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ΕΛΙΑΜΕΠ Αττικής

# Water: The Most Important Resource and the Greatest Environmental Concern

European Parliament Offices, Athens, June 26, 2024

## Irrationality and instrumentalization of science: The biggest threat to the most important resource, water

Translated from Greek to English - [www.onlinedoctranslator.com](http://www.onlinedoctranslator.com); slightly edited by DK



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Presentation available online: <http://www.itia.ntua.gr/2460/>

# Seven simple statements

1. Lack of water is a threat of death—but not from thirst.
2. Humans are not fish.
3. The availability of water depends on uncontrollable natural processes.
4. Natural availability of water is not sufficient.
5. Wind and solar energy without water energy is a recipe for failure.
6. Predicting is a guessing game for fools.
7. Science and technology solve problems and improve safety and well-being.

# Statement 1: Lack of water is a threat of death—but not from thirst

- In case of water shortage, we do not die of thirst.
- We die of hunger (famine).
- We die from bad sanitary conditions (pestilence).
- We die of energy poverty – especially when renewables make up a significant proportion of the energy mix.
- In Greece there is a large urban water consumer, Attica, needing  $420 \text{ hm}^3$  (where  $1 \text{ hm}^3 = 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^3$ ), which corresponds to approximately half of the country's total urban water consumption.
- But the country's biggest water consumer is food production (irrigation, needing  $6\,860 \text{ hm}^3$  out of a total of  $8\,184 \text{ hm}^3$  or 84%).
- The role of hydropower is also crucial, especially in meeting energy demand peaks and in storing energy.

# Does the European Union want food and energy for its people?

- For the first time in history, it seems that the well-being or even the survival of the population (in terms of food and energy sufficiency) come second.
- Green policies—which au fond are policies of global hegemony—are given first priority.

Πρωτογενής τομέας VS περιβάλλον: Η Ολλανδία μετατρέπεται σε διεθνές σύμβολο εναντίωσης στην πράσινη μετάβαση

Νίκος Γαργαλάκος - 24.09.2023, 13:17



Dutch Farmers Triumph Over Ideological Climate Policies: A Victory for Practicality and Reason

Posted by Willem Post on May 22, 2024 at 6:30am

[View Blog](#)

Dutch Farmers Triumph Over Ideological Climate Policies: A Victory for Practicality and Reason

<https://www.windtaskforce.org/profiles/blogs/dutch-farmers-triumph-...>

In a significant victory for conservative values and practical policy-making, Dutch farmers and a new right-wing coalition government have successfully pushed back against wasteful and impractical climate policies.

This remarkable turnaround comes after years of top-down, ideologically driven mandates that threatened both the livelihood of farmers and the economic stability of the Netherlands.

## Statement 2: Humans are not fish

- Fish live in water.
- People live out of water.
- However, human life also depends on water.
- For water to be used by humans it requires (a) infrastructure and (b) transport outside of the natural water body, namely:
  - In urban areas for water supply (a small amount, except in very large cities, e.g. Athens).
  - In plains for irrigation (the largest amount – for Greece 84%).
  - In industries and thermal power plants (for cooling).
  - In turbines for energy production (this use returns the water to the natural water body without consuming it).

Koutsoyiannis et al. (2008)

# Resistance to water infrastructure: The Greek trademark of irrationality

- We Greeks are world champions in dismissal of dams.
- The Mesochora dam and its hydroelectric plan (investment of 500 M€) were completed in 2001.
- However, the works have not been put in operation yet causing damage of 25 M€/year in the national economy.
- This is a world first without historical precedent.
- It is the most characteristic example of the reasons that led to and keep the country in crisis.

Koutsoyiannis(2011a)

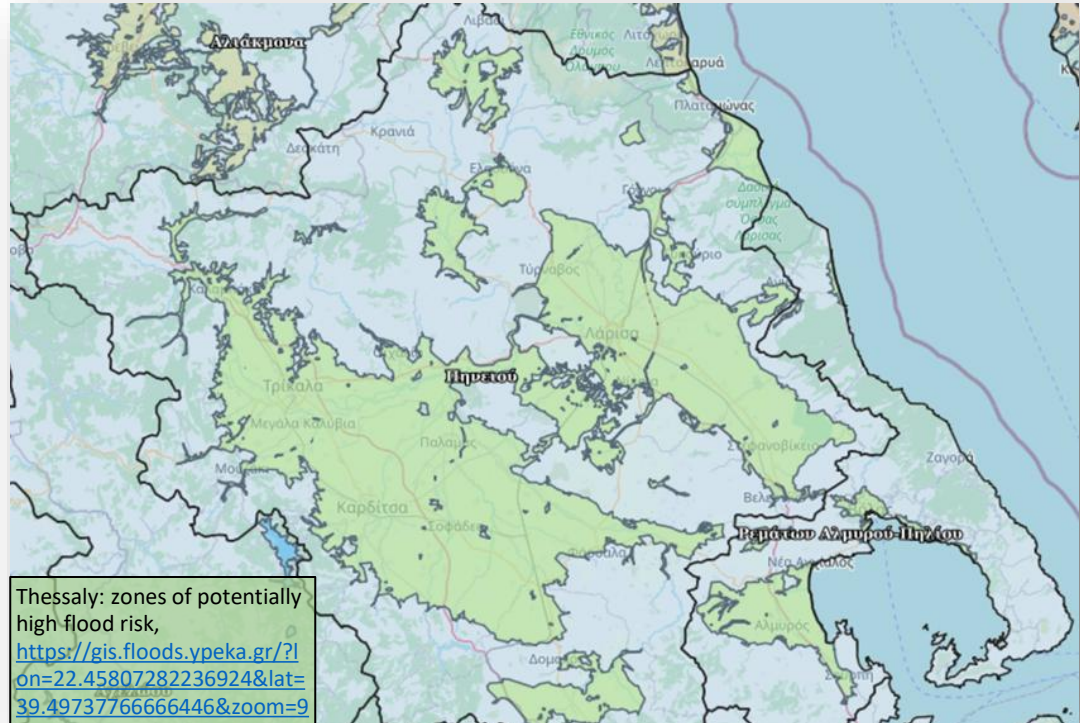




# Resistance to water transfers: The second Greek trademark of irrationality

- Thessaly is the largest plain of the country.
- Due to the geomorphology it is vulnerable to floods—as seen in the map (most recent example: Daniel Storm, Sep. 2023).
- Due to the climate, it is the most water-deficient part of the country (in current conditions for July: supply 223 hm<sup>3</sup>, demand 337 hm<sup>3</sup>).
- Crocodile tears are used to solve the problems.
- The transfer of water from the neighbouring water-rich Achelous basin has raised universal hostility.


Koutsogiannis et al. (2008)




# Example of instrumentalization of the science

The political “leadership” forbids the consideration of technological solutions that oppose the green ideology and the politics of dependence and subjugation of the country.

[https://www.ypethe.gr/sites/default/files/archivefiles/2017\\_07\\_14\\_eggrafo\\_521\\_eidikoy\\_grammatea\\_ydaton\\_gia\\_apokleismo\\_metaforas\\_neroy\\_apo\\_aheloo.pdf](https://www.ypethe.gr/sites/default/files/archivefiles/2017_07_14_eggrafo_521_eidikoy_grammatea_ydaton_gia_apokleismo_metaforas_neroy_apo_aheloo.pdf)



ΕΙΔΙΚΗ  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ  
ΥΔΑΤΩΝ



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ  
ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ  
& ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ ΥΔΑΤΩΝ

Αθήνα, 14-07-2017  
Αρ. Πρωτ. Οικ.: 521

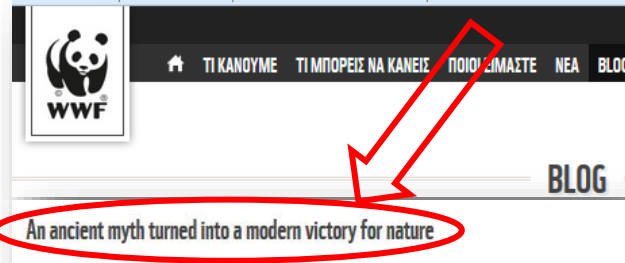
Θέμα: Διευκρινήσεις σχετικά με τα συμπληρωματικά μέτρα του ΥΔ 08.

