

HUMANIZING THE EARTH AND A POSSIBLE STRATEGY TO PREVENT A POSSIBLE DISASTER

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Abstract: *Earth is both a planet, a resource and an effect. A planet on which life is possible and a resource resulted from a cosmic and geophysical effect that sustains life. At the same time, the earth – as the planet of people - is becoming more and more a product of life and people's activity. Humans are Earthlings, the earth is human. Humanizing the earth can mean uplifting the earth, and also its vulnerability. People are, for the earth, a blessing, by the effect of knowledge, but also a threat that increasingly tends towards the extreme. For now, as far as we know, the man is the only product of the earth (or maybe just a sedentary guest) of self conscious, which occurs in the philosophy and physiognomy of the nature, creating his own nature, based on knowledge. What will be the effects?*

Keywords: *earth; resource; effect; infrastructure; domination; strategy; civilization of knowledge; knowledge; epistemology.*

Introduction

As far as we know, today, no one doubts the truth which is not absolute yet, but it is obvious: *people belong to the earth*. We don't know exactly if the earth - we refer to planet Earth - truly belongs to the people, but every one knows that both ground and basement belong to some people. Specifically, in their possession. People have shared everything. Everyone wants to be the owner and at the same time, everyone wants to be not just any owner but a sole and absolute proprietor. And even if the property - including land ownership - is sacred, because it generates that support of freedom that man needs, it is and will be probably for a very long time, the people's apple of discord. We do not know if the man was born to be owner, but we know that's the essence of life and liberty is not represented only by knowledge, but also by property. But land ownership and beyond, no matter how important it would be, however, it remains relative, it remains a convention.

But Man is not only the owner but also the transformer and creator. His life takes place between two verbs - both auxiliary - but indispensable, since operating a *modus vivendi*, that of humans: *to be* and *to have*. Man lives somewhat in this auxiliary, the only one that stands out and marks his living. *I am what I am* and *I have what I have*. The verbs *to want* and *can* are also important for the human being, but they will never reach the value (for humans) of the auxiliary verbs.

We say all these at the beginning of this reasoning, because man is not just what it looks like: one of the most fragile mammals on Earth, perhaps even the most fragile, as it needs clothing and shelter to survive. Man is the greatest power on earth. It is, as Protagoras said, the measure of all things. Its immense power is unlike the other beings on the planet, it's not like theirs, and it is not the force of the muscles, of the jaws and pack. The immense force of man is of another nature. Its power is given by the knowledge, that is a different size, which, at least for the present level of our knowledge, no longer meets the other being that lives on Earth.

Here comes the great paradox: *the most fragile creature on Earth is, through knowledge, the most powerful*. And knowledge is proper only to humans. But, unfortunately, it seems that the man's power is not still in the advantage of the planet which it belongs, but only for the benefit of him, that of a way of life that seems to get in conflict with what it is and what the Earth wants. Knowledge, related to the man's relationship with nature, seems more a way in which man cooks his own goose, but a way of cultivating another tree. More than that, the man is a destroyer of nature and not a protector of it, even if some people are striving to be defenders and protectors of nature on the Earth. Man builds his own nature that changes the original, the one that is there, beyond him, and which he is also part of. Man changes, transforms the nature by the effect of knowledge, using, however, its means. Obviously, the other animals use natural resources to feed, to shelter, to survive and to reproduce. But the way they do it belongs to the first level of interaction between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms and even inter-kingdoms or intra-kingdoms: the collector, the kidnapper. Man is no longer a simple gatherer, nor a simple predator or hunter. Perhaps it was never only a simple collector or just a simple hunter. Man is a transformer and a creator. In this regard, there are some trenchant questions: *Why isn't the man content with the original nature? Why does he feel the need to change it, as if the nature would be just an object and not its own environment? What nature doesn't protect him by its harmful effects? Does it somehow come out of it?*

To this series of questions, many others can be added. If man is part of Earth nature, as the other animals - some of them with a longer living than that of the man - then why none of the biosphere species removed so much from the actual requirements of the environment, as the man did it, and continues to adapt to the environmental conditions without trying to change it? None of the species of plants and animals on Earth has failed to depart from mother-nature, of their environment. The man seems to be something else than an intelligent animal, than the most intelligent of mammals. He seems like a demiurge, a creator of nature, a different inhabitant of the planet, an adapter to certain conditions namely to those related to biological condition, meaning that his body is not essentially different from that of animals on planet Earth, hence the conclusion that all that exists as life on Earth comes from the same original source, from the same trunk. However, unlike all other known plant and animal species on our planet, he is only one that is part of another nature and another space, inaccessible to the other animals: *the knowledge space*. By knowledge, the man is radically different from other animals, and this is difficult to explain by anthropogenesis.

The man's condition is often seen and taken as an axiom. It simply exists, so it doesn't need any explanation and, by existing, it is taken as a given or as a major premise for any deductive reasoning. The explanation (actually dogma) in accordance with the man was created by God after His image and likeness, can have a value for faith, as the speed of light, as the absolute speed, is important for the theory of relativity, and Hegel's Absolute Idea is important for his philosophical system, but not sufficient for the relationship between man and nature, for man-Earth relationship.

