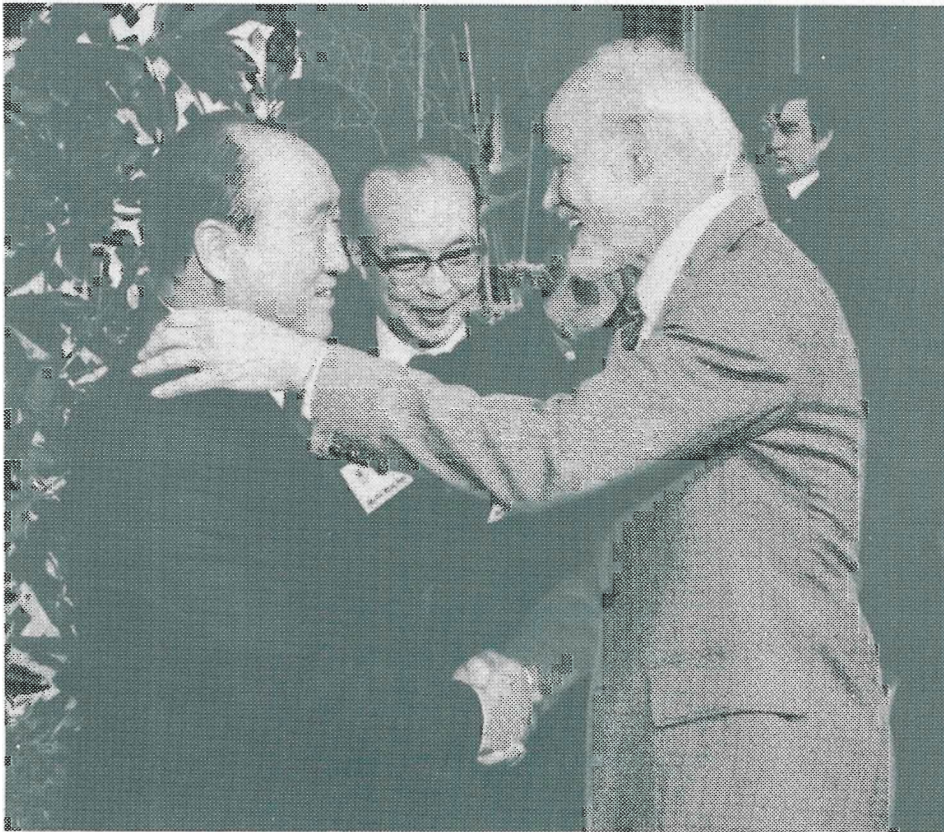


INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Vol. 4 No. 1

July 1986



Reverend Moon greets ICUS participants in Houston.

The World & I makes its debut

“*The World & I* is a bold new attempt to provide the American public with a chronicle of a changing world and a compass for developments in current events, the sciences and arts,” writes Morton A. Kaplan, publisher and chairman of the periodical’s advisory board.

The Washington Times Corporation has produced the first issues of *The World & I*, subtitled *A Chronicle of our Changing Era*. And chronicle it is, packed with over 700 pages of articles ranging from current events and political analysis to crafts, fashion and film notes.

At preliminary discussions and
(Continued on next page.)

The 14th ICUS held in Houston

The 14th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences was held in Houston, Texas Nov. 28 through Dec. 1, 1985. More than 200 distinguished scientists and scholars with a wide international representation gathered at the Intercontinental Hotel. “Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution” was the conference’s over-all theme.

“This conference is extremely valu-

able for everyone who attends,” commented conference chairman Kenneth Mellanby, director emeritus of Monk’s Wood Experimental Station at Huntingdon, England. “One gains new insights from the subject matter presented and from the people one meets.”

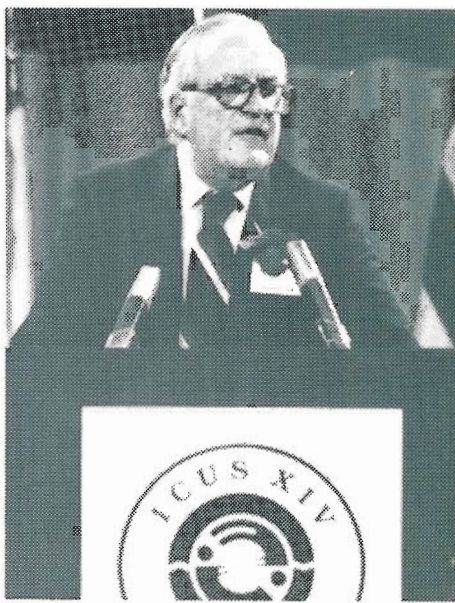
Conference vice-chairmen were Tor Ragnar Gerholm, professor of physics at the University of Stockholm, and Alexander King, president of the

Club of Rome in Paris.

