982) The Search for Absolute Values and the Creation of the New World 525 participants from 100 nations Co-Chairman ICUS XII, (1983) Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution 300 participants from 80 nations



Kenneth Mellanby

Director Emeritus, Monk's Wood Experimental Station Chairman, ICUS XIII (1984) Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution 225 participants from 40 nations Chairman, ICUS XIV (1985) Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution 240 participants from 40 nations

ICUS Planning Board



(Left to right:)

Alvin Weinberg, James Baughman, Jean Charon, Claude Villee, Tor Ragnar Gerholm, Alexander King, Kenneth Mellanby, Gerard Radnitzky, Se Won Yoon, Raphael Patai, Maurice Goldsmith, Gregory Breland, Hugh Ellsaesser, Marcelo Alonso.

(Not pictured:)

Manabu Nakagawa, Henryk Skolimowski, Emilie Zum Brunn, Thomas Walsh, Stephen Henkin, Glenn Strait, Brian Wijeratne.

ICUS Planning Board

Conference Organizing Committee

To formulate comprehensive programs for annual ICUS meetings.

Tor Ragnor Gerholm Committee Moderator

Kenneth Mellanby ICUS XV (1986) Chairman

Manabu Nakagawa

Henryk Skolimowski

Alvin Weinberg

James Baughman
Executive Director, ICUS

Gregory Breland Deputy Director, ICUS Committee Coordinator

ICUS Publications Committee

To develop plans for ICUS publications as well as books on related topics, and to promote the two ICUS Books Series.

Claude Villee Committee Moderator

Emilie Zum Brunn

Hugh Ellsaesser

Marcelo Alonso

Raphael Patai

Stephen Henkin Committee Coordinator

Research and Development Committee

To promote the growth of ICUS through the research of potential participants, themes and financial resources.

Alexander King Committee Moderator

Jean Charon

Maurice Goldsmith

Gerard Radnitzky

Se Won Yoon

Brian Wijeratne ICUS Research Assistant

Glenn Strait

Committee Coordinator

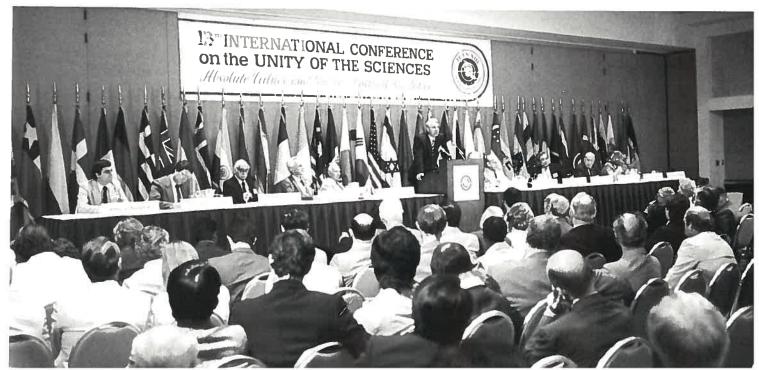
Scenes from ICUS XIII











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University of Chicago
President
Professors World Peace Academy,
International



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Monk's Wood Experimental
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Huntingdon, England
Conference Chairman
Fourteenth International
Conference on the Unity of the
Sciences



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Professor of Neuroscience
Departments of Psychology and of
Psychiatry and Behavioral
Sciences
Stanford University
President
Professors World Peace Academy,



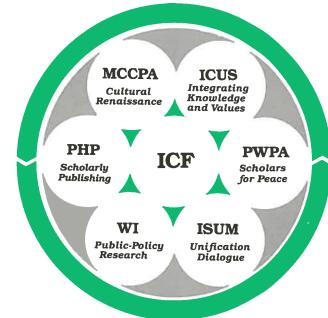
Richard L. Rubenstein Robert O. Lawton Distinguished Professor of Religion The Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida

President Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy



Frederick E. Sontag
Robert C. Denison Professor of
Philosophy
Pomona College
Claremont, California
Editorial Director
Paragon House Publishers

Organization



Displays of all ICF Affiliates may be viewed in the Exhibit Hall Lobby.

