# Absolute Values and The Reassessment of the Contemporary World



Sixteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences We meet at the XVI International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences at a time of hope for the world. For the first time since the atom was split, we see a possible winding down of the nuclear arms race. And the seeming intractable confrontations between two political worlds shows glimmerings of new syntheses, marked initially by an unprecedented openness in the East.

We at ICUS must find satisfaction in these stirrings of political dialogue. A central theme of ICUS has been the search for unity. Though our search is confined to the spheres of the intellect, we must hope that whatever unity we find will ultimately be reflected in a broader unity of mankind—a unity centered on values that emerge from deliberations such as ours.

Our search for the role of values in scientific inquiry must therefore be carried on with renewed vigor. Indeed, as we consider the deep

divisions that still exist in the world, all of us recognize that these divisions ultimately reflect conflict in underlying value systems. In so far as our search for values in science succeeds in identifying those values that transcend political division we shall be providing the basis for a universal value system that we hope will contribute to the creation of a better world.

I welcome our colleagues to ICUS XVI: all of us have worked hard to make ICUS XVI a success. Let us trust that this conference will be remembered as an important step in our quest for unity of the sciences, for meaningful values, and our hopes for a peaceful world.

Alvin M. Weinberg Conference Chairman ICUS XVI (1987)

Welcome to Atlanta—the unofficial capital of the South. Atlanta has played an important role in America's history and has now emerged as a thoroughly modern, cosmopolitan city. It is the business and transportation hub of the southeast with a unique flair, accented by gracious Southern hospitality.

We gather here as an international community of scholars to continue our exploration of the conference theme, "Absolute Values and the Reassessment of the Contemporary World." Representatives from diverse academic disciplines will have the opportunity to engage in dialogue with colleagues from more than 47 countries. It is our hope that this year's conference can stimulate the participants in their search for responsible approaches and fresh solutions to the common problems facing mankind.

The conference staff is here to serve you in every aspect of your stay. If you need assistance in any way, please stop by the Conference Office located in the Card Room. I encourage you to visit our book and activity displays in the Garden Court to learn more about ICF-related activities of the Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), Paragon House Publishers (PHP), Advisory Council to the Unification Movement International (ACUMI) and The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy (WI). Your comments and suggestions for improving the conference are welcome.

Neil Albert Salonen President International Cultural Foundation

Sixteenth International Conference on the Unity of Sciences November 26–29, 1987 • Stouffer Waverly Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia

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### Sixteenth ICUS Chairmen's Board



Conference Chairman

Alvin M. Weinberg

Distinguished Fellow

Institute for Energy Analysis

Oak Ridge Associated Universities

Oak Ridge, Tennessee



Conference Vice-Chairman
Tor Ragnar Gerholm
Plenary Speaker
"Beyond Science"
Professor of Physics
University of Stockholm
Stockholm, Sweden



Conference Vice-Chairman Nobuyuki Fukuda University of Tsukuoba Tokyo, Japan

Plenary Speaker
"The Unification of Knowledge:
An Ideal and Its Difficulties"

**Edward Shils** 

Professor of Social Thought & Sociology University of Chicago and Honorary Fellow Cambridge University Cambridge, England

#### Committee I — Tyndall Room

#### "The Unity of the Universe"

#### Raymond A. Lyttleton

Honorary Chairman Institute of Astronomy Cambridge, England

#### Lloyd Motz

Organizing Chairman Professor Emeritus Department of Astronomy Columbia University New York, New York

#### Committee II - Stanhope Room

#### Ninian Smart

Honorary Chairman Professor of Religious Studies University of Lancaster Lancaster, England

#### Paul Badham

Organizing Chairman
Senior Lecturer in Theology & Religious Studies and
Chairman of the Religion and Ethics Subject Committee
St. David's University
University of Wales

#### Committee III — Hallmark Room

### "Towards Ecumenism in World Philosophy"

#### Sang Hun Lee

Honorary Chairman President Unification Thought Institute Seoul. Korea

#### A. Durwood Foster

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

#### Committee IV—Galleria Room

#### "A Critical Assessment of the Achievements of the Economic Approach"

#### **Karl Brunner**

Honorary Chairman
Director
Center for Research in Government Policy
and Business School of Management
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York

#### Gerard Radnitzky

Organizing Chairman Professor of Philosophy of Science Department of Philosophy University of Trier Trier, WEST GERMANY

#### Committee V—Chancellor Room

### "The Human Food Chain: The Problem of Nourishment"

#### Alexander King

Honorary Chairman President Club of Rome Paris, France

#### **Gerald Stanhill**

Organizing Chairman Research Professor Institute of Soils and Water Agricultural Research Organization Bet Dagan, ISRAEL

#### Committee VI — Brayton Room

#### "Eastern Approaches to the Unity of Spirit and Matter: Qi and Science"

#### Jean Charon

Honorary Chairman Theoretical Physicist University of Paris Paris, France

#### Manabu Nakagawa

Organizing Chairman Professor of Economics Hitotsubashi University Tokyo, Japan

#### Committee VII - Wilton Room

### "In Search For Understanding Among the Monotheistic Religions"

#### Majid Khadduri

Honorary Chairman University Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus School of Advanced International Studies Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, Maryland

#### Raphael Patai

Organizing Chairman Professor Emeritus of Anthropology Fairleigh Dickinson University Rutherford, New Jersey

### The Unity of the Universe

Until quite recently (up to the beginning of the last decade) astronomy was, more or less, an aggregate of apparently unrelated disciplines, such as celestial mechanics. planetary studies, astrophysics, stellar evolution, and cosmology. Current observational and theoretical discoveries, however, have revealed that all of these studies are intimately related and that cosmology, in particular, requires an understanding of all branches of astronomy, as well as some of the more esoteric branches of physics. Since today's rapid accumulation of astronomical data and proliferation of astronomical theories make it impossible for any cosmologist to keep in day-to-day touch with all these new discoveries, it is necessary and desirable that conferences such as THE UNITY OF THE UNI-VERSE be held periodically to exchange information about current developments in these various fields that impinge upon cosmology.

But it is clear that such conferences should not be limited to astonomy; the most interesting and crucial questions that confront us in our attempts to understand the universe cannot be answered without knowledge of high energy particle physics, so that physics and cosmology become interwoven into a single intellectual fabric.

The following are some of the questions that I hope will be considered in the present conference:

- 1. Can a model of the universe be developed that is not burdened by the initial singularity which makes the standard model untenable? Since a singularity is physically inadmissible, its elimination should be the first concern of cosmologists.
- 2. Does the present large entropy asymmetry in the universe (vast excess of photons over baryons) necessarily imply a hot, high entropy initial state of the universe?
- 3. Can we accept the present observational evidence of the mass density in the universe as definitive evidence that the geometry of the universe is flat?
- 4. What is the nature of the hidden mass and is enough of it present to close the universe? If so, how would that affect the inflationary models of the universe?
- 5. What is the relationship between cosmology and elementary particle physics? Can elementary particle theory be so designed as to eliminate the initial singularity in the universe?
- 6. What evidence about the hidden mass in the universe can we glean from the large scale structure of the universe?
- 7. What can we learn about the initial conditions in the universe from planetary astronomy?
- 8. What can we deduce about the universality of life in the universe from the chemistry of the interstellar medium?



Honorary Chairman Raymond A. Lyttleton Professor of Theoretical Astronomy Institute of Astronomy Cambridge, ENGLAND



Organizing Chairman Lloyd Motz Professor Emeritus Department of Astronomy Columbia University New York, New York

### **Session I.** Origin and Evolution of the Universe

Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

#### 1. Energy and the Unity of the Universe



Marcelo Alonso
Executive Director
Florida Institute of Technology
Research & Engineering, Inc.
Melbourne, Florida

### 2. The Cosmological Problem: The Origin and Fate of the Universe



**Lloyd Motz** Department of Astronomy Columbia University New York, New York

### 3. The Anthropic Principle as a Unifying Approach to the Universe



Virginia Trimble
Professor of Physics
University of California
Irvine, California
and
Visiting Professor of Astronomy
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

#### **Session I Discussants**

**George Marx** Physics Institute University of Budapest Budapest, HUNGARY

**Georg Sussman** Professor of Theoretical Physics University of Munich Munich, WEST GERMANY

**Michael J. Higatsberger** Institute for Experimental Physics University of Vienna Vienna, AUSTRIA

### Session II. Large Scale Structures in the Universe

Friday, November 27, 5:00-7:00 pm

#### 1. Large-Scale Properties of the Universe

**Jeremiah P. Ostriker** Princeton University Observatory Princeton, New Jersey

#### Session II Discussant

**Francesco Bertola**Full Professor of Astrophysics
University of Padova
Padova, ITALY

#### Session III-A. The Milky Way

Saturday, November 28, 9:00-11:00 am

### 1. Gravitational Antennas and the Search for Gravitational Radiation



**Joseph Weber** Physics Department University of Maryland College Park, Maryland

### **Session IV-A.** Solar Systems and the Earth

Saturday, November 28, 11:30 am-1:30 pm

### 1. Organic Molecules and the Origin of the Solar System



**Fred Johnson**Professor of Physics
California State University
Fullerton, California

#### **Session IV Discussants**

**Thomas Gornitz** Max Planck Institute Starnberg, WEST GERMANY

**A.M. Perry, Jr.**Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

#### **Session V.** Life in the Universe

Sunday, November 29, 9:00-11:00 am

#### 1. Interstellar Dust, Comets and Panspermia



N. Chandra Wickramasinghe Department of Maths & Physics Cardiff University Cardiff, WALES

### 2. Life and Intelligence in the Universe—A Cosmic Perspective



**Michael Papagiannis** Professor of Astronomy Boston University Boston, Massachusetts

#### **Session V Discussants**

**M. Shamsher Ali** Professor of Physics University of Dhaka Dhaka, BANGLADESH

**Bulent I. Atalay** Professor of Physics Mary Washington College and University of Virginia Fredericksburg, Virginia **Session VI.** Thoughts About the Future Sunday, November 29, 11:30 am-1:30 pm

Panel Discussion

(Panelists to be Announced)



#### The Value of Human Life

In 1986, this committee focused on the boundaries of human life at its origins and at its ending. Many of its discussions hinged on assumptions about the value of human existence which could not be fully considered in the time available. What is proposed for the follow-up conference is an exploration of what it is that gives value to human life, and what can be done to enhance the quality of our human existence.