The opening plenary session on Nov. 29 was highlighted by Reverend Sun Myung Moon’s “Founder’s Address,” in which he expressed his pleasure in being present at the 14th ICUS and called for scientists to participate in a new God-centered cultural revolution.

The 1986 ICF Founder’s Award was presented in absentia to Dr. Fried-

(Continued on next page.)



Alexander King at ICUS.

From page 1:

rich August von Hayek, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1974. Hayek, who was to be a plenary speaker at the 14th ICUS, was unable to attend because of illness. His plenary address, "The Presumption of Reason," was delivered by William W. Bartley III.

Alexander King presented the second plenary address, "Multi-disciplinary Perspectives on World Problems: The Great Transition."

The five committees met regularly throughout the three days, with some free time for relaxation and a visit to the National Space Administration's (NASA) Space Center in Houston scheduled in.

Committees included "Organization and Change in Complex Systems," with honorary chairman Alvin M.

From page 1:

meetings, the venture was described as a cross between a monthly current events magazine and an encyclopedia, leaving many to wonder just what this hybrid would look like. The suspense is over, and the results well worth reading.

The periodical is divided into seven sections: current issues, natural science, culture, currents in modern thought, life, arts, books and a photo essay. A sampling of the 82 or so articles includes "Deciphering the Summit Dialogue" (Geneva summit meeting), "Cocaine Wars," "Family Benefits: Economic New Wave," "The Shifting

Weinberg, director of the Institute for Energy Analysis at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and organizing chairman Marcelo Alonso, executive director for the Florida Institute of Technology; "Synthesis and Relationships in Culture," chaired by Vincenzo Capelletti, director general of the Italian Encyclopedia Institute; "Forms and Symbols: The Roots of Behavior," chaired by Jean Charon, theoretical physicist at the University of Paris and director, Center of Research on Complex Relativity and Relations to Consciousness; "Modernization, Appropriate Values and Education," chaired by John Oxenham, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, England; and "The Search for Unifying Global Philosophy," with honorary chairman Huston Smith, Hanna Professor of philosophy at Hamline University, Minnesota, and organizing chairman Durwood Foster, professor of Christian theology at Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California.

As was done at the 1984 ICUS, the over-all conference topics were examined from the perspective of two survey themes: "Science and Values" and "Unity of Science."

Vice-chairman Gerholm summed up the "Science and Values" survey committee's report, saying that values

do have a place in science but that the question of values is transcendent — beyond the parameters of science, whose value is the search for truth.

In discussing the "Unity of Science" survey committee's report, vice-chairman King noted the need to present specialized scientific matter so others from other disciplines can grasp the basic concepts. He commented on the "problem of two cultures," marking the difference in communication language between those whose fields encompass the quantitative exploration of reason and those who stress the qualitative exploration of values.

At the final plenary session, Neil Salonen, president of the International Cultural Foundation, announced that Reverend Moon has established an endowment for the support of ICUS conferences as an on-going series. Reverend Moon was presented with a document of support signed by 182 PWPA professors from all over the world.

The 14th ICUS closed with the traditional Farewell Banquet. Musical entertainment was provided by the Unification Chamber Ensemble with vocal selections by Dr. Isabelle Ganz, David Propis and Tokiko Richardson.

The 15th ICUS will be held Nov. 27 through Dec. 1, 1986 in Washington, D.C.

'Reverend Moon was presented with a document of support signed by 182 worldwide PWPA professors.'

Horizons of South Africa," "Navajo Wisdom," "Pottery Palaces: Homes for the Imagination," fashion articles and photos, and recipes from an Indian feast. In subject matter, it somewhat resembles national newsmagazines with in-depth feature articles replacing the short news stories of a few paragraphs.

