ASSOCIATION OF GEOSCIENTISTS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AGID WORKING GROUP FOR GEOETHICS

ABSTRACTS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
GEOETHICS

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Václav Němec, Prague 2015

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF THE ORGANIZER

My life experiences in organizing national and international conferences, symposia, seminars or workshops did start already more than 50 years ago. Since 1968 I was deeply engaged in organizing international sections of mathematical methods in Earth sciences in the framework of the Mining Příbram symposia followed since 1992 by a series devoted to the new field of geoethics. Since 1993 some of these meetings were organized at the Krystal centre in Prague.

The 2015 Conference is the only one in the world for this year, regularly announced in the official Calendar of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

When reading the titles of 42 abstracts from authors of 13 countries (and FIVE continents) it is evident that NEVER such a broad spectrum of problems was included in any meeting on geoethics and NEVER such a space and time has been dedicated to this special field of interest.

When reading the abstracts themselves it is evident that the authors differ in various aspects when explaining phenomena of the Earth life. All of them seem to be united in emphasizing unethical activities of scientists speaking in the name of the main-stream, especially when human activities are declared to be the unique cause of climatic changes.

Any real (geo)ethicist is not competent to declare who is right and who is wrong but any real (geo)ethicist has to give serious warnings when some scientific minorities are being constantly excluded from scientific talks. A democratic approach consists in bringing together all deeply interested people to a discussion with such noble goals as to serve to the mankind in assuring its common good and well-being.

A very loud cry should be given now to the whole world in these very difficult years when natural forces are renewing expected natural hazards and when top elites of Earth sciences organizations are continuing in their moral collapse.

Just when writing these remarks a very disturbing report has arrived pre-announcing events for November 29th! Click to see if there is now an event near you. It is absolutely necessary to unite all forces of competent Earth scientists who have succeeded in considerable progress of deciphering the laws of the abiotic world.

Let me express my deepest thanks to all who made their contributions to our Conference proving a needed lack of any fear from the ruling elites. Special thanks to „Niklas“ Mörner for his various initiations.

Great thanks to my wife Lidmila for her patience and for her personal merits for the development of geoethics. Just in the birth-country of geoethics a relatively large group of competent people serves as an invisible CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE.

Many thanks to Mrs. Zdena Marciníková and Pavla Doležalová for their voluntary work for the success of the Conference organized as an heir of old local traditions of Příbram.

I hope that everybody will appreciate that a solidary economy approach with high spirituality of debates, with a careful respect of fundamental principles of (geo)ethics as well as with efficient issues of the Conference will make from our Conference an event to be forever remembered in the history of real geoethics.

Václav Němec

Prague, October 8, 2015

GEOETHICS – GENERAL PROBLEMS

A-1 V. Němec (Czech Republic): Geoethics from the source – historical remarks

Ethics can be followed when going to the sources of human civilization with mirrors in various religious movements. Technical development bringing new dilemmas had to prescribe new rules or at least new explaining of how to behaviour correctly when developing and using new technology at whatever level. Especially in the 2nd half of the 20th century new special sub-disciplines of ethics started to be introduced into the life – in many cases using works of precursors. - Roots of geoethics have been described by N. K. Nikitina (2012) showing also direct liaison to the religious fundamentals. First use of the word in the real sense has been found by Kaisa Savolainen, first necessity of developing a new discipline signalized by V. Němec (1991 in Cracow and Prague), followed by international presentations in 1992 (IGC Kyoto, special sub-section of the symposium at Příbram). **Inspiration**: *éthique des affaires*, bioethics, limits of environmental ethics. Precursors (noosphere): V. I. Vernadskii (1863 – 1945) and P. Teilhhard de Chardin (1881 - 1955). Institutionalisation in 2004 with AGID (IGC Florence). 2008: hidden subversion and plot starting in Oslo by Indian and Italian representatives, since 2009 massively misusing the unfortunate case of the l´Aquila earthquake, visible opposition of INGV circle supported by an Indian AGID officer, massive corruption, open split in Brisbane 2012 (foundation of IAGETH as a legal step forward rooted in AGID WGG and of IAPG as a plagiarist body). Subversive actions of the IGC top officer transferred without any counter-candidate to the new top function in the IUGS. Misuse of TGGGP and of many elites in Earth sciences with a real effect of destructing progress of science and techniques against any common good and against any human sustainable life. Inspiration of many scandals by the INGV-IAPG group.

Our Conference represents a considerable effort to reconstitute an ethical climate in the global science, ethical way of thinking and acting and giving recommendations for the coming Paris meeting to find the right way at a historical crossroad. Many specific problems will be covered by special blocks like L´Aquila case or a right explanation of the Pope Francis encyclical *Laudato sí* or by special articles (dangers for the IGC 2016, IPCC 2009 vs. IPCC 2015 – a parade to a blind lane). All names will be disclosed in the presentation because it is the objective and ethical way how to stop any further collapse of elites (101 years after World War I initiation). Exactly a serious and deep analysis of some top Earth scientists collapse is needed to bring to the daily light their incredible immoralities heavily endangering the whole population of the planet and its well being. - Any real ethicist (no exemption for geoethicists) has to interpret facts with maximum objectivity and complexity and not in a way how he/she a priori wants to interpret them or in accordance with manipulated media with unverified superficial informations instead of going to the sources.

A-2 N. Nishiwaki (Japan): Geoethical duties of geoscientists to the human society from scientific, legal and social view points

Geoscientists should follow the geoethical guidelines not only for forecasting, explaining and warning the hazardous condition, but also for proposing safeguard systems to protect population against natural hazards by reducing and minimizing occurring damages. The discipline of Geoethics is now recognized and being developed in the Earth sciences community as an interdisciplinary field between Geosciences and Ethics, dealing with the way of human thinking and acting in relation to the significance of the Earth. The AGID Working Group for Geoethics issued the International Declaration on Geoethics (2011), this Declaration was updated and extended with a new one in the context of the International Conference of Geoethics (2013).

Deontology is accepted as a main way for ethical decision-making approaches for the whole area of human activities including social, political, economic, scientific, technical, and religious fields, and different ethical elements are required for each field. Several deontological codes for geosciences were proposed and approved in recent years and geoethical elements have been

included in the codes. - Geoscientists have not only scientific but also legal, social and ethical responsibility for their activities. Their primary responsibility is to obtain detailed and advanced information through continuous scientific research on natural hazards. They should act in an open way clearly transmitting the obtained information for the use by the society. Given that such information is very important and sensitive, its accuracy, reliability, speed, simplicity, acceptance and related characteristics should be examined in advance. Likewise, it is also necessary to prepare the guidelines on dispatching the information at the site of the natural hazard, considering the content, level, method, timing and related issues.
The Earth is the home of the human life, and geosciences information concerns to its environment, mineral and energy resources, natural hazards, and others. Geoscience information should be correctly obtained by Earth scientists, published to the society, accepted by citizens, and utilized by the authorities for the sake of human life. Fundamental, natural and social factors should be considered before dispatching geosciences information to the society. - The fundamental and natural factors are carefully examined from scientific viewpoints. On the other hand the social elements are frequently ignored by geoscientists because it is difficult to examine the relationship between these elements and geoscientific events, and because these elements contain ethical factors which are difficult to be evaluated. - Geoethics should be permeated through the human society for the proper communication and utilization of geosciences information, and continuous education and publicity is necessary not only to geoscientists but also to any member of the civic society all over the planet. Also it is expected to define codes, guidelines, or recommendations, as it is unrealistic to force ethical elements by any legal system.

