

# New Hope News

Volume 4 Number 19

December 29, 1977

December 4

## D.C. Church Dedicated

While Washington, D.C. was still asleep, Unification Church members in the nation's capital gathered to greet Father and Mother on the front steps of the new church facility on Sunday morning, December 4th, for its formal dedication ceremony. The dark sky provided a dramatic backdrop for the beautiful Unification Church symbol which shone gold in the spotlight as Father loosened the veil to reveal the new sign, "Unification Church," across the front of the building.

State Directors and members from Washington and surrounding states were on hand for the ceremony. Following the ribbon-cutting at the front door, Father and Mother led the congregation into the church to commence a full day of celebration, which would include an address by Father from the new pulpit, a National Directors Conference, a stately banquet, and an evening of entertainment, recognition, and testimony.

[See pages 4-5]



Father and Mother open the dedication of the Washington Unification church by cutting the ribbon in the early morning.

## Worldwide Scholars Meet at Sixth ICUS

The Sixth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS), lasting from November 25-27, 1977, was the largest and most international of the series of conferences begun by the International Cultural Foundation in 1972.

The 450 participants had a beautiful setting for their discussions on the theme: "The Search for Absolute Values in a

Changing World." The San Francisco weather, crystal-clear every day, never dipped below fifty degrees. Conference headquarters was the Fairmont Hotel, one of the few American hotels having an elegance and style more often found in Europe. Every detail of room registration, meeting set-up, air and ground transportation, meals, and paper publication

had already been worked out by the ICUS staff. Unification Theological Seminary students and volunteers from the Bay area were available to assist the staff and the participants as each need arose. The most frequently heard comment from the participants was: "This is the best organized conference that I have ever been to!"

Even the press must have been influenced by the embracing atmosphere and setting of the conference, for their coverage was surprisingly balanced.

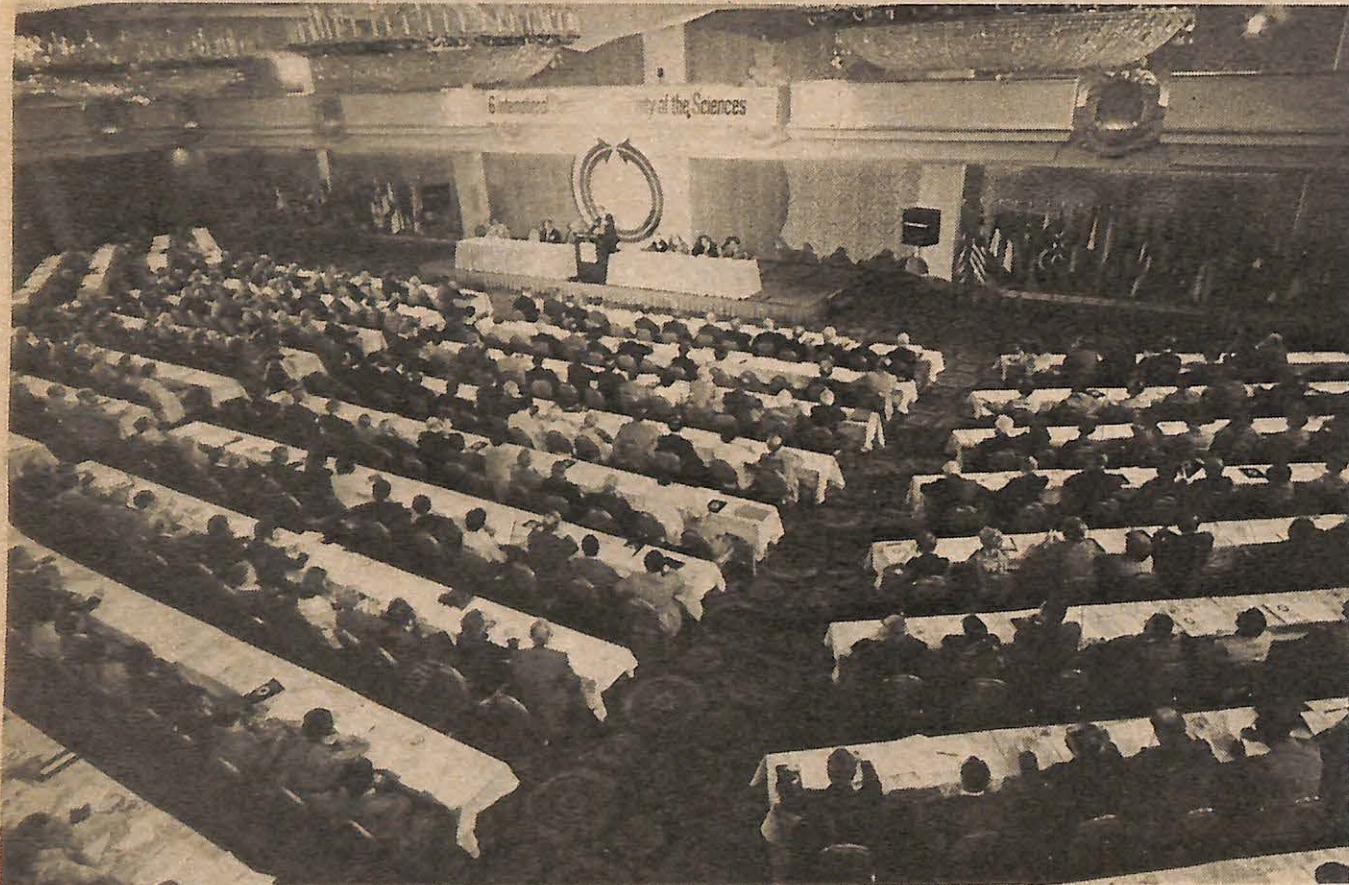
The participants came from almost every imaginable background: they came from Israel and Egypt, from universities and social service agencies, from the developed and the undeveloped countries, and from the free and Communist worlds. Included were a number of university presidents, professors from many academic disciplines, officers of scientific and social research agencies, a former head of state, and a former Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Although the conference did not officially open until Friday, November 25, many of the participants, having had to travel thousands of miles, arrived several days early. Many enjoyed the first planned event, a Thanksgiving turkey dinner. After the meal, the guests got an idea of what the forthcoming conference would be like by watching a film on the fourth ICUS in New York.

