
***Absolute Values
and the
New World Order***



***Nineteenth International Conference
on the
Unity of the Sciences***

Absolute Values and the Unity of the Sciences have been our standing terms of reference since the first ICUS convened in New York twenty years ago. But every ICUS has had its own unique character determined by an overriding theme. We meet at the 19th ICUS to address "Absolute Values and the New World Order."

In Seoul last year, when a theme was suggested for this year's ICUS, the choice seemed obvious. The world had just come out of the cold war era. Naked aggression in Kuwait had been successfully and efficiently checked through a unique display of resolve and solidarity among the United Nations. Only a few days before our meeting in Seoul, Soviet President Gorbachev had regained power after an abortive attempt to reinstall the old communist regime in the USSR. The two Germanies were unified and Europe appeared to be well on its way to unification. The United States had miraculously emerged as the world's one and only superpower.

Only one year later, the world looks quite different and our theme seems to have acquired an ironic ring: a new world order? Has not President Gorbachev been forced to resign? Has not the former Soviet Union fallen apart? Several of its former member states have already declared themselves independent. What remains is a loose federation plagued by political strife, violence, organized crime and hyperinflation. Has not the former Yugoslavia collapsed with previous members now in an open state of war, which neither the European Community nor the United Nations seem to have power to bring to an end? And what about the European Community now thrown into a constitutional crisis by a small margin of votes in tiny Denmark?

And on the other side, do we not find the almighty superpower in a sad state of domestic upheaval with racial riots and outbursts of violence and crime in the great city of Los Angeles? The world economy is in deep recession and even the Japanese economic miracle appears to be in jeopardy. Is not the New World Order an ironic misnomer? Would not disorder be more appropriate?

I believe not. "We meet in what in many ways is a better world", our former chair Alvin M. Weinberg declared last year but he went on to warn us "This better world is far from Utopia." Nobody should expect the transition from the cold war regime to a new and better state of international affairs to proceed smoothly and quickly. Rather we are likely to experience all kinds of setbacks and disappointments for many years to come. But humanity is on the march. Communist China is

carefully seeking out a new role and we are likely to see a major political change for the better in the unfortunately divided Korean peninsula. Among the most miraculous events of the last year is no doubt our founding father Reverend Sun Myung Moon's visit to his native country of North Korea, as an honored guest of the communist leadership.

We will therefore look for signs of an emerging new world order and search for solutions to facilitate the transition in all of our six committees. Two of these will focus on the material world around us. Exactly half a century has now passed since the first sustained nuclear chain reaction was started by man. We will now evaluate the prospects and problems posed by this new and fateful source of energy. Mass transportation of goods and people in space, over the continents and under the waters will result in a cross-culturization of a scale and an import yet to be fully comprehended.

In the social universe we will address problems of central importance to all of us: the place of values in the social sciences and the future of higher education.

Finally, in the small world of the individual itself, of family and friends, we will explore the ways and means to empower the family now threatened by rapid social change. Finally, the Unificationists' answer to the current existential crisis is explored and challenged.

All of these, seemingly diverse subjects, are interrelated and mutually dependent. In various ways they all reflect the emergence of a new world order. This is why we need a truly interdisciplinary and international forum to address these topics. This is why ICUS is necessary.

It is a pleasure for me to welcome the participants to Seoul. Your hard work in preparing the papers and comments will make our conference a success. I thank you in advance for your achievements.

Thanks must also go to the ICUS staff for all their work to make this meeting possible. Finally—and in particular—we all thank our founding father and generous sponsor Reverend Sun Myung Moon and also his native country Korea which has so much to offer its visitors in terms of natural beauty and cultural achievements.



Tor Ragnar Gerholm
Conference Chair
ICUS XIX (1992)

Nineteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences
August 19–22, 1992 • Hotel Inter Continental, Seoul, Korea

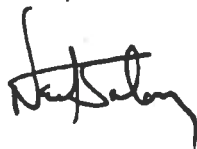
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It's a pleasure to welcome all ICUS XIX participants to Seoul, Korea—a thriving and increasingly cosmopolitan city, which in many ways symbolizes the dramatic economic and cultural changes which are taking place in many parts of Asia.

The classic dilemma we can see unfolding here in Korea between growing economic prosperity and changing social patterns as well as environmental challenges, makes the ICUS forum even more relevant. The committees and papers that make up this conference emphasize inter-cultural and inter-disciplinary analysis in an effort to solve various problems, this is interlaced with an examination of values in an attempt to make the solutions proposed as meaningful as possible.

The International Cultural Foundation, the parent organization of ICUS, over the past year has initiated two projects which will be of special interest to the scholars attending. The Encyclopedia Project and the World University Network both have displays in the Ballroom Foyer that I know you will want to inspect and discuss with the representatives there. During the conference, there will be briefings to more fully explain the nature of these projects. In addition, some of the other activities of ICF that you may be more familiar with will have displays for your perusal; Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA), Paragon House Publishers and *The World & I* Magazine.

The conference staff is here to make your conference experience as pleasant as possible. The Conference Headquarters is located in the Wisteria Room. Your comments and suggestions for improving the conference, as always, are warmly welcome.



Neil Albert Salonen
President
International Cultural Foundation

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The Symbol of ICUS

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

Nineteenth ICUS Executive Board



Conference Chair
Tor Ragnar Gerholm
*Professor of Physics Emeritus
University of Stockholm
Stockholm, Sweden*



Conference Vice-chair
Guido Pincheira
*Professor of Genetics
University of Chile
Santiago, CHILE*



Conference Vice-chair
Se Won Yoon
*President
Sung Hwa University
Chun-An, KOREA*



Plenary Speaker
Alvin M. Weinberg
*"Social Institutions and
Nuclear Energy II"
Distinguished Fellow
Oak Ridge Associated
Universities
Oak Ridge, Tennessee*



Plenary Speaker
Paulos Mar Gregorios
**The Coming Civilization
Shift: Laying Spiritual
Foundations for a New
Global Civilization**
*Metropolitan of Delhi
Delhi Orthodox Centre
New Delhi, India*



Plenary Speaker
Alexander King
**The Long and the Short
of It: The Need for a
Generational
Approach in the New
World Order**
*President Emeritus and
Co-Founder
The Club of Rome
Paris, France*

ICUS COMMITTEE I

The Nuclear Option in the Past, Present and in the Future

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

Michael J. Higgsberger
*Organizing Chair
Professor of Physics
Institute for Experimental Physics
University of Vienna
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ICUS COMMITTEE II

The Global Empowerment of Families

Norge Winifred Jerome
*Organizing Chair
Professor of Preventive Medicine
University of Kansas School of Medicine
Kansas City, Kansas, USA*

ICUS COMMITTEE III

Theoria and Praxis in Unification Thought

Sang Hun Lee
*Honorary Chair
President
Unification Thought Institute
Seoul, KOREA*

Richard L. Rubenstein
*Organizing Chair
Robert O. Lawton Distinguished Professor of
Religion
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida, USA*

ICUS COMMITTEE IV

The Modern University in Transition

Tamas Kozma
*Organizing Chair
General Director
Hungarian Institute for Educational Research
Budapest, HUNGARY*

ICUS COMMITTEE V

Cross-Culturization: The Role of Transportation and Communication

Fredrick Seitz
*Honorary Chair
Past President
Rockefeller University
New York, New York, USA*

S. Fred Singer
*Organizing Chair
Science & Environmental Policy Project
Arlington, Virginia, USA*

ICUS COMMITTEE VI

Values and the Social Order

Gerard Radnitzky
*Organizing Chair
Professor of Philosophy of Science Emeritus
University of Trier
Trier, GERMANY*

Editor International Journal on the Unity of the Sciences

Marcelo Alonso
*Principal Research Scientist
Florida Institute of Technology
Melbourne Beach, Florida, USA*

The Nuclear Option in the Past, Present and in the Future

On December 2, 1942 the first self-sustained nuclear chain reaction was achieved at the Fermi-Pile of the University of Chicago and thus the controlled release of nuclear energy was initiated. Half a century later it seems appropriate to review the development of nuclear activities since then and to investigate the future of it in the light of today's nuclear controversy. In this context questions are to be addressed such as nuclear power, nuclear weapons arsenals and the non-proliferation concepts in order to minimize the danger of nuclear wars as well as the nuclear arms reduction plans. Further issues are the growing fears of the general public with respect to nuclear activities and the phenomenon, why it is so difficult to find waste disposal sites.

Historical background and prospects of nuclear energy: The enormous energy density of the nuclear chain reaction and the possibility to develop nuclear weapons for military purposes dominated the original programs and consequently peaceful applications were and remained for some time subordinated to the military ones. Although many countries all over the world are benefiting from nuclear electricity and from the application of radioactive isotopes in medicine, industry and research, unresolved issues such as handling and disposing of fission products and in particular environmental devastations connected with the Chernobyl reactor core melt-down are serious drawbacks for the peaceful use of the uranium fission process. Furthermore open questions such as the reduction of nuclear weapons stock-piles, nuclear proliferation, reactor safety and power reactor economics and the present public skepticism on nuclear issues must be solved before new commitments to build power reactors world-wide can be expected.

Nuclear power and the world in transition: What is the role of energy in stabilizing the world population? How is the amount of energy per capita related to a country's gross national product? Are the right policy decisions taken to secure the future of the globe and of its population? How can nuclear energy help to solve these issues? What is the status of acceptability of nuclear power versus its necessity taking it in an ethical and sociological coherence? Apparently public trust depends very strongly on a clear and open fact-giving information philosophy. Excellent educational systems are required to deal with the present-day complicated and new technologies.

What are the safety aspects of reactor types? Eleven percent of the world's 420 operating reactors are of Soviet-built design. Evidently their safety standards in general cannot be compared with safety practices common in the Western world. Basic design differences and some operating deficiencies are responsible for a lower safety level. Only immediate technical and financial assistance programs will improve the standards of these approximately fifty reactor systems. New reactor core designs and concepts may help to overcome the present stalemate in nuclear acceptability. Should development concentrate on high-gain light water breeders on the uranium-plutonium cycle using MOX-fuel from weapon material or should the non-proliferative light-water thorium reactor be promoted? Can design rules for future reactors be formulated, which are understandable and convincing to an educated layman and possibly to the majority of the general public? Have other concepts a better acceptability chance, namely the PIUS-pressurized water reactor or the modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactor, which were proposed by reactor vendors? For a longer run the American integrated fast-reactor system seems to offer particular merits with almost "inherent" safety and the additional advantage of fissioning the long-lived higher actinides, which would otherwise represent problematic waste products.

Assessment of radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident: The governments of the former Soviet Union as well as of the Republics of Ukraine, Byelo-Russia and Russia together with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Commission of European Communities and other international agencies formed an International Chernobyl Project to investigate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident in its historical portrayal, environmental contamination, radiation exposure, health impact and protective measures. The results of those studies elaborated by about 200 experts in the years 1990, 1991 and 1992 will be presented and discussed together with the actions recommended. In numerous publications the Russian, Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian scientific and technical communities are assessing the accident and its consequences vis-a-vis the compulsory need to keep in operation a number of similar nuclear power stations with equal design deficiencies.

Implication of the 1990 International Commission of Radiological Protection (ICRP) Recommendations: The standards of ICRP, which were approved by the Commission in November 1990, are guidelines in the assessment of internal exposure incurred by intaking radio nuclides. The absorbed dose is redefined as the average value over a tissue or organ, in contrast to the previous equivalent dose. The changes from the absorbed dose and from the quality factor to the radioisotope weighting factor reflect the new concept. Significant changes are also the reduction of dose limits for occupational exposures, thus affecting uranium mining, the nuclear power industry, the application of radioisotopes in technique, medicine, pharmacy and general research and development. The pros and cons of the new Recommendations and an evaluation of the risks not limited to radiation only facing our modern industrial society is under review.



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

The concept of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons: Ideas about non-proliferation are almost as old as the nuclear fission process itself. The Baruch-Plan and the Atomic Energy Act of the United States are landmarks in this respect. The "double-use" of nuclear energy was proposed in 1953 as an "Atoms for Peace" Program. Several approaches were tried to facilitate the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and reducing at the same time the risks of nuclear weapons proliferation. The proliferation efforts of some countries, which more or less are openly dedicated to the possession of nuclear weapons, are disputed together with the international efforts, to prevent proliferation. Further issues are: What are the requirements and the chances to reach an agreement between the nuclear weapon states on disarmament? Are there political and practical means on hand to achieve this goal?

