

New Hope News

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Special Report: International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences

Science Conference Brings Together World Scholars To Discuss "The Centrality of Science and Absolute Values"

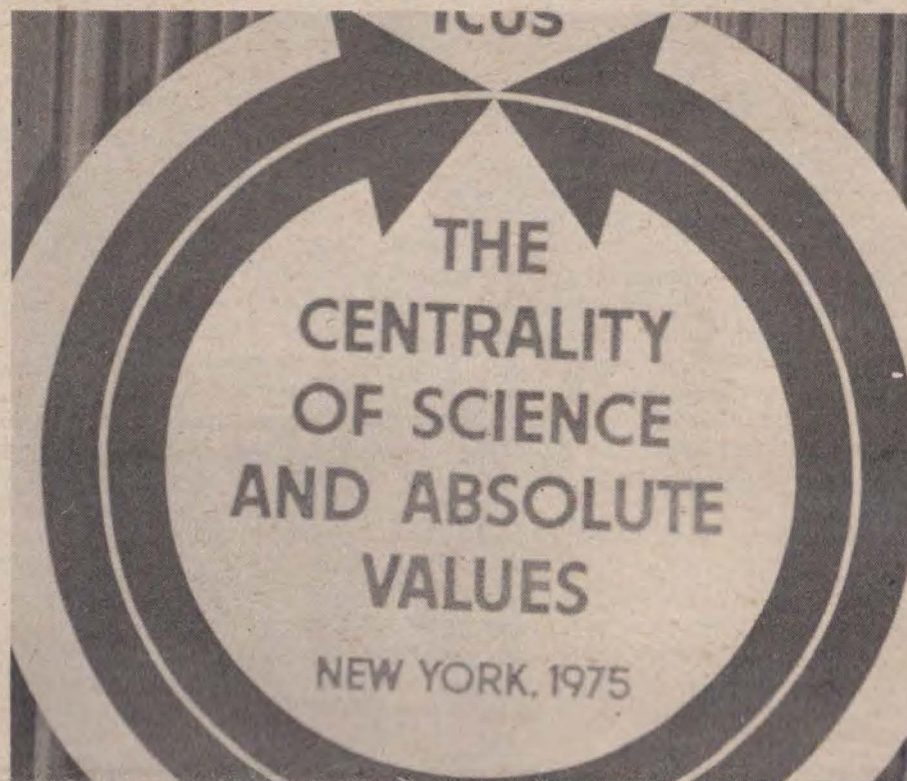
The Fourth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) was successfully conducted on November 27-30 in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Participating in the discussion of "The Centrality of Science and Absolute Values" were 340 scientists and scholars, three times the number of the previous conference in London, with 15 Nobel Laureates among them. The conference, a result of over a year of careful planning, was brought to life by the work of the scholars who served as section and committee chairmen, the preparation of the ICUS staff, the assistance of many Church pioneers in hospitality and technical matters, and as many of the participants acknowledged, the support, effort, and inspiration of the conference's founder, Reverend Moon. The conference was sponsored by the International Cultural Foundation and was funded by contributions from the Unification Church. New Hope News editor Louise Strait attended the conference. Following is a daily account

THE CONFERENCE OPENS

The dignified opening ceremony set the tone of the conference to be one of diligent work and sincere inquiry.

Michael Warder, Secretary-General of ICUS who had been responsible for assembling the participants, introduced the sessions speakers. The session's moderator, Dr. R. V. Jones from the University of Aberdeen, introduced each speaker, often giving short commentaries on each speech. Dr. Jones, co-chairman of last year's conference in London, was an assistant to Sir Winston Churchill.

In his introduction to the conference and to Reverend Moon, Dr. Jones recognized the interplay of the traditional rationalism of science and the subjectiveness of religion. "In the problem of the relationships of science, morality, and religion, physicists have become acclimatized since 1920 to see that these contradictions have synthesis. You can see it in the ancient Chinese doctrine of the



conference. Following is a daily account of the conference's developments and highlights.

THE PARTICIPANTS ARRIVE

On Thanksgiving Day a large flow of conference participants and observers from across the United States and 57 foreign countries gathered at the elegant Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The conference was not scheduled to officially begin until the next day, but the participants who had arrived by Thursday evening were treated to a reception in the Hotel's elegant Starlight Room.

Father and Mother greeted each of the guests in a receiving line; participants and observers also met Col. Pak; Dr. Robert S. Mulliken, Honorary Chairman of the conference; Mr. Salonen, President of the sponsoring International Cultural Foundation and Michael Warder, secretary general of the conference. Guests enjoyed the buffet of hors d'oeuvres and got to know each other.

it in the ancient Chinese doctrine of the unity of opposites—seemingly contradictory principles which have to come together if one is going to develop a complete view of the natural world."

Dr. Jones went along this theme to introduce Father. "That eternal struggle of seeming opposites of the yin and yang constitute one of the symbols of the flag of South Korea. Of course, it is from South Korea that the founder of the International Cultural foundation, Dr. Sun Myung Moon, comes. . . . It is his vision that enables this conference and its predecessors to take place. Those of us who are guests of the foundation are extremely grateful for this opportunity of meeting and discussing these problems which concern so many of us but so few of us do anything about. Dr. Sun Myung Moon has done something about them. . . . This year, over 300 have the pleasure of meeting him, his associates and one another to discuss some of these vital topics which have to be tackled if the world is to survive and go on to a greater stage than has ever been achieved before."