A-3 L. Němcová (Czech Rep.): How to find our way at the dangerous crossroad of nowadays

We are living in a gound-breaking period. Very urgent questions about both immediate and distant future of the human kind should be deeply discussed and answered from various points of view: social, economic, political, cultural, scientific (climatology, Earth and planetary sciences) and also ethical. In any case the super-priority is to avoid an irreversible collapse and chaos. Scientists of various disciplines in many countries are comparing development periods of civilisations remembering analogies with our present situation where a strong liaison among the development of the society and changes of climate and natural environment occur (e.g. Miroslav Bárta about Egypt, others about China, Persia, Roman Empire). The conclusion of these works consists in warning that we are approaching a substantial change in our social order. - A similar critical situation in the geological development of our planet has been signalized by the latest two International Geological Congresses (Oslo, Brisbane) and other meetings. The very urgent task is to re-establish sense, goals and credibility of ethics and geoethics as well as of futurology (science about long term future development of the society). We have to seek new ways for understanding the present unusual critical situation with an interdisciplinary approach and new non traditional issues. Any positive change cannot be avoided and alternative scenarios are needed. Interdisciplinary approaches, crisis management, sensibility to dynamic processes in the Earth cannot be omitted. - Social aspects in ethics and geoethics should serve in any effort to improve the ethical climate all over the world.
The economic crisis of nowadays demands urgent changes in our way of ethical and geoethical thinking and acting at various social life levels: 1. **macroeconomic** level: global, international and state-wide corporations (like UNO, EU, governments); 2. **regional and local** level directly influenced by elected representatives (e.g. competitions for best healthy communities, intergeneration co-operation, NGO); 3. **enterprises** level (supranational, national, regional, local) focused on CSR (corporate social responsibility), social and ethical audit, ethical codes, age management and leadership; CSR is a voluntary implementation of economic, social and environmental approaches into the behaviour of the company (about 70% of the Czech market already involved); 4. **personal** level: efforts to change style of living in accordance with the Nature and common good.

Priorities should be focussed on the human dignity of everybody (cf. Social teaching of the Church and the latest encyclical *Laudato sí*). health management, conditions for labour, free time using, harmonisation of family and working life, friendly co-existence (incl. neighbours), etc. For any future development the following recommendation should be respected: **Efforts to decrease individualism in favour of a solidary society with subsidiarity principles and common good (well-being) and human dignity are to be considered as the supreme values.**

A-4 N. - A. Mörner (Sweden): Geoethics: the principles of ethics in Natural Sciences

The principles of ethics – to know what is right and what is wrong – are simple. They are deeply rooted in our cultural heritage and education. To live up to those principles is another thing: here we often fail badly. The ethical principles that refer to nature and natural sciences are here termed “Geoethics”.

We realize that the ethical and geoethical principles and perspectives are often violated in Science as well as in Society and Politics. In connection with marketing and lobbying for large projects like the IPCC project, it is rather a rule than an exception that the ethical principles become set aside. In particular, this refers to scientific honesty and fairness. Back-biting, book-burning, obstruction in career, obstruction in publication and other types of punishment have no place in true science, where physical laws and observational facts must always be placed in the centre. There are no goals that justify shabby means of fighting “dissidents”.

We therefore find **an urgent need for an *Independent International Committee on Geoethics*** to promote ethical and geoethical principles in Science and their correct reflection in social and political life.

A-5 J. Chyba (Czech Republic): Finances, Ethics and Law in Earth Sciences

Scientific papers and expert opinions are influenced not only by scientific knowledge or personal attitude of the author but potentially also by his financial interest, ambition etc. Several examples are analysed such as prognosis of groundwater resources, global warming and prediction of earthquakes (case Aquila). Legal instruments for the reduction of extra-scientific factors are discussed in the paper. The crucial point is the question who commands and pays the expert´s opinion – the administrative board or a party to the process. Both approaches are possible and the advantages and inconveniences of both are submitted to an analysis.

B
GEOETHICS – CLIMATE CHANGES

B-1 Christopher, Viscount Monckton of Brenchley (Scotland): Making climate science geoethical

Gold-standard norms for the funding, conduct, review, publication, dissemination and discussion of research in the natural sciences are proposed. Instances of material departure from these norms in climate science are presented, indicating the development of a systemically geo-unethical culture in that field. Suggestions are made for the rectification of previous geounethical conduct and for the prevention of such conduct in future. Applicability of the geoethical norms to all academic research is discussed. It is concluded that in the absence of a commonly-accepted standard of morality no code of geoethics will succeed. A standard of morality intended to be widely acceptable is accordingly proposed.

B-2 V. Němec (Czech Republic): IPCC 2009 vs. IPCC 2015 – a parade to a blind lane

A highly interested technical glossary – dated *30 Aug 2007* and issued in 2009 makes it possible to study lot of useful terms as described at that time. Let us have a look on the term Climate Change:

(a) The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as: "a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcing, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use".

(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods".

Comment: For disaster risk reduction purposes, either of these definitions may be suitable, depending on the particular context. The UNFCCC definition is the more restricted one as it excludes climate changes attributable to natural causes. The IPCC definition can be paraphrased for popular communications as "A change in the climate that persists for decades or longer, arising from either natural causes or human activity."

Whereas this and many other terms defined in the document are quite acceptable from a purely scientific point of view also nowadays (and until now not replaced by any other "official" technical glossary) it should be examined who has been responsible for such a strong and scientifically unsubstantiated change of practical issues of the IPCC reports in the course of the years 2009 - 2015 and for their immediate large promotion by organs of the UN and the UNFCCC as well as for the collapse of elites in various (formally independent) Earth sciences organizations.

B-3 R.Tattersall (UK): Causes and predictability of solar variation and its effects on Earth

Since the start of the space age, evidence supporting the hypothesis that solar variation is linked to the cyclic motion of the solar system's planets has grown considerably. There is a substantial body of peer reviewed literature demonstrating correlations and discussing possible underlying physical mechanisms. Models have been produced which predict solar variation, and

the possible effect of that variation on Earth's surface temperature (Salvador 2013, Scafetta 2012). Although the testing period of these models is short, they are so far proving accurate.

