

WORLD ACADEMY OF ART AND SCIENCE

# WAAS-Newsletter

No. 8/9

DECEMBER 1968  
JANUARY 1969

## INFORMATION

to citizens of the United States of America

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W. SANDE PULLEY: A Global Society Evolves  
HUGH GOITEIN: Comments on the Articles by H. Thirring  
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# INFORMATION

## TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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# Transnational Forum

## EDITORIAL REMARK:

The contributions to our "Transnational Forum" represent the opinion of the respective authors and not necessarily those of the Editors or of WAAS. They may concur with or may even be in contradiction of it. The only criterion is the subjectively high ethical or scientific level of the article.

The purpose of the "Transnational Forum" is primarily to stimulate, with scientific objectivity, discussion and/or action on vital problems of mankind.

## APPEAL

All Fellows and Members are invited to contribute short papers of general interest to the "Transnational Forum," or comments on those articles already published.

EMILY H. MUDD \*

## The Effect of Parenthood on Marriage

Paper Presented by Invitation at the Conference of the International Union of Family Organizations, Vienna, Austria, July 11, 1968

At this Conference of the International Union of Family Organizations held in Vienna, July 8-12, 1968, we have heard many scholarly papers describing the demographic and cultural background of young marriages in Austria, Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain and the U.S.A. The remarkable fact which stands out was not the great differences found in the reports but the similarities. Marriages are taking place earlier, they are so to speak self-selected with little parent dominance or control; the coming of the first child is postponed if possible for at least two years; and the wife works in appro-

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ximately 50% of these marriages. Competition for jobs and advancement is demanding and difficult in a complex world of rapid change and uncertain future. Goals for men and women alike include reasonable living conditions and the strong determination to subject the one or two desired children to a degree of family happiness and constructive community living. The most recent statistical reports from these and other European countries demonstrate that the desires and expectations of young educated couples in these developed countries are reflected in their current census data.<sup>1</sup>

Certain aspects of human desires, human need, human frailty and human fulfillment are common to the experience of most human beings, be they rich or poor or of any color. Perhaps one of the most recognized desires — held by all races and nationalities — is the wish to know that life will continue and that we individually are invested in this continuity. The achievement of parenthood is a concrete and vitally realistic participation in this goal. Virility in men is equated with strength and success and contributes to feelings of self worth. In some cultures sexual prowess is taken as evidence of virility, and lack of fertility on the part of the female is grounds for divorce. It is said nowadays that the decision to have a child is a commitment to permanency that used to be inherent in the institution of marriage itself. It is my conviction that the interactions between the young husband and wife at the coming of their first baby have qualities which are generic to many nationalities and to a majority of men and women.

Let us now examine our subject — the coming of the first child — from three viewpoints, 1) from that of individual attitudes and goals, 2) from environmental circumstances and atmosphere, and 3) from goal expectations. A few examples from clinical work may help to illustrate the kinds of differences a couple may have and the obvious implications of these differences on the adjustments inherent in new parenthood.<sup>2</sup>

*A. Increased Expectations in Terms of Marriage.* Psychologically, a husband and wife may each expect the other to give to them all the emotional support they did not receive in growing up, — in addition to adult companionship and a sharing of mutual responsibilities.

A wife who came for counseling said that she wanted companionship from her husband, and as we discussed what she meant by companionship, it came out that she was expecting her husband to treat her in a very special manner — like a queen. In growing up she had always been last with her parents who preferred her older sister, and therefore, without realizing it, she was expecting some special treatment from her husband which she had not received from her parents. The husband said he wanted peace and quiet and he hoped his wife would give him this. He had been brought up in a home where there was continual fighting between his parents, and therefore,

when he and his wife argued about anything it seemed to him that she was not doing her job in marriage.

B. *Different Values Regarding Marriage and Family Living Today.* There are a number of advocates of a variety of relationships open to people today beside marriage which are confusing and often conflict-begetting to the man and woman involved, to their friends and to their communities.

A young couple in graduate school who had decided they would live together without marriage and were intellectually advocating "Free love", discovered to their dismay that this did not work out in practice, although they had both agreed there would be no ties resulting from their living together. One day as they were walking across the campus at the University, the young lady said to the man, "When we get married and have a baby..." At that point the young man turned and looked at her in a state of shock, and said, "what do you mean 'when we get married'?" They both were unaware of the emotional ties which each felt or did not feel toward the other.

C. *Confusion in Role-Taking in Marriage.* A couple may like each other, be fond of each other and committed to each other, but may have difficulty in defining, assigning and assuming their individual and joint responsibilities and goals in their marriage.

A couple of which the husband had grown up in a traditional home had very different expectations of what a husband or wife did. (His father was the head of the household). This young man married a wife who had grown up in a home where both parents worked and as a result the father often washed dishes and did other chores, and the mother handled the finances in the home. This resulted in difficulty between the husband and wife. The husband expected his wife to be wholly responsible for the household even though his wife was working. The wife, on the other hand, was quite resentful that her husband would not share in helping with some of the housework. They were both angry and confused because the other person did not take responsibility for their role in marriage in the way in which they were accustomed in their parental homes. Many couples experience this kind of confusion in marriage, and often in marriage-counseling we work with couples along these lines to help them find roles that will work specifically for them in the family they have created.

We can all understand that individual attitudes toward when and how parenthood is achieved vary greatly and evolve from many contributing sources; age, education, religion, length of time married, financial situation and the general atmosphere of the society in which the couple live. Of *primary concern* for the happiness of husband, wife and child is the feeling tone of the relationship between husband and wife, their goals and expectations. If this is loving, giving and sharing and the living conditions are above the level of poverty,

a child will be wanted and welcome whether its coming is according to a planned schedule or perchance a bit unexpected. When the coming is wanted by each partner and according to schedule the natural modifications in daily living which inevitably follow a first baby are apt to be greeted with the proverbial cheer and handled with minimal disturbance. When the arrival of a first child is unwanted and unwelcome, whether there is poverty or comparative comfort in the home, unavoidable adjustments of parenthood are compounded by feelings of frustration, irritation, resentment and anger. Often these feelings are projected onto the marriage partner by each spouse and onto the child. If the pregnancy precedes or immediately and unexpectedly follows the marriage, the emotional factors which affect the new relationship between husband and wife are irrevocably intertwined with the reality of the unwanted pregnancy and birth. The opportunity for learning to communicate to and with each other in a helpful way on a one to one basis the true feelings of each partner about a variety of shared responsibilities and daily experiences<sup>3</sup> is almost immediately lost. The complicated adjustment resulting from the new triple relationship is precipitated with little or no preparation upon the couple.

What are some of these personal, financial and social adjustments which becoming a new parent bring? It is natural to wonder, "How will I feel as a father or mother?" "How will living be different from now on?" "How ought a new mother to act?" "Will I be able to be a good father?" Moving into any new situation — college, job, marriage and, perhaps, especially parenthood almost inevitably produces anxious feelings. "Can I who have no experience in this new venture measure up to my own and others' expectations?"

*Normal Anxiety* can constitute a marital pitfall if it is not understood as natural as well as transient. Inexperienced young wives and husbands sometimes interpret their spouse's response to the prospect of parenthood as disliking the idea and, because of their own intensified emotions, exaggerate the situation and increase the misunderstandings. If the couple realize that every man or woman who faces parenthood must plan, even worry about financing the birth, the necessary equipment and space for the baby, giving up freedom to leave home at will, their fears become less personal. Even the most healthy and courageous of young women wonder "Am I going to lose my figure? Will the baby be normal?" Visiting friends who have lived through these changes and are still attractive and happy is a great comfort. Nothing is more reassuring than this young mother's trim waistline and the healthy, exuberant children who greet you.

*Constant Responsibility*, The never ceasing demands for food and cleanliness inherent in the helplessness of the new infant, present a time schedule completely different and new to the inexperienced mother. She is "on call" in a twenty-four hour day and is no longer master of her daytime or her sleeping



hours. Interruptions occur unexpectedly and with no regard for housework, meals, telephoning, meeting her husband's schedule, or even love making. This can be disconcerting even to a usually well organized wife who begins to believe there is something wrong with her management, or her capabilities, as may her irritated or frustrated husband. Conflict often is particularly prominent in highly educated women who may feel they are not living up to the conditions for which higher education prepared them.

*Fatigue*, resulting from a combination of the various factors just mentioned, is inevitable and enhances sensitivity to criticism or self-blame. It also may reduce appreciatively anticipation of, response to, or participation in sexual activity. Husbands who are sensitive to their wife's schedule and efforts, and who cooperatively take over night bottles for the baby or assist in other household chores, also feel the lack of sleep, fatigue and resulting quickness or irritation and projection of blame for the situation onto the other person involved. There is often reality in a young father's loneliness and feelings of rejection. New mothers, after several months of intensive concentrated motherhood may experience a let down with anger at the continued restrictions on their outside activities. As fatigue and resentment accumulate, it may be focused on the spouse for getting them into the situation or on the child as the cause of it all! Sometimes these feelings lead to refusing the husband's sexual advances, or submitting with little interest. It is a rare man who does not feel bewildered or hurt and angry under these circumstances.

If somehow the new parents can remember the importance of sharing their feelings with each other, and talking openly about their worries and fears, their disappointments, hurts and angers as well as their excitement, their delight and dreams for the future, then the pitfalls we have discussed need not become scars in the marriage. Where these have been thought out ahead by husband and wife together, the young mother will include the father, where practical, in the daily involvements with the baby and in pride of parenthood. As love for a new human being of their own develops in both father and mother their fulfilment in each other will find enlarged dimensions.

In the United States in 1960 there were more than one million young people married by the time they were nineteen and the expectation of difficulty and divorce was greater in these marriages than in marriages of older men and women. There are, however, many of these unions that survive successfully. It seems hardly necessary to point out that emotional age is perhaps of greater importance to a successful marriage than chronological age. We have not, to any great extent, explored the supportive strength of trying to be *with* our teenagers or our older young people when they establish marriages — to identify with the problems they have to face and to understand what might help — really help them in the routine adjustments. We have done little to participate actively through voluntary and government supported programs of housing with baby care facilities or day nurseries to assist practically in making their marriages

good and satisfying — their young parenthood constructive. Here are a few suggestions for possible aides.

1) To explore and exploit the whole area of informal neighborhood co-operatives for child care in both urban and suburban communities.

