Bios in the Next Millennium

At the threshold of the new millennium, technological progress has expanded the horizons of human understanding. Technology may serve as a pathway leading to the revelation of the truth and to a better future.

However, in the present meta-industrial era, society is undergoing a crisis of values. The present destruction rate threatens not only aesthetic values but also the very essence of bio-diversity on our planet. What is in danger nowadays is bios, life itself. Every moment that a clock is ticking, some form of life disappears.

Many of the threats to the present world are due to the near-sighted approach adopted in decision-making processes. A perception of timescales may provide the guidelines for a far-sighted policy in the future. A millennium vision in decision making can give the needed unifying dimensions allowing for the shifting of thought from personal or national issues to the real essence of the continuation of the chain of life. Bios has existed for hundreds of millions of years.

In the course of human history, several political systems have been developed. Tyranny and democracy are among the older ones; new terms and definitions allowing for the shifting of thought from personal or national issues to the real essence of the continuation of the chain of life. Bios has existed for hundreds of millions of years. In terms of the long chain of evolution of life, the presence of human beings is realised only in the last few seconds.

In order to ensure the harmonious co-existence of all forms of life, the Biopolitics Internationanl Organisation has stressed the need for a new era of bio-culture based on the shift from anthropocentric to bioscopic values.

Protection of bios may become a unifying vision for humanity. National defense could become the defense of bios rights. International cooperation may lead to a new era of bio-diplomacy by facing as enemies the destruction of the ozone layer, pollution, starvation and disease, and promoting better physical and mental health.

All human beings belong to the same body of humanity. Differences of religion, colour, language, and tradition, constitute an enrichment of humanity rather than a reason for division. Further, humanity is a part of the body of bios. Joint efforts to protect bio-diversity, the real wealth of nations, are crucial for the survival of humankind and for improving quality of life for future generations.

In addition to the theoretical search for values, action will be needed in order to use the progress of technology for preserving the bios environment:

• develop a bio-syllabus and new curriculum materials for pre-school, elementary, middle and higher levels of education and audio-visual materials on issues related to bios and the bio-environment;
• introduce a positive feeling among the unemployed by paying a “Green Salary” instead of benefits, with the commitment to work for the protection of the bio-environment (planting of trees, cleaning of cities etc.);
• encourage the creation of a clearing-house for both dedicated individuals and established organisations to provide, through the use of computer link-ups, a network of people wishing to cooperate;
• generate environmental action units, urging both the enthusiasm of youth and the experience of retired people to tackle local issues;
• encourage life-supporting economic strategies to replace destructive policies, and a worldwide intergovernmental action promoting the appreciation of the bio-environment. Exchange of bios-supporting data between cities, individuals, universities, etc.;
• promote the establishment of a computerized Bank of Ideas in which scientists, academicians and philosophers, as well as every individual, may deposit their thoughts, to create a rich source of information and reflections on bios;
• organize a World Referendum so as to allow people throughout the world to express their willingness to preserve bios on our planet.

Since society is flexible and dynamic, educational systems have to be continuously revised. By the time proposals and models are implemented, they tend to be already outdated. The more we understand the most unique gift of the universe, bios, the more successful we will be in fulfilling the needs of the community, the country of the world. One realizes that humanity possesses the option for alternative futures. The rapid rate of technological advancement provides the ascending ladder of knowledge and the linking bridge between the present and the future. Waves of energy penetrate our soul and create a dimension of hope for the future. Light waves, in the whole spectrum of wavelengths, reveal to our senses the miracle of creation. Sound and music, through melody, rhythm and harmony are transient waves to the beauty of the microcosmos and the macrocosmos. Waves of consciousness, through media, modulate our daily action and thought.

Bio-culture may serve as a lever to uplift the spirit of humanity toward a greater morality and deeper understanding of the positive aspects of progress. The hope is to spread the love for bios, as a source of joy and solidarity for the whole of humanity.
What is the Bio-Environment?

It is becoming more and more obvious today that technology and ignorance are threatening modern society. How often do we in our daily lives feel uncomfortable due to our surrounding environment? Inadequacies in education, misuse of technology, irresponsible leadership, major accidents, as well as destruction by war, are factors which threaten the very existence of future generations. The awareness of imminent danger is awaking in people everywhere.

There is an ever-increasing number of organisations being formed aimed at specific ways of protecting our future. But is it not time to look at our situation more globally? To breakdown the geographical cultural and political borders? Is it not also time to stop and think about what effect our ignorance is having on all forms of life, whether micro-organism, plant and animal and how we need to tap human resources by understanding the deeper interactions, and establishing links between the spectrum of our thought the bios theticisms, history and diplomacy, as related to a common denominator – the appreciation and better understanding of bios.

One of the goals of the B.I.O. has been to alert public opinion about the impact of technology on the bio-environment. In modern society, progress in technology provides humanity with completely new dimensions of understanding. However, modern society is going through a critical transitional stage brought about by a crisis of values. This crisis is universal and affects every aspect of our daily lives. The very essence of biodiversity on our planet is threatened. Destruction of the natural environment is proceeding at an alarming rate.