Is this relationship one of the endogenous type, belonging to the Earth, or exogenous, meaning that, in this relationship, comes the knowledge, which is something else than creates the Earth nature?

Why isn't the man fully adapted to the conditions of life on earth and requires special means to survive (clothing, housing, infrastructure, etc.), as for example, an astronaut, in order to exit the space of terrestrial gravity and the one of the atmosphere, needs a rocket to ensure him the output of gravity, and other means to assure biological conditions on earth (temperature, breathable air, water, food)?

Of course, you could respond in many ways to this last question. It does not prove that man belongs to the Earth, but the fact that outside Earth, in order to survive, the man needs the Earth conditions (air, water, pressure, temperature, food). From the Cosmos, the Earth - the Blue Planet - appears as a blue sphere of

an amazing beauty. Exupéry, in *Terre des homes*, in describing the tremendous experience of the first airlines pilots, reveals the charm of this Earth seen from above, seen from the sky. Everyone is now able to see from the sky the natural wonders of the planet. Fly over uninhabited areas of Canada, where there is no road, no footpath, but only water, tiny tundra vegetation and unexplored places, flying over the coast where the transparent water of the oceans reveals the depths colors, flying over areas of ice, the volcanic areas, the Himalayan mountains with their huge white rivers, traces of icebergs flow, and other wonderful places on the planet reveal the eyes what exists beyond them and imagination: nature itself, nature which wasn't seen by the man, but under the meanders of the planet, the turmoil of the depths and the interaction with the universe.

All of these are wonderful, but in a short while, the man will cover them with roads, viaducts, with huge iron constructions, composites, concrete and glass, with beauty salons, with casinos and restaurants, with infrastructures and instruments of a way of life that has nothing to do with the Blue Planet, but, on the contrary, it denies and defies it even though it actually supports it.

Conflicts, inconsistencies, paradoxes

The environment of the terrestrial animal, the same as the one which lives in the aquatic environment is simple: a den, a lair, a shelter, a nest, a stone, a dent or anything. Man's habitation is complex and sophisticated, dependent on numerous infrastructures, a non-specific configuration of the natural environment, the geophysical and geo-climatic condition of the Earth. Man requires the planet a different nature and way of organization which though uses existing raw material here – building material, energetic resources, etc. – it is something different from what nature creates. That is why, between the man and natural environment there is a huge conflict, which opens a real fault between the two environments, as far as we accept and demonstrate that the human environment is not included entirely in the natural one, between human nature and the nature of the planet. The nature of the planet, both mineral and the vegetable or animal one, as in fact, the whole bios of the earth becomes only a resource for the humans. Taking these facts into account, it seems that the man's care, will be, from now on, not how to respect and preserve it as it is, but how to reproduce, not how to protect it, but how to turn it, how to increase it, how to perform it in his interest and not in that of planet nature. Man was mixed pretty brutal, but also complicated, sophisticated, both in the plant world and

in the one of the animals. He created new species of plants, of course, combining or using the existing ones, he created new species of animals, changing their DNA, practicing, at first, simple ways to adapt, and then trying to use some very sophisticated methods of the genetic engineering. This engineering has created breathtaking nature, but which do not fully corresponds to mother nature, that in fact changes this nature, on which if they are accepted, the nature will turn slowly in what man wants to be i.e. an artificial nature, imposed and maintained by the man.

It would be unfair to consider the man - be it foreign or earthling true-born - as an enemy of the Earth, as a representative of other civilizations, as a kind of their fifth column on Earth, under a giant interplanetary war. Without excluding such a possibility - although we doubt that there could exist something like that - modern man is strictly dependent on the natural conditions of the planet (water, air, food) and behaves like a sum of life on earth. He is the planet's biological peak; he is its vanguard for development and implementation of a concept of knowing the stellar interactions and their management.

This is another dimension to this huge paradox. Man is not only a product of the planet, he is not only a destroyer of nature which probably generated him (or not) in the favor of another nature that is positive only for him, but also a possible defender of the planet, probably the only one on Earth who can assume such responsibility. But, for this, the man should hit a new level of his cognitive condition, of his epistemological society, the one of the cosmic connections and cognitive measurements.

In these circumstances, the human nature would not be anti-nature or against-nature any longer, but it would probably a support of the policies and security and planetary defense strategies. But in the absence of certainty, these are also suppositions or simple speculations.

So far, in the great knowledge environment, the man is only in the first phase, that of gathering data and information about the cosmic and, in this context, about Terra itself and about its interactions with astral spaces. At the end of last year, the planet Earth came along with most of the solar system in the Galactic Center photon belt, and passing through this ellipsoid belt will take about two millennia. Knowing the pressures, the new conditions and, on this basis, the vulnerabilities and strengths of the solar system and our planet, becomes very important, especially for the future, but such knowledge is only the beginning.

Is man able to protect the natural environment in which he lives?

Of course, we all want a positive answer. The man should actually be able to protect his life environment since this environment, and not only it, provides the necessary resources to survive on planet Earth. It seems to be a categorical imperative, but we doubt the authenticity and realism of this *Must!* Although, perhaps, for many years, the man keeps asking himself about this issue of protecting the natural environment in which he lives, he does nothing but enclosing and destroying it systematically. Almost everything what the man does - from his economic activities to his own individual facts - destroys the environment, in one form or another.