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A Week Together

Conferences With Father Inspire Pioneers, IW's

State pioneers and Japanese and American IW's had a busy week starting on Tuesday, November 25. Assembling at the Headquarters building on Tuesday, they heard messages from Mr. Salonen and Michael Warder. On Wednesday they heard Father speak at Belvedere. On Thursday-Sunday about one-half of the group assisted with the science conference, while the others went to Barrytown for a weekend with Mr. Sudo. On December first they gathered with the IOWC and New York area members to hear Father speak; afterwards all the pioneers remained for an informal meeting with

Father, followed by a talk by Lady Doctor Kim on common problems she has found in the field and a discussion with Mr. Sudo in which he urged them to evaluate themselves carefully so that they can achieve their goals in the future. Mrs. Betsy Jones, an American IW, submitted the report on Tuesday's meetings and Wednesday's conference.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25

On Tuesday evening, November 25, President Salonen met with all the American and Japanese IW's and state pioneers



Father delivering his Founder's Welcoming Address at the opening session of the Fourth International Conference of the Unity of Sciences.

in the ballroom of the National Headquarters in New York. His talk really brought the group together, preparing us to meet with Father and to understand more deeply Father's hope for Yankee Stadium and the upcoming science conference.

He shared with us how much Father has invested in the plans for Yankee Stadium, telling us that major renovation of the Headquarters building has been postponed until after the campaign so that the resources could go into the Yankee Stadium campaign. In speaking of the science conference, he stressed that our main responsibility as helpers was to create a

warm, loving environment. In sharing for a moment about Father, he said that Father often calls us back after sending us out because he misses us—Father once said: "After we win these battles I will never send you away again."

Mr. Salonen then introduced Michael Warder, Secretary of the International Cultural Foundation. Mr. Warder gave us some assignments for the conference and shared an overall view of the structure and agenda of the conference. He noted that fifteen Nobel Prize winners would be in attendance.

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Father Encourages Pioneers To High Goals

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26

On Wednesday morning we went to Belvedere to hear Father speak. Mr. Sudo greeted us before Father arrived. Present at the meeting were: Father, Mother, Mrs. Choi, Col. Pak, Mr. Kamiyama, Mr. Sudo, Reverend Werner, Reverend Porter, Mr. Furuta, Mr. Cha, Dr. Ang, Dr. Bergman, Perry Cordill, Dr. Sheftick, Joe Stein, the American and Japanese IW's, the former regional directors who have been appointed as state leaders, and the state pioneers. We were also honored by the presence of three Korean members active with the Korean Residents' Association in Japan.

Father spoke for about four and a half hours, with Col. Pak translating. Father opened: "Since you are the representatives of the will of God, you are the representatives of America and the world on God's side. Since you are gathered at Belvedere, the entire U.S. feels empty without you." He continued to tell the pioneers of the importance of their mission. "Has any religious leader in America young people like you? There are so many young people but they are all blown by the wind; but you are like rocks, nothing shakes you. Has there ever been a group of such morally sound people?"

Father went on to discuss the mission of America. "What are you trying to accomplish? . . . The first qualification to be a good American is to have love of God and Christ stronger than love of nation. Secondly, the true American must build his nation. . . . What is the better nation? It is the God-centered nation. We will unify into one spirit centered on God. America

Church. We must keep our momentum going all the way to Washington. How much are you going to be responsible for? Let's get down to earth."

Father determined that an individual witnessing campaign would not work. He explained that we need 10,000 to fulfill the major work for Yankee Stadium; these must come from the newly created IOWC and the states. Each group, he said, would be responsible for 5,000 new members by the end of March, 1975. This means that each state should bring 100 members. After Yankee Stadium several thousand members will be trained to be pioneers so that we will have a membership sufficiently strong for the Washington Monument rally.

The 150 pioneers assembled, said Father, had to bring a minimum of 1,500 members. Father asked each pioneer to write a pledge for the number of members he would bring by March. Ten, he said, was the minimum expected. "During this period (until March), I want you to set a new atmosphere," said Father. The total pledged came to 3,500.

Father went on to detail guidelines for the pioneers. He restated that, with the exception of former regional directors who have been appointed state leaders, states are to operate without state representatives until he chooses them from among those who bring the best results. Twelve people is the maximum for a center, he said; others should go to pioneer or come to Barrytown. Those pioneers who bring the best results, said Father, he will invite to a monthly meeting—the others must learn of the results of the meeting through their neighboring states.

"Select good leaders and train

trust you and mobilize you to bring results for Yankee Stadium."

MONDAY MEETING

Father began the meeting by asking pioneers for their reactions to the science conference. He commented that he thought that the conference was a very good idea and that he planned to have it continue yearly. He repeated his intentions to have monthly meetings with the successful pioneers and to visit them, starting with those having the most achievements. After asking those assembled to volunteer members for the Yankee Stadium IOWC, he explained that he had to leave to meet some guests but asked for questions. One pioneer's question—"What would you do if you were a pioneer today?"—stimulated Father to speak in detail. "Do not worry about what to wear or where to sleep or what to eat," said Father. He then described conditions undergone by pioneers in the Korean movement. A day's work, he said, would bring them less than \$.50. Sometimes they had to eat dog food, which, he noted, was nothing like the dog food here in the United States. Koreans, he said, would save two-thirds of a MacDonald's meal for their food for several days. "Many of the people in the world are

starving to death," he said. "If you can sustain your life you must be grateful." He then expressed his intention of starting special fundraising teams to provide food for the starving people of the world.

Father then addressed himself to some of the frequent charges against him. "Heaven knows that I am not exploiting you!" he said. In speaking of his living in East Garden, he said: "We have several houses; we can't just leave them empty so I am using one of them." He went on to explain that the cars he is using were all gifts: "I have never bought any. I am keeping them under custody, using them for visiting VIP's." He told the pioneers that when people in the field question Reverend Moon's reputation, "you can loudly retort them, saying that the persecution in Korea was due to the manipulation of the Communists, using the existing government and established churches, because they knew that Reverend Moon was going to be a dynamic anti-Communist leader. Father concluded by saying that when receiving accusations of Reverend Moon thinking that he is the Messiah, the pioneers can say: "I don't know if he is the Messiah or not; it doesn't matter. I do know that he will save the world from the evil power of Communism."



the God-centered nation. We will unify into one spirit centered on God. America has such potential to build an ideal nation in this world. Today the American spirit is lacking in sacrificing herself to build a greater nation of God. My ideal is that we initiate a new movement and a worldwide concept of His kingdom. . . . How can we bring the God-centered pioneering spirit to America? If you achieve your record, heaven and earth will surrender. We need to light flames to the spirit of American Christianity. How many fires have you kindled?"