Headquartered in New York, ICF, Inc. is a non-profit organization supported by contributions. It has thus far spawned the following affiliate organizations:

International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS). An annual meeting of eminent scholars and scientists to discuss issues of *Unity of Knowledge* and *Science and Values*.

Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA). A membership organization of scholars working cooperatively for the peace and prosperity of the world.

Introductory Seminars on the Unification Movement (ISUM). A series of seminars teaching scholars about the ideas and activities of the Unification Movement.

The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy (WI). A research institute in the nation's capital which focuses on the value issues of public-policy questions.

Paragon House Publishers (PHP). A publishing company which distributes works spanning the fields of religion, the humanities, the social and natural sciences.

Manhattan Center for the Creative and Performing Arts (MCCPA). A cultural renaissance center of classical and folk arts, studio broadcasting, the New York City Symphony and community events.

Other ICF Sponsored Programs

Introductory Seminars on the Unification Movement (ISUM)



Over the past eight years the ISUM Department of the International Cultural Foundation has organized 40 "Introductory Seminars on the Unification Movement" in 25 different countries. Reaching interested participants from over 70 nations, these seminars have introduced the Unification Movement to more than 2,100 university scholars, professionals and government officials responsible for higher education in their respective countries.

This seminar series has developed with the purpose of serving those ICUS and PWPA participants who expressed an interest and desire to learn more about the Movement, its Founder, the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, and the sponsorship of contributing organizations such as ICF and PWPA. The agenda consists of 10-12 lectures given over three to four days and includes an "Outline of the Principle"—the religious teaching of Reverend Moon. The lectures are presented by Doctoral Scholars, Ph. D. students and Church Leaders.

The content of the lectures is clarified during informal discussion groups designed to encourage an exchange of ideas and to provide an opportunity to understand the lifestyle of those who live as active members of the Movement, and to give an overview of the worldwide activities of the Movement. The lectures are supplemented by Photoslide and video presentations covering various aspects of marriage and family life, and issues

such as religious liberties. Each seminar has provided a rare opportunity to experience world fellowship beyond cultural and national boundaries.

The ISUM program is coordinated by the ICF Director of Seminars at ICF Headquarters: G.P.O. Box 1311, New York, NY 10116, (212) 947-1756. Information about the seminars is also available through the national ICF chapters listed in this program.

Seminar Sites

1978	Hawaii
	Spain
	Puerto Ric

1979 Hawaii Greece Puerto Rico

1980 Kenya Mexico

1981 Ivory Coast Mexico Brazil

1982 USA Brazil Jamaica Egypt Philippines Peru

1983 Italy Bahamas Thailand Argentina Guyana
Philippines
Zaire
Nigeria
Panama
Zambia

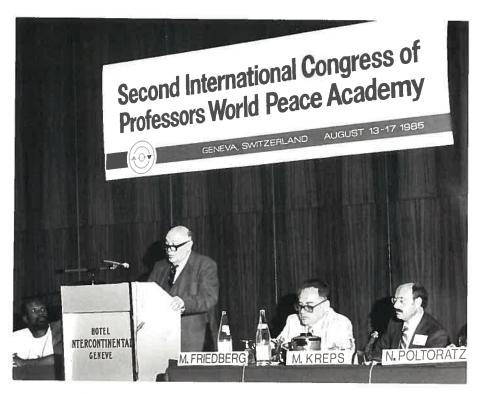
1984 Brazil

Ivory Coast Italy Sri Lanka Peru Malaysia

1985 Brazil Thailand Philippines Barbados Greece France Kenya

Scheduled for 1986 Austria Great Britain

Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA)





The Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA) is an educational organization composed of scholars from a diversity of backgrounds, disciplines, and political persuasions working cooperatively for world peace and human well-being. Through its interdisciplinary and intercultural approach to world problems, the Academy provides cross-fertilization. PWPA stresses education and action, sponsoring many programs where scholars from conflicting national backgrounds can meet and engage in open and non-violent discussion of realistic solutions to the problems of peace.