2) To build, as is done in Sweden, cooperative apartments equipped with nurseries and trained attendants for housing couples with young children of working mothers.

3) To establish day nurseries with trained attendants in the nearby communities or attached to institutions or factories in which mothers work as is done in the Soviet Union. I know of one in a big city hospital in the U.S. for children of the nurses.

4) To encourage young couples to continue their further education or technical training by any possible means, radio, television, courses or night school.

Our young people must know through us that they are not alone in the essential task of building the families of the future.<sup>4</sup>

Young and older people are entitled to know that the timing and spacing of children in a family, as well as the total number of children, can affect the whole future of the family as a unit and of each individual in it. They and their communities should realize that family planning is an important part of overall health care; that both maternal and child health are affected by family planning; that mental health, too, is related to family planning.

According to studies in the United States, among poor families with the same family income, per-child resources are greater in the smaller families, with resultant returns from such greater "investment". Apart from monetary resources, children with fewer brothers and sisters are able to receive more attention from parents. Children from smaller families can take better advantage of learning situations in and out of school. Dropout rates in turn are lower among such children and they have more years of formal schooling. Needless to say, greater education is associated with higher occupational status, higher income, and lower unemployment. Education is a major stepping stone out of poverty.

The positive responsiveness of the underprivileged to programs of family planning even when the program has been far from ideal, has been demonstrated vividly. What has not thus far been demonstrated is the degree of responsiveness of government health and welfare establishments to the needs of the poor in this area.<sup>5</sup>

In conclusion, there are many problems in this world of ours which are not and will not be easily solved. There can be encouraging elements in difficulty — even in disaster. Personally I believe in the strength and future of young people. They will find approaches which perforce will have to be different, perhaps even alarming, to the conventional thinkers of the older generation. The attempt to prevent disharmony in the interpersonal relationships

of husband, wife and child is complex. New approaches are uncharted. This is no excuse for giving up. That the desires and expectation of young marrieds in the western developed nations are for two or possible three children, and that these desires are reflected as fact in recent census data, can have a profound effect on the equilibrium of these nations. If the desires of couples in the less developed nations of the world take shape in like manner and medical information and materials on child spacing are made easily available to them, sources of overcrowding, poverty and lack of opportunity should be substantially lessened, and some of the most cogent causes of international violence could be eliminated.

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## A Global Society Evolves

*Editor's remark:* The following essay was received for publication in our News-letter; its aim is to bring about a mutual understanding between several important opposing groups of humanity. Although the author is decidedly connected with one group he tries to foster a closer understanding between the older generation and the revolutionary youth and attempts, at the same time, to span a bridge between traditional Western thinking and ideologies prevailing today in mainland China.

Born in Chicago in 1911, William Sande Pulley went to the East at the age of forty five and entered the Monastic Order of Theravada Monks as a novice. He donned the Yellow of their order and was given the name Bhikku Amuruddha, thus becoming the first fully ordained Buddhist Monk from America. The author is now living in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany.

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Those who labour for higher insights into mankind, are made joyous in the thought that a time has come in our history when the veil of ignorance has been lifted and the face of mankind rises above the many other faces that ignorance and fantasy created on our planet earth. It is a radiant face, reflecting the limitless potentials of man, not hiding behind the false conception of popular tradition, no longer wrinkled and marred by the fears that priest and king firmly etched there as marks of bondage. Man, as a species and a creature with great potentials for noble action, must no longer grovel at the feet of deified illusions but stand tall and liberated over the problem of physical and moral needs and at last claim his rightful heritage. His values and aims have taken definite form and he will now build cities to complement his new freedom, cities that reflect the expanding greatness within his being with gardens and curves that break the straight lines of conformity, smaller cities where personal freedom is available for mental expansion, and where "thou shalt nots" cannot hinder and circumscribe.

*Mutation*, nature's decree for change has sounded its command on a world-wide basis and mankind like any and all biological forms, must respond. Objects

or human forms coming together to break down barriers that movement, tradition and time have put together, are always the cause of mutation and change to fit the environment. Failing to obey this natural law, means fading from existence to make room for new forms. This is the law behind evolving things that we wish to speak about in the following lines, lines upon which not only a global-society bases its heart-beat, but the law that all nature and movement responds to.

But even as I write these optimistic words, mankind is compelled to eat the bitter fruit of years of hate propaganda that today takes the form of negative leadership, and fear and hatred has displaced reason and unified cooperation for a global-society. The pioneer spirit is lost in the fog of fear, emotionalism and indecision.

On the other hand, the rapid growth of communication, education, contact and contrast in most all civilized countries, are *conditions* likened to molecular action that have triggered a world-wide trend for the integration of mankind's best interests. All this could balance against and overcome the violence and emotionalism now so dominant and dangerous. The present situation is to see a Capitalism-Communism divide their huge forms into many other forms and polarities to express the same law that takes place in any biological "becoming." In each new form or ideology that grows *within* the expanding form destined to become a global-society, there are to be seen *relative polarities of conflict* and stresses that call for more divisions and expansion of the greater form creating the global-society. Today as we view the ideological dissention in both Capitalism and Communism, or the further expansion of influences that must create the new form of a global-society, we are reminded that this point of development calls for tolerance, wisdom and firm decisions. We must definitely learn to be able to dissent without splitting or destroying the greater form or trend and insist upon endless conferences and brotherly ability to disagree without hate and destructive emotionalism. We must recognize our obligations to the larger objectives and remind the weaker of our fellow workers of human limitations, when greed for power and dominance arise in the human consciousness.

Today, there is indeed a disturbing division in the ranks of those who support the idea of a global-society that can be explained if we will but follow the basic guidance that tells us to "study all things in terms of their history." Or, to put this into more simple language, "examine all things from the standpoint of their arising, developing and relationship to other (related) things." The outcome of such action must reveal a kind of relatedness that defies attempts to disintegrate the total form. And yet, the general idea of a global-society can never be realized without a degree of dissension and argument where polarities of stress cause change and expansion but not the disintegration of the overall trend behind the emerging form. For example, beginning with but one gamete, billions of cells are "polarized" and divided to form a living being without attempts to destroy the greater form-in-the-making. Cells and molecules within the cells perform their individual duties peacefully in the *microcosmic* world, but humans in the



macrocosmic world have a tendency to act like destructive "virus." Humans are seemingly only beginning to see and feel their unity and liken their existence to all biological "becoming." Man is now aware of his own creativeness to control most all things of an earthly nature, but man is still set upon by a moral virus that multiplies and destroys social stability. It is this "virus" within the human animal that takes the form of conceit, violence, greed and a desire to lead and dominate others without any real ability to lead. This is the type of virus that currently endangers a global-society when we fail to examine all things in terms of their history, or to examine and qualify an adequate leadership complementary to our painful time in history.

But to study all things in terms of their history is to realize and expand our own personal intelligence and obligations to improve our species. There is no *finality* in the guidance of any man for the simple reason that *conditions* and *time* tend to change all forms, mental and physical, good or bad. Nor must we permit ourselves to be swept into a void of confusion that is suddenly there when polarities that divide are changed or destroyed. Here the "unity of opposites" (as principle) helps us to understand that there is relationship and unity between all related things, objects and ideals, but in degree only. And under certain *conditions* this unity will disappear and a new polarized condition will take its place.

This opens thought on another natural law in Dialectical-materialism that says that there is an endless *Process of Becoming* in the mental and physical world of phenomena, which is another way of saying that all things are impermanent and that there is only an "arising and passing away" of things and ideas. Under such guidance, we can sanely reason that the supporting roles we take for and against any ideology or thing, creates a polarity of two forces in opposition. De-luded man desires permanence without stress, but nature is in constant movement and polarized stresses must continue as long as there are *conditions* to create change and mutation.

Just as enlightenment is the sum total of all human experience on mental and physical phenomena, so is Dialectical-materialism a guidance to explain the inseparable unity of mind and matter that humans might understand how nature and movement create mental and physical things or how one phase of existence is related to and *dependent upon* all other phases and how the coming together of certain "conditions" will influence and cause other conditions. The movement of creation is indeed more or less "mechanical" and surely conforms to the modern versions on life we now find in science journals and educational guidance under new values. Certain schools of thought try to put this all into a format of "mathematics" which is only understandable by tiny groups of men attracted to mathematics. Others, in the world of education and philosophy, relate this all to Dependent Origination and its more limited form called Dialectical-materialism. And in so doing, they are able to share their knowledge with a much wider following since their language can be simplified and made to be the language of the average man.

Here again in this differing of ways to share knowledge, we witness the many

"polarities" within a related thing or ideal being fully united in basic objectives. The mathematician and the educator (or philosopher) create in consciousness a plan or form more or less identical as an objective, but in presenting the plan or form they create new polarities to expand and widen the form without destroying it. Humans must therefore pause to see and understand their "unity" particularly when this unity is related to the creation of a global-society, and not act like the proverbial "baby-gods" who quarrel about their so-called creations. When the baby-god element permits emotionalism, conceit and self-centeredness to defeat the greater objective, these primitive and destructive forces become a "virus" within the life-blood of mankind to destroy instead of building a higher form.

Viewing what is said here in contrast to the ugly presence of world upheaval, we catch a picture of constructive and destructive revolution and we see "polarities" that divide mental and physical forms now commonly called sectarianism, political disparity, racial, social and religious splintering of ideologies that shock the sensitive ones among us, but enlighten others who view the scene unemotionally. Slowly but surely some of us catch the full meaning of this turmoil and it can be likened to dipping white-hot metal into cold water to see it boil and temper the metal into steelhardness and prepare it for tough service. Then let more of us begin to feel the meaning and responsibility involved in the building of a global-society, beginning with some better understanding of Dialectical-materialism as this is given in a short encyclopedic form to read as follows:

"Dialectical-materialism as a philosophy, was developed by Marx and Engels. From Hegel they derived the conception that all material and mental phenomena constitute a single system, developing through the tension (polarization) between opposites, which resolves itself in a transition to a higher form of organization. But *reversing* Hegel's view, Dialectical-materialism teaches that matter *preceded* mind, that in the course of evolution it gave rise to life, and subsequently to mind, and that the mental always remains a function of matter. Dialectical-materialism assumes that things do not always remain the same, but possess latent potentialities which emerge as *conditions* change. What things are and how they behave depends on the relationships in which they are found, and only in relation to surrounding phenomena can they be understood. Institutions change their nature as social and political development transform conditions. As one social order, by developing its internal contradictions, is compelled to change into a higher order, the new society will evoke new qualities in man, and transform law, politics, economics, morals and art..."