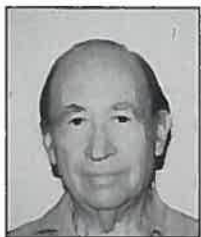


Organizing Chair
Michael J. Hignsberger
*Professor of Physics and
Reactor Physics
Institute for Experimental
Physics
University of Vienna
Vienna, AUSTRIA*

Session I. Historical Background and Prospects of Nuclear Energy

Thursday, August 20, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

1. A Promise Unfulfilled



Karl P. Cohen
*Physicist
Palo Alto, California
USA*

Session Discussants:

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

Tor Ragnar Gerholm
*Professor of Physics Emeritus
University of Stockholm
Stockholm, SWEDEN*

Session II. Nuclear Power and the World In Transition

Thursday, August 20, 4:30–6:30 P.M.

1. Nuclear Energy, Public Perception and Policy Decisions



Walter Binner
*Former Director, Austrian
Zwentendorf Reactor Project
Austrian Research Center
Seibersdorf, AUSTRIA*

2. Nuclear Power and the World in Transition



Karel Wagner
Chairman
CSFR Atomic Energy
Commission
Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

3. Fear, Trust and the Future of Nuclear Power



Jack Hetteima
Research Scientist
Nichols Research Corporation
Vienna, Virginia, USA

Session Discussants:

Gernot Zippe
Chief Scientist and Consultant
Röhrmoos-Riedenzhofen, GERMANY

We-Xie Gui
Applied Physics Department
Tsinghua University
Beijing, CHINA

Session III. What Are the Safety Aspects of Reactor Types?

Friday, August 21, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Safety of Nuclear Power Plants in Bulgaria and East-European Countries



Roumen Outcharov
Head, Nuclear Safety
Department
Atomic Energy Commission
Sofia, BULGARIA

2. Safety Aspects of Reactor Types and Implications for Nuclear Fuel Supplies



Alvin Radkowsky
Professor of Nuclear
Engineering
Tel-Aviv University
Ramat Aviv, ISRAEL

3. Nuclear Safety for Nuclear Acceptance



Kare A. Hannerz
Chief Scientist, Retired
ABB Atom
Vasteras, SWEDEN

Session Discussants

Bulent I. Atalay
Professor & Chairman
Department of Physics
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia, USA

Session IV. Assessment of Radiological Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident

Friday, August 21, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.

1. Radiological Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident



Itsuzo Shigematsu
Chairman
Radiation Effects Research
Foundation
Hiroshima, JAPAN

2. Lesson of Chernobyl: Psychological and Social Aspects



Sergui Kapitza
*P.L. Kapitza Institute for
Physical Problems
Academy of Sciences
Moscow, RUSSIA*

Session Discussant

Edwin L. Zebroski
*APTECH Engineering Services, Inc.
Sunnyvale, California, USA*

Session V. Implication of the 1990 International Commission of Radiological Protection (ICRP) Recommendations

Friday, August 21, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

1. Implications of the 1990 Recommendations of the ICRP



Yong-Kyu Lim
*President
Association for Radiation
Protection
Korea Institute of Nuclear
Safety
Seoul, KOREA*

Session Discussants:

Annette Radkowsky
*Professor of Chemistry
Tel-Aviv University
Ramat Aviv, ISRAEL*

Warren K. Sinclair
*National Council on Radiation Protection and
Measurements
Bethesda, Maryland, USA*

Session VI. The Concept of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Saturday, August 22, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Nuclear Proliferation: Past, Present and Future



Marcelo Alonso
*Principal Research Scientist
Florida Institute of Technology
Melbourne, Florida, USA*

Session Discussant

Pierre Zaleski
*Director
Center for Geopolitics of Energy and Raw Materials
University of Paris Dauphine
Paris, FRANCE*

The Global Empowerment of Families

FOCUS: Values, Practices, Policies, Systems, Structures and Strategies that Support Family Life or have the Potential to Strengthen Family Life

Values, behavioral patterns, policies, and structures promoting stability and self-esteem in the family setting engender family well-being and community stability. These and other attributes of the empowered family can be found everywhere, although they may be expressed in various ways, in diverse regional and cultural settings, but also within national borders. Contemporary family systems that work should be identified.

The search for contemporary family systems that potentiate family well-being is a very ambitious undertaking. But it must be done. Among other pressing objectives, this activity could provide some balance to the negative portrayal of contemporary family life. Of greater importance, perhaps, is the dissemination of the information to others in order to empower other families and other systems.

The issue of family empowerment has concerned practitioners and scholars in a variety of disciplines in recent years. Committee II of ICUS XIX will bring many of these individuals together to examine the data, deliberate over the relevant issues, and map future directions.

The work of the committee will be focused on uncovering values, practices, policies, systems, structures and strategies that support family life today or have the potential to strengthen family life. If only the potential for family stability were present in a given system, the scholar should determine and discuss strategies likely to enhance the development of a strong, stable family life in that system, in today's world.

There are social systems with values that are still pro-family. Also, there are contemporary family structures, systems and practices that are functional, having made positive adaptations to the forces of change in modernization. We need to know of them and learn from them in order to share this information with others and thus, empower other families. This is the challenge to the committee.



Organizing Chair
Norge Winifred Jerome
Professor of Preventive
Medicine
University of Kansas School of
Medicine
Kansas City, Kansas, USA

Session I.

Thursday, August 20, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

1. Negotiating Virtue: Families and Mass Media



Lynette Friedrich Cofer
Department of Psychology
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

Discussant
Anita Spring
Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida, USA

2. Transforming the Self, Transforming the Family



Maria C.C. Jimenez
Associate Professor
Department of Psychology
University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City
PHILIPPINES

Discussant
Marta Sotomayor
President
National Hispanic Council on
Aging
Washington, D.C., USA

Session II.

Thursday, August 20, 4:30-6:30 P.M.

1. Towards a Stable Family Life in the Contemporary World



Anna C. Mupawaenda
Senior Assistant Registrar and
Consultant
Faculty of Education
University of Zimbabwe
Mt. Pleasant, Harare
ZIMBABWE

Discussant

Akiko Kumagai
Professor of Spanish
Tokyo University of Agriculture
Tokyo, JAPAN

2. Family Stability and Economic Development: What Have We Lost and Gained, and What Should Be Done?



Aleksandra Posarac
Researcher
Institute of Economic Sciences
Belgrade, YUGOSLAVIA/
SERBIA

Discussant

Wesley Weidemann
Weidemann Associates
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Session III.

Friday, August 21, 8:30-10:30 A.M.

1. Family, Household and Inter-household Network to Cope with Economic Crisis (The "Self-empowered Household")



Endre Sik
Dept. of Human Resources
Budapest University of
Economics
Budapest, HUNGARY

Discussant

Wesley Weidemann
Weidemann Associates
Arlington, Virginia, USA

2. Caregiving: Empowerment for Community Problem Solving



Marta Sotomayor
President
National Hispanic Council on
Aging
Washington D.C., USA

Discussant

Armando de la Torre
Dean
Graduate Division of Social
Sciences
Francisco Marroquin University
Guatemala City, GUATEMALA

Session IV.

Friday, August 21, 11:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M.

1. Family Structures and Women Headed Families: Recognition and Empowerment Issues



Anita Spring
Associate Professor
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida, USA

Discussant

C. Jean Weidemann
Social Science Researcher
Weidemann Associates
Arlington, Virginia, USA

2. Strategies for Empowering the African-American Family



Carolyn Tucker
Department of Psychology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida, USA

Discussant

Delores Pogue
Education Administrator/
Instruction Specialist
New York City Public Schools
New York, New York, USA

Session V.

Friday, August 21, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

1. Support Systems for Rural Families in the United States: Rationale, Strategies, and Examples



Linda P. Thurston
Associate Professor
College of Education
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas, USA

Discussant

Lynette Friedrich Cofer
Department of Psychology
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

2. The Home as Workplace: Family Dilemmas and Policy Solutions



C. Jean Weidemann
Weidemann Associates
Arlington, Virginia, USA



Wesley Weidemann
Weidemann Associates
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Discussant

Norge W. Jerome
Professor of Preventive Medicine
University of Kansas School of
Medicine
Kansas City, Kansas, USA

Session VI.

Saturday, August 22, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Religious Systems and the Family: Strategies and Programs for Empowerment



Kathy Winings
Department of Religion and
Education
Columbia Teachers College
New York, New York, USA

Discussant

Armando de la Torre
Dean
Graduate Division of Social
Sciences
Francisco Marroquin University
Guatemala City, GUATEMALA

Theoria and Praxis in Unification Thought

At the conclusion of the deliberations of Committee VI of ICUS XVIII, the participants recommended that a Committee on Unification Thought be constituted for ICUS XIX with Dr. Sang Hun Lee again serving as Honorary Chair. In 1991 the committee was primarily concerned with the critical exploration of such fundamental areas of Unification Thought as original image, ontology, human nature, epistemology, logic, the meaning of history, axiology, education, aesthetic theory, ethics, philosophical methodology, and the critique of Marxism. The consensus of the committee is that the primary emphasis in 1992 should be on the critical exploration of *the world-transforming rather than the theoretical aspects* of Unification thought. This emphasis is in keeping with the Unification goal of building the kingdom of God. We therefore propose that the subject be ***Theoria and Praxis in Unification Thought***.

In 1843 the young Karl Marx declared in his *Theses on Feuerbach* that "until now philosophers have sought to understand the world, the task, however, is to *change*

it." Today it is evident to all how disastrous the changes undertaken by Marxism have proven to be. Nevertheless, the idea that reason has a transformative and practical, as well as a theoretical, side is very much a part of both Unification thought and the culture of modernity. Clearly, neither the theoretical nor the practical aspects of Unification Thought can be divorced from each other. It is that linkage which we will investigate. It must, however, be stressed that the proposal calls for a *philosophical*, rather than a sociological or political, exploration of Unification *praxis*.

The committee will explore the practical-theoretical linkage through a further consideration of the major areas of Unification Thought as outlined in *Explaining Unification Thought* and the most recent volume, *Fundamentals of Unification Thought*. The committee will place, among others, special emphasis to such fundamental issues as family-centered values, personal ethics, business ethics, the political reconstruction of the post-communist world, the critique of self-aggrandizing economic individualism, and educational reform.



Honorary Chair
Sang Hun Lee
President
Unification Thought Institute
Seoul, Korea



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

Session I.

Thursday, August 20, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

1. Original Image

Michael Berenbaum
Project Director
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
Washington, D.C., USA

Discussant
Andrew Wilson
Executive Director
Encyclopedia Project
International Cultural Foundation
New York, New York, USA

2. Ontology



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

Discussant
Theodore Shimmyo
Assistant Academic Dean
Unification Theological
Seminary
Barrytown, New York, USA

Session II.

Thursday, August 20, 4:30–6:30 P.M.

1. Original Human Nature



John Roth
Pitzer Professor of Philosophy
Claremont-McKenna College
Claremont, California, USA

Discussant
David Carlson
Department of World Religions
Unification Theological
Seminary
Barrytown, New York, USA

2. Axiology



Gene James
Department of Philosophy
Memphis State University
Memphis, Tennessee, USA

Discussant
Thomas J. Ward
Executive Vice-President
CAUSA International
New York, New York USA

Session III.

Friday, August 21, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Education

Carole Voisin
Pacific School of Religion
Berkeley, California, USA

Discussant
Dietrich Seidel
Department of Theology
Unification Theological Seminary
Barrytown, New York, USA

2. Ethics



John Kelsay
Department of Religion
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida, USA

Discussant
Thomas Walsh
Executive Director
International Religious
Foundation
New York, New York, USA

Session IV.

Friday, August 21, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.

1. Art



Betty Rubenstein
Freelance Art Historian
Tallahassee, Florida, USA

Discussant
Brian Saunders
Executive Director
Artists Association International
Washington, D.C., USA

2. History



William Garrett
*Department of Sociology
St. Michael's College
Winooski, Vermont, USA*

Discussant
Michael Mickler
*Department of Church History
Unification Theological
Seminary
Barrytown, New York, USA*

Session V.

Friday, August 21, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

1. Epistemology



Nona Bolin
*Department of Philosophy
Memphis State University
Memphis, Tennessee, USA*

Discussant
Jennifer Tanabe
*Director of Institutional
Research
Unification Theological
Seminary
Barrytown, New York, USA*

2. Logic/Methodology



Waldemar Molinski
*Professor of Ethics and Dean
University of Wuppertal
Wuppertal, GERMANY*

Discussant
Frank Kaufmann
*Director
Council of the World's Religions
International Religious
Foundation
New York, New York, USA*

Session VI.