Σχετ.: Την από 19.12.2016 Συμφωνητικό του άρθρου 23 του Ν. 3316/2005 (16SYMV005610811 2016-12-20)

Με γνώμονα την ασφάλεια δικαίου και τις προτεραιότητες κατανομής και διαχείρισης υδατικών πόρων, που απορρέουν από την ενωσιακή και εθνική νομοθεσία και νομολογία, παρακαλούμε όπως προβείτε στην εξέταση εναλλακτικών σεναρίων (π.χ. εξοικονόμηση νερού, έργα ταμίευσης), προκειμένου να ανακτηθεί το έλλειμμα του υδατικού ισοζυγίου και επιτευχθούν οι στόχοι της Οδηγίας Πλαίσιο για τα Ύδατα (2000/60/ΕΚ). Στο πλαίσιο αυτό παρακαλείσθε όπως εξετάσετε και νέα προτεινόμενα έργα μόνον εντός του εν θέματι υδατικού διαμερίσματος (Περιοχή Λεκάνης Απορροής Ποταμών).



# The greens and political parties celebrate the “glorious” decision of the Supreme Court to block water transport



<https://dev.wwf.gr/news/1417-2015-07-30-08-42-32>  
[https://www.wwf.gr/ta\\_nea\\_mas/?uNewsID=365539](https://www.wwf.gr/ta_nea_mas/?uNewsID=365539)



# The myth of the battle between *Achelous* and *Hercules*, its interpretation and its reversal

*This gave occasion to a fable, how Hercules overcame the Achelous in fight, and received in marriage as the prize of his victory, Deianeira, daughter of Oeneus. Sophocles introduces her, saying, “My suitor was a river, I mean the Achelous, who demanded me of my father under three forms; one while coming as a bull of perfect form, another time as a spotted writhing serpent, at another with the body of a man and the forehead of a bull.” Some writers add, that this was the horn of Amaltheia, which Hercules broke off from the Achelous, and presented to Oeneus as a bridal gift. Others, conjecturing the truth included in this story, say, that Achelous is reported to have resembled a bull, like other rivers, in the roar of their waters, and the bendings of their streams, which they term horns; and a serpent from its length and oblique course; and bull-fronted because it was compared to a bull’s head; and that Hercules, who, on other occasions, was disposed to perform acts of kindness for the public benefit, so particularly, when he was desirous of contracting an alliance with Oeneus, performed for him these services; **he prevented the river from overflowing its banks, by constructing mounds and by diverting its streams by canals, and by draining a large tract of the Paracheloitis, which had been injured by the river; and this is the horn of Amaltheia.***

(Strabo, Geography, 10.2.19; English translation by H.C. Hamilton)

Hercules fights with Achelous, from an Attic red-figure krater, c. 450 BC. (Louvre Museum, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Herakles\\_Achelous\\_Louvre\\_G365.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Herakles_Achelous_Louvre_G365.jpg)).



The battle of Hercules with Achelous, from a fresco in the Athens City Hall by Fotis Kontoglou in 1937-39 with Byzantine aesthetics (reproduction from Koutsoyiannis et al., 2012).

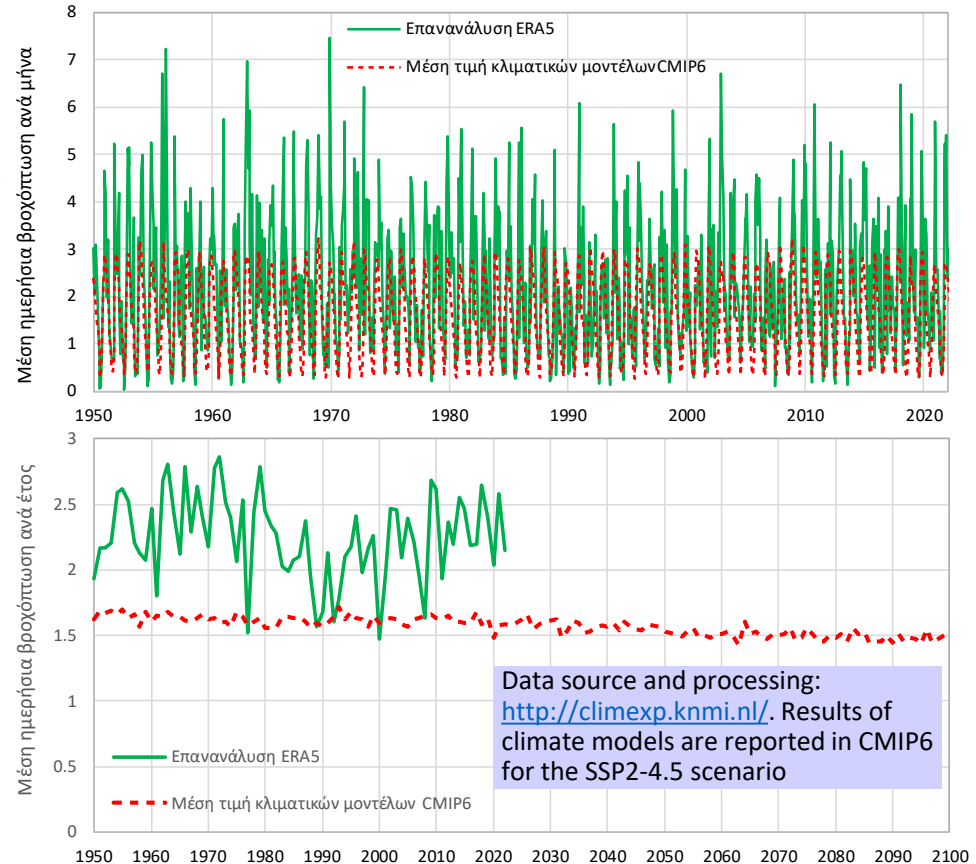


## Statement 3: Water availability depends on uncontrollable natural processes

- Both climate and water availability have changed throughout time on all time scales.
- Droughts and floods cannot be eliminated. They always occurred and always will do.
- However, there is a possibility of intervention, through science and technology.
- But scientific and technological interventions are unacceptable to those haranguing us with rhetoric about climate change and the climate crisis.
- This rhetoric is always against true science. It is politically targeted and aimed at terrifying the people with catastrophic predictions in order to get them to accept globalist control.

# Catastrophism cannot be inferred from “mainstream” science (i.e., sophistry)

- The diagrams show the evolution of rainfall in Greece (total area, monthly and annual time series) from reanalysis (assimilation of measured data by meteorological models), which represents reality.
- The ERA5 reanalysis (of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecast) shows rainfall fluctuations without any trend.
- Reality is also compared with the results of climate models.
- Even if we accept that the climate models are relevant to reality, where is the danger?

