



Bionews

"Bios" may serve as the lever to lift the spirit of the world.

Newsletter of the BIOPOLITICS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION
Vol. 1 No 1, November 1987

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

At the brink of the 21 st century technology is expanding the horizons of understanding and is widening the spectrum of thought not only to include the cosmos but also to reveal the infinite beauty of the microcosmos and the macrocosmos. However, rapid technological advances have created a decline in values and a feeling of uncertainty. This anxiety is justified, since technology has progressed at a geometric rate, whereas social structure and legislation have been unable to evolve at the same pace. Technology offers the innumerable goods of modern society and ameliorates the conditions of life. However, most people foresee dim prospects for the future. This wave of pessimism and fearful approach to life need to be reversed. The spirit of respect for "bios" (life) may serve as a catalyst and allow the incorporation of new values, so that man feels that technology is being harnessed for his well-being. The role of man may be placed on a perspective of optimism leading to the desired dimensions and expanding strategies for future society.

Threats to the environment are endangering "bios". We can not take any more risks because local problems cross national boundaries quickly. It is for this reason that Biopolitics© International Organisation (B.I.O) held its first conference on "Biopolitics and International Cooperation - the Bio-Environment". The term bio-environment is meant to increase awareness to the threats imposed on all forms of "bios" rather than on "oikos" (house), as used in ecology.

"Bios" allows for technological progress in all aspects of future society by establishing a link between technology and ethical values. B.I.O. proposes:

- **international cooperation for better understanding of "bios"**. Parallel to internal problems, nations will have an international task. Advanced nations could undertake a world educational campaign through communication satellites to increase public awareness on issues such as health and the bioenvironment.

- **the bio-assessment of technology** so that the positive aspects of technological contributions may be re-examined in order to shift the center of gravity from fear to hope.

- **the sensitisation of public opinion towards the ramifications of the biological sciences**, and the impact this progress may have on all fields of human endeavour.

The May conference provided an arena for leaders in respective fields to discuss the bio-environment. They voiced their opinions in resolutions expressed in this **BIONEWS** issue, and committed themselves to promote B.I.O. ideals. All those who participated shared the view that "bios" is our most precious possession and may serve as an ideal pathway leading to peace and harmony.



Dr. Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis, Founder/President of B.I.O., opening the first international conference in Athens, Greece

"Bios" has evolved in hundreds of millions of years. If we consider the evolution of "bios" as a twentyfour hour day, the appearance of human beings has been realized during the last few minutes. Let us hope that our presence will not lead to midnight, but to the dawn of hope, since technology offers the expansion of human potential. A new vision is required for the new millennium, which represents only a few seconds in terms of "bios" evolution. We possess the knowledge to provide abundant nourishment to all the children of the world and heal our planet from wounds to the bio-environment. We possess satellites that may be used for immediate information and education of the public on problems concerning "bios".

For the coming year B.I.O. has chosen "Bios in the Next Millenium" as the theme for all its meetings. The challenge of future dimensions relating to ethical values and philosophy, health, nutrition, the bio-environment, bio-arts, bio-architecture, bio-communication, bio-linguistics, bio-agriculture, bio-athletics, bio-economics and bio-legislation, will be examined during the international **Youth Forum** scheduled for September 1988.

Biopolitics is not a romantic idea, but an urgent need for immediate action. It is hoped that B.I.O. may act as a lever to lift the spirit of people throughout the world.

Dr. Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis ©

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DAY 1 - PHILOSOPHY

Biopolitics International Organisation (B.I.O.) opened its first international conference on May 7, 1987. Its President, Dr. **Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis**, presented the dimensions of Biopolitics as a message of hope for mankind.

"Bios" (life) is a link that unites all people. It is hoped that it may act as a lever to lift the spirit of the world."

Professor Rom Harre, Oxford University, UK.

The speaker investigates the philosophical problems created by the advance of the biological sciences.

Professor Harre, in a discussion on reductionist attitudes, said:

"Do we have moral duties to undertake environmental protection rather than to act merely in pursuit of a prudential advantage? Does the moral protection which assumably is owed to human beings as people extend to animals and plants?"



Professor Dr. **Andreja Miletic**, Faculty of Political Sciences, Belgrade University, Yugoslavia.

The present bio-environmental crisis is part of a broader crisis of civilisation and society. The so-far neglected philosophical aspects of this crisis can provide a necessary, holistic, critical, and teleological viewpoint.

"This new ecological consciousness has been created under a strong pressure of rapid and disastrous degradation of the whole biosphere. It penetrates, although not equally, all spheres - philosophy, science, economy, politics, law, education, ethics, art..."



Dr. **Andrew A. Brennan**, University of Sterling, UK.

Concern about environmental pollution, the degradation of ecosystems and the loss of species is prompted by concerns about the damage to, and loss of, things of value. According to the speaker, some of our most fundamental concerns are best seen from a perspective that considers the kind of lives that are worthwhile for humans to lead. From such a point of view, one value of natural systems is that they provide an appropriate setting for lives of value.

"Both in the rich industrial countries and in the poorer ones, there is a regular pattern to environmental exploitation which involves pursuing a resource to scarcity or extinction while profits are to be made; the end result is loss of the resource for all whose livelihood were involved with it. Those individuals or corporations who have made profits from the exploitation of the resource have the wealth, and thus the choice, to turn to new sources of profit."



Dr. **Thomas S. Kemp**, Curator, Zoological University Museum, Oxford, UK. The natural biological world is evaluated from an evolutionary point of view along with the inherent scientific and moral questions generated.

"The present devastations of the natural world by humans have undoubtedly accelerated the rate of degeneration of "bios", but there is no doubt that throughout the history of life on Earth, "bios" has already possessed its own inbuilt instabilities."



