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~~and parts of chemistry, as far as they are based on agreed upon measurements and definitions. ^{more than} Over half a century ago, Wilhelm von Ostwald made a useful division between mathetic sciences, sciences of forces (including certain parts of physics and chemistry), sciences of life (physiology, biology, psychology) and the science of "Kulturologie" (dealing with the problems of man's culture and sociology). These divisions and sciences have, since Ostwald, undergone vital changes, overlappings etc. Yet the basic idea of a difference and separation of disciplines into those that can function with statements ^{and definitions} based on physical, 3dimensional, agreed upon measuring units - and on the other hand those ^{dealing with} higher dimensional, multidimensional, or omnidimensionally levels, where low dimensional methods simply ~~do no longer suffice.~~ ^{still is of helpul,}~~

~~A perfect demonstration of the situation indicated here, ^{IN} was the ^{conference} meeting or symposium on "NEW KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN VALUES"~~

~~at the ^{KRESGE AUDITORIUM of the} M.I.T. auditorium in Cambridge Mass. October 4-5 1957~~

~~(MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY) Sponsored by the Research Society for Creative~~

~~Altivism, Boston Mass.
Many well known thinkers and experts in different fields had prepared carefully, and with serious intentions, papers on the key-theme; "New Knowledge ⁱⁿ of Human Values". There were scholars present like Pitirim A. Sorokin from Harvard (Social and Cultural Dynamics), Gyorgy Kepes (Dept. of Design M.I.T.) Erich Fromm (Psychoanalysis, Un. of Mexico), Tillich (Religion, Harvard), D.T. SUZUKI, (Zen Buddhism) and others~~

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