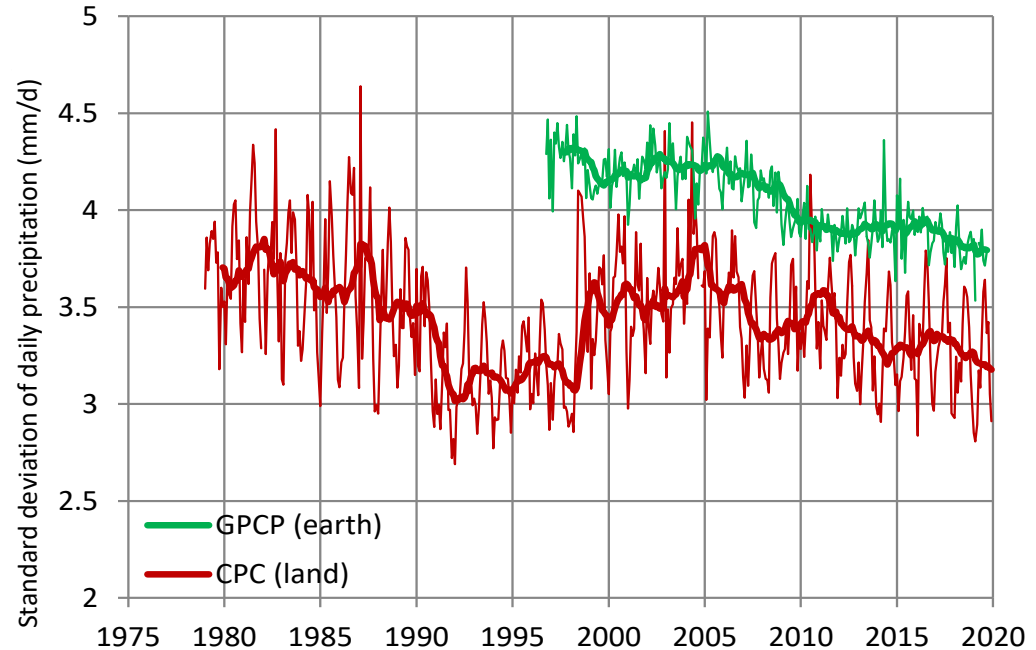


# Models are irrelevant to reality as no intensification of extreme phenomena is observed

## Example based on global daily precipitation data:

If the frequency and intensity of extreme events increased, we would have an increase in the standard deviation of daily precipitation. However, ground and satellite observational data (CPC and GPCP) show a decrease for 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Thin lines: Monthly scale. Thick lines: Annual scale (average of previous 12 monthly values).



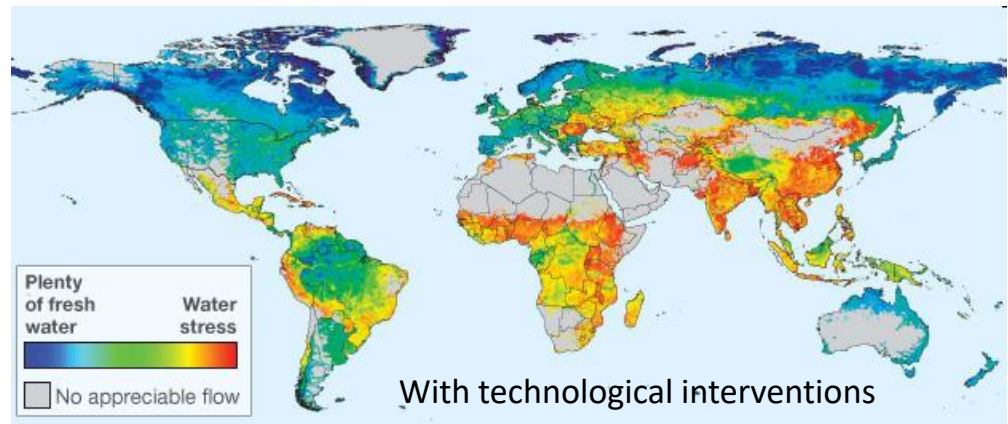
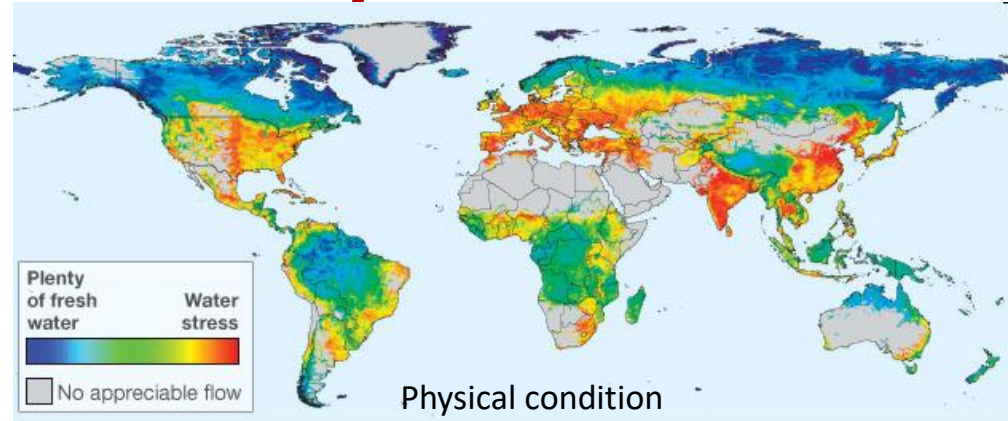
Source: Koutsoyiannis (2020a). Data of ground stations on a land grid (CPC, land), and combined ground and satellite gridded data over the globe (GPCP, earth): <http://climexp.knmi.nl>



# Statement 4: Natural availability of water is not sufficient

- Permanent or chronic water shortage is (mostly) due to the lack of technological water infrastructure.
- Example: Nature is generous in providing water resources to sub-Saharan Africa and stingy in Europe and North America.
- However, if the technological infrastructure is taken into account, the situation is completely reversed.

Source: Vörösmarty et al. (2010) after adaptation from <https://web.archive.org/web/20140903082934/http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-11435522>

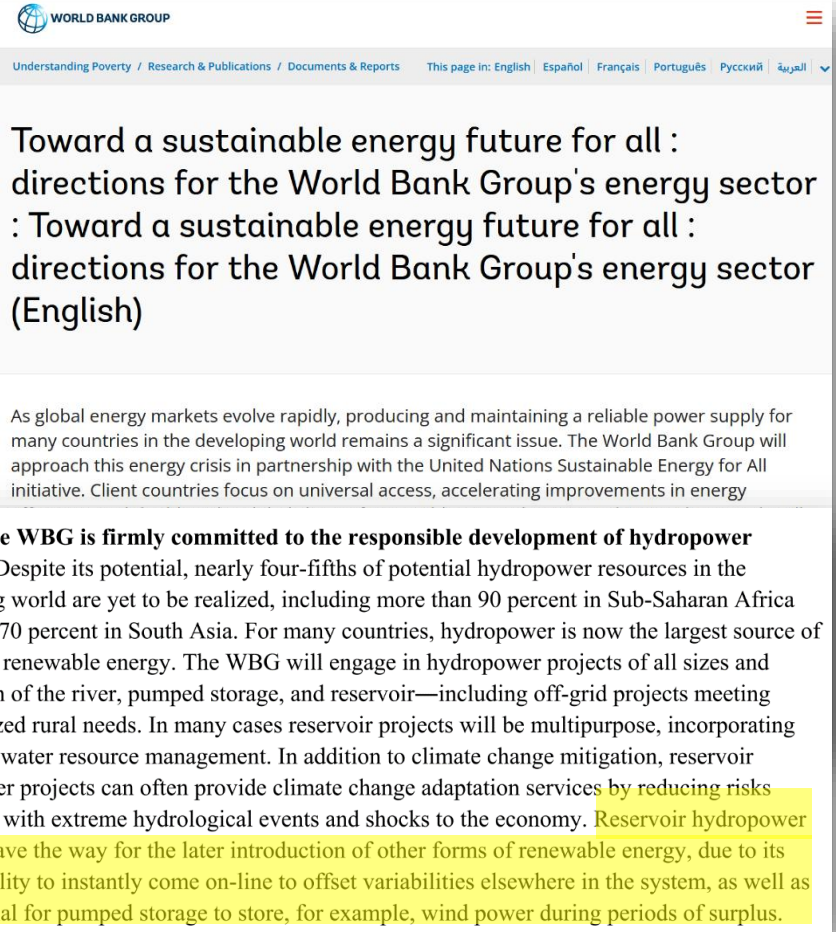


# The “soft path” for water

- The dominant ideological current in scientific and technocratic circles promotes the so-called “soft path” defined as the denial of water technology and development projects (Gleick, 2002, 2003).
- The “soft path” has been promoted as a viable alternative to technological infrastructures (“hard path”, Gleick, 2002), which are accused of:  
*spawning ecologically damaging, socially intrusive and capital-intensive projects that fail to deliver their promised benefits.*
- Interestingly, the groups that foresee threats from climate change are the same as those that oppose infrastructure projects, especially for developing countries.