Inside

Letter from the President

The May Conference

- ◆ Philosophical dimensions
- ◆ International cooperation
- ◆ Technological dimensions

Brief background of B.I.O.

Now and to come

Goals and Resolutions

Francophone day

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Professor Dr. **Gyula Bora**, Vice-Rector Karl Marx University, Hungary. The normal functioning of any society necessarily produces anti-environmental effects because the economics of the society ultimately rely on the environment as a source of organic and inorganic materials. The protection of the bio-environment need not necessarily hinder the growth of e-conomy; rather, it could serve the economy by its unlimited capability to provide new materials.

He said: *"Up-to-date technology has largely contributed to the alteration and destruction of the bio-environment. However, technology can be viewed from another angle... that of its potential use in the protection and even restoration of the bio-environment"*.



Professor **A.M. de Sousa Otto**, Director Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Algarve, Portugal. The speaker believes the role of biotechnology should be not only to innovate more efficient methods for the recycling of waste materials, but also to actively participate in the refinement of production and research.

"If we wish to guarantee the conditions of life for future generations and to avoid the proliferation of synthetic materials, we need to use natural products rationally and recycle waste materials. This perspective should continuously preoccupy public administration and private entrepreneurs".



Professor Dr. **Udo E. Simonis**, Director International Institute for Environment and Society, Federal Republic of Germany. (Could not attend, but sent his contribution).

Ecological stability and economic growth are diametrically opposed. According to this report, one solution lies in redefining economic interest, the o-ther in producing an ecologically-oriented economic policy. A basic principle that can effectively reduce damage to the environment is that of responsibility or liability of those establishments responsible for increasing the levels of pollution.

"Due to the logic of day-to-day survival, utilisation of resources and sustainability of the ecological systems are not yet compatible. Once utilised or exported, the value of non-renewable resources is lost. These relations exemplify the responsibility of the industrial countries when it comes to harmonising ecology and economy internationally".



Hilkka Pietila, Secretary-General UNA Finland, and Vice-President WFUNA. Throughout the ages nature has been perceived as being feminine, the Universal Mother, Mother Earth, and the manifestation of fertility. With new experimental means the scientist will be able to unveil Mother Nature, to conquer and subdue her, to shake her to her foundations.

"The plant can happily carry out its processes Of photosynthesis without human beings but we cannot exist without the photosynthesis of plants. The privilege of intelligence, then, is not to alienate and dominate the world without concern for the welfare of other forms of life, but... to become caretaker and cultivator of the whole ecological community".



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A brief moment of rest for the hardworking staff of B.I.O.

Professor **Emmanuel E. Marcoglou**, Political Sciences, Deree College, Greece.

In a discussion on biofeedback, the speaker sees it as a strong tool that can be used for the manipulation of thought ranging from commercial advertisements to political propaganda. Specific symbols are used to induce desired responses by the viewers and participants. Technology may provide the power to control nature and thus influence policies and the dynamics of history.

"I believe that the great difference in mentality between today's people and the ancient ones is mainly the result of a biotechnology capable not only of extorting from nature a meager living, but capable of guaranteeing us an abundance of goods, comforts and luxuries".



EDUCATION AND GENERAL

H.D.A.H.P. Karunaratne, Chairman Executive Committee, UNA Sri Lanka. The survival of mankind will depend on the philosopher's ability to communicate concepts of philosophy to the general public in a language that is understandable to all. Realising his capability to indulge in abstract thought, man has developed an air of supremacy over other life forms and the inorganic environment. If the present attitudes are not changed, man will have to face the option of extinction. Educating the public is necessary to clarify the role of man as a dominant but benign form of life in harmony with other species on the planet.

"Education must be so planned as to bring about the realisation by young and old alike that we are only a part of the phenomenon called life. We can survive and prosper only as the dominant but benign part of life present and future based on the principle that what we have we hold in trust for those yet to be born".



Professor **Dr. Sc. Erich Taubert**, Weimar, German Democratic Republic. Environmental problems must be solved in both capitalist and socialist countries as well as in countries of the third world. Although the interpretation and motivation for environmental projects often stems from different viewpoints, these differences must be assimilated into common projects, based on universal information and education as a life-long process during and after school years.

"Peace and ecology are two sides of the same problem: how to ensure a harmonious future life on our planet. Wars destroy culture, nature and the environment, whereas peace certainly promotes valuable cultural development, just as it will establish a creative shaping and a proper usage of the natural environment to the benefit of all people and nations".



Dolores Schell, Consultant, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada. Discussing organisational management, the speaker categorises individuals as "change agents" or "status quo seekers". The change agent's task would be easier if the collective was comprised of "explorers of transitions. In large part it is fear of the unknown, fear of losing control, power, and possessions which keeps the status quo seeker in a pattern of holding on to old attitudes and outmoded habits.

"Organisations are living entities that are born, need to be nurtured, grow up, get old and eventually die. "Bios" can provide a model and perspective for analysing what goes on in an organisation".



Professor **Achilles C. Kanellopoulos**, Dean and Director of Studies, Southeastern College, Greece. One of the major components of engineering theory, that of problem definition, model production, and mathematical expression, can serve as a model for decreasing the extent of damage of the environment. The problems of overpopulation in Egypt, zonation of nuclear plants, acid rain, and artificial intelligence are examined with regard to the aforementioned theory.



"Decision making and Operations Research are essential for the study of a series of problems in modern society. Everyday decisions of people, such as buying or selling, voting for a political leader, going for holidays, or reading and communicating, can be studied using the theory of problem solving".



Prof. Grohmann, Mrs. Harre, Prof. Harre, Dr. Klein

DAY 2 - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Right Honourable **Lord Ennals**, Member House of Lords, former Cabinet Minister, UK.