Saturday, August 22, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

Concluding Remarks

The Modern University In Transition

From the earliest days, organized teaching and learning have been among the most human characteristics of mankind. Those activities contributed the most to the development of history and society both with forwarding traditions and values from generation to generation and with creating new knowledge and future change.

In the historical process of division in labor and professionalization of social roles, organizations emerged that aimed to accelerate the teaching and learning processes. Schools and universities, libraries and laboratories, cultural centers and scientific communities became the vehicles of knowledge production and in the formation industry. By their effort, we are not only prepared for the future, but are also able to create our own future (at least to a certain extent). It is not an exaggeration to state that universities and scientific organizations are parts of the international knowledge industry as the most important link in the Research, Development, and Training chain.

The transition from the original relationship between master and apprentice to the modern knowledge industry is, however, painful and dangerous. It is painful in the sense that mass university organizations tend to destroy personal relationships and thus may lead to alienation and identity crises. The master-apprentice relation, one of the most human connections, can easily turn into ideological domination, indoctrination, and even oppression. This process may create "counter cultures" and resistance to scientific truth and absolute values.

The emergence of the knowledge industry is dangerous also. While producing information, it not only tends to alienate the individual from past and future generations, it may also produce false information and untrue knowledge. It is possible because universities tend to monopolize information production and, in addition, evaluate their own activities. As the modern knowledge industry grows, similar side effects increase, as with other monopolies that are not assessed by market forces and competition. Humankind, therefore, can easily be misled by an "industry" which has been developed just for seeking truth and knowledge. Science and technological development can destroy individuals and the world if it is not based on absolute values.

Thus, universities have their demonic character in the sense that they attract mankind with knowledge and truth but also endanger him with false information

and life-threatening powers. One cannot know from the beginning whether knowledge and information itself would create or destroy his/her self and the society. The "demonic" character of the knowledge industry leads us to values which transcend present knowledge and information. Only values of the proper kind enable us to use knowledge and information in the right sense and for the right purpose.

The future of higher education is, therefore, not only a question of mass vs. elite education, professional vs. academic institutions, research vs. teaching and the like (all topics of long debates and on-going discussions). The real challenge of the universities is their relation to politics. In other words, whether or not they can contribute to the future of the world, and if so, on what basis.

The dilemma leads us to the overall conference theme, "Absolute Values and the New World Order." Academicians, scholars, and other intellectuals always have the strong faith that they know the future better than others. As indicated above, it is a demonic challenge which may mislead us. The Future (or "The New World Order") needs commitments and values, not only knowledge and information.

From a brief overview of the topics of on-going research on higher education, it becomes clear that contemporary scholarship is mainly concerned with the conditions rather than the contents of higher education. It is therefore urgent to deal with essential dilemmas faced by the present universities. The transformation from academic institutions to knowledge factories is especially a dilemma. If we clear it up—or at least describe it with academic rigor—we contribute to the present scholarship on higher education.

The scope suggested is the comparative view of universities and other institutions of higher learning. The following questions should be addressed in a comparative perspective:

- a) What is the purpose and responsibilities of modern universities?
- b) Can universities include values in their educating? What values?
- c) Can the university bridge the gap between hard and soft science?



Organizing Chair
Tamas Kozma
General Director
Hungarian Institute for
Educational Research
Budapest
HUNGARY

**Session I. The Classical University and
Its Transition: Western Europe**
Thursday, August 20, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

**1. The Intellectual, Moral and Professional
Values in the Face of the Modern
University in Transition**



Walter H. Rüegg
Emeritus Professor of Sociology
University of Berne
Veytaux-Montreux,
SWITZERLAND

**2. Diversity and Specialization in Primary,
Secondary and Higher Education**



Nicholas Kurti
Professor of Physics Emeritus
Department of Engineering
University of Oxford
Oxford, ENGLAND

**3. The Idea of the University—Its Role in
the Present World Crisis With Special
Reference to Africa**



Bernardo Bernardi
Professor of Anthropology
University of Rome
Rome, ITALY

Session Discussant:

Willy Wielemans
Dept. of Educational Sciences
Catholic University of Louvain
Louvain, BELGIUM

**Session II. Research and Teaching at the
University: Northern America**
Thursday, August 20, 4:30–6:30 P.M.

1. Governance in American Universities



Edward Beauchamp
Professor of Historical and
Comparative Educational
Studies
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

**2. Integration, Learning and Spiritual
Values: John Henry Newman's
Romanticism and "The Idea of a
University"**



Donna Ferrantello
Department of Theology and
19th Century Studies
Drew University
Madison, New Jersey, USA

Session Discussant:

Paul Jonas
Department of Economics
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

Session III. Confrontation of Values and Modernization: South and East Asia

Friday, August 21, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Educational Renovation Needed for Korean Universities



Kyong Chol Chou
Dept. of Astronomy and Space Science
Kyung Hee University
Suwon, KOREA

2. Disintegration of the Residential University Concept and External Degree Faculty



A.D.P. Kalansuriya
Professor of Philosophy
University of Peradeniya
Peradeniya, SRI LANKA

Session Discussant:

Edward Beauchamp
Professor of Historical and Comparative Educational Studies
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Session IV. The Impact of Colonization: Africa and the Middle East

Friday, August 21, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.

1. The Classical University and Its Transition: The Case of the Arab World



Fayez M. Mina
Professor of Curriculum & Instruction
Faculty of Education
Ain Shams University
Cairo, EGYPT

2. African Universities: Ideals and Realities



A.M. Adjangba
Professor of Law
Centre for Legal and Humanistic Studies
University of Benin
Lome, TOGO

Session V. Social Movements and the Universities: Latin America and the Caribbean

Friday, August 21, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

1. Radical Movements at the Universities of Latin America



Luis A. Romo
Dean, Faculty of Chemical Sciences
Central University
Quito, ECUADOR

2. The Latin-American University Facing the 21st Century



Orlando Alborno
Professor of Sociology of Education
Central University of Venezuela
Caracas, VENEZUELA

Session Discussant:

Guido Pincheira
Professor of Genetics
University of Chile
Santiago, CHILE

**Session VI. Universities in the Political
Transition: Eastern Europe**
Saturday, August 22, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

**1. The Modern University in Poland:
Transition from Communism to Liberal
Democracy**



Ryszard Pachocinski
*Department of Comparative
Education
Institute for Educational
Research
Warsaw, POLAND*

**2. The University at the Cross-Roads: The
Case of Yugoslavia**



Ljubisa Rakic
*Head, Department of Research
University Clinical Center
Belgrade, YUGOSLAVIA*

Session Discussant:

Rimantas Zelwys
*Head, Dept. of Psychology
In-Service Teacher Training Institute
Vilnius, LITHUANIA*

Jan Prucha
*Director
Institute of Educational Research
Charles University
Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA*

Cross-Culturization: The Role of Transportation and Communication

The second half of the twentieth century marks a milestone in human history—the achievement of cross-culturization on a large scale, thanks to technology advances, especially television and rapid transport. Will these trends continue to accelerate? And what will be the likely impacts, both positive and negative?

There has always been communication among individuals of different nations and cultures—by travel and by letter—by the spoken word and by the written word. But these contacts haven't always been peaceful. Greek and Roman culture was spread by the sword throughout the Near East, and so were Arab-Islamic and Spanish-Christian culture and beliefs centuries later.

Half a millennium ago, Columbus ushered in what may be the most far-reaching discovery of hitherto unknown people and cultures. But with only sailing ships available, it took decades and even centuries before the full impact of the discovery could be felt.

Technology has now drastically reduced the cost and at the same time increased the speed of transportation and communication. For much of the world, cost of foreign travel has become a tiny fraction of yearly income; time of travel is only a fraction of available leisure time. Rapid trains are shrinking distances between cities, superhighways are linking countries and even continents, and tunnels are spanning oceans. Soon one will be able to drive from London to Moscow, from Seoul to Tokyo, and perhaps even from Siberia to Alaska. It is difficult indeed to predict all of the consequences of such developments.

Air transport has broken the sonic barrier, as well as the economic barrier, to become a medium of mass transportation. Space travel beckons and will become commonplace as soon as the cost decreases. Already we are seeing multinational space crews. We should not overlook, however, that the rise and speed of travel have also facilitated the spread of plant and animal pests and human diseases. And the same advances in technology have produced weapons that make possible mass destruction of human life at long range.

Communication has undergone even more spectacular leaps. Starting with the telegraph and telephone, we have advanced to optical fibers and satellite communication, with international newspapers and magazines, mobile telephones, and facsimile machines.

Electronic data handling and storage have become unbelievably cheap and have led to international video transmissions and video conferencing on an increasing scale. These developments, but especially international TV news and entertainment, are having a major and irreversible impact on life on this planet, economically, culturally, and politically.

Thanks to cheap tanker and pipeline transportation, oil has become a world commodity, with essentially a single world price. [This is not true of water where the relative cost of transport is still too high.] Similarly, metals are a world commodity, while sand and gravel are not. As lowest-cost resources are exploited first, autarchy rather than resource interdependence may become the rule, and conflict over resources may diminish in the future.

Capital too has become a world commodity, that is transferred to wherever it can be applied most efficiently. Multinational corporations are now generating most of the world's gross national product. In the process, they act as powerful agents of technology transfer and provide jobs in regions where there is a surplus of labor.

But the transfer of technology between cultures isn't always a simple matter and is often impeded by cultural differences. At the same time, technology can affect culture profoundly; classic examples are the transfer of agricultural skills and of alphabets and writing among the ancients.

Currently we see an entirely peaceful process of cross-culturization carried by foods, music and art. Just consider the impact of movies and of television in shaping consumer demands and world outlook of billions of people—while at the same time spreading the English language as a medium of international commerce, science, and entertainment. Yet language differences still constitute a significant barrier for most of the Earth's inhabitants; even translation cannot always surmount misunderstandings based on cultural differences.

Mass migration may not be in the cards, for economic and political, as well as cultural reasons. But professionals, academics, and intellectuals are clearly becoming a rapidly growing internationalized group and thereby may contribute mightily to cross-culturization. A unifying influence on the world community is in prospect.



Honorary Chair
Frederick Seitz
 Past President
 Rockefeller University
 New York, New York
 USA



Organizing Chair
S. Fred Singer
 Science & Environmental
 Policy Project
 Arlington, Virginia
 USA

Session I.

Thursday, August 20, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

1. The Role of Surface Transportation: History of Development and Prospects for the Next Century

Nebojsa Nakicenovic
 Project Leader
 Environmentally Compatible Energy
 Strategies
 International Institute for Applied
 Systems Analysis
 Laxenburg, AUSTRIA

Discussant
Cesare Marchetti
 International Institute for Applied
 Systems Analysis
 Laxenburg, AUSTRIA

2. The Significance of the International Highway and the Role of the Japan-Korea Tunnel



Shozo Tanifuji
 Advisor, The Japan-Korea
 Tunnel Research Inst.
 Tokyo, JAPAN

Discussant
Shigeru Otsuka
 Japan Machinery Design Center
 Tokyo, JAPAN

Session II.

Thursday, August 20, 4:30–6:30 P.M.

1. Air Transport



Robert Machol
 Chief Scientist
 U.S. Federal Aviation
 Association
 Washington, D.C., USA

Discussant
Paul T. Muto
 Chief Engineer
 Radio Application Division
 NEC Corporation
 Tokyo, JAPAN

2. Transport of Commodities and Competition for Resources



N. Ray Evans
 Executive Officer
 Western Mining Corporation,
 Ltd.
 Melbourne, AUSTRALIA

Discussant
Gerald Stanhill
 Volcani Center/Soil & Water
 Bet Dagan, ISRAEL

Session III.

Friday, August 21, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Communication Advances Promote Cross-Culturization



David Medved
President
Jerusalem Optical Link
Technologies
Jerusalem College of
Technology
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

Discussant
Brian O'Brien
Managing Director
Brian J. O'Brien & Associates
Floreat Park, AUSTRALIA

2. International Capital Flows



Dwight Lee
Department of Economics
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia, USA

Discussant
John H. Moore
International Institute
George Mason University
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Discussant
Abdul Karim A. Elahwal
Chairman of Development
Planning
Institute of National Planning
Cairo, EGYPT

Session IV.

Friday, August 21, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.

1. Technology Transfer: Historical and Cross-Cultural Perspective



James Fleming
Science and Technology Studies
Colby College
Waterville, Maine, USA

Discussant
Joseph Silverman
Dept. of Nuclear Engineering
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland, USA

2. Migration as a Cross-Culture Phenomenon



Valery N. Soyfer
Clarence Robinson Professor
Department of Molecular
Biology
George Mason University
Fairfax, Virginia, USA

Discussant
Mochan Vachani
Vice-President & Chief
Financial Officer
Bedford Properties
Lafayette, California USA

Session V.