Perhaps the man, who currently lives on Earth, is not one hundred percent earthling. Maybe he came from somewhere, from another planet with similar conditions of life and reached here, he adapted a little to the conditions here, these conditions being not identical, because they contain seasons, unequal distribution of resources, climate variability, active geophysical situation, nonlinear and unpredictable phenomena in the evolution of destructive phenomena, struggle for survival.

But the conditions of man's life which are created by the man on planet Earth are not accepted by nature. Once a man leaves a place, the nature pervades it, it overwhelms and in a very short time on the scale of the universe, it destroys everything is built by the man. The Acadien settlements of Sumer came into sand, from the old buildings that marked the Egyptian civilization only the pyramids remained, and the tombs and relics that are in the ground, despite the fact that some of them are relatively preserved, will soon disappear if they will not be protected by the man. The whole environment is hostile to the man, much more hostile than it is to the animal which is adapted to its conditions.

Of course, you could say that the man does not destroy nature but, using his intelligence and knowledge, he perfects it, he makes it beautiful, he helps it get out from the wilderness and become human, available for everybody and especially for children and for those who are not Tarzan. In this respect, between the Amazon rainforest and a park where there are the most beautiful trees on Earth and / or manmade trees by genetically engineering, in an organized, aligned environment that reproduces figures of animals, cartoon heroes, etc. and where there are no swarming cobras, pythons, tigers or gorillas, everyone prefers the park. No man prefers jungle instead of such a park, but when he wants to know what such a jungle

looks like. But the nature will not ever turn the Amazon rainforest in the park, but it will turn any park in the world left by the man into a small jungle.

Over time, man has become aware of its destructive action on the natural environment and, for a long time, without giving up its specific living environment - urban or rural - with specific infrastructure and facilities for the human life, he is trying to spare the natural environment creating reserves, i.e. plant and animal Bantustans, and developing programs to protect various species of plants and animals, monitoring the evolution and involution of this environment, appreciating the dangers, challenges and threats against it.

In our opinion, the man is not fully able to protect the natural environment in which he lives, but some people do everything is possible so that the transformation of the planet nature in an environment necessary to the life and human civilization to be less painful for the nature. The transformation process of the planet's nature in a human environment, meaning the humanization of the planet nature is irreversible. Or at least it seems like that for the time being.

The planet has a total area of 510 065 700 km² from which 360 700 000 km² (70.71%) is the surface of the oceans and 149,400,000 km² (29.29%) is the land area.¹ The number of people living on this planet is currently of 7,073,619,015. Calculating the average population density actually we get a density of about 49.347 inhabitants per km² of land (if we compare the number of people on the entire surface of the planet, we obtain a density of 13,868 inhabitants per km²). In 2115, when it will be the top of the demographic trajectory, the population density on the land area will be about 83.668 inhabitants per km², and reported to the entire surface of the Earth of 24,5 inhabitants per km².

Perhaps the Earth, even when reducing its resources, will support such a population. *But will it support its infrastructures too? Will it support also the changes brought by the biotic environment?* It remains to be seen. However, the natural life environment of today is radically different from that of two thousand years ago. Perhaps that if against all reasons it would be likely to occur somewhere on Earth, a man from 2,000 years ago, he could not be able to survive even one day in the present natural environment. We believe the opposite could be true too. A man today could not live in the bio-socio-psychological environment from 2,000 years ago.

¹ Data source: http://www.notre-planete.info/terre/chiffres_cle.php

This is the price of progress. Living conditions are changing and the Earth, at least in its biological dimension changes as well. From here it results that the dangers and threats to the human population of the planet and even to the biosphere are excluded, but the idea that according to statistics, even in the top of the demographic trajectory that has to be a peak load, the Earth can, however, support the people, even if they themselves become unbearable, on the condition that the man himself does not produce catastrophes with irreparable effects.

It isn't therefore excluded the possibility that the man himself to end his own existence, if one day, from one cause or another, as a result of a crisis or other specific human foals, the 12,000 active nuclear warheads will be exploded accidentally or not. The disaster can also occur if the planet Earth can not avoid collision with a large space object which he can not destroy in the upper atmosphere.

A possible counter-disaster strategy

Although it is not the time yet, the man has to think about when the Earth will say goodbye to him, thanking him for the visit and sending him into the world of eternal or simply banishing him from his space. Or about the time when, due to the fact that for thousands of years he cut himself in the foot alone, destroying the natural environment in favor of an architectural and infrastructural concept which is not approved by the Earth, he will have to bear the fault effect between the pressures created by humans on the natural environment and the possible (and predictable) reactions of the medium.

In both cases, the man must be prepared to accept or not such an end or passage. Beyond what can be speculated or imagined, there is an imminent, predictable reality in its essence. According to the data we have, mortals, about man and his land condition, the way that we'll probably go through it if peak load that we mentioned above is just a simple point on a line upward to unbearable, i.e. to a sum of a saturated space, with tens of billions of people and infrastructures that, probably will not even fit on the terrestrial land, nor on the aquatic one, then the end could be a choking by consuming all resources.