The speaker praises the United Nations General Assembly for establishing the "World Commission on Environment and Developments. Lord Ennals, while summarising the relationship between the environment and development, said:

"the world is just beginning to wake up to what we are doing to our environment. It is not just a fad of "the greens", or, in Britain, the "Friends of the Earth". It is real. It is happening now, before our eyes, and in the sure knowledge of those educated enough to know".



Professor **Tham Seong Chee**, National University of Singapore, President UNA of Singapore.

In an international order guided by the twin concerns of promoting national interest and enhancing political independence, any attempt made to devolve common approaches to environmental problems is likely to create suspicion or scepticism. One has to continue to rely on the age old art of persuasion or alternatively appeal to enlightened self-interest. These parameters of international cooperation have to be recognised when dealing with such concerns as "the bio-environment" in contemporary times.

"Bio-environment protection requires man to strike a symbiosis with nature whereas the ethos of modern industrialised societies... stresses the exploitation of nature and man for material betterment".



Androulla Vassiliou, Barrister-at-Law, International Affairs, Vice-Chairperson Executive Committee WFUNA, Cyprus. The speaker discusses the damage to the environment from ignorance, poverty, and inconsiderate plans for the modernisation of less developed countries. In order to put an end to these trends, national efforts are no longer sufficient. International cooperation must constitute the major aim of governments and responsible authorities around the globe.

"Both the genesis and the way environmental problems are handled must be seen in an international perspective. It should be appreciated that in view of ecological and economic interdependence the division into first, second and third world is basically obsolete and must ultimately be overcome".



Peter H. Feeg, Director WFUNA, Vienna, Austria. Pollution and environmental deterioration have become transnational phenomena since radiation and pollution can not be stopped by borders. Any approach to counter threats to our environment has to be multi-disciplinary and it is important that the community participates in the decision making process, even at the international level.

"The five elements considered to be vital for life support are the earth, water, energy, air and the sky. To these I want to add peace and social justice which I rate as integral parts of mankind's bio-environment".



Dr. **Liduvina R. Senora**, Executive Secretary UNA of the Philippines. While discussing the importance of education the speaker sees most countries on the sharp edge of crisis, still baffled about how to manage the biosphere on planet earth. If international cooperation is to become a part of Biopolitics, it is imperative that appreciation, respect and understanding of the delicate sun-soil-water-organism complex be fostered through education starting at the pre-school level.

"Most politicians and other decision-makers seem to lack the background in the physical sciences. These people do not make decisions with the interest of the next generation in mind. Most of their decisions are made with a view to winning the next election or to the annual budget or to the next meeting of shareholders".



Tina Uwechue, Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President UNA of Nigeria. Nigeria is presented as a case study with respect to the dangers threatening the bio-environment of the African continent as a whole and some of the measures taken to minimise the ill-effects of those dangers.

"Man is the architect of his misfortune in his environment. Certain factors like culture and technological advancement do affect the life of people in their area and can extend to other people's environment".



Drawings from Crete, Greece, 2000 B.C.



LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Professor **Juraj Cuth**, President of the Slovak Peace Council, Czechoslovak SSR.

International law can protect the bio-environment and both bilateral and multilateral regulations signify constructive future moves. Public opinion represents a strong influence on the consciousness of the world to preserve the bio-environment through international law. While discussing the relationship of the preservation of "bios" and international law, Professor Cuth stressed that

"public opinion represents a powerful instrument that can fortify the consciousness of people for the preservation of the bio-environment through international legislation".



Professor Dr. **Rusen Keles**, Director Center for Urban Studies, Political Sciences, Ankara University, Turkey.

The speaker cites the concentration of population and economic activities in urban centers as one of the major factors in the deterioration of the environment. A decentralised pattern of urban development, that could only be achieved through wise planning, can help to get rid of the detrimental effects upon the bio-environment. A pre-condition of the preservation of the bio-environment is to take every possible measure to inform the world of the disadvantages of monocephalic territorial structures and the advantages of polycephalic urban development.

"Education, informing the public, and the exchange of ideas and dissemination of experiences at international level have an extremely important role to play for the survival of ecological values".



Haim Klugman, Director General, Ministry of Justice, Israel. The challenge of defending the quality of life in the face of rapid technological changes is examined through legislation in three different areas: consumer protection, biotechnology and the law of privacy.

"Such legislations must indeed set out a code of action for every case where "bios" is threatened by disasters in the environmental or health fields, or, indeed, where there is an unacceptable infringement on the quality of life as a consequence of technological advance and modernisation".



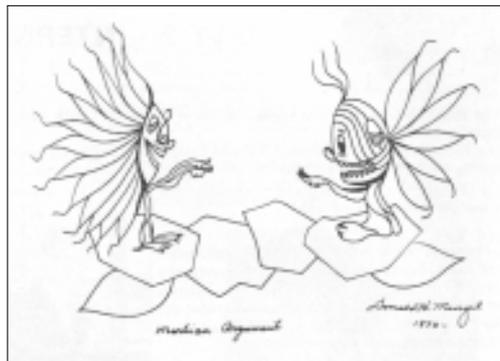
SPECIAL IMPLICATIONS

Kumaran Fernando, Secretary-General, UNA Sri Lanka.

I. Man has declared war on himself by threatening the very environment that sustains him. A solution to this problem may be found in the total re-evaluation of the prevalent materialistic attitudes that dominate the economy of the West and now pervasively the East. Although Western technology has so far neglected Eastern philosophy, it is quite possible that age old discoveries may provide answers to present problems.

II. Man's concept of "supremacy" manifests itself in his abuse of the physical environment, his domination over other life forms, and his continuous attempt to subjugate other men in the name of race, loyalties, class, etc. This has resulted in hunger and abundance. Some recommendations are provided. Speaking on the dangers of environmental pollution, Fernando said:

"if these disturbing trends are allowed to continue, we will be bequeathing to posterity a barren planet on which life in all forms will gradually become extinct. The signs of impending doom are already upon us".