Father briefly mentioned the negative publicity about our movement and launched from there into a discussion of Yankee Stadium. "The time will come where the balance will change. I do not care if at the time of Yankee Stadium the publicity is one-third positive and two-thirds negative as long as Yankee Stadium is filled. Think of it if 200,000 people come to Yankee Stadium!" He mentioned that after Yankee Stadium, we would clean up New York City. "Our movement will mobilize 1,000 to clean up the streets with brooms."

Yankee Stadium, continued Father, "will inject the Christian spirit into America. . . . Our theme, the Bicentennial "God Bless America" Festival, is a most universal one. This contains all the elements to set a new direction and hope for America."

Then Father addressed himself on the question of how we are going to accomplish Yankee Stadium. "Do you think, that you have the dynamic power? Do you have the people to fill it. . . . We need people. Should I solve it or the pioneers? There are 150 pioneers here. If each brought 1,000, that is 150,000, not yet 200,000. With only a few months left, can you witness to bring 1,500 people? In reality, what should we do? Yankee Stadium will decide the destiny of the Christian Churches and the Unification

neighboring states.

"Select good leaders and train them," he said. "Which is better," he asked, "one person bringing one hundred members or ten members bringing ten members?" The second is better, he said, because "through this we can nurture and train the leadership." He told them that they should each grow into the capability of conducting a twenty-one day workshop. He reiterated his plan that each member spend one of three years on an MFT, an IOWC and as a pioneer. After three years, he said, he would give members without a college degree an opportunity to receive one. He then spoke of the early days of the movement in Korea, describing the early hardships of the Korean members (see next part on Monday's session), and saying that Americans by contrast can earn one month's expenses in several days of fundraising.

Father concluded the talk by emphasizing the importance of the pioneer mission. "The real pioneers must take up the cause of God and America. I think that pioneering is the best tradition; in the Unification Church, the pioneers are the most blessed. While you are young, you must experience many things. I am willing to go pioneer. You are taking the most important course for your life. Do you deserve praise if you are not doing anything? If I were you I would not eat or sleep unless I had achievements. God is always with you if you are serious enough. Compared to Korean and Japanese pioneers, you have easy going. Come back with achievement. Have the attitude that 'My eyes are open to find the proper person for God. My mouth is there to them. My mouth is not just to take in food but to speak the truth.' "

Referring back to Yankee Stadium, Father said, "It will be common sense that the Unification Church is the only hope to bring a new future to America. The Unification Church will be recognized as the universal life-giving force of the nation. I



Father again speaks to the pioneers and IW's on December 1.



Members from all over attended the meeting.

Special Report: International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences

Scholars Meet at ICF-Sponsored Conference

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FATHER'S SPEECH

Father then delivered his welcoming address in English (see last issue of *New Hope News* for complete text.) He acknowledged the current fragmentary approach prevailing in most fields of research, comparing it to a body "consisting of scattered cells having no life." This can be cured only when man has a healthy mind. "What we need is not an industrial or technological revolution but a great revolution of human consciousness. The solution to social problems is not limited to the natural sciences but must be transdisciplinary. . . . By going through this revolution of human consciousness man must be so led as to use the results of his research for the peaceful coexistence of all mankind in a very creative and productive way." We need a blueprint, he said, to integrate research. "The main purpose of this conference. . . is for us to produce that blueprint." He submitted that the blueprint must take into account the welfare of humanity. Science, he said, "must also assist in understanding the frontiers of invisible or internal things of a spiritual dimension. Finally, the integration of the two realms should occur." He then emphasized the freedom that he wanted them to enjoy in their interaction and confidence in the result: "I sincerely hope that all of you here will freely present the results of your respective research, exchange opinions without reservation, and discuss common issues from a broad viewpoint embracing



without reservation, and discuss common issues from a broad viewpoint embracing the whole purpose of the welfare of mankind. I believe you can observe, grasp and solve all the existing problems of human society if you utilize in a unified way the knowledge of your respective specialized fields."

Father's speech was followed by messages by the Honorary Chairman, Dr. Mulliken, and the former co-chairman, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby. Dr. Mulliken, won a Nobel prize in 1966 for his molecular orbital theory, dealing with how atoms are held together to make molecules. "We are greatly indebted to the International Cultural Foundation and to the Reverend Sun Myung Moon for bringing together the broadly international and truly distinguished group of people gathered here," he said. He went on to detail his philosophy of science. "The scientist has to follow the truth wherever it may lead. . . all the sciences have a unified goal in the pursuit of truth. . . In all the sciences, the search is for true knowledge. If we talk about the scientific method, we mean primarily the unrelenting search for truth, regardless of prejudice, regardless of whether the truth is welcome or unwelcome. . . I believe that a scientific approach has much to offer for values in general, including ethical and moral values. . . Especially now that religion has relaxed its hold, I feel that it is in order for science to review and assess our inherited values and even to improve them."

Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, former director of the Monk's Wood Experimental Station in England, centered his remarks on ecology, expressing optimism that man can control his environment. "Population increase, global starvation, shortages of essential materials were all considered to be serious problems—but not insolvable. If mankind can be sensible, disaster can be avoided. . . There are reasons for those of us who study the world's ecology to be



340 participants from 57 countries and several hundred observers fill the Waldorf-Astoria's Grand Ballroom for the opening session of the Fourth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences. Father is giving the Founder's Address.

cautiously optimistic. Yet man's fears of world breakdown and the destruction of our civilization are greater today than ever before. Science is not the major cause of this situation though the abuse of science may make things worse. The dangers we face are political and economic and are in part a symptom of our lack of confidence in the values with which this conference is concerned." He concluded: "This fourth conference is concerned with absolute values. There was never before a time when this debate was more important than it is today."