On Thanksgiving evening, the participants had an opportunity to meet Father and Mother, as well as Chairman Sir John Eccles and his wife Lady Eccles at a welcoming reception.

The next morning's opening Plenary Session brought to all the participants speeches by and Sir John Eccles as well as opening statements by each of the four committee chairmen. Michael Warder, Secretary General of the International Cultural Foundation, opened the conference by noting the contemporary importance of the conference's theme,

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Over 450 participants from 50 countries gather for the opening of the 6th ICUS.





## Happy Birthday, Heung-jin!

Heung-jin's birthday is celebrated at East Garden on December 3.

# California, Colorado Initiate Tours

The spirit of evangelism was renewed in Southern California and in Colorado last month as local members were joined by members of the Performing Arts Department to present major public programs in those states. The "New Hope Festival" in Los Angeles and San Diego, and the "International Cultural Night" in Denver drew more than 2,000 people to programs of entertainment and inspiration.

Preparation for the Southern California events included an antipornography rally in Los Angeles, a parade complete with brass band through downtown San Diego, and the showing of the television special, "Reverend Moon in America" in both cities.

Mike Leone, director of the Unification Church of Southern California, delivered the inspirational message in both the Los Angeles and San Diego festivals. His topic, "God's Hope for Man," was based on Reverend Moon's addresses to crowds across America on his Day of Hope Tours. The speech was followed by a film version of the Washington Monument rally of September 18, 1976.

Despite early indications of planned disruptions by anti-Unification Church

people, a friendly and orderly crowd received the evening program in San Diego warmly. Many people stayed to mingle with



Philip Burley, Director of the Unification Church of Colorado.

Church members at a reception following the official finale.

Residents of Denver were no doubt surprised to see enthusiastic Unification Church members, including the Go World Brass Band, rallying downtown as snowflakes fell all around them. They were advertising the International Cultural Evening, to be held in the same hall which hosted Rev. Moon's Day of Hope Address in 1973, Phipps Auditorium. Members also took leaflets door-to-door and to street corners, to invite the community and moral

standards, and to heighten awareness of the universal brotherhood of man.

The evening program was rich in inspiration and enjoyment. Following performances by Sunburst, the Korean Folk Ballet, the New Hope Singers International, and the Go World Brass Band, Philip Burley's moving testimony to Rev. Moon and the Divine Principle drew many warm responses from the crowd, which lingered to share refreshments and talk with Church members late into the evening.

## NEW HOPE FESTIVAL

a celebration with inspiration!



MICHAEL LEONE, SPEAKER



INTERNATIONAL FOLK BALLET



NEW HOPE SINGERS INTERNATIONAL



SUNBURST, FOLK-ROCK



GO WORLD BRASS BAND

**LOS ANGELES**  
MONDAY, NOV. 21  
doors open 6:45 pm  
admission free  
**SCOTTISH RITE AUDITORIUM**  
4157 Wilshire Blvd.  
between Western & La Brea

Watch  
**"REV. MOON in AMERICA"**  
an intriguing documentary  
TUESDAY, NOV. 22  
Los Angeles, Ch. 22 11 pm  
San Diego, Ch. 6 11:30 pm

**SAN DIEGO**  
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23  
doors open 6:45 pm  
admission free

**CASA DEL PRADO**  
Village Plaza off Park Blvd.  
Rialto Park



The Go World Brass Band on parade through the chilly streets of downtown Denver.