Drawing by the late Director of Harvard Observatory, Professor Donald Menzel



James Muldoon, Jr., Assistant Field Director, UNA of the United States.

In a discussion on youth the speaker cites the growing despair among the youth of our planet about the prospects of resolving problems which warrant greater attention by the world's leadership.

"Our biological survival depends on our offspring to begin adapting to this environment, releasing energies that will move humanity an evolutionary step forward. I believe that we are at a crossroad and the youth have not been given any road signs to follow. The choices they will have to make will definitely include risks".



Professor **Michael Dearing**, Psychologist, Deree College, Greece. The attitude of the general public towards pollution is examined. Although people express concern for the pollution of the bio-environment, a feeling of personal helplessness pervades. The solution to this feeling may lie within a deeper understanding of social cooperation and its relationship to personal control.

"People have a number of defence mechanisms at their disposal, and they can be very selective about the information to which they attend ignoring facts and opinions that don't fit their belief structures".



DAY 3 - TECHNOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS THE ENVIRONMENT

Dr. **Guy Sergheraert**, Director Centre de Valorisation des Glucides, France. The speaker discussed technological advance as a means of providing greater promise for humanity, versus its role in merely increasing man's power of manipulating the environment.

"The more urgent a problem becomes the fewer options it allows since the situation has lost its flexibility, and one must obey the obvious necessity. The mistake lies in waiting for the choice to become impossible. In other words, the lack of foresight entails the lack of freedom in decision-taking".



Professor **Constantinos Sekeris**, University of Athens, Director Biology Research, National Research Council, Greece. The progress in molecular biology, with its tremendous possibilities to improve and heal or harm and destroy, was presented.

"We are faced with a dilemma: either to sacrifice progress as an antidote to potential self-destruction, or to boldly advance confiding in our innate moral code".



Dr. **Phillip Lobel**, Research Scientist, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute and Associate in Oceanography Center for Earth and Planetary Physics, Harvard University, USA. The life-cycles of fish are fundamental to understanding the potential long-term implications of changes in coastal morphology and global climatic changes.

"Atmospheric storms stir surface waters and can dilute the concentration of food particles. Low food densities can result in larval starvation. Thus, the occurrence of storms can also have a profound impact on fish population dynamics. Clearly, climatic changes which affect larval fish survivorship will have a long-term impact on fisheries resources".



Professor **Giulio Pontecorvo**, Columbia University, USA. The correlation between world climatic changes and the variations in the luminosity of the sun was examined. There is a reasonable consensus a-mong atmospheric scientists that over the last 1 40 years a warming has taken place. There is less agreement over whether or not the variability of climate has increased and whether or not man is primarily responsible for the warming.

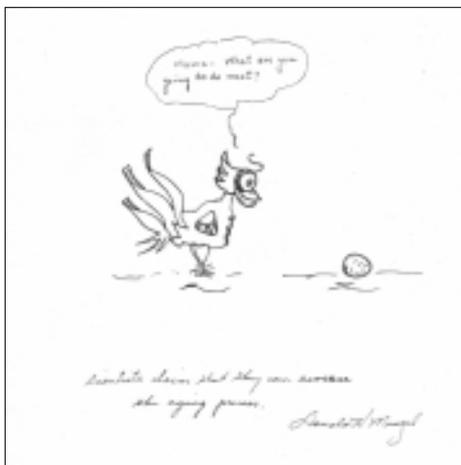
"Everyone should appreciate that our gaining greater understanding of these global processes involving climate and the level of the oceans is of crucial importance. Here we can only hint at the vast economic, political and social significance of any substantive rise in sea level associated with climatic change".



The Hon. Lord Ennals and His Excellency, the Ambassador of India, Mr. Aggarwal



Lord Ennals, Mr. Mu/doon, Prof. Miletic, Dr. Viavianos-Arvanitis



Drawing by the late Director of Harvard Observatory, Professor Donald Menzel

HEALTH



Drawing from Crete, Greece, 2000 B.C.



Prof. Malberg, Dr. Watts, Mr. Muldoon, Mr. Feeg

Professor **Michael Scoulios**, President, European Environmental Bureau, Greece.

The speaker discusses the need for greater research into the legal implications of biotechnological development and a more thorough effort to inform the public of such implications in order to prevent any misunderstanding or mismanagement of these vital matters.

"Biotechnology, defined as the use or development of techniques using organisms or parts of them to provide or improve goods and services (e.g. by improving animals and plants or by developing microorganisms for specific uses), is a new term that represents a rapidly expanding technology which has century-old foundations".



Dr. **David Watts**, University of Hull, United Kingdom. The balance between natural and man-made changes in the bio-environment is discussed, along with the ways in which mankind adapts to evolving technological circumstances. A simple equation is presented as a summary of the extent to which a new technological innovation might be expected to modify the bio-environment.

"Technology may be endemic to particular areas, or imposed upon them; but, whichever the case, the impact of technological innovations on the bio-environment may vary according to the understanding and perception of them by the social systems which use them, or as a response to the nature of the bio-environment itself".



Professor **George M. Maniatis**, Medical School, University of Patras, Greece. The speaker maintains that genetic manipulations and new potentials of biotechnology provide the biologist with unprecedented powers and hope for new dimensions in medical diagnosis and treatment. Speculating about the future of medical implications of bio-engineering. Professor Maniatis said:

"The introduction of recombinant DNA technology has made possible direct genetic manipulations and the new power has created a lot of anxiety and fears. Some of these fears, e.g. the crossing of natural species barriers, have proved unfounded. Species barriers exist naturally in order to avoid inefficient matings leading to organisms unable to survive, rather than to super-organisms able to take over the world".