In the sixties, the theory called “ecology” was developed as a reaction to the destruction of the “eco’s” (the house) that was endangered. However, what is in danger nowadays is bios, life itself.

Bios has existed for about one and a half billion years. In view of the existing threats to bios, progress needs to be assessed not through the prism of competition and financial interest, but through a completely different dimension: bios in the next millennium. In terms of the long chain of evolution of life, a thousand years is nothing. A millennium approach may provide the unifying dimension for the future allowing for the shifting of thought from personal or national issues to the real essence of the continuation of the chain of life. Humanity has no right to destroy within one or two generations the gift of bios, the most precious possession on our planet.

In order to implement this vision, B.I.O. has proposed immediate reforms at all levels of education, by placing the respect and appreciation for the bio-environment as the core of every educational system. Until now, educational systems have provided enormous progress in our society. However, modern education is based on over specialisation, leading to a lack of general concern for the problems of society, which are considered only the government’s responsibility. Many of the problems of our times exist because of the inefficient, fragmented, inherited in the modern educational system.

Individuals and educational institutions have already included B.I.O. ideals and resolutions in their work and curricula. The enthusiastic support of participants in the six B.I.O. international conferences held between 1987 and 1993 has resulted in the publication of proceedings and the world-wide growth of the Bio-Environment Theory, through the launching of the International University for the Bio-Environment (E.U.B.E.).

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Ten Years of B.I.O.

For the past ten years, the Biopolitics International Organisation has been stressing the need for a new era of bio-culture, based on a shift from anthropocentric to biocentric values, in order to ensure the harmonious coexistence of all forms of life.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of B.I.O. the need for communicating these values is becoming more and more critical. In order for society to be sensitised to the importance of adopting biocentrism as a new value system, a major pathway for promoting information on the appreciation of the bio-environment is a necessity. Furthermore, B.I.O.’s many dedicated friends and supporters, represented by 81 countries, need to have a practical means of presenting and exchanging ideas and information, and for promoting the new value system that B.I.O. is trying to instigate.

This newspaper is therefore an attempt to establish a communication channel, through which new, bio-centric models will emerge. Models for bio-education, bio-legislation, bio-diplomacy, and bio-economy, which will promote the unifying concepts of humanity, and stress the interdependence of all forms of life.

Within the new framework of societal needs, this is the proper time to study the problems of transition. For the next millennium, it is essential to realise that real wealth is found only in a better quality of life, and in health, hope and joy, and the discovery of inner riches. Therefore it is imperative that we redefine existing concepts, and work towards converting our present arrogant, anthropocentric society to a society that respects biodiversity, and is dedicated to the preservation and continuation of bios.
The International University for the Bio-Environment

During its fourth international conference in January 1990, the Biopolitics International Organisation launched the International University for the Bio-Environment (I.U.B.E.). The I.U.B.E. promotes a model for global bio-education by introducing biocentric educational reforms at all levels of education. Universities are requested to revise their current curricula in order to incorporate respect for the bio-environment.

The I.U.B.E. promotes educational reforms by identifying and developing a model global bio-education. These reforms will try to meet the needs of the world's unmet educational needs. Universities are requested to revise their teaching programs so as to promote the process of effecting desirable and sustainable changes in the creation of a meta-university model, one that embraces the needs of the future generations and assures the respect and preservation of the bio-environment.

In addition to offering educational alternatives, the I.U.B.E. will actively engage educational institutions throughout the world in the process of effecting desirable and necessary changes in curricula and teaching programs so as to promote bio-environmental education.

Structure and Governance

The I.U.B.E. will be guided by the traditional functions of a university with respect to teaching, research, and public service. It will also cooperate with other universities, international organisations, environmental institutions, and industries. The I.U.B.E. aims to influence decision makers at every level, so as to impress upon them the need to incorporate respect for the bio-environment in their short- and long-term planning.

The objective will be to formulate and disseminate new educational alternatives so as to institute a value system conducive to the protection of the bio-environment. However, it will avoid duplicating efforts initiated by other organisations.

Bio-Economics

Biopolitics International Organisation opened its first international conference on May 4, 1987. Some of the talks presented at the conference focused on the principle of integrating bio-centric values in political and economic decision-making. As a result, the concept of environmental protection as a viable business strategy was introduced. It follows as an example of some of the proposals presented, as published in the first issue of Bio News (Vol 1, number 1) in 1987.

Professor Udo E. Simonis, director of the International Institute for Environment and Society for the Federal Republic of Germany, pointed out that ecological stability and economic growth are diametrically opposed. "One solution lies in redesigning economic interest, the other 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 country when it comes to harmonising economic and ecology and economy international consistency.

Professor Gyota Bora, vice-rector of Budapest University of Economic Sciences in Hungary, said that the formal 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 is not necessarily hindered by the growth of economic values, rather, it could serve the economy by its unlimited capacity to provide new materials."