No matter how „caring“ Terra would be, with its population of intelligent and insightful human beings, it can't feed everybody or to provide them resources and place for living, and the pessimistic Malthusian assumptions will be proved to be real. Earth is a living planet with a pretty intense geophysical activity, but that is no

longer what it was. Earth is no longer a glowing planet, and its evolution is, logically speaking, to a more and more pronounced cooling. Perhaps, before disappearing, it will become a simple inert rock in the Solar System and in the Universe. So far, its interior temperature, at 100 km depth, is of 2400 °C, and the outside temperature at 100 km altitude is of -100 ° C.² This huge difference says a lot.

It is clear that man will not be eternal on planet Earth, as it is now. The final issue is whether it will be a suddenly one, caused by an endogenous or exogenous catastrophe or whether it will be a natural one, in the sense that everything that exists deserves to perish.

Such a premise is more than sad, but as it is well known, the law of energy conservation and transformation, in nature, nothing is lost, nothing is gained, but everything changes. When?, How? and Why? remain irrelevant questions here in this reasoning about the Man and the Earth... It is clear for everyone, that at one time, the Earth will not support us or it will become inert to our the presence or disappearance and of the biosphere in general.

This reasoning, for the human being, is both a reality which, at one time, can become a sum of challenges, dangers and threats to life, in general, and to human beings in particular, and a perspective that must generate a solution. Neither the solution nor the finding ways are linear and cross, but lasting, non-linear and highly complicated.

Humanizing the planet is natural, in terms of humans and the environment, but it can become dangerous when a man destroys his natural environment in the favor of an artificial one, created by him, the man, without respecting the nature laws or violations. It is possible to build ski slopes in Dubai or in the desert by using some man-made enclosures and some adequate facilities. It is also possible to achieve some exceptional conditions for human life, created by him, but one day, without knowing precisely when and how, a huge earthquake can start that simply blows away entire towns on earth's surface. The cosmic, accidental or not, positioning of a celestial body of comparable size to that of the moon on a trajectory around the Earth is also possible, and this could lead to a sudden rise of the ocean water levels in some regions and flooding in some parts of the coast with waves of over one hundred and fifty feet, as it is assumed that things would have happened when the moon became Earth's natural satellite.

² Source: http://www.notre-planete.info/terre/chiffres_cle.php

These events and a lot more are possible and even predictable. Scientists carefully have supervised and monitored them (obviously those discovered) for a long time. But the means to protect the planet against them and their effects are not and can not be beyond human reach, although there are some, from ballistic missiles to the laser systems and the systems of amplifying the waves and producing of some strong fields or shields.

There are also research programs to design and implement some security and defense systems to enable the protection of the planet, or at least some large parts against such effects generated by the cosmic pressures. One of these programs, but not the only one, is HAARP (High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program), which studies the behavior of the ionosphere at high frequency waves bombing.

Thus, the fundamental problem of planet Earth begins to be more and more transmuted on one of the biosphere components, which exceeds the natural dimension of the biological environment, namely the *population*. The demographic factor gains a cosmic value, being very important and very responsible for the security of the planet.

Here is how this factor is presented ³:

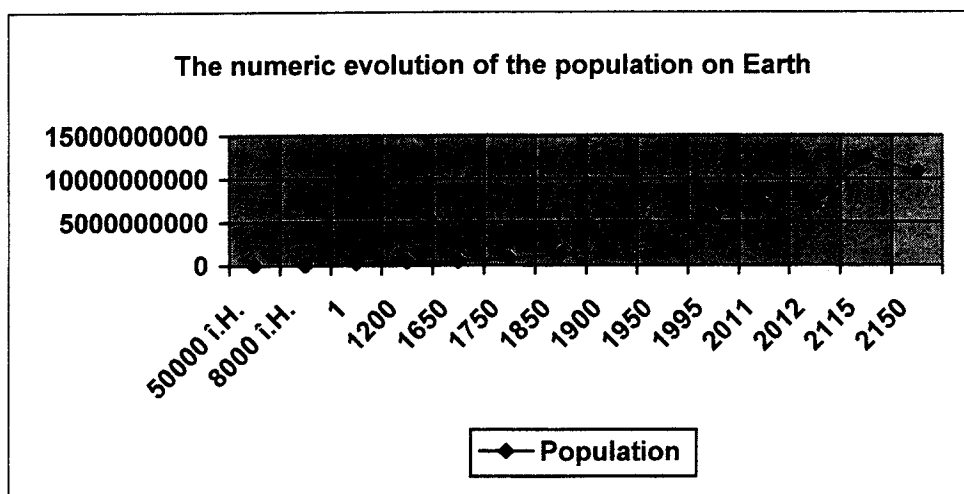
YEAR	POPULATION	BIRTHS ON 1000 INHABITANTS
50.000 B.C.	2	-
8000 B.C.	5 000 000	80
1	300 000 000	80
1200	450 000 000	60
1650	500 000 000	60
1750	795 000 000	50
1850	1 265 000 000	40
1900	1 656 000 000	40
1950	2 516 000 000	31-38
1995	5 760 000 000	31
2011	6 987 000 000	23

³ Source: *Estimations du Population Reference Bureau*, <http://www.prb.org/FrenchContent/Articles/2013/people-ever-lived-fr.aspx>

In 2012, the population on Earth was over 7 billion people (7,073,619,015) and the number of birth for one thousand people was of 19.2, while the mortality rate was of 8.2 for one thousand people. The natural raising was of 1.2⁴ between 2005 and 2010. In many countries, this indicator begins to be negative, the population of these countries, including Romania, is decreasing.