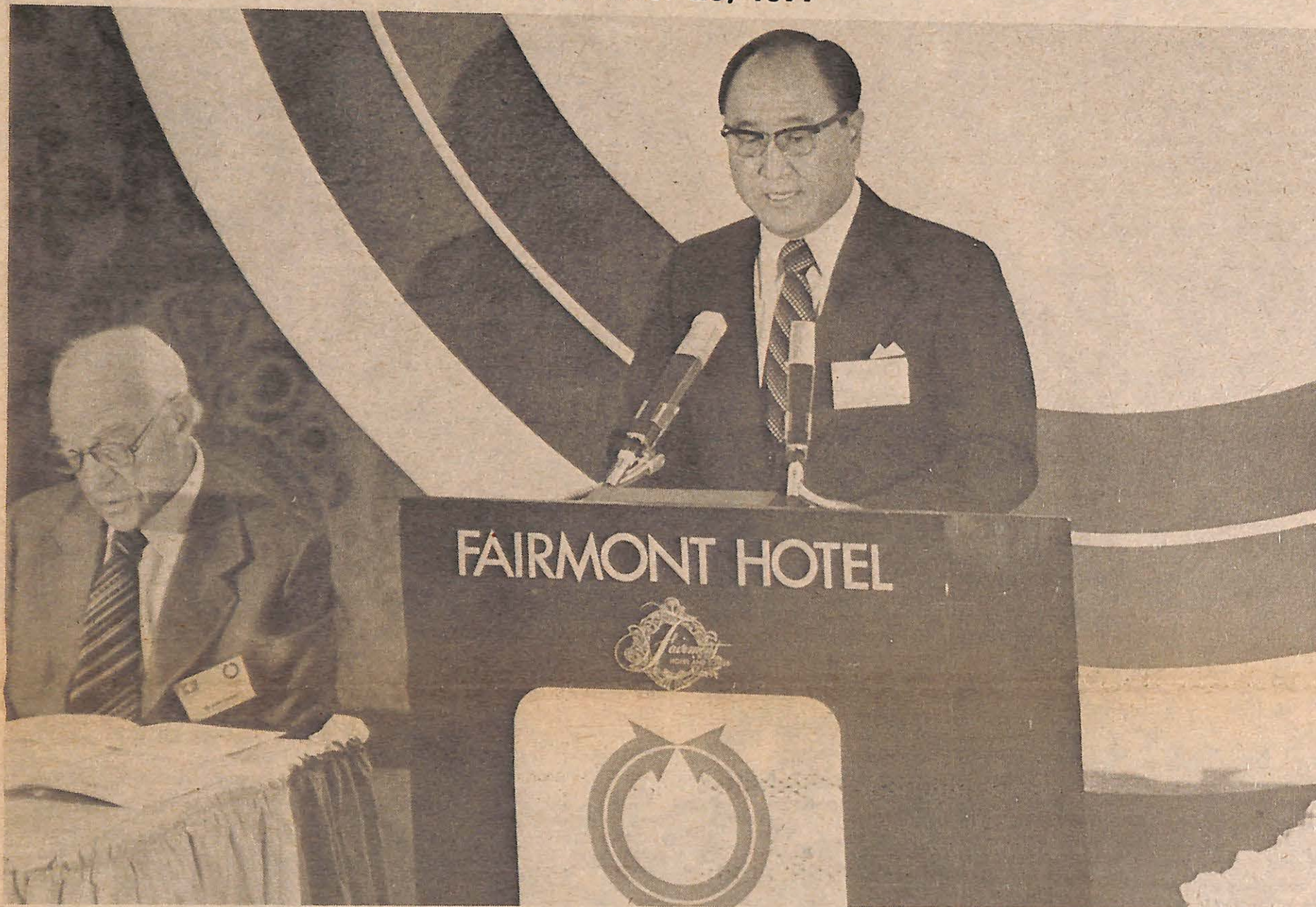


# Founder's Address

## *Sixth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences*

Reverend Sun Myung Moon

November 25, 1977



*Father delivers the Founders Address at the ICUS. Chairman Sir John Eccles is at left.*

Honorable Chairmen, distinguished scholars and scientists;

It is my great pleasure to extend to you my warmest welcome to the 6th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences. Many of you have attended these meetings in the past and have some familiarity with them while others are attending for the first time. Be that as it may, each time we meet offers us all a fresh opportunity to have a frank exchange of views about the issues this conference raises in a world context which changes from year to year.

As a religious leader and scientist, I have long been interested in the concerns of religion and philosophy as well as science. These conferences which I have initiated stem from these concerns. I believe that there is a relationship between different academic fields whether a person be engaged in the contemplation of eternal verities or whether he be observing an event. Indeed, how could it be possible to conceive of events occurring in space and time unless it be in relation to transcendent realities.

Religion and philosophy concern themselves with metaphysical and moral questions that have long occupied man's consciousness. Where do we come from? Why is there suffering? What is good and evil? Is there life after death? These questions are a concern to all of us no matter what our academic discipline.

Science limits itself to concern with the regularities of the universe and understanding things in space and time. As we all know, scientists have made tremendous advances in knowledge in the last few hundred years. However, science without a standard of value to guide it could be destructive. The possibility of nuclear warfare attests to this. Thus, at this conference as well as at past conferences the theme has dealt with the relation of science to a standard of value.

In my view, the whole range of knowledge from theology to the physical sciences has no meaning unless there can be an understood purpose and direction to this knowledge. The search for the standard of value is the search for this purpose. In this common quest, the knowledge of all the different fields of study relate to one another. Surely, true knowledge cannot be contradictory. In fact, the discoveries in one field of study might have significant impact on the other fields of study. In this last century the findings of the hard sciences have had tremendous impact on the behavior and beliefs of individuals who pursue knowledge in all fields of study. For instance, relativity and indeterminacy, however much misunderstood, have undoubtedly affected philosophy and theology. It is sad to see that, although knowledge in various fields of study does interrelate all too often scholars prefer to concentrate only on their own field of study. Extreme specialization provides knowledge which may have little meaning for anyone other than the individual who pursues it. The joy of discovery should inspire a scholar to communicate his findings to others in terms they can understand. We should all be willing to listen lest our knowledge be superficial and

imprecise.

Religious people have felt a threat from the discoveries of science— especially since the time of the Renaissance. Yet how can a so-called religious person be concerned with salvation without being concerned with developing the knowledge and techniques necessary to solve the problems of hunger, disease, old age, and inadequate housing and clothing? Certainly science has contributed much towards these ends.

Furthermore, in contemplating the mystery and wonder of man and the universe, religion and science through inspiration, logic and observation both seek to explain, or at least point to, the Cause that brought into existence the universe and mankind. Such contemplation of our origin and purpose is certainly one of the things that distinguishes us as human beings and which provide us with never-ending sources of energy. In this regard, 20th century cosmologists and biologists concern themselves with matters related to the concerns of theologians and philosophers.

One cannot help but think of the economic and political context and meaning in contemplating the wonder of the person and his world. Each person has qualities of love, goodness and beauty with a potential for their expression. Yet, we find that in many countries today, governments define people as animals who have value only in terms of economics. All too frequently governments will persecute people simply because they express different beliefs than state professes. Unfortunately, anarchists and terrorists recently try to break down democracy through terrible acts of violence. As we have the opportunity to pursue our studies of the standards of value here in this conference, it is important to remember some of the political and social realities of our times that gravely threaten the creative advance of mankind in respect of values, such as justice, freedom and dignity.

The ideas and findings of you scholars and scientists influence governments, the media and social trends— not to mention the direct influence you have on your students. Thus, you have a great responsibility to do what you can to improve the conditions of man and the world in which he lives. It is important for all attending this conference to recognize and appreciate the findings and developments which have been happening in your various pursuits, so that we might all better understand the future.

The theme for the conference this year is "The Search for Absolute Values in a Changing World." I urge all of you to bring the results of your studies and research to bear on this theme in the context of your meetings. Feel free to express your beliefs fully. This type of atmosphere will allow for a most meaningful meeting.

Thank you all for attending and taking on the enormous task of the conference theme in the next three days. I hope the conference will be enriching for each one.

Thank you.



# Father and Mother Dedica



Only hours before the dedication ceremony, the Unification Church symbol was hoisted high above Washington's rooftops and secured on the church spire.



In the predawn hours, Unification Church members gathered outside the new church facility with our Parents for prayer and the unveiling of the new sign—"Unification Church"—which faces Sixteenth Street.