Section 1 Dr. Eugene Wigner

The four Section Chairmen discussed their respective topics. Chairman of Section 1, the Unity of the Sciences, was Dr. Eugene Wigner, pioneer of atomic physics who helped create the first nuclear reaction and part of the Manhattan project which developed the first atomic bomb. Dr. Wigner first discussed the unifying principles in his field of physics and broadened his discussion to a description of historical attempts at interdisciplinary scientific unity, concluding that although unity has been elusive, it is more necessary now than

ever before. He broke the sciences into five disciplines and discussed prospects of uniting them, emphasizing the necessity of unity between the physical and humanistic sciences. He drew his prospectus to a whistful conclusion. "It would be wonderful to have a unity of science, a coherent picture of the world and all that is contained in it. But would it be an unmitigated blessing? Man wants to strive after a goal and the goal of such a picture is wonderful. To contribute toward it is one of the most satisfying human activities. . . Perhaps we should always be impelled to strive after that unity; many of us should be able to enjoy striving after a not fully attainable goal. It is beautiful for us to do it now."

Section 2 Dr. Marvin Sussman

Dr. Marvin Sussman, sociology professor at Case Western Reserve University, and Chairman of the section "The Standard of Value in Society," outlined forces working to change family structure and traditional values, especially the "information glut" and the push to equality. Of particular interest to him in his committee proceedings, he said, were gender role change, and "the need to develop religious

systems and practices suited to the family as a basic unit of social behavior." In conclusion, he stated, "Didactic teaching and preaching, indoctrination of lofty commandments or moral ideologies and political edicts and police controls do not make human beings and create a sense of humanity. A sense of physical and mental well-being; freedom to think and act independently; have a wide array of options and resources to implement an option sequence are the necessary and sufficient conditions to produce highly moral, responsible individuals and to make a society a socially responsible superstructure. How to create these conditions, reallocate existing resources and create new ones on a world-wide scale which justify an investment in a morally responsible career should be a high priority for members of this conference."

Section 3 Dr. Alvin Weinberg

Dr. Alvin Weinberg, Chairman of the section on "The University, Research Institutions, and Society," while showing a consistent interest of public funding of scientific research, is most known for his contributions in nuclear science. Working

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Central leaders of the science conference (clockwise from upper left): Dr. von Euler and Honorary Chairman Robert S. Mulliken listen attentively in the opening session. Dr. Marvin Sussman, Dr. Morton Kaplan, Dr. Eugene Wigner, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, and Dr. R.V. Jones.

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Section 4 Dr. Morton Kaplan

be human happiness.

"Finally, the great ideological conflict in the world today is between Western

ship between religious and secular values. . . . I can't think of many efforts today to integrate the physical and behavioral

alongside Eugene Wigner in the development of the atomic bomb, he pioneered the peacetime use of nuclear power. He is currently director of the Institute for Energy Analysis.

Today dominated by research, he said, the university has become discipline-oriented, while society has remained problem-oriented. With increased need for public funding, universities are being called on to reduce the gap between themselves and society, with "relevance" the watchword.

Current questions of society needing answers are the future of mankind and the possibility of remaining free in a technological society. Said Dr. Weinberg: "If the pressure of resources leaves large parts of the world frustrated and unsatisfied, yet unable to express this frustration in traditional warfare because of the nuclear stalemate, then will not terrorism become a major instrument of policy? And can one doubt, that if the society is confronted with the choice between freedom and terrorism or totalitarianism and order, that the choice will be totalitarianism, not freedom?"

Dr. Weinberg suggested that universities model themselves more after problem-oriented institutions such as think-tanks, with also more emphasis upon professionalism. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of higher education: "If we examine threads of human experience that are independent of wars and famines and social upheavals, we come back always to the sciences and to learning. The institutions committed to learning and to teaching are precious and necessary, even if they have no direct relevance to the great problems of our society. The university is society's only institution that is so committed, and its preservation—despite its imperfections—is essential."

Dr. Morton Kaplan

Dr. Morton Kaplan, political science professor at the University of Chicago and Chairman of the section studying the "Future World Order," spoke along lines of particular interest to Unification Church members. He said:

"We have all inherited the fruits of the ages; and, if we understand our duties, we will preserve and increase them so that they may be bequeathed to our children. The question really is: How can we create conditions of life such that human beings can live truly human lives?"

"Contrary to those who believe in controlled conditioning in order to achieve the good life, I believe that the good life involves inner freedom and that to create conditions under which it can exist, we must think of radical reforms in all the educational and social processes. A free man is one who thinks for himself but who recognizes his kinship to others. In Hillel's words: 'If I am not for myself, who will be? And if I am not for others, what am I?'"

"Our time is ravaged by two great heresies. In Western industrial society, we have the heresy of excessive egotism. Military service is regarded as slavery, as if no duties to society existed. Even progressive taxation is denounced by noted philosophers as slavery. In the East, we witness an insane collectivism in society. And, in the Chinese version, we witness the assertion that people are to be encouraged to think as long as they think the right thoughts.

"Hillel's aphorism points out the true path, and it has its foundations in Genesis. God created the earth and man, but He gave man free will. Only when we learn how to produce a man fit for society and a society that is fit for man, will the social sciences and religion have found the way to prepare individuals for constructive and creative lives, the byproduct of which will

"Finally, the great ideological conflict in the world today is between Western humanism and Eastern Marxism. The position sketched here has its origins in the problems that the Hegelian/Marxian philosophers bequeathed to American pragmatism. By resolving the problems both failed to solve, it attempts a synthesis that may possibly spark a needed dialogue."

OPPOSITION FIZZLES

In the early part of conference the few minor attempts to discredit it surfaced but either quickly disappeared or were upstaged. Nobody paid much attention to the deprogrammed members demonstrating outside of the hotel entrance on Monday morning—the handful was a poor showing compared to the 200 they promised to bring.

Meanwhile inside the conference, the press frittered away an opportunity to really get to know the Section Chairmen by instead asking them over and over why they associated themselves with a conference sponsored by Reverend Moon. The four men made clear the underlying principles of the conference—that the International Cultural Foundation, not the Unification Church, was sponsoring the conference and that Reverend Moon was giving the participants the opportunity to express their own ideas without any interference.