Friday, August 21, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

1. Language & Cultural Barriers



Ephraim Isaac
Institute of Semitic Sciences
Princeton, New Jersey, USA

Discussant
Nicholas Kurti
Professor of Physics Emeritus
Department of Engineering
Science
University of Oxford
Oxford, ENGLAND

Discussant
Mikhail L. Makarov
Visiting Prof. of Russian
Language
Sung Hwa University
Chungnam, KOREA

Session VI.

Saturday, August 22, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

Concluding Remarks

Values and the Social Order

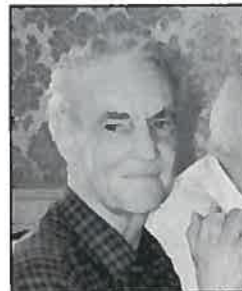
What institutional arrangements are necessary for a free society? And what values underlie these institutions?

As a preliminary, the relationship between values and science is examined. *Certain values are internal to all scientific research: respect for truth—freedom in inquiry, competition of ideas, etc. are derivative from that concern.* Among the necessary conditions for the growth of knowledge are certain institutions that are the cachet of the free society. We analyze the deontological element in the writing of history, examine the university as an institution that can only discharge its moral responsibility to society when it provides the conditions for free inquiry, and consider the problems of bio-ethics in a free society. While natural science is neutral to other values than those internal to research, *the social sciences and the humanities are intrinsically concerned with values—if only because the concepts of Action and Rationality are central in them.* This contention is entirely consistent with also insisting that social science can and should be *value-free* in a Weberian sense.

Values guide the ends of action, and they inform the rules of action. Once the rules that are underpinned by certain values are internalized they constitute a *social capital* for society. *Deontological rules* (which prohibit actions of a certain kind independent of the expected consequences in a particular instance) are anchored in moral values. It is doubtful whether a society without deontological rules could survive for long. These rules have implications for such fields of study as: Property, its function; the scope and shape of law; the role of contract in social cooperation; the role of politics (“command”); the scope of the State, etc.

The form of social organization that is indispensable for the free society is the free, private market order, or “capitalism” for short (as opposed to dictatorship necessarily based on command economy). Examples of its deontological rules are: responsibility for the consequences of one’s acts, acceptance that freedom and responsibility are inseparable, self-reliance, observance of the common law, sense of duty, promise-keeping, restraint in using the political process (gaining by making fellow-citizens lose). (Reference: Jasay, A. de. 1991. *Choice, Contract, Consent: A Restatement of Liberalism*), *Freedom is the central value of this order* (Hayek). The difference of freedom in two societies is reflected by the difference in the areas reserved in each for individual, as opposed to collective, decisions. The constitution of liberty can be maintained as a living constitution only if the climate of opinion is informed by these values. The erosion of the free, private market order and the free society in “the West” is rooted in *socialist values* (egalitarianism, the hubris of constructivism, and recently ecological problems (“externalities”) misused by the *dirigistes*). *The problems of “democratic” values* (Ref.: Jasay, 1985. *The State*, ch. 3) are investigated.

In order to concretize the problems associated with the aforesaid issues, *case studies* are presented of the *historical and geographical fields of application* of capitalism and hence of the free society.

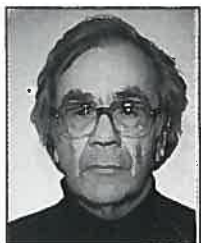


Organizing Chair
Gerard Radnitzky
Professor of Philosophy of
Science Emeritus
University of Trier
Trier, GERMANY

Session I. The Social Sciences Are Intrinsically Concerned With Values

Thursday, August 20, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

1. The Deontological Factor in the Writing of History



Peter Munz
Department of History
University of Wellington
Wellington, NEW ZEALAND

Discussant
Antony Flew
Professor of Philosophy Emeritus
University of Reading
Reading, ENGLAND

2. Good Faith: Academic and Political



Antony Flew
Professor of Philosophy
Emeritus
University of Reading
Reading, ENGLAND

Discussant
Stephen Post
Center for Biomedical Ethics
School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve
University
Cleveland, Ohio, USA

Session II. The Social Sciences Are Inherently Concerned With Values, cont.

Thursday, August 20, 4:30–6:30 P.M.

1. Genetics and Euthanasia in a Free Society: An Application of Flew's Good Faith



Stephen Post
Center for Biomedical Ethics
School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve
University
Cleveland, Ohio, USA

Discussant
Wilfried von Studnitz
Professor of Clinical Chemistry
University of Munich
Munich, GERMANY

2. Supreme Values, Tolerance and The Constitution of Liberty



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

Discussant
Peter Munz
Department of History
University of Wellington
Wellington, NEW ZEALAND

Session III. Values Underlying the Free Society and Hence the Market Order

Friday, August 21, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Values and The Social Order



Anthony de Jasay
Author, Economist and Political
Philosopher
Cany, FRANCE

Discussant
Chandran Kukathas
Department of Politics
Australian Defense Force
Academy
University of New South Wales
Campbell, AUSTRALIA

Discussant
Angelo M. Petroni
"Luigi Einaudi" Center
Turin, ITALY

2. Freedom, Knowledge, and Law as Social Capital



Erich Weede
Professor of Sociology
University of Cologne
Cologne, GERMANY

Discussant
Anthony de Jasay
Author, Economist and Political
Philosopher
Cany, FRANCE

Session IV. Values Underlying the Free Society and Hence the Market Order, cont.

Friday, August 21, 11:00 A.M.–1:00 P.M.

1. The Evolution of Values and Institutions in a Free Society: The Under-Pinnings of a Market Economy



Bruce L. Benson
Department of Economics
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida, USA

Discussant
Gordon Tullock
*Karl Eller Professor of
Economics and Political
Science
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona, USA*

**2. Efficiency, Political-Economic
Organization and International
Competition between States**



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

Discussant
Erich Weede
*Professor of Sociology
University of Cologne
Cologne, GERMANY*

**Session V. Values Underlying the Free
Society and Hence the
Market Order, cont.**

Friday, August 21, 2:30–4:30 P.M.

1. Patriotic Egalitarianism



Gordon Tullock
*Karl Eller Professor of
Economics and Political
Science
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona, USA*

Discussant
Walter Block
*Department of Economics
College of the Holy Cross
Worcester, Massachusetts, USA*

2. On Values of Socialism



Walter Block
*Department of Economics
College of the Holy Cross
Worcester, Massachusetts, USA*

Discussant
Andreas K. Winterberger
Zurich, SWITZERLAND

**Session VI. Historical and Geographical
Fields of Application of the
Free Market**

Saturday, August 22, 8:30–10:30 A.M.

1. Values in the Treaty on European Union



Frank Vibert
*Director
European Policy Forum
London, ENGLAND*

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

Discussant
Angelo M. Petroni
*"Luigi Einaudi" Center
Turin, ITALY*

**2. In Search for a Transition to a Free
Society**



Gerard Radnitzky
*Professor of Philosophy of
Science Emeritus
University of Trier
Trier, GERMANY*

Discussant
Hans Herrmann Hoppe
*Department of Economics
University of Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada, USA*

**3. The Proposals of Wa-ism and the
Japanese Way of Looking at the Free,
Private Market Order**



Peter E. Kato
*Professor of Japanese Politics
University of Tsukuba
Tsukuba, JAPAN*

Agenda



Nineteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences

Wednesday, August 19

- 8:00 A.M. Registration Opens**
Cloak Room - 2nd Floor
- 9:00 A.M. Tour of Unification Movement Activities**
Main Lobby
- 7:30 P.M. Welcoming Reception**
Ballroom I

Thursday, August 20

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- 9:00 A.M. Opening Plenary Session, ICUS and PWPA**
Ballroom II and III
- 10:30 A.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 11:00 A.M. ICUS Plenary Address #1**
Social Institutions and Nuclear Energy II
Alvin M. Weinberg
Ballroom III
- 12:30 P.M. Luncheon**
Ballroom I
- 2:00 P.M. ICUS Committee Session I**
Orchid I, Orchid II, Chrysanthemum I, Chrysanthemum II, Iris, Lotus
- 4:00 P.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 4:30 P.M. ICUS Committee Session II**
Orchid I, Orchid II, Chrysanthemum I, Chrysanthemum II, Iris, Lotus
- 6:30 P.M. Dinner**
Ballroom I

Friday, August 21

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- 8:30 A.M. ICUS Committee Session III**
Orchid I, Orchid II, Chrysanthemum I, Chrysanthemum II, Iris, Lotus
- 10:30 A.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 11:00 A.M. ICUS Committee Session IV**
Orchid I, Orchid II, Chrysanthemum I, Chrysanthemum II, Iris, Lotus
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon**
Ballroom I
- 2:30 P.M. ICUS Committee Session V**
Orchid I, Orchid II, Chrysanthemum I, Chrysanthemum II, Iris, Lotus
- 4:30 P.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 6:00 P.M. Dinner**
Ballroom I
- 8:00 P.M. ICUS Plenary Address #2**
The Coming Civilization Shift
Paulos Mar Gregorios
Ballroom III

Saturday, August 22

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- 8:30 A.M. ICUS Committee Session VI**
Orchid I, Orchid II, Chrysanthemum I, Chrysanthemum II, Iris, Lotus
- 10:30 A.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 11:00 A.M. ICUS Plenary Address #3**
The Long and the Short of It
Alexander King
Ballroom II

August 19–22, 1992; Hotel Inter-Continental, Seoul, Korea

Saturday, August 22 (continued)

- 12:30 P.M. Luncheon & ICUS Closing Plenary**
Ballroom I
- 3:00 P.M. PWPA Plenary Panel 1**
Probable Technologies
Ballroom II
- 4:30 P.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 5:00 P.M. PWPA Plenary Panel 1 (cont.)**
Ballroom II
- 7:00 P.M. Dinner and Cultural Event**
Ballroom I

Sunday, August 23

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- 8:30 A.M. PWPA Panel 2**
Possible Destinies
Ballroom II
- 10:00 A.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 10:30 A.M. PWPA Panel 2 (cont.)**
Ballroom II
- 12:30 P.M. Luncheon**
Ballroom I
- 2:00 P.M. PWPA Regional Meetings**
(see PWPA Program)
- 3:30 P.M. Refreshment Break**
Ballroom Foyer
- 4:00 P.M. PWPA Regional Meetings**
(see PWPA Program)
- 6:00 P.M. Dinner**
Ballroom I
- 8:00 P.M. PWPA Plenary Session**
- New Projects
The World University Network
The ICF Encyclopedia Project
Ballroom II

Monday, August 24

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- 8:00 A.M. ICUS Participants Tour**
Lobby
- 8:30 A.M. PWPA Special Topics**
(see PWPA Program)
- 12:30 P.M. Luncheon**
Ballroom I
- 2:00 P.M. PWPA Closing Plenary Session**
Ballroom III
- 6:00 P.M. Buses Load**
Lobby
- 7:00 P.M. PWPA/ICUS Farewell Banquet**
Little Angels Performing Arts Center

Tuesday, August 25

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- International Wedding Ceremony,
Entertainment, Special Events**
Olympic Stadium
- 6:30 P.M. Dinner**
Orchid

Wednesday, August 26

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast**
Ballroom I
- Departures**
Lobby

ICUS: Statement of Purpose

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 the 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 fast 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, overpopulation, under-development 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 cultural and ethical factors, however, are not generally understood as being easily integrated with a scientific worldview.

Science, which has probed the depths of the natural world, rarely assigns itself the task of exploring fundamental questions having to do with the meaning and purpose of human existence in the universe. These areas of exploration have often been taken up by philosophers, artists, theologians and mystics. Such explorers, like scientists, also seek to understand and eliminate unnecessary suffering in our world. They do this by identifying and teaching values which must serve as the foundation for individual and social existence, and which are productive of greater human fulfillment.

Neither the sciences nor religions and philosophies have provided adequate solutions to humanity's contemporary material and spiritual problems. However, if science is to fully address itself to the human situation, it must develop a greater appreciation for values and integrate this appreciation into the search for universal knowledge and well-being. Otherwise, the increase of scientific knowledge could very well lead to destruction. As Albert Einstein stated in an address given at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1939,

Science can only be created by those who are thoroughly imbued with the aspiration toward truth and understanding. This source of feeling, however, springs from the sphere of religion.... To this there also belongs the faith in the possibility that the regulations valid for the world existence are rational. I cannot conceive of a genuine scientist without that profound faith. The situation may be expressed by an image: science without religion is lame; religion without science is blind. (Albert Einstein, *Ideas and Opinions*, New York: Dell, 1954, pp. 54-55.)