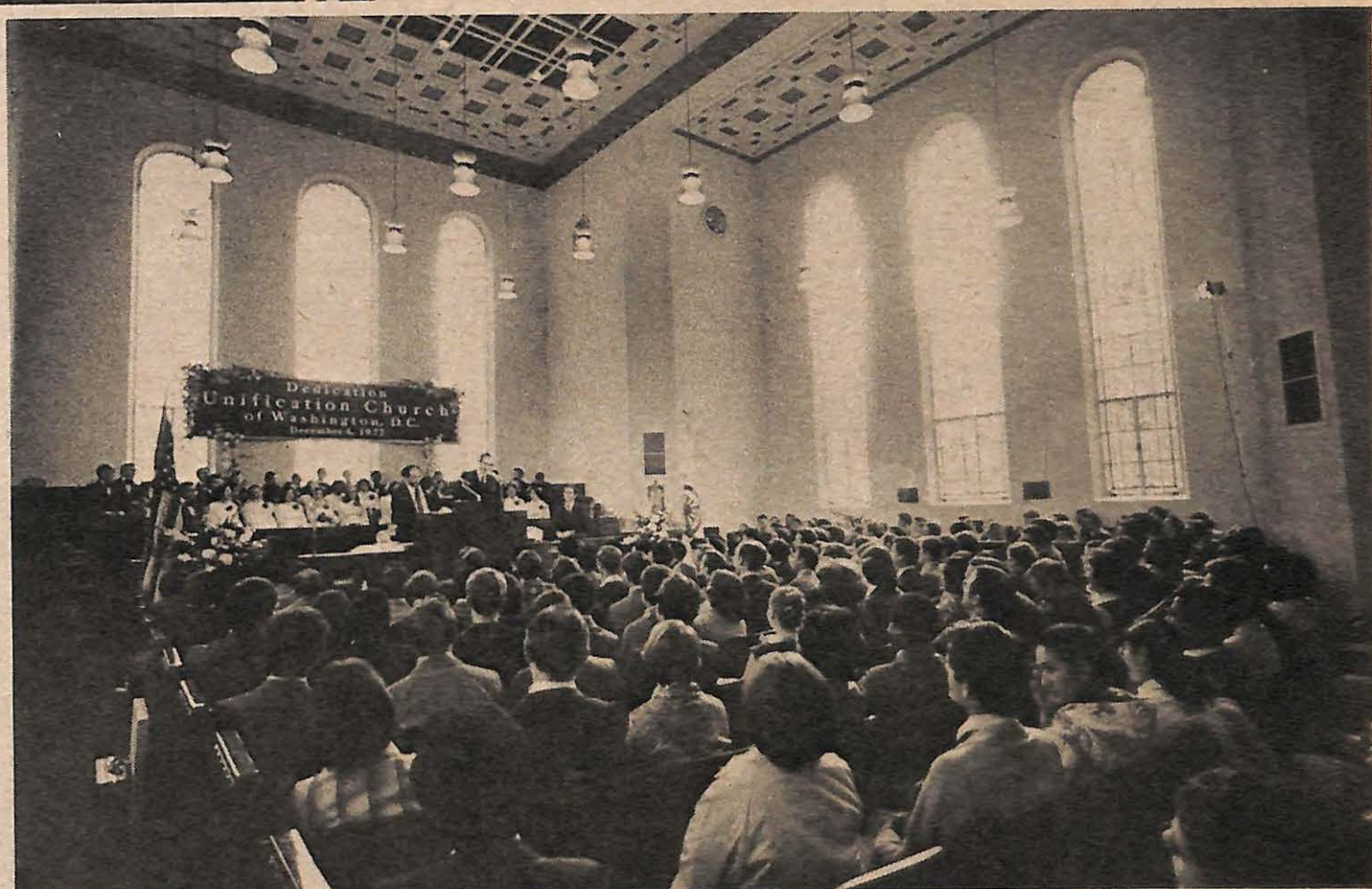


Following the ribbon cutting, Father and Mother entered the foyer, where they were the first to sign the new guest book.

Father titled his morning message: "Renew our Pride," commenting that he could see how hard the members worked to make the dedication possible. "We have learned a great lesson, and that is how hard the work of restoration can be," he said. "It is very difficult to restore things to a level beyond their original status. Our church has a new tradition, that we take ruined things and put them into better shape than they were originally. We have restored one former Mormon church into our heavenly temple. We are going to follow this same pattern to work to restore the nation, world and the universe."

Father talked at length about the original standard of love that would have been realized had Adam and Eve not fallen. Adam was to be the temple of God. Everything he did was to be the expression of the living God. If they had been married with God's blessing, God would most probably have told them to love each other more than themselves and even more than God himself: because God is love, as they loved each other more, their love for God would have become deeper.

Referring again to the new Church, Father encouraged the members to make the building the focal point of their love, a place where God's standard of love, which He wanted to see at the beginning of history, could be expressed. "We acquired this church for the purpose of the salvation of this city," said Father. Let this building be jubilant so that it can truly serve the purpose of God. You must love this building as God's temple. Today is a day of dedication and resolution. This is not just a Sunday church but a 365 day-a-year church. Become hosts of the city. You must feel history working within you. Your love shining inside will



make you beautiful."

Father referred to the symbol which had been placed atop the steeple just before he arrived. He related to the members that several years ago he had ordered a similar symbol on top of the main building at Barrytown taken down. The reason that he approves of the symbol atop the new Washington church is that "it is a symbol of victory. That promise of victory was fulfilled in 1976 at the

Washington Monument. I want to make a living monument of the heart in remembrance of Washington Monument. That is why this building was selected and restored, and why we are here dedicating it today. The foundation of this church is the victory of Washington Monument. It is thus on the greatest of all foundations. We must go higher and higher. 1977 is a new era of fulfillment and declaration. There is a new history, a new day in our

movement. So this church must never be empty. It should be the headquarters of an expenditure of energy similar to that during the Washington Monument campaign."

Father concluded by again encouraging the members to realize God's standard of perfect love. "The love of God is to love others more than you love yourself. Those who want to become the hosts of such love, show your hands!"



# Washington Unification Church



The evening festivities began with a banquet in the newly redecorated church auditorium. Directors from all 50 states were hosted by Father and Mother.



26 Church members from the Washington area were honored in the evening program for their outstanding work in redecorating the new facility.