Such an exploration will need to be at least as interdisciplinary and inter-cultural as our initial discussions, as clearly the perspectives of ecology, technology, medicine, bioethics, psychology, sociology, economics, philosophy and religion all influence and contribute to our overall evaluation and understanding of this theme.

The committee will begin by considering the place of human beings in the natural order and in relation to their environment, and then look at neurobiological data concerning the factors which lead to the development of personhood. After this we shall explore the contribution of science and technology to human life and note the changes in the quality of life which new patterns of life and labour can bring. We shall consider problems associated with allocating medical resources, which will lead us into considering what makes life worthwhile. The committee will then move on to discuss how we satisfy our emotional and psychological needs, and the extent to which political and social freedom are necessary for the dignity and worth of the individual.

Finally, the committee will consider how judgements on the value of life are influenced by the way individuals perceive death, and by the teachings of the world's religions concerning the purpose and meaning of human existence.



**Honorary Chairman Ninian Smart**Professor of Religious Studies
University of California
Santa Barbara, California



Organizing Chairman
Paul Badham
Senior Lecturer in
Theological and
Religious Studies
Chairman, Religious and Ethics
Subject Committee
St. David's University College
University of Wales
Lampeter, WALES

Session I. \_\_\_\_

Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

1. The Place of the Human Race in the Natural Order



**Kenneth Mellanby**Director Emeritus
Monk's Wood Experimental Station
Huntingdon, ENGLAND

Discussant
Bernardo Bernardi
Professor of Ethnology
University of Rome
Rome, ITALY

#### 2. Technology and the Good Life



Jacquelyn Ann Kegley
Chair of Department of Phil.
and Religious Studies
NEXA Science and Humanities
Convergence Program
California State College
Bakersfield, California

**Discussant Krishan Kumar**Professor of Social Thought
University of Kent
Canterbury, ENGLAND

Session II. \_\_

Friday, November 27, 5-7 pm

### 1. The Importance of Satisfying Work to the Value of Human Life



**Dieter Cassel** Prof. of Economics University of Duisberg Duisberg, WEST GERMANY

**Discussant Terence Lee**Head, Department of Psychology
University of Surrey
Guilford, Surrey, ENGLAND

### 2. Neurobiological Factors in the Development of Personhood



Jose M.R Delgado Professor and Director Center for Neurobiological Studies Madrid, SPAIN

Discussant
Ljubisav Rakic
Head, Dept. of Research
Clinical Centre of the
School of Medicine
Belgrade, YUGOSLAVIA

Session III-B.

Saturday, November 28, 2:30-4:30 pm

#### 1. Allocating Health Care Resources and the Problem of the Value of Life



**Helga Kuhse** Acting Director Center for Human Bio-Ethics Monash University Victoria, AUSTRALIA

Discussant
Hans Martin Sass
Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy
Ruhr University
Bochum, WEST GERMANY

# 2. What Prevents Life from being Worthwhile?—An Examination of Some Changing Views on Human Life and Suffering



**Christie Davies** Professor of Sociology University of Reading Reading, ENGLAND

**Discussant Waldemar Molinski**Professor of Ethics
University of Wuppertal
Wuppertal, WEST GERMANY

Session IV-B.

Saturday, November 28, 5:00-7:00 pm

#### 1. Understanding Human Emotions and Their Relevance for Medical Ethics



**Padmasiri De Silva** Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy and Psychology University of Peradeniya Peradeniya, SRI LANKA

Discussant
Felix Fernando
Vice-Pres., Med. Acupun. Assoc. &
Medical Practitioner
Dispensary and Surgery
Wennappuwa, SRI LANKA

### 2. Equal Value; or Equal Rights to Equal Liberties?



**Anthony Flew**Distinguished Research Fellow
Social Philosophy and Policy Center
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio

Discussant
Tamas Kozma
Head of Department
Hungarian Institute for
Educational Research
Budapest, HUNGARY

#### Session V.

Sunday, November 29, 9-11 am

### 1. Three Views of Death and Their Implications for Life



Arthur S. Berger, J.D. Director, Internat'l Institute for the Study of Death President, Survival Research Foundation Pembroke Pines, Florida

Discussants
David Lorimer
Director, the Scientific and
Medical Network
Northleach, ENGLAND

and

**Shigeru Katoh** Professor of Philosophy Tokyo Univ. of Art & Design Tokyo, JAPAN

#### 2. Issue of Life and Death in Buddhism



**Daigan Lee Matsunaga** Director, International Buddhist Study Center Tokyo, JAPAN

Discussant
Saeng Chandra-ngarm
Assoc. Professor of Religion
and Buddhism
Faculty of Humanities
Chiang Mai University
Chiang Mai, THAILAND

#### Session VI.

Sunday, November 29, 11:30 am-1:30 pm

### 1. A Christian Understanding of the Meaning of Life



**David Davies**Dean, Faculty of Theology & Religious Studies
St. David's Univ. College
University of Wales
Lampeter, WALES

**Discussants** *Ursula King*Senior Lecturer
Dept. of Theol. & Rel. Studies
University of Leeds
Leeds, ENGLAND

#### and

**Rosalind Hackett** Asst. Prof. of Religious Studies University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee

### 2. The Value of Human Life: an Islamic Perspective



Anis Ahmad Director-General Da'wah Academy International Islamic Univ. Islamabad, PAKISTAN

Discussant
Mashuq Muhammad Ally
Lecturer in Islamic Studies
St. David's College
University of Wales
Lampeter, WALES

### Towards Ecumenism in World Philosophy

The present world situation not only urgently needs but also remarkably favors the emergence of creative new interaction within the farflung variegations of the philosophical enterprise. The fragmentation of knowledge and the split between science and values continue to thwart the vision of a unific human purpose. To cope with the grim threats to our common future as epitomized in nuclear holocaust and ecological disaster, it is increasingly clear that humanity must get its heart and head together, not in reductive uniformity but in mutuality of understanding that will ground and promote cooperative endeavor. The fruitful work of all cognitive disciplines requires to be taken with utmost seriousness, but beyond the level of technology and the individuated disciplines of science, art, and praxis we must and can reach today for wider and deeper sharing of intellectual vision.

The undertaking that challenges us is nothing less than an ecumenical movement of philosophy wherein the earth's vast heritage of thought will be potentiated afresh through the dialogical interaction of living traditions and newly arising viewpoints. An inventory is wanted of the world's philosophical resources, discerned in their wholistic integrity and critically appreciated in their respective salient contributions to the mutual coherence of the sciences and their integration with values. Thereupon, through the indispensable medium of actual dialogue,

can ensue reciprocal inquiry, critique and reflexive serendipity—a process of interpersonal co-thinking that has largely been lacking in the history of thought till now.

The **problem** which motivates this committee is on the one side precisely this standing lack, so far in the human adventure, of a genuine wider ecumenism in philosophy, while on the other side it is the dire need already mentioned to mobiloze and integrate the human mind and spirit to cope with the crises we face. The unprecedented opportunity we enjoy today is sweeping access to world cognition and the chance to experience its evolving dynamism in the encounter of creative representative interpreters of our immense but divided heritage. Building on the work of preceding ICUS meetings, it is proposed to continue eliciting papers that will focus the overarching thrust of major representative viewpoints as these address both the unity of knowledge and the integration of science and values. Care should be taken to engage authors who not only can expound expertly the content of living traditions but who also will be authentic witnesses to their contemporary personal meaning. In each case an "elephantine" paper would be sought, spanning epistemology, axiology, ontology and ethics, as all of these together form the embrace of wholistic cognition with human purpose.



Honorary Chairman Sang Hun Lee President Unification Thought Institute Seoul, KOREA



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

Session I. \_\_\_\_\_ Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

1. Steps toward Ecumenism in Meister Eckart and Nicholas of Cusa



Emilie Zum Brunn Director of Research National Center of Scientific Research Paris, FRANCE

Discussant
Daniel Charles
Professor, U.F.R. Arts and Music
University of Paris VIII
Antibes, FRANCE

2. Truth, Nonviolence and Ecumenism in Ghandian Thought



**K.L. Seshagiri Rao** Professor of Religious Studies University of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia

Discussant Candadai Seshachari Chair, English Department Weber College Ogden, Utah Session II. \_

Friday, November 27, 5-7 pm

#### 1. Radhakrishnan and His Universal Synthesis: A Critical Analysis



**Bina Gupta**Department of Philosophy
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Discussant
Krishna Sivaraman
Dept. of Religious Studies
MacMaster University
Hamilton, CANADA

Session III-B.

Saturday, November 28, 2:30-4:30 pm

### 1. The Buddha's Conceptions of Reality and Morality



**David Kalupahana** Department of Religion University of Hawaii at Manoa Honolulu, Hawaii

**Discussant R. David Gunaratne**Department of Philosophy
University of Peradeniya
Peradeniya, SRI LANKA

### 2. On the Diversity of Religions and the Reference of Religious Terms

**George I. Mavrodes** Department of Philosophy University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

**Discussant Robert E. Carter**Department of Philosophy
Trent University
Peterborough, Ontario, CANADA

#### Session IV-B.

Saturday, November 28, 5-7 pm

### 1. Universalism as a Meta-philosophy of Mankind



Janusz Kuczynski Professor of History of Philosophy Warsaw University Warsaw, POLAND

Discussant Lewis Rayapen Research Fellow The Foundation for Peace International New York, New York

Session V.