Intellectual endeavors will solve human problems effectively only if we can appreciate standards of value which serve to guide the theoretical quest and practical application of scientific knowledge.

The global challenge to scholars, as understood in the ICUS perspective, is multidimensional. 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 well-being 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, holistic 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 over-specialization and fragmenta-

tion which may characterize mono-disciplinary studies. Second, 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.

In the context of these characteristics, each ICUS meeting is challenged 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 values premises.

Hence, the two enduring themes of ICUS—"Unity of Knowledge" and "Science and 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 grow-

ing 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 placed on publishing committee manuscripts that contribute to the two fundamental ICUS themes, and enhance 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



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



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



Eugene P. Wigner
*Professor of Physics Emeritus
 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



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



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
ICUS XVII (1988)
*Absolute Values and the
 Reassessment of the Contemporary
 World*
 260 participants from 47 nations
ICUS XVIII (1991)
*Absolute Values and the
 Reassessment of the Contemporary
 World*
 210 participants from 40 nations



Tor Ragnar Gerholm
*Professor of Physics Emeritus
 University of Stockholm*
ICUS XIX (1992)
*Absolute Values and the New World
 Order*
 200 participants from 40 nations

Founder's Page



The complicated problems of the world cannot be fully understood simply within the narrow perspectives of individual fields of knowledge. Their solution is beyond the capability of any single specialized society of scholars. This is because the problems of the world are essentially the problems of the human being. A human being has both a physical body with material desires and material senses and a spiritual self with spiritual desires and spiritual senses. The world is nothing but an extension of the human being with these two-fold aspects; in other words, the interrelationship of human beings with their two-fold aspects determines the order within societies and among nations. This is the reason why multidisciplinary research for solving the world's problems has to significantly consider such factors as religion, culture, art, and so on....

In order for ICUS to reassess today's world, there should be a unifying standard and its central point. This central point should relate with the two-fold desires of the physical body and the spiritual self of the human being. I recognize that, in the Middle Ages, God-centered thoughts and religious dogmatism blocked scientific exploration and limited the physical fulfillment of human beings. However, it has been a big mistake for humanistic thinkers since the Age of Enlightenment to hold not only that religious belief is

inferior to human reason, but also that humans' spiritual demands are in conflict with human reason. The emphasis which the Enlightenment or humanism put on rationality has been the great driving force for the sciences as they pursued the discovery of rational laws in nature. With reason only, however, we become separated from the ultimate purpose of the human being, who has a two-fold nature. Without this ultimate purpose, the human being cannot stand independently and even discover the right direction. While ignoring spirituality and being satisfied with reason and intellectual accomplishment, people have not been concerned about solving the urgent problems connected with their own ultimate purpose. As a result, they have come to be enthralled under materialism and so have lost their dignity.

Truth is one and is a principle ruling both nature and the human world. This principle in nature is the root and source of all things of the universe. This principle in the human being is the absolute values of love which guides us to complete our personalities through the harmony of our spirituality and physicality and to realize truth, goodness and beauty.

*From the ICUS Founder's Address, ICUS XVI,
Atlanta, Georgia, November 26-29, 1987.*

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, value-based dialogue, research, and publishing by scholars and scientists of all disciplines and nationalities. In addition to ICUS, ICF sponsors the Professors World Peace Academy, Paragon House Publishers and other projects.

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

Board of Directors

Chung Hwan Kwak, Chairman

Bo Hi Pak

Neil Albert Salonen

Hugh D. Spurgin

Shunichiro Yoshida

Gordon Anderson

Ex-Officio Members

Young Whi Kim

Kae Hwan Kim

Won Pil Kim

Se Won Yoon

Osami Kuboki

Martin Porter

Paul Werner

Reiner Vincenz

Dennis Orme

Henri Blanchard



The ICF Founder's Award

On the foundation of fourteen years of support for scholarly activity, the International Cultural Foundation 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 causes of world peace. Both areas are considered in selecting the award recipient.

The award was initially given in 1982 and carries a substantial cash prize. It has been presented by the Founder of ICF, the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, on the occasion of the ICUS.



Founder's Award recipient F.A. von Hayek

ICUS Planning Board



Front row, left to right: Camilo Dagum, Guido Pincheira, Se Won Yoon, Richard L. Rubenstein, Vincenzo Capelletti, Alexander King, Kenneth Mellanby, Neil A. Salonen, Alvin M. Weinberg, Michael J. Higatsberger, Klaus Schleicher, Marcelo Alonso, Lloyd Motz.

Back row, left to right: Masaya Okada, Karl-Heinz Schulz, John Byrum, Mija Han Baughman, Joan Groom, Lloyd Eby, Ravi Ravindra, James A. Baughman, Lewis Ray, Brian Wijeratne, Gordon L. Anderson, Laura W. Lykes, Gregory Breland, Louise Perlowitz. (Not pictured: Norge Jerome, Jacquelyn Kegley)

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.

Michael J. Higatsberger
Committee Moderator

Kenneth Mellanby

Alvin Weinberg

Norge Jerome

Ravi Ravindra

Gregory Breland

*Executive 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.

Lloyd Motz

Committee Moderator

Claude Villee

Marcelo Alonso

Editor, IJUS

Jacquelyn Kegley

Se Won Yoon

Joan Groom

Managing Editor, IJUS

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.

Alexander King

Committee Moderator

Camilo Dagum

Guido Pincheira

Richard L. Rubenstein

Klaus Schleicher

Brian Wijeratne

Research Associate, ICUS

James A. Baughman

*Secretary-General, ICUS
Committee Coordinator*

International Journal on the Unity of the Sciences

(IJUS)

IJUS is a quarterly interdisciplinary journal which began in the spring of 1988 and is published by the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS). It is dedicated to the comprehension, analysis and synthesis of the interrelations among the different branches of knowledge in its various manifestations. IJUS provides a forum for the publication of research and scholarly work that underscores the relationship between knowledge and values and seeks a more unified understanding of humanity and the universe.

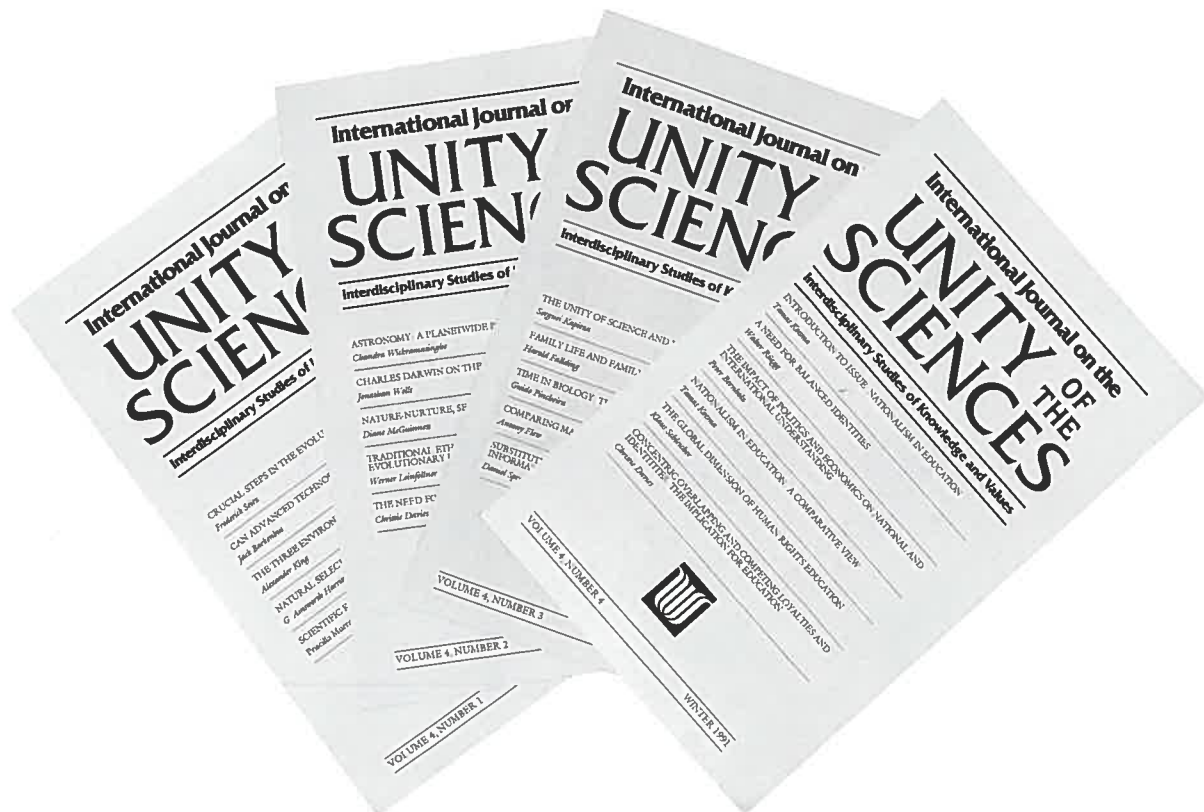
Individual issues focus on particular timely topics dealing with important issues confronting the world, discussed from an interdisciplinary perspective. Articles related to such disciplines as the Physical, Life or Social Sciences, Philosophy, Religion, Economics, Arts and Humanities address relevant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

A journal of value-oriented interdisciplinary studies, IJUS goes beyond the scope of ICUS participants and papers presented at the 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 commentaries, book reviews and editorials.

Each issue consists of:

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



Related Activities

Professors World Peace Academy (PWPA)

Interdisciplinary and International

The Professors World Peace Academy is an educational organization of scholars from diverse cultural, disciplinary and political backgrounds. Through its interdisciplinary and international approach, scholars can engage in open discussion of realistic solutions to the problems of war and violence.

PWPA is a world-wide network of academics with chapters in 100 countries. Each chapter is an association of scholars tied to a common purpose seeking out the most important issues for peace in its own nation as well as those essential for world peace. PWPA envisions a world in which war is no longer viewed as an acceptable way to solve international problems.

History of PWPA

PWPA was founded by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon in Seoul, Korea in 1973. Korean-Japanese friendship was a main goal of the first conferences. It

sponsored the first International Conference on World Peace (ICWP) on the theme "World Peace and Asia" in 1974.

Through the 1970s the organization expanded significantly around the world with the help of ICUS. Then, on December 18, 1983 PWPA-International was founded at the First International Congress of PWPA Presidents in Seoul. Through its office in New York, PWPA-International supports and coordinates the work of the PWPA chapters worldwide.

PWPA-International has assisted the development of the PWPA chapters with start-up funds for conferences and publications. It sponsors International Congresses for the chapter presidents and leading scholars on major global issues.

The PWPA is also developing a World University network and in April 1992 signed an agreement with the University of Bridgeport which serves as an initial step in forming the global system.



The PWPA Program

To achieve their goals, the PWPA chapters carry out a number of activities including:

- conduct research into issues related to war and peace and collect and store data and materials
- sponsor conferences here and abroad, and hold lectures and seminars for the academic community
- publish the respected quarterly *International Journal on World Peace*. The Journal carries articles on such subjects as just war theory, international law, liberation theology, energy, immigration, and hunger. It also publishes criticism, book reviews and editorial opinion
- publish books related to peace, in cooperation with Paragon House Publishers in New York, as well as conference proceedings, newsletters, and brochures
- sponsor a wide range of interdisciplinary academic projects that support the purposes of PWPA
- award prizes and other distinctions to members of the academic community for significant contributions to peace
- help to arrange exchange programs of foreign and domestic scholars concerned with peace
- sponsor academic and student exchange through the World University network

Publications

In 1984, PWPA launched *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.

PWPA chapters in fifteen countries have their own publication programs. The chapters in Korea and Japan especially have produced a substantial number of journals and publications over the last eighteen years. PWPA presidents also serve as advisors to the monthly *World & I* magazine.



KOREANS UNDER COMMUNISM	Andrew Nathan
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN AFRICA	W. Oduyoye Akinjide
CULTURAL INTERCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL CHANGE	COMMENTARY: Sakke van Eeden William James Stover

Related Activities

ICF Encyclopedia Project

The discussions and research devoted to the elucidation of absolute values and principles of unity among diverse academic disciplines should bear fruit as educational materials for the general public. Already *The World & I*, established in 1986, has drawn on the work of many scholars associated with ICUS and PWPA. But the ultimate educational vehicle, defining the very shape of knowledge, is the encyclopedia. ICF has begun research towards the creation of a new encyclopedia which can be a foundation for the emerging world civilization of the 21st century.

