

NEWSLETTER

New Concepts In Global Tectonics

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FROM THE EDITOR

As some of our readers are already aware, the NCGT symposium at the IGC33 Oslo, 2008, has been formally announced in the Second Circular which was released a few days ago. We believe our readers will make the conference one of the most successful in recent geological history by presenting indisputable hard data and well-founded tectonic concepts. This IGC session is the follow-up to the AAPG Athens conference in November this year. These two conferences are testimony to the fact that the NCGT group has been firmly established in today's world geological communities.

Another encouraging piece of news is that we have again received a large financial donation (2,000 euros) from INGV, Rome, Italy. We heartily thank Prof. Enzo Boschi (Director) and Dr. Scalera for their generous support for our cause. Their fund has enabled us to undertake an upgrading of the NCGT website; a website designer is currently creating a professional website for us, which will become operational within one month. We have also received numerous financial contributions from readers this year; we have never seen this level of enthusiasm and support before. Furthermore, new readers are joining almost on a daily basis. The Newsletter now has a large stock of submitted articles; some have been accepted and some are being refereed by editorial members or outside reviewers.

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For contact, correspondence, or inclusion of material in the Newsletter please use the following methods in order of preference: NEW CONCEPTS IN GLOBAL TECTONICS. 1. E-mail: editor@ncgt.org, ncgt@ozemail.com.au, or ncgt@hotmail.com, each file less than 5 megabytes; 2. Fax (small amounts of material): +61-2-6254 4409; 3. Mail, Air Express, etc.: 6 Mann Place, Higgins, ACT 2615, Australia. (Disc in MS Word format, and figures in jpg or tif format); 4. Telephone: +61-2-6254 4409. The next issue is scheduled for late June, 2007. Please send your contributions to any of the Editorial Board members or directly to the Editor. **DISCLAIMER** The opinions, observations and ideas published in this newsletter are the responsibility of the contributors and are not necessarily those of the Editor and Editorial Board.

Ten to twenty years ago, we could never have imagined that such a positive environment would ever emerge: whenever we tried to publish papers which did not support plate tectonics tenets in mainstream journals, manuscripts were bounced back, often with a reviewer's comment saying that "if this paper adds a paragraph supporting plate tectonics it is acceptable for publication" (for example, *Bulletin of Geol. Soc. America*). Some of our colleagues were threatened or sacked for publishing or even trying to publish papers that undermined plate tectonics. Several such cases were documented in the early numbers of the *NCGT Newsletter*.

However, despite making tremendous progress, we have not yet achieved our goal. The above developments are only a start. The stifling old systems, dogmatic ideas, and old gatekeepers are still there and are still dominating geological circles today. The only way to defeat them is to present a pile of hard data and to establish a tenable tectonic hypothesis. The past achievements by our group members prove that we are on a winning track and approaching the goal step by step. We will eventually prevail by successfully creating a grand tectonic model that can explain all tectonic phenomena and give the right answers to the serious tectonic issues which the human race is facing today – such as global warming and earthquakes. However, even after having become successful, we need to remain open-minded, and keep the model refined and adjusted to the real world. We have to recognize that we are not infallible and that we still don't know much about the Earth. The new model must not become another dogma, as we cannot afford to repeat the dark history of geology from which we have all suffered.

This issue is again full of high-energy papers. Endersbee argues that the increased electromagnetic energy of the

Sun, which is indicated by the increased sunspot record since 1750, is the real cause of global warming. He challenges the IPCC's official theory of anthropogenic global warming and insists that the debate must continue. He postulates that the variable electromagnetic energy flowing from the Sun has a powerful influence on the geotectonic, geothermal and geomagnetic behaviour of the Earth, thereby influencing climate.

Choi's paper discusses a major deep-mantle tectonic feature: the Borneo-Vanuatu Geanticline, which has affected the fundamental tectonic framework of SE Asia and the Indian Ocean, as well as the region's geological and tectonic development.

Anfiloff reveals the fallacies of the Dead Sea Transform Fault in an entertaining manner based on his thorough analysis of plate tectonics of the Middle East and the world. Together with the second part which will appear in the next issue, his paper will deal plate tectonics a knock-out blow.