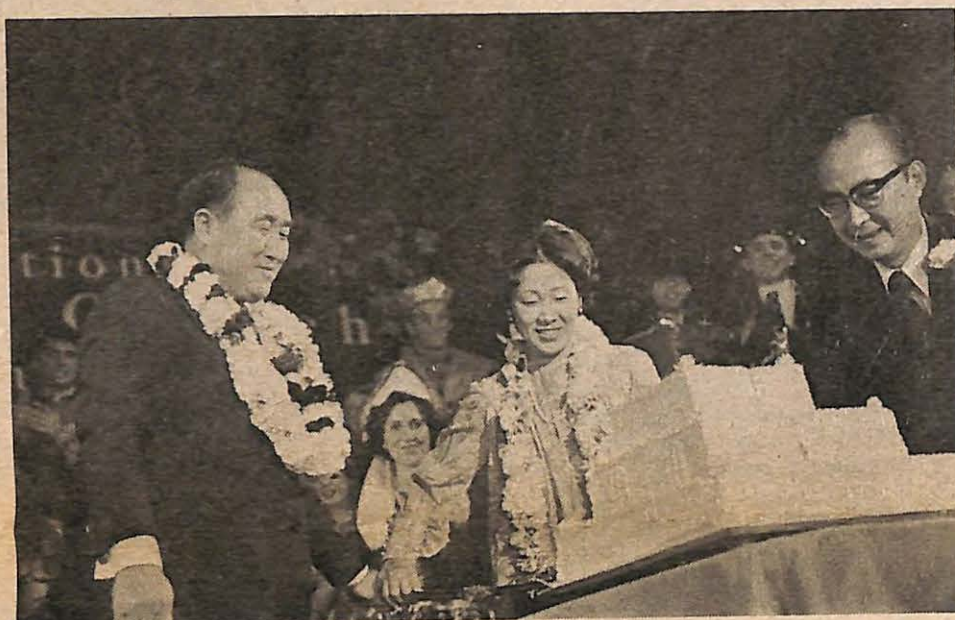
Father and Mother danced with other Church leaders in the joyful finale of the evening program.



Col. Bo Hi Pak, who is taking responsibility to coordinate the evangelical program in Washington, shared in the joyful celebration.



Brian Saunders conducts the New Hope Singers International in the evening entertainment program.



A special cake, modeled after the church's structure, was cut by our Parents and shared by all in attendance.



Father brought the unforgettable day to a close with a Korean folk song.



# Academics from over Fifty

(Continued from Page 1)

"The Search for Absolute Values in a Changing World."

The moderator for the morning session was Dr. R.V. Jones, formerly an aide to Winston Churchill and currently professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen University. "This great annual conference owes its origin to the foresight of Reverend Sun Myung Moon," opened Dr. Jones. "I am convinced that this series of conferences is thoroughly worthwhile." Relating to the theme of the conference, he cited the thought of Huxley, Albert North Whitehead, and Xenopen regarding the quest for scientific truth, the importance of the unity of science and religion, and the perpetual existence of values. He closed by introducing Father, saying, "Reverend Sun Myung Moon has thought deeply about the problems of the world and started the great movement to which we owe this conference."

In his Founder's Address, Father pointed to the need for science to ground itself in basic moral values and for religion in turn to concern itself with the practical problems of mankind. Beyond the concerns of both fields, he observed is the universal search for the Cause creating mankind and the world. (See this issue for the complete text of the Founder's Address.)

Sir John Eccles, Nobel-prize winner for his work in neurophysiology and Chairman of the conference, then delivered his address. He began by explaining that the conference included in its scope, in addition to the traditional sciences, social sciences, religion and philosophy, following a more inclusive definition of "science." He continued: "The restrictive materialist convention that has dominated natural science since Descartes has become out-moded. A conceptual revolution is necessary, but its form and development are as yet unsure. Nevertheless it will result in science coming to be much more oriented to man with his abilities in creative imagination, in conceptual thought, in moral decisions and in rational argument. All these are properties of the mysterious and wonderful self that is at the core of our being and they are central to the scientific endeavor to understand not only nature but also ourselves. This great theme of the human self will be implicit in much of the substance of our intellectual endeavours during this momentous conference."

"We are in the midst of the most critical period of mankind's long history of crises and revolutions. The world is changing with unprecedented speed and often in ways apparently beyond prediction and control. In the past, crises in human history were often catastrophic in their impact, but were regional. Now they are global. The situation is exacerbated by the confrontation of great power blocks. The impending threat of nuclear annihilation compounds these problems. We feel how insignificant our efforts can be when pitted against this threat of overwhelming disaster. And now in many countries there is threat from within by organized gangs of terrorists."

"Yet we have immense resources in the great cultural tradition of which we are the heirs. It is in this tradition that our conference is devoted to an analysis and evaluation of the factors responsible for our present crises and to an assessment of the many ways in which reason and sanity can eventually come to prevail. In the search for absolute values we can achieve a wise appraisal of the problems in the light of the accumulated wisdom of mankind. And hopefully we can suggest principles that can give guidance in the attempts to solve or ameliorate the grave problems of the changing world in our times."

"What then are the preferred programs



Father and Mother greet the participants of the 6th ICUS at the welcoming reception on November 24. At the right are Sir John Eccles, Lady Eccles, and Michael Warder.

for the future? The exploration and development of such programs will be a large part of our creative and critical thinking at this conference. We must recognize that no one has a prerogative of truth. But we can be honest and courageous searchers."

Then each of the four committee chairmen gave a prospectus on the topic to be covered in the following two days. Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, Chairman of Committee III, the Life Sciences, pointed out that the participants had two opportunities: to address themselves to their fields of specialization in the committees, and to interact informally with experts in other fields. "In this way," he said, "this is the most important conference in the world because of its unique possibilities." Dr. Richard Rubenstein, chairman of Committee I, Religion and Philosophy, drew an analogy between the conference and the recent Sadat-Begin meeting. The press