(Hutchinson's New 20th Century Encyclopedia, edited and fully revised in 1964, Hutchinson & Co., Publishers London).

The above definition seems to add further proof of the excellent guidance of Dialectical-materialism since it points up the fact that Hegel's views on phenomena, although firmly believed by Hegel (1770-1831) and thousands of others, was subject to change. Hegel recognized the fact that there is "contradiction" in almost

all things, which is another way of saying that ideas and things of a more solid nature, develop *within* themselves two polarities that tend to divide and change the idea or thing in due time. We point up the fact here that the change or polarization takes place "within" to infer that no "external" or divine influence is needed in this creative process. Hegel's "Thesis, Anti-thesis and Synthesis" is also another way of saying the same thing, and is a mere play of words to describe nature's obedience to conditions and change. Therefore Marx and Engels did alter the Hegelian popular concept, but they gave to the brighter world a Dialectical-materialism more in keeping with higher insights on life and the creation of life.

Hegel also spoke often of an "absolute spirit" indicating a human weakness to deal in "absolutes" when in fact there is nothing to be seen or experienced in mental and physical phenomena but an arising and passing away, or the relativeness and impermanence of things as they arise, grow and pass from existence. Also, the world's best minds, before and after Hegel, played with the idea of Dependent Origination or Dialectical-materialism without assuming a godmindedness about "absolute spirit" or intelligence behind the countless galaxies that are but relatively clouds of dust and particles that arise in space, develop countless "polarities" of attraction-repulsion between these objects, linger over vast periods of time and eventually disintegrate and pass from existence. Such a picture of "beginnings and endings" should give some of us a shocking view on the new values of science to indicate meaning or lack of meaning seen in the creative processes. But when we witness the egocentrism and wishful thinking in humans who cling to primitive and traditional ideologies, we become aware of an influence in our 20th Century that sustains the fears and illusions deeply inscribed in our hereditary or memory forces. It further reminds us that we are indeed caught up in a web of existence that we are only beginning to understand, but we are throwing off old and outmoded concepts of life and taking on new outlook more in keeping with reality and fact. And the joyous afterthought is that this new freedom from illusion makes us resolute to make of this "web of existence" a meaningful thing and remove from it much of the suffering that illusion has brought us.

Another contrast on Dialectical-materialism, is offered by Mao Tse-tung in a recent book under the title *Four Essays on Philosophy* (First edition 1966, Foreign Language Press, Peking). This contrast and contribution is taken from his several essays written between the years 1937-57 and condensed into a small book of 135 pages. The very first line in Mao's contribution on Dialectical-materialism, seems to show his firm grasp on the ancient philosophical view which says, "All knowledge originates in perception of the objective external world through man's physical sense organs..." His thought flows on to explain that the sense organs of seeing, smelling, feeling, tasting and hearing, are definitely the physical or material foundation for any and all arising of mind or consciousness in the creature. Without this physical or material basis, experience and consciousness cannot arise. This is all an "evolving" process unassociated

with external deities or the fantasies arising under religious outlook and god-mindedness. Therefore, if man as an individual or group has not learned this basic fact about his own being, and extended this knowledge to some personal mental-discipline over his emotional and sense life, he is definitely in no position to contribute to the emerging global-society we mention here.

There are indeed "contradictions" all around us, proving that evolving and devolving creatures differ greatly in their concepts and loyalties to ideologies and institutions. When this all is seen to be related and functioning in a vast and evolving play of objects and the growth of consciousness in beings, we can then speak proudly of mankind and his potential for greatness. But only if we take up our duties (such as the common cell) in this vast workshop of chemistry and consciousness building, can we feel and express such hope for a global-society and unity. The courage and brilliance of our Student Youth Association all over the world, is striking evidence of the presence of a high potential in mankind for wider horizons when we free the mind of a slave-morality and settle down to the task of building the new values that reach beyond ancient fears and cause us to cling to the past and sensual attachments we believe to be permanent. Contradictions are but one aspect of a thing or idea opposing some related thing or idea, and they must be seen and met with unemotional and thoughtful analysis and respect or they burst into a flame of emotional attachment and loyalty destroying all possibility for thoughtful analysis, resolution and constructive change.

Millions of willing hands are already in action to help in the great task of moving our species out of the past into the future. The first step we can take as individuals and groups is to soften and moderate our clamorings for dominance as race, religion, political or social status. Clear-mindedness on the subject of the "relativeness" of fact and truth is a good beginning to meet the "other man" who desires to deal in "absolutes" and unchanging dogma or values. The task of building a society in which justice and reason can predominate, calls for the removal of influences that have high walls of exclusiveness. The "better am I, equal am I, and lesser am I" concepts that served primitive societies, cannot serve a global-society. Science has examined the so-called "I" and finds it to be equally as impermanent as mind and matter. Sickness, drugs, hypnosis and self-delusion create a myriad of mental conditions in which the so-called "I" or "real self" is quickly destroyed.

Fortunately, dialectical-materialism is no fixed formula for human conduct but merely a guide to explain the unity of mind and matter and to encourage intelligent persons to look a bit more deeply into the life processes and hereditary forces for their share of freedom from illusion. To do this, is to see the unfolding of our global-society as an "organic" thing that many will contribute to, even as tiny molecules contribute within a living cell as they create chemical needs to feed the body and mind.

## Comments on the Articles

By HANS THIERING and GEORGE C. HOLT  
(WAAS-Newsletter No. 5/6, pp. 4-21)

As a student of International Law and one who has worked in that field over many years, may I be allowed to comment on the two papers published in the WAAS-Newsletter of October 1967 "World Peace Based on World Law" and the project for an "International Anti-Defamation Campaign."

International lawyers have always shared in the hope that peace might one day prevail between all the nations of the world, and have believed ever since GROTIUS that international law was an instrument for softening the acerbities of international intercourse, if not for securing harmonious relations between nation states.

But it is highly important to prevent misconceptions both as to the nature of international law and its function. Because in ascertaining the Law, first recourse is to a work of authority, sometimes disparagingly called "black-letter learning," words in this connection assume an importance not to be found in any other branch of learning or science. Unfortunately they can prove a veritable trap. What might look like a legal formula might only be a plausible expression of pious wishes. When a mathematician provides the necessary formulæ for the construction of a bridge or an Eiffel Tower, a scientist would know at once where he stood. He could not possibly mistake say LONGFELLOW's lines—"and I think how many thousands of care-encumbered men, each bearing his burden of sorrows have crossed the bridge since then"—magical though they be, for such a formula. Unhappily in the field of international law many a plausible formula can be mistaken for an effective rule, though in fact it could no more help the Statesman than Longfellow's lines could help the bridge builder.

With the aim and objects of Mr. HOLT's article "World Peace Based on World Law" one can be in wholehearted agreement, but as a technical blueprint it calls for some qualification. Its requirements for effective law against violence are a legislative authority; tribunals to interpret and apply laws; and an executive

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\* HUGH GOITEIN is Professor Emeritus at the University of Birmingham, U.K., and is an International Lawyer and Author.



branch for their enforcement. This is unimpeachable, but the infra-structure, so to speak, is a law abidingness among the people concerned. Without this, the rest has no meaning. Recent experience in Africa has shown how such organs of government can be transplanted, but they cannot of themselves make the community viable. *Quid leges sine moribus?* Customs so old that they are implicitly observed, and few if any are consciously aware of them, are the very basis of ordered living. For this there is and can be no ready made substitute and if in an ordered community Parents, Parsons and Pedagogues jointly fail in their task of leading the young along the well tried paths, what can the Policeman be expected to do?

In the international sphere there is no ordered community. The "Comity of Nations," a well organized term in International Law, is nine parts aspiration to one of fact. Besides even in the best ordered community recourse to Law may be one of two things: a genuine desire to find out from an impartial arbiter what is the right thing to do in the circumstances, or a determination toward doing the right thing at all costs. To compel such a litigant to act properly is at times almost beyond the power of the most efficient legal system. In the spheres of international relations the matter is even more complicated, because it is impossible to indict a whole nation.

Again International Law must use conventional terms, for politeness' sake, that disguise awkward facts. In recent years there have been prominent politicians who in the international forum have been the champions of the most-exalted idealism with regard to other nations' disputes, but apt to neglect the maxims when it comes to their own. In the everyday business of life within the community the behaviour of those with whom we deal is practicable, because all members of the community are governed by a common tradition and common standards. There is nothing comparable in international affairs. The polite convention is that all states—no matter their record, size or strength—are equal members of the society of nations, and on an equal footing with the best behaved. The usefulness of such convention is mainly formal.

Further the Law cannot be bent to serve purposes for which it was never intended. Whether the Blank Peninsula should form part of Ruritania or become a separate state on its own is a political problem for which some settlement must clearly be sought, but it is not an issue which a Law Court can decide.

It is no abdication of his function for the lawyer to hand over to a world leader like NANSSEN or GILBERT-MURRAY the primary task of persuading the peoples of the world that their true happiness lies in concord and harmony, and not in perpetual hatred and violence.

Once the peoples of the world have shown their readiness to live together peaceably, suitable institutions can be devised accordingly and the international lawyer can be called in to advise as to the practicability and chances of success of any particular institution or constitutional device.

As a persuasive attempt to formulate academically a possible line of approach

to the problem of creating acceptable international institutions to lessen the fear of an atomic holocaust; and bring some order into the chaotic world, the suggestions of an idealist from the British House of Commons might be worthy of study.

Starting from the premise that the centres of power today are three, viz. Russia, China and the U.S.A., and that a multiplicity of medium sized or even minuscule "states" whose independence is precarious, is not a ready made bone of contention for one or other of the three giants, HENRY OSBORNE proposes that a fourth centre of power might be advisable, by the creation of a Federation of all those willing to accede, which, in view of the greater security thus afforded, would probably mean all. These states need do little more than make over to a Federal Authority the war-making power retaining each for himself all the usual welfare and other activities of modern governments, except of course the maintenance of separate armed forces. We would thus have in place of the "Parliament" of Man, the Federation of the World which is too like a caricature of the United Nations and in any case might prove an intolerable tyranny, a top level Council of Four who might be expected to co-operate rather than to confront one another. The practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to this idea are of course immense, but the fear of a nuclear holocaust might well persuade the Statesmen of the world that the effort was worthwhile.