Professor Bora also added that '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 Souza Otto, director of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in Algarex, Portugal mentioned that the role of bio-technology 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 achieve the conditions for future generations and to avoid the proliferation of more and more industries, we need to use natural products rationally and recycle waste materials. This perspective should continuously preoccupy public administration and private entrepreneurs."

However, such radical changes in the structure of our society cannot be implemented without sensitising younger generations and eliciting their cooperation.

James Muldoon Junior, Assistant Field Director for the USA, United States cited the growing despair among the youth of our planet about the prospects of solving problems which warrant greater attention by the world's leaders.

"Our biological survival depends on our offspring to begin adapting to this environment, releasing energies that will make humanity an evolutionary step forward."

I believe that we are at a crossroads and the young may have not been given any road-sighs to follow. The choices they will have to make will definitely include risks."
Business Strategy Finds New Dimensions

On December 14, 1993, the Biopolitics International Organisation organised the Second Symposium on Business Strategy for the Bio-Environment. The Symposium gave the opportunity leading to representatives of the Hellenic and American business world to exchange views on the needed assessment of business policy to ensure a better quality of life. What emerged from the conference was a new way of channeling human potential so as to benefit the collective bio-

"Could the word profit in the future be accepted as a measure which includes cultural, aesthetic, and moral values?"

Dimitris Maniatis, reported that important changes have taken place in production methods in order to minimise detrimental side-effects. Ten years ago, there were only 1,000 businesses in the Hellenic industry. Today there are 4,000 business producing products exclusively for the protection of the environment, and the demand for clean products and environmentally friendly production methods is continuing to grow.

The Director of Investments Promotion for the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, UNIDO, Asimakis Fotias, asks the following question: "What about competitiveness for companies who face the problem of many costs when recording environmental protection with the need for development?" The answer, after careful scientific study of the problem, is rather unexpected. It was found that, in many cases, clean technology can be profitable. Therefore, a business strategy should be based on the principal of increasing profitability through environmentally friendly schemes.

Dr Costas Mamanidis, managing director of Dow, Hellas S.A., gave an outline of the EcoCity Care program, that is implemented by the chemical industry at an international level. This program consists of a series of guidelines and management practices, which analyse in detail, from an environmental point of view, every stage in the life-cycle of a project, and is an example of how one sector of industry is taking responsibility for this product.

Michael Pagidakis, general manager of SC Johnson Hellas sees a moral dimension in the discussions and environmental issues. His company has included the environmental moral dimension in its normal company policy for many years. SC Johnson has been setting aside pre-tax profits for community projects of a social and environmental nature, such as tree-planting, or art exhibitions, believing it can contribute to direct its technological resources to protect this world for the future, while pursuing new business opportunities.

Christos Tsitsianis, technical manager of Waste Management Greece, traced the evolution of environmental protection methods from the 1960s through today. He pointed out that, unlike previous decades, "90s are characterised by the global nature of pollution phenomena and the corresponding global legislation frameworks designed to combat them. He also remarked that restoration, clean-up and remedial costs are much higher than the cost of protection at source, which is always more economical and effective than treatment. So, deter-ritification and risk anti-lilation have resulted in notable environmental and financial benefits.

The final words at the conference came from Mr John Boutsaris, president of J. Boutsaris and Son, 3A, who said: "Like the fine wines many produce, his words complemented the policy for many manufactures, his words which were presented as a proposed measure which enhances aesthetic and moral values, rather than being known as the result of an economic activity which gives rise to income, as it is today. And Mr Boutsaris continued: Work is also another key word, defined as human endeavour which yields profit. These deep-rooted attitudes regulate our lives and behaviour and require labour, automation and technology and the over-exploitation of natural resources. Monoculture, or an automated production line makes the worker just a part of the machine. Statistics may show a pros-perous society, but how can they register stress, insecurity, and alienation, and who takes these parame-
ters seriously? We must not aban-
do technological progress, but rec- ognise it with human life in such a way that technology is not looks. We must change the limits within which our present daily reality and our future are defined!"

"A longer term view is necessary, cheapliness which is opposite to what is right and wrong, and extremely enough to make the change."

Professor Constantininos Vapaki from the Cooper Union School of Engineering, in New York, spoke of a new philosophy in environmental and public health protection, and made businesses aware that, in order to remain competitive, they will have to incorpo-rate this philosophy into their strategic planning.

The President of Economics Department at the University of Athens, Professor Donald Huisingh, pointed out that there is a need for a structural approach in which there are important structural and technical strategies to reach that improved performance.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has, for the first time, introduced the National Environment Educa-tional Act, under the leadership of Mr. Bradley Smith, to encourage partnerships between the government, educational institutions and environ-mental organisations. According to Mr Smith, the Act has to have an impact, a longer term view is necessary, a citizenry which is conscious of what is right and wrong and concerned enough to make the change.

United States

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Professor Donald Huisingh, an international government and business consultant, summarised the aspirations of the symposium in the words of Albert Einstein: "If mankind is to survive, we shall require a substantially new manner of thinking." According to Professor Huisingh, the business world has already started to adopt this new way of thinking. "Concerns for the environment are beginning to be acknowledged as clearly important, and the business world is beginning to appreciate the role of the company.