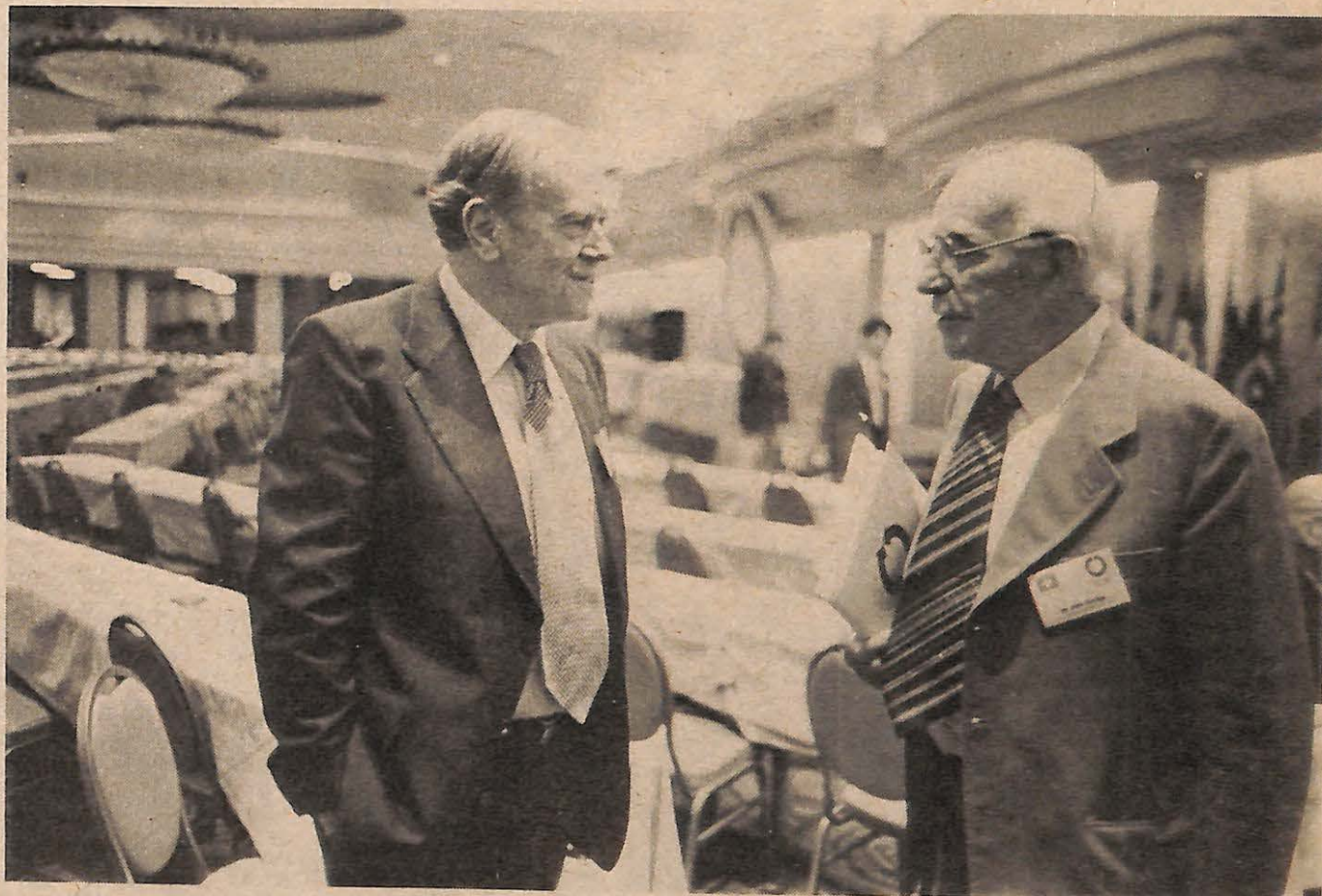
had asked him, he said, what he expected would come out of the conference. He noted that it is a reflection of our consumer-oriented society that people are always looking for a "product." He spoke of the deep impact which the Sadat-Begin meeting had upon him, noting that the event itself, rather than any product, had a worldwide impact.

For the next day and a half, participants could join any of the four committees. In each session, a scholar would present his paper, another scholar would give a commentary, and the floor was opened for discussion. On Friday and Saturday nights, each committee had a group discussion on each of the two topics covered in the day's discussions.

The committee subjects ranged from the most abstract to the most immediate, from the classical to the controversial. For example, on Friday, Committee 4, the Physical Sciences, dealt with a paper,

"Physics and the Search for the Absolute," which delved into the meanings and applications of the concept, "absolute" through the history of physics, concluding with the reaffirmation of the importance of the absolute. That afternoon, the Life Sciences committee discussed "Health Care as a Global Problem: Social and Behavioral Aspects." The three speakers were involved in medical aid to non-Western or non-middle-class people. One speaker detailed ways in which Western medicine should accommodate itself to native health practices for maximum efficiency in under-developed countries. Another described the creation of a medical school in Indonesia especially planned to train its students in rural medicine.

On Saturday morning, Dr. Mary Catherine Bateson delivered an abstract yet interesting paper, "Metaphors of Kinship," to Committee I, Religion and



Dr. R.V. Jones and Sir John Eccles in informal conversation following the Opening Plenary Session.



# Countries Participate in ICUS

Philosophy. We need a new way to think of the ideal relationship between people, she said, since the term "brotherhood of man" has become so vague. She reviewed the origin and connotation of using the term "brotherhood" and went on to discuss the possibility of using the term "marriage" instead.

