“Trilemma” on Three Continents
Harlan Cleveland

During 1991 I had a chance to consult widely about the Academy’s agenda for the next couple of years. These consultations took me to Stockholm, Geneva, Rome and Barcelona; to Vancouver, Pasadena, Cambridge, and Washington; and to Tokyo and Seoul.

They focused on a set of ideas suggested in previous Newsletters. I have been calling it “the trilemma,” a three-way dilemma: the centripetal pull of cultural communities, which give us all our valued identities, is part of reality. So also is the value of each person as an individual. So also is the need to shape more inclusive communities and institutions made possible by modern knowledge.

So, while celebrating cultural diversity and the political change it’s bringing about worldwide, we need to think hard about reconciling it with both individual human rights and global human opportunities.

In Europe a first initiative will be a workshop in Vinci, organized by Umberto Colombo, President of ENEA (the Italian agency for renewable energy) and a long-time Fellow of the World Academy; Eleonora Masini, President of our European Division; and newly elected Fellow Giorgio Careri, a physicist who bridges what C. P. Snow called “the two cultures.”

In Leonardo da Vinci’s name and place, our Italian friends will assemble late this autumn a workshop designed to deepen the relations between art and science, and help to clarify the “trilemma.”

In Korea, Fellow Hahn-Been Lee, Chairman of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology, brings us in touch with a wide network of reflective thinkers — including physician Jae Mo Yang; E. Hyock Kwon, now Minister of Environment; and Chong-Un Kim, now President of Seoul National University. During my brief visit to Seoul I also met a number of young people who are potential participants in future World Academy activities.

I was fortunate in Tokyo to be able to consult with Fellow Michio Nagai, the former Minister of Education who is both Chairman of International House of Japan and still a senior adviser to the United Nations University, headquartered in Tokyo, which he helped develop from the start. That led to discussions with the Rector of UNU, Hector Gurgulino de Souza of Brazil, an old friend from international education meetings; with UNU’s Vice Rector Roland Fuchs, once a University of Hawaii colleague; and with Takeo Uchida, responsible for cultural inquiries.

Yet another constructive network of younger Japanese has been developed for us by Masato Homma of the Matsushita Institute of Government and Management, appointed as an Associate Fellow last year.

A “Video Bridge” with Russia
by John Proctor, USA and Rem Petrov, Russia

In October 1991 we discussed in Moscow with other Fellows of the World Academy of Art and Science the idea of a conference to explore the theme suggested last year by President Harlan Cleveland: the “technological push” toward wider concepts and institutions, versus the “cultural pull” toward narrower cultures and communities.

At a reception and dinner in the new Academy of Science building in Moscow, with Fellow Sergei Kapitza providing the translation, the notion of an interactive videoconference emerged. Reverend Vasilii Logvinenko (now an Associate Fellow) explored a third aspect of the theme — “Human Values” — thus framing the “trilemma” which is the basis for the World Academy’s current work: how to reconcile cultural human diversity with both individual human rights and global opportunities.

Our plan now is a video-conference featuring Fellows of the World Academy in Russia and in the United States, both in front of live audiences with simultaneous or delayed telecasts to world audiences. Our working title: “Technological Push, Cultural Pull, and Human Values.”

BACKGROUND

In his “Message from the President” in the July 1991 Newsletter, Harlan Cleveland wrote:

... New knowledge keeps making possible, and therefore necessary, other forms of cooperation — common markets, arms control, worldwide trade and money bazaars, global environmental monitoring, and weather forecasting.

Yet fierce loyalties to narrower cultural communities — bonded by ethnicity, religion, and ideology — are colliding everywhere with the homogenizing cultures of modernization.
News Of Fellows

Professor BASIL HETZEL, Executive Director of the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, writes from Australia. "A major WHO/UNICEF meeting in Montreal on micronutrient deficiency including iodine drew representatives from 55 countries nominated by their Heads of State. This led to a greatly increased momentum for the global iodine programme, which is concerned with the most important preventable cause of mental deficiency. A recent visit to Beijing has led to new developments in the massive China programme which is trying to meet the challenge of 400 million people at risk. My colleagues in the ICCIDD and I now feel confident that the objective of elimination of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) as a public health problem by the year 2000 through effective national programmes may be achieved."