"Exxon have found that... in the long term, caring for the environment can be extremely profitable.""
The International Sakharov Festival

The Sakharov Foundation

The Sakharov Foundation is a nonprofit organization established in 1987 in Moscow, Russia, to promote peace, progress, and human rights. It was named after Andrei Sakharov, a renowned physicist and human rights activist who was exiled from the USSR for his advocacy of human rights and nuclear disarmament. The foundation serves as a platform for dialogue and action on issues related to freedom, democracy, and international cooperation. It supports various initiatives and projects that aim to advance these values and foster a more just and peaceful world.

The Sakharov Foundation publishes a bi-annual magazine called Bio-Culture, which covers a wide range of topics related to the organization's mission. These topics include, but are not limited to, biopolitics, bioethics, environmental issues, and contemporary challenges facing humanity. The magazine features articles, interviews, and analyses by leading experts and activists from various fields. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the intersection of science, politics, and society and the role of the individual in shaping the future.

The foundation has also organized several international events, including the Sakharov Peace Summit, which brings together leaders from different sectors to discuss pressing global issues and potential solutions. These events provide a unique opportunity for participants to engage in meaningful dialogue and to contribute to the advancement of human rights and peace.

The Sakharov Foundation continues to play a pivotal role in promoting a world where science, democracy, and human rights are valued and respected. Through its publications, events, and initiatives, it continues to inspire and support those who strive for a better future for all.
During the Sakharov Festival Symposium, many distin-
guished personalities contributed their valuable insights for opening pathways leading to a new bio-centric society for the next millennium. Highlights of some of the speeches and presentations appear on the following three pages.

He is All Holiness Vartholomeos, the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Orthodox Church sent the following message:

After observing the activities of the Biopolitics Interna-
tional Organisation, presided over by the honourable Dr. Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis and its achievements over a relatively short period of time, we had the pleasure of being in-
formed about the International Sakharov Festival held in Athens with the theme ‘Biopolitics - The Bio-Environment - Bio-Culture in the Next Millennium’: and the participation of distinguished personalities from the world of science, polit-
ics and the arts.

These dimensions which can be observed with respect to the preservation of the environment gives joy and heartfelt pleasure, because, as it is well known the Ecumenical Patri-
archate is one of the pioneers in this area, and also because its permanent goal is the maintenance of balance and the restoration, once again, of the connection between Cre-
ation and the Maker and Creator of All Creation, which would guarantee primarily, among other things, respect for
our environment, a divine gift to all nature.

The evident destruction of the natural environment dur-
ing these recent times has been a result of the deviation of
humanity from its proper course, to which it can return only through returning to the path of Christ. In this way the perfect balance, as expressed in the proper relationship between man and Creation, all of which comes to man from God the Saviour, can be achieved. These divine gifts should be appreciated and used without destructiveness or abuse.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Greece
Mr. Karoos Papoutis
(address delivered by H.E. Ambassador Mr. George Papoudrigo)
The work of Biopolitics and of Andrei Sakharov are monuments before which, today, the whole of humanity must bow, because they constitute essential elements of a pan-humanitarian heritage. A heritage we have received and must deliver to future generations with
parents care.

Sakharov fought for the protection of human values. The
work of Biopolitics consists of the preservation of the bio-
environment and every form of life for the need to adopt new values in every form of social activity, leading, through education, to the building of ‘bio-culture’ which constitutes the theme of the International Sakharov Festival.

Bio-culture reveals the dimensions that link people, irrespective of national, religious and cultural diversity. These dimensions are derived from the respect for, and the realisation of the uniqueness of the invisible gift of life. In this way the humanitarian bond is verified and humanity finds a new creative role, the role of protecting and safeguarding what Biopolitics rightly names ‘the body of bios’.

For the achievement of this goal Biopolitics calls for the necessity of international co-operation. Through ‘bio-
diplomacy’, the joint continuation of issues concerning the bio-environment and unity and friendship among nations are hampered into a shape which constitutes the major aim of humanity for the future.

Minister of Education, Greece
Mr. George Papoudrigo
This combination of an assembly of decision makers
from all over the world and of a musical festival with the participation of world-famous artists makes us recall the ancient Greek belief in the unity between science, arts and culture. This underlying unity is the quintessence of ancient Greek education, meant to inspire reverence for life and to build a harmonious body and spirit. Education may be the catalyst for the creation of the necessary new ethical foun-
dations of society. The role of education is not limited to increasing public awareness on environmental issues, it is also of great importance in deepening the understanding of the responsibility of everyone in the joint effort to pre-
serve the bio-environment.

Education is expected to motivate future generations to take the essential action needed to protect bio-diversity. At the same time, inspiration may be drawn from many aspects of the bio-environment in order to enrich educa-
tional curricula. According to Biopolitics, through this ‘biocentric’ vision, education may become a real pathway to bi-culture.

