

AMCA's Science Manifesto

Foreword

In order to further promote the harmonious coexistence of humans with the nature, and promote the transformation of science from partial known to hold on the reality of objective things, upon the boards consideration, AMCA issues this manifesto to scientific communities for regulating scientific research, exploration and transformation of technological achievements, and prevent improper application or commercialization from harming humans.

Part 1. Nature of Science

Article 1. AMCA believes that science is the humans understanding on the state and development of objective things in the universe. It is a verifiable knowledge system constructed on the basis of local understanding or cognition based on the combination of things, including:

- a. Science is the understanding on reality of objective things by humans ourselves;
- b. All established science is the knowledge on one or several integral or partial characters of objective things, which is a kind of local or the global understanding, i.e., the reality of objective things;
- c. Any objective thing inherits a combinatorial structure in the eyes of humans, accompanied with its development and change on time. To hold on the reality of things, it is necessary to combine the local understanding on the basis of the inherited combinatorial structure of objective things.

Article 2. AMCA believes that the purpose of science is to understanding the reality of objective things, promote the harmonious coexistence of humans with the nature and then, to serve the sustainable development of human beings, including:

- a. The purpose of science is to hold on the reality or the truth of objective things. However, a lots of conclusion are the local or conditional truth on things provided by classical science.
- b. The purpose of understanding the reality of objective things is to promote the sustainable development of humans with the nature, has nothing to do with the politics, religious beliefs and the social special groups, and its purpose is not for business or profit;
- c. Science needs to uphold by the notion of sustainable development for recognizing the reality of objective things, namely humans and the nature constitute a 2-element system with interaction and symbiosis, and then serves humans ourselves.

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Article 3. AMCA believes that the reality of objective things is their states of the global or local characters in the past, present or future existing objectively in the world, regardless of whether they are observed or understood by humans, namely the objective things is not subject to the willing of humans, including:

- a. The objective things exist independently of human's cognition;
- b. The knowledge on one or several, integral or partial characters is a kind of local or conditional understanding on objective things, which is the local truth of things under set conditions;
- c. A scientific representation of reality of an objective thing is in a progressive form, which is the union of known local true, i.e, Smarandache multi-spaces or systems;
- d. The development of an objective thing can be understood by humans, follows the time parameters set by humans but its change is not necessarily balanced and consistent.

Part 2. Scientific Research

Article 4. AMCA believes that all scientific researches are open and free, and is not restricted by the nature of the institution, the social status, political and religious beliefs of the researcher. At the same time, scientific research and exploration should follow the principle of non-interference with the nature, not disturb or damage to the ecology within scientific research or exploration, including:

- a. Anyone can spontaneously carry out research and scientific exploration on a scientific problem;
- b. Scientific research has nothing to do with social status, political and religious beliefs because it aims at understanding the reality of objective things;
- c. All kinds of harmful substances and garbage produced in scientific research or exploration, including all kinds of waste gases and aircraft left over from space exploration, should be safely recycled or treated or sealed.

Article 5. AMCA believes that all scientific research are finished by those of humans dedicated to reveal the reality of objective things called scientists. Anyone who published scientific achievements in a public academic media or contribution to humans understanding on objective things is belong to this category whether he or she has an academic title, engaged in an academic organizations or institutions, including:

- a. One engaged in a professional research in public or private scientific research institution or academic organization;
- b. One teaching in public or private school;
- c. One working in other social organizations, including government, business or public institutions as well as freelance workers.

Certainly, all scientists study the state and development of objective things, discover the reality of objective things under set conditions form science. They contribute to the coordination and symbiosis for humans with the nature.

Part 3. Scientific Achievements

Article 6. AMCA believes that science is the partial truth or reality on objective things, and the first discovery of a scientific achievement should be published in an acceptable with accessible language and form, including:

- a. The widespread use or understanding of language in which the scientific achievement is recorded;
- b. The data of demonstration or testing are true, and the conditions are open;
- c. Others may re-demonstrate or test the published scientific achievement and confirm or accept a newly discovered scientific achievement.

The scientific achievement discovered for the first time should be disclosed to the public on paper or electronic professional media, including but not limited to professional books, monographs, academic journals or conference collections, professional newspapers,..., etc.