"I have attended conferences sponsored in Communist countries and don't think that it was wrong," and Dr. Wigner. "It is not the sponsorship of the conference which is important, it is the purpose." He went on to quote the last paragraph of Father's speech encouraging the scientists in their debate, commenting, "Isn't that a nice thing?"

Dr. Sussman further replied: "One of the long-term payoffs of this conference is an honest effort to look into the relation-

ues. . . . I can't think of many efforts today to integrate the physical and behavioral sciences.

"You seem to be looking for something invidious rather than looking at this constructively as to what a group of scientists coming together might do to benefit society as a whole. . . . The conference stands on its own feet as a worthwhile endeavor." Dr. Weinberg concurred with the observation that "I don't really know of any conference that is quite like this in its breadth of coverage and size. If there are such conferences, they are not regularly held." Dr. Kaplan further explained that he had researched the charges against Reverend Moon and found them to be either untrue or unsubstantiated. "Most of the charges were accompanied by anything but what you could call evidence. Why would it be appropriate to repeat charges for which there is no evidence? Doesn't that smack of something else (McCarthyism) that occurred in this country in another period that we would just as soon forget."

THE MEETINGS PROGRESS

Participants spent Friday afternoon, all day Saturday and Sunday morning in the section and committee meetings—the heart of the conference.

The participants first met in the four Sections, where the Section Chairman and each of the three Committee Chairmen discussed their goals for the conference and suggested procedures. The twelve committees met independently on Saturday; on Sunday morning the Committee Chairmen reported the trends of their discussions to the entire session. In turn, the Section Chairmen summarized this meeting to the closing session on Sunday afternoon.

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Ideas on World Problems Vary

Science Conference

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The section and committee chairmen bore heavy responsibility for setting the standards of their meetings and moderating discussions—often requiring a careful approach between allowing freedom of expression and encouraging the groups to move along if bogged down. A basic structure was adhered to: papers, which had been printed up and distributed by the ICUS staff, were presented by their authors; for each paper another scholar presented a commentary. Then discussion was opened up at the discretion of the leader.

There were many variations in the format. Some participants summarized their papers, sometimes in such a way to present an entirely new paper. Some commentators discussed bit by bit their companion papers; others used the paper as a jumping-off point for their own ideas.

All varieties were seen in the ensuing discussions: some participants were quite critical in their questioning, others were supporting. Most asked for clearer definitions and further extensions of the ideas presented.

On Friday afternoon Dr. Erwin Laszlo's committee in the section on "The Future World Order"—"What is the Structure of a Happy World and the Possible Means to Realize it?"—heard three papers, including "The Open Society, Toward a Humanistic World Federation" by Jong Y. Yoo, a Korean professor at the State University of New York in Geneseo. Dr. Yoo proposed a humanistic world federation aiming at "the achievement of enduring peace, human dignity, welfare, ecological balance, and equality in comprehensive terms." He proposed that this

unity can be found among the sciences if sciences were categorized according to methodology rather than according to aim. He concluded that not only the structure of science but science itself has limitations: "No doubt science is a wonderful endeavor in itself. It may also be of great value to society, but only of it is supplemented with such extra-scientific virtues as wisdom, intuition, and the ability to identify with our fellow men."

BANQUET

The Saturday night banquet in the grand Ballroom hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Salonen provided a welcome change of pace for the participants. Honored guest was Dr. U.S. von Euler, immediate past chairman of the Nobel Foundation. Dr. von Euler gave a greeting. Speaking as an individual, he said "Alfred Nobel, had he been living today, would have approved of the manifestations which have taken place on a day like this. Nobel was a man who had great concern for the well-being of mankind and I think that if there had been a unity of science, that would have appealed to him very much. I would like to express my very great gratitude to the Foundation and its founder Reverend Moon for having made it possible for me to be here and to take part in a meeting which has been most rewarding. We hope that these endeavors will continue because it is so important that events like this have an element of contribution. I would like to say how much we have enjoyed the friendliness, helpfulness, and wonderful atmosphere here—the young people have shown us such friendliness and kindness and given us happy faces in the long corridors."

After the prime-rib dinner the ICF-sponsored New York City Symphony or-

chestra does exist—that is even more wonderful. . . . What is man? I believe that there is a lot of mystery in our existence. Central to our experience of existence is our personal uniqueness. For my personal life as a conscious self, the brain is necessary but not sufficient. . . . I believe that there is meaning to be discovered in this personal life of ours. I believe that we have to live life as a great adventure and a great mystery. I close

with a paragraph from the wise and inspiring address of the founder of this great organization (he quotes from Father's opening speech):

"Man is aware that he has life within him because of his mind which originates from a source of the highest dimension—not limited to space and time. That source may be called the cosmic mind or the first

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Sir John Eccles giving Keynote Address at Commemorative Banquet; Thomas Ludwig conducting the New York City Symphony, performing (above and below).

ecological balance, and equality in comprehensive terms." He proposed that this be done through a constellation of methods including open international trade, world leadership training centers for generals, diplomats and politicians, worldwide compulsory education, standard world media, and free travel.

Discussion throughout the session centered around unity versus diversity and methods of changing values. Dr. Laszlo concluded the session by saying that although there is vast disagreement about which values should change and how, it is clear that values *are* definitely changing. Elsewhere that afternoon Dr. Sebastian Maczak, professor of philosophy at the Unification Theological Seminary gave a paper on "Contemporary Religious Crisis and Absolute Value."

Another highlight was the paper by William Pollard given in the committee studying religion as a source of value asserting that "All societies cannot continue much longer without a recovery of religious perspectives and that when this happens, it is likely to be some form of Christianity that again will constitute the recognized source of value." Said Dr. Pollard: "Questions about the meaning of man, his origin and destiny, and his relation to transcendent reality and to eternity are too insistent to be indefinitely ignored. As the century comes to its close, a growing number of individuals will rediscover lost capacities for religious response." Not an unusual statement—until the source is considered. The author is a scientist; in fact, a colleague of Dr. Weinberg at the Institute for Energy Analysis.