"The arrival in Athens of many famous representatives of Russian science and culture as well as journalists, testifies to the keen interest in this festival which is shown in our country, where democratic transformations are becoming a reality. It will be a good opportunity for deepening fruitful contacts between man and science and culture from Russia, Greece and other countries....."

H.E. Ambassador of Russia
Valery Nikitayenko

"Since peace, progress, human rights and bios are inseparably linked, and against what happens in Bosnia, Rwanda and elsewhere. Therefore, known the challenges of interdependence and harmonious ex-

Biopolitics - the Bio-Environment - Bio-Culture

The Sakharov Festival under the auspices of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Environment, Public Works, the Ministry of Physical Planning Environment, Public Works

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Participants in the symposium outside Evgenion Hall in

H.E. the Ambassador of the Czech Republic
Professor Jiir Marvan

In ecology, we observe a very curious paradox. The best values we possess, the values given us by God – air, nature, health – are taken for granted and only if they are endan-
gered, almost when it is too late, do we notice them.

The same applies to the spiritual environment, to spiri-
tual ecology. A European who experienced the Commu-
nist assault on his soul, on his basic spiritual values, on his linguistic, national and cultural environment, is acutely aware of the dangers his Western fellow-European might be facing in several generations.

The human tragedy of Bios is a result of negligence involving basic spiritual values, the basic principles of a true human, spiritual ecology. It is negligence for which the Communist East and Capitalist West must share the blame. Had the money and human effort invested in this con-
flct been used to create a scholar’s research centre to edu-
cate this continent in the field of human ecology, would this world be far better than it is today? Would not peace
be cheaper than this war? And would it not be a good idea to reserve the first year of studies for our top journalists, politicians and diplomats?

Dr Edna Asbek, Associate Professor at the David Yellin Seminary for Teachers in Jerusalem.

The dire need for guarding Bios has led to the establish-
ment of the International University for the Bio Environ-
ment, E.U.B.E. In addition to this, we are suggesting an additional tool to be utilised for the same purpose: Cre-
ative Thinking (with special emphasis on the E Alternative Method). Creative Thinking stresses the importance of breaking away from rigid, intransient thinking patterns, the avoidance of automatic thinking and the need for original, practical solutions.

Using the aforementioned tool, we are calling for the establish-
ment of a Bio Interdisciplinary Centre (B.I.C.) in which illustrate people from various disciplines, using the tools of Creative Thinking and the unique E Alternative
...and in Jerusalem. Thinking stresses the importance of some rigid recurrent thinking patterns, the guarding of a bios has led to the establishment of a University for the Bio Environment in addition to this, we are suggesting an ear of studies for our top journalists, thinking and the unique Alternative Centre (B.I.C.) in the framework of such a complex bonds of relationships, bio-environmental groups have wider opportunities to be active on the world scene. In mobile support for this, a good idea of studies for our top journalists, thinking and the unique E Alternative Centre (B.I.C.) in the framework of such a complex bonds of relationships, bio-environmental groups have wider opportunities to be active on the world scene. In mobile support for this, a good idea...
Continued from page 7

Greek philosophers stressed the coexistence of humanity with nature. In Hegel's philosophy, in his book “The Philosophy of History”, he declared that “everything that is done by men is for the good of humanity as a whole.”

One of the main philosophies that contributed to the development of biotechnology in agriculture is the philosophy of life. This idea is based on the belief that life is a form of energy and that it can be used to improve the quality of life.

Biotechnology is a science that combines biology, chemistry, and computer sciences to develop new processes and products. It is a science that is used in many different fields, including agriculture, medicine, and manufacturing.

One of the main applications of biotechnology in agriculture is the production of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). These organisms have been engineered to be resistant to certain pests, diseases, and environmental conditions. This allows farmers to reduce the use of pesticides and other chemicals, which can help to reduce the negative impact of agriculture on the environment.

One of the main benefits of biotechnology is that it can help to improve the quality of life for people around the world. It can be used to develop new crops that are more resistant to pests and diseases, which can help to increase food security. It can also be used to develop new medicines that are more effective and have fewer side effects.

Biotechnology is a science that is constantly evolving. As new discoveries are made, new applications can be developed. This is one of the reasons why it is so important for scientists to continue to study and develop this field.

H.E. the Ambassador of Louvain, Member of the Board of Trustees of the Biopolitics International Organisation

Dr. Alexander Lutske

"The way forward for Belarus is the creation of a new generation of high-level specialists to replace non-professionals..."

Dr. Alexander Lutske

Based Environmental Studies, Lithuania. Klaipeda University shows a growing trend to use educational standards in all fields of research and materials such as words, paper and chalk. Another important development that Klaipeda specialists besides others include environmental sciences courses like General and Agricultural Systems.

Professor T. Afkhami is from the Agricultural Planning Committee for Rural Development and the Science of the National Committee of the Agricultural Research Institution.

Stresses the need for care in assessing modern agricultural methods, such as the overuse of chemicals and elimination of crop rotation. Although moves toward Low Input Sustainable Agriculture (LSA) within the EU are being welcomed, the new priorities of alternative agriculture must not be permitted to lower productivity and possibly lead to real food shortage.

