

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Volume 2, No. 2

ICF Report

JULY, 1984



J.W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C., site of ICUS XIII.

Washington Institute Announces New Task Force Report

The Board of Trustees of the Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy recently hosted over 700 policy-makers in Washington, D.C. The occasion was the release of the Institute's latest publication, *Central America in crisis*—the 1984 edition, at a reception held on April 30 in the ballroom of the Organization of American States building. Plants, flower arrangements and fountains created a Latin American atmosphere. Accenting the decor were tastefully displayed delicacies which included Latin American deli boards, Peruvian seafood salad, tartelettes filled with refried beans and Chilean rice, Spanish mushrooms, and cafe diablo.

Remarks were given by Neil Salonen, Director of the Institute, Dr. Richard Rubenstein, President of the Institute, and Eduardo Ulibarri, the major consultant on the revision of the Institute's book.

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Paragon House Expands

Paragon House Publishers took several giant steps forward in April, 1984. Dr. Frederick Sontag, Professor of Philosophy at Pomona College and Chairman of the Board of Editors of the Press, became its acting director. He is currently on sabbatical leave and has plans for a lecture tour in Asia, Europe and Africa, which will allow him to solicit manuscripts.

Also in April the press moved into new headquarters at 2 Hammaraskjold Plaza, adjacent to the United Nations, and hired professional editorial and marketing staff. As the publishing community heard rumors of the new arrival, requests for interviews with Dr. Sontag began to flow. The **New York Times** was the first in print, followed by the **Washington Times**, the **Washington Post**, and **Publishers' Weekly**.

Although it is independently incorporated, Paragon Press is a natural extension of its sponsor, the International Cultural Foundation. It furthers the Foundation's stated objective of pro-

ICUS XIII Set to Open

The Thirteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences will be held on September 2-5, 1984 at the J.W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. The conference theme is "Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution."

Conference Chairman:

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

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moting "world peace through academic, scientific and cultural exchange." The press was first founded by ICF in 1982 to publish thematically organized books taken from proceedings of the ICF-sponsored International Conferences on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS). Currently existing titles in this series, "Science and Values," are:

Mind and Brain: The Many-Faceted Problems, edited by Sir John Eccles, which draws together essays on the problem of the mind-brain relationship from scientific and philosophical perspectives.

Modernization: The Humanist Response to Its Promise and Problems, edited by Dr. Richard Rubenstein, which contains essays examining the global trends toward modernization and their impact on politics, religion, ethics and society.

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Paragon House Expands

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Paragon's goal is to become a publisher of serious non-fiction drawing on a variety of international authors. It will span the fields of the humanities, the social, and the natural sciences. To this end Paragon has assembled an editorial board which will review all manuscripts before publication. Current members of the board are:

Frederick Sontag, Chairman
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Claremont, CA

Arabinda Basu
Professor of Philosophy
Sri Aurobindo International Center of Education
Pondicherry, India

M. Darrol Bryant
Professor of Religion
Renison College
University of Waterloo
Ontario, Canada

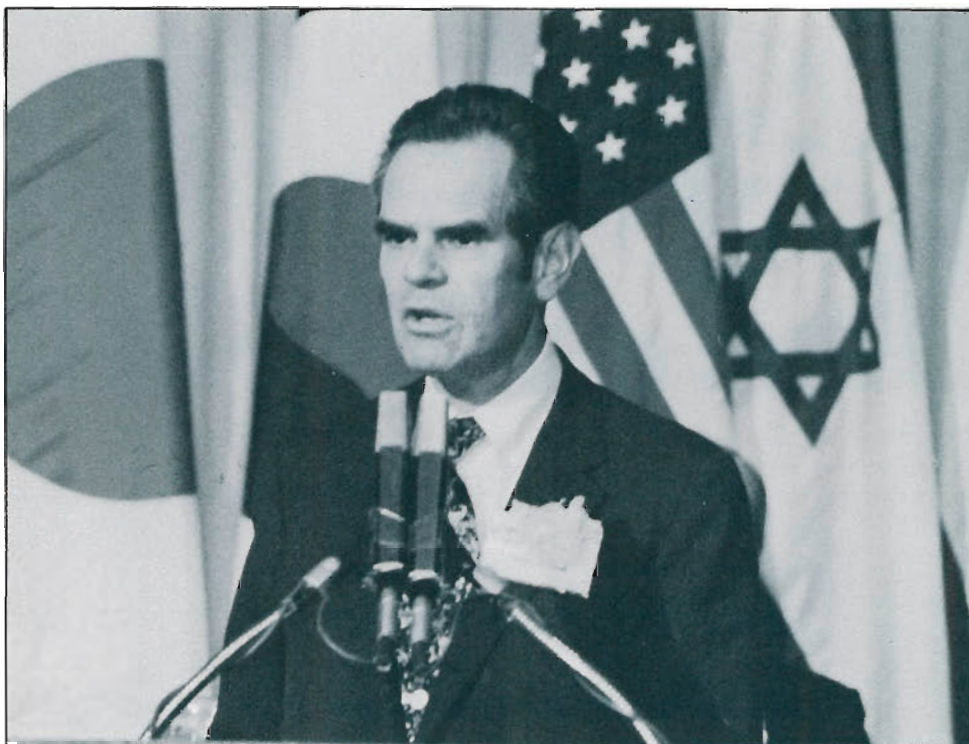
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Institute of Experimental Physics
University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria

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Professor of Political Science
University of Chicago
Chicago, IL

Nicholas Kurti
Emeritus Professor of Physics
Oxford University
Oxford, UK

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



Dr. Frederick Sontag, Director of Paragon House Publishers, Addressing Participants of ICUS XII (1983).

Karl H. Pribram
Professor of Neuroscience
Stanford University
Palo Alto, CA

Aleksis Rannit
Professor and First Previous Curator of
Russian and East European Studies
Yale University
New Haven, CT

Andrew Reck
Professor and Chairman
Department of Philosophy
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA

Richard L. Rubenstein
Robert O. Lawton Distinguished Professor of Religion
Florida State University
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University of Maryland
College Park, MD

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Columbia University
New York, NY

Per Sorbom
Associate Professor
Department of History of Science and Ideas
University of Uppsala
Sweden

Jan Swyngeudouw
Nanzan Institute for Religion and Culture
Editor, "Japanese Journal of Religious Studies"
Nagoya, Japan

John St. John
Editorial Consultant and Author
London, England

Claude A. Villee, Jr.
Andelot Professor of Biological Chemistry
Harvard University Medical School
Boston, MA

Eugene Wigner
Emeritus Professor of Physics
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ

Emilie Zum Brunn
Research Associate
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
Paris, France

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Paragon's Unique International Role

From an Interview with Paragon Director Dr. Frederick Sontag

Following is an interview with Dr. Frederick Sontag conducted by "ICF Report" managing editor Louise Strait.

Is there any special connection which participants in ICF activities should feel to Paragon House?

ICUS participants were familiar with the start of Paragon House because the idea of its origin emerged from ICUS. It was clear to those involved in various ICUS conferences that the valuable material presented at ICUS meetings was not getting the attention it deserved. As you know, ICF started the "Science and Values" series under the Paragon label; the first two volumes were by Sir John Eccles and Richard Rubenstein. Those two books made other participants realize that the ICUS proceedings contained material which should be put in book form to make it more available to the general reading public. Then, the ICF advisers decided to create a general publishing house which could serve other ICF publishing needs at the same time. A major area in which the ICUS participants can help is to locate manuscripts that should be considered for publication.

Additionally, we want to make Paragon different from other publishers by giving it an international character. That is why we have offices near the UN. The ICUS

meetings are truly international in their membership. The material coming out of the ICUS conferences which is international in character will make Paragon different from most other presses. Oxford University Press has a branch in the US, but on the whole it does American things in America. We definitely want an international list of authors. There are good books not being published, because publishing is financially tight these days. That is what the ICF sponsorship of Paragon can do: help the general community by providing availability and access to important literature that is not being published. More than that, its function will be to bring an international group of authors and literature to the attention of other cultures than they normally reach.

What is your goal for your first year in publication?

Of course, we inherit a back list from all of New ERA and the ICF-related projects. My guess is that we will have about fifty books already in print and probably a dozen others projected for this year. We are aiming at one hundred books next year, and I think we'll do it.

Do you anticipate some problems in marketing due to the indirect Unification Church sponsorship through its financial support?