# Statement 5: Wind and solar energy without water energy is a recipe for failure

- Wind and solar energy produced at times not needed need to be stored. The only 'batteries' large enough are pumped-storage hydroelectric projects (full cycle performance 85%).
- Even the World Bank understood this (World Bank, 2013).
- In July 2013, it decided to "bless" again the large-scale hydroelectric projects, after having "cursed" them for 2 decades.
- Possibly the Chinese penetration in African projects helped the World Bank to understand this.



The screenshot shows a World Bank Group document page. The header includes the World Bank Group logo and navigation links for various languages. The main title is "Toward a sustainable energy future for all : directions for the World Bank Group's energy sector : Toward a sustainable energy future for all : directions for the World Bank Group's energy sector (English)". Below the title, there is a paragraph discussing the challenges of global energy markets and the World Bank Group's approach. A specific point, labeled 51, states that the WBG is committed to the responsible development of hydropower projects, highlighting its potential and the need for integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation services.

WORLD BANK GROUP

Understanding Poverty / Research & Publications / Documents & Reports This page in: English Español Français Português Русский العربية

## Toward a sustainable energy future for all : directions for the World Bank Group's energy sector : Toward a sustainable energy future for all : directions for the World Bank Group's energy sector (English)

As global energy markets evolve rapidly, producing and maintaining a reliable power supply for many countries in the developing world remains a significant issue. The World Bank Group will approach this energy crisis in partnership with the United Nations Sustainable Energy for All initiative. Client countries focus on universal access, accelerating improvements in energy

51. **The WBG is firmly committed to the responsible development of hydropower projects.** Despite its potential, nearly four-fifths of potential hydropower resources in the developing world are yet to be realized, including more than 90 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and about 70 percent in South Asia. For many countries, hydropower is now the largest source of affordable renewable energy. The WBG will engage in hydropower projects of all sizes and types—run of the river, pumped storage, and reservoir—including off-grid projects meeting decentralized rural needs. In many cases reservoir projects will be multipurpose, incorporating integrated water resource management. In addition to climate change mitigation, reservoir hydropower projects can often provide climate change adaptation services by reducing risks associated with extreme hydrological events and shocks to the economy. Reservoir hydropower can also pave the way for the later introduction of other forms of renewable energy, due to its unique ability to instantly come on-line to offset variabilities elsewhere in the system, as well as the potential for pumped storage to store, for example, wind power during periods of surplus.

# Statement 6: Predicting is a guessing game for fools

- This is an original statement from Schwab and Malleret (2020), *The Great Reset*.
- Interestingly, this report of the World Economic Forum (World Economic Forum; WEF – Davos), while admitting the futility of prediction, relies on prediction.
- By conflating climate change and Covid-19, the authors argue for the need for a “great reset” (see also Koutsoyiannis, 2021).
- It is easy to conclude that they consider their readers fool.
- Intimidation of the population with catastrophic predictions reinforces the foolishness but does not solve the problems.

# Climate crisis and “great reset”

The revealing book whose first author is Klaus Schwab, head of the WEF, is dominated by references to climate change and professes to save the world through a “great reset”, which includes:

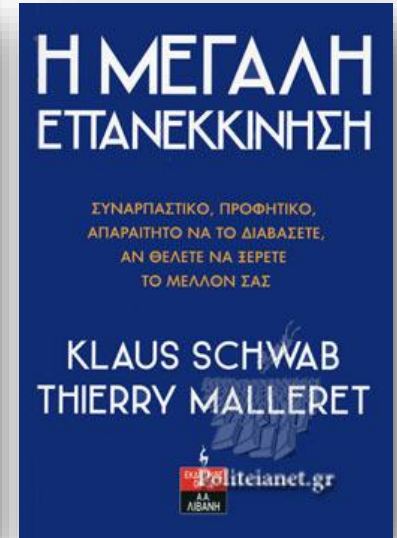
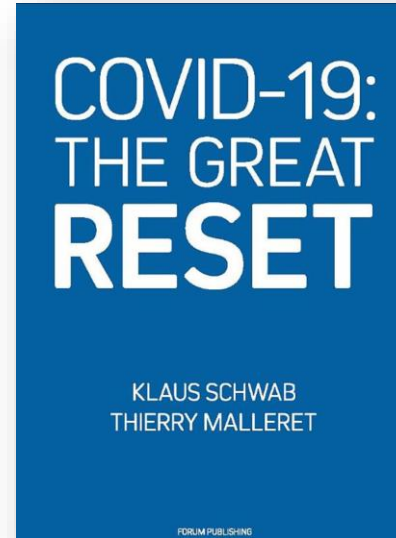
- economic reset,
- societal reset,
- geopolitical reset,
- environmental reset,
- industry and business reset,
- and even individual reset.

While forecasting is admitted to be a game for fools, the policies being proposed are based on long-term climate model predictions.

Number of occurrences of the following expressions in the book

Climate change	37	} 43
Global warming	4	
Climate crisis	24	
COVID-19 pandemic	14	
Great reset	13	
Global order	7	

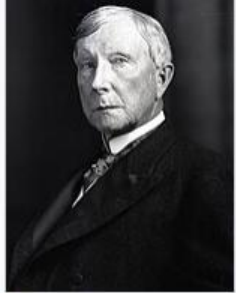
Sources: Koutsoyiannis(2021), Koutsoyiannis and Sargentis(2021)





# The persons who imposed the climate crisis agenda

## Rockefeller Family



**John D.  
Rockefeller**



**John D.  
Rockefeller Jr.**



**Nelson  
Rockefeller**

They are known as the emperors of oil.

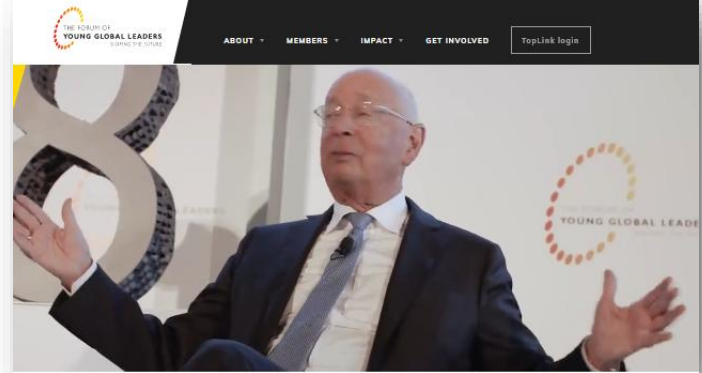
They are less known for their global control policies, which include the climate agenda.

Today they are not dealing with oil, but with climate salvation and other "philanthropies".

In Greece he is mainly known for the destruction of Cyprus, together with his student (at Harvard) Bülent Ecevit.

He is less known for the fact that, as a Rockefellers' man, he brought climate change into the international political arena.

## Henry Kissinger



## Klaus Schwab

He was Kissinger's student. He is mainly known as the head of WEF – Davos.