Readers will find the editorial point of view basically conservative, consistent with the *Washington Times'* growing reputation as expressing the viewpoint of the responsible Right. However, publisher Kaplan promises that "because intelligent readers also need to know the views of those whose

commitments are quite different from theirs, we will also open our pages to those whose views we dislike, or, if the reasons are good enough, even to those whose views we detest."

On the same note, Kaplan concludes that "any attempt to manipulate our readers would clash fundamentally with our belief in that individual autonomy and free will that is part of the American heritage and of its ultimately religious foundation."

The World & I, published monthly, is available at \$10 per issue from The World & I, 3600 New York Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

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Founder's Address:

Renewed commitment to peace and prosperity

Reverend Sun Myung Moon

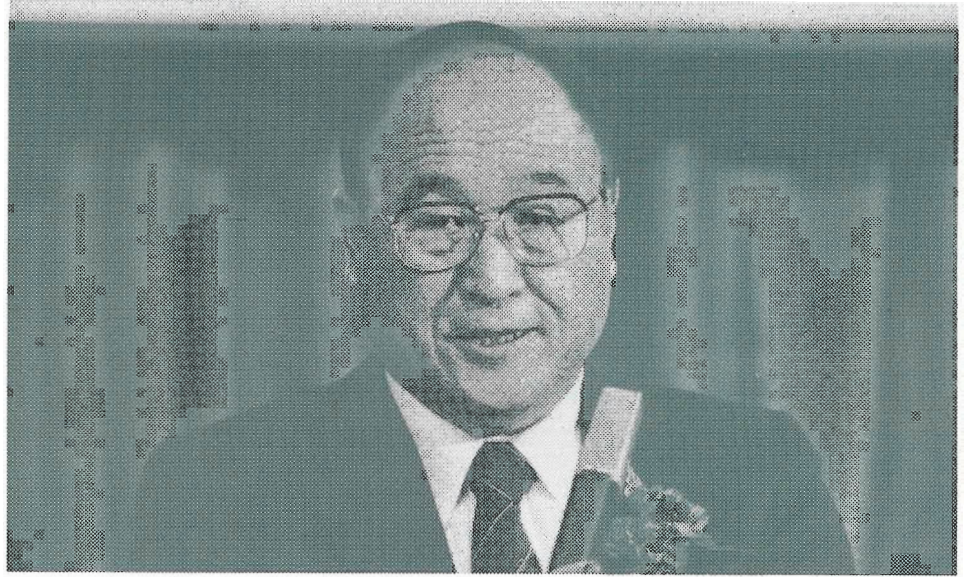
Excerpts from the Founder's Address — 'Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution: Momentum and a Forward Leap.'

As we begin this fourteenth ICUS meeting here in Houston, I would like to express my appreciation to each of you for your commitment to, and support for, this conference and its theme, "Absolute Values and the New Cultural Revolution." Since I was unable to be with you at last year's ICUS in Washington, I am particularly moved to stand before you this morning.

As you know, I was recently released from prison, on August 20, 1985, having spent thirteen months in confinement in the United States. I thank you again for being concerned with my situation caused by unfair treatment, for visiting me in prison, for writing letters to comfort me, and for your tremendous effort in making pleas to the authorities on my behalf...

My experience in prison has made clearer to me the critically dangerous state of the world. It let me feel the urgent necessity of a worldwide great awakening and of a new breakthrough. As a result, I have come out of prison with a renewed sense of urgency and determination to commit myself and the Unification movement to the cause of world peace and global prosperity at any cost.

Today's world shows us various miserable situations in spite of wonderful scientific development, efficient technology, and economic abundance in many places. There is constant strain and war among nations, and in most of the world such problems as poverty, illiteracy, disease, violence and crime, drug addiction and mental disorders, social discrimination and



inequity, broken families, and teenage immorality make the future of this planet appear gloomy. Why do anxiety and agony increase day by day even though many leaders — especially conscientious, distinguished scholars — have been devoting themselves toward realizing a happy ideal world? The reason must be mental exhaustion and a moral, spiritual crisis. Traditional value systems are now inadequate for societies which are changing with unprecedented speed. Ethics and morals have ceased to fully function. Criteria for goodness have been disappearing...