The Academy was founded by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon at a gathering of professors in Seoul, Korea in 1973. Activities soon spread to Japan and in 1974 the organization sponsored its First International Conference on World Peace (ICWP) with the theme "World Peace and Asia." The fifteenth ICWP was held in Tokyo in July 1985. As the scope of ICF and the ICUS conferences expanded, PWPA spread throughout the world. In 1983 the first International Congress of PWPA, which had 72 national leaders in attendance, met in Seoul, Korea. In 1985, at the Second International Congress in Geneva, 100 PWPA leaders representing 82 nations met with over 150 experts on the Soviet Union to discuss the topic "'The Fall of the Soviet Empire: Prospects for Transition to a Post-Soviet

World." PWPA now has chapters in over ninety nations from Argentina to Zimbabwe.

The approach of PWPA is broad, with its programs encompassing practically every field of human endeavor. The wide range of activities includes:

- Conferences, lectures and seminars for the academic community organized by national chapters.
- World congresses of PWPA leaders and experts on major issues bearing on world peace.
- Publication of conference proceedings, single author volumes and monographs relating to world peace.
- The quarterly International Journal on World Peace.
- International exchange programs for scholars.
- A speakers bureau.
- Awarding of prizes to academicians for contributions to peace.
- Peace-related research projects.
- Other academic projects which might further the cause of world peace.

Other ICF Sponsored Programs

Paragon House Publishers (PHP)

As independent publisher, Paragon House is a producer of quality books from the religious, scientific and scholarly communities. Currently available from Paragon are forty-seven titles in the humanities, theology, philosophy, political science and transdisciplinary studies.

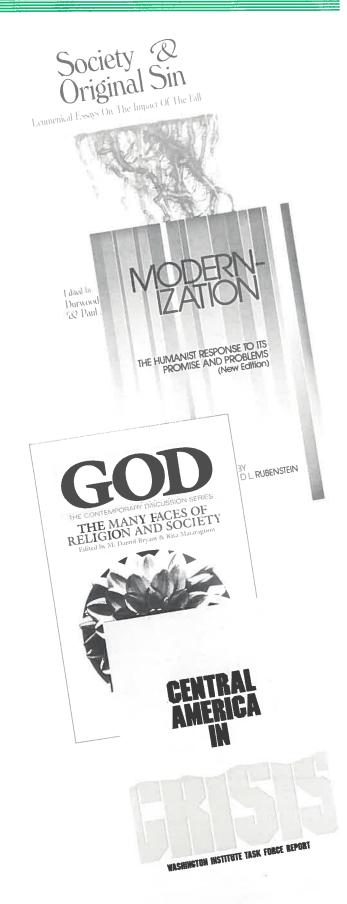
Paragon House was organized in 1982 as an outgrowth of the International Cultural Foundation. Books authored in connection with ICF-related organizations—The International Conferences on the Unity of the Sciences, the Professors World Peace Academy, and the Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy—are published by Paragon as imprint series.

In the near future, Paragon-ICUS expects to publish proceedings of various ICUS conferences grouped topically into volumes on the subjects of population, oceanographic and atmospheric ecology, evolutionary theory, and patterns for cultural and economic development, focusing on East Asia. Titles for these thematic collections will be: Fallout from the Population Explosion, edited by Claude A. Villee, Jr.; The Evolving Global Environment: Human and Natural Resources, edited by S. Fred Singer; Evolution as a Transdisciplinary Paradigm, Diane McGuinness, editor; Resources, Technology and Culture: East Asian Culture and Development, edited by Morton A. Kaplan; and Development and Cultural Change: Cross-Cultural Perspectives, edited by Ilpyong Kim.