Professor Gyula Bora is Vice-rector, Budapest University of Economics, Hungary.

Agenda 21, accepted by the governments of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, in 1991, gives comprehensive guidelines for the strategy planning in all fields of socio-economic development. One major subject is so-called sustainable development. In the thinking of many politicians and scholars, may be one possible solution to maintaining the conditions for human life in a part of the biodiversity, at global and national levels sustainable development will remain an illusion for mankind without subsequent and efficient economic means and measures including changes in the minds of economists.

Dr. Stefan Rokem, Senior Lecturer, Department of Applied Microbiology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

Most current technologies used in industry and to a large extent also in intensive agriculture are “end of the pipe” processes. Non-renewable raw materials are used for the production of goods and services that are “considered to enhance” life quality. The environmental damage by these services imply the simultaneous production of a wide variety of waste materials of more or less recalculable qualities.

The awareness and perception of the environment and the introduction of cyclic processes and sustainable development is slowly having an impact on Israeli society. Even though the large part of the population are, as yet, not involved or interested, there are many developments both in industry and one that are natural indications of the willingness to introduce cyclic processing and sustainable development ideals. Leading these efforts in the Ministry of the Environment, Quality, who by legislation sets the new standards. The development of biological agents for disease and weed control in agriculture, the development of drip irrigation for agriculture, the development of processes for manure handling to produce energy and feed, the biological treatment of non-toxic and toxic industrial effluents are but a few of the many recent projects in various stages of development. There are still many processes to be developed based, based on the principles of ecological bio-processing, fully compatible with sustainable development, whereby current anthropocentric manufacturing practices can be exchanged for biocentric practices. Large educational efforts are also required, in Israel, to change attitudes and values in order to promote the ideas of a biocentric life.

Professor Baruch Kimor, research scientist and biological advisor, National Centre of Marine Culture, Red Sea, Israel.

Nowhere is the delicate balance between economic development and environmental stability more important than in the coastal waters of enclosed marine environments with limited access to open seas, where the accumulation factor of pollutants is high. Man-induced perturbations, primarily industrial effluents, are but a few of the major current environmental issues. Coastal management continues to be a prevailing topic of discussion, and consideration in current and recent international congresses, workshops and other forums, in which decision-makers, scientists and educators join forces in sharing their expertise towards the achievement of a common goal, the preservation of the biocentric diversity of the environments, both terrestrial and coastal, without interfering with the normal growth and economic development of the regions concerned.

Enclosed coastal seas, such as the Mediterranean, Chesapeake Bay, the West Indies Sea and many others, have received special attention in recent years and formed the subject of two international symposia, code named EMECS 90 and 93 (Economical Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas). The monitoring programme of the Gulf of Aqaba, one of the most esthetically enrichments of the Red Sea, lies within the sphere of the Arab-Israeli cooperation in the Red Sea. It is a desert-enclosed marine environment connected with the Red Sea itself by a shallows in its southern part. It harbours exquisite coral reefs and related tropical fauna and flora, as well as mangrove swamps, constituting a particularly fragile, rich, ecosystem to man-induced perturbations..."

Professor Baruch Kimor

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"If companies are to succeed in the market, they will have to consider waste just as nature does with its own waste: turn it into food..."

Dr. Guenter Pauli, Advisor to the Rector of the United Nations University.

Management education does not include courses in both meteorology and the like. It is no surprise that the concept of sustainability is only treated as a PR element, not as an integral part of the corporate strategy.

"Biopolitics is, without doubt, a renewed expression of classical humanism and of its worship for the entire human environment" Mario Calderon Rivera

"Biopolitics is, without doubt, a renewed expression of classical humanism and of its worship for the entire human environment"

Though, if companies are to succeed in the market, they will have to consider waste just as nature does with its own waste: turn it into fuel for a new cycle. Actually, industry can only pretend it is efficient when it fully applies its own "Minimum input - maximum output" principle, which dictates cutting out a lot of waste.
European Environmental Policy, Legislative, Economic and Framework: Council Directives

The following article is the first section of a paper presented by Scott Blackmer of Wilmar, Cutter & Pickering at the E.U. Business Strategy Conference in 1993. Parts two and three will be published in the subsequent issues of Bio News.

In Europe the sources of environmental policy have been national and local regulations that were rather uncoordinated. First, there was a political recognition. This could be a city council level, where a particular problem was realized, such as how to handle waste water, traffic, production from a factory outside the city, or pollution in the water of the bay. Therefore, policy decisions began at national and local levels but is was a very uncoordinated way.

Environmental Olympics - Bios Prizes - Biocentric Vision

The Biopolitics International Organisation has proposed the revival of the ancient ideal of cease-fire during the Olympics. The hope is that the bio-environment will act as a unifying force for peace leading to a new social structure, and the respect for bios will become the core of every human endeavour.

The word athletics comes from the Greek word athlos meaning achievement. Therefore, athletics encompasses all possible physical or spiritual achievements of humanity.