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# The Conference of One Hundred\*)

## General Remarks:

The organization of this important event is being carried out by the very active American Division of WAAS in cooperation with the American Geographical Society. Its subject is:

"ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY IN TRANSITION"

"SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS: SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES: POLICY IMPLICATIONS"

It will take place under the auspices of both WAAS and the American Geographical Society, on the premises of the New York Academy of Sciences.

In order to avoid duplication and to achieve a certain complementation and coordination of these two important conferences, joint steps are under discussion with the Organizing Committee of the Nobel Symposium on

"THE PLACE OF VALUE IN A WORLD OF FACTS"

planned as "Conference of the Forty" to be held at the end of September 1969 in Stockholm.

The Organizing Committee of the Nobel Symposium is composed of Professors ARNE TISELIUS (Chairman), CARL-GÖRAN HEDEN and SAM NILSSON. All are Fellows of the World Academy (Professor HEDEN is also member of its Executive Committee); this facilitates the intended cooperation of both conferences.

Dr. JOHN McHALE, Honorary Secretary of our American Division, has accepted to act as Coordinator of the Conference of One Hundred and has prepared several summarizing reports on the preparatory steps and on Meetings of the Preliminary Planning Group.

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\*) between April 27 and May 2, 1970.

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE  
OF ONE HUNDRED

includes :

CHAIRMAN : Dr. Boris Pregel  
President American Division  
World Academy of Art and Science  
Vice President, American Geographical Society  
Professor Harold Lasswell  
Ford Foundation Professor of Law  
and the Social Sciences, Yale University  
Dr. Shannon McCune  
Director, American Geographical Society  
Professor Carl-Goran Hedén  
Head, Department of Microbiological Engineering  
Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden  
Professor Serge Korff  
President, American Geographical Society  
Dr. Stuart Mudd  
Vice President  
World Academy of Art and Science  
COORDINATOR : Dr. John McHale  
Director, Center for Integrative Studies  
State University of New York at Binghamton

PARTICIPANTS OF THE PRELIMINARY PLANNING GROUP  
FOR THE CONFERENCE:

Hugo Boyko  
President, World Academy of Art and Science  
Rehovot, Israel  
Elisabeth Boyko  
Associate Director  
Internat. Coordinating Center for Saline Irrigation,  
and Water Purification  
Rehovot, Israel  
Georg Borgstrom  
Dept. of Food Science  
Professor, Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan  
Helmut Buechner  
Head, Office of Ecology  
Smithsonian Institute  
Washington, D.C.

Henry David  
 Executive Secretary, National Research Council  
 Division of Behavioral Sciences  
 Washington, D.C.

John Dixon  
 Director of the Information System  
 The Commons  
 Washington, D.C.

Larry Ng  
 Dept. of Neurology  
 Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Crane Haussamen  
 Director,  
 Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions  
 New York, New York

Carl-Goran Hedén  
 Head, Dept. of Microbiological Engineering  
 Karolinska Institute  
 Stockholm, Sweden

Frank K. Kelly,  
 Vice President  
 Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions  
 Santa Barbara, California

Walter Isard  
 Head, Regional Science Dept.  
 University of Pennsylvania  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Serge Korff  
 President, American Geographical Society  
 New York, New York  
 Professor of Physics, New York University

Harold D. Lasswell  
 Ford Foundation Professor of Law  
 and the Social Sciences  
 Yale University  
 New Haven, Connecticut

Shannon McCune  
 Director, American Geographical Society  
 New York, New York

John McHale  
 Director, Center for Integrative Studies  
 School of Advanced Technology



State University of New York  
at Binghamton, N.Y.

Lloyd Morain  
President,  
International Society for General Semantics  
San Francisco, California

Stuart Mudd  
Vice President,  
World Academy of Art and Science  
Veterans Administration Hospital  
Past President,  
International Microbiological Assoc.

Emily Mudd  
Professor, University of Pennsylvania  
Haverford, Pennsylvania

Richard Nolte  
Executive Director, Institute of World Affairs  
New York, New York

Boris Pregel  
President,  
American Division World Academy of Art and Science  
New York, New York  
Past President,  
New York Academy of Sciences

Walter A. Rosenblith  
Chairman of the Faculty  
Professor, Dept. of Electrical Engineering  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Victor A. Salkind  
Water Resources Consultant  
New York, New York  
Former UN Consultant, Water Resources

Theodore Shedlovsky  
Professor of Biology  
Rockefeller University  
New York City, N.Y.

John Voss  
Exec. Officer, American Academy of Art and Science  
Boston, Massachusetts

C. H. Waddington  
Professor, Dept. of Animal Genetics  
University of Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Scotland  
Past President,  
International Biological Program  
Walter Wood  
Chairman of the Council  
American Geographical Society  
New York, New York  
Past President,  
American Geographical Society  
Christopher Wright  
Executive Director,  
Center for the Study of Science in Human Affairs  
Columbia University  
New York, New York

The "Conference of One Hundred" will be a preparatory stage for a larger public conference to be held about a year later.

A brochure about the programme is being sent out to all Fellows and interested parties. It contains an Introduction, the Conference Prospectus and, as Part II, the daily programme and short reviews on the subjects to be discussed. The titles of these subjects are :

#### ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY IN TRANSITION :

Scientific Developments : Social Consequences : Policy Implications.

##### PART I. Scientific Developments

###### A. Natural Sciences

1. Astronomy and space sciences
2. Earth sciences
3. Oceanography
4. Atmospheric sciences

###### B. Biological and Medical Sciences

###### C. Sciences of Culture

1. Psychology
2. Anthropology
3. Political science and jurisprudence
4. Sociology
5. Economics

##### PART II. Social Consequences and Policy Implications

###### A. Cultivating Resources

1. Outer Space
2. The Atmosphere
3. The Surface

- 4. The Oceans
- B. Participants
  - 5. The Control of Population : Size
  - 6. Techniques of Reproduction
  - 7. Transplantation, Repair and Modification
  - 8. Disease, Rehabilitation and Aging
  - 9. Genetic Engineering
  - 10. Programmed Machines
- C. Economic and Social Strategies
  - 11. World Production and Distribution
  - 12. The Expansion of Scientific Knowledge
  - 13. Education : Creativity
  - 14. Education : Balancing Conditioned Response and Ethical Responsibility
  - 15. Family Formation and Continuation
- D. The World Process of Decision
  - 16. World Control of Coercion (War)
  - 17. The Organized World Community
  - 18. Individual Participation in Decision
  - 19. The Communication of News and Comment
  - 20. The Administration of Justice
- E. Value Goals
  - 21. The Clarification of Values

# WAAS-News

## 1. Publications

Apart from the Brochure on the International "Conference of One Hundred" we published during 1968 Volume IV and Volume V of the WAAS-series and one Occasional Paper.

The prefaces of the two volumes and the contents of all three publications are presented here for more detailed information.

### VOLUME IV:

*"Saline Irrigation for Agriculture and Forestry"* edited by HUGO BOYKO. XXIV + 326 p. with 42 figures and 4 plates. Cloth, Dr. W. JUNK N.V. publishers, 13 van Stolkweg, The Hague, The Netherlands, 1968 (Dutch Guilders 35.— US\$ 9.50).

This Volume deals with the utilization of highly saline and sea water, with and without desalination, and with the closely connected problems of productivizing the deserts as vast potential areas for food production. It mainly contains the Proceedings of the International UNESCO-WAAS-Italy Symposium on saline and sea water irrigation, held in connection with the IIIrd Plenary Meeting of WAAS in Rome, September 1965.

The book contains an Appendix describing the scopes and aims of WAAS and of the World University. The Appendix is also available separately as an INFORMATION BROCHURE on WAAS and the World University. This Brochure fulfils the great demand for more detailed information about our organization and our work.

Two important Symposia were held in connection with the IIIrd Plenary Meeting of the World Academy of Art and Science. One was the symposium on "Causes of Conflicts and World Education", with which the 3rd volume of our publication series is dealing. The other symposium had as its subject the utilization of highly saline or sea-water by either its direct use for irrigation or by desalting it. The lectures of this latter symposium are being presented in the present volume.

Science and technology in their powerful drive forward have already shown two different ways to utilize the great amounts of saline waters in the deserts, as well as the practically unlimited resources of sea-water from the ocean. Both, the methods of direct use of salty waters as well as the sophisticated techniques of desalting them, open new and hopeful vistas for mankind and shed new rays of hope into the sad picture presented by our population statisticians for the next two or three decades.

To productivize the deserts with these saline waters for food production would mean the conquest of new regions of the total size of a large continent. According to the official U.S.D.A. Year-book of 1948, sand deserts alone occupy an area seven times as large as the total agricultural area of the United States.

If farming can be introduced into these vast wastelands of our globe, and if, on the other hand, adequate birth control can be brought about by world education, then we shall have won a major victory for human welfare and for a lasting peace.

These words are so frequently repeated that they begin to sound like empty phrases. However, we have to consider that hundreds of millions of people will — without such a victory — out of necessity be forced to rise against hundreds of millions of other people in the foreseeable future, in order to save themselves from starvation.

Furthermore, if our thoughts project towards the means at our disposal for such a fight for survival, then we have every reason to further any research work, which may devise a solution without such a desperate war.

Even today the masses are aware of the significance of sending hydrogen bombs and death rays by space ship to any place on earth; of chemical and bacterial war, and perhaps still worse methods of life extermination in the future.

In order to attain that major victory for humanity, all our economic and political powers, whether they be national or international, have to be mobilized for the support of this research.

This is particularly necessary for research in the conversion of vast stretches of sand deserts by the direct use of saline waters into highly productive lands.

Up-to-date, with the help of UNESCO, most successful results could be achieved in the laboratory as well as in small scale field experiments in various countries along a climatic profile from the Tropics of India and the hot desert regions of South West Asia and North Africa to the cool temperate, humid regions of the North Sea and Baltic Sea coasts.

The new principles proved to be correct and instead of the much feared salt accumulation, a reduction of salt content in the sand could be observed.