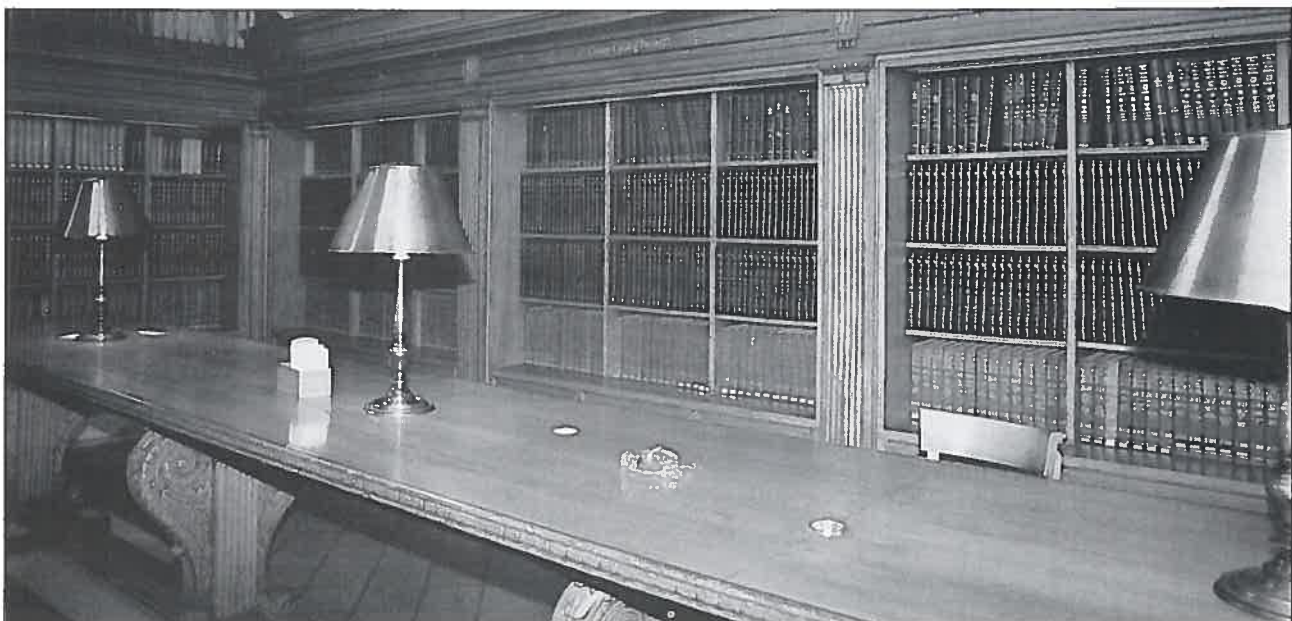
Why a new encyclopedia? The French Encyclopedists Diderot and d'Allembert overthrew the medieval Christian perspective of dogmatic knowledge by rejecting all that was subjective or metaphysical in favor of tangible objects. This approach, characteristic of the Enlightenment, was well suited to the development of science freed from the shackles of dogmatism, and for asserting the equal rights of individuals freed from the claims of traditional authority. The *Encyclopedie* was instrumental in popularizing the Enlightenment worldview to a large audience. This was a massive paradigm shift which has been foundational in the formation of the modern (secular) world.

Today's encyclopedias remain in the tradition of the *Encyclopedie*. The present standard of Encyclopedias in the English language, the *Encyclopedia Britannica* is dominated by a materialist and social-scientific perspective. Scientific "facts" are imputed to have universal validity. But the *Britannica* pays scant regard to values and implicitly denies the reality of universal

ideas—God, truth, beauty, love—understood in themselves, transcendent of any particular culture, philosophy or religion. It is strangely uncomfortable about investigating the inner man and the subjective side of life. The causes that lie beneath the surface world of artifacts and events are largely ignored. Furthermore, despite efforts to be inclusive, there is an implicit sense of Western superiority, as the West is the fount of scientific and materialist culture.

As the materialistic civilizations of East and West have run their course, there is need for a new encyclopedia which can once again transform the shape of knowledge, this time moving beyond the Enlightenment legacy of Diderot and d'Allembert. The new shape of knowledge should give primacy to the inner man, the life of the mind, and harmony between science and spirit. It should value all constructive human activities, irrespective of religion, race or culture, as they contribute to the realization of the highest human ideals.

Research on a new encyclopedia is at the formative stage. The first task is to articulate a value perspective which is open to all the sciences, social sciences, arts, and philosophies. Through consultations with scholars in every field, we hope to arrive at a multicultural synthesis which will be open to the diversity of human knowledge and at the same time give a sense of its unity. Hopefully, these consultations will result in comprehensive guidelines for the editing of the encyclopedia and develop a network of editors in all different fields. On this foundation, we expect production to begin within a few years.



Paragon House Publishers

Paragon House is a progressive, competitive mid-size publisher of serious, intellectually-oriented non-fiction for the general trade and college markets. Founded in 1984 as a division of the International Cultural Foundation, Inc. (ICF), a non-profit, educational and charitable organization, Paragon House is an editorially autonomous, commercial publishing venture driven by this purpose: to excel in publishing books that promote informed discussion of important issues advanced through quality scholarship, literary achievement, and intellectual independence.

Specializing in both original and reprint nonfiction and reference books in cloth and paper formats, Paragon House publishes approximately sixty trade titles

and seventy-five scholarly monographs annually. With a strong, successful backlist, the company has over 600 active titles currently in print.

With a focus on the topical and thought-provoking, Paragon House publishes books in the areas of political science, science, international relations, philosophy and religion, literary and historical biography, military history, and women's studies. Grounded in scholarship, the books are written by established and cutting-edge thinkers in a variety of disciplines. Notable among academic offerings is the *Paragon Issues in Philosophy* series, featuring works by James Fetzer and Eve Browning Cole.

Recently Published

Philosophy of Science



James Fetzer

In this volume James Fetzer supplies a foundation for the inquiry into the nature of science, the history of science, and the relationship between the two.

Paragon Issues in Philosophy series.

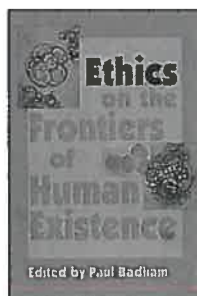
Philosophy of Technology An Introduction



Don Ihde

Philosophy of Technology is a clear introduction to one of philosophy's newest issues: the impact of technology on science and people.

Paragon Issues in Philosophy series.



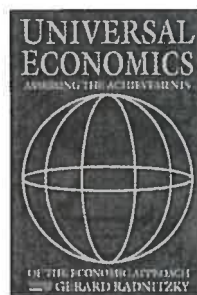
Ethics on the Frontiers of Human Existence

Edited by Paul Badham

This book explores the value of human life, particularly in relation to recent developments in medical research—in-vitro fertilization, birth control, euthanasia, abortion, the right to die, among other topics.

An ICUS Book.

Universal Economics



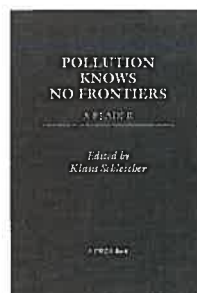
Gerard Radnitzky

"*Universal Economics* reveals how the foundations of economic analysis are beginning to be used as the foundations for other life-sciences and social activities."

—Armen A. Alchian, UCLA

An ICUS Book

Pollution Knows No Frontiers A Reader



Klaus Schleicher

Written by East European scientists and scholars in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, this volume describes the struggle in Eastern Europe to deal with the enormity of environmental problems in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

A PWPA Book.

Related Activities

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.

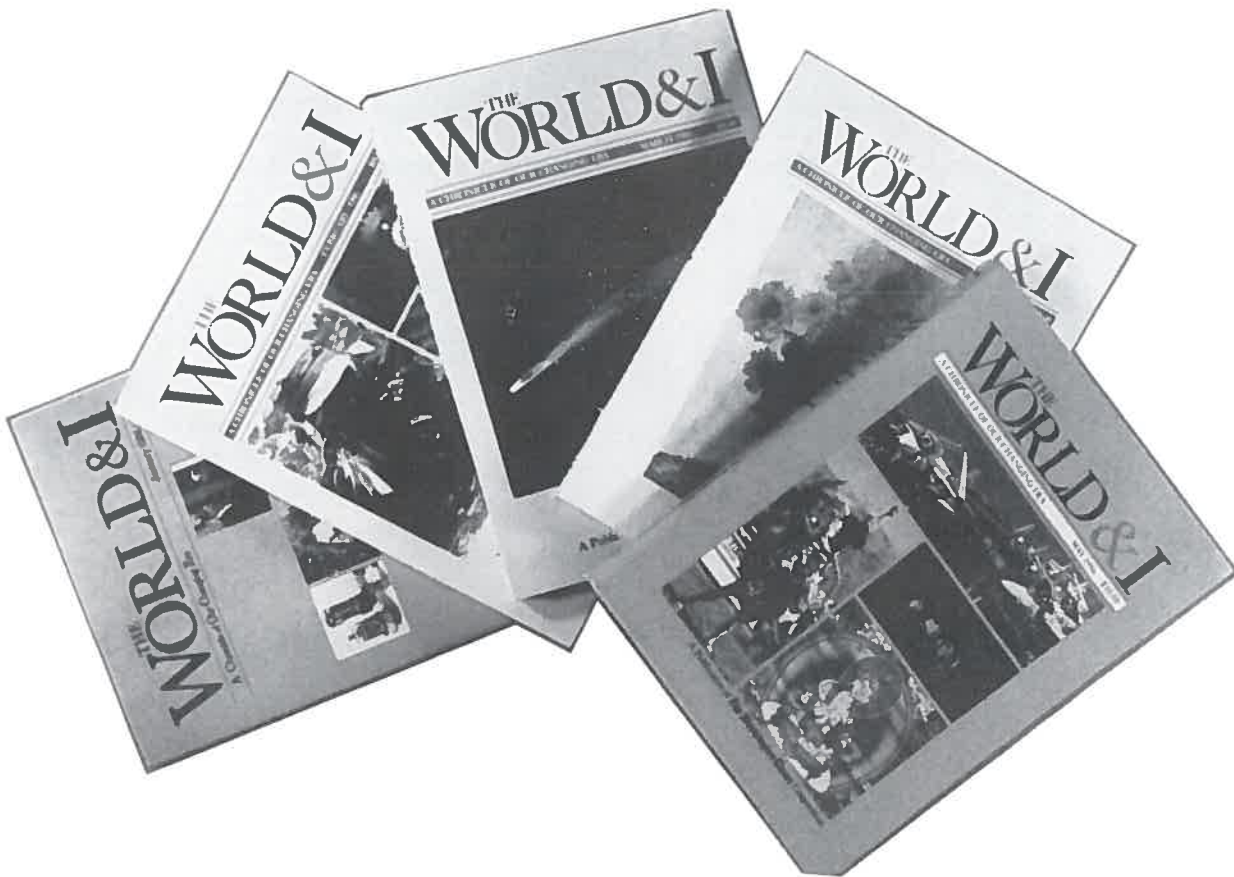
The *World & I* combines the best of scholarship and the best of journalism. It prints analytical and insightful articles that are presented in an interesting and enjoyable format. Its goal is to make information comprehensive and meaningful to literate and thoughtful people and to become an invaluable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

It also has the 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.

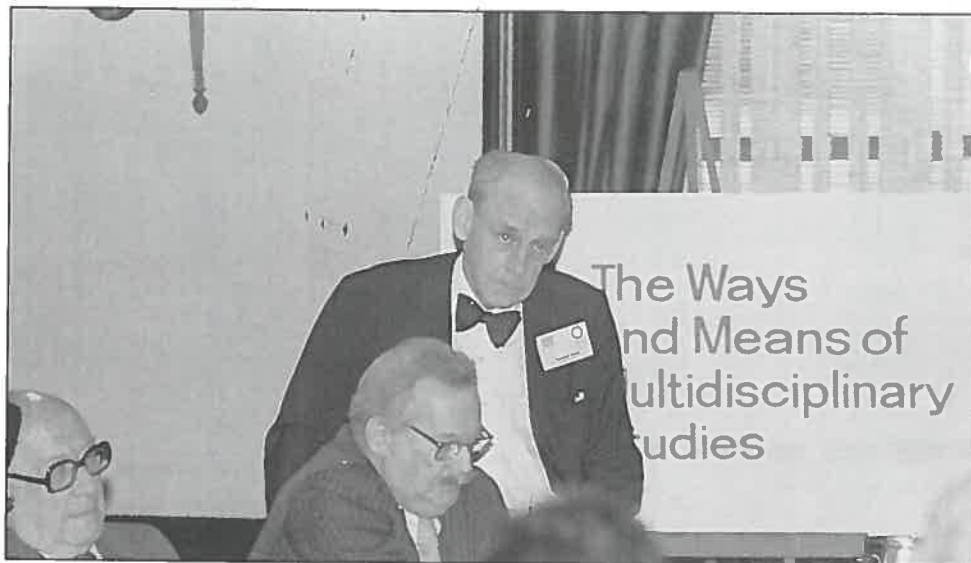
The *World & I* is designed to provide adults and intellectually engaged students with a cumulative and encyclopedic account of contemporary life in the many nations and cultures of the world.