The initial motive for humans to develop science was the desire to realize world peace and prosperity. However, the methods employed in the specialized fields of science have not resulted in meeting that original expectation. Our expectation of science was centered on the well-being of humankind, but instead, science has mostly been concerned with developing material environment, which is the object of human beings, who are subject. Therefore, the true happiness of humankind has not been realized by the scientific pursuit of higher living standards or by applying theories of politico-economic equality. We conclude, therefore, that scientists should be awakened to assume a new

mission.

Today's man is urged to establish, through insight into the depth of his being, a new standard of ethics centered on the absolute order of reality. The new ethic requires us to love nature, to reconsider the dignity of human beings, to seek love among all humankind, and to search for God as the origin of love. Scholars are to assume a mission for accomplishing the cultural-spiritual revolution for the realization of such ideals as human perfection and world peace, along with the external, technological revolution...

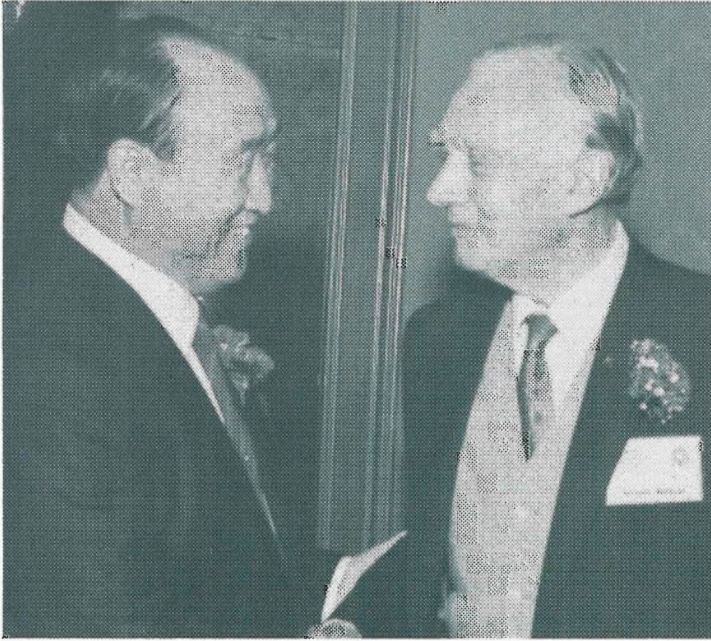
We, as the ICUS family, should stand up and actively assume the great mission for creating the world of new culture, which must be established at any cost. Exploration of absolute values cannot be meaningful for its own sake; truth has eternal direction, and the ideal world centered on absolute values must be concretely realized. This realization requires that we act determinedly and leap beyond the difficulties found in the present reality.

Today, the world should change. Now is the time for scholars to responsibly come to the forefront, advancing toward the new cultural revolution centered on God's truth and love. The

(Continued on page 6.)



A.