Both the theory that solar system planetary motion affects solar variation, and the proposition that solar electromagnetic and Lunisolar tidal variation has significant effects on the Earth's climatic variation are controversial. Papers arguing that the planets are too small and too distant from the Sun to affect its output with tidal effects have been rebutted (Woolfe and Patrone 2010, Scafetta 2013, Wilson 2013). The arguments put forward by the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to justify disregarding solar variation as an important climate variable are flawed due to the limited range of literature they rely on, and the errors in those few papers they do refer to (Soon 2010, Scafetta 2011,2014).

The IPCC admits that scientific understanding of solar-terrestrial relations is low, yet limits its assessment of solar effects to variation in Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) on direct heating of the Earth's surface, and dismisses evidence of the amplification of solar variation by the effects of solar variation on cloud cover fraction with rebutted arguments. On this basis the IPCC claims a high level of certainty that solar effects are small. In consequence, they assign a high level of certainty to the proposition that most warming since 1950 is due to human emission of radiation absorbing/emitting gases, primarily carbon dioxide (IPCC AR5).

The period during which most temperature datasets indicate a 'pause' or 'hiatus' in surface warming has lengthened into its 18th year, during which time human emissions have accelerated further, and the airborne fraction of CO2 has significantly increased. At the same time, the Sun has entered a phase of lower activity levels which is predicted to continue for several decades. This means that the scientific debate on the magnitude of the various causes of climatic change is not settled. To claim that "science is settled" or that "the debate is over" is to violate geoethical principles. The scale of the public finances involved in suggested policy responses to climate change demand rigorous, ethically conducted and open scientific debate concerning the magnitude and causes of climatic change, and public debate concerning the appropriate policy responses to them.

B-4 L. Serva, F. Pistella (Italy): Peculiar behaviour of Europe in dealing with the so called "global warming" and CO2 emissions

Four key questions are addressed: 1. Is a "global climate change phenomenon" taking place? 2. Has our planet faced analogous phenomena in the past? 3. Are human activities responsible for the present episode? 4. Are we behaving in a rational manner in front of such a situation? - Viable and effective proposals are formulated to intervene rationally dismissing ideological controversies, wishful thinking and poor assessment that have conducted Europe Union to impose costly and useless measures.

B-5 F. Maranzana (Italy): Climate changes: Global Warming, Greenhouse, Carbon Dioxide and an Earth Calendar

Earth Calendar: Assuming that 1 year of the earth life is equivalent to 1 second of our time, then 3,600 years of our time is 1 hour of the earth, 2,5 million years about 1 month and some 3 million years about 1 year. The dinosaurs disappeared a couple of months ago!

Global warming: Major climatic events were common throughout the history of the Earth. Glaciation and interglacials (warmer periods) are climatic changes.

Greenhouse: Term coined for the first time by Fourier, mathematician in the court of Napoleon, as a shield for the protection of living creatures from extreme temperatures. Its composition was later studied : about 95% water vapour, and the rest various gases including CO2.
Carbon dioxide: Almost 95% of it derives from Nature. Mankind contributes to 5-7% equivalent to 0.1 to 1% of the total.
Climatic changes, implications of greenhouse and CO2: The successions of glaciations and interglacials are aspects of climatic changes, a constant aspect of the life of the Earth, also very important in the evolution processes. Cold periods not favourable for mankind. CO2 is essential and NOT a pollutant. CO2 and greenhouse may not have a significant role on climatic changes.
The driving motors of climatic changes: Sun, Earth, Cosmic Rays.
Global warming and anthropogenic syndrome on climatic changes. IPPC and UNEP providing biased information and also errors. Summary for Policy-makers. The marketing of CO2 = billions of dollars.
Important figures: Raquel Carson (Silent Springs); Lester Brown (we must regulate the climate); Al Gore (Inconvenient Truth); Stephen Schneider, Stanford adviser of Al Gore (The Heat terrorizes more than the Cold).
What shall we do: Other crisis were forgotten. Positive attitudes, migrations are needed.

B-6 G. P. Gregori (Italy): Natural "catastrophes" – their "forecast" and management. - Deontological items, geoethics and common sense

The Earth - composed of atmosphere, ocean and solid Earth - is a **unique highly complex natural system** and its understanding can hardly be tackled by the limited capability of the human mind. The same definition of "catastrophe" and of "forecast" has to be suitably assessed. A realistic approach must rather take into account a step-by-step understanding, on different scale sizes both in space and in time. It is totally nonsensical and irresponsible to search for some "simple" or "magic" thumb rule that ought to be a reliable precursor for any given kind of "natural catastrophe". We must rather try to "diagnose" the state of the natural system at different levels and scale-sizes, in order to be able to concretely manage the real challenge of every given *local* hazard and with a reasonable time advance.

Several specific kinds of "catastrophe" are here mentioned like practical case histories, including floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, and various climatic phenomena of different scale size from ghost winds, through tornadoes, through hurricanes, through *ENSO* and other more or less related phenomena of the so-called *GOS* (global oscillating system). - Only a realistic and sound scientific but understating approach can match the tremendous deontological obligation by the scientific community in front of societal hazards. This is also the strictly required prerequisite in order to ask legislators and decision makers to fill the tremendous present cultural gap for an effective management of natural "catastrophes", independent of preconceived and totally untenable paradigms of any kind, irrationally supported by either one partisan pro or con. - Upon considering the tremendous anthropic***** impact on climate through wars and violence – that is much beyond and incomparably greater, enormous, compared to some lesser gas injection into the atmosphere - the nonsense and *non-scientific* debate between "climate catastrophists" or "negativists" appears just misleading, obnoxious, repugnant and nauseating. **The question is not "*where are we going?* ", rather "*what is the civilization?*" This is the real primary concern of ethics.**

***** "*Anthropogenic*" means "that generates humankind", while "*anthropic*" means "that is related to or generated by humankind". Hence, I do use the term "anthropic", and not "anthropogenic".

B-7 M. Khandekar (Canada): The failed science of global warming: Time to re-consider climate change

The science of global warming (warming of the Earth's climate due to human-CO2 emissions) as espoused by the UN Climate Body the IPCC has failed completely as evidenced by the reality of climate. Since the new millennium, the Earth's climate has NOT warmed despite over 500 billion tonnes of human-CO2 emissions world-wide. On the contrary, there are definite signs of the Earth's climate becoming cooler and the latest studies by solar scientists suggest that it may witness a long cooling phase beginning about 2025. It is time to re-consider climate change and develop a comprehensive climate adaptation strategy. **Reducing human-CO2 emission is a wasteful exercise as it will have NO measurable impact on the earth's climate.**

This link to an Oped of mine published in the Canadian newspaper NP/FP (National Post/Financial Post) on September 16, **http://business.financialpost.com/fp-comment/the-climate-monsoon** *about my talk at the UK Parliament committee room on September 15, 2015. It went well, followed by a long discussion; about 40 people attended with a couple of MPS in the crowd.*

B-8 H. Jelbring (Sweden): A devastating interpretation of a sunspot signal analysis result in 1973

If samples from for example drill cores or from the positions of celestial bodies are collected at equidistant time intervals there is a powerful technique called signal processing which can extract information about variations in the sample variables which might not be easy to spot otherwise. - In 1965 Paul D. José wrote an article “Sun´s motion and Sunspots”, suggesting that planetary positions among the Jovian planets affected the sunspot generating process. The reason was that the big planets approximately repeat their positions about every 179 year and it seemed that the amplitude of sunspot numbers correlated. Furthermore, Newton had calculated that sun moved around the solar system centre of mass with a quasi period of 178,8 years based on his law of gravity, a 333period which closely is equal to 9 laps of Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions (178.7 years).