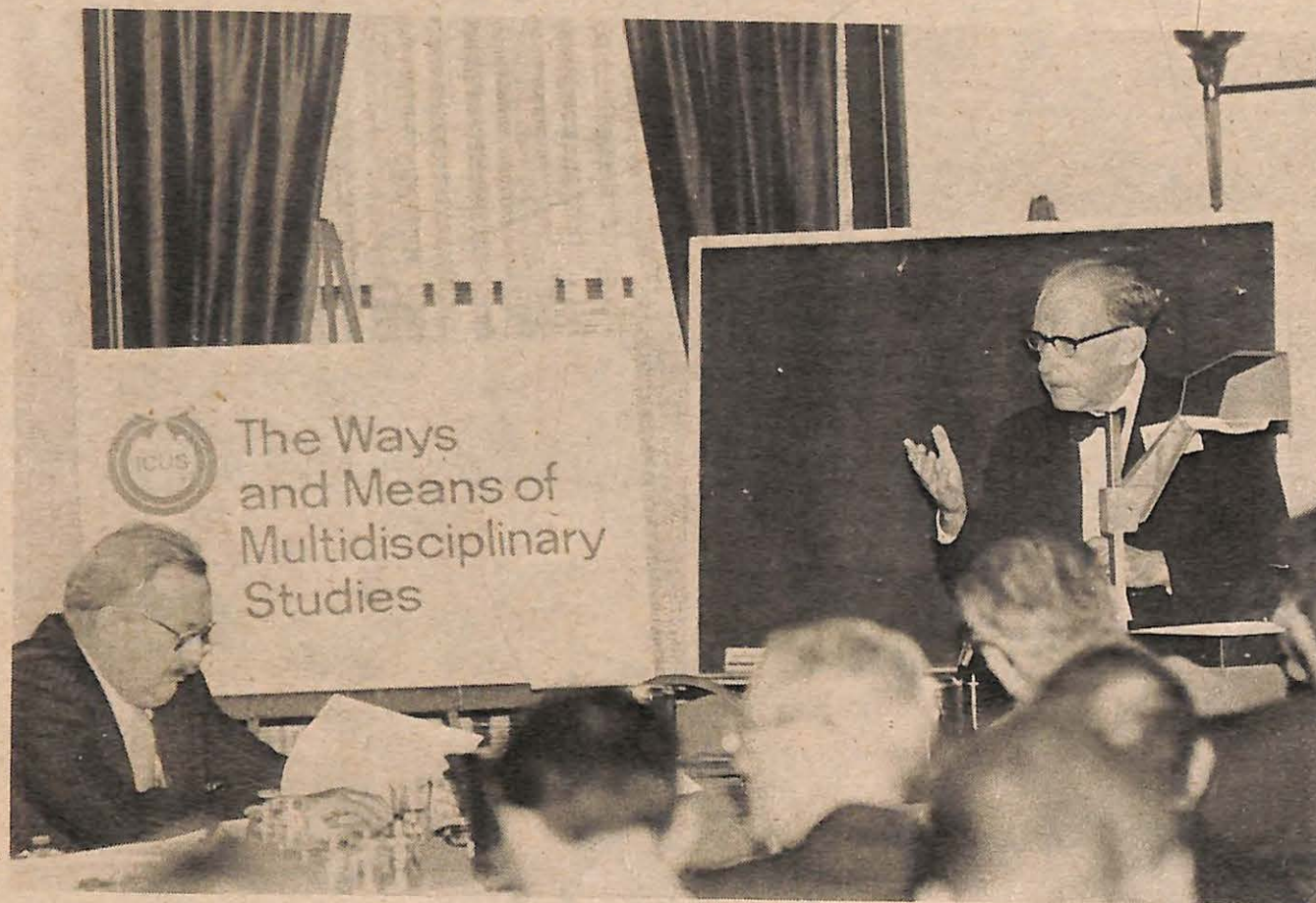
"Although we cannot afford to reject any useful metaphor of relationship, especially one so hallowed by use as brotherhood is, we need to recognize that our increasing concern is with the world of the future—with creating a viable environment for all of our children, born and unborn. We are not concerned with diverging from a common point but with converging and with a convergence that will be fruitful in new life. In that sense, the most vivid metaphor of kinship for the modern world would be not blood but marriage, not consanguinity but affinity: I meet the stranger as someone to whom I might become progressively closer in shared responsibility, to whom I am linked by the future, not by the past, by choice and not by accident."

Committee II, the Social Sciences, discussed a fascinating approach to world unity suggested by Dr. Georges Berthoin. Two primary factors which must be taken into consideration in the planning of an international organization, he said, are increasing global interdependence on the one hand and demands for the recognition of national sovereignty, especially on the part of emerging nations, on the other.

Usually international organizations either leave national sovereignty intact and thus fail at achieving interdependence, or else they pursue interdependence at the cost of national sovereignty. Dr. Berthoin proposed the creation of "extranational" institutions to coordinate what he called the "objective" aspects of government decisions: those necessitating technical studies and which can be solved by expert opinion. The "subjective" level would include the whole realm of politics, ceremonies, elections, etc. and would remain under the control of sovereignty of each country. Mr. Berthoin sees "extranational" institutions as being a third, transcendental force uniting the existing world polarities:

"In conclusion, one could consider the extranational institution as the third factor which is needed where one wants to express a built-in unity between two conflicting elements which belong to the same government of man. After all, in the phenomenon of life itself the same permanent opposition exists between the individual who carries it awhile and the group, which through its globality, transcends it. Man's conscious reaction through his instinct, reason, or feeling, leads him to recognize the value of both the individual and the group as compatible through a third element equally present in both: the God, the spirit, the morality, the ideology. Religion appears as one of the extranational institutional ways to discover or reveal to the individual, as well as to the group, their fundamental harmony.

"The progress of mankind took place through this effort of revelation. It is the process of civilization itself, the one our present world is trying to discover. The compatibility of interdependence—the group and the national sovereignty—the individual exists in the concept of the fundamental unity of the world. In the past, it was the dream of the poet, the zeal of the religious, the faith of the scientist; today it is within the grasp of the most practical and realistic. Therefore, we are not very far from accepting implicitly that the real sovereignty is the sovereignty of the world. Isn't it more and more a fact that national governments can perform efficiently and with legitimacy as long as they represent this new fundamental



Dr. Herman Wald leads a discussion group in "Ways and Means of Interdisciplinary Studies."

world sovereignty? The extranational institution could be a way to accustom us and them progressively to recognize and master this reality. The extranational institution should be, then, a tool in this process of revelation which is the chance of our contemporary world."

The committees also got into numerous currently controversial issues. Those who sat in on Committee III's panel discussion on "The Ethics of Recombinant DNA Research" reported that the dialogue became very heated at times. Other popular subjects were: "The Brain-Mind Problem in Relation to the Physical Sciences," and "Biological Foundations of Altruism, Dedication, and Egoism," attracting those participants following the current upsurge of "sociobiology."

The fullest possible range of interests was covered in the Sunday morning discussion groups, unique to this year's conference. (See list of topics in the last issue of New Hope News.) The most

well-attended session was "On Death and Dying," in which an atheist, a Christian, and a Hindu presented their views on the afterlife. In other discussions, more practical matters were considered. "The Relationship of Government and Business to the Individual in Democratic and Totalitarian Systems" dealt with such problems as the rising power of labor unions and inflation. Participants from around the world eagerly expressed their personal frustrations about biased press coverage in the group "Media Freedom and Responsibility."