It provides:

- Enduring knowledge prepared by leading professors and distinguished practitioners
- Reference materials for high school and college students
- Diverse viewpoints on contentious issues
- Topics of conversation for every member of the family



Herman Wold



ICUS has lost an old and faithful friend. Professor Herman Wold held a unique record of having been a participant to all ICUS conferences from the very beginning in New York 1972. All except one: the eighteenth ICUS in Seoul last year when he was forced to abstain for medical reasons. Herman Wold died on the 16th of February 1992, leaving his widow Anna Lisa, born Arrhenius, daughter of the Swedish Nobel laureate Svante Arrhenius, three children and many friends and admirers all over the world.

Herman Wold was born in Norway but the Wold family emigrated to Sweden just before World War I, and young Herman became a Swedish citizen in 1918. He studied at the University of Stockholm and specialized in Mathematical Statistics under the great Swedish mathematician Harald Cramer one of the founders of modern mathematical statistics.

Wold was an exceptionally gifted student who at the age of 34 was appointed professor of Statistics at Uppsala University, a position he held for almost thirty years. After Uppsala he spent five years as professor of Statistics in Gothenburg University and finally returned to Uppsala in 1975 as professor emeritus.

Wold was often invited to serve as a visiting professor in American and in European universities. He was a member of several learned societies, but he was primarily concerned with the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to which he was elected a member already in 1960 and where he, 1968–80, served as an active and influential member of the Academy's Committee for the Prize in Economic Science in Memory of Alfred Nobel—the "Nobel Prize in Economy."

Herman Wold was a brilliant and highly productive scientist. His list of publications include over 200 papers. He remained productive and creative throughout his entire life. In fact his very last book—*Theoretical Empiricism*—has just appeared, published by Paragon House and based on material presented at an ICUS conference.

In spite of the fact that Professor Wold and I studied at the same universities in Stockholm and in Uppsala and belonged to the same Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences I first got to know Herman Wold through ICUS. We certainly spent more time together at various ICUS conferences in different parts of the world than at the academy where Herman often was asked to entertain the fellow academicians at the piano. He was an excellent pianist and musician.

Herman Wold's interest in ICUS had much to do with his science. His most important contribution to mathematical statistics came after his retirement when he developed what is now known as the PLS method for use in Latent Variable Models. This revolutionary technique is particularly suited for interdisciplinary work. It has been successfully applied to such diverse studies as evaluation of school systems, economic development strategies, morphometrics (the study of biological shape and shape changes) and the relation between blood flow in the brain and adult aging of cognitive functions as well as environmental pollution to mention just a few examples.

We at ICUS are proud of having had Herman Wold among us for so many years. He was a great pioneer in multidisciplinary research. We will all miss him.

—Tor Ragnar Gerholm

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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.

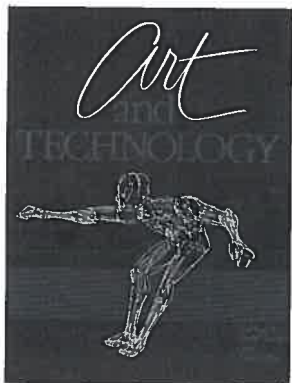
For ICUS I (1972) through ICUS XI (1982), ICUS Books consisted of volumes of the proceedings of the various ICUS meetings. Beginning with ICUS XII (1983), a Commemorative volume has been published from each ICUS, along with edited multi-authored volumes on particular themes. These edited theme volumes 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 has three goals for the future: to speed-up the publication of ICUS books, to increase their quality, diversity, and appeal, and to expand and strengthen the marketing and distribution of all ICUS publications.

ICUS Books



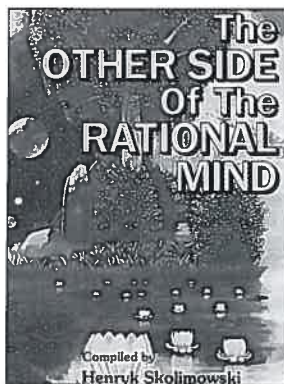
Art and Technology.

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 art-technology interface as it affects such arts as cinema, city planning, music, television, the comics, computer art, video art, and art in extraterrestrial communities.

Created from the papers of Committee III of ICUS XII.

468 pages, photos and illustrations, Hardbound, Special price \$19.95.



The Other Side of the Rational Mind.

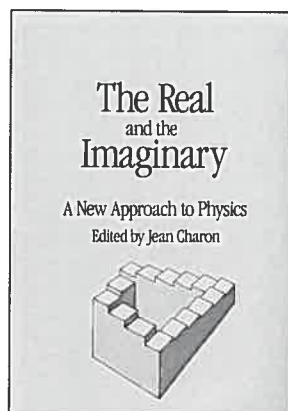
Compiled by Henryk Skolimowski.

Scientists and scholars are often regarded as merely rationalists or logicians. But here, the more than thirty eminent contributors reveal the artistic, poetic aspects of their nature. To fully understand and appreciate the human condition we need to respect the emotional, the tender, the compassionate, the unutterable. That is what art in its varied forms attempts to do. With both literary and artistic pieces, this lavishly illustrated volume provides a glimpse into the hearts of those more commonly known for their hard intellect—a brief encounter with “the other side of the rational mind.”

128 pages, illustrated, Paperback \$14.95.

The Real and the Imaginary: A New Approach to Physics.

Edited by Jean Charon.



The interaction between mind and reality has been a central field of investigation from the time of the Ancient Greeks. What role does the imaginary have in such "hard" sciences as physics and biology? How does the imaginary interact with the "objectivity" of science? In this book, leading scholars take a focused look at these important topics.

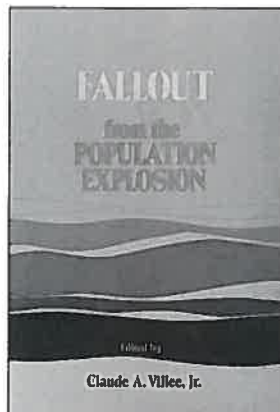
Created from the papers of Committee VI of ICUS XIII.

206 pages, Hardbound
\$24.95.

Fallout from the Population Explosion.

Edited by Claude A. Villee, Jr.

Population control has been a political concern for several millennia. Both Plato and Aristotle discussed population size in their political theories. In this century, during the sixties, the catastrophe theory came into fashion: we were warned that if we didn't do something about the expanding human race then each of us might soon be confined to one square yard of earth. Since then the issue seems to have dropped from public consciousness. Professor Claude Villee has brought together a number of papers on this topic from several ICUS conferences.



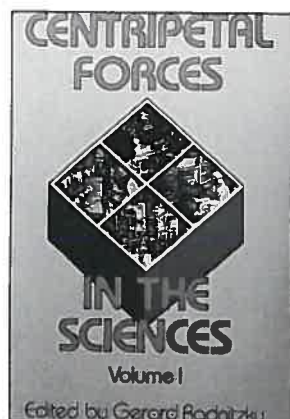
"Presents a balanced picture of the situations as it exists today and, importantly, interweaves population matters in with other social issues... I like especially the chapters on health care, ethical aspects, environment and conservation, and aging."

—Professor Donald J. Bogue
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago

264 pages, Hardbound
\$24.95.

Centripetal Forces in the Sciences. Volume 1.

Edited by Gerard Radnitzky.



The primary aim of basic science is to improve our knowledge of the world and of man as a part of nature. But specialization in science is unavoidable. This leads to a compartmentalization of science and, at the level of the individual, to a limitation of competence and knowledge to an increasingly narrow field.

These books present a number of approaches to the unity of the sciences. Volume One consists of four sections. The

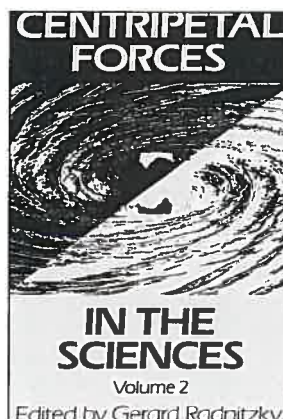
first covers the idea of "Unity of Science" in intellectual history. The second presents the unifying potential of the evolutionary perspective. The third considers the economic approach, and the fourth discusses unity in the social sciences.

Created from the papers of Committee I of ICUS XII.

429 pages, index, Hardbound \$22.95.

Centripetal Forces in the Sciences. Volume 2.

Edited by Gerard Radnitzky.



Volume Two contains four parts. Part one is concerned with problems of the unification of science and of reductionism in the light of methodology of research and of science policy. Part two discusses reduction and emergence in physics and chemistry. Part three presents reduction and explanation in biology, the social sciences and history, and part four is concerned with the reductionism of the sociological turn in the philosophy of science.

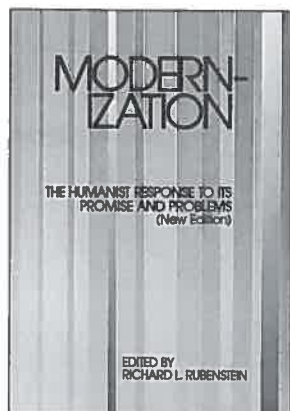
Created from the papers of Committee I of ICUS XIII.

358 pages, illustrated, index, Hardbound \$29.95.

ICUS Publications

Modernization: The Humanist Response to Its Promise and Problems.

Edited by Richard Rubenstein.

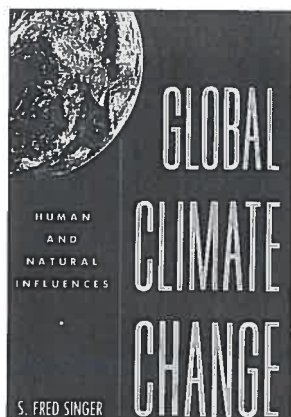


This collection of essays examines aspects of the modernization process and its religious, social, environmental, and political consequences. The authors are all humanists in the sense that they are fundamentally concerned with the quest for values by which men and women can sustain themselves, and they come from a wide variety of national, religious, cultural, and professional backgrounds. Created from papers from the Committee on Religion and Philosophy of ICUS VI and ICUS VII.

360 pages, Paperback \$14.95.

Global Climate Change: Human and Natural Influences.

Edited by S. Fred Singer.



Many people have become increasingly concerned with mankind's future on this planet. This subject has profound philosophical and scientific aspects and is of international concern.

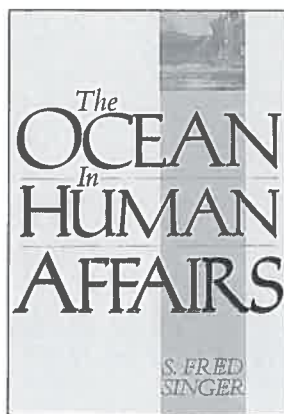
This book focuses on three categories of problems: problems that arise as inadvertent by-products of human activities, problems that arise as undesirable long-range consequences of purposeful modifications of the environment, and problems that arise from global environmental issues that can be called "natural" in

that they are not controlled by man. Created from the papers of Committee VI of ICUS XII.

424 pages, illustrated, Hardbound \$34.95, Paperback \$17.95.

The Ocean in Human Affairs.

Edited by S. Fred Singer.



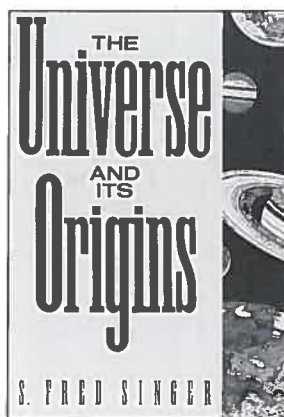
The planet Earth is alone in the solar system in possessing a water ocean and living things. The existence of this ocean may be responsible for the evolution of life and of mankind. Throughout the history of the planet, the ocean has determined the Earth's climate. The ocean has assumed increasing economic importance, as an avenue of commerce and as a source of fish and minerals. It also provides a frontier of exploration on this planet—ocean research and ocean technology have increased to

meet the challenge. The ocean's importance in human affairs throughout history has led to an increased international attention to the management of the ocean and its resources. The papers in this book explore these topics. Created from the papers of Committee V of ICUS XIII.