Sunday, November 29, 9-11 am

### 1. Unification Thought and a new Basis for Society



**Paul J. Perry** Unification Thought Institute New York, New York

**Discussant Ramon Reyes**Professor of Philosophy
Ateneo de Manila University
Quezon City, PHILIPPINES

### 2. The Philosophical Multidimensionality of Confucianism



**Charles Fu**Department of Religion
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Discussant Ki Kun Chang**Professor of Chinese Literature
Song-Sim College for Women
Seoul, KOREA

Session VI.\_

Sunday, November 29, 11:30-1:30 pm

General Discussion

## A Critical Assessment of the Achievements of the Economic Approach

Adam Smith's vision encompassed a wide range of man's affairs and pursuits in society. In this century, economists narrowed their attention to the range of activities surrounding market transactions. Only during the last three decades has economics begun its "imperialist" age, spreading the economists' theory of behavior to the entire domain of the social sciences. Political economy and the new "institutional economics" broadened attention again to an open-ended array of social and political problems. The term 'economic approach' has come to be used as an umbrella word for studies that apply concepts generalized from economics as well as the structural organization of these concepts, on the individual decision level and on the social level of analysis, to problems dealt with in various other disciplines.

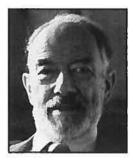
What gives economics this "imperialist" power is the fact that its key concepts are universal in applicability: scarcity, preference, opportunities, cost, choice, etc., apply to all of life\*, not only to human phenomena. The basic building blocks of economic theory, such as optimizing and equilibrium are likewise readily applicable to almost all social phenomena. Hence, generalized economics may ultimately become coextensive with all social sciences, as economic concepts and economic theory come to be used extensively and systematically in the various social sciences. In political science this new insight came like a breath of fresh air, when it was recognized that exchange also takes place outside the economic market. In domains of study such as family, marriage, divorce, fertility, the concept of exchange proved useful; the understanding that in primary groups love and affection are exchanged for help and assistance, achieved great explanatory power. In the study of crime, exciting results were obtained when criminals were treated as individuals rationally responding to opportunities in the form of punishment and reward. The application of economic analysis to legal rules and legal institutions made possible a new understanding of the evolution of law. Its application to constitutional design and international relations, to war and conflict, have likewise led to a rapid intellectual flowering, one that could not have been obtained by other means.

The economic approach emphasizes an underlying unit in the structure of problems appearing over the whole of man's experience. Economics offers a coherent analytic framework to express this unity, and, hence, it opens an opportunity for a unified approach understood in a broad sense in the social sciences. It appears safe to predict that the interpenetration of economic thought with all other social disciplines will continue, will lead to new interesting problems, and that this interpretation will have repercussions on economics in the more traditional form.

However, the unifying potential of the economic approach is not limited to the social sciences. The economic approach has proven fruitful in applications to animal behavior and to biological phenomena. It offers the possibility of a unified approach to all life sciences.

Representatives of the economic approach can point to impressive results. Of course, these claims have not remained uncontested. It is the aim of this workshop critically to assess the achievements so far, and also to evaluate the various criticisms that have been levelled against "imperialist" economics.

\*Preference and choice may be applicable to purely biological phenomena only in a metaphorical sense.



Honorary Chairman Karl Brunner Director Center for Research in Government Policy and Business University of Rochester Rochester, New York



Organizing Chairman Gerard Radnitzky Professor of Philosophy of Science University of Trier Trier, WEST GERMANY

Session I.

Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

#### 1. Biology, Economics and Bioeconomics

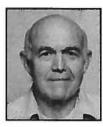


Michael T. Ghiselin Senior Research Fellow Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Geology Calif. Academy of Sciences San Francisco, California

Discussants
Percy Lowenhard
Associate Professor
Department of Psychology
University of Goteborg
Goteborg, SWEDEN

**Jack Hirshleifer** Department of Economics Univ. of California Los Angeles, California

#### 2. The Economic Approach to Sociology



**James S. Coleman** Professor of Sociology University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois

Discussants
Manfred Tietzel
Department of Economics
University of Duisburg
Duisburg, WEST GERMANY

Erich H. Weede
Professor of Sociology
University of Cologne
Cologne, WEST GERMANY

Session II.

Friday, November 27, 5-7 pm

1. The Reintegration of Political Science and Economics and the Presumed Imperialism of Economic Theory



Peter Ordeshook Division of Humanities and Social Sciences California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California

Vincent Ostrom
Workshop in Political Theory &
Policy Analysis
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Session III-A.

Saturday, November 28, 9-11 am

#### 1. The Law and Economic Approach



**Alan Schwartz** Professor of Law Law Center Univ. of So. California Los Angeles, California

**Discussants Peter H. Aranson**Professor of Economics
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

and

**Anthony DeJasay** Cany, FRANCE

#### 2. The Economic Approach to History

Roger E. Meiners
Director, College of Commerce and
Industry
Center for Policy Studies
Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina

Discussant
Peter Munz
Professor of History
Victoria University of Wellington
Wellington, NEW ZEALAND

#### Session IV-A.

Saturday, November 28, 11:30 am-1:30 pm

#### 1. The Economics of Conflict



Gordon Tullock
Department of Economics
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

**Discussant**Jack Hirshleifer
Department of Economics
University of California
Los Angeles, California

#### Session V.\_

Sunday, November 29, 9-11 am

### 1. The Economic Approach to International Relations

**Peter Bernholz** Institute for Social Sciences University of Basel Basel, SWITZERLAND

Discussant
Erich H. Weede
Professor of Soctology
University of Cologne
Cologne, WEST GERMANY

### 2. Concluding Discussions of the Potential of the Economic Approach



**Karl Brunner**Director, Center for Research in
Government Policy and Business
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York

# Session VI. Panel Discussion: The Economic Approach Applied to Problems of Science Policy and Technology Policy

Sunday, November 29, 11:30-1:30 pm

#### Introductory Statements: How the Scientific Marketplace Works



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

### The Economic Approach Applied to Science Policy



**Simon Rottenberg** Department of Economics University of Massachusetts Amherst, Massachusetts

#### Special Panel Discussants Michael J. Moravcsik

Inst. of Theoret. Science University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon

Hans Otto Lenel Dept. of Economics University of Mainz Mainz, WEST GERMANY

**Erwin Schopper** Dept. of Experimental Physics University of Frankfurt Frankfurt, WEST GERMANY

**John W. Sommer** Director of Research National Science Foundation Washington, D.C.

#### The Human Food Chain: The Problem of Nourishment

The production, distribution and consumption of food has provided mankind with one of its greatest concerns thoughout most of its history. For most men undernourishment has been a major concern and its causes, consequences and prevention are important problems for study.

It remains so today for far too high a proportion of humanity but, in addition and for the first time, there exists in many countries widespread concern with a new set of problems—those caused by the over-production and over-consumption of food.

These problems and in particular their interactions are the subject of this committee's discussions, and a wide range of the many scientific disciplines dealing with the food problem will be brought together for this purpose.

This framework will be set by a description of the current global food situation with its emerging trends. This will be followed by an examination of the changes that have taken place in the largest but least known of the national food systems—that of the People's Republic of China.

Food losses in production and distribution and the potential for their reduction will then be considered on a global scale to be followed by an examination of the policy choices available to the world food economy with their international implications.

The remaining contributions will focus on the problems of nourishment on the individual rather than the global or national scale. The nutritional aspects of food consumption in sustaining human functions and development will be considered from both their physical and mental aspects. The anthropological viewpoint will then be used to examine the many cultural factors influencing man's diet. This will be followed by a consideration of the sensual aspects of food consumption and in particular how these are being affected by modern methods of food procuction and attitudes to animal and human wellbeing and health.

More than purely physical aspects play an important role in food consumption via the teachings of many of the world's religions and these will be reviewed from the viewpoint of comparative religion.

Finally, an attempt will be made to achieve a unity of these very different scientific disciplines concerned with the problems of nourishment through the integrative, ecological concept of the human food chain. The many and major effects of modern systems of food production on the environment and their effects on food production, will be considered as well as their implications for securing a sustainable food supply for the future.

The problems of nourishment are clearly manifold and complex: hopefully, by bringing together some of the important but often neglected aspects, this multidisciplinary committee may be able to suggest some new approaches to solving this oldest and most persistent of mankind's problems.



Honorary Chairman Alexander King President The Club of Rome Paris, FRANCE



Organizing Chairman Gerald Stanhill Research Professor Institute of Soils and Water Agricultural Research Organization Bet Dagan, ISRAEL

#### Session I.

Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

### 1. The World Food Situation—Glut and Starvation



**Alexander King** President Club of Rome Paris, FRANCE

### 2. The Food-Energy System in the People's Republic of China



**Yingzhong Lu**Director, Institute for TechnoEconomics and Energy System
Analysis
Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
CHINA

#### Session I Discussant

**David Pimentel** Cornell University Ithaca, New York

Session II.