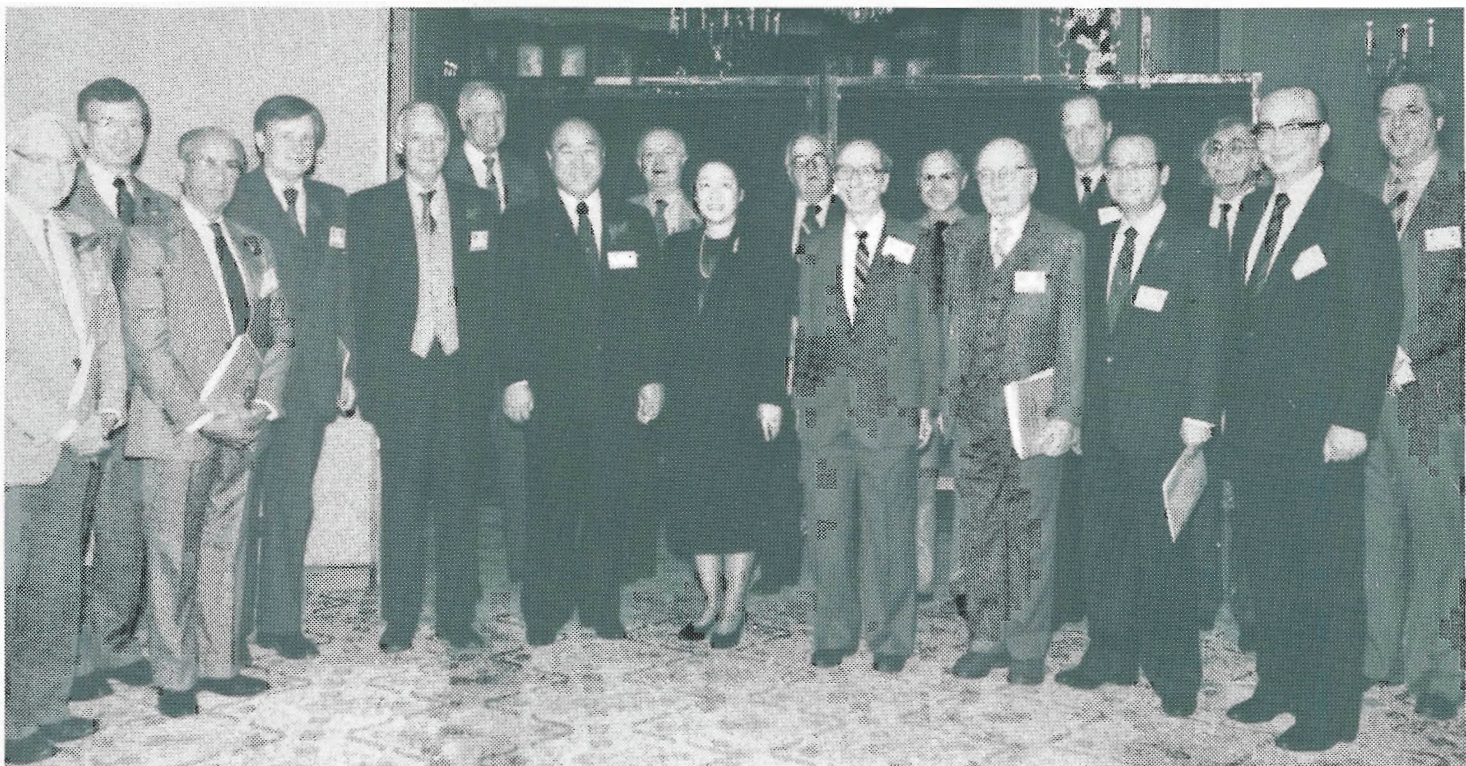
B.



C.



D.



E.

Scenes from The 14th ICUS
Nov. 28 — Dec. 1, 1985
Houston, Texas

Opposite page: A., Reverend and Mrs. Moon at The Farewell Banquet. B., Reverend Moon and Dr. Kenneth Mellanby. C., Scholars listen intently. D., Reverend and Mrs. Moon with ICF and ICUS dignitaries. This page: E., ICUS officials and committee chairmen. F., Dr. Mellanby presents statement of support signed by PWPA professors.



F.

Plenary address:

The Presumption of Reason

F.A. Hayek
Professor of Economics
University of Freiburg

Translated from the original German draft prepared by Prof. Hayek before becoming ill and delivered at the ICUS conference by Prof. William W. Bartley III, Senior Research Fellow of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. Bartley is Hayek's biographer and editor of his Collected Works.

Reason is presumptuous in assuming it has control over and can order the totality of human organization and culture, asserts F.A. von Hayek in his plenary address, "The Presumption of Reason."

The ethics of private property and family, upheld by religious beliefs, have enabled human beings to form an order of cooperation which far exceeds the possibilities of orders based solely on reason, he concludes.

Hayek begins by stating that evolu-

tion, whether cultural or biological, develops by processes which are greater and more unpredictable than the process of rational control, or reason. Indeed, he says, "It is less accurate to suppose that thinking man creates and controls his cultural evolution than it is to say that culture and evolution created his reason."

Quoting David Hume's "the rules of morality are not the conclusions of our reason," Hayek proposes that our moral tradition is not a creation of our reason but rather constitutes a second tradition, one which enables us to adapt to problems and circumstances far exceeding our rational capacities.

Hayek sees economics and religion as part of the moral tradition: Economics helps to explain how moral orders — or social systems — evolve, and how they assist where reason falters; religion aids in upholding some systems of morality.

He sees the basic scientific concepts

of rationalism, empiricism and positivism as contradictory to some of the leading moral traditions that have created and are preserving our culture when these views are expanded, as is popular among intellectuals, to construct a new morality based on scientific knowledge.

