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CLIMATE STABILIZATION
THE CENTRAL FOCUS OF REGIONAL PLANNING

CO_2 & CLIMATE

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This Newsletter is a call to focus more directly and fully on the emergency nature of climate change, the need for climate stabilization work, and the role of regions in carrying out such work.

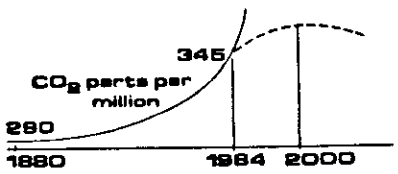
In summary, the intensities of climate change are becoming more destructive in both summer and winter. The full cycle of climate change goes from increased warming (heat and drought) in the lower latitudes to increased cold (snow, freezing weather, tornadoes, rain, floods, shorter growing seasons) in higher latitudes. See attached material regarding CO/2 increase this century reflecting dying and decimated forests, demineralization of soils leading to forest death, and the role of fossil fuels.

The opposite course of action includes restimulating and expanding forests, remineralization of forests, conservation and construction of alternative energy technology facilities. This we call an earth regeneration program. See attached.

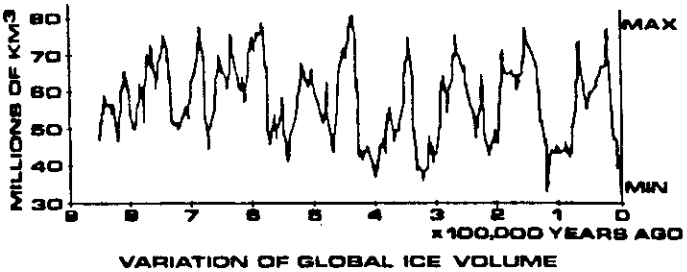
What is so new? Basically, humans have been taking resources from the earth during our expansion over the last 6,000 years; and now the problem is to re-establish and maintain a balance between the earth and the atmosphere. This is basically a matter of soil, the world's biota (forests, swamps, and, in the long run, oceans), and forms of energy use. This is the question of organizing human activity primarily around holding the CO/2 within equilibrium levels, i.e., regenerating the soil and forests.

What does this mean in a region? It means a new central theme, an independent variable to which most other planning elements become dependent: which activities increase atmospheric CO/2 and which reduce it? The international goal is currently to bring the 350 parts per million back down to 280 pppm or below. National, state and local areas have a responsibility, but in terms of the specific geography, land use possibilities, rural-urban balance, urban land use, soil/forest/energy possibilities, and above all the history, culture, conditions and needs of the people of the region.

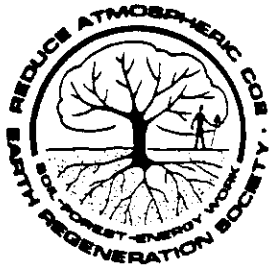
We invite your interest and support of the Earth Regeneration Society, its efforts to bring together information and people in many fields, put the problem and possible solutions before the public and encourage legislation through the U.S. Congress, and more rapid action by international bodies.



ATMOSPHERIC CARBON DIOXIDE INCREASE AND PROPOSED REDUCTION



VARIATION OF GLOBAL ICE VOLUME



A NEWSLETTER ABOUT CYCLES OF GLACIATION, THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF AN INTERGLACIAL/GLACIAL TRANSITION ON LIVING SPECIES, AND A COUNTER PROGRAM.

International Society for General Systems Research
Annual Meeting. St. Louis, MO. May 23-27, 1988.
Special Interest Group: Climate Change. Chair, Dr. Fred Bernard Wood
Sessions A15 and B15. Thursday May 26, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Title: "Earth, Ocean, Biosphere, Glacial Cycles, Carbon Dioxide, Climate Change, Nutrition and World Hunger."
Session Chair, Dr. William J. Reckmeyer, Chair, Cybernetic Systems Program, San Jose State University, San Jose, California.

CLIMATE STABILIZATION THROUGH REGIONAL ACTION ON FOUR LEVELS.

Alden Bryant. President, Earth Regeneration Society. Possibly other
470 Vassar Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708 USA, co-authors.

Abstract. Regional action for climate stabilization is hereby broken down into a systems approach to earth regeneration programs for (1) the planet, (2) the U.S., (3) California, and (4) a house with yard. An Earth Regeneration Program (ERP) must be designed to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide and establish a net CO/2 budget decrease. The CO/2 budget becomes the pivot of international and national planning and cooperation.

CO/2 can be reduced by practices such as reforesting the most productive areas, soil remineralizing, alternative renewable energy uses, mass transportation and conservation.

It is necessary to break down ERPs by regions respecting natural differences of biosystems, national boundaries, and sub areas within countries. Regional planning takes on new determining conditions -- optimum CO/2 reduction.

To survive, there must be sufficient global net CO/2 reduction to stabilize climate before we reach a point of no return in the current transition into the next glacial period.

[58-24 2-25-88]

"THE ICE AGE, WHICH HAS REALLY NOT LEFT THE PLANET FOR TWO MILLION YEARS IS REASSERTING ITSELF, THE WARM TIME, WHICH HAS LASTED LESS THAN 12,000 YEARS IS OVER. THE NEXT GREAT RETURN OF ICE HAS BEGUN."

— Samuel W. Matthews. Senior Assistant Editor. National Geographic. "Ice on the World." p. 84. January, 1987, National Geographic pp. 78-103.

"WHEN HISTORIANS OF THE FUTURE LOOK BACK ON 1986, THEY MAY WELL CONCLUDE THAT THE BIGGEST NEWS STORY OF THE YEAR THE ONE THAT BARELY MADE IT ONTO THE FRONT PAGE: A SUDDEN INCREASE IN GLOBAL CONCERN ABOUT THE 'GREENHOUSE EFFECT.' ... SUDDENLY THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY IS IN THE BUSINESS OF MANAGING THE BIOSPHERE, A COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE OF A KIND THAT POLITICAL LEADERS HAVE NEVER DEALT WITH BEFORE AND THAT PRESENT INSTITUTIONS WERE NOT DESIGNED TO HANDLE. A NEW ITEM MOVES QUICKLY TOWARD THE TOP OF THE WORLD AGENDA, AND DEMANDS UNPRECEDENTED EFFORTS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION."

— Walter Truett Anderson, writer for Pacific News Service. Berkeley Tri-City Post January 11, 1987.