But on the whole, the planet's population is growing. According to some estimates⁵, the world population will be of ten billion people in 2050, and probably, it will keep growing at the same rate up to a maximum of 12.5 billion, which is expected to be reached in 2115, following that, afterwards, to begin to decline, falling in 2150 to 10 billion people, the main cause being a decrease in the number of births per family and especially of the girls.

The demographic situation until 2150 is as follows:



There are certainly other causes, such as the degradation and aging of the human being, the depletion of the resources which are excessively exploited by the civilization etc. Thus, it appears that zinc resources will be finished in 2025, the uranium in 2040, the nickel in 2048, the 2050 oil, the natural gas in 2072, the coal in 2158⁶.

⁴ Source: <http://www.universalis.fr/chiffres-monde/demographie/>

⁵ <http://www.planetoscope.com/natalite/5-croissance-de-la-population-mondiale-sur-terre-naissances-deces.html>

⁶ *ibidem*.

Usually, the estimations so far, in connection with the depletion of oil resources, for example, it has been demonstrated. It's hard to believe, for example, that after the next 12 years, there will be no zinc on our planet! Earth is a living planet, in full swing, and some of the important resources for the biosphere, and also for the life of the planet, will continue to reproduce. Some researchers (the team led by Vladimir Porfiriev, but not only), continuing the researches started many years ago, jumped in 1960 to the conclusion that oil is not of biotic nature, but abiotic, it being produced in the depths of the earth, at very high temperatures and high pressure, and coming outside (i.e. in the depths of the earth's crust that has a thickness of 30 km) in the form of cold rash. This is meaning that, as long as the earth has a geophysical activity, there will be conditions that reproduce oil. Important is not the resource itself, which, if we accept this theory, it is practically inexhaustible, but the means to ensure its extraction from very large depths of 15-20 km and even more. Therefore, only now the Romanian engineer Ion St. Basgan's invention begins to be fully exploited regarding the extraction from very large depths, the successive overcoming of some thresholds, starting at the one of two thousand meters, then the one of 9,000 meters and reaching the 15,000 meters through the ingenious use of some really refined theories and applications such as, for example, the one of sonicity of an another great Romanian inventor, George (Gogu) Constantinescu⁷.

And one more very important thing. Oil and natural gas are not the only energy resources that can be used by earthlings. The energy of the universe appears to be nuclear, but it can not be currently handled properly. It's too young and too aggressive in knowing people! And even if it could be, the great oil and gas tycoons, those of the oil and gas civilization, would not allow it, unless there would be a revolution in the field of energy, a great revolution, requiring such jump. It's a leap similar to the one produced in the military means from the bow with arrows to the firearms, from the firearms to the nuclear weapon and from the nuclear weapon to the weapon of wave amplification and influence of human behavior. People do not always obey even the earth and the cosmos, but shapes the existing according to the specific necessities. Creating their own nature, they assault somehow the Mother Nature, and oblige it to assimilate and the men's production too, and she

⁷ The engineer Ion Șt. Basgan is of of the inventors who let the future behind them. Thus, the engineer Basgan seems, today, like most common people, only one man about too little people remember about. The enginner Basgan, even if he had a modest behaviour – the same as any valuable man –, he was not a common person, but a bright personality and a great inventor.

willy-nilly, supports them as long as people are present, as she fears them. But as soon as they leave the place, nature takes over and begins to make it clean and tidy.

If we looked only the humanizing of the planet from this perspective, the effect would be the denaturalization of the planet. Specifically, the transformation of geological and biological nature of the planet in a human nature. Man has an aggressive attitude towards nature (which he calls it "constructive") as current civilization in its expansion to all horizons, had an offensive, even aggressive attitude over the centuries, destroying practically the ancient existing civilizations on the American continent and imposing the European one, marking the civilizing of these uncivilized spaces, but which created, however, Machu Picchu, an Inca civilization monument, the pyramid at Chichen Itza Castilio, temples and buildings of some cultures which not even today are fully known in all their majesty and splendor.

So do the people in their effort to civilize the planet: require. That means: demolish and build. Their project is not fully consonant with the project of the nature. Man transforms the nature of the planet in what he wants, deceiving himself with the thought that nature will obey him, the man, and that he, the demiurge-man, will be able to change the world. The highways will travel Amazonia, as they currently cross the Nevada desert, the energetic infrastructures will cross the oceans, many of the major cities of the future will be built, perhaps underground and even in the deep ocean, especially when they invent and improve the water desalination systems and extracting from it the breathable consumable oxygen and hydrogen. Oceans occupy 71% of the planet's surface and contain 97% of the water on the planet. They receive 80% of the precipitation and attract 90% of the Earth. The oceans contribute to the distribution of solar heat on the planet. The salinity and temperature determine the density of the oceans and plays an important role in shaping the ocean currents. Researchers at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (UC San Diego) found out that in the last half of the twentieth century, there were oceans salinity changes caused by humans⁸. Warming and increased the carbon dioxide, due to the human activities, show that the salinity of the oceans, particularly the North Atlantic is decreasing. Combining the analysis of salinity with temperature analysis helps to understand the global evolution of the oceans.