In 1973, T.W. Cole, at CSIRO wrote an article “Periodicities in solar activity” where he was using advanced signal processing technique. It was a pioneering work at that time and well performed. The problem was that he concluded without substantial reasons: “The results dispute several associations of planetary positions and solar activity”. A better (more scientific) interpretation of his result would could quite easily be used to claim a *proof* that planetary bodies do influence the sunspot generation process on the surface of sun. It should be pointed out that T.W. Cole probably stated what he did in good faith. However, scientific methods are not based on faith and Cole should be criticized for his biased categorical statement. The same could be said to the peer reviewers of his article if there were any. An alternative interpretation of Cole´s signal processing result performed here shows that Cole´s result supports the conclusion that planetary dynamics cause solar activity in stark contrast to his own categorical statement above.

B-9 H. Jelbring (Sweden): Ignorance within solar-earth science during four generations

Who was the first person to *prove* that celestial bodies in the solar system modulate the sunspot generating process? The question is relevant and the first proof was presented more than 100 years ago by A.S.D. Maunder in 2007. The title of the article was “An apparent Influence of the Earth on the Numbers and Areas of Sun-spots in the Cycle 1889-1901”. - The article was read by professor Otto Pettersson, a Swedish oceanographer who was struck by it and decided to investigate the claim. Later on, after 3 years of studying tidal actions outside Gothenburg, he presented his own independent proof in 1914 in the article “On the occurrence of lunar periods in solar activity and the climate of the earth – a study in geophysics and cosmic physics”. The topic was covered in about 50 pages and his article fully supported the conclusions stated by Mrs. Maunder. - When I presented a third proof for the head of solar research in Sweden (about 1990) and the head of Saltsjöbaden Observatory I certainly thought I was the first one to do so. My proof was rejected by the use of a strange authoritarian statement which was not supported in any scientific way. Later on I learned that my proof was methodologically identical to the proof presented by A.S.D. Maunder. A fourth proof, or at least very close to a proof based on the work of competent scientists, is presented in the article “The cause of sunspot generation”, by myself in “Planetary Influence on the Sun and the Earth, and a Modern Book-Burning”, edited by Nils-Axel Mörner.

This is the story how but not necessarily why relevant scientific results and correct proofs are rejected or simply ignored by the leadership of national and international scientific communities. There seems to be no time limit for ignoring important scientific results among mainstream scientists. In this case the “cover up” has gone on for four generations. The story is told here and undeniable facts are presented.

C
GEOETHICS – NATURAL RESOURCES

C-1 A. Hope (Australia): Geoethics in Mineral Exploration: Case studies from Australasia

The mining industry in Australasia has enabled the creation of wealth and prosperity. Conversely the industry has had more than its fair share of people best described as charlatans and swindlers going back to the Nineteenth Century. The reputations of more than a few companies and individuals have been seriously damaged in the past by unethical behaviour. There is mining legislation now in Australasia and most countries that has been put in place specifically to reduce the incidence of deceptive behaviour. It is aimed at attracting ethical mining industry people and companies. Today there is a growing number of professional mining organizations in Australasia with emphasis on ethics including the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, as excellent examples. Case studies are presented that provide ample illustrations of unethical or at least unacceptable behaviour.

C-2 N. Nikitina (Russian Federation): Legislative and ethical aspects of mining resources at celestial bodies

Existing projects on the study and development of mineral resources of natural celestial bodies are analysed, and economic, judicial and ethical problems that may occur during their implementation are considered. Conclusions are focused on the need to provide a legislative framework for individual provisions of international treaties and to establish ethical principles of the development of subsoil resources of extraterrestrial objects. Concepts of the Russian Moon Program, Outer Space Treaty, Moon Treaty, subsoil use, distribution of benefits derived from exploitation, corporate social responsibility are discussed.

C-3 Z. Petáková (Czech Republic): Mineral resources: Global situation and its impact on the policy of the Czech Republic with special regard to energetic mineral resources

Facts and comments concerning mineral resources in media are usually being influenced by interests of lobbies or by lack of knowledge of far larger inter-relations. Therefore the author presents the problems of mineral resources from many points of view and in as large inter-relations as possible. Energetic mineral resources appear as the most important for assuring in an easy way the needed material background of the society and their possible accessibility is one among the principal factors in any policy of both state and supranational corporations. At the same time the accessibility to these resources will be certainly decreased in a relatively near future because of various combined factors as decrease of exploitable reserves, increasing consume, instability in regions of production and in transport, or instability of financial systems. Necessity of a wise decision making in case of energetic resources appears as a priority for any state, therefore also for the Czech Republic.

C-4 N. - A. Mörner (Sweden): Energy and Environment – scientific and geoethical perspectives

The global energy problems are very large and complex, and sometimes nearly emerging as unsolvable, like a multi-body system in physics. The rapidly vanishing of our traditional energy resources implied an approaching major energy crisis. With the fracking technology enormous reserves of shale gas have become assessable, at least theoretically. This may push the approaching deep energy crisis forward by some centuries. The fluids used in fracking must be classified and approved. Nuclear power is linked to serious problems from uranium mining, via power plant operation to the waste management. The general fear of a serious anthropogenic global warming threat due to CO2 emission is strongly exaggerated providing quite new perspectives for the near future. **The recommendation is: phase-out nuclear power, explore shale gas option but not until the fluids are checked and approved, and abandon the fear of carbon dioxide, but do so with exercising vigilance at every step and question.** The constant violation of geoethical principles in the promotion of concepts cannot be accepted.

C-4 E.B. Solntseva, I.G. Tananaev, G.A. Sarychev (Russian Federation): Lithium - beryllium field Zavitinsk – raw material for lithium

Man-made dumps, occupying vast areas of our planet, are to be considered as a serious environmental and geoethical problem.

Dumps of the Zavitinsk deposit (Chita region) as a relict of the Trans-Baikal mining factory activities occupy an area of about 4.5 km2. Taking power dumps an average of about 200 meters, according to our estimates, the volume of waste dumps is about 0.9 km3. Whereas for the calculation of the density of lumpy rock equals 2.0 t / m3, the total mass of waste dumps is about 1.8 million tons.