At the Closing Plenary Session on Sunday afternoon, the participants heard summaries of the discussions in each of the four committees. Included in the session were also two excellent speeches. The first speech was "The Search for the Factual in History," by the distinguished historian Dr. Oscar Handlin. He described how relativistic attitudes have been affecting the study of history in this

century; such attitudes, he said, can easily begin to affect other disciplines unless scholars are watchful. "Truth is absolute. Truth is as absolute as the world is real," he said. "The threat to truth is from those who say that truth is relative to the knower. The danger to the discipline of history is significant. This threat is the erosion of the acceptance of the principle distinguishing fact from interpretation."

Dr. Handlin outlined four steps which this process has taken:

1. Despair in one's ability to achieve objectivity. Some historians reasoned that since bias is inescapable, everyone could be his own historian.

2. Internal specialization. This has meant that scholars have become more insulated and less open to criticism from those outside their fields.

3. Decreasing autonomy of scientific enterprise. Scientists feel that their work needs external justification; knowledge,

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A typical Committee scene.





Mr. Salonen introducing Father before his closing remarks at the Farewell Banquet.

## Academics Participate in ICUS

(Continued from Page 7)

rather than being an end in itself, is becoming subservient to another purpose.

4. Decline in the faith of the scholar in his role as intellectual.

Dr. Handlin concluded: "The assault upon the basic idea of the fact came first from the totalitarian regimes of the 1930's with the wholesale rewriting of history and with ruthless factual falsification by Stalinists, Nazis and Fascists. But more ominous has been the insidious acceptance of the permissive attitude toward factual manipulation in our own time and in free societies. Both the popular literature of 'fiction based on fact' and presumably scholarly works reveal a reckless abandonment of principle, often well-intentioned, yet based upon ignorance of the price and the consequences of the sacrifice. A reaffirmation therefore is necessary of the worth of the absolute integrity of the factual record as a means of pursuing the truth."

Dr. Charles Malik, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, swept the audience away with his very emotional delivery of "The Search for Absolute Values."

He opened his speech: "How much the relativists of this brave new age think relativism is metaphysical and moral matters is their own invention or discovery, I do not know. But some of them at least affect to believe that they are the first to put forward the arguments they urge. And even those of them who are quite conscious of the fact that they are only reviving certain elements in the relativist tradition hardly pay attention to the counterarguments that we already find in abundance in the great traditions which refute their position....The moral is that people either talk from ignorance or from willful disregard for the past."

He then detailed how Socrates and the founders of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam were fervent believers in absolute values, giving their followers a heritage living down to this day.

Nevertheless, numerous modern forces have led to a decline in the belief in the absolute. Among them, Dr. Malik noted, were technological civilization, the decline in esteem put on moral character, the rise of atheism and nihilism, and the destruction of history.

He concluded: "But there are absolute values. If you do not see them, they are nevertheless there. Courage, manliness, self-mastery, justice, friendship, truthfulness, magnanimity, integrity; neighborly love, mutual trust, self-denial, humility of the spirit, forgiveness, endurance, patience, suffering....Values are there. They may be concealed but they can be unconcealed. They can then be perfectly described. They have been unconcealed and described. History moves under their lure. Nothing moves by nothing. Values are the cement of all community. All social existence lives and moves and has its being under their wings. They wing history on."

Sir John Eccles then brought the formal sessions of the conference to a close. "This has been a great conference and you have made it so," he said. "What is our 'product?' In the future we will have the published record of the proceedings. The second result is immeasurable. That is the educational influence these surroundings have had on each of us. We have all changed and developed."

The Sixth ICUS concluded with a Farewell Banquet hosted by Father and Mother. Every seat in the huge Grand Ballroom was taken. After an outstanding meal, the guests were treated to an unusual entertainment program. In addition to performances by the New Hope Singers International, the Korean Folk Ballet and Sunburst, the unique evening included contributions from a participant and a participant's wife. Dr. R.V. Jones, moderator of the Opening Plenary session, played Scottish folk songs on the harmonica. When played by Dr. Jones, the harmonica acquired a dignity not usually associated with it in this country.

Azie Mortimer, wife of Dr. Morton Kaplan, and a truly professional entertainer, was another unexpected treat. With magnificent stage presence, she did polished renditions of "On a Clear Day You Can See Forever," and "He's My Brother."

The climax of the entertainment was the performance of the Go-World Brass Band. The audience, many of whom had been hoping that the New York City Symphony would perform again, didn't know what to think at first. But, by surprise, they found themselves loving the music: themes from "West Side

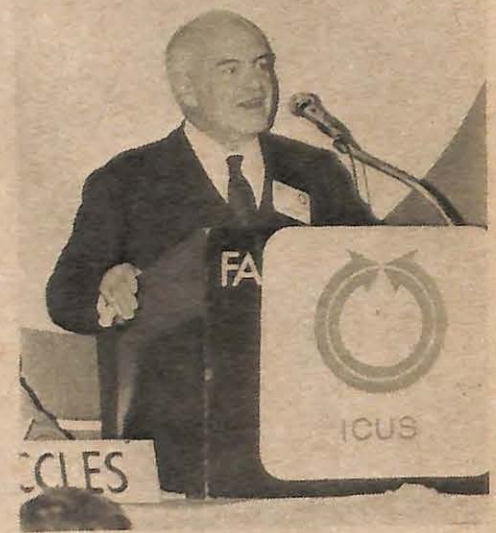


Dr. R.V. Jones engages the audience with his harmonica solos.

Story," some 'thirties jazz, and a vibrant "Stars and Stripes Forever." The unexpectedness of their joy clearly added to its intensity.

Then Mr. Salonen, President of the International Cultural Foundation, introduced Reverend Moon, stressing his will to accomplish and many concrete results. Sensing the warm atmosphere in the room, Father started by singing "Ari-rang," to the delight of many guests. He then expressed his congratulations to the participants for a successful conference. He encouraged them in their upholding excellence in their fields in the face of a rising anti-intellectualism, and concluded by inviting them to the Seventh International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences, to be held on Thanksgiving weekend in Boston.

Thus concluded the Sixth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences. While there may be as many evaluations of the value of the conference as there



Historian Oscar Handlin delivering his speech at the Closing Plenary Session.

### New Hope News

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Published by  
The Unification Church  
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