⁸ *Les activités humaines modifient la salinité océanique*, http://www.notre-planete.info/actualites/actu_3655_salinite_ocean_rechauffement_climatique.php

Of course, the man's life, as he looks now, is not possible in the depths of the ocean, as it is not possible in the cosmic space. But man lives very well in the orbital bases, in the space shuttles, and perhaps in the future, there will be true habitable orbital bases at very high altitude, which should continue the space exploration, the solar system and other constellations, planets and more distant celestial heavenly bodies.

This is the exogenous size of scientific knowledge and cosmic space epistemology. There is also an endogenous dimension of this knowledge, that of Earth planet and the interaction between geophysical and geo-climatic nature, the cosmic nature and human nature. In general, between the geophysical nature and the human nature, there is no full correspondence. It seems that the human nature is not fully contained in the earth, even if the man is a product of the earth, as everyone knows, though, according to some theories, it may not be. The human attitude towards nature is not only a good adaptation to its requirements, but also one to change these conditions of creation, even against planetary nature, of a specific and friendly nature of the human being.

The human attitude is one of the possessive, dominant type. But still possessive is the nature attitude, since it destroys all man-made when it can do it. The man works, generally, against the nature and not for it, and the nature reaction as such.

And yet, between the planet nature and human nature there is a close interaction. It is present in geo-politicians' theories, but also in many literary, artistic and scientific works.

In 1916, Kjellen publishes a work entitled "*State as a form of life*", which has a very strong influence on Karl Haushofer (1869-1946) and other geo-politicians. The state is a living organism, sustains Kjellen, among the space which is lived by people, the state policy and the quality of people being settled as an important even essential conditioning, because the man is an earthly being.

Ratzel takes from Kjellen the idea of the state as a living organism. In Ratzel's concept, State has two main elements: *people* and the *geographical space*. The people have nothing to do with the social. It is a group of individuals bound together not by race, but the land on which they live. The earth as a support, the earth as a determinant space in the human being's physiognomy and philosophy, has a demiurgic role on the human being, in the sense that the earth created the man and it also holds him, transforms him and keeps him forever. And even if he would not

have been created by the earth, the planet has already accepted, adapted and assimilated him the most.

In fact, in our opinion, it seems that the geographical space is the one which generated or, in any case, conditioned, largely (but not entirely!), the difference between sedentary and migratory populations.

The sedentary man lives in a full area, in a space with resources. His philosophy is the one of the full space. Man reaps what nature gives him and cultivates the land, because the land is fertile. Therefore, he is not interested in leaving or horizons, but only the vertical dimension, i.e. the sky that gives him light, heat and rain, and the earth, which gives him fruit. The sedentary man looks to heaven and prays to God to give rain and sunshine, and the land that he works and loves to bear fruit. His character is formed in the relationship, in this repetitive construction as day and night, as the seasons and the life. Under these conditions of survival in a natural environment, the sedentary man doesn't offend the land, but helps it, loves it as a being, he ennobles it, even if the land does not fully support or his action or its effect.

Obviously, in the twenty-first century, the sedentary is not the same as the one at the beginning of the world.

Immigrant populations formed generally in a hostile area, in an area without resources. Obviously, there isn't only one such space, but when it comes to this concept, we mostly locate it in the northern Caspian Sea area and the Far East, an area of steppe, which Gérard Chaliand in the introduction of his famous study *Anthologie mondiale de la stratégie*, calls it disruptive foyer⁹. For the migrant - warrior or not – the departure is crucial. In search of a better place under the sun. His philosophy is one of the empty space. Therefore, his gaze scans the horizon, looking for food, shelter and survival conditions. He doesn't bear the imprint of the earth, but the one of the movement, the search for a better place, it is there to rub the populations (if it is a migratory warrior) or to stabilize, to be sedentary, even if the philosophy of migrants, at least in the time of antiquity and the Middle Ages, it was none of this kind. They could not live without moving because they suffocated. The full room was for them, pressing, overwhelming. But, as it is well known, in the end, these migratory populations were sedentary, even if they still keep some of the essences of the ancestors' migratory spirit.

⁹ Gérard Chaliand, *Anthologie mondiale de la stratégie des origines jusqu'au nucléaire*, Edition Laffont, Paris, 1990.

Kjellen refuses the nationalities policy, which is already in vogue after World War I, sustaining rather an imperial politics of the type of one from the past Austro-Hungarian Empire, or maybe one that is close to what is called now modern multiethnic state, although we doubt that there may be something into life. Ratzel's conception puts the state and its elements over populations. They belong to the state, are a part of it, but not everything. The state is essential, it has a great importance. Karl Haushofer will otherwise use what Ratzel called *vital space*, namely *the space of life* and will develop a concept - *pan iden* - a kind of hegemony areas dominated by powerful, expansive civilizations. The geographic pivot, the heartland, about which Mackinder was talking and, in accord, the *rimland* - edge pivots – noticed by Nicolas Spykman and contained in U.S. strategy of damming (containment) of the communism, are other clear and unmistakable landmarks of the interaction analysis between space and man, between space and civilization.