Friday, November 27, 5-7 pm

#### 1. Food-loss Prevention: A Means of Socio-Economic Transformation



Husain A.B. Parpia
Central Food Technology
Research Institute
Center for Advanced
Research & Development
Mysore, INDIA

#### 2. Policy Choices and the World Food Economy



Eric A. Monke Associate Professor Dept. of Agricultural Economics University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona

#### **Session II Discussants**

Jimmye S. Hillman Head, Department of Agricultural Economics & Director, International Programs University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona

Kook Hee Kang Professor, Sung Kyun Kwan University Seoul, KOREA

Yasuhiko Yuize Faculty of Law and Economics Chiba University Chiba, JAPAN

#### Session III-B.

Saturday, November 28, 2:30-4:30 pm

### 1. The Global Dimensions and Physiological Aspects of Malnutrition



Paul B. Pearson
Professor, College of Agriculture
Department of Nutrition and
Food Science
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

#### 2. Nutrients, Cognition and Human Behavior



**Shlomo Yehuda**Full Professor
Psychopharmacology
Psychology
Bar-Ilan University
Ramat-Gan, ISRAEL

#### **Session III-B Discussants**

**Seymour S. Alpert**Department of Physics
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Jin Daxun
Chinese Academy of
Preventive Medicine
Institute of Nutrition and
Food Hygiene
Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

#### Session IV-B.

Saturday, November 28, 5-7 pm

### 1. The Chinese Experience in Transforming Nutrition



Jin Daxun
Chinese Academy of Preventive
Medicine
Institute of Nutrition and
Food Hygiene
Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
CHINA

#### 2. The Human Food Chain: Newer Perspectives on Food Ideologies and Food Use, Globally



Norge W. Jerome
Professor, Department of
Preventive Medicine
Director, Comm. Nutrition Division
Univ. of Kansas Medical Center
Kansas City, Kansas

#### **Session IV-B Discussants**

Jan Knappert Senior Fellow School of Oriental and African Studies University of London London, ENGLAND

James Fleming History of Science Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey

#### Session V. \_\_\_\_

Sunday, November 29, 9-11 am

#### 1. The Sensual Aspects of Food Consumption



**Nicholas Kurti**Prof. of Physics Emeritus
Dept. of Engineering Science
University of Oxford
Oxford, ENGLAND

### 2. And they ate and drank and rejoiced before the Lord

**R.J.Z. Werblowsky**Martin Buber Professor of
Comparative Religion
The Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

#### **Session V Discussants**

J. Audrey Ellison Food Consultant, Researcher and Writer Fulham, London ENGLAND

**Kook Hee Kang** Professor, Sung Kyun Kwan University Seoul, KOREA

#### Session VI. \_

Sunday, November 29, 11:30-1:30 pm

#### 1. Ecological Aspects of the Human Food Chain



**David Pimentel** Cornell University Ithaca, New York

#### Session VI Discussant

Jack Vallentyne Canadian Department of Fisheries and Ocean Burlington, CANADA

# Eastern Approaches to the Unity of Spirit and Matter: Qi and Science

For last year's ICUS XV, Committee 6 dealt with the theme "Eastern Approaches to Knowledge and Values; With an Emphasis on Qi." Discussion focused primarily on Qi as a physical/physiological energy. Qi, however, is considered to possess a mental/spiritual aspect as well. A hypothesis presented at the conclusion of last year's discussion proposed that Qi may be the force of a field capable of unifying spirit with physical/physiological energy. This year the committee will focus on whether the spirit is able to exert an influence on matter, and if so, by what processes and structures such influence is effected. These questions will be discussed in light of empirical examples and various theories in the history of Eastern philosophy.

First, in an attempt to substantially demonstrate the existence of Qi, we will examine the empirical facts of Qi found in the arts, technology, medical science and customs through the results of experiments and training carried out in relation to Qi.

Next, we will explore certain documents from the histories of Eastern philosophy and religion to examine their

empirical laws premised on the actual existence of Qi. The view of nature in Hinduism, Buddhism and Taoism as well as the Confucian Li-Qi Theories (schools of Chu-Zi and Wang Yang-Ming) will be reviewed and restructured. Finally, a theoretical model concerning the essence of Qi will be established based on the empirical examples and laws taken up., As one such model, a Qi function hypothesis will be adopted this year.

By comparing and examining this model in relation to the theories of several disciplines of modern science—including psychology, physiology, medicine, physics and philosophy—and particularly traditional mechanics and quantum mechanics, the committee will consider whether it is possible to construct a scientific paradigm that integrates spirit and matter. It is thought that the Li-Qi Theory may contribute to the theoretical breakthrough required by contemporary physics by providing the referential framework for a solution to the relationship between consciousness and matter as well as that between spirit and matter.



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



Organizing Chairman Manabu Nakagawa Professor of Economics Hitotsubashi University Tokyo, JAPAN

**Session I.** Possible Contributions of Qi to Science: An Overview

Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

Introductory Remarks by Manabu Nakagawa All Paperwriters' Presentations **Session II.** Qi as Empirical Fact Friday, November 27, 5-7 pm

1. An Initial Study of the Gi in Chinese Painting and the Secret of Long Life



**Chang-juan Ji** Head of the Division of Archaeology China Jonshu Tsenjon Museum Zhenjiang, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

#### 2. The Meridian and Gi



Yong-Tae Choe Professor College of Oriental Medicine Kyung Hee University Seoul, KOREA

#### Session II Discussants

**Manuel Dy**Philosophy Department
Ateneo de Manila University
Manila, PHILIPPINES

Professor Alfredo V. Lagmay Professor of Philosophy & Psychology University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City PHILIPPINES

### **Session III-A.** Philosophical Significance of Qi in Eastern Thought

Saturday, November 28, 9-11 am

#### 1. The Indian View of Nature



Ravi Ravindra
Professor, Department
of Religion
Dalhousie University
CANADA



Priscilla Murray Professor, Department of Religion Dalhousie University CANADA

#### 2. The Li-Qi Theory in Qi Thought and Some Unresolved Issues



**Seiji Takeuchi** Director of Research Section Unification Thought Institute of Japan Tokyo, JAPAN

#### **Session III-A Discussants**

Henryk Skolimowski Professor of Philosophy University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

**Wu-Huan Pei**Associate Professor
Heilongjiang University
Harbin, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

### **Session IV-A.** Physics and Qi: Interaction of Spirit and Matter

Saturday, November 28, 11:30-1:30 pm

#### 1. Gi and Physics



**Se Won Yoon** President, Sung Hwa Theological Seminary Seoul, KOREA

### 2. The Interaction of Spirit and Matter and the Qi Function



**Riitsu Nishio** Director of Academic Research Professor's World Peace Academy of Japan Tokyo, JAPAN

#### **Session IV-A Discussants**

**Mitsuo Ishikawa** Division of Natural Sciences International Christian University Tokyo, JAPAN

Lan-Xu Xu President Heilongjiang University Harbin, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

### **Session V.** Qi and View on Nature in Eastern Thought

Sunday, November 29, 9-11 am

#### 1. Buddhist View of Nature and Qi



**Chatsumarn Kabilsingh** Faculty of Liberal Arts Thammasat University Bangkok, THAILAND

#### 2. Qi and Geomancy in Korean Thought



**Yong-Woon Kim** Professor of Mathematics Han Yang University Seoul, KOREA

#### **Session V Discussants**

**Nam Pyo Lee** Professor Hanyang University Seoul, KOREA

**Per Sorbom** Associate Professor Uppsala University Uppsala, SWEDEN

#### Session VI. Qi and Physics: Unified Understanding of Spirit and Matter

Sunday, November 29, 11:30-1:30 pm

Summation Speech: Analysis and Representation of Spirit in Contemporary Physics

Jean E. Charon
Theoretical Physicist
University of Paris
Director, Center of Research
on Complex Relativity and
Relations to Consciousness
Villebon-sur-Yvette, FRANCE

#### **Session VI Discussants**

**Kunihiko Watanuki** Professor, Dept. of Chemistry University of Tokyo Tokyo, JAPAN

**Kenzo Yamamoto**President, Hidafukurai Psychological
Research Institute
Gifu Prefecture, JAPAN

### Summary Session

Sunday, November 29, 3-4 pm

#### Remarks by Committee Chairman



**Manabu Nakagawa** Professor of Economics Hitotsubashi University Tokyo, JAPAN

# In Search For Understanding Among the Monotheistic Religions

The insights provided by the teachings of Judaism, Christianity and Islam into the basic themes of the deity, the relationship between God and man, the duties of man toward god and his fellow men, and the destiny of man are not only the most fundamental guidelines for human conduct for more than half of mankind, but are also among the greatest spiritual values possessed by man for the last three millenia.

Unfortunately, while religion exerts a great unifying influence on disparate human groups, it was historically also a major factor making for intergroup differences, tensions and struggles, and triggering some of the most bloody wars mankind has known. Hence it can be considered axiomatic that mankind will not be able to achieve unity, harmony and global cooperation until and unless an understanding is reached among the different religions of man.

In recent decades some steps have been taken in this direction. Vatican II has signified an important change in the attitude of the Catholic Church toward other monotheistic religions. Jewish-Christian dialogues have been initiated both in Rome and in the United States several years ago. Much more, however, remains to be done in this field, and even more in order to commence an interchange between Christianity, Judaism and Islam, and thus to work toward a common ground among the three "Abrahamic religions," as Ramon Lull first called them some seven centuries ago.

The persons best qualified to lay the ground work upon which such an understanding can be built are historians of religion who study the multi-faceted manifestations of the world of faith without any *a priori* commitment to a single, historically developed formulation of religion, but

rather treat them analytically with dispassionate scholarship. A most suitable forum for the presentation of such analyses and for the initiation of scholarly discussion on this subject is the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences whose two major themes are Unity of Knowledge and Science and Values.

Religious knowledge—one of the most fundamental branches of human knowledge—suffers more from lack of unity than any other major branch of knowledge. In the natural or exact sciences there are certain generally agreed-upon basic facts, accepted equally by specialists in mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc., as well as by scientists all over the world, irrespective of their national, racial or religious affiliation. The situation is similar, although admittedly less unequivocal, in the humanities, in history and in the social sciences. However, in the ulum al-din, "the religious sciences," to use al-Ghazali's classical term, the common denominator is so slim that, thus far, it has not proved practicable to build upon it the universal House of God of which Isaiah dreamt almost three thousand years ago. It is this lofty ideal, which is an essential element in the vision of Reverend Moon, that would be served in a modest way by the deliberations of our Committee.

That committee will, to begin with, engage in a stock-taking of the differences and the similarities among the three monotheistic religions and their various branches, and would proceed to searching for, identifying and emphasizing the common denominator among them. It would explore, by analyzing the various aspects of religion, the possibility of developing a basis for common religious values, and for a unity of religious knowledge. Its work will, hopefully, be an important first step toward the goal which ICUS was created to serve.