This scientific breakthrough is approaching its last step which almost all scientific breakthroughs have to encounter: it must overcome preconceived ideas, professional jealousies and administrative red herrings in order to bring its enormous and predictable benefits to waiting mankind.

The international symposium on saline and sea-water irrigation was a great stride forward in breaking former prejudices. Thanks for these achievements must be extended to the Special Agencies of UNO, UNESCO and FAO, the Accademia Nazionale di Agricoltura and the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy, and other organizations, which together with the World Academy of Art and Science sponsored this Symposium.

One hundred and four experts from twenty four countries unanimously expressed these thoughts in a resolution at this symposium, saying that:

"They firmly believe that results already achieved by irrigation with highly saline water indicate clearly that those arid areas, at least where such a water supply is available, can be rendered capable of crop production, and they therefore strongly recommend to international and national organizations concerned with human welfare that financial provision continue to be made for the necessary expansion of research and field trials."

Let us hope that this fourth volume will contribute to and broaden the scope of this new line of research and will help to achieve its aims.

Hugo BOYKO



## C O N T E N T S

### Editor's Preface

#### *Opening Addresses by:*

VINCENZO CAGLIOTI, President, National Research Council of Italy.  
HUGO OSVALD, Vice President of WAAS.  
THA HLA, Representative of UNESCO.  
M. ANDERSON, Representative of FAO.

#### *Introductory Lecture:*

H. E. GIUSEPPE MEDICI: "On the Use of our Water Sources and the Problem Complex of Brackish and Sea-Water for Irrigation".

### PART I: Principles, Problems and Laboratory Experiments

HUGO BOYKO: Principles of Saline and Marine Agriculture.

GIACOMO LOPEZ: Germination Capacity of Seeds in Saline Soil.

E. R. R. IYENGAR, T. KURIAN & A. TEWARI: Utilization of Sea-water and Coastal Sandy Belts for Growing Crops in India.

JOSEPH STERNBERG: Nuclear Biology and Irrigation with Sea-water.

LUIGI CAVAZZA: Problems of Irrigation with Brackish Water in Italy.

GIAN PIETRO BALLATORE: On Saline Irrigation Problems in Sicily. Remarks to Professor Cavazza's Report.

### PART II: Field Trials with Saline Irrigation

HUGO BOYKO & ELISABETH BOYKO: Plantgrowing with Sea-water and Other Saline Waters in Israel and Other Countries.

ISIDORE ESTEBAN-GOMEZ: Agricultural Cultivation by means of Direct Irrigation with Undesalinated Sea-water.

ROGER FIRMIN: Forestry Trials with Highly Saline or Sea-water in Kuwait.

ELISABETH BOYKO & HUGO BOYKO: The Desert Garden of Eilat.

NICOLA FICCO: Irrigation with Saline Water in Puglia.

J. W. VAN HOORN, CH. OLIAT, R. COMBREMONT & G. NOVIKOFF: Irrigation with Salty Water in Tunisia.

JEAN-PAUL COINTEFAS: Irrigation with Salt Water and Drainage in Tunisia.

MANUEL MENDIZABEL & GUILLERMO VENDEJO: A New Way of Culture to Decrease Salinity.

### PART III: Saline Soils and Biotopes

V. J. CHAPMAN: Vegetation under Saline Conditions.

P. C. RAHEJA: Saline Soil Problems with Particular Reference to Irrigation with Saline Water in India.

NICOLA FICCO: Behaviour of Salty Soils under Irrigation in Puglia.

ALAIN RUELLAN: Experiments in the Improvement of Saline and Alkaline Soils of the Zebra Plain (Morocco).

MEERTINUS P. D. MEIJERING: Freshwater Organisms in Biotopes Influenced by Sea-water.

### PART IV: Desalination

Introductory Address by CARLO SALVETTI, fr. President, Board of Governors, International Atomic Energy Commission and Vice-President of the National Committee for Nuclear Energy (C.N.E.N.).

GIORGIO NEBBIA: Economics of the Conversion of Saline Waters to Fresh Water for Irrigation.

RAFFAELE DI MENZA: The Application of Nuclear Energy to Sea-water Desalination.

CARLO BARBERIS: Remarks on Some Agrarian Economic Questions Connected with Desalination.

### APPENDICES

The UNESCO-WAAS-Italy Symposium.

Informatory Notes about the World Academy of Art and Science and the World University.

Declaration of the World University of the World Academy of Art and Science.

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## VOLUME V:

*"Towards World Community"* edited by John Nef, X11 + 153 p. with 2 photographs. Cloth. Dr. W. Junk N.V. Publishers, 13 van Stolkweg, The Hague, The Netherlands, 1968.

(Published for A Center for Human Understanding under the auspices of the American Division of the World Academy of Art and Science.

This Volume contains a number of excellent articles on problems close to all of us, including one address presented by our First President and now Honorary President, Lord John Boyd Orr, and a summarizing paper by the Editor, our Fellow John Nef, for long years Chairman of the Center for Human Understanding at the University of Chicago).

Newsletter Editor's remark

## EDITOR'S PREFACE

A Center for Human Understanding was founded ten years ago within the flexible structure of the University of Chicago. It has sought to provide a meeting ground in which a few persons from many parts of the world, and from the realms of both thought and action, can learn from one another in an atmosphere where the search for truth is the paramount concern.

Independently of their particular callings and allegiances, but with the help of the experience these callings and allegiances provide, the participants have been pooling their knowledge in seeking alternatives to nuclear war. The present volume aims to communicate, to the public in all countries, the progress made in a series of sessions during a three-day meeting held in Chicago in October 1966.

This dialogue must be distinguished in a variety of ways from the myriad published reports of group conferences. Most of the contributors have known each other closely for years, and have met frequently, especially since 1962, for the discussion of matters relating to the search for a world community. They came to the Chicago meeting to listen as well as to talk, to develop their thought in relation to what others said. They aimed at coherence by dealing with a number of precise questions, formulated in advance through an executive committee consisting of Bourbon Busset, Morazé and myself, at repeated meetings in Europe from 1964 to 1966.

The principal characters in the dialogue took an active part in all the Chicago sessions. Their interest waxed as fresh themes were introduced. The discussion of these reveals new facets of subjects which were being explored, and suggests interrelations between those subjects.

So the book brings into a partial unity the thought of distinguished experts in many kinds of endeavor. Reading the dialogue, one is struck by the extent to which these experts succeed in communicating, out of their experience as specialists in very different domains, not in the sense that they invariably agree but that their disagreements are constructive. Some of the disagreements lead towards reformulations of major questions which need to be answered in a search for world community.

The exchanges and the afterthoughts give the dialogue a living quality that makes it suitable for general reading. In the first five parts, the discussions are laid before the reader essentially as they came from the mouths of the participants at the time of the meeting. This places him in a position to examine for himself the subjects touched upon, to formulate questions and to form his own judgments.

In Part VI two of the witnessing participants, Lord Boyd Orr and the editor, set forth their views of the need for a world community and the prospects of achieving it. Boyd Orr's observations were made on the last day of the Chicago conference and he has now rewritten them. Mine were written at the beginning of this year.

June 1, 1968

JOHN NEF

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HERBERT L. ANDERSON: Science in the Defense of Human Dignity.  
MARSHALL H. STONE: A Human Chain Reaction.  
RAFAEL SQUIRRU: Nuclear Weapons and Human Survival.  
JOSEPH P. EVANS: Love and Human Survival.  
JAMES H. DOUGLAS: The Problem of Coexistence.

### PART II: The Scientific Study of Mankind

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CHARLES MORAZE: The Human Sciences and the Nature of Man.  
RAFAEL SQUIRRU: Interventions on behalf of the Arts.  
SAMUEL DEVONS: Interventions on behalf of the Physical Sciences.

### PART III: The Classics as Education

- MARSHALL G. S. HODGSON: Two Pre-Modern Muslim Historians.  
DAVID GRENE: The Classics in Translation: Their Place in a Modern Education  
Discussions of the Classics.

### PART IV: The Pursuit of Beauty

- HAROLD ROSENBERG: Visual Internationalism: Promise or Threat?  
JACQUES DE BOURBON BUSSET: Letters and Nationalism.  
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Discussions of the Classics.

### PART V: Specialization and General Culture

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WILLIAM WOOD PRINCE: International Commerce as a School for Understanding.  
HERMON DUNLAP SMITH: Insurance and Culture.  
HAROLD ROSENBERG: Cultural Possibilities in Specialized Curricula.  
RAFAEL SQUIRRU: Discussion.  
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### PART VI: Above All Nations is Humanity

- LORD BOYD ORR: A Breakthrough?  
JOHN U. NEF: Postlude: A Fresh Foreign Policy.

### APPENDIX

*The Future of a Center for Human Understanding*

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## VOLUME VI, VII, VIII:

Several proposals for the next volumes of the WAAS-Series are now under consideration by our Publication Committee, headed by Stuart Mudd. One Volume may contain the *Proceedings of The Conference of One Hundred*.

A second proposal refers to the unique *Spiritual Summit Conference* which was held at the Birla Academy of Culture and Art in Calcutta.

Stuart Mudd writes as follows:

"It was really a unique and heartening experience to participate in a conference for four days with persons who by history, ethnic culture and personal experience are within some 12 separate world religions. (Hindus, Theravada and Mahayana Buddhists, Mohammedans, a Suffi, a Sikh, Jains, Zoroastrians, Ba'hai, Hebrews, Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians, and a Confucian). It was heartening to realize that their fundamental aspirations, and orientation with respect to conduct, were essentially similar in all these religions.

"Fortunately, Professor Huston Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and author of a most authoritative textbook on 'The Religions of Man', participated in the entire conference and gave a splendid address at the closing session which will be a most appropriate introduction to the whole volume."

A third proposal deals with the subject "*Suboceanic Resources*":

Science and Technology have brought the great suboceanic riches into reach of human society in the foreseeable future. A successful start has been made by oil drilling in the regions of continental shelves. Tremendous treasures, aside from oil, have already been located at the bottom of the oceans.

These findings and their utilization may easily give rise to a completely new kind of international conflict, difficult to solve peacefully, if the whole problem complex will not find solutions beforehand. These solutions must be based on objective scientific and technological considerations and also on objective discussions on the social and political implications. One volume of the WAAS-series is proposed to elucidate these urgent problems by experts from all points of view, on an objective and transnational basis.