And this is geopolitics. A science of interactions and pressures between states, as Ion Conea called it. People and space, that they live, often form specific identities with an exceptional role in history and future planning.

The land was already divided. There are only the deep resources - and they somehow limited, although they are regenerated by the geophysical activity of the planet - but the man continues, on the one hand, to war with his neighbor for markets, resources, power, domination and influence, and on the other hand, to apply a policy of "strategic coverage" through infrastructures and buildings of his own imagination, of natural space, regenerating it, namely, converting it into one dominated by the human nature. America today is superposed over the America of earlier civilizations, of which there was nothing left but footprints. Impressive, that's right, but only traces.

Human actions on earth nature and cosmic pressures generate a set of challenges, dangers and threats for humans and Earth, which, exploiting the vulnerabilities of the planet and of the people on them, might generate, once, a disaster.

Therefore, we believe it would be good for the man, taking into account the systems and flows of challenges, dangers and threats to the planet and thus to his address, some of them even produced by himself, and also the vulnerabilities to them, to calculate as accurately as possible (as far as it can be talking about the Universe accuracy) the risk level, with values between 0 and 1, and based on the results and the need for survival, development and security, to develop a strategy or set of strategies to prevent a disaster and generate an appropriate human behavior.

This is necessary because the planet humanization could mean not only the domination of the natural space by the people, but also to generate an imbalance leading to the collapse of the natural conditions of people's life, and as such, to the destruction of its own environment and therefore the disappearance of the earth.

We believe that a political decision, unanimously accepted, is necessary, by which to define and legislate a system of norms, principles and procedures, recorded in laws and clear regulations regarding this vital area for human survival on the planet and even the survival of the planet from the perspective of the human being.

A strategy of defense, security and protection of the planet and the human environment should be able to put into practice the political decisions on this field and to provide the necessary conditions, forces, means, devices and actions.

Such a strategy should include, among other things, a *strategic objective* and, therefore, a *strategic concept for the defense, protection and security of planet Earth, the natural and human environment and a coherent system of forces, means, devices and actions* taken to achieve this goal.

The **strategic objective** could be the one to defend the planet, the natural and human environment against some systems and flows of challenges, dangers and cosmic, terrestrial and human threats, to prevent as much as possible a disaster and if it is produced, to limit the effects, to liquidating the consequences and protect the human being and its life environment.

Strategic Concept

1. Calculation of the risk level, depending on the challenges, dangers and threats level and the vulnerability to them.

a. mechanisms or complex systems of identification, monitoring, analyzing, evaluating (on a scale from 0 to 1), diagnosis, forecasting and detailed description of sets, multitudes and flow of exogenous (especially cosmic, but not only) and endogenous (specific to the planet and living environment of the people) challenges, dangers and threats (PPA) to the planet and the living environment of people.

b. Mechanisms or systems for identifying, monitoring, analyzing, evaluating (on a scale from 0 to 1) and prognostic the vulnerabilities of the planet, biosphere, biotic environment and population thereto (V), and detailed description thereof.

c Based on the analysis, evaluation and PPA and V forecasting, calculating the level of risk (R), by the intersection of the two sets:

$R = A.V$, in which R is the risk, A is the danger and the threat, and V is the vulnerability on them.

d. Formulating the *intelligence* and developing the information expertise for the decision makers.

e. Scientific knowledge of the entire area's level of risk and its conditioning.

f. Clear establishment of the global and national identification system, supervising, monitoring, analysis, evaluation, diagnosis and prognosis of sets and multitudes (luxuries) of challenges, dangers and threats to the planet, the natural and human environment.

II. Developing, namely, updating the strategic concept of defense, protection and security of the planet and the human environment

a. definition of the concept of strategic defense, strategic concept of protection and security strategic concept of the planet, the natural and human environment and detailed knowledge of these concepts, both by science and by common, pragmatic means.

b. delimitation of these concepts and interrelation between them.

III. Defining and structuring the Global Defence, Protection and Security system of the Earth (SGAPSP), the systems and regional and national subsystems, principles, rules and algorithms of their structure, configuration, training and functioning, mainly in three big groups:

1. SGAPSP elements and structures, determining the competences, functions, locations and methods of their preparation and action.

2. Elements and regional structures of SGAPSP, somehow aligned to major global and regional security systems in NATO's strategic devices, the EU and other major powers, but with responsibilities in all environments (cosmic, Earth, informational and cognitive)

3. SGAPSP national elements and structures, which integrates, under single strategic concept, and also privately and sequentially, depending on the characteristics of the country and the environment where it is.