The values of property and family spread and became dominant, Hayek contends, because those who applied them prospered and multiplied, not because these values were rationally defensible. "It was," he says, "a process of cultural selection, not one of invention or design, a process analogous to the process of biological group selection which made those groups and their practices prevail."

Furthermore, he adds, through these traditions evolved an extended order of interdependent, complex groups which enabled more people to thrive in less space, leading to the development of high cultures or civilizations.

From page 3:

new cultural revolution should pursue God's ideal for humanity and all creation. In order for this ideal to be accomplished, each of us should fulfill our responsibility in realizing true love, not only knowledge, as absolute value...

I ask you to be pioneers in a new cultural revolution through participating in the continuous pursuit of truth, by actively contributing articles to *The World & I* magazine. Furthermore, I envision the publication of dictionaries for the different specialized fields of science, with the help of our worldwide PWPA membership and Paragon House Publishers. All this will become part of the preparation for publishing an encyclopedia of human events which will, under the guidance

of absolute values, contribute to right insight into the original human character and become proper material for education.

Respected scholars! Remaining indifferent to the existing world of paradoxes, posing no alternatives, could we say that we have fulfilled our leadership and social responsibility? We must show a standard through not missing this precious momentum which has come not merely by chance but which God has granted us historically and globally. We should be examples ourselves by leaping ahead and firmly awakening all people to fight against injustice. Leaping involves risky adventure. Fully-dimensioned adventure on a false foundation would bring greater difficulties. However, wherever there is truth, there is al-

ways bound to be its practice. We must be champions for the practice of absolute values and actively lead the world.

I hope that this conference will not only become a forum for free discussions in which useful conclusions are reached, but that it will also become a historical event through which we, with our determination, can push this suffering world to give birth to the world of new culture. I deeply thank the members of the preparation committee for their very hard work for this conference.

A copy of the complete address may be obtained by writing:

**ICUS
Box 1311
New York, N.Y. 10116**

Plenary address:

Multidisciplinary Perspectives on World Problems: The Great Transition

Alexander King
President, Club of Rome
Paris, France

In his plenary address, King concentrated on possibilities for the future of the world in the next 50 years in light of scientific and technological developments, emphasizing the effects of world demographic patterns on the future world.

King began by stating that all discussions of the future have to assume prevention of a nuclear holocaust, likely to be a main world preoccupation at least to the end of the century.

Transition to the post-industrial or information society will likely take 40 to 50 years to complete. King foresees the possibility of a society which provides modest prosperity and conditions of human dignity to all inhabitants of the planet, considerable decentralization of human activity, increased leisure time offering opportunities for individual fulfillment, and circumstances propitious for social justice to prevail.

The main motive force for change is the emergence of advanced technologies, especially in biology and microelectronics.

Forces operating to limit or expand the possibilities of the information society include population growth and demographic patterns.

King sees the consequences of demographic changes in population growth as important factors during the transition period. The advanced industrialized countries are growing very slowly and are likely to comprise under 20 percent of the global population by the next century. In Latin America the high growth should be manageable since there are still areas open for expansion. Harmonious growth in Asia depends greatly on the success of population control policies in China and India. The most sensitive region of population explosion is sub saharan

Africa, where high fertility rates threaten to outstrip agricultural output.

Hunger is no longer a technological problem since genetic engineering technologies will make it possible to produce enough food to feed the world's population. The problems of hunger will be political, economic and logistical ones, with the rapidly growing large cities of the Third World being especially vulnerable.

However, technological advance by itself cannot cure the ills of the world. Isolation and alienation, the loss of human dignity and individuality are possible dangers in the information society. King sees a possible antidote in the development of a radically reformed educational system which

emphasizes multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches.

The quality of life in the information society will depend to a large extent upon the question of values. Human values are the strongest force in shaping world events: All decisions finally rest on the choice of what is most valued by the decision maker.

King called for greater efforts on the part of scientists to concern themselves with values and to probe into the nature of human beings and the significance of consciousness. Without a value system, he concluded, it is impossible to mount a coherent, realistic attack on world problems such as the maintenance of peace, abolition of hunger and poverty, and conservation of the environment.

Ken Stuart on Paragon Press

Ken Stuart came to Paragon Press over a year ago as editor-in-chief from McGraw-Hill. Previously he was at MacMillan, where he started the Schirmer imprint specializing in music, dance and theater books. In a recent interview, he talked about Paragon's present directions and future goals.