Article 7. AMCA believes that professional books, monographs, academic journals or conference proceedings and professional newspapers are carriers or platforms for the public disclosure of scientific achievements, and are of equal status with each other, including:

- a. Do not reject a scientific achievement on the basis of peer review by an open media organization since such peer review is only the subjective judgment of a few humans;
- b. The social value of a scientific achievement should not be judged by it is published in a scientific media, included in a database or a higher citation factor because its value needs to be tested by social practice, and the citation factor only partially reflects the status of a scientific research. At the same time, lots existing databases are dominated by the commercial value or profit.

Article 8. AMCA believes that an award on a scientific achievement by one or more institutions or organizations is the recognition and encouragement on a scientific achievement but does not implies also this achievement is the reality of an objective thing, including:

- a. An award on a scientific achievement is the spiritual encouragement for the scientist who made this achievement;
- b. The recognition of a scientific achievement by one or several institutions or organizations, including the recognition of a scientific achievement by the whole society, is still the recognition in the eyes of humans ourselves.

Article 9. AMCA believes that practice is the unique criterion for testing and accepting a scientific achievement, including:

- a. The society would not accept a scientific achievement on the discoverer's family, interest group or his own academic or social status;
- b. The practice is the only criterion by which scientific achievements can be tested and accepted by the society;
- c. The practical tests on a scientific achievement can be repeated many times.

Article 10. AMCA believes that the evaluation of a scientific achievement is divided into the five grades following according to its contribution to the understanding on the reality of objective things:

G1. The scientific achievement is valuable to solving a problem or answer a question in a branch of a subject in science;

G2. The scientific achievement is valuable to advance a branch of a subject in science;

G3. The scientific achievement is valuable to advance a subject in science;

G4. The scientific achievement is valuable to advance the social development at a certain time;

G5. The scientific achievement is valuable for humans understanding of the nature, and the promotion of harmony and symbiosis for humans with the nature.

Part 4. Scientific Applications

Article 11. AMCA believes that the application of science should be follows a norm that “*no restricted on research fields but constraint on the application*”, i.e., a scientific research can be carried out on the truth of any objective thing but the application of science should be on one criterion, i.e., benefiting humans but not harmful to the nature, including:

a. There are no restricted fields for scientific research, and a research can be carried out on any matter that reveals the truth of objective things;

b. The application of science is restricted to non-war situations that can bring benefits to humans, do not harmful to the nature also, i.e. peaceful applications.

For partial or conditionally real scientific achievements on objective things, the application norm of “*comply with all conditions*” is adhered to, namely, the application conditions should be consistent with all hypothetical conditions of a scientific achievement, and humans can control the application results, including:

a. The application conditions should consistent with those of that used for the scientific achievements;

b. The application results can be controlled by humans without bringing disasters to humans and the nature.

Article 12. AMCA believes that the scientific benefit of humans should not be at the expense of nature. All hazardous materials and wastes produced in the scientific application should be safely disposed or reused in a pollution-free manner, including:

a. The conduct harmless treatment of harmful substances accompanying with the application;

b. The safely dispose and reuse the waste produced in application;

c. Do not naturally consume harmful substances and wastes produced in scientific applications for the purpose of pursuing economic benefits.

Part 5. Code of Conduct

Article 13. AMCA believes that a scientific research and exploration should comply with the public order and good customs of society and should not be carried out in violation of social ethics or harmful to human development. At the same time, all scientists are equal

in rights, regardless of their social status, institutional position, family or his or her previous contributions, including:

- a. The equal right in the reveal the reality of objective things and are free to enter a certain field for research;
- b. the equality in the disclosure of the first scientific achievement and freedom to choose the publishing media recognized by the society.

Article 14. AMCA believes that a scientist should be honest and trustworthy, and it is his duty to reveal the true nature of objective things. At the same time, they should respect the scientific achievements of others, and should not deceive the society by deliberately fabricating, piecing together, changing concepts, forms or copying other people's scientific achievements in violation of social norms. They would not personally attack, suppress or exclude those who hold different scientific views or similar to their own research, including:

- a. Copying others' scientific achievements as his or her personal achievements;
- b. Change the symbols, expressions or other formal features of others' or their own existing achievements as his new achievements;
- c. Introducing the same concept from existing scientific achievements but with different disguise from those of others or individuals as his or her new achievements;
- d. Steal others' scientific achievements as his own;
- e. Use his personal prestige or status to suppress others in public, deliberately delay the review time or deliberately refuse to publish a achievement similar to his or her own research in the review processing.

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