Lithium is required in the electronics, electrical and nuclear energy. In order to determine the possibility of using Zavitinsk field dumps for the production of lithium, we have studied their material composition, assessing the total deposits, including their mineralogical, petrological and geo-ecological research. The features of location and spatial distribution of mineral and related components lithium-beryllium mineralization in mineral complex off-balance ores and host rocks Zavitinsk field are described. The data material composition of the Zavitinsk deposits dumps signalize potential perspectives of a further work on the processing of raw materials available and also on a needed re-cultivation of these territories.

D
GEOETHICS FROM OTHER POINTS OF VIEW

D-1 P. Louda, T. Bakalova (Czech Republic): Risk of nanoscale technologies

Nanotechnology is the manipulation of matter on a near-atomic scale to produce new structures, materials, and devices. This technology has the ability to transform many industries and can be applied in many ways to areas ranging from medicine to manufacturing. Research in nanoscale technologies is growing rapidly worldwide. Nanomaterials present new challenges to understanding, predicting, and managing potential health risks to workers. As with any material being developed, scientific data on the health effects in exposed workers are largely unavailable. In the case of nanomaterials, the uncertainties are great because the characteristics of nanoparticles may be different from those of larger particles with the same chemical composition. Safety and health practitioners recognize the critical lack of specific guidance on the safe handling of nanomaterials - especially now, when the degree of risk to exposed workers is unknown. In the meantime, the extensive scientific literature on airborne particles - including toxicology and epidemiological studies, measurement techniques, and engineering controls - provides the best available data from which to develop interim approaches for working safely with nanomaterials and to develop hypotheses for studies of new nanomaterials.

D-2 E. Pokojská (Czech Republic): Bio-sensing atmospheric electro-chemistry, and Earth's space weather

Dynamics of Earth's space weather [SW] reflecting variable activity of the Sun and wider galactic environment influences radiative, electro/magnetic, chemical, and mechanical properties of Earth's geospace, down to the biosphere. Ever since, changes in ambient electromagnetic radiation, pressure, atmospheric conductivity and chemical composition are influencing life on Earth, specifically cellular and organism electrochemical processes, adaptive energy management, growth and reproduction strategies. Obvious examples are changes in circadian, seasonal or extremal behaviour, with acute and adaptive variations in photosynthesis or respiratory metabolism. Old terrestrial organisms s.a. cyanobacteria, microalgae, lichen or moss could serve to probe bio-sensed SW-related effects, using non-invasive on-site measurements of chlorophyll fluorescence parameters as proxies. Some have a potential for air- or space-borne global monitoring of vegetation, intrinsically containing signals of SW-induced atmospheric changes.

D-3 G. A. Yurgenson (Russian Federation), V. Němec (Czech Republic): Actual geoethical and geoenvironmental problems and history of developing geoethics in the Russian Federation

During the 1990s, the closure of mining enterprises has led not only to unemployment but also to a sharp decrease of the environmental situation caused by infrastructure industries. The man-made arrays have lead to the formation of new, geotechnogeneous landscapes characterized by specific kinds of migration and concentration of chemical elements and their compounds, including toxins. Such a situation is typical for the Urals, Altai, some districts of Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk and Primorye regions and other territories of the RF. The solution requires extensive knowledge and joint efforts in practically all spheres of natural processes.

In the Trans-Baikal Territory comprehensive study on the impact of mining on the environment are conducted in Chita by the Institute of Natural Resources, Ecology and Cryology (Siberia branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences) and by the Trans-Baikal State University. Symposia and workshops on "Mineralogy and geochemistry of landscape mining areas" held since 2006 in 2 years intervals have been emphasizing the importance of the research results exchange as well as of geoethics, bringing together experts for a comparative analysis and for final recommendations to appropriate administrative organs at various levels (the 2016 event in preparation).

Geoethics initiated in 1991 by Václav Němec and Lidmila Němcová had a good immediate response abroad thanks to large contacts existing in the field of mathematical geology between numerous specialists from both academia and industry and regular international sections organized by V. Němec as part of the Mining Příbram symposia (since 1968). Whereas at the first specialized meeting at Příbram in 1992 Russia was represented only by L. P. Ryzhova from the mathematical department of MGRI (Moscow), in 1994 also representatives of other institutes (especially VIEMS with its Director M. A. Komarov) were present. Geoethics as a new discipline has been included into the program of annual meetings on New Ideas in Earth Sciences organized in Moscow and a serious promoting work was held especially by G. S. Gold from VIEMS since 1996, after his death in 2007 by N. K. Nikitina who organized the AGID National Chapter of Geoethics in 2011 in the frame of the Russian Geological Association ROSGEO. Many Russian specialists were attending symposia on geoethics organized regularly by V. Němec as part of the International Geological Congresses bringing new fresh ideas into the permanent development of geoethics. The above mentioned successful tradition of lectures on geoethics in Chita is a good example of useful seeds dispersed in the RF.

D-4 A. Kurmankozhaev, G. Syzdykova, N. Khatiev (Kazakhstan): Geoethical dimensions of ecological cartography

Both theory and methodology of a newly developing field – ecological cartography – are identified from various points of view including their strong liaison with ecology. Existing problems are discussed and priority tasks presented on the background of geoethics. Special attention is focused on such problems as safety in the mineral resources exploitation, negative effects of dynamic natural forces (not influenced by human activities), interrelations of the biotic world with the environment. One of the basic ideas consists in establishing a mostly automated geodetic information system of the country in exploitation areas making it possible to assure a continuous ecological equilibrium in exploited regions. The conclusions are focused on defining basic thematic spheres where actual problems need a continuing further priority development.

D-5 V. K. Chistyakov, N. A. Mikhailov, F. V. Petrov (Russian Federation): Safety and geoethical problems of well drilling in the gas hydrate bearing deposits

The ever-growing demand for energy, shortage and non-renewable natural resources have started at the end of the twentieth century an increased attention to the considerable potential resources of natural gas in the non-traditional sources. Gas hydrates are a still emerging source of natural gas on Earth which may in a near future represent a real competition to traditional hydrocarbon deposits. Crystal structure of gas hydrates is effectively compressed and keeps gas: each cubic meter methane hydrate can contain more than 160 m^3 of gaseous methane at standard thermo-baric conditions. We have to take into account both formation and stability of gas hydrates in natural conditions (their sustainability in a narrow range thermo-baric parameters), the possibility of their concentration in the near-bottom water of the sediments at depths of more than 300-400 as well as in the continental sediments of high-latitude regions and areas of permafrost and glaciers at depths of up to 1000-1200 m. - Drilling of exploratory and production wells in geological sections containing the gas hydrates are usually accompanied by changes in the thermal pressure of rocks and associated depletion of gas hydrates in the drill hole environment. This causes weakening of the physical and mechanical properties of gas hydrates rocks, the sharp increase in pressure in the closed annulus well heavy gas kick in permeable or freely moving environment and man-made hydrates in circulating channels at low temperatures. - The typical technical issues drilling in these conditions are associated with the loss of stability of the borehole walls, cross-flows between and outer well casing, forming gas springs, formation of hydrate blocks in parts of the circulation system, the possible destruction of casing cementation, the decline in the quality of coring and testing wells, etc. The necessary technical and ecological safety of drilling wells in gas hydrates deposits and inter-related geoethical problems need a more effective research and development of technologies and technical means.