In the Short Notes section, Ollier introduces his textbook accounts on glaciers and ice-sheets and their connection to tectonics. He insists that global warming cannot cause a "collapse" of the ice caps. Another note by Shou describes his successful prediction of the Sumatra earthquake on 6 March, 2007 based on his earthquake vapour concept; the prediction was made public on 22 December, 2006, about two and half months prior to the actual event. The earthquake occurred exactly at the place and time predicted.

Although not included in this issue, new author and context indices (tables of contents for back issues) have been added to our website for the convenience of NCGT readers. They were compiled by Keith Wilson on a voluntary basis, and we would like to offer him our thanks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How about arranging your on-line pages so reading from the screen is easy? Columns don't hack it. Scrolling is a nuisance. A double column format would be fine, if they were in short blocks that fit vertically on a single screen. The hangover from hard copy magazine format is silly, given the gorgeous production otherwise. It might be a wrench for those readers accustomed to the traditional printed format, but I think you will find the readership becoming electronic to a greater and greater extent very rapidly, if not already, and therefore appreciating a switch.

Madeline MCDOWELL
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I am one of the regular recipients of your *NCGT Newsletter*. I must thank you for the yeoman service.

I had recently read two of your articles - one questioning spreading across mid Atlantic ridge and the other on the Indonesian subduction zone. I broadly agree with your questioning of the interpretations and your own interpretation of block tectonics. I suppose that the finer alternative to your block tectonic interpretation is possible, but as I said, it will be the only finer aspects. ...I feel the vertical movements have been underestimated and the horizontal movements overestimated. It is even possible that it is one of the oft repeated pitfalls in interpretation.

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THE RECENT SUCCESSFUL M6.4 INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

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Abstract: This paper gives an example of how to distinguish an earthquake cloud from weather clouds by sudden heat. Although the author only obtained two images in 6 hours, the irresistible strength of his earthquake vapor theory made his recent M6.4 Indonesia prediction the only successful one for this killer earthquake in the world. To persuade skeptics, he suggests that they try to simulate his 50 independent predictions verified by the USGS, with an accuracy of 68% (assuming that all earthquakes data are without error) and a probability of 1 in 16,000, and his Bam prediction, with a probability close to 0, and see whether they can explain the strange phenomena, e.g. the Bam cloud.

Keywords: *earthquake, cloud, prediction, heat, Indonesia*

At 2:51 (UTC) on 22 December 2006, the author publicly predicted an earthquake of magnitude 5 or above, likely 5.5 or above, in Western Indonesia (see Figure 1) (prediction no. 52 on page 30 at <http://quake.exit.com/>).

He only obtained two images: one at 18:00 on 18 December 2006 and the other at 0:00 of 19 (Figure 2) although there were 96 images a day. Comparing the two, he found the sudden emergence of the black part, whose boundary is depicted by the black curve in Figure 1 (right), which is denoted as a “Geoeruption” due to earthquake heat (1 & 2).

These infrared images are from EUMETSAT’s IODC satellite (<http://www.eumetsat.de/en/index.html>), transformed and offered to the public at a rate of 4 images a day by Dundee University, UK (<http://www.sat.dundee.ac.uk/pdus.html>). From 18:00 on 18 December 2006 to 0:00 on 19 December, an earthquake cloud suddenly appeared with heat.

On 6 March 2007, an M6.4 earthquake happened at (-0.47, 100.57) and killed 70 people. It occurred exactly at the predicted time and place, and with the predicted magnitude, so the prediction was successful. A web search shows that this prediction was the only successful one in the world for this earthquake. On 1 December 2006, the author also successfully predicted another Sumatra earthquake of magnitude 5.8 at (0.63, 100.04) on 17 December 2006 (prediction no. 37 on page 30), which killed 4 people and injured more than 100. On page 30, 43 predictions were checked and 41 or 95.3% were all correct in time, area and magnitude in spite of a lack of necessary data (1 & 2).