Honorary Chairman
Majid Khadduri
Univ. Distinguished Research
Professor Emeritus
School of Advanced
International Studies
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland



Organizing Chairman Raphael Patai Professor of Anthropology, Emeritus Fairleigh Dickinson University Rutherford, New Jersey

#### Session I.

Friday, November 27, 2:30-4:30 pm

Opening Remarks: Raphael Patai, Organizing Chairman Scripture, Clergy and Laymen



Judaism
Jacob Joseph Staub
Chairman of the Faculty
Reconstructionist
Rabbinical College
Wyncote, Pennsylvania



Christianity
Cromwell Crawford
Prof. of Religion & Ethics
Department of Religion
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii



Islam
Vali Reza Nasr
Dept. of Political Science
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

#### **Session II**

Friday, November 27, 5-7 pm

The Mystical Way to Unity

Yaffa Eliach
Distinguished Professor
of Judaic Studies
Brooklyn College
Brooklyn, New York



Adriaan Peperzak Full Professor Department of Philosophy University of Nijmegen Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS



**Syed Ausaf Ali** Indian Institute of Islamic Studies New Delhi, INDIA

#### Fundamentalism: Problems and Trends



**Gershom Weiler** Department of Philosophy Trinity College Hartford, Connecticut



Donald W. Dayton
Professor of Theology
and Ethics
Northern Baptist
Theological Seminary
Lombard, Illinois



Mohamed Rabie Center for Research and Publishing Washington, D.C.

#### **Session III-A**

Saturday, November 28, 9-11 am

The God-Concept and the Creed



**Norbert Samuelson** Temple University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Joseph Bettis Prof. of Religious Studies Western Washington University Bellingham, Washington



**Gamal M. Badr** Adjunct Professor New York University New York, New York

#### The Good Life: What it is and How to Achieve it



**Benjamin Uffenheimer** Professor of Bible University of Tel-Aviv Jerusalem, ISRAEL



Paul W. Sharkey Assoc. Professor of Philosophy University of Southern Mississippi Hattiesburg, Mississippi



Maan Ziade Professor of Philosophy Lebanese University Beirut, LEBANON

#### **Session IV-A**

Saturday, November 28, 11:30 am-1:30 pm Open Discussion

#### My Religion and yours: the issue of Religio- Centrism



Gedaliahu G. Stroumsa Chairman, Dept. of Comparative Religion Hebrew University Jerusalem, ISRAEL



John W. Cooper Senior Research Fellow Ethics and Public Policy Center Washington, D.C.



Sadek J. Sulaiman Senior Fellow Middle East Institute Washington, D.C.

#### Session V

Sunday, November 29, 9-11 am

#### The Role of Women



Livia Bitton-Jackson Prof. of Judaic and Hebraic Studies H. H. Lehman College City University of New York New York, New York



Eileen V. Barker Department of Sociology London School of **Economics** London, ENGLAND

Amira El-Azhari Sonbol Department of History Georgetown University Washington, D.C.

#### Non-Theistic Views of Monotheism



**Buddhist** Masao Abe Visiting Professor of Buddhism The Divinity School University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois



Confucianist Philip H. Hwang Professor Dongguk University Seoul, KOREA



Hindu Purushottam L. Bhargava Former Professor Rajasthan University Jaipur, INDIA

#### **Session VI**

Sunday, November 29, 11:30 am-1:30 pm

Open Discussion

Concluding Session Introduction of the Summation Speaker by Raphael Patai



Summation Speaker: Richard Rubenstein Lawton Distinguished Professor of Religion Florida State University and President, The Washington Institute for Values in **Public Policy** Washington, D.C.

### Sixteenth International Conference on the Unity of Sciences

November 26-29, 1987 Stouffer Waverly Hotel Atlanta, Georgia



#### 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 spirit-ual 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 26

10:00 am Registration Opens

Coat Room

11:00-**Buffet Luncheon** 3:00 pm Lobby/Stanhope

7:30 pm Welcoming Reception

Habersham

#### Friday, November 27

7:00 am. Breakfast

Habersham

9:00 am **Opening Plenary Session** 

Ballroom III & IV

10:30 am Refreshment Break

Garden Court

11:00 am Plenary Address

"The Unification of Knowledge: An Ideal and Its Difficulties"

Edward Shils Ballroom III & IV

11:45 am Introductory Committee

Session

Tyndall, Stanhope (lobby level),

Hallmark, Galleria, Chancellor,

Brayton, Wilton

1:00 pm Luncheon

Habersham

2:30 pm Session 1

Tyndall, Stanhope (lobby level),

Hallmark, Galleria, Chancellor,

Brayton, Wilton

4:30 pm Refreshment Break

Garden Court

5:00 pm Session 2

> Tyndall, Stanhope (lobby level), Hallmark, Galleria, Chancellor,

Brayton, Wilton

7:00 pm Dinner

Habersham

#### Saturday, November 28

7:00 am Breakfast Habersham

9:00 am Session 3a

Tyndall, Galleria, Brayton, Wilton Committees I (Motz), IV (Radnitzky),

VI (Nakagawa), VII (Patai)

11:00 am Refreshment Break

Garden Court

11:30 am Session 4a

Tyndall, Galleria, Brayton, Wilton Committees I (Motz), IV (Radnitzky),

VI (Nakagawa), VII (Patai)

1:00 pm Luncheon

Habersham

2:30 pm Session 3b

Stanhope (lobby level), Hallmark, Chancellor Committees II (Badham), III (Foster), V (Stanhill)

4:30 pm Refreshment Break

Garden Court

5:00 pm Session 4b

Stanhope (lobby level), Hallmark, Chancellor Committees II (Badham), III (Foster), V (Stanhill)

7:00 pm Dinner

Habersham

8:30 pm Plenary Address

"Beyond Science"
Tor Ragnar Gerholm
Ballroom III & IV

#### Sunday, November 29

7:00 am Breakfast Habersham

9:00 am Session 5

Tyndall, Stanhope (lobby level), Hallmark, Galleria, Chancellor,

Brayton, Wilton

11:00 am Refreshment Break

Garden Court

11:30 am Session 6

Tyndall, Stanhope (lobby level), Hallmark, Galleria, Chancellor,

Brayton, Wilton

1:30 pm Luncheon

Habersham

3:00 pm Summary Session

Stanhope (lobby level), Tyndall,

Hallmark, Galleria, Chancellor,

Brayton, Wilton

4:00 pm Closing Plenary Session

Ballroom II

6:00 pm ICF Reception

Garden Court

7:00 pm Farewell Banquet

Ballroom III & IV

#### Monday, November 30

5:00 am Continental Breakfast

(early departures) Garden Court

7:00 am Breakfast

Habersham

### **ICUS: Goals and Perspectives**

### An Interdisciplinary Academic Forum

The International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) is an interdisciplinary academic forum dedicated to examining the important issues confronting our contemporary world. ICUS is sponsored by the International Cultural Foundation, Inc. (ICF), which is a non-profit organization set up to promote academic, scientific, religious and cultural exchange among peoples of the world. ICF was founded in 1968 by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon.

Starting in 1972 with 20 participants, ICUS has continually expanded its scope, while also deepening its relationship with the worldwide academic community. During its tenure, the conference has come to be recognized as a forum for scholars and scientists committed to addressing issues of fundamental concern to humanity. ICUS now has a global network of cooperating scholars. In the words of Dr. Alexander King, President of the Club of Rome, "ICUS is the only world occasion where scholars from diverse disciplines can come together and discuss mutual interactions in their work as a multidisciplinary attack on global problems."

Apart from the annual meeting, ICUS also has an impressive and expanding publication program, ICUS Books, which includes volumes that come from conference committees as well as other single-authored manuscripts. Moreover, an ICUS journal, dedicated to publishing articles that reflect ICUS' concern with interdisciplinary studies and values, is in the process of becoming a significant and unique contribution to the academic enterprise.

#### The Challenge

In our common effort to build a better future for all peoples, there is little question but that we face significant and even discouraging challenges. Many scholars and scientists, of course, devote themselves to exploring and finding solutions to the most pressing global concerns. Breakthroughs in science have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the world and to our understanding of and ability to deal with disease, famine, over-population, underdevelopment and environmental pollution. Yet despite advances in science, humanity is presently confronted with grave dangers, some of which result from the often unintended but

harmful side effects of technological applications of scientific knowledge.

At the same time, the problems which humanity now faces are not merely of a material or technical nature. As we know, it is oftentimes the more cultural and ethical factors which serve as the decisive forces in creating success or failure for the world's peoples. These same factors, however, are not generally understood as being easily integrated with a scientific worldview.

The global challenge to scholars, as understood in the ICUS perspective, is multi-dimensional. On the one hand, there is the need to understand and contribute to the possibilities for a fuller and more meaningful human life for all, by providing tools for comprehending and averting life-threatening situations. At the same time, ICUS also sees the global challenge as one that requires a transformation of the very practices by which the academic community acquires knowledge and seeks to address these challenges. This transformation involves not only the effort to integrate science and values, but also the commitment to a cooperative, interdisciplinary approach to inquiry.

#### Facing the Challenge

ICUS was founded in order to squarely face the challenge discussed above. This founding spirit includes 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, interdisciplinary dialogue which considers the possibility and promise of an integrated and non-exclusive 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, it is possible to identify certain ennobling values that have inspired people over the ages, such as the pursuit of truth, beauty, and goodness—ideals that benefit all of humanity. The clarification of these shared values and their implications is worthy of serious study, whether or not these values are presumed a priori to be absolute. If scholars are to be able to chart a promising course for

humanity's future, scientific knowledge must be related to values.

ICUS provides scholars with a rare opportunity to discuss timely issues in the company of a distinguished, international group of colleagues. As ICUS committees address problems of global concern, there is a concerted effort to extend the inquiry beyond conventional disciplinary limits. When, for example, topics such as development or education are considered, a variety of perspectives are included, such as technical, theoretical, philosophical and ethical orientations. In this way a more cooperative and comprehensive analysis can be made. Indeed, much of the distinctiveness and importance of ICUS resides in the fact that it is an international forum which examines topics in an interdisciplinary way and with paramount attention given to the factor of values.

ICUS participants are encouraged to use the resources at their disposal to discuss and contribute to the achievement of an improved understanding of our changing world. In this respect, science is understood as having a significant role to play, both as observer and participant, in contemporary processes of world transformation.