Professor Dr. **Horst Malberg**, Free University Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

Since 1975, a network of 31 stations continuously registered the sulphur dioxide levels in the city of Berlin (FRG) and the speaker presents the influence of different weather conditions, methods to reduce the sulphur dioxide concentration, and the effect on public health.

"Summing up we can say that low temperatures, weak winds, and the existence of an inversion area are the basic factors for smog and therefore for the most intense effects on the biosphere including human health".



Dr. **Med. Ulrich Fegeler**, Meteorology Institute, University of Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

Biometeorological and medical experts studied the influence of levels of air pollution, thermal environmental factors, weather parameters, and virological influencing factors on the frequency of Croup Syndrome and obstructive respiratory tract diseases of children in Berlin (FRG).

Dr. Fegeler concluded:

"as far as the obstructive respiratory tracts are concerned... the rate of affected children was significantly higher in residential areas with a higher than average level of air pollution compared to areas with lower levels".



Professor Dr. **Günther Klein**, Institute for Water, Soil and Air Hygiene, Federal Health Office, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. The speaker presents water management policies over the past hundred years as the cause for rapid ageing of the waters in the Berlin area.

"Interaction of scientific and political mechanisms in the evaluation of a single event, such as the restoration of a eutrophic lake or of a series of lakes, is not easily irrevocated without first establishing and laying out landscape, with or without man's influence. Natural geological e-vents are without man's intervention, when events are without man's intervention, when seen in the context of their long-lasting effects on the eco-systems".



Professor **Andreas Grohmann**, Institute for Water Soil and Air Hygiene, Federal Health Office, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. The new phosphate elimination plant in the Berlin district of Tegel is studied, with an emphasis on the engineering aspects of phosphate elimination.

"In the North German Coastal Plain, the effective ageing process of a lake includes the following stages: fertilisation by nutrients, silting up, and then development to swamp, moor, and forest. This process is sped up by increased introduction of nutrients, resulting in accelerated eutrophication. The restoration of a lake involves reduction of nutrients, either down to a natural level, or even lower".



Peter Stavroulakis, Manager NYNEX International, Geneva, Switzerland. In view of the unprecedented progress in all scientific fields during the past forty years the elements of biological processes have offered a model that if adapted to the telecommunications field will eventually eliminate the presently-imposed constraints of conventional natural laws.

"The telecommunications field which deals with the study and implementation of generation, processing, storage and transmission of information signal or data has reached the limit of conventional laws. Computers have been able to recognize and synthesize natural voice, transmission systems can transmit information at the speed of light which was unthinkable only a few years ago".

Dr. **Vassiliki Kalfakakou**, Food Chemistry Laboratory, University of Ioannina; **Konstantina Akrida**, Food Chemistry Laboratory, University of Ioannina, Greece.

The transfer factors of various metals are estimated in the trophic levels of a simple lake ecosystem resulting in the ecosystem exhibiting a worrying tension for biomagnification of heavy metals, affecting the representatives of successive trophic levels.

"The heavy rains and the high rainfall levels (1262 mm/year) of the area contribute to the carrying away of the surface particles to the lake. Plants are the producers of the trophic chain and metals, found in them are either absorbed from bottom sediments or are deposited on their shoots and leaves".

Professor **Francis A. Batzias**, Piraeus Graduate School of Industrial Studies; Dr. **Anastasios I. Zouboulis**, Department of Chemistry, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of flotation as a separating process is provided. An implicit model for the determination of the optimal concentration of the pollutant is formulated.

" Technology can contribute to setting up a new model of matter and energy transformation with waste minimisation and recycle maximisation. The application of such technological innovations is not always economical and a bio-assessment of such technology is needed for the re-orientation of applied research to the development of innovations of this kind, so that a network of bio-centric technological methods might be constructed".



Prof. Cuth,
Mr. Ignatov,
Prof. Miletic

Professor **Cleantis J. Israelidis**, Food Technology Institute and Southeastern College, Greece.

After 20 years of research and development of the single cell protein (SCP) the study concludes it is not foreseeable that microbial protein will replace a big proportion of plant or animal protein in the near future; however, it seems that SCP will continue to co-exist and compete with conventional proteins.

"In the 1350's many people predicted a future protein mortgage in the world, due in 30-40 years. We now see that these predictions were rather pessimistic for the developed countries. However, death from starvation, malnutrition and related diseases is a reality in many countries today. The World Health Organization estimates that 12.000.000 people die of hunger - and starvation - related diseases every year. Half are children under the age of 5."



His Eminence Metropolitan of Corinth,
Mr. Panteleimon



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and Mrs. Vardinoyiannis



Drawing from Crete, 2000 B.C.

Support for the conference was further reinforced by the presence of His Eminence Metropolitan of Nea Smyrna, Mr. **Agathangelos**; Professor **S. Calogeropoulos-Stratis**, President of the Greek UNA; His Excellency the Ambassador of India, Mr. **Aggarwal**; His Excellency the Ambassador of Israel, Mr. **Gilboa**; Professor **B. Sendov**, Vice, President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Ambassadors **A. Exarhos** and **G. Sekeris** from Greece; Mr. **Lorenz**, Minister of the Austrian Embassy; Mr. **Atacanli** of the Turkish Embassy; Dr. **R.T. Taylor** of the British Embassy; **J. Kraats** of the GDR Embassy; Mr. **V. Bogatyreov** and Mr. **N. Ignatov** of the USSR; Mr. **Jose Garcia** from Peru, **A. Strano** from Australia; Member of Parliament Mr. **T. Alexiou**; former undersecretary of Health Mr. **G. Apostolatos**; Mr. **Dimopoulos** of the Greek Ministry of Culture; Mr. **A. Petridis** of the National Bank of Greece; and many other distinguished representatives. In addition to the enlightening presentations and the brainstorming discussions, many enjoyable social gatherings provided the opportunity for a relaxed exchange of ideas. These included the reception at the Astir Palace offered by Mrs. **Martinou**, a reception at the home of Captain **N. Frangos**, as well as several outings to Greek tavernas. Following the final session, resolutions concerning future action of B.I.O. were unanimously supported by the participants. The President of the Academy of Athens, Professor **K.G. Bonis**, delivered a farewell address to all.