The statue of the discus thrower, by the ancient Greek sculptor Myron (Berlin Museum)

Bio-Olympics

October 1994

The harmonious development of human beings can be promoted by the revival of the ancient Olympic spirit. The Olympic Games were carried out in Greece for over 10 centuries, and represented important political, and cultural events. During the Olympics, a cease-fire was imposed over all opposing parties involved in the games, since the event was considered an opportunity for reconciliation and uniting vision rather than division. An athlete’s highest honour was to participate in the Olympics. A sprig of olive tree was the prize for the winners. No financial award was given, but the winners and their families became among the most respectable in the City for the rest of their lives.

At the end of the 19th century, Baron Pierre de Coubertin re-introduced the Olympics with the aim of reviving the ancient tradition. It is important to impart a broader sense to the term Olympics than is recognized today.

In an effort to raise awareness for the need for a faster prevention of environmental destruction, the Biopolitics International Organisation proposes the enrichment of the Olympics with new biocentric values. Presently, the Olympic Games, a beacon of world peace and hope, award medals only for athletic prowess. However, we should be reminded that the word athletics comes from the Greek word athlos meaning achievement. Therefore, athletics encompasses all possible physical or spiritual achievements of humanity.

In modern times the concept of athletics has become identical with sports, the achievements of the body. The concept of athletics has to regain its original significance on the basis of new bios values.

The bio theory embraces the spirit of harmonious, proportional development, both mental and physical. People should not confine themselves to training for achieving better performance in sports only. Top results in sports must not lead to robotization of athletes.

In order to promote the bio-assessment of technology and the culture in the new millennium, B.I.O. proposes the creation of international committees in every field of human endeavour, assigned with the responsibility of assessing the progress of humanity and award Bios Prizes every four years during the Olympics to individuals who have contributed to the preservation and better understanding of the environment.

Today, international prizes and competitions take place in various fields such as music, poetry, painting, and scientific research. However, these competitions represent a fragmented view of human achievement.

In order to re-establish the harmony and unity behind all the expressions of human endeavour, an overall recognition and award of achievements in sports, culture and science may be made simultaneously every four years at the time the Olympic flame is lit. The Olympics should be a period of world peace and an occasion for all the citizens of the world to live in a uniting atmosphere and assess values either at a personal level or through diacritic exchange. Media may contribute by expanding the message of unity of bios during the Olympic days.

The dangers of depleted uranium penetrators should not be overlooked. There are increasing reports from the United States about unusual ailments (hair loss, skin changes, abnormal births) among Gulf war veterans, which could possibly be attributed to contact with depleted uranium. Until recently many of these effects had remained unknown to the public. According to the press, a U.S. staff sergeant holds the view that many soldiers now fear that they may have been used as guinea pigs in a radiation experiment. This subject, with special reference to depleted uranium penetrators was brought up for debate before the U.S. Congress.

For additional information on how to get involved with the Bio-Olympics project, please write to: Biopolitics International Organisation, Tim Vassou 10, Athens 115 21, Greece. Or send a fax to: (301) 6434093
A Few Practical Suggestions for Young Bio-Environmentalists

* Split your classes into small groups and patrol your neighbourhood making a record of all litter sites you see. Give a copy of that record to the mayor every month.
* Work with discarded materials: Use your imagination, and items you would ordinarily throw away become art work.
* Funny-looking garbage cans. Decorate the garbage cans in your neighbourhood.
* Walk: When you need to go somewhere don't ask for a ride. Walk there instead. If it is far away bring your friends along. The less we use cars, the better it is for the air we breathe, and we also conserve energy.
* Paper is valuable. Use both sides of a sheet of paper. Save energy; Turn off lights, TV sets and recycle paper, glass and aluminium cans. Located near you, start recycling. You can learn how to keep the environment clean.
* Make a book. Write stories about how to keep the environment clean.
* Paper is valuable. Use both sides of a sheet of paper.
* Recycle: If you have a recycling centre located near you, start recycling. You can recycle paper, glass and aluminium cans. Ask your family to help.

- Save energy: Turn off lights, TV sets and radion when no one is in the room. Do not leave the refrigerator door open.
- Have a discussion. Describe three garbage sites in your neighbourhood. Why do you think people litter? How can we avoid littering?
- Avoid making lots of noise. If you are walking around with a portable radio on, keep the volume down. Unnecessarily loud music means noise pollution.
- Be careful when you take the garbage out. Make sure the bags are sealed well and closed the garbage can tightly. Scattered garbage pollutes and makes the neighbourhood ugly.
- Start a garden. Get seeds from a nursery. Plant them in the school yard and ask an expert how to take care of them best.
- Set up a competition: Give out prizes for the best poster, poem or song about the environment. Display posters in your school hallways or in shop windows.
- Circle a tree and try to discover all the different life-forms living on or around it. Not only the tree, but every bird, worm or parasite has its own role in the great circle of life. Destroying a forest means destroying all life-forms living in that forest.
- Go on a field trip. Ask your parents or teachers to take you to a recycling centre. Take note of all the equipment used and the people who work there.
- Make up tunes. Make a list of all the songs you know about the earth or make up your own.
- Make shopping bags. Give them out to your parents and teachers, as replacements for plastic ones.
- Write a play about pollution. Present it to your friends and family. You can organise a show where everyone will play the part of a plant or animal.