Another sampling: on Saturday afternoon Tor Ragnar Gerholm of the Institute of Physics in Stockholm, a participant in prior conferences, delivered a paper on "United, Equal, and Universal?" in Dr. Mellanby's committee on the legitimate boundaries of science, suggesting that

After the prime-rib dinner the ICF-sponsored New York City Symphony orchestra, under the direction of Thomas Ludwig, gave a technically superb program encompassing the traditional, innovative, and popular with their performances of: Wagner's "Overture to Die Meistersinger," Stravinsky's "Firebird Suite," and Tchaikowsky's "Symphony No. 5, Finale."

DR. ECCLES

The keynote address of the evening was given by Sir John Eccles, Nobel winner noted for his research on the brain.

"Science", said Dr. Eccles, "is a very sophisticated human activity which is based upon several metaphysical principles." These principles he explained, are "that there is a lawful order to the natural world. . . that man, by using his powers of observation and manipulation, can gain valid information about the lawful order, that by his imagination and rationality he can develop hypothetical explanations for his observations, and that through the critical design of experimental procedures these hypotheses can be tested." These principles, he said, created in science a common force and discipline.

Having given that background, Dr. Eccles outlined the current challenges to science—the attempt to understand the ultimate nature of matter and the brain-mind problem. . . . "It is now overdue to come to terms with these rejected problems of consciousness and the whole spiritual nature of man."

"Beyond science," he continued, "there are existential problems of the existence of the cosmos on the one hand and of our own consciousness on the other. These existential problems require a supernatural explanation to be given by us scientists in all humility. It is one thing to talk about the cosmos and another thing to realize that it



Mr. Salonen, host for Saturday's banquet, greets the guests in the Grand Ballroom.

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cause of all beings. Man must be able to understand the centrality of absolute value in the cosmos in order to give his life meaning.

"By setting up a new world order where all mankind are brothers and sisters transcendent of national and racial boundaries and living as one human family, we can enjoy the ideal world with true peace and happiness. In order to make such a reality, science must be evaluated from outside the realm of science. Science policy must be determined in consideration of society as a whole. We must not lose the very central point of the whole purpose: science is not for science itself but for the welfare of humanity. In other words, for the development of science to have meaning in man's everyday life, man must discuss and establish a standard of value in terms of the whole."

"I hope that I have given you some feeling for what this conference is about," said Dr. Eccles, "—unity of science, the great, magnificent endeavor of mankind to understand nature and himself."

THE MEETINGS CLOSE

On Sunday morning, November 30, the four Section Chairmen heard reports from their three Committee Chairmen and comments from the participants. After lunch all gathered once again in the grand ballroom for the closing section. Moderator for the session, Dr. Paul Weiss—a noted biologist from Rockefeller University—opened: "The degree of diversity that has been brought together to a synthetic kind of view is obviously only one step on a long, long road. Let us see if

Dr. Alvin Weinberg:

- Universities in developing countries should probably not be built in mirror images of western universities and will be more problem rather than discipline-oriented.

- Our institutions for technology assessment are inadequate.

- Decisions concerning the ethical responsibilities of scientists must reflect changes in the world situation.

- There are some questions which scientists may feel an obligation to answer but are practically impossible to answer.

- How do we inject responsibility and discipline into the scientific debate when it is conducted outside of the scientific community?

Dr. Morton Kaplan:

- There are no simple either-or answers.

- Abstractions are appropriate to physics but badly misstate the problems of the social sciences, in which each problem has to be considered individually.

- There was dispute about the limits to growth.

- Any solution to social problems may produce failure. We must realize that any choice is an existential gamble.

DR. PAUL WEISS

After a few questions from the participants, Dr. Paul Weiss made a closing statement for the conference, here excerpted.

"After 65 years of research I am now



Dr. Paul Weiss concludes that the conference was "a remarkable experience."

"To have such a convergence as I have seen in this meeting here is such a phenomenon in our days, quite contrary to the fragmentation and specialization of which we constantly complain. . . . You have given me a chance to see what is really a turning point in the thinking of science and in the other fields. This is not only a remarkable experience for me in my scientific life but I think that it has been a great experience for many. And to say thanks for this and to be allowed to pay homage to the kind of spirit that has entertained this in an altruistic way is a great honor. So I say thanks in a very modest form for myself and in the name of the whole audience to all of the people who

cently," said Mr. Salonen, "but I would submit that very little is actually known about him. We should know the tree by its fruits; in these last few days we have tried to show some of the fruits of the thought and the work of the Reverend Moon."

"Those who talk about me are those who have never met me," said Father to the guests. "I have been shying away from the press because I am not to be the center of attention. You are the center."

"Some say that I am an idealistic person. I accept that. I am a very idealistic person. In this temporal world, no one can really claim that he has discovered eternal happiness. Many people come to the conclusion that the eternal, unchanging qual-



one step on a long, long road. Let us see if it will lead to a road for the future that is at least a little more rounded. . . ."

In the same order as the opening session, the four Section Chairmen highlighted their findings, here summarized.

Dr. Wigner:

- What is science? Science is a way to look at things from a new point of view, an encompassing point of view. ("I am always impressed by the many miracles which we almost forget: the miracle that we live, that miracle that we feel, the miracle that we can learn.")

- Science has other responsibilities beyond bringing a more complete picture of nature and also limitations. There was not complete agreement on this point.

- One role of science is to give pleasure to its adherents.

- Another role is to contribute to the welfare of mankind, some ways are by raising the economic standard and increasing life expectancy.

- One understanding of the unity of the sciences is that all should have a common basis and a common origin—including physics, psychology and perhaps even art.

- Another approach to unity is the formation of a community of scientists.