Prof. Keles, Mrs. Pintos, Lord Ennals, Prof. Bonis and the host, Captain N. Frangos

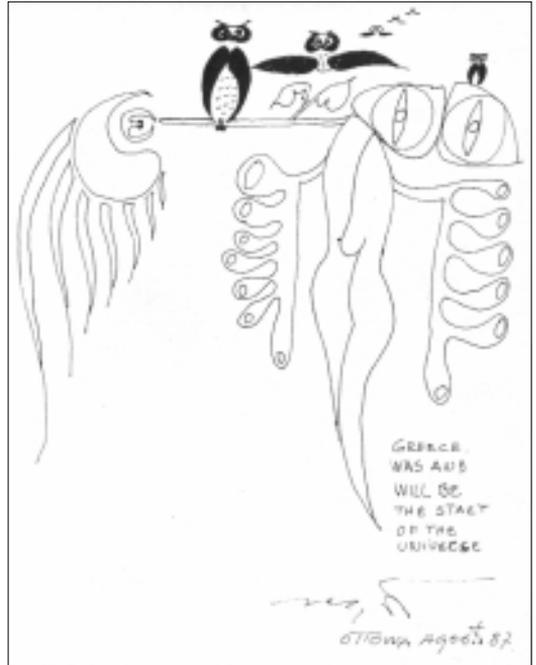


Prof. S. Calogeropoulos-Stratis and Prof. K. G. Bonis

Harmony

With wings of the soul
 I touch the golden waves of infinity
 around, heavenly beauty like light
 sparkles rays with colors of flowers
 whispers the soil, awakens the earth
 not like a mother, just like a daughter
 of the cycle of wear
 and the infinite of the eternal
 the melody of the universe
 is surrounded by the rhythm of harmony

(Dr. Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis, 1984)



Drawing by Dr. Marco Antonio Segastume Gemell, President, UNA of Guatemala



RESOLUTIONS

At the end of the conference, the following resolutions were accepted unanimously by the participants.

GOALS OF B.I.O.

Biopolitics proposes international cooperation for the better understanding, protection and enhancement of "bios". "Bios" as a manifestation recognizes no political boundaries. Its protection, repair and enhancement require willing collaboration and cooperation among nation states. Biopolitics, thus, addresses itself to the issue of international responsibility in the protection, repair and enhancement of the bio-environment. Promoting "bios" is a global concern requiring a global approach. Parallel to national problems, nations have an international task. Advanced nations may undertake a world campaign through communication satellites to increase public awareness on issues such as health and the environment. A leadership arena will be required with an increased feeling of responsibility. New international legislation should provide a code of action in cases when "bios" is threatened.

Biopolitics proposes the dialectic approach in handling international problems by placing at its center the need for assessment of technology in all fields of human endeavour. The rapid growth of information opens new dimensions and expands human thought. Technological advances are shaking the foundations of our private and public existence. Ethical values, the social structure, national and international issues, as well as legislation have to be re-examined in view of the new perspectives provided by recent advances. In order to establish the dimensions of progress in relation to the improvement of "bios", the bio-assessment of technology has become an urgent need. As we enter the 21 st century, achievements of modern technology need to be used for the improvement of "bios".

Biopolitics proposes the sensitisation of public opinion so that more people will realise that progress in the biological sciences relates to their own specific field of interest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In exploiting the natural environment on an ever-increasing scale, mankind has created a serious imbalance in the world's ecosystems.

- **promote and initiate awareness** and a deep sense of responsibility by all peoples of the dangers arising from actual or possible direct interventions of man into his own and all other forms of bio-psychological substance by means of genetic and other medico-biological processes;

- **promote and initiate regional cooperation** for the development of the bio-environment and its protection against technically avoidable pollution among all relevant organisations and groups, including recording and publicising channels of information feedback;.

- **promote and initiate efforts aimed at minimising resource depletion** as well as exploiting the use of re-cycled materials of all forms for the protection of the bio-environment;

- **promote and initiate** the wide spread **collection** and flow of **information** and data relevant to the protection and development of the bio-environment, in both specialist institutions and the public media;

- **promote and initiate** the incorporation of **environmental education programs** in national educational systems; and finally proposes for consideration:

- **the need for a Universal Declaration** in the light of previous UN and UNEP Declarations on the Environment, comparable to the Declaration of Human Rights or other internationally agreed conventions;

- **the need for the working out of rules and laws** to facilitate the imposition of legal and moral sanctions on states and organisations failing to protect the bio-environment;

- **the need to submit the issue of the bio-environment** and its protection for debate and deliberation in the forthcoming **31 st Plenary Session of WFUNA** to be held in Ottawa in August 1987, and its regional conferences in 1 988;

- **the creation of national groups** to be affiliated to the Biopolitics International Organisation.

Participants in this conference express their deep gratitude to the organisers and supporters of the conference held in Greece, which is recommended as the ideal meeting place for people from all specialties to assess progress and values.





Official opening by His Excellency the Ambassador of France, Mr. Francois Marcel Plaisant



Prof. H. Curien



Dr. G. Sergheraert

"BIOS" IN THE NEXT MILLENIUM - FEARS AND HOPES
 Wednesday, October 7, 1987, French Institute of Athens, 31, Sina Street
 A Symposium organized by:
 His Excellency the Ambassador of France
 Mr. Francois Marcel Plaisant
 and the
 Biopolitics International Organisation (B.I.O.)
 and the
 Science Office of the French Embassy

PROGRAMME

Official opening by His Excellency the Ambassador of France,
 Mr. **Francois Marcel Plaisant**

"Dimensions of Biopolitics"
 Dr. **Agni Vliavianos-Arvanitis**, President, Biopolitics
 International Organisation (B.I.O.)