Yes, there will be. There will be resistance for awhile. But acceptance will come, as it did for ICUS, when the scholarly and professional community realizes that we have established a list of quality. Then resistance will break down. We are going to do most of our promoting by direct mail at first. Any press would in getting started. I think we will overcome the resistance of book stores in that way, because each individual will get the book ad on his desk and see it for himself or herself. We will be advertising in professional journals and appearing at various conferences, offering displays, and so on. Like a lot of things, acceptance will take time.

Marketing for any publisher is difficult these days. In the strictest sense, our job won't be any more difficult than anyone else's. Any new publisher trying to get in the door of a bookstore would have the same problem. The church sponsorship is an added problem, but my own feeling is that the crest of the wave of antagonism concerning the Unification Church has passed.

How did you get involved in Paragon House?

Reverend Moon and the ICF Board of Directors asked me to play a lead role in Paragon House at the Eleventh ICUS in Philadelphia, which was over a year

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Paragon House Expands

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Paragon House aims to publish about one hundred books each year. These books will come under the following categories:

Paragon House Books

Original works from the worldwide academic community

ICUS Books

A continuation of the "Science And Values" series of ICUS proceedings

New Era Books

Books pertaining to the proceedings of the New Ecumenical Research Association

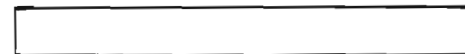
Paragon Book Reprint Series

Reprints of worthy out-of-print books, including the current titles of Paragon Book Reprint, Inc. which Paragon Press has purchased.

Additionally, Paragon will distribute books published by fellow ICF affiliates such as the Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy and the Professors World Peace Academy.

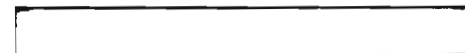
In the immediate future, Paragon will bring out **Science, Language and the Human Condition**, an original work by Morton A. Kaplan of the University of Chicago. This book explains the convergence of modes of knowing in the natural sciences, the social sciences, and ethics. About to appear in the "Science and Values" series is **The Good Life and its Pursuit**, taken from ICUS proceedings dealing with the contribution of modern science and technology to "the good life." This volume is edited by Jude Dougherty, Dean of the School of Philosophy at the Catholic University of America. Also coming up is a new book

from PWPA, **Human Rights Sourcebook**, a collection of major human rights documents edited by Albert Blaustein, Jay A. Sigler and Roger Clark.



ICF Report readers are encouraged to direct ideas for new manuscripts to Paragon Press, as well as suggestions for reprint titles to:

Paragon House Publishers
2 Hammaraskjold Plaza
(866 2nd Avenue, 12th floor)
New York, NY 10017
(212) 223-6433





Dr. Richard Rubenstein, President of the Washington Institute for the Study of Values in Public Policy.



Eduardo Ulibarri, consultant in revision of **Central America in Crisis**.

Washington Institute Holds Policy Forums

The Washington Institute for Values in Public Policy has instituted a series of forums to provide background on public policy issues. Designed to bring together academicians and policy makers, the forums have been attended by legislative aides, State Department personnel, military officials, academicians, and members of the Brookings and Carnegie Institutes and the Heritage Foundation.

"External Intervention and the politics of Lebanon" was the subject of a January 23 forum held at the Washington Institute. Lt. Col. Augustus R. Norton, assistant

professor of political science at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., was the speaker, with round-table discussion moderated by Dr. Morton Kaplan.

A monograph, "External Intervention and the Politics of Lebanon," based on this forum, is available from the Washington Institute, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

"Foreign Policy Since the 1983 Japanese Election: was the forum topic on February 27. Guest speaker was Dr. Tetsuya Kataoka, professor of policy science at the Graduate School of Policy

Science, Saitama University, Japan and currently in the United States as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow. Dr. Morton Kaplan moderated discussion.

Two forums were held in April, with more in the planning stage. On April 25, Gen. Eqbal Singh, retired, Indian Army and presently a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Chicago, discussed "The Indian Ocean: A Reappraisal of the U.S. Defense Policy and Power Projection in Southwest Asia." On April 26, Dr. Richard Rubenstein, president of the Washington Institute, presented "The Ethics of Sovereignty."

