CLIMATE CHANGE OR PLANETARY DEPLETION? COMPUTER MODELS OR NEW SCIENCE? CO_2 OR H_2O?

A Synopsis

This work will highlight the radically different perspectives coming from viewing the world as a closed system, which logically becomes the domain of physicists, statisticians and modelers, or from the perspectives of a mostly open system, which can only be understood by oceanographers, ecologists, climatologists, etc.

Part I s devoted to a new understanding of world ecology in which the views of Viktor Schauberger and other Goethean scientists form the central contributions. Through these we can assess the true nature and primary cause of the present ecological crisis.

Chapter 1 looks at the view from the closed system perspective and tests the closed system hypothesis. In it we will present the place of climate change models, their origins, premises and assumptions.

The concern of Chapter 2 are the foundations for a phenomenological exploration of climate change, or in the language of this work, planetary depletion. In order to understand the following chapters it is primordial to come to know Viktor Schauberger, the amplitude of his work, his methodology and how ideas and practice work hand in hand in this towering giant's work. Everything that Schauberger discovered or posited is supported by the effectiveness of his practical applications and technology.

The crux of the matter is entered into in Chapter 3. A purely quantitative and deterministic worldview completely misses the "being" of water in its crucial role in world ecology. On one hand we have the miracle of a substance that we can never fully know, on the other prosaic H_20. Herein lies antipodal worldviews. Treating water as H_20 is an emblem, a root symptom of our ecological crisis. Humanity has to learn anew to recognize the subtle influences that render water a living being or treat it as a dead shell. Among various factors we will primarily explore the effects of temperature gradients and correlated kinds of motion.

Chapter 4 will look at the landmasses, through forests and farmlands. Forest management has resulted in the estrangement of the tree from his environment. Much can be said in the same direction of agriculture. Part of this estrangement of the human being from nature and of the farm from its environment is the result of an atomistic thinking, which humanity had to traverse by way of evolutionary necessity, but out of which it has to emerge for the sake of its future. The completely materialistic, prevailing

views lead to disastrous forest and farm management with consequences that can be measured in the worldwide modification of the water cycle.

What is the place of energy production in the whole is explored in Chapter 5. Do we really fully understand what energy is in relation to growth and upbuilding in plants, in relation to emergence of new forms? How has it become acceptable to compare what happens in a plant with the workings of an engine? Here we have antipodal worlds. As in Nature so in technology we find ourselves at a great divide. Our generation of energy is contrasted with its polar counterpart, bio-energy. To technological motion we can substitute planetary motion, to centrifugal explosion, centripetal implosion. Not only does this come closer to understanding energy in Nature, it also offers revolutionary and abundant sources of energy for humanity's future. We will therefore re-evaluate the place of energy generation in the overall crisis.

From completely different angle than the previous chapters, it is possible to shed light over a convergent movement in economics. This will be the object of Chapter 6. The work of Gunter Pauli and the so-called "Blue Economy" have brought ideas similar to those of Schauberger in the domain of the economy. Industrial/technological methods are now predicating the idea of emulating Nature by using natural processes that take place at ambient temperatures, low energy input and generate little to no waste. They offer ways to address climate change at the inception, as it were, and much more efficiently than anything predicated at present.

Part II will in a sense move from the Earth's ecosystems to Gaia's "planetary ecology." Once the overview of Schauberger's work is completed we will expand our gaze from the oceans and atmosphere to the Sun, and from the last 150 years to the history of climate over millennia in Chapter 7. We will explore the intricacy and wisdom of an untold variety of cycles. We will once more challenge the view of the Earth as a closed system. This time around it's not Goethean, but conventional science that will show us Gaia in an open relationship to the universe.

On the basis of all that has preceded we will review the science of climate models, the limitations inbuilt in our view of the Earth as a closed system and the consequences of it relating to climate. This will be the object of chapter 8.

It was the most delightful part of the discovery leading to this book, that we can close the circle, so to speak in Chapter 9. Not only can we come to abundantly question the closed system perspective from within the Earth's ecology. So can we when we look at the rhythms that play out between Sun and the whole of the solar system, the atmosphere and the oceans. As Schauberger did in looking at the Earth as an ecosystem, so now can we follow other pioneers who look at the Earth as a system attuned to the

whole periphery of solar system and beyond. Two views of the solar system will emerge once more in parallel with the contrasting views of Gaia as a closed or open system. The mechanistic worldview modern civilization has inherited from Galileo and Newton will be contrasted with a return to and further elaboration of Kepler's harmonic understanding of the universe. We will round off our exploration by exploring whether we can predict climate and how it will evolve? Is there a Goethean science to base these predictions upon?

In concluding we will tentatively try to detect similarities and patterns in the broad perspectives outlined in parts I and II of the book. We will base this on a new understanding of Sun and solar system.