WEF maintains a school of leaders, from which the political leadership of Europe has graduated, not excluding the Greek prime minister.

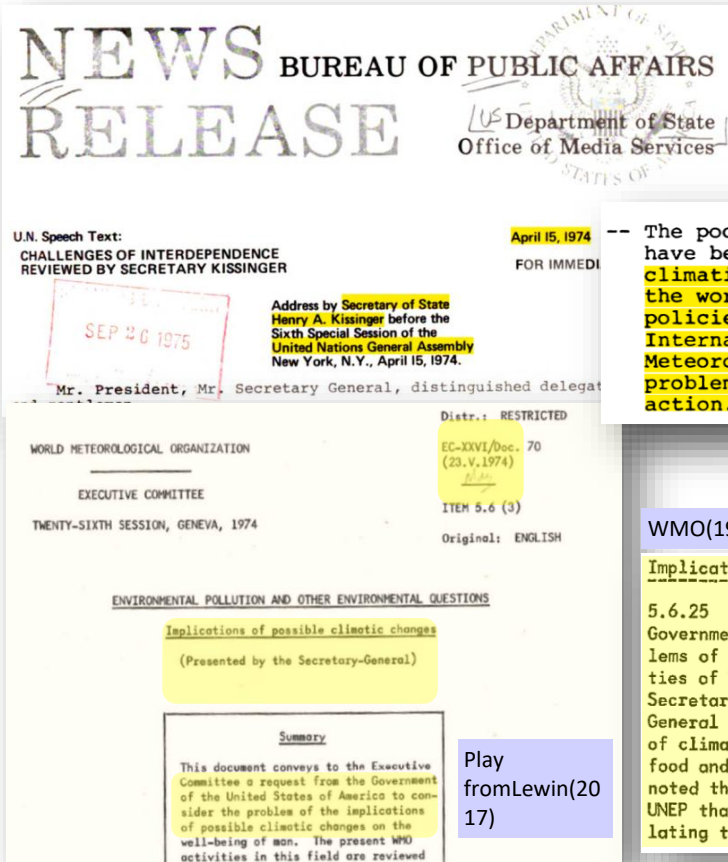
He coordinates issues of global hegemony, including the climate crisis.

Koutsoyiannis (2020b, 2021).

# Historical documentation

The "climate agenda" was launched by Henry Kissinger in 1974 (then the powerful US Secretary of State and of Homeland Security). The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) responded immediately – within a month of Kissinger's speech in the UN General Assembly.

Koutsoyiannis(2020b, 2021)



Kissinger(1974)

April 15, 1974

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

-- The poorest nations, already beset by man-made disasters, have been threatened by a natural one: the possibility of climatic changes in the monsoon belt and perhaps throughout the world. The implications for global food and population policies are ominous. The United States proposes that the International Council of Scientific Unions and the World Meteorological Organization urgently investigate this problem and offer guidelines for immediate international action.

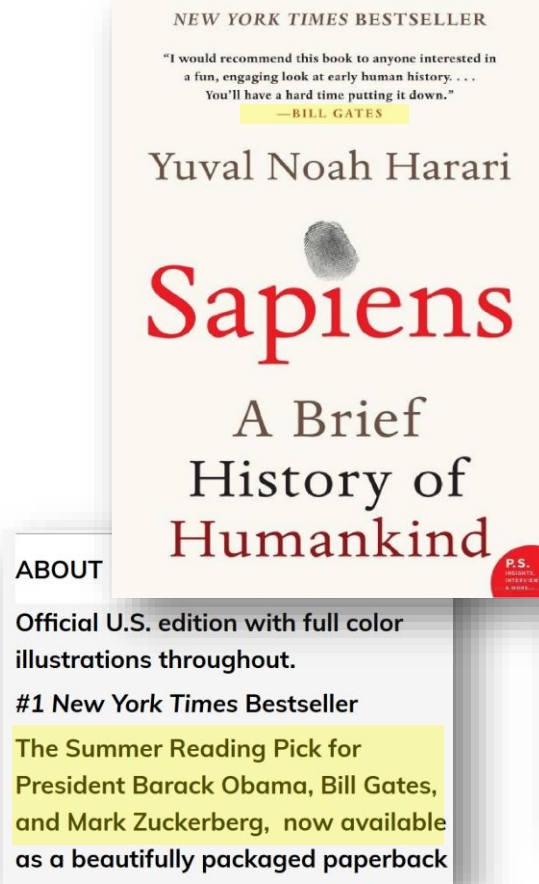
WMO(1974)

## Implications of possible climatic changes

5.6.25 The Executive Committee discussed a request from the Government of the United States of America to consider certain problems of climatic change in relation to the current and planned activities of WMO. This request had stemmed from a statement made by the Secretary-of-State at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly in which he had called attention to the possibility of climatic changes which could have serious implications for global food and population policies. In this connexion, the Committee also noted the decision of the second session of the Governing Council of UNEP that the Executive Director should continue his activities relating to "outer limits", particularly climatic change.

Play  
fromLewin(20  
17)

# The New Global Empire: An avowed goal



## The New Global Empire

Since around 200 BC, most humans have lived in empires. It seems likely that in the future, too, most humans will live in one. But this time the empire will be truly global. The imperial vision of dominion over the entire world could be imminent.

As the twenty-first century unfolds, nationalism is fast losing ground. More and more people believe that all of humankind is the legitimate source of political authority, rather than the members of a particular nationality, and that safeguarding human rights and protecting the interests of the entire human species should be the guiding light of politics. If so, having close to 200 independent states is a hindrance rather than a help. Since Swedes, Indonesians and Nigerians deserve the same human rights, wouldn't it be simpler for a single global government to safeguard them?

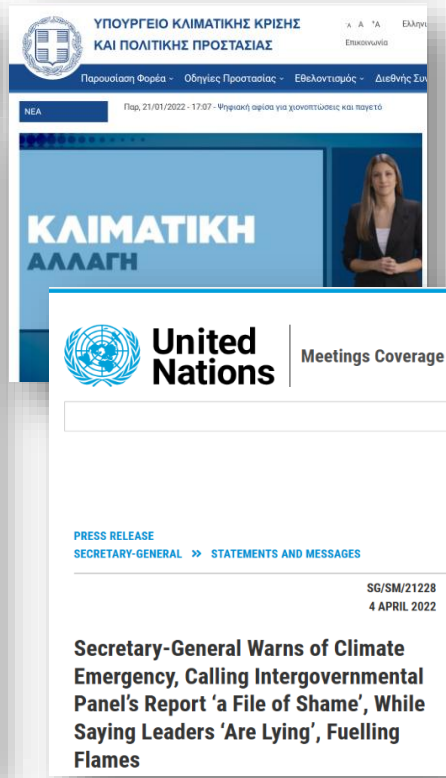
The appearance of essentially global problems, such as melting ice caps, nibbles away at whatever legitimacy remains to the independent nation states. No sovereign state will be able to overcome global warming on its own. The Chinese Mandate of Heaven was given by Heaven to solve the problems of humankind. The modern Mandate of Heaven will be given by humankind to solve the problems of heaven, such as the hole in the ozone layer and the accumulation of greenhouse gases. The colour of the global empire may well be green.

Harari (2014) – WEF's consultant

# Is there a climate crisis?



<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20191121IPR67110/>



<https://www.civilprotection.gr/en>

<https://press.un.org/en/2022/sgsm21228.doc.htm>

- **Question 1:** Given: (a) the decision of the European Parliament (11/2019), (b) the creation of a Ministry of Climate Crisis in Greece (9/2021) and (c) the announcement of the UN (4/2022), is there a climate crisis or not?
- **Question 2:** If yes, does it exist as a physical fact or as a political fact?
- **Question 3:** Which one is more feared? A natural climate crisis? Or a political "climate crisis"?