Fellow HIRSCH LAZAAR SILVERMAN was featured in the August 1991 issue of the International Psychologist.

"...When he is not busy teaching, practicing, or consulting, Dr. Silverman enjoys writing poetry."

Dr. BOHIDAN IAWRYLYSHYN is now Chairman, Council of Advisors, Presidium of Parliament of the Ukraine, as well as Chairman of the Renaissance Foundation and the International Management Institute in Kiev.

Dr. AUGUSTO FORTI, formerly with UNESCO in Paris, is Secretary General of the International Centre for Science and High Technology in Trieste.

Fellow YONA FRIEDMAN received the Grand Prize/The Prime Minister's Prize of US$35,000 from the Japan Design Foundation at the 5th International Design Competition in Osaka, Japan.

Professor ILYA ZEMTsov, Editor of Crossroads, is also Director, International Center on Contemorary Society, Jerusalem.

Fellow CHINGIZ AIMATOV has been appointed Ambassador to Luxembourg. Ambassador HAHN-BEEN LEE is currently Chairman of the Board, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, and hosted a special dinner for President HARLAN CLEVELAND during his November visit.

New Fellows

The following Fellow was elected in July 1991:

Professor Ilya Zemtsov
Philosophy, Sociology
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

The following Fellows were elected at the December 7, 1991, meeting of the Executive Committee in Washington, D.C.:

Dr. Richard E. Benedick
Economic/Political Analysis, Policy Development
Washington, D.C., USA

Professor Giorgia Careri
Physics
Rome, ITALY

Dr. Sylvia Earle
Ocean Technology, Explorer
Washington, D.C., USA

Professor Nicholas Johnson
Educator, Law, Communications
Iowa City, Iowa, USA

Professor Paola Coppola D’Anna Pignatelli
Architect
Rome, ITALY

President Harlan Cleveland has appointed the following Associate Fellows:

Mr. Jules Asher
Science Journalist
Washington, D.C., USA

Ms. Agneta Ginsburg
Television Director, Producer
Stockholm, SWEDEN

Mr. Masato Homma
Research Management
Kanagawa, JAPAN

Rev. Vasili E. Logvinenko
President, The Union of Baptist Churches of the Russian Federation
RUSSIA

Dr. Ann H. Rose
Public Health, Policy Analysis
Washington, D.C., USA

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Magda McHale Chairs Admissions Committee

Some things you can’t argue with, and one of them is a new baby. Dr. Mahnoush Arsanjani has resigned as Admissions Committee chair, to accommodate her new-born daughter.

We are fortunate that this important task has been taken on by Professor Magda Cordell McHale, Director of the Center for Integrative Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo. She was appointed by the Executive Committee at its December 1991 meeting.

Magda McHale, a long-time Fellow of the World Academy, is no stranger to the Academy's work. She participated in the World Priorities conference and publications and has worked closely with Harlan Cleveland in developing the "trilemma" theme for the World Academy's current program. Her late husband, John McHale, was a former Secretary General of the World Academy.
The Vinci Workshop  
Eleonora Masini

A major initiative of the European Division in 1992 will be a workshop in Vinci (in Tuscany, near Florence) toward the end of the year. Leonardo da Vinci is of course an ideal example of the constructive amalgam of art and science.

The workshop is co-sponsored by ENEA, the Italian Government's agency for renew-

able energy. Professor Umberto Columbo is taking a major role in planning this conference. It will focus on the support that science can offer to art (in expression as well as in preservation), and on the capacity of art to anticipate global macrotrends. It will also consider how to reconcile the values of cultural diversity with global human opportunities and individual human rights.