### A Distinctive Approach to Scientific Inquiry

From the observations discussed above, it follows that there are two fundamental criteria which underlie the approach which ICUS committees take in considering particular topics such as the origin and nature of the universe, biological evolution, biomedical ethics, economic development, environmental studies, education, or the comparative study of worldviews. First of all, ICUS is characterized by an interdisciplinary and unified approach to inquiry. This "Unity of Knowledge" criterion helps ICUS either to avoid the pitfalls or to move beyond the overspecialization and fragmentation which may characterize mono-disciplinary studies. Secondly, with its "Science and Values" criterion, ICUS underscores the centrality of values as they operate both in the practice of science and in the subject matter of science. ICUS thereby emphasizes the need for an integration of scientific practices with a value perspective.

Committees with a "Unity of Knowledge" focus

consider specific topics with a comprehensive analysis, relying on the input from many different disciplines. At the same time, a committee might take upon itself the task of exploring the very desirability and possibility of obtaining a "Unity of Knowledge" perspective: that is, scientific methodology itself may be examined. Committees that have a "Science and Values" focus reflect on the philosophical, religious, cultural or ethical issues that are relevant either to some particular form of scientific inquiry or to some area of scientific application, such as health care or the environment.

Apart from these characteristics, each ICUS meeting also seeks to address an overall conference theme. Past conference themes have included, "The Responsibility of the Academic Community in the Search for Absolute Values," "Modern Science and Moral Values," and "Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution." These have encouraged both the examination of the profound changes—changes related to advancing technology or modernization, as well as cultural flux—in our world and the effort to responsibly address global problems in a way that leads to the material and spiritual betterment of all people.

#### The Participation of Scholars

ICUS is dedicated to a continuing study, in an atmosphere of complete academic freedom, of the underlying themes of the "Unity of Knowledge" and "Science and Values." Participants in ICUS come from a variety of nationalities, ethnic backgrounds, religions and cultural traditions. Thus, while participants' interests and expertise overlap to a degree with the vision expressed by the Founder, this overlap is generally only partial. The sponsors of ICUS do not expect participants to accept more of the Founder's vision than they in good conscience can. While many ICUS participants may be active in various other causes and activities, ICUS is completely independent of all other organizations, programs or political movements.

In summary, ICUS' purpose is to investigate with full academic freedom the enduring themes of the "Unity of Knowledge" and "Science and Values," and to study as scholars the scientific as well as the ethical and social implications of the specific themes of the conference.

### 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
ICUS I (1972)
Moral Orientation of the Sciences
20 participants from 8 nations



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



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



Robert S. Mulliken
Distinguished Research Professor of Chemical
Physics
Nobel Laureate
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
ICUS V (1976)
The Search for Absolute Values: Harmony
Among the Sciences
360 participants from 53 nations
ICUS VI (1977)
The Search for Absolute Values in a Changing
World
400 participants from 50 nations



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



Eugene P. Wigner
Emeritus Professor of Physics
Nobel Laureate
ICUS VII (1978)
The Re-evaluation of Existing Values and the
Search for Absolute Values
450 participants from 60 nations
ICUS VIII (1979)
The Responsibility of the Academic Community
in the Search for Absolute Values
485 participants from 67 nations
ICUS XII (1983)
Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution
300 participants from 80 nations



Kenneth Mellanby
Director Emeritus, Monk's Wood Experimental
Station
ICUS XIII (1984)
Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution
225 participants from 40 nations
ICUS XIV (1985)
Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution
240 participants from 40 nations
ICUS XV (1986)
Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution
240 participants from 45 nations



Alvin M. Weinberg
Distinguished Fellow
Institute for Energy Analysis
ICUS XVI (1987)
Absolute Values and the Reassessment of the
Contemporary World
225 participants from 47 nations

### Founder's Page



Today in all fields people are prone to narrow their research to small and limited areas so that they tend to lose the overall purpose or the centrality of their subject. By doing so, they lose vitality which is produced and which functions only through the harmonious integration between the fields. They stray from the original motivation and purpose of science which is to bring about human happiness. In the extreme we can even find instances where people have destroyed their own happiness with their inventions.

In order to deal with these problems, man must have a clear and healthy mind so that he can function effectively. What we need is not an industrial or technological revolution but a great revolution of human consciousness. The solution to social problems is not limited to the natural sciences but must be transdisciplinary and influencing the areas of social science, the arts, religion, etc.

By going through this revolution of human consciousness man must be so led as to use the results of his research for the peaceful co-existence of all mankind in a very creative and productive way. Man's ideals can be realized only when he serves the individual purpose and the public purpose in complete harmony.

In the field of natural science, as in every other field of research, the immediate individual purpose must be attained along with the long-term, broader purpose of integrating with other fields for the whole of mankind. Only then can we find the true meaning of the results of research.

In order to integrate all the specific fields of research, we are in need of a larger design or blue-print. In this way we may have a common ideal before us as we proceed to achieve this integration. The main purpose of this Conference on the Unity of the Sciences is for us to produce that blueprint. Permit me to offer some thoughts concerning that blueprint.

Man is aware that he has life within him because his mind which originates from a source of the highest dimension is not limited to space and time. That source may be called the cosmic mind or the first cause of all beings. Man must be able to understand the centrality of absolute value in the cosmos in order to give his life meaning.

Science begins its research on visible and external things. However, science can also assist in understanding the frontiers of invisible or internal things of a spiritual dimension. Finally, the integration of the two realms should occur. Thus, we must be able to have a central point located in the external, visible world connected to the central point located in the metaphysical world of highest dimension. Then, with the latter as the unchanging axis, the other will revolve around it for eternity in the action of give and take—giving absolute meaning and value to all things in space and time.

### The International Cultural Foundation

The International Cultural Foundation (ICF) sponsors the ICUS meeting. ICF is a non-profit foundation founded in 1968 by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon with the purpose of promoting academic, scientific, religious and cultural exchange among the countries of the world. Based on a deep desire to create a peaceful world, ICF aims to foster the emergence of a rich, new world culture embodying the enduring common values of all cultures, yet retaining as well the unique and essential traditions of each people.

The scope and diversity of ICF is evidenced by the many programs supporting positive, valuebased dialogue, research, and publishing by scholars and scientists of all disciplines and nationalities. In addition to ICUS, ICF sponsors the Professors World Peace Academy and the Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy.

The underlying pattern and direction of all the ICF activities comes from the board of directors in response to the many suggestions received from scholars and scientists working with ICF.

### ICF Leadership

#### Founder

Sun Myung Moon

#### **Executive Members**

Chung Hwan Kwak Chairman Neil Albert Salonen Vice-Chairman Michael Leone Hugh Spurgin Bo Hi Pak

#### Ex-Officio Members

Martin Porter
Paul Werner
Reiner Vincenz
Young Whi Kim
Henry Blanchard
Shunichiro Yoshida
Dennis F. Orme
Kae Hwan Kim
Osami Kuboki
Se Won Yoon



Reverend and Mrs. Sun Myung Moon with Eugene P. Wigner, recipient of the 1st ICF Founders Award.

#### The ICF Founder's Award

On the foundation of fourteen years of support for scholarly activity, the International Cultural Foundation has created a major new academic award: the ICF Founder's Award.

This award recognizes the outstanding achievements of great scholars in their fields of professional expertise as well as their contributions in the service of humanity and furthering the causes of world peace. Both areas are considered in selecting the recipient of the award.

The award is given biennially (starting in 1982) and carries a substantial cash prize. It is presented by the Founder of ICF, the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, on the occasion of the annual International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences.



F.A. Hayek receiving 1985 ICF Founders Award.

### **ICUS Planning Board**



Front row, left to right: Se Won Yoon, Camilo Dagum, Raphael Patai, Marcelo Alonso, Claude Villee, Alvin M. Weinberg, Rev. Chung Hwan Kwak, Kenneth Mellanby, Tor Ragnar Gerholm, Alexander King, Michael Higatsberger, Guido Pincheira.

Back row, left to right: James A.Baughman, Thomas Walsh, Brian Wijeratne, Manabu Nakagawa, Klaus Schleicher, Henryk Skolimowski, Gerard Radnitzky, Joan Groom, Gregory Breland, Laura W. Lykes.

#### **ICUS Planning Board**

#### Conference Organizing Committee

Researches ways to make the conference function more efficiently as well as contribute more substantially to the ICUS themes of "Unity of Knowledge" and "Science and Values" through committee work, plenary lectures and task forces.

Tor Ragnar Gerholm Committee Moderator

Henryk Skolimowski

Kenneth Mellanby

Alvin M. Weinberg ICUS XVI (1987) Chairman

Michael J. Higatsberger

Thomas G. Walsh

Gregory Breland Deputy Director, ICUS Committee Coordinator

#### ICUS Publications Committee

Develops effective means to disseminate—through books, journals and monographs—the ideas and overall ethos of ICUS as presented in conference discussions and independently-written papers.

#### Raphael Patai

Claude Villee Committee Moderator

Marcelo Alonso Editor, IJUS

Klaus Schleicher

Joan Groom Managing Editor, IJUS

Kerry Pobanz Director, ICUS Books (through August 1987) Committee Coordinator

#### Research and Development Committee

Finds ways to enhance the ICUS contribution to global scholarship through research of contemporary issues of concern, encourages participation of new scholars, seeks out additional funding sources and develops long-range goals and projects.