* Mobilise your community. Try to convey to your friends and family the meaning of protecting the environment. Tell them about the ill-effects of pollution that you learned in school.
Goals of the Biopolitics International

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF BIOS (LIFE) AND THE BIO-ENVIRONMENT.

The bio-environment recognises no ideological or geographical boundaries, no East-West, North-South or developed-developing countries. Bios provides the unifying force for the harmonious co-existence of all forms of life, leading to a new era of bio-diplomacy.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON BIOS RIGHTS.

It is important to protect all forms of life by enacting rules that prevent the deterioration of the bio-environment and ensure the right to a clean environment and to a better quality of life.

BIO-CULTURE - BIO-ENVIRONMENT.

are two unifying dimensions in the building of the needed values for the next millennium.

PROMOTION OF BIO-EDUCATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR THE BIO-ENVIRONMENT.

The International University for the Bio-Environment was launched in order to promote educational reforms worldwide, so as to shift from the anthropocentric to a biocentric curriculum in every educational level.

BIO-ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, A DIACHRONIC SEARCH FOR THE NEEDED NEW VALUES.

To bridge the gap between technological progress and societal values with the goal of a better quality of life and preservation of the bio-environment.

SENSITISATION OF PUBLIC OPINION TO THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

So that more people will realise that progression in the biological sciences relates to their own field of interest. The impact of this progress may open new fields of human endeavour such as bio-legislation, bio-medicine, bio-ethics, bio-literature, bio-culture, bio-linguistics, bio-economics, bio-athletics, bio-communication, bio-history, bio-education and bio-diplomacy.

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL OLYMPICS AND BIOS PRIZES. The Biopolitics International Organisation has proposed a cease-fire during the Olympic Games, a proposal which was recently adopted by United Nations Resolution. In order to promote the bio-assessment of technology and bio-culture in the new millennium, B.I.O. proposes the creation of international committees in every field of human endeavour, assigned with the responsibility of assessing the progress of humanity. Bios Prizes for every discipline will be awarded every four years, during the Olympics, to individuals who “have contributed to the preservation and better understanding of the bio-environment”.

Biopolitics International Organisation

PROGRESS OF BIO

1995 The launch of the Biopolitics International Organisation

1994

- Publication of volume “Biopolitics - The Bio-Environment - Bio-Culture”, propositions for a biocentric curriculum
- Lecture on “Biopolitics - the Bio-Environment” at the “Maliozio” Foundation, at a social event organised by the Boston Diocese, USA.
- Lecture on “Biopolitics and Old Age” at the Scientific Day of the “Evangelismos” Hospital Scientific Personnel Union, Athens, February 1994
- Series of presentations at the Rotary Clubs of Pethymnon, Heraklion and Chania on the island of Crete. Wide press coverage.
- Article on “Biopolitics - the Bio-Environment” in the periodical publication of the Rotary Clubs.
- Award with the honorary distinction “Woman of the Year 1994” from the American Biographical Institute to the President of the Biopolitics International Organisation
- Lecture on “Biopolitics - Bio-Education” to teachers, students and executives of primary education of the West Attica Prefecture.
- Speech addressed to women’s representatives of Vouliagmeni.
- Wide press coverage of the B.I.O.’s activities. Radio and Television reports.
- Italian Day with the participation of Greek entrepreneurs and representatives of Lombardia Risoral, the largest Italian enterprise in the field of waste management.
- The President of the Biopolitics International Organisation participates as a main speaker at the Conference on the theme of “Theological Education and the Environment”, organised under the auspices of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, Chalki, June 1994.
- International Saharov Festival on “Biopolitics - The Bio-Environment - Bio-Culture in the next Millennium” comprising of a Musical Festival at the Herod Atticus Ancient Odion, with the participation of Matislav Rostropovitch, President of the Saharov Festival, and an International Conference under the auspices of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of leading personalities, presidents of academies and universities, and representatives from UNESCO, government and non-government organisations, from 85 countries. The Festival was honoured by a message sent by His All Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch.
- The President of the B.I.O. delivered the closing address at the International Conference with the theme “Environment and the Quality of Life in Central Europe: Problems of Transition”, organised in Prague under the auspices of Mr. V. Havel, President of the Czech Republic.
- The President of the B.I.O. was the invited speaker at the First Polish Congress on Universalism, held in Warsaw.
- Issuing of Bionews, a monthly newspaper of the B.I.O. The newspaper is in English and is distributed in Greece and abroad.
- A ten-day Seminar on Biopolitics at the State Technological University of St. Petersburg, Russia.
- Invitation from the Rector of the Mendeleev University of Moscow to the President of the Biopolitics International Organisation. Series of lectures to the professors and students on the course of Biopolitics, already introduced in the university’s syllabus.

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