# ~1900 scientists' answer

CLIntel THERE IS NO CLIMATE EMERGENCY

HOME WORLD CLIMATE DECLARATION COUNTRIES WANT TO SIGN? DONATE NEWS INFO

## SIGNATORIES BY COUNTRY

I am one of the 1931 who have signed the declaration

Total Signatories: 1931

<https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/> – <https://clintel.org/greece-wcd/>

CLIntel THERE IS NO CLIMATE EMERGENCY

## There is no climate emergency

A global network of 700 scientists and professionals has prepared this urgent message. Climate science should be less political, while climate policies should be more scientific. Scientists should openly address uncertainties and exaggerations in their predictions of global warming, while politicians should dispassionately count the real costs as well as the imagined benefits of their policy measures.

Natural as well as anthropogenic factors cause warming

The geological archive reveals that Earth's climate has varied as long as the planet has existed, with natural cold and warm phases. The Little Ice Age ended as recently as 1850. Therefore, it is no surprise that we now are experiencing a period of warming.

Warming is far slower than predicted

The world has warmed at less than half the rate predicted by IPCC on the basis of modeled anthropogenic forcing and radiative imbalance. It tells us that we are far from understanding climate change.

Climate policy relies on inadequate models

Climate models have many shortcomings and are not remotely plausible as global policy tools. They blow up the effect of greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>. In addition, they ignore the fact that enriching the atmosphere with CO<sub>2</sub> is beneficial.

CO<sub>2</sub> is plant food, the basis of all life on Earth

CO<sub>2</sub> is not a pollutant. It is essential to all life on Earth. Photosynthesis is a blessing. More CO<sub>2</sub> is beneficial for nature, greening the Earth; additional CO<sub>2</sub> in the air has promoted growth in global plant biomass. It is also good for agriculture, increasing the yields of crops worldwide.

Global warming has not increased natural disasters

There is no statistical evidence that global warming is intensifying hurricanes, floods, droughts and suchlike natural disasters, or making them more frequent. However, there is ample evidence that CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation measures are as damaging as they are costly.

- As a physical reality, there is no climate crisis.

## Personal opinion

- It exists as a political fact.
- As such, it is politically and geopolitically targeted and is highly feared.
- Note: Climate change has always existed and always will.



# African farmers agree (they no longer accept the Euro-American bullying rhetoric that using oil will cause climate crisis)



**Jusper Machogu** @JusperMachogu · Jun 16

An av African consumes less electricity than an American refrigerator i.e. In a month, my family of 6 consumes ~14 kWh compared to 45 kWh for the fridge or 1200 kWh for the American. Africa has 17% of 🌍 pop but consumes 5% of ⚡

📖 for anti-African BBC'S, Marco Silva.



<https://x.com/JusperMachogu/status/1802426012883730889> – <https://climaterealism.com/2024/06/wrong-bbc>

ECONOMICS AND POLICY ECONOMIC HARM FOSSIL FUELS

## Wrong, BBC, the Popular Kenyan Farmer Is Right, There Is No Climate Emergency, Africa Does Need Fossil Fuels



By Linnea Lueken June 18, 2024



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Twitter



Pinterest

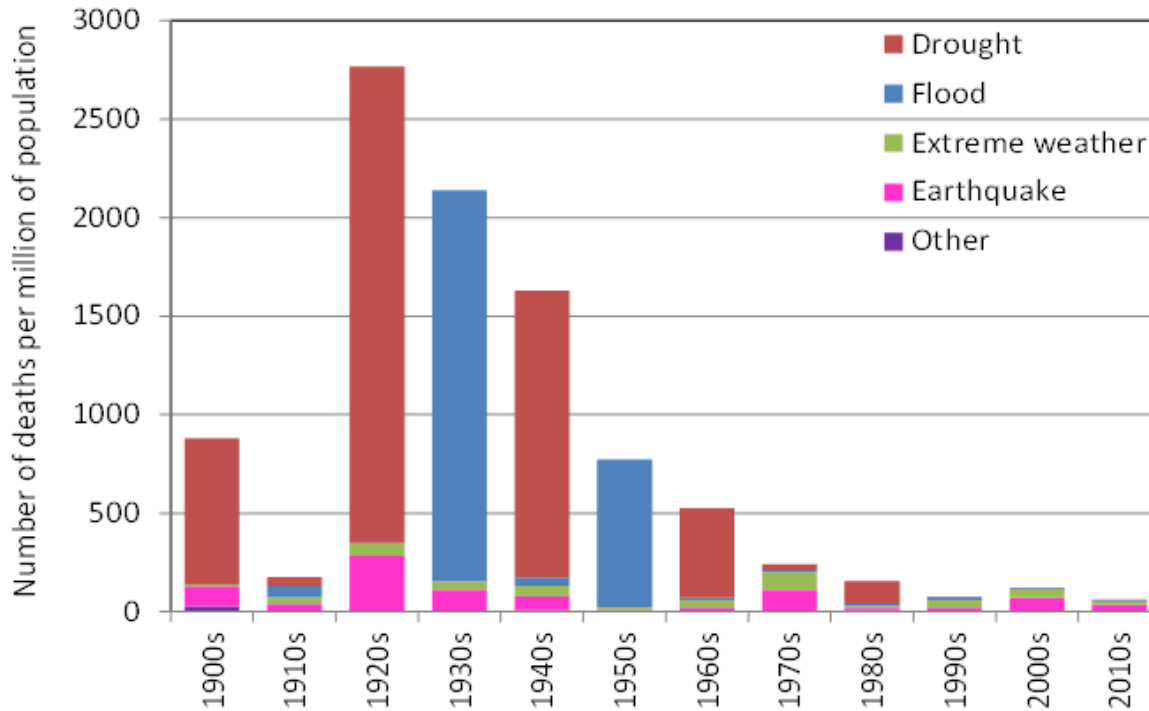


Email



Screenshot from X of a photo posted by Machogu: <https://x.com/JusperMachogu/status/1800013619838546241>

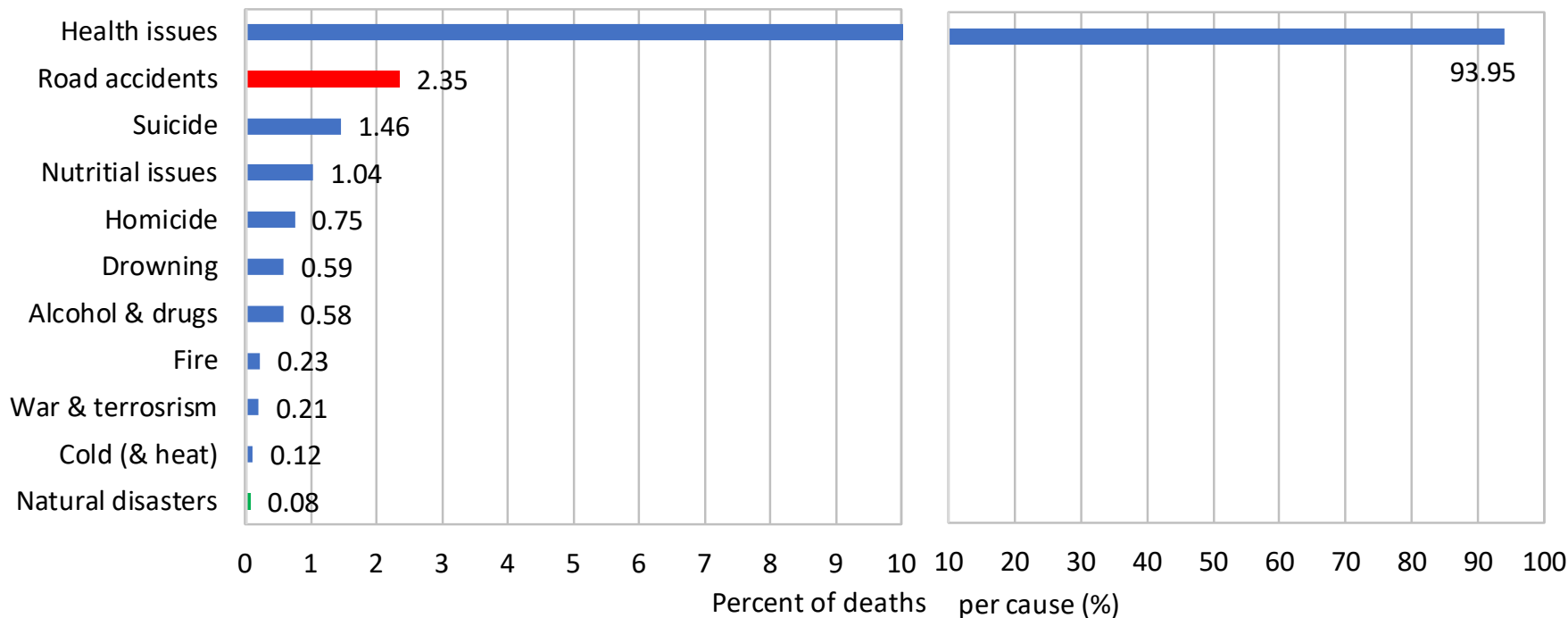
## Statement 7: Science and technology solve problems and improve safety and well-being