Gerard Radnitzky

Se Won Yoon

Alexander King

Camilo Dagum

Guido Pincheira

Brian Wijeratne Research Associate, ICUS

James A. Baughman Executive Director, ICUS

### International Journal on the Unity of the Sciences

### (IJUS)

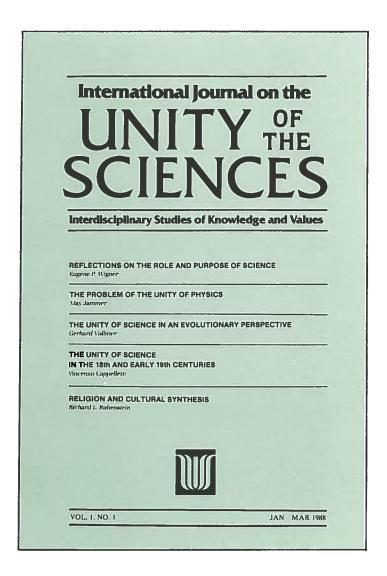
IJUS is a quarterly interdisciplinary journal published by the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) and dedicated to the comprehension and analysis of the interrelations among the different branches of knowledge in its various manifestations, underscoring the relationship between knowledge and values. IJUS provides a forum for the publication of research and scholarly work seeking a more unified understanding of humanity and the universe.

Individual issues may focus on particular timely topics, dealing with important issues confronting the world, discussed from an interdisciplinary perspective. Articles may be related to such disciplines as the Physical, Life or Social Sciences, Philosophy, Religion, Economics, Arts and Humanities and address these in the context of the main themes of the journal, which are primarily the unity of knowledge and the relation between knowledge and values.

In its conception IJUS is to be a journal of value-oriented interdisciplinary studies which goes beyond the scope of ICUS participants and papers presented at ICUS meetings. Contributions in any way related to the purpose stated above and dedicated to interdisciplinary studies are welcome. These may be in the form of original papers, commentaries, book reviews and editorials.

Each issue will be composed of approximately 100 pages and will consist of:

- 1) An **Editorial Page** prepared by the editor or another contributor commenting on particular problems of current interest, or providing an overview to the content of the issue.
- 2) Scholarly **Articles** dealing with topics that correspond to the themes of IJUS. All papers will be submitted to peer review prior to acceptance.
- 3) **Letters to the Editor**, likely referring to contents published in previous issues.
- 4) **New and Comments** on current events, information about past or future meetings and projects, critiques of papers.
- 5) Book Reviews, a list of Books Received and Book Ads.





### **Related Activities**

#### 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 international approach to world problems, the Academy sponsors 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.

PWPA was founded by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon at a gathering of 168 professors in Seoul, Korea on May 6, 1973. Inspired by Reverend Moon's vision of the possibility of greater international cooperation for world peace, these professors had developed an academic network during a series of Korean-Japanese friendship seminars held in 1972. The Academy's first large international

event was the First International Conference on world peace (ICWP), held in April, 1974 in Seoul. The conference, focusing on the theme "World Peace and Asia," convened 45 participants from Korea, Japan and the Republic of China.

Japanese participants followed the Korean lead by starting their own chapter of PWPA in 1974. The two academies, with the financial support and encouragement of the International Cultural Foundation, grew significantly during the late 1970s. The International Conference on World Peace, since its beginning, has been an annual event held in Asia.

In addition to programs geared for the academic community, the Korean and Japanese academies sponsor lectures and courses for the general public. The publications efforts of the Asian academics has been extensive, including scholarly journals, newsletters and books comprising the



proceedings of the various PWPA and ICWP conferences.

Several conferences were held in Europe during the late 1970s. In 1982, 1983 and 1984 numerous regional conferences were held throughout the world; seminars were held in 1982 in the Ivory Coast, Turkey, the Philippines and Peru as well as in Korea, Japan, Germany, France, Italy and the United States. Conference proceedings of each of these fledgling chapters were often published.

Beginning in 1980, scholars attending the annual ICUS meeting began to assemble to plan the establishment of a worldwide network of PWPA scholars. After four such annual meetings were held, PWPA had become large enough to begin a new level of international activity. Since 1983, hundreds of national meetings have been held.

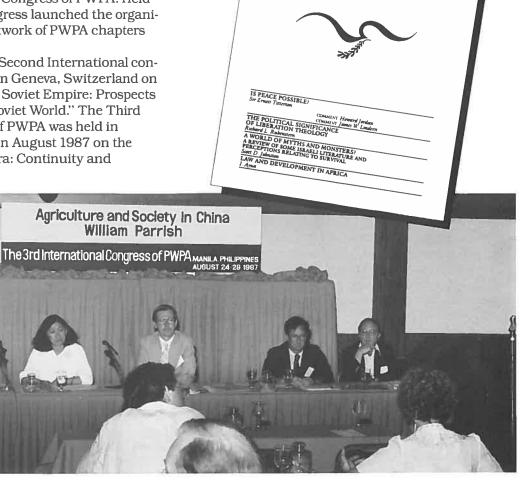
The most significant event in PWPA history occurred on December 18, 1983, in the tenth year after the Academy was founded, with the meeting of the First International Congress of PWPA. Held in Seoul, Korea, the Congress launched the organization of a worldwide network of PWPA chapters and professors.

In August 1985, the Second International congress of PWPA was held in Geneva, Switzerland on the topic "The Fall of the Soviet Empire: Prospects for Transition to a Post-Soviet World." The Third International Congress of PWPA was held in Manila, the Philippines, in August 1987 on the topic, "China in a New Era: Continuity and Change."

#### International Journal on World Peace

In 1984, PWPA launched a new international journal, The International Journal on World **Peace**. It also began an international publishing program which consists of conference proceedings. monographs and books published with Paragon House. In 1986 fifteen books were produced on a wide range of topics related to world peace. A number of reviews of the first six PWPA Books produced with Paragon House Publishers established the high quality of scholarship of PWPA projects.

TERNATIONAL JOURNAL



# The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy (WI)

The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy (WI) is dedicated to sponsoring research that can help provide information and insights that will further the formulation of constructive policy in a democratic society.

Founded in 1982, The Washington Institute is an independent, non-profit educational and research organization which examines, with particular attention to their ethical implications, current and pending issues which require policy decisions.

The Washington Institute enables policy-makers and their academic counterparts to benefit from a variety of programs. Each group often deals with similar issues from different perspectives. What they frequently lack are opportunities to exchange viewpoints and information that will further the development of innovative approaches and solutions.

The Washington Institute has sponsored more than 85 conferences, debates and forums. Results of research sponsored by the Institute have been disseminated through the publication of more than 100 books, monographs and occasional papers.

## Programs of The Washington Institute in 1987

"AIDS: The Medical Challenge of the Century"
Richard Schweiker, speaker; former Secretary,
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,
former U.S. Senator

"The Political Significance of Latin American Liberation Theology"

Richard L. Rubenstein, conference chairman; Distinguished Professor, Florida State University and President, The Washington Institute

"The South Korean Political Crisis and American Policy Options"

Selig Harrison, paper writer; Senior Fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

"United States Energy Policy"
J. Bennett Johnston, speaker; U.S. Senator, chairman, Energy and Natural Resources
Committee

"Energy Development in China" Alan Crane, moderator; Senior Associate, Office of Technology Assessment

"Stable Transitions to Defense Dominance" Alvin M. Weinberg and Jack Barkenbus, co-chairmen; Institute for Energy Analysis

## Publications of The Washington Institute in 1987

#### **Book Releases**

Rebuilding A Nation: Philippine Challenges and American Policy Edited by Carl H. Lande

The East Wind Subsides: Chinese Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Cultural Revolution

Andrew Hall Wedeman, author

Strategic Defenses and Arms Control Edited by Alvin Weinberg and Jack Barkenbus

The Dissolving Alliance: The United States and the Future of Europe
Edited by Richard L. Rubenstein

The Soviet Nomenklatura: A Comprehensive Roster of Soviet Civilian and Military Officials Compiled by Albert L. Weeks

The Terrible Meek: Essays on Religion and Revolution

Edited by Lonnie D. Kliever

Arms Control: The American Dilemma Edited by William R. Kintner

Spirit Matters: The Worldwide Impact of Religion on Contemporary Politics Edited by Richard L. Rubenstein

The Economics of Mass Migration in the Twentieth Century Edited by Sidney Klein



J. Bennett Johnston, U.S. Senator from Louisiana and Chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, speaks on U.S. Energy Policy at a program sponsored by The Washington Institute.

# The Advisory Council to the Unification Movement International (ACUMI)

The Advisory Council to the Unification Movement International was founded in April of 1985 in New York City. A National Board was formed consisting of scholars who have been involved in the work of either the International Cultural Foundation (ICF) or the International Religious Foundation (IRF). The stated purpose of ACUMI is to provide a forum for scholars and professionals who have knowledge of the Unification Movement and who can, based on their experience, contribute to the growth, development and maturation of the Movement and/or the ideals it seeks to promote. It is hoped that ACUMI advisors could help guide various departments of the Movement, including activities outside ICF and IRF.

ACUMI members, therefore, are kept well-informed about the Movement worldwide. For example, an annual summer tour to Asia provides an opportunity for participants to gain firsthand knowledge of the movement as it has emerged and grown in Korea, Japan and elsewhere in Asia. ACUMI also sponsors regional

meetings in the United States to offer briefings on projects and solicit suggestions from participants. Moreover, ACUMI provides occasions for persons involved in one sphere of the Movement, for example, ICF, CAUSA, CARP, or World & I, to meet with ACUMI members from other areas to gather information and engage in constructive exchange.





#### Paragon House Publishers (PHP)

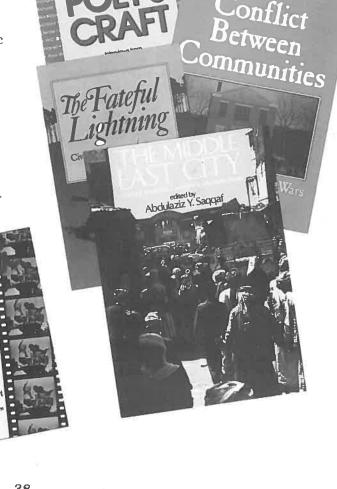
Paragon House, an independent publisher, is a producer of quality books from the religious. scientific and scholarly communities. One hundred and fifty titles are currently available in the humanities, theology, philosophy, political science and transdisciplinary studies.