Dr. Marvin Sussman:

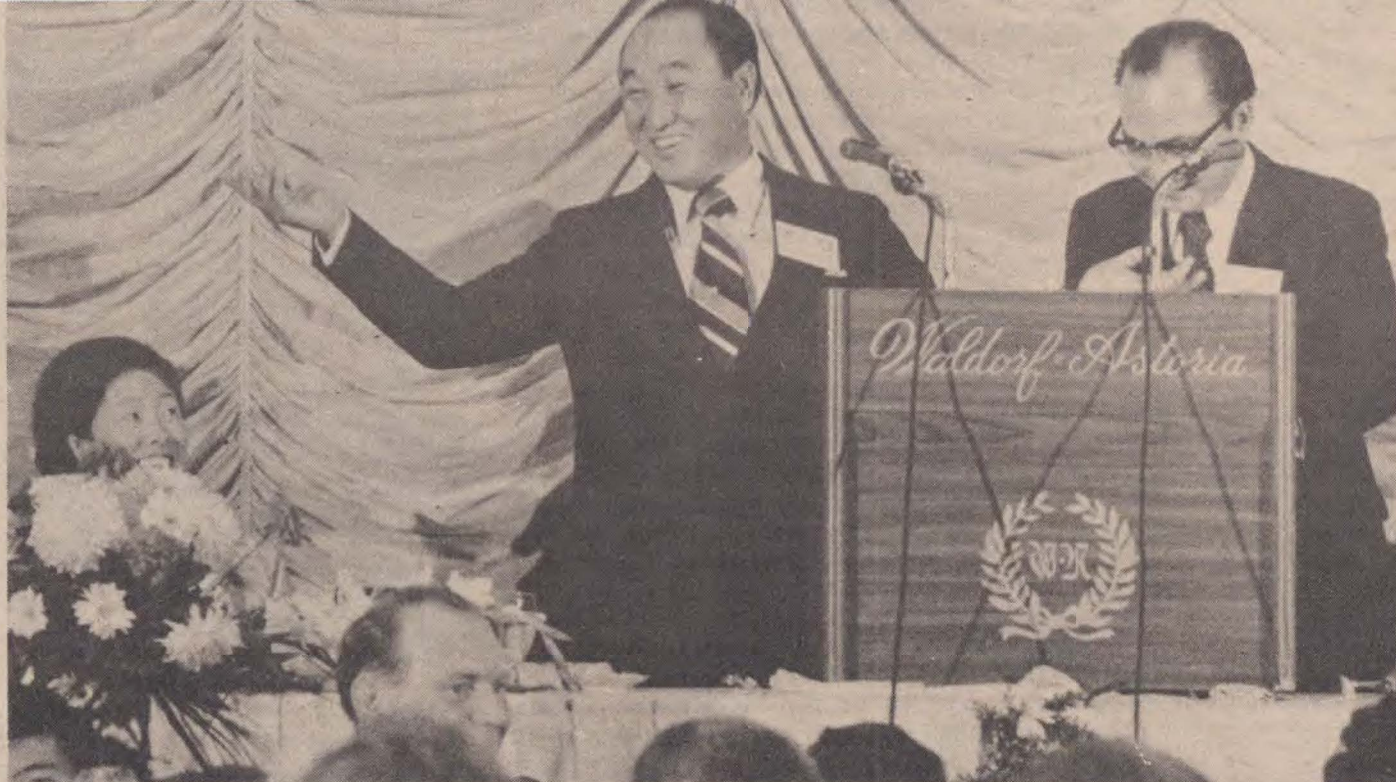
- While there is upheaval today, the family is still the primary unit of the social structure, the incubator of moral character.

- The worldwide gender revolution is only part of the whole revolution of the forces of good and the forces of evil.

- The only verity is change.

- There was disagreement as to what is moral behavior and whether religion is a cause of moral behavior.

- The systems approach offers some promise in the study of cause-effect relationships.



Father speaking to the participants at the Farewell banquet on attaining the unselfish way of life.

understanding the interrelationships of areas where I had never before given a thought to unity. . . ." (Dr. Weiss then referred to Dr. Eccles' Keynote Address and the paper given in Section I by brain authority Dr. Sperry.) "The mind is not reducible to the brain. What goes on in our mind—our beliefs and our opinions—are not reducible to our poor six or seven senses which we subject to scientific investigation. . . . Let us be modest as scientists within the framework that surrounds us and not pretend that all we know is all that man can understand and that knowledge is the same thing as understanding. . . . Let us have a little more respect for what our mind can do which cannot necessarily be mechanistically organized by that instrument which we call the brain.

were involved—from Reverend Moon down to all the middle-aged, young, and sub-young who have taken part to make this a success."

FAREWELL BANQUET

The farewell banquet, in the beautiful Starlight Room, was hosted by Reverend Moon, Founder of the International Cultural Foundation and the science conference. The New Hope Singers delighted the international audience with Folk Songs from Japan, Korea and Mexico. The Korean Folk Ballet performed the Fan Dance, the Drum Dance, and the Penitent Monk. Following the performances Mr. Salonen introduced Father. "There has been much controversy around Reverend Moon re-

ity of the universe must be God. If God exists, then He, like man, must be searching for a way to attain the goal of lasting peace, happiness, and all ideals. I have been searching through agonizing moments to arrive at such conclusions. If there is really God, I wanted to have a showdown with Him so that He would give direction how to find lasting peace and happiness.

"Even God cannot realize love, happiness, joy and freedom by Himself. God, as the subject, needs someone in the position of object. I found that man, supreme creation of all creations, should be in that position. Without man, God cannot realize the ideal of creation. Man is precious in the sight of God. Without me, without you,

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Father Tells Guests: "God, Through You and I, Can Fulfill His Ideal"

Science Conference

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God has no way to fulfill His ideal.

"There are two ways of life: one is a selfish way, taking advantage of others; the other is giving oneself for others. If the selfish way is God's way, then He is leading the universe to self-destruction. The universe is founded on the principle of the unselfish way of life.

"All religions are leading to the unselfish way of life. Why has God set the principle of the unselfish way of life? Would you like to return the love of someone who loves you by 50%, or would you like to give him more than 100%?

"...Anyone imitating God's way of life has to become like God—a small God in your home, a small God in your society. What is the Unification Church? Our purpose is to realize God's way of life here on earth and practice God's principles in our lives on the individual, family, society, national and worldwide levels. It is not an empty dream that someday God, through you and I, will fulfill His ideal of love here on earth."