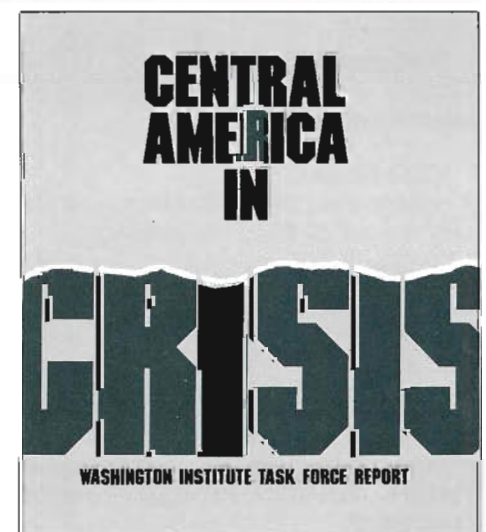
New Task Force Report

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The newly revised edition is a result of the wide critical acclaim for the original publication in May, 1983. New additions to the book include: a foreword written by Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R. NM) placing the crisis in Central America in the context of the current policy debate in Congress; an introduction by Eduardo Ulibarri, editor-in-chief of Costa Rica's largest daily newspaper, LA NACION; and a commentary on the final report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, the so-called Kissinger Commission, by Professor Paul E. Sigmond of Princeton University.

Also added to the revised edition and boosting its value as a source book of reference material are four appendices. These include a summary of the Bipartisan Commission report, excerpts from the Caribbean Initiative, recommendations of the Contadora Group, and a Resolution of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

The general response to the reception was enthusiastic; although the cost was sizeable, the book will undoubtedly be read by more influential people in government as a result.



Continuity of Purpose Marks ICUS XIII

"More continuity is the overall goal for future ICUS conferences," stated Jim Baughman, newly appointed executive director of ICUS, in a recent interview. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, ICUS XIII (1984), as well as future conferences, will continue to have smaller working committees in which participants stay with a particular topic for the duration of the conference and will be encouraged to make a substantial contribution to discussion of papers.

"Discussions need to be more focused and concentrated," Mr. Baughman said, "since we would like to begin publishing substantive books which include discussion material as well as papers on committee topics. This marks a departure from the previous conference "Proceedings" format.

This year's conference theme, "Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution," is the same as that of ICUS XII (1983) and is similar to most previous ICUS themes in its emphasis on absolute values. Two plenary speakers will address the continuing conference themes of unity of science and values in science, with the hope that these ideas will provide a framework for discussion of papers.

A goal of future ICUS meetings is to summarize the previous meeting and present the contents at the opening plenary session of the following meeting.



Some committees may carry over for two or more years in order to investigate a particular topic in depth, Mr. Baughman added. Another means of creating more continuity is to have more dialogue between committees with similar interests.

With the 1983 ICUS as a precedent, conference planners intend to make the closing plenary session more substantial. Each committee will be asked to prepare a brief but informative report on its work and discussion during the conference for presentation at the closing session. Since participants in general no longer sit in on discussions of different committees, this summary is expected to provide information about the ideas, approaches, interests, and discussion of other committees.

Another goal for future ICUS conferences, concluded Mr. Baughman, is more lead time. "We want to plan at least two years in advance with topics and committee chairpersons in place. Fortunately," he said, "Dr. Mellanby will chair the overall conference for at least two years, providing further continuity and expansion upon the directions set by Dr. Morton Kaplan, outgoing conference chairman."

The Thirteenth ICUS is set for September 2 through 5, 1984, in Washington, D.C. The change of date was necessitated by election-year crowds in Washington during November. Mr. Baughman expected that the conference would return to its usual November schedule after 1984.

ICUS XIII

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Vice Chairmen:

Alvin M. Weinberg
Director, Institute for Energy Analysis
Oak Ridge Associated Universities
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Claude A. Vilee, Jr.
Andelot Professor of Biological Chemistry
Harvard University, Medical School,
Boston, MA

Alexander King
International Federation of Institutes for
Advanced Study
Paris, France

Plenary Speeches:

"Unity of the Sciences"
Eugene P. Wigner
Emeritus Professor of Physics
Princeton University

"Values in Science"
Alvin M. Weinberg

Committees:

Committee I:
"Unity of the Sciences"
Chairman:
Gerald Radnitsky
Professor of Philosophy of Science
University of Trier
West Germany

Committee II:
Theoretical Empiricism:
"A General Rationale for Scientific Model-
building"
Chairman:
Herman Wold
Professor of Statistics
University of Uppsala
Sweden