D-6 E. B. Solntseva, S. M. Radushinskiy (Russian Federation): Incorporating standardization processes to problems of ash waste utilization

Technology developed and suggested by the organization of the All-Russian Science and Research Institute of Chemical Technology (VNIIHT Ltd.) has in mind a complex extraction of maximum of precious components using a standard enriching and hydro-metallurgical equipment which is different from similar technologies very often of too high prices. As legislative and economic factors are concerned it should be concluded that problems of ash waste using and transforming consolidated efforts of executive and legislative organs, huge energetic and transforming companies as well as users is needed. - Since 2005 specialized organisations have been established. Large experiences have been accumulated in the competency of the ROSATOM for implementing the technology suggested by VNIIHT Ltd.

D-7 B. Lembke (Sweden) : Geoethics and Health

As a medical doctor, I can verify that it is directly unhealthy to live under stress and constant worries, especially for the young generation. It affects our immune system creating health problems. This also applies to our brains, which may lead to inflammatory reactions around the blood vessels in the brain-stem. This, in its turn, affects our hormones and immune systems making our bodies susceptible to infections and affects the metabolism.

Today more than 3,5 billion people lives in big urban areas and must bee fed with food, water and energy. The science and agricultural development must be aware of the climate change and follow it. The big problem in the future is that people will fight and start wars to get control over food, energy and water. Most of the big problems we have to ay with health and nutrition have its background in wars and religious fighting. A typical example of this are on Africa horn where the nomads cannot move their cattle to areas where they can find water. Trying to meet the problem with “ecological production” is directly contra-productive, however, because the production is too low and it opens for massive increase in highly toxic micro-organisms.

We cannot go on letting horror scenarios of anthropogenic global warming lead our planning of the top-urgent questions of human health and nutrition. It must be handled on the basis of scientific facts and accumulated experience, and with full respect to geoethical principles.

D-8 T. Ohska (Japan): Observation on nuclear power safety

After going through Fukushima nuclear accident of 2011, and realizing that Japan could not come up for a reliable solution to continue using nuclear power, I should point out the fundamental problems that must be solved.

The problem is two folds. One is the cultural aspect which differs significantly when comparing Japan with other countries operating nuclear power stations. Two extreme types of cultures of the behaviour regarding safety of nuclear power can be observed. One is a culture that does not trust human intelligence. Hence they enforce strict rules on how everyone should behave. The rules do not have to come from any religion, but could be established by a social training over centuries under this belief. In this culture, one loses the capability to imagine or think about outside of what is well defined. This is a serious problem as no one will seriously think about the consequences of nuclear accidents that will surely affect thousands of years into future. Obviously, no one would try to analyse even realistic possibilities as it seems to be beyond their scope and their responsibilities. This problem concerns not only nuclear accidents, but also the use of natural resources or air pollution or prevention of global wars. One should recognize that these people would recognize the problems only when they have become too late to be rectified. Sounds familiar?

Japan belongs to a type of society not 100% pure in that direction, but enough to drive the society in the wrong direction as Japan takes democratic majority rules in the decision making process. In democratic societies, it is essential that overwhelming majority of people have decent wisdom instead of old beliefs overriding their thinking capability. In short, I predict that Japanese nuclear power station will get into serious nuclear accidents in a not far future. because no consideration has been put on this cultural issue. in Japan. They simply state that Japanese nuclear power station are now safe as they now cleared higher level of safety

requirement. One should remember that this higher level safety requirements were created by non-creative people who cannot foresee most possibilities that had to be considered.
The opposite type of culture in which people can imagine beyond the past experiences would have significantly higher safety in operating nuclear power stations, But they tend to stay away from daily routines that has to be strictly observed.
I propose that it is very important to go into the analysis on this aspect now. This will not only improve the safety but would be appreciated by future residents on the Earth.

E

L´AQUILA CASE VS. POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SEISMOLOGY

E-1 V. Němec, P. Kalenda (Czech Republic): Ethical reflections of the L´Aquila case

This contribution should serve as an introduction to discussions concerning a great collapse of top scientists in Italy misusing their roles connected with a special session of the state Commission of Great Risks. Instead of giving some practical advice and information about the real existing danger only slanders about a promising scientific method of forecasting earthquakes were diffused as well as a very inappropriate false tranquillisation of local population. Less than 6 days later a terrible earthquake with 309 victims of human lives took place. The affair has caused lot of scandals in the world including falsification of data, misuse of geoethics for particular and personal purposes of the INGV President and a strong liaison with corruption, with consequences of influence on the development of Earth sciences against the common good as the top interest of the human kind. The first author can present numerous examples of personal attacks since 2010, the second author had an outstanding possibility to make a personal visit to L´Aquila shortly after the earthquake.

E-2 L. Mualchin (USA), F. Stoppa (Italy): International Seismic Safety Organization: Goals and activities″

Few events in the history of modern science have been so much misunderstood as the prosecution of L'Aquila" (D. E. Alexander, 2014)

On April 6, 2009, at 3:32 am a moderate earthquake of Mw 6.2 (± 0.1) struck L'Aquila. Over three hundred people died and thousands were injured, hundreds seriously. Thousands of buildings were damaged. Most of the victims in Aquila were due to the total collapse of seven concrete-reinforced buildings plus the partial collapse of the university college. Fifty-five students died, and according to many survivors had felt reassured, interpreting fore-shocks as a positive sign of 'energy dissipation', as reported by a spokesman for the Civil Defence. Many others vouched and guaranteed before the earthquake that the collapsed buildings were "solid" and "strong". The L'Aquila earthquake gave rise to legal action for a manslaughter against the scientists who just days before had attended a meeting of the Major Risks Committee, to assess the risk in view of the continued and persistent seismic activity.

From the beginning, the trial has become a subject of enormous controversy. A range of opinions have been expressed, sometimes based on very limited information, or even incorrect as documented by a vast literature that has addressed the issue. The result was a heated international conversation on whether scientists used a method of hazard-risk assessment to promote and perpetuate their preferred way that is founded on a probabilistic approach, but it also raises the question whether this method has served the purpose of the politician superiors to silence the public. In fact, following the probabilistic approach, the scientists did an obvious negative prediction that a “large” earthquake is always improbable at a specific time. “Improbable” to most people is like not going to happen. - Many felt that the politicians wanted to ignore the concerns of the public using scientists as the means, and scientists accepted the occasion to use their preferred way, that is obviously just one of several possible approaches, to downplay the hazard-risk, while making just a footnote warning that they cannot preclude another destructive earthquake as happened before in L’Aquila.