In addition to its ICF-related imprint series, Paragon House publishes two other series. Paragon has a general line of scholarly books, to which it has added nine new titles thus far in 1985. Also New ERA books, an imprint of the New Ecumenical Research Association, has twenty-four current titles in the field of religion.

Under the supervision of its independent editorial board, Paragon House is actively seeking original manuscripts from the academic community as well as selected titles of general interest in the humanities, natural and social sciences. Ken Stuart, Editor-in-Chief of Paragon House, is available at ICUS XIV to confer with participants about initiating a publishing relationship with Paragon House.

Paragon House Publishers is located at 2 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017. Telephone: (212) 223-6433.



The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy (WI)

The Washington Institute is an independent, nonprofit research and educational organization that provides nonpartisan analysis exploring the ethical values underlying public policy issues. Incorporated in the District of Columbia in February 1983, the Institute seeks to promote democratic principles which affirm the inherent value, freedom and responsibility of the individual, the integrity of the family, and the interdependence of the human community.

Recognizing that the individual, the government and private social institutions share responsibility for the common welfare, the Institute researches a broad range of public policy options—including maintenance of strong national defense. Specifically, it aims to examine the underlying ethical values in public policy issues, to help create interaction among policymakers and academic experts of diverse viewpoints, and to communicate its research findings to policymakers and the public.

Recent programs of The Washington Institute include:

Conferences

U.S. Policy Toward Africa
Ideology and the American Experience
Ideology, Religion and Revolution
Economic Consequences of World Mass
Migration

Forums

Constitutional Bicentennial Series East Asia Series Latin America Series Indo-U.S. Series Foreign Affairs Series

Task Forces

The Nuclear Connection: A Reassessment of Nuclear Power and Nuclear Proliferation East Asia and Human Rights East-West Relations

Books

The Nuclear Connection: A Reassessment of Nuclear Power and Nuclear Proliferation ed. Alvin Weinberg, Director, Institute of Energy Analysis, Oakridge, TN.

Global Policy: Challenge of the 80's ed. Morton A. Kaplan, Director, Center for Strategic and Foreign Policy Studies, University of Chicago.





Central America in Crisis ed. Dr. Marcelo Alonso, Executive Director, Florida Institute of Technology Research and Engineering.

Monographs and White Paper Reports

One Nation...Indivisible? The English Language Amendment by Samuel I. Hayakawa, Special Advisor to the Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and former U.S. Senator from California.

The Constitutional Impact on Public Policy: From the Warren to the Burger Court and Beyond by Philip B. Kurland, William R. Kenan, Jr., Distinguished Service Professor, University of Chicago Law School.

Soviet Style of Behavior in the Negotiation Process by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Guest Scholar, Brookings Institute, Senior Member of the National Security Council, 1969–74.

The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy is located at 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 293-7440.

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Director of Participant Services



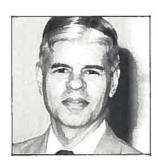
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Lynn MathersDirector of Administrative
Services



Katharine Erickson *Meeting Planner*



Russell Lockmiller General Affairs



Maj-Lis Jensen Business Manager



Barbara Kubo Headquarters Office Manager



Kathryn HillAccommodations
(Main Lobby, G Level)



Eileen Williams Registration (Lobby, 2nd Floor)



Joan GroomPaper Distribution
(Coat Room, 2nd Floor)



Ray Martin Travel Director (Lobby, 2nd Floor)

Leslie Whitehead Travel Desk Travel Agent (City Travel) (Lobby, 2nd Floor)

John WillisGround Transportation and Tour Coordinator (Lobby, 2nd Floor)

Tim FurlongDisplay of Participants Books (Foyer, Exhibit Hall)

Larry Moffitt Press Secretary Media Headquarters (Room 314)

Displays and representatives of PWPA, Paragon House, Washington Institute, ISUM, ICUS ICF Display (Lobby, Exhibit Hall)