Committee III:
"Human Beings and the Urban Environ-
ment: The Future Metropolis"
Chairman:
Ervin Y. Galantay
Director
Graduate Program in Development
Planning

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
Lausanne, Switzerland

Committee IV:
"Crisis in Education in the 1980's:
A Survey of Educational Values and
Systems"
Chairman:
Nobuyuki Fukuda
President
University of Tsukuba
Japan

Committee V:
"The Ocean in Human Affairs"
Chairman:
S. Fred Singer
Professor of Environmental Sciences
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA

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Reflections on the Unity of Science

by **Elizabeth A. Rauscher**
Professor of Physics
John F. Kennedy University
Orinda, CA

Following is a feature article written for "ICF Report" by Dr. Elizabeth Rauscher, an ICUS participant. In future issues we hope to present other such articles. If you are interested in submitting an article for publication, please write to the editors of "ICF Report" at G.P.O. Box 1311, New York, NY 10116.

Religion, philosophy, science: all are equally valid methods for exploring reality, for attempting to know and explain the universe. Frequently seen as opposing, or contradictory systems, however, are the two methods of science and mysticism.

Science can be defined as knowledge ascertained by observation and experimentation, critically tested, systematized, and brought under general rules. Scientific thinking moves from the known to the unknown, in order to make the unknown understandable.

The basis for the scientific methods is the interplay of observation, hypothesis, and experimentation. Based on observation, the researcher develops a theory about how nature works. This hypothesis is tested and refined in laboratory experiments. If others can obtain similar results, using the hypothesis as an experimental base, then it is said to be scientifically true.

On the other hand, mysticism is the belief that the most reliable source of knowledge or truth is intuition rather than reason or the scientific method. Immediate and true knowledge is attained through a direct experience that does not seem to depend on systematic mental activity or sense impressions.

However, looking more deeply, there may be more interconnections between science and mysticism than is usually supposed. If there is any "goal" to the mystical process, it is to experience the natural universe and one's place within it. Also, some of the practices such as yoga or the oriental martial arts, which are often termed "mystical," involve a disciplined mental and physical program to achieve the enlightenment experience. Both the rational (scientific) and the mystical methods of seeking knowledge appear to utilize experience and sense impressions—just as both methods also use intuition.



LEONARDO DA VINCI

Science originates with the creative process. While analytical reasoning proceeds from general laws or principles to particular cases, synthetic reasoning, basic to the scientific method, proceeds from many specific examples to the creation or development of a general rule or law. It is the interplay between observation, hypothesis, and experimentation.

Sir Isaac Newton observed apples falling and developed the law of universal gravitation. This is synthetic reasoning.

But where does that initial synthesis,

that idea which becomes the basis for a hypothesis, come from? Friedrich Kekule, a 19th century organic chemist, was searching for the correct model of the molecular structure of benzene. The best current hypothesis suggested a linear chain structure, but it did not fit all the experimental data. One night in a dream, Kekule saw six snakes in a ring, each swallowing the tail of the next. Remembering the dream in the morning, he realized that if benzene were structured in a similar hexagonal ring, then all experimental data would be explained.

Reflections

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It occurs to me that physics as the study of how nature works has been "stuck" in the analytic or "piece-meal" approach. We've been too interested in the parts and not the whole. Processing the data from the five physical senses is the human mind, which discovers, remembers, reasons, and creates. Perhaps our view of nature is limited if we exclude the fact that the mind is the "ultimate instrument" we use to discover (and perhaps create) our model of reality.

For that matter, certain aspects of the physical theory of micro-processes also indicate that mind cannot be excluded from the consideration. This applies to the realm of quantum physics.

Then is our mind, our consciousness, so constructed as to be compatible with understanding our universe? Without some parallel between our mental process and the function of the world, we could not have survived on this planet. Certainly, one of the most vital, exciting areas of study is the study of our consciousness of our conscious awareness: the study of self-consciousness itself.

For centuries, the study of consciousness as been thought of as the realm of philosophy or religion—or mysticism. Tantalizing bits of information from many historical periods have survived, intriguing observations and answers on the part of others to the riddle of consciousness. Much of what has survived—astrology, Vedic literature, written accounts of "visions" or clairvoyant-like experiences—has been termed mysticism. Other surviving works—Greek mathematics, for example—are considered science. But, in the scientific study of the nature of consciousness, we cannot afford to ignore potential information on the subject simply because it is old, fragmentary, or has been inadequately investigated recently. We should examine this not-so-well understood data with the fresh eye of current scientific knowledge.