BROADER DIMENSION

What happened at the fourth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences? On the external level alone it was an outstanding accomplishment. Its size dwarfed the first conference, also taking place in the Waldorf three years ago. Of the many ideas presented in the papers, some may not have been new, but others—perhaps Dr. Sperry's theory that the mind is more than the brain—may provide significant stimulation to the participants. The participants themselves were enabled, through our work, to have hassle-free discussions. Transportation was provided by Seno Travel Agency and in New York by Tom Miner. Papers were typed and distributed. The three staff members for each meeting room, coordinated by Glenn Strait, Director of Conference Meetings and Publications, made sure that the microphones and tape recorders were working, that the room was in good order, and the participants had all they needed. Hosts and hostesses, under

direction of Brian Wijeratne, helped participants find their meetings, served coffee, and provided any other necessary assistance. While their husbands were meeting, the wives went on a tour arranged by Nina Bergman to include the Metropolitan Museum of Art, lunch at the Rainbow Room, and a movie and Christmas show at Radio City Music Hall. Richard Wojcik made sure that the meals and accommodations were satisfactory.

In discussing the conference, Mr. Isamu Watanabe, Asia's ICUS representative, stressed that preparation accounts for 95% of the success of the conference. Beyond the external smoothness was the even more substantial academic organization done by Michael Warder, Isamu Watanabe, Brian Wijeratne, (ICUS' European representative) Glenn Strait, Richard Wojcik and the rest of ICUS staff over a year's time—planning the conference structure, contacting participants, collecting papers etc. The result of all this work, says Mr. Watanabe, is "the best conference in the academic world."

Responses of the participants confirmed the significance of the conference. While some had ideas for improving the structure, none doubted that the conference had value. As in the conference itself, the external activity of hearing and discussing papers was but the tip of the iceberg of the more internal contributions that the conference made to them. One was the opportunity to meet together. Another, as significant, was the environment created for them. Many commented on the organization of the conference; most of the participants were very openly appreciative of the atmosphere surrounding them. The fourth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences was at least a good foundation for the fifth one which Father indicated would be held in San Francisco on November 27, 28, and 29. It was in fact, much more than can be judged at this time. To the Church members assisting it was a witness to Father's words: "No one can criticize the power of accomplishment. . . I want you to be leaders of accomplishment."

Scenes From The Conference

Scenes From The Conference

Participants are welcomed by a buffet reception in the Starlight Room on Thursday, November 27.



Friday's opening session.



(Above) Section Chairmen support purposes of conference in press conference moderated by ICUS secretary-general Michael Warder (center). (Below) Meeting of Section 2, with all three committees attending, in the John Jacob Astor Suite.

December 1: "At the Transitional Point of History"

"You Will Decide the History of the World"

On Monday, December first, Father spoke to a large assembly of IOWC members, pioneers, IW's and New York members on the topic "At The Historical Transition Point," relating America's mission and Yankee Stadium to the history of the course of restoration. Excerpted here are highlights taken from notes.

At the individual, family, national, and worldwide levels there are always transitional points. In human history, God, Satan, and man are always making transitional points. Without repelling Satan we cannot overcome transitional points to restore all things. Throughout history God and Satan have been at constant war with each other. All through history, Satan's side has been winning. If God's side had been winning, it would have been simple to bring victory.

... Jacob made the first real transitional point. His family could follow instructions, bringing everything to God's side. A new tradition was created when Jacob's family followed him in faith. Everything he did was in accordance with God's will; Jacob set up the transitional point on the individual to the family level and opened the gate to the world level.

... At the age of Moses, the transitional point was on the national level. Moses played a role similar to Jacob on the national level. The people should have followed Moses with faith in God. They should have advanced until they reached the level of nation and world.

... We are always at the point of standing on the foundation of the past and covering for the future. Jesus should have stood on the national level laid by Moses and then gone ahead to the worldwide

next stage. The transitional point was lost by his premature physical death. Any transitional point must be accomplished on earth, in person. ... With Jesus's death, everything was nullified; there was no foothold on the external level. There was no past to be inherited. Externally, we had to start at the individual level. Therefore Christians have no nation and are subject to invasion.

... Can the Lord of the Second Advent come on the clouds to suddenly nullify all evil? The Lord of the Second Advent will come in a miserable way. Why? Because there is no foundation.

... Success or failure for the worldwide providence will be carried out here in America starting from 1975. If we are successful, the rest of the democratic world will flourish. 1975, 1976, and 1977 are critical years. We must do what those in the past failed to do in the next three years. We must have a clear view of the providence of God, knowing where we are situated. ... In order for the democratic world to live we must be successful for the next three years or else there may be bloodshed.

Where will the transitional point conclude? The foundation stage was laid by Madison Square Garden. Yankee Stadium, representing the growth stage, is most important.

(Father, in saying the word "Yankee," came up with the phrase "Young Key.") You are "young keys." Every act of yours will decide the history of the world. We must invest our whole being into Yankee Stadium. ... The whole spirit world will come down and the transitional point will be made. It would be like a dynamic wrestling match.)



Pioneers, IW's, New York members and the IOWC crowd into the Belvedere Training Center to hear Father's December 1 message.

... You must feel that you are the resurrection of all people throughout the 6,000 years of Biblical history. At all cost we must make it successful. God will never rest; Satan will never relax. You must dash forward, asleep or awake. You must make it a memorable occasion.

(Father then instructed that each person put the words "Yankee" on the west and north sides of his room and "young key" on the east and south sides—for "a dynamic wrestling match.")

We are preparing as of today.

New Hope News

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covering for the future. Jesus should have stood on the national level laid by Moses and then gone ahead to the worldwide level. But somehow Jesus lost the foundation previously laid and could not cover the

into Yankee Stadium. . . . The whole spirit world will come down and the transitional point will be made. It sounds like a dream but we will make it come true. I am that sure of it.

We are preparing as of today.

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