"Ethical and Social Dimensions of Biotechnology"
 Dr. **Guy Sergheraert**, Adj. Director General, Centre de
 Valorisation des Glucides et Produits Naturels

"Agricultural Production and Bios in the Next Century"
 Mr. **Pierre Feillet**, Director of Research of I.N.R.A.

"New Technologies: Perspectives of Equilibrium of
 Bios in Arid Tropical Zones"
 Mr. **George Martin**, Agronomist, Consultant in
 International Cooperation on Agriculture

"Bios - Space Instruments and Surveillance of Planet Earth"
 Professor **Hubert Curien**, Former Minister of Research and
 Technology, President of the Defense Scientific Council



Mr. P. Feillet



Mr. G. Martin



Dr. A. Vliavianos-Arvanitis



Drawing from Crete, 2000 B.C.

Over 350 people attended a symposium on "Bios in the Next Millenium - Fears and Hopes" at the French Institute, organised by B.I.O. and the Science Office of the French Embassy. His Excellency the Ambassador of France, Mr. **Francois Marcel Plaisant**, presided at this important event. In his opening speech he praised the Biopolitics ideals. Following the symposium a reception was offered at the French Embassy. Ambassadors of other nations expressed their interest in following the French initiative by supporting B.I.O. in their countries.

The need for this symposium was stressed by the B.I.O. President: "technology can bring the biggest message of hope if used with care and vision, with the perspective required for the new millenium. Children are still dying from hunger, whereas new agricultural methods have provided us with the knowhow to feed the whole world".

Ethical and social dimensions of biotechnology were discussed in depth by Dr. **Guy Sergheraert**. With his advice and support he contributed greatly to the realisation of this important event. The clear and highly informative presentations by Mr. **Pierre Feillet** and Mr. **George Martin** explained the new hopes in agriculture provided by technology. The former Minister of Research and Technology, President of the Defense Scientific Council of France, Professor **Hubert Curien**, captured the audience's interest by explaining the use of satellites in saving "bios".

Brief background of **B.I.O.**, as promoted by its Founder and President Dr. Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis:

- First presentation of Biopolitics, European Philosophical Society Meeting, Athens, June 1985.
- Three interviews, Cable Manhattan East - West Program, February 1986.
- Presentation of Biopolitics, U.S. Capitol National Prayer Breakfast, February 1986.
- Legalisation of "Biopolitics International Organisation, February 25, 1986.
- Presentation, UNA Meeting, Berlin, German Democratic Republic, September 1986.
- Lecture, World Council of Churches, Geneva, April 1987.
- Numerous lectures and world-wide press coverage. Support has been expressed by world leaders and scientists unable to attend the May Conference.

BIOS SQUARE

Youths of all nations are encouraged to construct a "**BIOS SQUARE**" in major city centers. By roping off one square meter in the center of a city and identifying food and oxygen production and representative organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, etc.), it is hoped that people's interest in the bio-environment would be stimulated. Related articles and discussions could increase public awareness and appreciation of "bios".



NOW AND TO COME

✦ In August, 1 987, Dr. **Agni Vlavianos - Arvanitis** attended the World Federation of the United Nations Association (WFUNA) meeting in Ottawa. In the President's final report, priority was given to international cooperation on environmental issues. International cooperation on "bios" was recommended as a possible future theme for UNA meetings. Following Dr. A.V.A. proposal, it was decided unanimously to hold the next WFUNA European Regional Conference in Greece, in September 1 988. In addition to the European UNA Members, participants from Africa, Asia, Canada and the United States have expressed their wish to participate.

✦ A translation of B.I.O. Legislation has been sent to all conference participants who are in the process of setting up affiliated B.I.O. associations in their countries.



✦ B.I.O. will hold a Youth Forum during the first week of September 1988. The theme will be: "Bios in the Next Millenium": ethical values and philosophy, health, nutrition, the bio-environment, bio-arts, bio-architecture, bio-communication, bio-linguistics, bio-agriculture, bio-athletics, bio-economics, bio-legislation, the use of satellites for worldwide education and the impact of genetic engineering.

✦ By the end of 1987, the Proceedings of the May Conference will be published. Copies of the proceedings can be ordered at a special discount. Please order your volume now.

✦ The promotion of an international campaign on "bios" through a global satellite educational system is being discussed with technology experts.



Drawing from Crete, 2000 B.C.

NOW AND TO COME

* **Two impressive buildings** have been offered by the Goulandris - Horn Foundation to B.I.O. as headquarters. The first is a 5.000 m2 building on the Aegean Sea near Sounion, modeled after the Knossos Palace in Crete; the other is in Athens close to the Acropolis. Presently, neither building can be accepted due to inavailability of funds for upkeep and repairs.

* Biopolitics ideals were presented at the International Symposium on AIDS, Paris, October 22, 1 987. Participants from 1 20 nations were invited to this important meeting, organised by Professor A. Pompidou. The B.I.O. President expressed the need for international cooperation on "bios". Simultaneous information of the public on threats to health, as in the case of AIDS, may be implemented by the use of satellites.

* **In Liege, Belgium**, the B.I.O. President, and Madame W. Demeester, Secretary of State for Public Health and Policy of the Handicapped, will be the main speakers at a debate on "bio-ethics" with the participation also of A. Hanquet, Deputy, President of the National Council of Women, and J. Del-ruelle, Senator, President of the Office of Birth and Infancy, on November 12.