The present situation may parallel the paradigm shift affected by the Copernican revolution in the 16th century. Then science fought to establish itself against the Church's corrupted dogma. Is science itself now in a similarly dogmatic position?

per se: the issue is the essential meaning and use of the scientific method. The task of scientific investigation involves laboratory testing, not petition signing.



Recently a number of scientists signed a petition to debunk astrology. The issue is not the validity or invalidity of astrology

Some scientists have expressed to me the fear that "Newtonian" classical physics will no longer be useful if Uri Geller can bend keys. Over seventy years ago, scientists worried that Einstein's theory of relativity would similarly invalidate the use of classical physics, yet cars still run, and planes still fly.

Einstein himself once said that "The most beautiful and most profound emotion we can experience is the sensation of the mystical. It is the sower of all true science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer stand rapt in awe is as good as dead. That deeply emotional conviction of the presence of a superior reasoning power, which is revealed in the incomprehensible Universe, forms my idea of God."

The interface of science and mysticism, the coming together of external and internal validation experiences, may be our path in the search for knowledge. Nothing is beyond the search for truth; and science is meaningful only when it is an open-minded system. Taking certain areas of observed phenomena out of the mystical and into the scientific realm is the essence of science.

The magic of the starry sky on a windless, moonless night is no less a joy and mystery even though I attempt to explore its properties by the scientific method. Perhaps the mystical aspects of knowledge are never completely annihilated, since science itself finds its roots in mystical intuition.

A shift in perception about the nature of human beings appears to be evolving toward a more balanced attitude about the relationship between the analytical aspect of the scientific investigatory method and the development of its relationship to concepts of nature, spiritual development, and mystical methodology. In part, this shift is reflected in greater interest and participation in the interdisciplinary approach of higher education.

The interdisciplinary approach may lead to a more central role for the human mind and the nature of consciousness, as well as to a less mechanistic view of the world. Purpose, value, and meaning, which are present in all human endeavors, may be better understood as key to an enhanced quality of life and central to human action.

Interview continued from page 3

and a half ago. At that time, I said I was willing to get the ball rolling by helping to conduct a feasibility study. I contacted Moseley Associates, one of the top consulting companies in publishing in New York, and they did a study for us. Next, I said I could stay with the editorial board and also help hire in the professional personnel. When we sat down and talked with Moseley Associates, it became clear that we really couldn't look for a Director of the press because we still didn't quite know what we wanted such a person to do. I realized that we were in no position to go forward until we had worked out most of our basic questions. ICF wanted me to become director of the press, and I gradually moved into that position. I like to do something that I think I can do well, something which someone else might not be able to accomplish. If you do, you feel that your particular impact at a time might be crucial. I find myself

more and more in the middle of Paragon, wondering if anyone else could do it if I didn't continue at this time. And we will do it. We are very close. We will earn our spurs in the field of publishing, and we will have something that ICF will find credible and professional.

As a professional educator you must resonate with the purposes of this new publishing house.

Certainly. We want to be a University-type press. We also hope to reach the wider community with academic material. We want to be a service to the scholarly community, and we want to bring to the wider reading community issues which have broader implications. That is the other side of our purpose: to promote subjects that have wider significance than those covered by the other university presses. The ICUS conference subjects, such as population control, and the Washington Institute and PWPA con-

ference topics, are of broad concern. We would like to use the press to bring scholarly and thoughtful work to the attention of the public.

It sounds like there is a definite niche that this press can fill.

We think so. Mosely Associates, who made the original study, still think that. For example, one of our series will be "Science and Values." That is a big topic these days which everyone is interested in.

We also want to reprint manuscripts which are unavailable today but which are needed in print. "ICF Report" readers can help us do that. We would like to find these valuable books which are out of print and which should be made available again to the larger public.

ICUS XIII

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Committee VI:
"Spirit and Science:
Imaginary and Reality"
Chairman:
Jean E. Charon
Physicist
Atomic Energy Commission
Sclay, France

Committee VII:
The Search for a Global Ideology
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