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"The Validity Which Each of the World Religions Accords To Other Religions".

Proceedings of the First Washington Conference on Inter-religious Understanding, Georgetown University, Washington D.C., January 15, 1968, sponsored by the Temple of Understanding, Inc. Co-Sponsors: The National Presbyterian Center, Georgetown University (58 pages).

Copies of this Occasional Paper may be ordered from the Temple of Understanding, Inc., 1826 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. Price \$1.— plus \$0.25 postage.

P R E F A C E

The contributions in this Occasional Paper were prepared by invitation for a Conference on Interreligious Understanding sponsored jointly by The Temple of Understanding, Inc., the National Presbyterian Center and Georgetown University. They were presented in summary by the authors at a panel discussion at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1968, and were followed by a lively and friendly discussion in which both panelists and audience participated. The Moderator was FINLEY P. DUNNE, JR., Executive Director of The Temple of Understanding, who together with the President, Mrs. DICKERMAN HOLLISTER, invited the spokesmen for the World Religions.

The Temple of Understanding, Inc. was founded in 1960. Its purpose is to promote understanding between the religions of the world by whatever means prove feasible, publications, conferences and ultimately, is is hoped, by a world religious center for study and devotion.

The contributions at the Conference on Interreligious Understanding are published herein as the first Occasional Paper of the World Academy of Art and Science. The World Academy was chartered in 1960 to provide a forum in which matters of transnational significance can be discussed without religious, racial, national or cultural bias, in the interest of all mankind. The writer, as Chairman of the Committee on Publications of the World Academy, attended

the meeting in Washington by invitation. The Symposium is published as an Occasional Paper with the approval of the Editorial Committee of the Academy.

The fine ecumenical spirit of the Conference on Interreligious Understanding was a source of gratification and encouragement to those who attended. Concerning the Conference, The United Press said in part:

"After centuries of strife, the world's great religions are moving into an era of mutual respect and cordiality.

"The changed climate was strikingly evident at a conference on interreligious understanding held this week in Washington. It was sponsored by the Temple of Understanding Inc., a seven-year-old non-profit corporation which seeks to advance religious harmony.

"Participating were representatives of Roman Catholic and Protestant Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and Confucianism. The question put to each speaker was: "What validity does your faith accord to other religions?"

STUART MUDD, M.D.  
*Chairman for Publications,*  
*WAAS*

## C O N T E N T S

STUART MUDD, M.D., Vice President of WAAS and Chairman for its Publications.

*Preface.*

SRI M. G. RAGA RAM, Minister of Education and Culture, Embassy of India, Washington D.C.

*The Validity which Hinduism Accords to Other Religions.*

SHINSHO HANAYAMA, Litt.D., Bishop of Buddhist Churches of America, President, Institute of Buddhist Studies

*The Way of Truth.*

VENERABLE MAHATHIERA D. PIYANANDA, President, the Buddhist Vihara Society, Inc., Washington D.C.

*The Validity which Theravada Buddhism Accords to Other Religions.*

DR. WEN YEN TSAO, Professor of East Asian Studies, Milligan College, Tennessee

*The Validity which Confucianism Accords to Other Religions.*

ISAAC FRANCK, Ph.D., Professorial Lecturer in Philosophy and Sociology at the American University

*The Validity of Other Religions from the Point of View of Judaism.*

Rev. JOHN C. HAUGHEY, S.J., Professor of Theology, Georgetown University

*The Validity which Catholicism Accords to Other Religions.*

LOWELL RUSSELL DITZEN, D.D., Executive Director, The National Presbyterian Center, Washington D.C.

*A Protestant View.*

Rev. DUNCAN HOWLETT, D.D., All Souls Church, Unitarian, Washington D.C.

*The Faith of Adventure.*

Dr. ALI H. ABDEL KADER, Director, The Islamic Center, Washington D.C.

*The Islamic View.*

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## 2. Journeys

During the past months several extensive journeys were undertaken by Members of the Executive Committee to promote the development of WAAS and the World University.

HUGO BOYKO visited, together with ELISABETH BOYKO, a number of European countries (Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and the Federal Republic of Germany).

CARL-GORAN HEDEN just returned from an extensive journey to England, France, Japan, The Philippines, Thailand, India, Russia and Germany.

STUART and EMILY MUND recently returned from India and Ceylon (see p. 33 in this issue).

Meetings were held with scientists heading prospective Units of the World University and partly with personalities of the governing bodies of a number of Institutions of Higher Learning. Some new coordinating and/or cooperating centers of the World University will probably be established in the near future.

Personal contacts with many Fellows, Members and Friends, living in countries far away from the present centers of WAAS, were renewed and made by these journeys.

A Meeting with our Council Member, Academician IVAN MALEK, Vice President of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Science, was planned to take place in Bratislava in July 1968 but did not materialize due to the tense political situation at that time in Czechoslovakia.

### 3. Meetings

During the last Executive Meeting, which took place in New York in January 1969, the topics of discussion centered around reports on:

- a) preparatory steps for the Conference of One Hundred scheduled for April 27 — May 2, 1970.
- b) progress made by the World University;
- c) organizational matters of WAAS;
- d) financial situation;
- e) special tribute was paid to the memory of the Council Members who passed away in the last two years: Chester Carlson, Einar Du Rietz, Gaetano Martino, Herman Joseph Muller.

All four were particularly interested in the upbuilding of the World University.

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## 4. Various Organizational Matters

(1) *Active Fellows*: It is with great pleasure indeed that we are now receiving an increasing number of offers from Fellows to participate, who previously could not be active and now wish to cooperate. They are requesting that we show them how and in which way they can assist us in our work. This is a matter for discussion at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

(2) *Motto of WAAS*: Professor HAROLD D. LASSWELL, Chairman of our Executive Committee has proposed the very appropriate wording "Unity in Dispersity" as Motto for WAAS and the World University.

(3) *Seal*: Our Fellows JOHN McHALL and SERGE KORFF have designed a most suitable "Seal" for WAAS. This is now being worked out in detail to be adapted for practical use for letterheads, contracts, etc. The Motto "Unity in Dispersity" will appear in the Seal.

(4) *Diplomas*: The diplomas for all Fellows are now ready for signatures. (The text is to be seen in WAAS-Newsletter of June 1966 on page 29).

Signing will take several weeks because of obvious technical reasons, and the diplomas will then be sent out.





# Membership News

## 1. Newly Elected Fellows

Dr. HELENA Z. BENITEZ, President of the Philippine Women's University; Chairman, U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, Manila, Philippines.

Professor KINGSLEY DAVIS, Sociologist, Director IPUR (International Population and Urban Research), University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.

Professor KARL W. DEUTSCH, Political Scientist; Professor of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Dr. LUTHER H. EVANS, Political Scientist and Librarian; fr. Director General of UNESCO, New York, U.S.A.

Professor VIKRAM AMBALAI SARABHAI, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission; Chairman COSPAR (Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments), Gujarat, India.

OSCAR SCHACHTER, Director of UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research); President, American Society of International Law; New York, U.S.A.

Professor TORCNY SEGERSTEDT, Rector, University of Uppsala; Chairman "Peace Research Organization"; Uppsala, Sweden.

Professor THEODORE SHEDLOVSKY, Department of Physical Chemistry, The Rockefeller University; New York, U.S.A.

JULIUS STULMAN, Industrialist and Philosopher; Author of "Man's Evolving Future"; New York, U.S.A.

The Rt. Hon. KENNETH YOUNGER, Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; London, England.

## 2. New Members

ZEEV AVNI, Psychologist; Tel Aviv, Israel.

F.W.G. BAKER, Science Writer, Executive Secretary, ICSU; Rome, Italy.

ADOLPHO BLOCH, Publisher; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CHARLES BOASSON, Associate Professor of International Legal Organisation, University of Sydney; Sydney, Australia (Life Member).

Professor THADIS W. BOX, Director ICASALS (International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies, Texas Technological College; Lubbock, Texas, U.S.A.

Mrs. ADDINE ERSKINE, Principal, Gradwohl School of Laboratory Technique; St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

JAN FJELLANDER, Assistant to Organization Committee of WAAS; Stockholm, Sweden.

Professor EM. SUBODH KUMAR CHOSE, fr. Director, Irrigation and Rain Research Institute; Patna University, India.

Professor JOHN GRIFFITH, Texas A. & M. University System; College Station, Texas, U.S.A.

Dr. SIM WONG KOOI, Deputy Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Malaya; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Professor Dr. G. LENHARD, Middle East Technical University, Sanitary Engineering Laboratory; Ankara, Turkey.

Professor CECIL LEWIS, Dean, School of Medicine, The University of Auckland; Auckland, New Zealand.

Professor GIORGIO NEBBIA, Istituto di Merceologia, Università degli Studi; Bari, Italy.

Professor Dr. SAM NILSSON, Physics Secretary to the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, fr. Research Scientist at the Atomic Research Council (1956-1967); Bromsvägen, Akersberga, Sweden.

BERNHARD PARKER, Visiting Professor, Lane College, President, Parco Scientific Company; Jackson, Tenn. U.S.A. (Life Member).

Dr. WILLIAM A. SAPP, Educational Consultant, Coronet Instructional Films; Ashland City, Tenn. U.S.A.

Dr. Ing. HANS-BERNHARD SEIBOHM, Psychologist; West Germany.

PETER HODGSON WOOD, Geographer (Arctic Research); Rowayton, Conn. U.S.A.

Professor Dr. ROBERT K. ZUCK, Chairman, Botany Department, Drew University; Madison, New Jersey, U.S.A.

### 3. Proposed New Fellows

Professor JEAN BAUGNIET, President, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Address: Université Libre de Bruxelles, 50 Ave. Franklin Roosevelt,  
Brussels, Belgium.

Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Giorgio Piccardi and the Executive Committee.

Professor KENNETH E. BOULDING, Professor of Economics and Research;  
Director, Center for Research in Conflict Resolution.

Address: University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.

Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel and the Executive Committee.

Professor Dr. JAMES G. DEFARES, Professor of Mathematical Anthropobiology,

Address: Physiologisch Laboratorium der Rijksuniversiteit Te Leiden,  
Wassenaarseweg, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Solco W. Tromp, and the Executive Committee.

Professor EDWARD RUSSELL DEWEY, Author; President, Foundation for  
the Study of Cycles; Adjunct Research Professor in the College of  
Academic Disciplines, University of Pittsburgh.