374 pages, illustrated, Paperback \$25.95.

The Universe and Its Origin: From Ancient Myths to Present Reality and Future Fantasy.

Edited by S. Fred Singer.



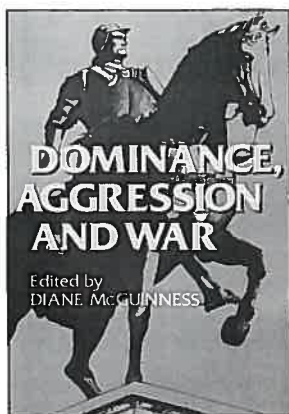
Did the universe begin with a "big bang," and how will it keep expanding forever? How far back in time can we trace its beginnings? Why does the earth have oceans, life and an oxygen atmosphere? And are these features unique, or are there other populated worlds in other solar systems? These are some of the vast questions explored in this fascinating book. The Universe and Its Origin is more than a summary of current scientific thinking; it examines contrasting views of cosmology held by scientists and non-

scientists from ancient times to the present. Discussions of black holes, the possibilities for future space flight, and the relationship of astrology and astronomy are included.

287 pages, illustrated, index, Hardbound \$34.95.

Dominance, Aggression and War.

Edited by Diane McGuinness.



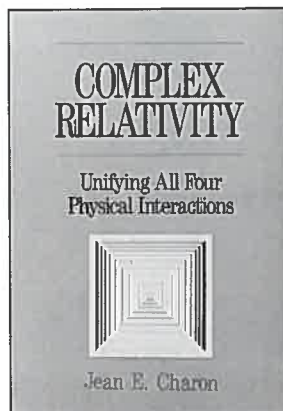
nance systems. Created from the papers of Committee V of ICUS XII.

328 pages, Hardbound \$24.95.

The puzzle of human warfare is that, in contrast to rage, war is premeditated and prolonged. This book brings together the contributions of a number of anthropologists, biologists, sociologists and psychologists on the question of internal aggression. Topics covered include the biological basis of dominance and aggression, animal intelligence and human instinct, nuclear weapons and the control of aggression, the social organization, rank and aggression among subspecies of chimpanzees, and human domi-

Complex Relativity.

By Jean Charon.



gravity and Superstring theories, Complex Relativity also asserts the existence of "invisible" dimensions.

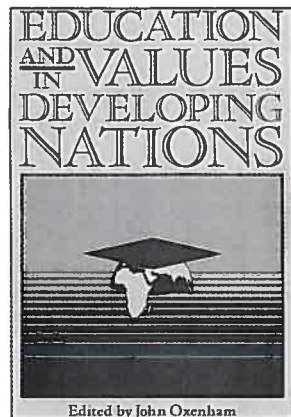
176 pages, illustrated, Hardbound \$27.95.

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, the 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 Super-

Education and Values in Developing Nations.

Edited by John Oxenham.



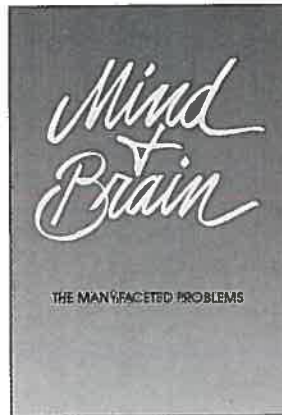
focuses on societal values underlying successful modernization, paying particular attention to the content, philosophy, and processes promoted by educational institutions in developing countries. Created from the papers of Committee IV of ICUS XIV.

About 170 pages, charts and index, Hardbound \$22.95.

Modernization is a powerful concept for motivating and sharing social and economic policy, but the idea has been given a variety of interpretations and content, so the possible common elements of these interpretations and possible incompatibilities remains to be clarified. There is a wide agreement that certain values are necessary to create a climate in which modernization can be pursued, and that these values necessary for modernization are to be fostered and encouraged through education. This book

Mind and Brain: The Many-Faceted Problems.

Second Edition. Edited by Sir John Eccles.



Are mind and brain one and the same? How and where does mind or consciousness originate, and does it exist apart from the brain? Sir John Eccles, recipient of the Nobel Prize in 1963 for his work in nerve impulse transmission, has brought together in the volume a collection of important papers on these topics from numerous ICUS sessions.

"The great advantage and attraction of these essays is their interdisciplinary character with a willingness to consider other dimensions of the subject. The book is of value for all who are concerned with the mind or the brain, whatever their discipline."

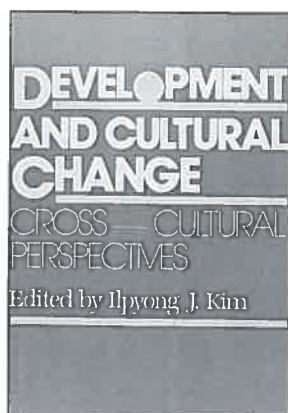
—International Social Sciences Review

424 pages, illustrated, Paperback \$14.95.

ICUS Publications

Development and Cultural Change: Cross-Cultural Perspectives.

Edited by Ilpyong J. Kim.



East Asia has undergone remarkable development in the past several decades, while much of the rest of the Third World has languished. This book contains a number of studies of Asian development, together with contrasting studies of failure in Chile and the Philippines.

"At the heart of this collection is the question of what one can learn from the past WWII economic development in Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore... Excellently written, this volume can be used in under-

graduate classes and as an addition to public and college libraries."

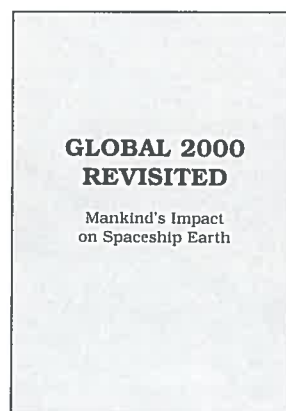
—Choice

Created from Committee IV of ICUS XII.

254 pages, Hardbound \$22.95, Paperback \$12.95.

Global 2000 Revisited: Man's Impact on Spaceship Earth.

Edited by Hugh W. Ellsaesser.



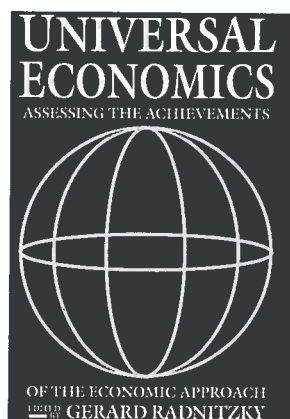
Since the publication of Rachel Carson's popular book, *The Silent Spring* in 1962, the West has been assailed by prophecies of environmental calamity. The news media are widely prone to broadcasting the most dismal prospects for our future. *Global 2000 Revisited* reviews the popular 1970s study and asks the controversial questions: Are popular notions on the environment based on sound science? Has the National Academy of Science favored media hysteria at the expense of objectivity? This volume takes a hard look

at current viewpoints on the state of the environment.

432 pages, illustrations, index, Hardbound \$34.95, Paperback \$17.95.

Universal Economics.

Edited by Gerard Radnitzky.



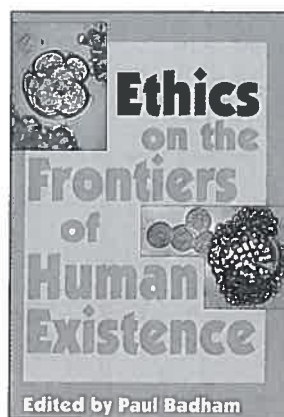
The "economic approach" to analyzing human conduct has become an increasingly important influence on scholars and scientists in recent decades. A vast field of study has developed which has included explanations of history, international relations and a variety of social phenomena. This approach has gained impressive results in some areas, but has drawn sharp criticism from some quarters and has even been labeled "imperialist" in nature. Led by world-renowned economist Gerard Radnitzky, the contributors

assess the achievements of the economic approach and appraise the various criticisms leveled against it.

448 pages, illustrations, Hardbound \$34.95, Paperback \$19.95.

Ethics on the Frontiers of Human Existence.

Edited by Paul Badham.



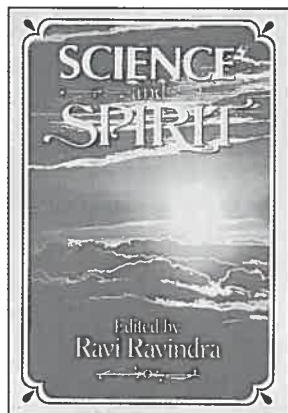
Science, through today's medical technology, has provided humankind the tools to overcome infertility and prolong human life; however, these new capabilities throw open a number of ethical issues. In-vitro fertilization gives hope to childless couples, but what, if any, are the appropriate limits of care for the terminally ill? Fundamental questions about the value and quality of human life are explored by eleven noted scholars. Their articles include:

"Birth Control and the Value of Human Life," "The Right to Die," "Hard Choices: Ethical Questions Raised by the Birth of Handicapped Infants," and "Justified Warfare and the Relative Value of Human Life."

380 pages, illustrations, index, photos, Hardbound \$34.95, Paperback \$17.95.

Science and Spirit.

Edited by Ravi Ravindra.



Science and Spirit uses a new age approach as it addresses many issues including the environmental emergency facing the planet today. Other topics include the discussion of developing a new, universal world view and the need for all societies to consider the importance of art, culture and religions in other societies. The possibility that the acceptance of Western Science and technology by non-Western nations may philosophically Westernize and marginalize them into a planetary culture is explored and discussed as

well. This volume presents many probing and insightful discussions, including the spiritual-moral illuminations held by the editor.

433 pages, index, Hardbound \$29.95, Paperback \$14.95.

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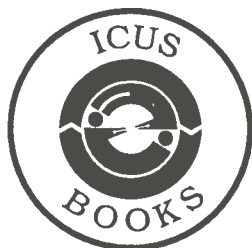
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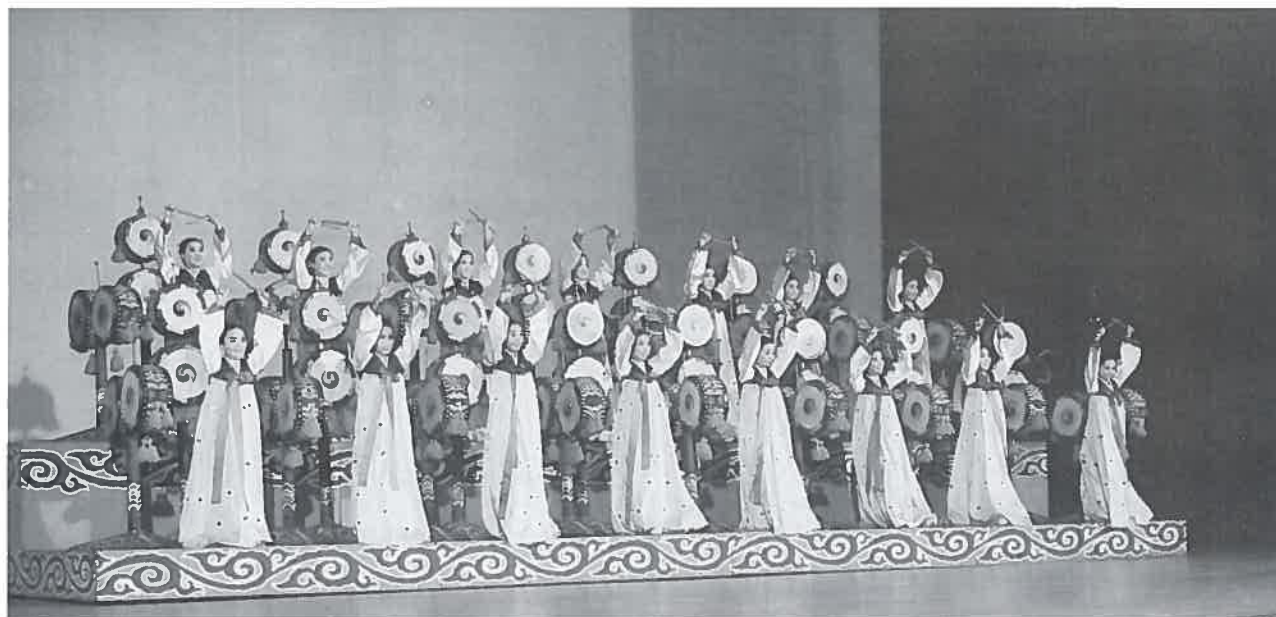
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