"We plan to develop the resources of the organization as well as we can and also to secure books on our own," he said.

The goal is to publish around 50 books per year, either under the Paragon name or one of the imprints. The various imprints are ICF (including PWPA, ICUS and the Washington Institute); IRF (New Era); the World Media Council; and possibly another imprint as yet unnamed.

The press is looking for material that's publishable and will sell. Stuart urges planners of conferences from which a book is proposed to be aware of what's publishable.

"What makes a good book is not necessarily what makes a good conference," he explained. "A good creative editing job is needed on the raw material of the conference." According to him, the ICUS conference is best for producing single-author books, while PWPA is leading the way in showing how imprints can work with Paragon.

Stuart also is interested in identifying professors to author individual books. Paragon is looking for college textbooks on the upper to graduate level that would be required supplementary or core texts. Although Paragon is competing with the university presses, Stuart feels the press has much to offer, in that it can make approval decisions faster, can make the book a more attractive physical package, can do more advertising promotion, and can pay the authors better advances.

Other types of books of interest to Paragon are reference volumes that appeal to specialized libraries, as well as high school or public libraries; serious trade books which are thoughtful books for the general reader, such as a recent biography on Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader; and scholarly, academic books directed to a scholarly audience.

Paragon is planning to scale down its publication of conference proceedings to 15 percent of the total list of offerings.

Stuart is interested in looking at any manuscript that fits into Paragon's broad publishing programs. Authors are invited to send an outline and detailed table of contents, together with a sample chapter and market/audience statement to: **Ken Stuart, Paragon House Publishers, 2 Hammar skjöld Plaza, New York, NY 10017.**

The World Tomorrow

By J. Yanney Ewusie
Professor, University of Swaziland

(From the 34th Pugwash Conference in
Bjorkliden, Sweden, July 1984.)

Quite apart from the real danger which nuclear weapons pose to life on earth, one of the serious consequences of the arms race is the fantastic amount of resources wasted in the process. At the same time the world faces many problems which could be solved if only the necessary resources were available. It has, therefore, been advocated from time to time that nuclear disarmament, if achieved, will liberate the sort of resources which can be turned to peaceful uses to solve many of the world's problems in order to safeguard the human species.

It is time to begin making concrete plans which will address the details, however preliminary, of how resources liberated from nuclear disarmament may be used. The idea may be regarded as premature and probably utopian. But it should be seen as a necessary incentive in the whole struggle to achieve nuclear disarmament. Such a plan will represent a serious alternative to the present world situation in which humankind becomes more and more frightened of its future. As such plans are elaborated, the masses of people, through their public opinion, will be in a better position to bring pressure on their governments to disarm. The

benefits to all of "the world tomorrow," represented by those plans, can tilt the scales in favor of disarmament.

Many problems face the world today. It is becoming clearer and clearer that the selfish interests of individual countries or even continental groupings cannot long endure. One has to accept the fact that global interests are the only ones that can save the species on this planet. The problems facing the developing countries presently are enormous. In the present and foreseeable future, one can only expect the situation to be aggravated, not improved. Ignorance, poverty and disease are still largely unsolved in many countries. Associated with hunger are serious environmental problems, such as drought and desertification. Population growth aggravates the situation. Hunger is now a rampant phenomenon in many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Even in the so-called industrialized countries, price levels of food and drugs keep a growing proportion of the people from nutritional diets and important medicines.

In many countries, unemployment figures continue to rise. It is not that the people affected do not have the skills; the governments cannot spare money from the nuclear race to put their expertise into profitable use, either in their own countries or in other countries where there is acute shortage of the skills they possess.

Future energy requirements remain to be tackled with far more resources

than are available at present.

All these problems will need to be examined in a global context with the natural resources, labor and expertise, as well as the funds that will be available from a stoppage of the arms race.

I recognize that this is only an appeal. This is why I have not gone into any details. It will be necessary to call a special workshop to deliberate on the feasibility of the idea and to think of a machinery and the auspices under which such plans can be started. In order not to pay 'lip service' to the idea that resources liberated from nuclear disarmament could be used to solve the major problems of humankind, it is time we worked out details to show the superpowers precisely what we mean.

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