The Biofocus Foundation

After two and a half years of consultation and computer conferencing The Biofocus Foundation, its initial Board appointed by the World Academy, held its organizing meeting in Montreal, September 29, 1991. All initial board members were Fellows of the World Academy: S. T. Chang, Rita Colwell, Calestous Juma, Christer Salen, Burke Zimmerman, with Harlan Cleveland as chairman and Carl-Goran Heden as director of its administrative office in Stockholm.

The Foundation's purpose is the development of new enterprises based on the judicious application of biotechnology in disadvantaged regions of the world.

(continued on page 4)
Cultural diversity is enormously valuable. It is what we should be trying to make the world safe for. It is also troublesome to existing elites and authorities. What’s unique cannot be universal. What’s universal threatens, and is threatened by, what’s unique.

For more than 30 years, the World Academy of Art and Science has placed particular emphasis upon helping policy-makers become more aware of the potential consequences of scientific discovery and technological innovation. It has tried to focus the concern of eminent artists and scientists upon a wide range of problems of global significance.

The World Academy has sponsored conferences, produced publications, and presented awards to focus attention on global issues in conflict resolution, preservation of the environment, the population crisis, human values, world priorities, and alternative modes of governance.

THE CONFERENCE

Barriers to freedom of speech, thought, and pursuit of knowledge have rarely in our lifetime been so ineffective as they are today. So it’s fitting and timely for the World Academy to sponsor an international videoconference between its fellows in Russia and the United States.

The interactive discussion is planned for one to two hours of air time; the Russian and U.S. panels will also engage in further discussion with their local live audiences. The agenda may include aspects of these topics: the rapid decline of biodiversity, the allocation of world resources, the attributes of human identity, the probability of mass migrations, the prospects for arms control, and the larger meaning of global weather forecasting.

SPONSORSHIP

At its December 7th meeting in Washington, D.C., the World Academy’s Executive Committee endorsed the idea of a videoconference to be held early in 1993. The Washington Academy of Sciences with its 52 affiliated scientific organizations has agreed in principle to co-sponsor the event. Both organizations expect a detailed plan, schedule, and funding requirements to be presented in the Spring of 1992 for final approval.

Other sponsors would be welcome. If you have suggestions for topics or participants you would like to see included in the videoconference, or about additional potential funders (US$50,000 will be needed for the broadcast and videotape followup with high school students), please get in touch with the President, the Secretary General, or any member of the Executive Committee.

What is the World Academy??

Fellows of the World Academy of Art and Science often need to explain to others what it is, and why. The following statement, derived from the 1992 brochure on the World Academy, may be helpful:

The World Academy of Art and Science was established in 1960 as a non-official network of no more than 500 individual Fellows from diverse cultures, nationalities, and intellectual disciplines, "chosen for eminence in art, the natural and social sciences, and the humanities." Its activities focus on "the social consequences and policy implications of knowledge."

The spirit of the Academy can be expressed in the words of Albert Einstein: "The creations of our mind shall be a blessing and not a curse to mankind." Its Fellows share the ambition (as its founders said in their 1960 Manifesto) "to rediscover the language of mutual understanding," surmounting differences in tradition, language, and social structure which, unless fused by creative imagination and continuous effort, dissolve the latent human commonwealth in contention and conflict.

To this end the Academy serves as a forum for reflective scientists, artists, and scholars to discuss the vital problems of humankind, independent of political boundaries or limits, whether spiritual or physical—a forum where these problems can be discussed objectively, scientifically, globally, and free from vested interests or regional attachments.

"The World Academy of Art and Science," said the 1960 Manifesto, "will function as an informal 'world university' at the highest scientific and ethical level, in which deep human understanding and the fullest sense of responsibility will meet."

Scientific discovery and technological innovation keep developing instruments of unparalleled power for fulfillment or destruction. We humans, more and more, are taking into our own hands the future evolution of our bodies, our minds, the civilizations we create, and the very planet we inhabit. So it is imperative that we guide what we do by what we know, and guide what we know by what we value.