Although the author could not obtain the data he needed, the irresistible strength of his vapor theory made the UN select it for publication in its yearbook, which is shared with all member states. Skeptics still doubt that earthquakes can be predicted, so the author suggests that they try to simulate his 50 independent predictions verified by the USGS with an accuracy of 68% (assuming that all earthquakes data are without error) and a probability of 1 in 16,000, and his Bam prediction, with a probability close to 0, and see whether they can explain the strange phenomena, e.g. the Bam cloud in his papers (1&2).

Acknowledgement

The author gratefully acknowledges Wenying Shou, Darrell Harrington, Lingyan Fang, Frank Mayhar, and Yan Fang for their support, Dong R. Choi for inviting this note, the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) and Dundee University, UK, for satellite images, and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for earthquake data.

References:

1. Harrington, D. and Shou, Z., 2005. Bam Earthquake Prediction & Space Technology, *SEMINARS of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications*, v. 16, p. 39-63. <http://quake.exit.com/copies/BamSeminars.pdf>
2. Shou, Z., 2006. Earthquake vapor, a reliable precursor. *Earthquake Prediction*, p. 21-51 (ed. Mukherjee and Saumitra. Brill Academic Publisher, Leiden-Boston).

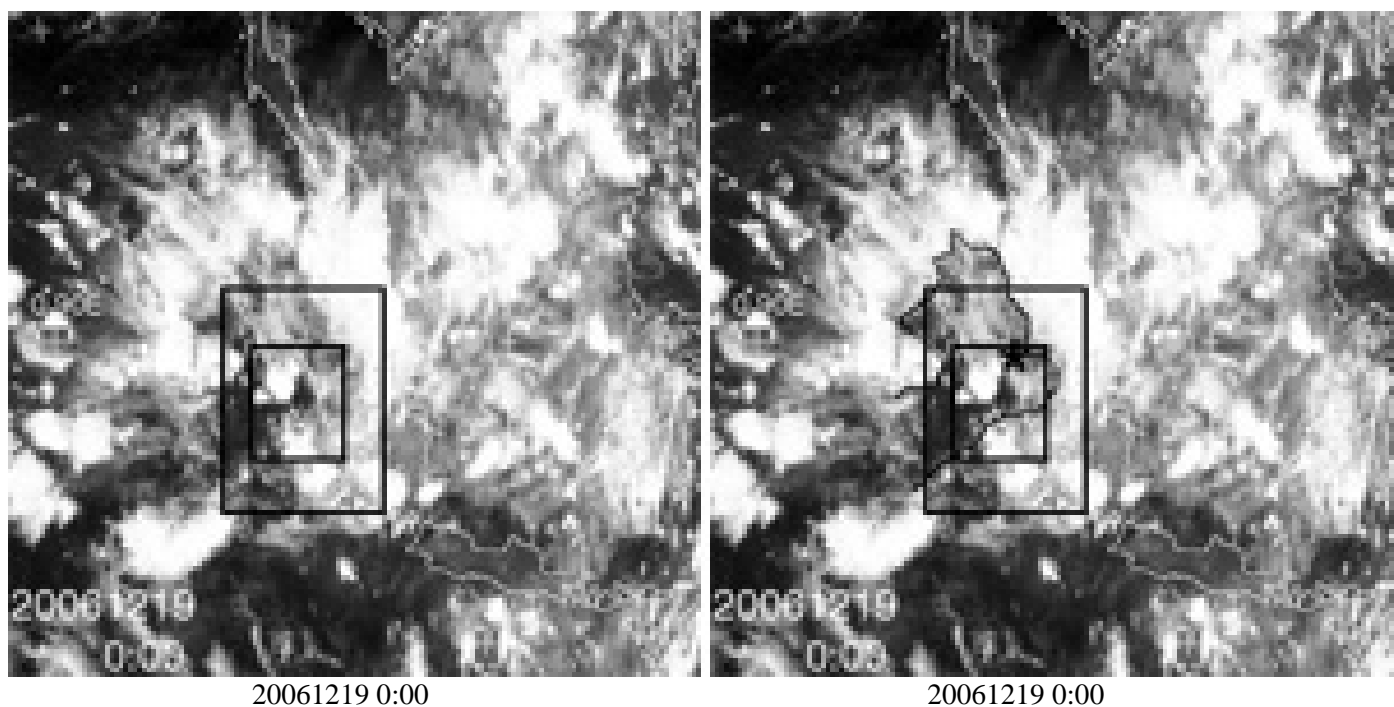


Figure 1. The M6.4 Indonesia earthquake cloud and Shou's area windows. At 2:51 (UTC) on 22 December 2006, Shou posted the left image, whose two rectangles were for the coarse area and the fine area ($-3.8 \sim 0$, $97.7 \sim 101.8$), for the public. On 6 March 2007, an M6.4 earthquake happened at $(-0.47, 100.57)$, marked by star on the right image, whose black curve depicts heat over Sumatra with this cloud.

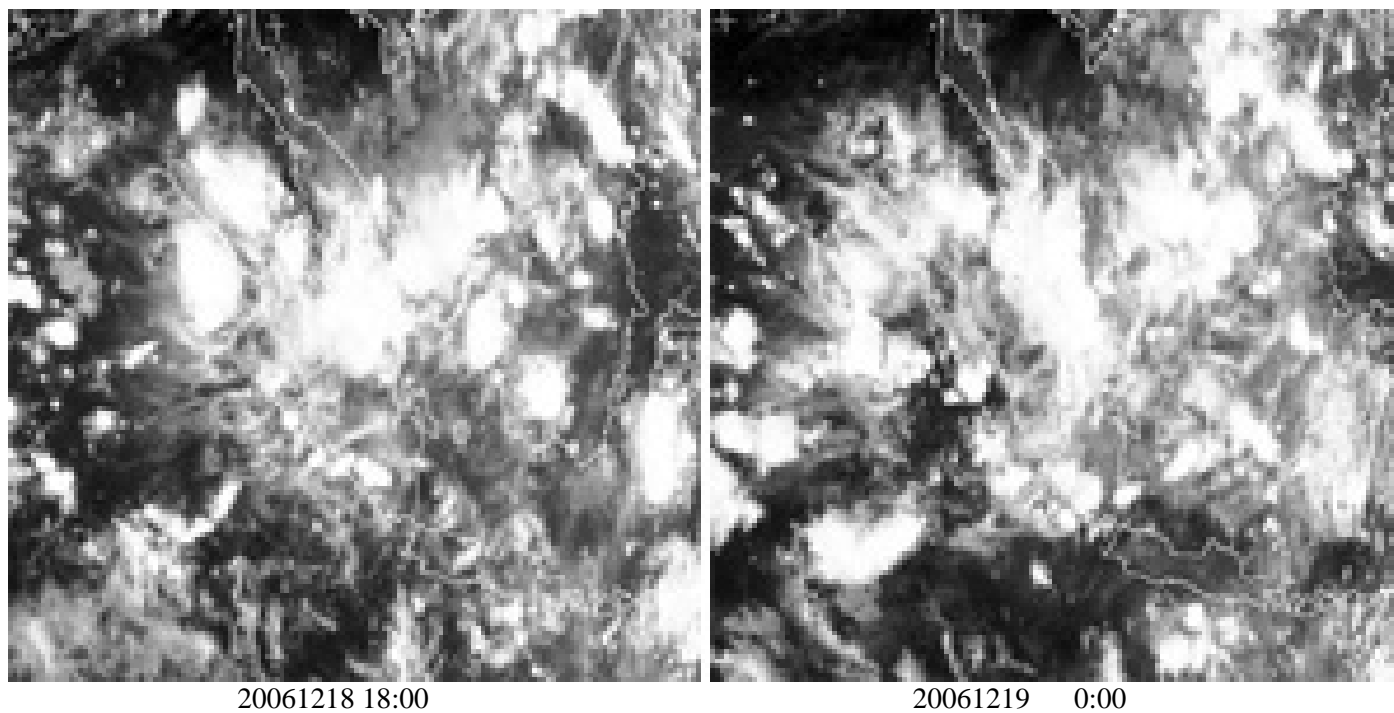


Figure 2. M6.4 Indonesia earthquake cloud with heat.