Paragon House was organized in 1982 as an outgrowth of the International Cultural Foundation. Books authored in connection with ICF-related organizations—The International Conference 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 addition to its ICF-related imprint series, Paragon House publishes two other series, a general line of scholarly books to which it has added 50 new titles in 1987 and New Era Books. an imprint of the International Religious Foundation, which has 50 current titles in the field of religion.

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

Paragon House Publishers is located at 90 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: (212) 620-2820. Please feel free to write with any questions you have. Address your enquiries to Mr. Ken Stuart, Editor-in-Chief.



and

Path of the Heart

Activist

#### The World & I

The World & I is an encyclopedic magazine that covers topics from fields of human endeavor and experience, and from many countries and cultures.

Each issue, which has over 700 pages, deals with a broad range of subjects presented in eight editorial sections.

The World & I combines the best of scholarship and the best of journalism. It prints analytical and insightful articles that are presented in an interesting and enjoyable format. Our goal is to make information comprehensive and meaningful to literate and thoughtful people, and to become an invaluable reference book for important topics of our day, as well as a chronicle of our times.

It is also our goal to contribute to understanding across national, ethnic and cultural boundaries in a world that is becoming so interdependent that access to the latest information, analysis and thinking has become an absolute necessity.

The World & I is designed to provide adults and intellectually engaged students with a cumulative and encyclopedic account of contemporary and modern life in the many different nations and cultures of the world.

It provides:

- enduring knowledge prepared by leading professors and distinguished practitioners
- reference materials for high school and college students
- diverse viewpoints on contentious issues
- quality entertainment in a digestible form

• topics of conversation for every member of





THE ORGANIC AND MORAL ELEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

PAUL JOHNSON

The Constitution is a product of colonial experience under British common law and other historic traditions.

n the endless hu-man adventure of self-government, United States has in one of the great res of success. The explanation for this

explanation for this must lie primarily in its constitution and, still more, has tried a dozen, lits constitution and, still more, is, its capacity to modify its and process rather than by violence. Nowadays the study of constitutions is regarded as dull work, 'constitutions is regarded as dull work, 'constitutions are important, No constitutions are important, No constitutions are important, No constitutions are important, No constitutions are important, or why its work asking if we reflect that completely out of fashion 'Yet constitutions are important, No constitutions are important, No constitutions are important tells us more about a country, or why its world history. During the last public system works or does two centuries, the number of

not work. The United States has had the same constitution for 200 years. In the same period, another highly sophisticated and civilized country. France

First Johnson is a British historian and the author of blodern Times and, most re literary of the Jews.

SEPTEMBER 1987 29

### Introductory Seminars on the Unification Movement (ISUM)

From time to time the International Cultural Foundation has organized "Introductory Seminars on the Unification Movement." During the past nine years these seminars have been held in 25 different countries, with participants, including scholars, professors and government officials responsible for higher education, from over 70 nations.

This seminar 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 ten to twelve lectures given over three to four days and includes an "Outline of the Principle"—the religious teaching of Reverend Moon. These 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.

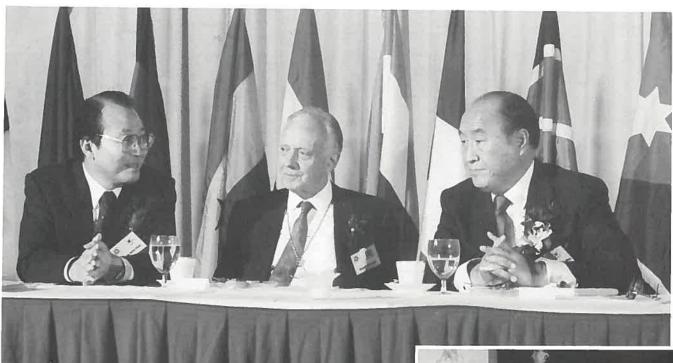
The ISUM program is coordinated by the ICF Director of Seminars at ICF Headquarters: G.P.O. Box 1311, New York, NY 10116 (212) 947-1756. Information about the seminars is also available through the national ICF chapters listed in this program.

Past sites for the seminar have included:

Hawaii	Jamaica	Zaire
Spain	Egypt	Nigeria
Puerto Rico	Philippines	Panama
Greece	Peru	Zambia
Kenya	Italy	Sri Lanka
Mexico	Bahamas	Malaysia
Ivory Coast	Thailand	Barbados
Brazil	Argentina	France
<b>USA</b>	Guyana	



# **Scenes From ICUS XV**











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Tetsuta Kaneko B.P. 4871 Libreville

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Guatemala

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Guyana

Lucine Harris 104 Croal Street Stabroek, Georgetown

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Honduras

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Luxembourg

Paul Franck 19 Rue Franz Seimetz Limpertsbera

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Zambia

Robert Williamson PO Box 34369 Lusaka

## **Conference Offices**

**Conference Headquarters** The Card Room



**James A. Baughman** *Executive Director, ICUS* 



**Gregory Breland**Deputy Director, ICUS and
Director of Academic
Services



**Wayne Miller**Deputy Director, ICUS
and Director of Participant
Services



**Lloyd Eby**Director, ICF Publications



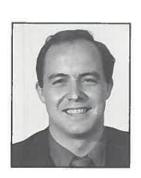
**Joan Groom** *Managing Editor, IJUS* 



**Laura Lykes** Administrative Assistant, ICUS



**Lynn Mathers**Director of Administrative
Services



**John Lowry** Meeting Planner

## **Participant Services**



**Katharine Erickson** Accommodations (Ambassador)



**Gail Martin** Registration (Coat Room)



**Dan Mathers** Ground Transportation and Tour Coordinator (Room 315/316)



**Anna Mizani**Business Manager
(The Card Room)



Elaine Okoda Headquarters Office Manager (The Card Room)



**Dale Roberts** Travel Director (Garden Court)



**John Byrum** General Affairs (Ambassador)

Jane Pridgeon
Paper Distribution
(Coat Room)

Ed Berkman Travel Desk Travel Agent (Zenith Travel) (Garden Court) **Marilyn Morris** *ICF Displays (Garden Court)* 

Larry Moffitt
Press Secretary
Media Headquarters
(Library)

Displays and representatives of PWPA, Paragon House, Washington Institute, *World & I* magazine, ACUMI and ICUS are located in the Garden Court.

### **ICUS Publications**

From the beginning, ICUS meetings have generated a large body of quality scholarship on significant issues. The existence and availability of this material has given rise to a substantial publishing program, now known as *ICUS Publications*. The center of the ICUS publishing program is *ICUS Books*. In keeping with the ICUS tradition, ICUS Books aims to advance human understanding by publishing manuscripts that approach scientific topics with a special regard for the broad ICUS themes of Science and Values and the Unity of Knowledge.

For ICUS I (1972) through ICUS XI (1982), ICUS Books consisted of volumes of the proceedings of the various ICUS meetings. Beginning with ICUS XII (1983), a Commemorative volume has been published from each ICUS, along with edited multi-authored volumes on particular themes. These edited theme-volumes have often been the selected fruits of a particular Committee from a particular ICUS. Because of this, the edited volumes tend to be interdisciplinary approaches to timely issues, addressing the overall subject of the particular volume from several scientific, philosophical, historical, cultural or religious perspectives.

In addition to conference proceedings, commemorative volumes, and multi-authored edited volumes, ICUS Books also publishes single authored volumes. These single authored books are either enlargements of papers presented at ICUS, or solicited manuscripts on subjects or themes relating to the concerns of ICUS. ICUS Books actively seeks book projects and proposals that support or amplify the aims of ICUS and ICUS Books.

ICUS Publications is a young and evolving publishing program. For many years it published the ICUS conference proceedings. In recent years it has published more than a dozen edited volumes and several single authored books. ICUS Books is attempting to improve its publications both in strength of content and in quality of workmanship. The distribution and marketing of ICUS Books is being expanded and strengthened.

In recent years, because of the volume of material to be published and because of limitations of personnel and funding, ICUS Books has accumulated a backlog of publishing projects that have yet to be completed. In recent months, however, ICUS Books has taken on additional staff and has begun to reduce the backlog. For the next year or two, the goals of ICUS Publications are to clear up the backlog in the ICUS Books publishing program, to increase the number and quality of new publications, and to enhance the influence of ICUS Publications through a more concerted marketing and distribution program.

#### **ICUS Books**



**Art and Technology.** Edited by René Berger and Lloyd Eby.

The development and use of new technologies in the arts, especially the computer, has changed the situation of the arts. Old definitions and understandings of arts may no longer apply. This book presents a collection of articles on the arttechnology interface as it affects such arts as cinema, city planning, music, television, the comics, computer art, video art, and art in extra-terrestrial communities.

Created from the papers of Committee III of ICUS XII.

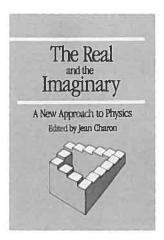
468 pages, photos and illustrations, Hardbound \$29.95. Order # I211

#### Complex Relativity. By Jean Charon.

The physics of our century has made great strides toward a *unified* representation of the universe. Most of this progress is a direct consequence of physicists' constantly improving understanding of the *complexity* of space and time.

In this important book, French physicist Jean Charon proposes a unification scheme called Complex Relativity. This approach assumes that ALL momentum-energy (action) of the universe is located in the Imaginary part of the total universe. Like Supergravity and Superstring theories, Complex Relativity a'so asserts the existence of "invisible" dimensions.

176 pages, illustrated, Hardbound \$27.95. Order # I231

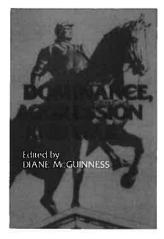


The Real and the Imaginary: A New Approach to Physics. Edited by Jean Charon.

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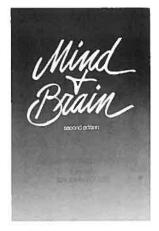


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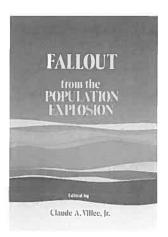


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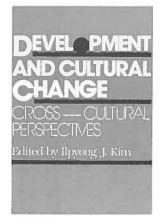
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