- Clearly, safety against natural disasters has improved dramatically over the past century.
- This mainly concerns droughts and floods.
- Only earthquakes remain a significant problem.

Source: Koutsoyiannis(2023)

# Question for thought: Why has the smallest risk on the list been elevated as the top global policy issue?

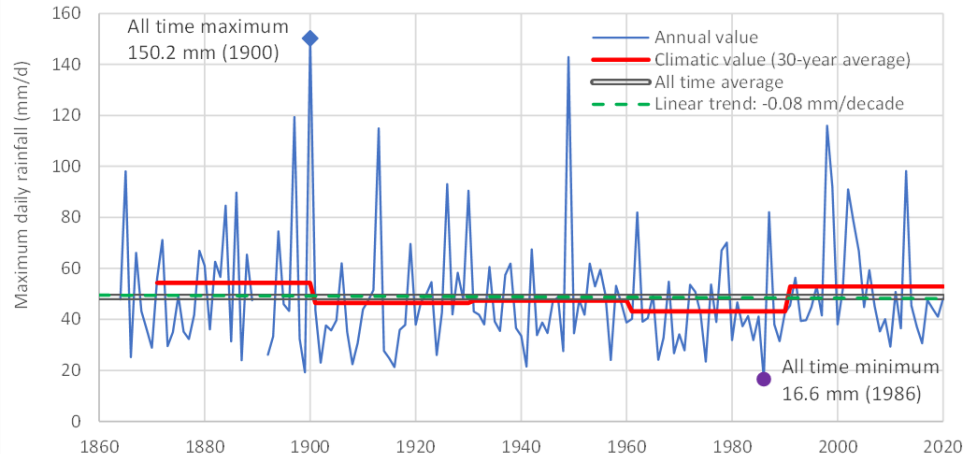
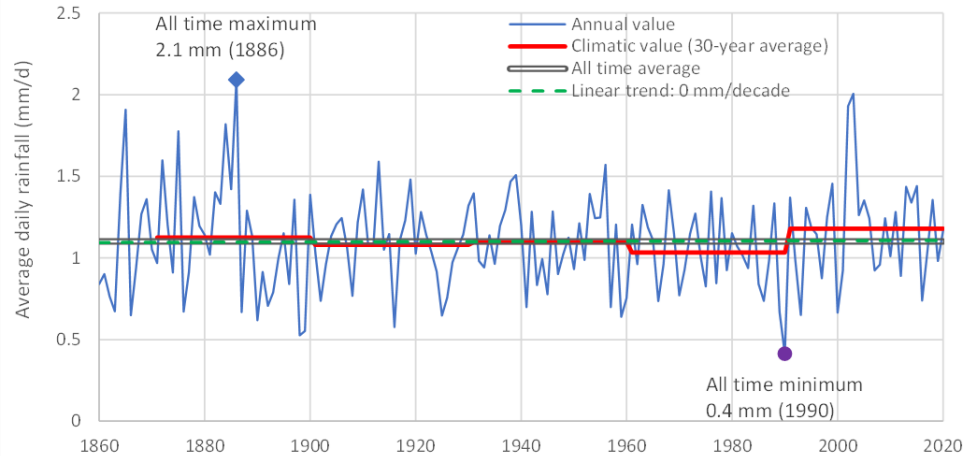


Adapted from: Koutsoyiannis(2023) – Reference decade 2010

# Science and technology are based on measured data

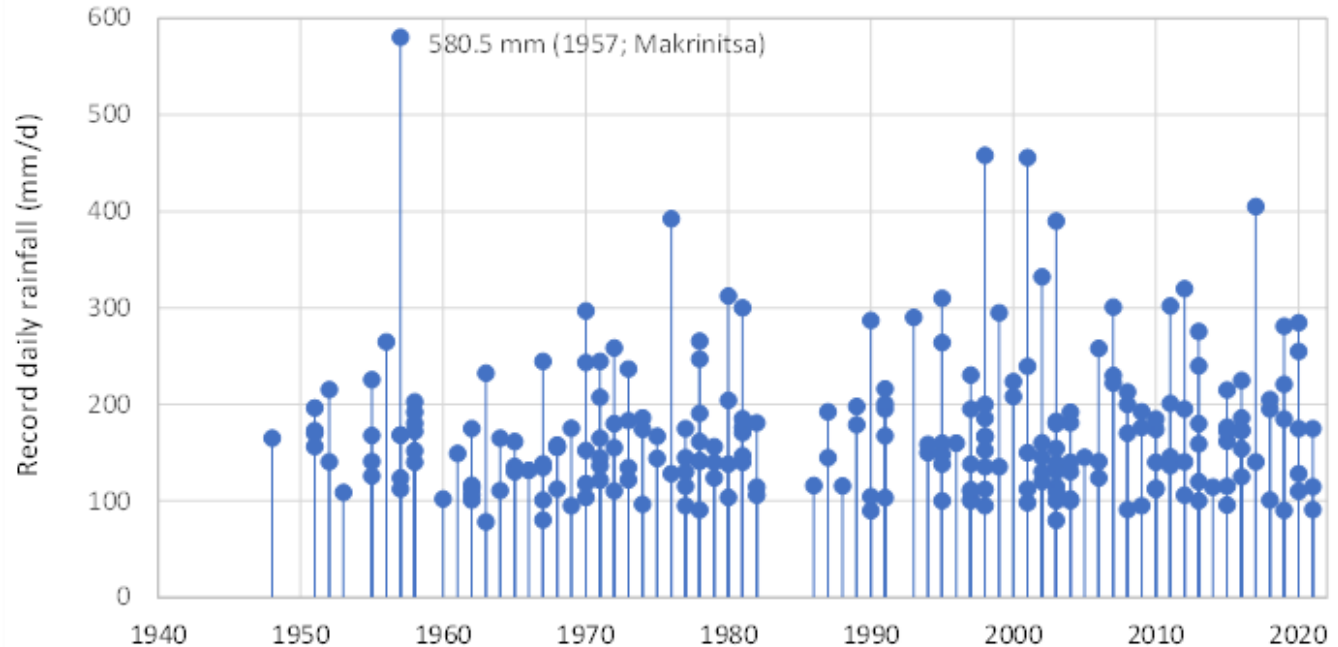
- Athens's rainfall time series is 160 years long; it suggests unusual climatic stability.
- In the last 30 years there is no notable climatic event.
- The highest annual rainfall in history occurred in the hydrological year 1885-86, and the lowest in 1989-90.
- The highest daily rainfall in history, 150.2 mm/d, was observed at the end of the 19th century (1899-90).