The following include pledges of conference speakers and a sampling of worldwide activities in spreading the word of Biopolitics:

* **Mr. Fernando, Sri Lanka**, will try to organise meetings on environmental issues with the assistance of the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. UNA of Sri Lanka holds B.I.O. second only to the United Nations. In addition to preparing a B.I.O. flag, they expressed their eagerness to commence a campaign for B.I.O. in India, Nepal, the Maldives, Bhutan, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Brunei, Japan, and the People's Republic of China. They are also seeking to promote a UNEP declaration comparable to the Declaration of Human Rights.

* **Lord Ennals, from the UK**, pledges his full support for B.I.O. He is presently in consultation with organisations to establish a Biopolitics Organisation in the UK. Lord Ennals proposed persuading the Royal Institute of International Affairs to invite the B.I.O. President to deliver a paper at one of their conferences.



* **Professor Harre, UK**, will try to organise a small, technical meeting at Oxford University, will write to the Secretary of Wener Reimers Stiftung near Hamburg to explore the possibility of organising a meeting there, and will try to persuade the European Cultural Foundation, near Bonn, to organise a round table meeting on environmental issues.

* **Mr. Klugman, Israel**, will organise a meeting on the environment through the Israeli Bar Association.

* **Professor Chee, Singapore**, will try to organise a seminar on the bio-environment through the UNA and/or the Institute of South East Studies. He will also try to interest the University of Singapore in similar activities.

* **Professor Taubert, GDR**, will organise a seminar in Weimar on the Day of the Environment in which he will try to obtain the cooperation and assistance of the Department of the Environment in his country and the local branch of the UNA of the GDR. He is explaining B.I.O. principles to the GDR/UNA and has asked the President of B.I.O. to lecture on these ideals in the GDR.



"Bios, bios, unites us all promotes our love the world is small"

* **Professor Cuth, Czechoslovakia**, said that he would deliver a special lecture to post-graduate students of the University of Bratislava, on the outcome of the Athens Conference, and he will publish a report in PRAVDA to introduce and promote B.I.O.



* **Professor Keles, Turkey**, will try to hold a WFUNA regional meeting on the environment in Ankara or Istanbul and will contact the General Coordinator for the Bellagio Study Conference and try to persuade them to organise a similar conference at the Centre of Italy.

* **Professor Miletic, Yugoslavia**, promoted the B.I.O. ideals in Yugoslavia. A long article on Biopolitics was published in the Yugoslav journal dealing with environmental policy.

* **Professor de Sousa Otto, Portugal**, will organise a seminar in the Algarve in co-operation with the Association for the Protection of the Environment. He has reported the May Conference and the goals of Biopolitics to the Secretaries of State, Industry and Energy, Environment and Culture. He has also presented Biopolitics to the Portuguese Society of Biotechnology, the Gulbenkian Foundation, and the University of Porto.



* **Dr. Klein, FRG**, said he will approach the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War with the object of organising a seminar, and has been informing the Ministry of Health and other relevant ministries in the FRG about the progress and ideals of B.I.O.

* **Dr. Sergheraert, France**, said that in July, 1 987 an International Congress on Botany and Environment was held in Amiens, France, to which he reported the Athens Conference. A similar report was given at the International Conference on Wilderness in the USA in September, 1987, and will be given at the First International Congress on Bio-Geography in 1 989 at the University of Halle. Dr. Sergheraert participated in the coordination of the October francophone day.



* Participants representing national UNA'S have conveyed the spirit and the outcome of the Athens Conference to their respective UNA'S and have presented the bio-environment on their agendas. Debates, lectures, seminars will be organised by many UNA'S.

* **Mr Feeg, Austria**, has contacted environmentally related institutes of the Vienna University and the University of Agriculture and Forestry in Vienna about the conference and the resolutions accepted unanimously by the speakers.

* Professor Dr. Malberg, FRG, stresses the need to spread the goals of Biopolitics among the politicians before the damage to the bio-environment is too large or irreversible.



I LOVE "BIOS"

* **Dr. Brennan, UK**, is promoting the implementation of a Biopolitics Research Institute.

* **Dr. Watts, UK**, has contacted BBC film producers about films on "bios" and its preservation. He will also introduce and promote B.I.O. during his visit to South Korea and the People's Republic of China.

* **Mr. Muldoon, USA**, says that after our "exceptional conference", he deems it necessary to promote B.I.O. among academicians, politicians, and scientists. He is also starting a regional youth program in 1 987 and extends his full support for the B.I.O. Youth Forum in 1988.

* **Mrs. Uwechue, Nigeria**, reports on the "new phenomenon in international literature which is Biopolitics". The UNA of Nigeria publicised Biopolitics to other African countries during the June 1987 Accra Conference of African nations.

* **Dr. Senora, Philippines**, recently wrote that "the exchange of ideas and unique views on this newer concept on Biopolitics is indeed thought provoking". She hopes that B.I.O. will "continue to play its role in enhancing world understanding and peace".

* **Mr. Pandey**, Secretary-General of the Indian Federation of UNA's, pledged his support in "taking up the task to generate awareness on and a-bout bios", as well as to "promote local symposiums in different parts of the country".

* **Mr. Dogbey of Ghana** assures that B.I.O. ideals are spreading among many interested people. It will be further promoted during the UNA Volta Region Ghana Meeting in December; as well as in the African Regional Programs.

* All participants agreed that strong lobbies should be formed in their countries concerning the presentation and protection of "bios".



I am interested in becoming a **member** of B.I.O.

.....

Enclosed please find twenty dollars (\$ 20) for my 1988 subscription fee

I am interested in ordering the May conference volume of **Proceedings** at a special discount price

I wish to be notified of future B.I.O. programs

I am interested in participating in the **Youth Forum**.....

Please mail to:
Biopolitics International Organisation
10, Tim. Vassou
GR 1 15 21 Athens
Greece

BIOPOLITICS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION



B.I.O. FLAG

BIOPOLITICS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION



Bionews

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