Address: 124 South Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, Solco W. Tromp, and the Executive Committee.

Professor CARL J. FRIEDRICH, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government,  
Harvard University.

Address: M-31 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.,  
U.S.A.

Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, Hugo Boyko.

Dr. JOHAN GALTUNG, Director, International Peace Research Institute.

Address: P.O.Box 5052, Oslo 3, Norway.

Proposed by: George E. G. Catlin, Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Committee.

Dr. GEORG GRAUE, Chief, Zentrale Forschung, August Thyssen-Hütte AG.

Address: 41 Duisburg Ruhort, Friedrich Ebert-Strasse 12, West Germany.

Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Committee.

Professor PHILIP C. JESSUP, Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague,  
Netherlands.

Address: Norfolk, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Committee.

- Professor Dr. JOSEF KISSER, Rector, Hochschule für Bodenkultur.  
Address: Hochschule für Bodenkultur, XVIII, Gregor Mendel Strasse 33,  
Vienna, Austria.  
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Committee.
- H.E. Dr. R.J.H. KRUISINGA, Secretary General of the State in the Ministry  
of Public Health.  
Address: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Zeestraat, The Hague, The  
Netherlands.  
Proposed by: Solco W. Tromp and the Executive Committee.
- Dr. MORDECHAI M. LEVY, Assistant to the President of the Israel Institute  
of Technology.  
Address: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel.  
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Committee.
- Professor MYRES S. McDOUGAL, Professor of Law.  
Address: Yale University Law School, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Dr. MARGARET MEAD, Anthropologist.  
Address: American Museum of National History, New York, N.Y.,  
U.S.A.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Professor TALCOTT PARSONS, Professor of Sociology.  
Address: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Professor PIERRE RIJLANT, Doctor of Medicine and of Electroengineering;  
Professor of Physiology.  
Address: Université Libre de Bruxelles, 50 Ave. Franklin Roosevelt,  
Brussels, Belgium.  
Proposed by: Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Committee.
- Sir DOUGLAS ROBB, formerly Chancellor of The University of Auckland.  
Address: P.O.Box 2776, Auckland 1, New Zealand.  
Proposed by Valentine J. Chapman, Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Lieutenant-General PHUA SALVIDHANNIDHES, Governor and Chairman, Applied  
Science Research Corporation of Thailand.  
Address: Phahonyothin Road, Bangkok, Thailand.  
Proposed by: H. H. Prince Dhaninivat, Ouay Ketusinh, Hugo Boyko.

- Professor Dr. PETER SCHÖLLER, Professor of Geography, Ruhr University;  
Co-Director, Ostasien-Institut Bochum.  
Address: 44 Münster/Westf., Auf der Horst 3, West Germany.  
Proposed by: Carl Troll, Hugo Boyko, and the Executive Committee.
- Dr. IRVING J. SELIKOFF, Head, Section on Environmental Health, Mt. Sinai  
Hospital; President, New York Academy of Sciences (as of 1.1.69).  
Address: 505 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.  
Proposed by: Boris Pregel and the Executive Committee.
- Professor EDWARD SHILS, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago.  
Address: Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago, Chicago,  
Illinois, U.S.A.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Professor V.B.D. SKERMAN, Chairman, International Committee on Nomen-  
clature of Bacteria; President, Australian Society for Microbiology.  
Address: Department of Microbiology, Medical School, University of  
Queensland, Herston N. 9, Brisbane, Australia.  
Proposed by: Carl-Göran Hedén, Stuart Mudd, Hugo Boyko.
- Dr. HANS SPEIER.  
Address: Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Professor JOSEPH J. SPENGLER, Professor of Economics.  
Address: Department of Economics, Duke University, Durham, North  
Carolina, U.S.A.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Professor ROBERT TRIFFIN, Educator, Economist; Professor of Political and  
Social Science.  
Address: Department of Economics, Yale University, New Haven, Con-  
necticut.  
Proposed by: Harold D. Lasswell, Boris Pregel, and the Executive Com-  
mittee.
- Professor SINAI UCKO, Head, Department of Education, Tel-Aviv University.  
Address: 16 Hapoel Street, Nof Yam, Herzliya, Israel.  
Proposed by: Richard Pokorny, Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko.
- Professor ANDRE DE VRIES, Rector, Tel-Aviv University; Head, Department  
of Medicine D, Beilinson Hospital.  
Address: Ramat Aviv, Tel-Aviv, Israel.  
Proposed by: Marion Mushkat, Hugo Boyko, Elisabeth Boyko.

## 4. Geographical Distribution

On May 31, 1968 the Fellows and Members of WAAS are domiciled in 47 countries. The countries, arranged according to Continents, are:

### AFRICA

Egypt, Ghana, South Africa, Sudan.

### AMERICA

Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Netherland Antilles, Puerto Rico, U.S.A., Uruguay.

### ASIA

Burma, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand.

### AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

Canberra, New South Wales, New Zealand (Auckland).

### EUROPE

Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK (England and Scotland), U.S.S.R.

## 5. General Remarks

A complete *List of Fellows* is almost ready for the printer and will show the membership status as of the 31st December, 1968.

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# Miscellaneous

## 1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BIOMETEOROLOGICAL NETWORK

*Editorial Remark:* The Honorary Secretary General of the International Biometeorological Society, Dr. SOLCO W. TROMP, F.W.A. (Leiden, The Netherlands) sent a review on the International Conference in Lakloul, Lebanon, asking us to publish it in our Newsletter.

We are doing so because of this Society's high scientific level and the general value of its research work in the field of "Man's Physical Environment."

A closely cooperating International Network of Institutions dealing with these lines of research may also be of interest from the point of view of our World University.

### FIRST INTERNATIONAL BIOMETEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Lakloul, Lebanon, 31 March—6 April 1966

by

S. W. TROMP\*

On 22 September 1965 the Biometeorological Research Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands, received an official invitation from H.E. Sheikh MAURICE GEMAYEL, President of the Central Planning Bureau of the Lebanon and Mr. JOSEPH SAAB, President of the Development Bank of Beirut to organize an International Round Table Conference in the Lebanon on "*The Impact of Weather and Climate on the Health Problems and the Economic Development of the Middle and Far East and of the Developing Countries in General.*" ...

The Conference took place from 31 March—6 April 1966 at Lakloul, a winter resort north of Beirut under the patronage of H.E. CHARLES HELOU, President of the Lebanese Republic. The scientific program of the Conference was organized by the Biometeorological Research Centre, Leiden, in close co-operation with the Lebanese Government through its Departments of Hygiene, Agriculture, Information and Tourism. The participants consisted of 40 biometeorological experts from non-Middle East countries of which 36 came from Europe, 3 from the USA and one from India; 28 of them were members of ISB. In addition there were about 100 scientists from the Lebanon and a few experts from Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Egypt.

\* Biometeorological Research Centre, Aert van Neslaan 117, Oegstgeest, Leiden, The Netherlands.

The experts from abroad were guests of the Development Bank. Expenses for travel had to be paid by the participants. Some of the experts were able to come only because of generous financial support received from the World Union of Lebanese, The Netherlands Government and from Major DAVID RUSSELL, Honorary Member of ISB and Director General of Auchmuty and Roth's Paper Mills in Scotland. The splendid local arrangements were organized by Mrs. YVONNE GEMAYEL. Without her unabated assistance the Conference would not have been such a great success. The Lebanese Government and several private organizations were most generous in organizing several banquets for the foreign guests in Beirut.

The Conference was divided into 5 Working Groups.

#### (1) *Medical Biometeorology*

Chairman: Dr. J. G. ROOSENBURG, The Netherlands

The following topics were discussed: eye, heart and infectious diseases and parasitology, pediatrics, respiratory, rheumatic and skin diseases, general hygiene, geographical distribution of diseases in the area, climatotherapy, nutrition, indoor climate and macroclimate of the Lebanon in general. In each session one topic was discussed. After an introduction by the section chairman, the M. East experts were asked to give a review of their major problems and the possible effects of the thermal and humidity stresses in the area, effect of solar radiation, altitude and others. As far as possible the European expert team tried to suggest solutions for their problems. The results of these discussions were summarized in 22 Recommendations and were submitted to the Lebanese Government.

A restricted number of copies of these Recommendations is still available and can be supplied upon request by the Biometeorological Research Centre, Leiden (Dr. S. W. TROMP, Aert van Neslaan 117, Oegstgeest, The Netherlands).

#### (2) *Veterinary Biometeorology*

Chairman: Dr. W. BIANCA, Switzerland

The principal topics discussed were the following:

- a) Evaluation of the present situation in the area:
  - i. The economically most important species and breeding of domestic animals in the area, their approximate numbers and distribution, the principal animal products and others.
  - ii. The principal meteorological factors limiting the production of domestic animals in the area (evidence of direct and indirect adverse effects of the Middle East climate).
  - iii. The principal meteorological factors responsible for the development of animal diseases in the area.

- iv. Predominant patterns in the distribution and marketing of animal products, dietary habits, average daily animal protein consumption.
- b) Improvement of other non-biometeorological factors, such as nutrition, which, on the basis of the present information, have shown to be deficient.
- c) Collection of supplementary information.
- d) Suggestions for conducting special studies.
- e) Dissemination of knowledge and setting up an International Biometeorological Training Centre for the Developing Countries in the Lebanon.

During all the meetings only the biometeorological aspects of the veterinary problems were discussed as other aspects are already covered by the activities of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The result of the meetings was summarized in 6 major Recommendations which were submitted to the Lebanese Government.

### (3) *Avian Biometeorology*

Chairman: Mr. M. VAN ALBADA, The Netherlands

The main topics discussed consisted of the following:

- a) Discussion of the general avian problems of the area.
- b) Information needed.
- c) Kind of measures to be taken to meet unfavourable meteorological conditions.
- d) The design of poultry buildings.

Recommendations were made concerning fertility and hatchability of poultry, feed, growth, egg production and quality, meat quality, choice of birds, housing, incubation, storage of hatching eggs, eggs for consumption and poultry.