Source: Koutsoyiannis et al. (2023)



# Temporal distribution of maximum daily rainfall record highs at 238 stations in the country

- The distribution is as statistically expected (except for the lack of record highs in the three-year period 1982-83 to 1984-85).
- There are no notable climatic events.

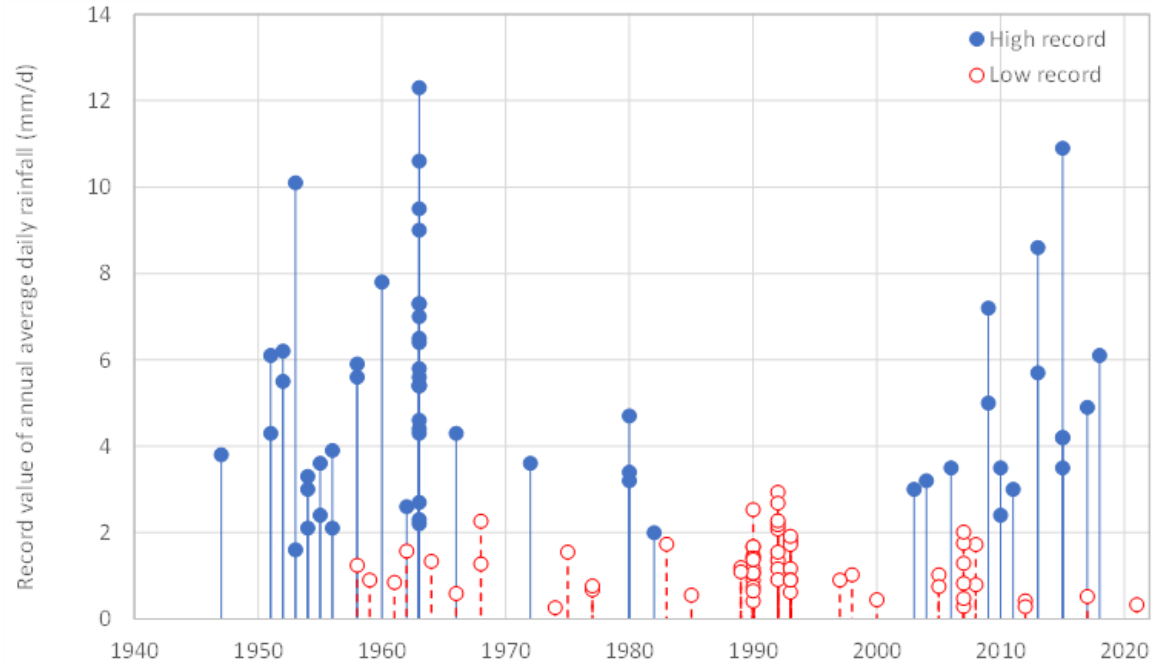


Source: Koutsoyiannis et al.(2023)



# Temporal distribution of average daily rainfall record highs and lows at 62 stations in the country

- The 1950s and early 1960s were particularly wet.
- In the hydrological year 1962-63, 1/3 of the record highs were grouped.
- The 20-year (and especially the 7-year) period centred in 1990 was particularly dry with many record lows (persistent drought in the country).
- The other periods, including the most recent, are neutral.



Source: Koutsoyiannis et al.(2023)

# Dealing with the persistent drought before and after 1990 in Athens—with rationality (now extinct)

- With well-thought-out demand management measures, and with the cooperation of citizens, Athens' water consumption was reduced by 1/3.
- New groundwater resources were exploited with astonishing speed.
- In 1.5 years, a new (29 km) tunnel was built and operated, transporting water from the Evinos river to Athens.
- In another 4 years, a new dam was completed at Evinos (photo), increasing the amount of water transported to Athens.
- Not even in one house, not for one day in the entire 7-year drought period, was there an interruption of water supply due to water shortage.
- Now Athens has a perfect water supply system.



See and: Koutsoyiannis et al. (2007), Koutsoyiannis (2011b)

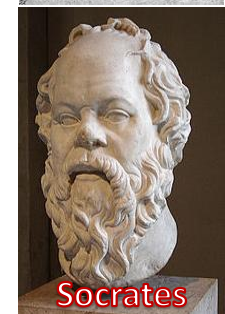
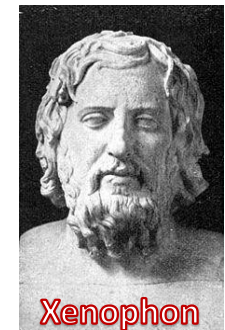
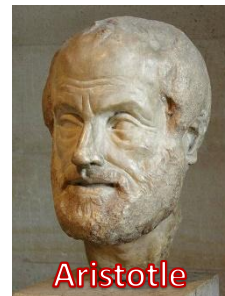
# Can we reapproach rationality now and get rid of the saviours of the planet and of their sophists?

- Environment, water, food and energy policies have been based mainly on the results of commissioned research.
- It is necessary to assess whether they are rational and whether their basis is scientific.
- The *Principle of Right Reason* for the guidance of human decisions and actions was conceived by Aristotle (384-328 BC):

τὸ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὸν ὀρθὸν λόγον πράττειν κοινὸν καὶ ὑποκείσθω (It is a common principle which must be accepted that we must act in accord with Right Reason; Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics 1103b).
- Aristotle distinguished *science*, that is, in depth knowledge that we seek for the satisfaction it causes per se, from *sophistry*, that is, the abuse of logic by trading in apparent (non-real) knowledge (cf. Taylor, 1919; Horrigan, 2007; Papastephanou, 2015):

ἔστι γὰρ ἡ σοφιστικὴ φαινομένη σοφία οὔσα δ' οὐ, καὶ ὁ σοφιστὴς χρηματιστὴς ἀπὸ φαινομένης σοφίας ἀλλ' οὐκ οὔσης (Sophistry is the semblance of wisdom without the reality, and the sophist is one who makes money from apparent but unreal wisdom; Aristotle, On Sophistical Refutations, 165a21).
- Socrates, as conveyed by Xenophon, goes one step further:

καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ὡσαύτως τοὺς μὲν ἀργυρίου τῷ βουλομένῳ πωλοῦντας σοφιστὰς ὥσπερ πόρνους ἀποκαλοῦσιν (Those who offer wisdom to all for money are known as sophists; they are like prostitutes; Xenophon, Memorabilia, 1.6.13).



# Suggestion for another “great reset”: From modern decadence to classical values



**Modern state:**

**Μαλακιζόμεθα ἄνευ φιλοσοφίας**

**We decay without philosophy**

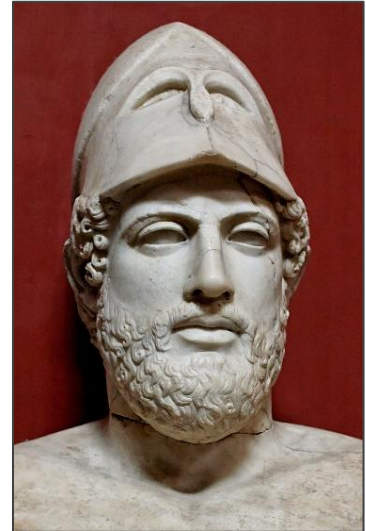
(D. Koutsoyiannis, 2022 AD, in the last university lecture before retirement)

**Classical values:**

**Φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας**

**We philosophize without decay**

(Pericles, 430 BC in his *Epitaph* for the first dead of the Peloponnesian War, quoted by Thucydides)



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