In general, there is the ethical question about adopting of a scientific method favouring building cost-reduction by organizing the territory with a relatively wide freedom but without considering saving of human lives as the top priority. A more general ethical issue is the reaction by some important scientific organizations against specifics of the trial charges for their misinterpretation. Defending scientists on trial *a priori* may be an act of compromise between science and politics because this will implicitly defend the probabilistic method regardless of the consequences that this choice had on the unarmed population. As a result of biased information promoted by the Italian Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia and US-based associations in support of the Italian scientists, ISSO was established to provide accurate information and to promote public safety by being prepared for the Maximum Credible Earthquake.

E-3 P. Kalenda, L. Neumann (Czech Republic), D. Ouzounov (USA): The precursors before the strongest earthquakes 2007 – 2015 show: an effective short-term prediction is a real scientific goal

Many scientific methods have been developed during the last decade, which are able, in fact, to detect the precursors, which precede the strongest earthquakes. We show the results of two of them – the tilt measurement by vertical static pendulums in Europe and the IR measurement by satellites from space. The case study verified retrospectively that the anomalous tilt, so-called "stress waves" and the "hot spots" in the vicinity of future focal area preceded most of the earthquakes of M7.5+ for several days up to weeks. The prospective experiment of several methods started in 2012. The results of the prospective prediction show that such a complex of methods is able to estimate correctly the time window (several weeks), area (approximately the 600 km diameter) and magnitude (higher than 7) for 60 – 80% of all the cases. The false positives do exist, but an effective earthquake prediction is a real scientific goal.

E-4 P. Kalenda (Czech Republic): Earthquakes monitoring – introductory remarks to the excursion to the Prokop gallery at Příbram

The Prokop mine was established in 1832. In between 1910 and 1975 many of long-term tidal observations were made especially in the depths below 1000 m, to be out of temperature changes and noise at the surface. In the 1960´s, after the International Geophysical Year (1958), the deepest tidal station started its operation. After finishing the mining operations (1975), a part of Prokop gallery became the underground geophysical laboratory of the Institute of Geophysics of Czech Academy of Science and the tilt-meters were removed to the inclined ventilation gallery of the Prokop shaft. The standard tools used for geophysical measurements are: tilt-meters, seismometers, barometers and thermometers. - The Institute of Rock Structure and Mechanics has been invited in 2007 to use the Prokop gallery for parallel measurement of the tilt by vertical static pendulums, which are part of the pendulum network (consists of 12 stations between Garni, Armenia in the east, Central Europe and Trieste in the south). Now, three pendulums are installed there: P1 is 2 m below the surface at the entrance of the gallery, P6 is on the first floor in the depth of 60 m below the surface and P7 is on the second floor in the depth of 94 m. The primary goal of the tilt measurement was to analyse the attenuation of the amplitude of diurnal and annual periods, which are connected with thermo-elasticity. After the detection and recognition of so called „stress waves", which precede the earthquakes, the main aim of these measurements has been changed to the earthquake prediction.

F

ETHICAL AND MORAL ASPECTS OFFERED BY THEOLOGY

F-1 P. Foster (UK): The Earth was made for Man, not Man for the Earth
Some fundamental spiritual matters:
Gen 1:1: In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. ˜A breakdown, then an inversion, in the chain of command in creation. ˜Our Mother who art the Earth. ˜Fragile Earth. **The true cost in human lives:** ˜Letting people live in extreme poverty is an affront to God and is also the main cause of environmental degradation. ˜Carbon dioxide is essential for all life on earth. A brief digression about CO2 since 'kick off' 4 billion years ago - this has some new material from a geologist. **Social Hypochondria:** ˜C. S. Prakash‘s comment: ”*Organic farming is sustainable. It sustains poverty and malnutrition*.” ˜The Real Green Revolution which has saved 1 billion lives. **Down with people:** ˜Rachel Carson‘s Silent Spring‘ the Scriptures of the new religion‘ **˜Feel Good or Do Good ˜Carbon credits and carbon trading ˜The Precautionary Principle or how to kill with kindness ”The Environmental Movement has evolved into the strongest force there is for preventing development in the developing countries.” (Patrick Moore, co-founder of Greenpeace). So why all the lies?** “Believing the Lie”(St. Paul) ˜ ”He who would do his neighbour good must first learn how not to do him harm.”˜ ”If everyone is thinking the same, no one is thinking.”(Gen. Patton).

F-2 V. Němec (Czech Rep.): Comments to the new Pope Francis Encyclical *Laudato sí*
On June 18, 2015 the Pope Francis has published the expected encyclical Laudato sí. Believers of very diverse denominations as well as atheists (from simple citizen up to the top statesmen) either accept or oppose. That happens mostly by the influence of media which well before started with publishing simplified characteristics by announcing that the head of the Catholic Church would see the principal cause of the planet warming and destroying in human activities. Such an interpretation does not coincide with the know-how of Earth sciences. Vatican speakers were insisting to await the publishing. In fact any contradiction seems to be just very superficial and exclusively in a liaison with the incorrect image of the encyclical as presented by media. The Pope in two items of the document (nr. 23-24) makes just a statement about the existence of an opinion which until nowadays has been declared as representing a majority and which is obstinately promoted by the IPCC with an unlimited support given by the UN Secretary General. This all happens in spite of results of both latest International Geological Congresses (2008 and 2012) and up to now 10 independent Congresses about Climate Changes and also in spite of many individual convincing publications of highly respected scientists. Already in the above mentioned items the Pope describes some examples of other existing scientific grounds for explaining climate changes and the items 58 - 61 present a very ethically important standpoint about diversity of ideas and necessity of conscientious discussions among scientists. The whole encyclical is capturing the reader by the inflammation of the Pope Francis for a really very needed solution of pressing problems (until now so often set away) which are starting to seriously putting at risk the citizens of the whole planet. Already on June 17 the Pope concluded his speech to pilgrims and tourists gathered for his weekly General Audience saying *“My appeal is to responsibility, based on the task that God has given to man in creation: ‘to till and tend’ the ‘garden’ in which humanity has been placed. I invite everyone to accept with open hearts this document, which places itself in the line of the Church's social doctrine.”* Any real geoethicist should know how to correctly interpret the intentions of the Pope.

G

GEOETHICAL SCANDALS IN THE HISTORY AND IN THE FUTURE (TO BE AVOIDED)

G-1 N.- A. Mörner (Sweden): A Modern Book-Burning: A case when geoethics were set aside

In May 2015, Nova Scientific Publisher launched a new book entitled *Planetary Influence on the Sun and the Earth, and a Modern Book-burning*. Whilst this book marks a breakthrough with respect to the old idea of a planetary control of the solar variability, it also marks a new benchmark with respect to the violation of ethical principles when a mega-project forces its way forward in the old spirit of *"the goal sacrifices the means".* Therefore, the book also becomes a fresh well of knowledge with respect to the principles of science and geoethics. - A new book *Planetary Influence on the Sun and the Earth, and a Modern Book-burning* described at https://www.novapublishers.com/catalog/product_info.php?products_id=54827 (with table of contents and reviews).