### (4) *Phytological Biometeorology*

This working group consisted of two major subgroups:

- a) *Agricultural Biometeorology, Ecological Climatology, Micro-meteorology, Instrumentation and Forestry*

Chairman: Dr. R. W. GLOYNE, Scotland

The principal topics discussed were the following: solar and terrestrial radiation, evaporation and irrigation, precipitation, snow cover and snow depth, forestry, soil erosion and ecological climatology, dew, foliage wetness, wind-damage, wind breaks and shelter-belts, temperature regimes near the ground surface, technical liaison documentation, library and information services.

- b) *Crop Protection*

Chairmen: Dr. J. M. HIRST, Great Britain, and  
Dr. J. C. ZADOKS, The Netherlands

The following limitations to crop production were discussed:

- i. Physical factors: heat and drought, cold, air pollution.
- ii. Entomological factors: effect of weather on the long distance migration of insects in the area, effect of wind breaks on insect distribution, integrated pest control and spray warnings, pesticide residues and advice.
- iii. Plant pathological factors.

Both working groups submitted a total of 19 Recommendations.

#### (5) *Urban and Architectural Biometeorology*

Chairmen: Dr. R. AYOUB, Germany, and  
Prof. V. OLGAY, USA

The following topics were discussed:

- a) Regional climate analyses and design data for architectural and townplanning use.
  - i. Assembly of weather maps, charts and tabular data evaluated for building use. This would include the detailed evaluation of microclimatological and local factors interpolated from the broader climatology data. Specifically needed are the simultaneous temperature, humidity and wind occurrences.
  - ii. Bioclimatic evaluation of the typical regions of the area.
  - iii. Evaluation of the human climatic needs of the weather factors in relation to the comfort zone for the use of buildings and urban planning.
- b) Interpretation of climate data in architectural principles.
  - i. Site selection, effect of topography.
  - ii. Orientation, in regard to solar effects, wind and temperature.
  - iii. Solar control, bioclimatic evaluation of the effectiveness of shading devices, obstructions and effect of trees and vegetation.
  - iv. Preferable building forms evaluated by the external thermal forces.
  - v. Wind and airflow effects to satisfy bioclimatical needs in public spaces and non-airconditioned structures. Procedures of wind control.
  - vi. Use of materials on indoor thermal balance. Resistance insulation and heat capacity effects.
  - vii. Calculating thermal behavior of structures.

The underlying *Motivation for the Recommendations* came from the conviction of the working group that the application of biometeorological methods to townplanning and building design would effect a more precise adaptation and utilization to the extreme weather conditions; and hence result in more habitable and economical building construction.

Architectural formulations could truly express the regional characteristics with their specific climatic demands.

Beirut and the vicinity is undergoing a rapid change from small-scaled structured form to an emerging large-scaled morphology; the time is crucial to reevaluate the existing building principles in the light of contemporary scientific methodology. The importance lies in establishing the principles and bringing the results into the hands of the architects and town planners.

Since the Laklouk Conference the Lebanese Government, assisted by its National Research Council, has been carefully studying the various Recommendations, it was decided recently that some of the proposals should be put into operation. For this purpose I was asked to visit the Lebanon again. It is hoped that at some time in the future it will be possible to create an International Biometeorological Training and Research Centre for the Middle East and the Developing Countries in general with Headquarters near Beirut. However, many problems scientific, political and financial have to be solved before this idea can be put into practice.

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## 2. LETTER FROM INDIA

We received the following letter from the Indian Sarvodaya movement which is self-explanatory and we gladly comply with their request to inform a wider circle of people about their activities and their efforts in India to build up an international network of peace movements and peace research:

SARVA SEVA SANGH

(PRADHAN KARYALAYA)

Rajghat, Varanasi, 1 (U.P.)

February, 20, 1968

Dear friend,

By separate Sea Mail a copy of the latest issue of the Sarva Seva Sangh Monthly News Letter has been sent to you. Some of you might have already seen this journal last year. The attempt in the News Letter is to cover the news of the early days movement in as great a detail as possible and present them to sympathisers, friends and well-wishers. The Sarvodaya movement has emphasized three aspects of the Gandhian movement. First of all, it has emphasized the programme of Gramdan, the formation of village communities where the pattern of land ownership is slowly changing. Secondly, we have the "Shanti Sena"—the Indian Peace Brigade. During the last few years Shanti Sena has become very important. Its functions have increased, its responsibilities are larger than before. Thirdly, the programme of rural industrialization. These three together form the tripod on which the Sarvodaya movement is based. It is our effort through our News Letter to give as much coverage as possible to actual field work rather than mere theoretical formulations although the theoretical formulations are not ruled out. The Sarvodaya movement has also its political wing and activities. Its role as Peace maker in the disputes in Kashmir, Nagaland and some of the border areas needs to be known and strengthened. Its intervention in public affairs and expression of opinion on national affairs not guided by party interests is very necessary. Our News Letter would like to present all these and describe how a nonviolent and peaceful socio-economic transformation is taking place.

We are sending you this material for more than one single purpose. First of all no peace movement today can afford to be localised; it has to be internationalised. Peace movements anywhere, in modern times will need the support of Peace Research and Peace Education. Only last month we had an International Peace Research Seminar here looking at the problems largely from the Indian context. Finally, peaceful and nonviolent change could be had only by appropriate socio-economic changes, new structures in political institutions and orientation of education. So your interest in the Indian peace movement, your support and strength will be very valuable to us. We are hoping that in this formidable task the News Letter can be a medium and vehicle for transmitting information.

We are sending this journal to you because we want you to know about our work and because we want others to know about our work; we want to build up a network of relationship on communication with peace movements all over the world and Peace Research. We shall be happy to send you our journal continuously hereafter. The annual subscription is Rr.10 (£1/1 in U.K. and Europe; \$4 in U.S.). We shall be thankful if you would enroll yourself as subscribers. We shall be grateful for exchange of your literature; gifts of books. We shall appreciate donations. Running a journal like this costs us £1,000 per year. So we appeal to you to help us in any way you choose to strengthen this relationship within the peace movement. Even if you can not do any of the things said above, let us have your association.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

RADHAKRISHNA  
*Editor*

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### 3. A COMMUNICATION SATELLITE AS A WORLD EDUCATIONAL INSTRUMENT

The Government of Canada has, according to our information, decided to launch a *Communication Satellite* as a world educational instrument.

According to a suggestion at the WAAS Meeting held in New York in January of this year, it was decided that we write the following letter in the name of the WAAS-Executive Committee:

"The World Academy of Art and Science understand that the Canadian Government has under consideration the launching of a communications satellite to be used for awakening the people of the world to the crisis facing mankind. The satellite would be a world educational instrument, presented to mankind.

"The World Academy salutes the Canadian Government for this kind of global thinking which mankind urgently needs. The Academy strongly supports the idea of launching a world educational satellite which could make humanity aware of new ways of solving the tremendous problems of our planetary society."

If any one of our Fellows wants to follow up this matter or has a constructive suggestion thereto, we are publishing hereunder the reply we received from the Canadian authorities:

Ottawa, May 27, 1968

Dear Dr. Boyko,

The Prime Minister has asked us to reply to your letter of April 28, 1968, with regard to the establishment of a satellite communications system for Canada. We are grateful for the suggestions which you put forward for the possible uses of this system.

Should you wish further information regarding Canada's plans for a satellite communications system, may we suggest that you write the Queen's Printer (the branch nearest you is located at 221 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario) and request copies of two recent publications, *A Domestic Satellite Communication System for Canada* (catalogue number CP22-968) and *A Space Program For Canada* (catalogue number SS22-1967/1).

Yours sincerely,

W. H. BARTON,  
*Head of United Nations Division.*

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#### 4. ATHENS TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION — ATHENS CENTER OF EKISTICS

24, Strat. Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece

have asked us to publish the following

##### ANNOUNCEMENT

###### *The 1969 Athens Ekistics Month*

1. The 1969 Athens Month, organized by the Athens Center of Ekistics, will be held in Athens from July 7 to August 1, 1969.
2. The major activities of the Athens Ekistics Month are as follows :
  - A. *Ekistis Research Discussions, July 7-11*  
The fourth year of research meetings on ekistic problems. The subject this year, "Society and Human Settlements: Analysis and Definition of Problems", is discussed by a group of invited experts.
  - B. *Delos Symposion (Delos Seven), July 12-19*  
The seventh year of an informal gathering afloat of a small group of invited authorities from different disciplines, countries, and cultures discussing problems of Human Settlements. The topic for 1969 is "Society and Human Settlements: Policies for the Future".
  - C. *Greek Settlements through the Ages, July 12-19*  
Organized for the second year with visits to ancient, Byzantine, and contemporary sites and settlements in Greece, for the benefit of persons attending the various programs of the Ekistics Month. Participants will have the opportunity to attend the closing session of the Delos Seven Symposium at the ancient Theater of Delos.
  - D. *General Assembly of the World Society for Ekistics, July 19*  
The fifth annual meeting confined to members of the Society only, to discuss achievements and lay down guidelines for future action.
  - E. *Meeting of the "Ekistics" Editorial Advisory Board, July 21*  
Annual meeting of the executive and advisory editorial boards of the "Ekistics" journal to discuss progress and future policy.
  - F. *Meeting on Education in Ekistics, July 23*  
The fourth year of this meeting to discuss educational methods and programs for integrating the knowledge of society and the knowledge of Settlements.
  - G. *International Seminar on Ekistics and the Future of Human Settlements, July 21 — August 1*  
"Society and Human Settlements: Programs and Plans for the Future" provides this year the theme for interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and discussion on growth and change, with particular emphasis on future developments. The seminar includes lectures, presentation of actual

projects, and both group and panel discussions. It will be conducted in two parts:

*Part A: July 21-25*

"Society as a Basis for Programming and Planning Human Settlements: The Approach of various Disciplines" conducted by a group of experts of international standing.

*Part B: July 28 — August 1.*

"Society as a Basis for Programming and Planning Human Settlements: The Ekistic Approach" Conducted by C. A. Doxiadis.

3. The above mentioned activities will be conducted in English by experts of international repute. Their names will be announced shortly.
4. Those interested in attending as participants the International Seminar on Ekistics and the Tour of Greek Settlements are welcome to apply. Lecturers at the Seminar and participants in all other programs by invitation only. Observers are welcome to apply to the Ekistics Research Discussions and the Meeting on Education in Ekistics.
5. Application forms and additional information may be obtained from:

The Director  
International Programs  
Athens Center of Ekistics  
P.O. Box 471  
Athens

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