IV. The design and structure for each group of SGAPSP items and regional and national, forces, means, resources, devices and actions systems. In this respect, on the levels of strategic planning and action (strategic, operational and tactical), we have the following possible configurations:

A. Forces

1. *Forces for global, regional and national devices of identification, surveillance, monitoring, evaluation, diagnosis and forecasting the systems and flows of challenges, risks and threats, of their vulnerability and calculation of the risk degree, to all areas: cosmic, the planet nature, the human nature (human environment);*

2. *Forces destined to defense, protection and security of the planet, the natural and human environment at global, regional and national level:*

a. *Immediate Reaction (fast) or in emergencies Forces;*

b *main force*

c *auxiliary forces;*

d *directly support forces*

3. *Support forces.*

All these types of forces are required to be structured, organized and prepared on the three big areas mentioned above:

- *Cosmic (orbital stations, satellites, cosmic propulsion means, investigation, surveillance and monitoring means of the solar system and the cosmos, of PPA identification, monitoring, evaluation, diagnosis and prognosis and the defense and protection against them etc.).*

- *Planetary (means joined to the cosmic ones, which ensure the fulfillment of the same tasks on the planet and in various areas);*

- *Human (defense and protection means of human environment and human being).*

For each category of forces and for each level, it is required to have a specific management, a coherent system of training and retraining and clear sets of skills and tasks in coherent systems, both linear and nonlinear.

B. Means

The most important components of this strategy are ***the means***. When it comes to actions to defend the planet, nature and the human environment, we consider the use of the full capacity of mankind to create the necessary resources, and to develop policies, strategies and actions to enable their effective use.

It is expected that in the future, a priority attention to be given to these means, the main conflict knowing a shift to common defense and protection against cosmic, planetary and human PPA systems and flows, which goes to the planet and human

existence. The man already started to become aware of these huge PPA systems to the planet and the human life environment, and to understand the need of human solidarity about this.

All knowledge till now, the entire intelligence and creative power of the people should focus (and we believe they will concentrate) more and more on creating the necessary means for the defense, protection and security of the planet and thus of the human being. These means are, effectively, the results of a long human effort, of human capacity to create, invent, develop, transform, change, exploit and use in an ingenious and productive way the available resources.

Man is the demiurge of the means that can lead either to insult the nature and therefore to deepen the fault between the human and natural environment and, consequently, the maintenance and regeneration of a conflict that man has no way to win, or to use their defense and protection of the planet. It remains to be seen how the principal conflict will be resolved between man and nature.

C. Resources

Resources are mainly of two types:

- *Resources of the planet*, which appear to be exhausting, or at least strictly conditioned by the geophysical and geo-climatic activity of the Earth and its interactions with the cosmic environment;

- *The resources available to human beings*, which are practically inexhaustible, because of man's ability to know the Universe, to create and use the virtual space. *The people's intelligence is the most valuable resource of the Earth.* However, it depends on how it will be used for strategic objective set out above.

The optimistic view is that the man will not destroy, but will save the Earth and the living environment of the people which, probably, Terra will hold of more and more. This does not mean that Earth will create necessary infrastructures for human nature, but that it would be possible in the future, not to destroy them so easily, even when the man fiercely defend them.

D. Actions

The man's actions on his life environment are numerous and very diversified. Most of them have a rigorous, strictly planned character, with clear objectives and clear regulations. There are also unpredictable actions (especially reactions) - most of them being in the creative space – that have unpredictable effects. We don't know exactly how the human being will act in 2115, the peak year of demographic

trajectory, but we know that in that year it is likely that the determinations and coordinates of the human action to be relative modified to those of today.

It is possible that the large human communities to divert their effort from achieving some goals related to power, domination of markets and resources, control and influence over other communities, towards a synergy of power and its redirection to the defense, protection and security of the planet and thus of the living environment.

The strategic planning of possible actions, the realization beforehand of the supports of action and of some devices, are part of this strategy of defense, security and protection of the planet and the human environment and open the necessary supports for operational and tactical areas.

Conclusions

1. Currently, the man belongs to the Earth. The relationship between man and his planetary life environment is still very complex and very complicated, and the process of mutual adaptation is still on tension and destructive. The Earth nature and the human nature are in a report of annoyance, if not even of opposition, causing a hardly manageable conflict. It is unlikely that in the near future, this ratio to change or improve, since man is still in a primitive offensive to conquer the planet, even if he does it with the most modern means which he himself has developed for this purpose. We believe that there will come a time when this conflict will improve, Terra accepting less aggressive and less pollution infrastructures created by man and realizing that man can not destroy nature in which he himself belongs, because if he continues this way, he will get to destroy its own life support.

2. Man started to be able to identify, monitor, evaluate, diagnose and predict the main challenges, dangers and cosmic threats or caused by the human activity, but also of another nature, which, by exploiting the planet vulnerabilities and the human environment, will generate adverse life changes on earth or even a disaster. There will come a time when such human knowledge and PPA assessment actions and vulnerabilities to them aren't secondary, random and, somehow, random, but systematic, priority and very consonant with their own aims and life reasons conscious on the Earth. That moment will radically change human attitude, changing it from a product and from a simple beneficiary in a responsible factor for the life of the planet and its life.

3. The home heat and the environment austerity, such as removal or, conversely, the return to natural home - earth, underworld, lake, aquatic or underwater, perhaps beyond the atmosphere, human bases situated on orbiters - are clear enough items (some of them existing, others only predictable) of the human condition. We like to think that the man, though by his actions he seems to be hostile for his own planet or just for the planet where he is living, he will still find the means to effectively contribute to its defense, protection and security, even by its humanizing.