G-2 A.- D. Ahluwalia (India): Ethics in science takes a big hit

The focus of this note is to illustrate – using abundant personal life experiences - how learned societies and an eminent academy's fellow can unfortunately become a pressure group. Some INSA Fellows are today like a cooperative society for cover ups and dirty politicking. The nexus within INSA Fellows to mutually protect each other and gratify at public cost is transparent but ignored for fear and power of their huge clout. It is a very unfair and unbecoming, even perhaps more than Himalayan Hoax perpetrated by V. J. Gupta two decades back for over 25 years where he fooled journals, funding agencies and about 120 co-authors. Unless corrected, our learned societies and academies may continue degenerate even more. Just as politics is the last resort of a scoundrel, patriotism is indeed the last resort of a scientist caught in a fraud. - **Mistakes are allowed in science but science ethics does not allow silence once a fraud is known.** If one is such a celebrated VIP like Ashok Sahni and D. M. Banerjee, highly rewarded and awarded by so many, it becomes mandatory to maintain highest ethical standards and appear to be doing so.

G-3 V. Němec (Czech Republic): Ethical dangers for presenting geoethics at the 35th IGC in Cape Town

A team of almost permanent players seems to be acting as initiators of a series of scandals endangering al preparations of the Geoethics symposium for the Brisbane IGC, acceptance of IAGETH to the IUGS (together with the plagiarizing IAPG subordinating both institutions to the TGGGP). Attacks on the AGID WG for Geoethics, series of scandals with geoethics connected with EGU GA Vienna 2014 and especially 2015 and finally the preparations of geoethics with an „independent team" of people evidently under a conflict of interests and with an evident lack of know how about professional obligations of any real ethicist. After frustrated 5 years of attempts to avoid any scandal this unsustainable situation with all dangers of corruption engaged in preparing Geoethics for the Cape Town IGC should be disclosed.

H
GEO-ART

H-1 V. Němec, L. Němcová (Czech Republic): The role of geo-art in developing geoethics and cultivating the understanding of the Nature

The ideas of geo-art have been arising at various occasions (L. Němcová, 2010, Visegrad, A. Alberti et al. in Italy, Erasmus University in the Netherlands). The suggestion of authors for EGU GA 2015 Vienna excluded by the organizers. Various motivations can be presented in the field of geo-art including the liaison of national anthems with nature (in the Czech as well as in the Slovak Republics), flag of Estonia (black colour as a symbol of the soil). Interesting examples connected with Iceland can illustrate other situations.

H-2 V. Němec (Czech Republic): Ethical aspects and visions in the works of Karel Čapek

Karel Čapek (1890 – 1938) was a famous Czech writer, dramatic author and journalist representing the intellectual elite of the so-called First Czechoslovak Republic terminated by Munich Treaty in September 1938 (Čapek died only 3 months later). In his play *RUR* (co-authored by his brother Josef) he introduced the word *robot,* later applied as an international technical term, his novel *Krakatit* (derived from the volcano Krakatoa with the famous eruption in 1883) signalized a coming danger of atomic weapons, dramatic work *The War against Salamanders* was a political satira signalizing the danger of fascism, the play *The White Disease* was focussed on an ethical dilemma of a medicine doctor trying to use his new medicament only for poor people unable to change military policy of rich and powerful politicians and statesmen (moreover a prototype of another elite scientist misusing science for political career and clientelism is perfectly described). The actuality of his works is valid until nowadays.

I

REMARKS TO ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN SCIENCES AND IN THE CIVIC SOCIETY

I-1 M. Lokajíček (Czech Republic): Influence of science on thinking deformation of contemporary human society

It will be demonstrated how scientific workers have contributed to fundamentally deformed standpoints concerning the life of human society at the present. They have not looked mostly for the reality truth but only for a description of a set of measured values on the basis of quite arbitrary assumptions, often already proved to be false on ontological basis. Any critical comment has not been allowed then to be published in main scientific journals (only the so called main stream papers having been accepted). The situation will be demonstrated on the example from the basic microscopic physical research (the region of fundamental matter particles) where the only admissible approach has been based on the Copenhagen quantum mechanics, which has led to refusing the only basis of human reason knowledge based on causal ontology (the background having enabled the enormous success of classical physics). It has been possible for any person to have its own truth; obligatory regulations being established on the basis of people voting. The given alternative of quantum theory has been, however, based on false and invalid assumptions, which has been demonstrated since 2012 already in a number of published papers or available on internet; two main of them (each) having been downloaded approximately by three thousands of physicists, without any critical comment of presented arguments having appeared until now.

I-2 I. N´diaye (Senegal): How to find an issue from the present dangerous situation of science abusing

Through centuries of development one can always feel great menace and/or risks from abusing in different sciences involved in human activities. The more the science is mature, the more the risks are higher. The author just tried to propose some his ideas and is not aimed to give a definitive solution to this so complex area. Then without pretending to make either science nor moralist statements to create a new Word order. Also there are not expressed any ideological preferences. Just an attempt of a critical view trying to as objective as possible.

I-3 P. Kalenda, Z. Petáková, V. Kremlík (Czech Republic): New aspects of the information war of the mainstream against alternative hypotheses

The mainstream has fought against new hypotheses for centuries by well-known methods: burning the books, burning the people (G. Bruno, J. Hus), criminalising the scientists (Copernicus, Tesla (patents), …). In the 20th century, the “democratic principles” were used for this war – no grant support for new ideas, no publicity, no publications accepted in peer reviewed journals. This resulted in creation of a group of scientists at the edge of science, who can be called “scientific dissidents” (De Climont, 2012). They can develop their scientific hypotheses or theories parallel to their main jobs mainly based on their own family budget. - In recent years, the mainstream has started a new way of the war against alternative hypotheses: by discrediting and using corrupted “social studies” by media or by PR agencies or government institutions. The typical examples are L´Aquila case (G.Giuliani - earthquake prediction), PRP journal case (Mörner - IPCC and climatology), Drtinová and Veselovský “independent” talk-shows (politology on Czech local political scale), social study of “climate sceptics” by the faculty of philosophy, Charles University Prague (climatology on Czech local scale).

I-4 A. Parker (Australia): Don't contradict the IPCC, or the bogeyman will get you!

The paper describes my experience of publishing peer review papers to the best of my scientific knowledge to improve the science of climate, and more specifically the understanding of rising seas, also serving as a reviewer for the IPCC AR4 Chapter 13 to help the policy makers to make scientifically based decisions. This experience demonstrates that the minimal ethical requirements to promote reliable studies of the interaction of human activity with our physical world are not satisfied due to the political and economic implications the scientific findings may have.

We live in an Orwellian dystopia where the citizens of Australia will have no right to approve or reject the terms of the next Paris Climate Change agreement as everything is decided by big brothers and sisters that do not need the approval by the people.

We may only continue to support ethic standing in scientific research in geophysics against the coming obscurantism. But as the climate scaring industry is already the most profitable activity of today's' world, it will take times to recover what has been lost.