Earth Water and Climate Change

Carbon along with oxygen, water, nitrogen and so on in the air are all essential elements in support of life here on Earth. In a cycle of equilibrium, animal life breathes out carbon into the atmosphere and plant life then absorbs it in recycling the food chain. However, an excess carbon in the atmosphere causes air to absorb more water that absorbs more heat. A colder ocean is able to absorb more carbon from the atmosphere, but a warmer ocean releases more of it back into the atmosphere and tends to become more acidic itself. An equilibrium state of the carbon cycle is thus changed for the worse.

With more heat energy in the atmosphere there is also a potential for such catastrophes as hurricanes to increase in both number and magnitude. Glaciers melt faster for the rise in sea level in decreasing an available amount of land for a growing population. There also becomes more desert area and hazardous conditions for agriculture for the poor to become even more poor, and also for them to become more desperate in order to survive. Picking an apple off the neighbor's tree is breaking the law, but the natural law to survive is sometimes more preferred for the interest of the individual instead of the community at large.

A solution to global warming is to use less carbon fuel. This can occur by means of a smaller population of people, which can occur from competitive warfare from the chaotic nature of the world in need of food. The leaders of China were able to reduce its population by decree, but a similar tactic in a Democracy for and by a free society of people is unthinkable. A more reasonable way to restore a healthier state of equilibrium of the carbon cycle is to convert from carbon fuels to solar energy. Another reasonable method is to increase carbon-absorbing-plant-life. However, these methods are somewhat economically controversial.

Solar panels for electricity are now more economical. Electric bicycles and electric motorcycles are on their way. The popularity for electric cars is still struggling. They could be encouraged by way of a carbon tax. However, it is now recognized by the scientific community that these remedies by themselves are still not enough to prevent climate from increasing temperature even more. Geoengineering is now considered whereby their feasibilities are being tested, but they are also controversial among scientists and the public in having the potential for adverse affects.

Two main aims of geoengineering are carbon removal and management of solar radiation upon the atmosphere. The latter is hoped to be achieved by means of mimicking the natural cooling effect of volcanic eruptions by injecting large quantities of particles as sulfate into the stratosphere. However, such a method is also controversial insofar as its discontinuation could result in a period of extremely rapid warming. A change to the extreme is typical of an increase in the magnitude effect of hurricanes and tornadoes.

Somewhat more practical is to increase the potential of a carbon sink. The ocean is a natural sink, but there is a

risk of acidifying the oceans with too much carbonic acid, and they become a less effective sink as they heats up as well. Plants are also a natural source of carbon absorption, but they are less of one due to deforestation and increase in desert area. Earth and water are nonetheless key to life on Earth, and together they could very well be the primary means of restoring a cooler carbon cycle.

A promising method in this regard is the use of lava as fertile sand. Consider Kahoolawe Island of Hawaii. After years of bombing by the military as a target range, it is now being restored as a reserve. Such islands as Kahoolawe are created from the flow of lava, which contains valuable assets such as titanium, phosphorous, silicon, aluminum, potassium, iron calcium and so forth. In short, lava sand is an excellent fertilizer. What remains essentially needed to convert Kahoolawe Island into its potential as a prosperous food source is water, which is available in the surrounding ocean, but which contains too much salt for the growth of land producing plant life.

To desalt seawater requires energy. Warmer climate contains more energy. Why not use this energy in place of carbon fuels? Solar electric panels from sunshine and wind turbines could tap into energy constructively and also deter its potential for creating more havoc. Suppose we filled the sky around Kahoolawe Island with solar blimps as drones collecting water and desalting it for farming and to carry the product of farming to market.

The high hills on the island can also be used. If a hose were extended from them to the ocean, a windmill on a hill could pump water to a holding tank. Solar panels or merely concentrated sunshine could be used as well to purify the water from its salt, as is naturally done by vaporization by means of sunlight and cooling from lack of it, or by means of condensing and expanding to increase temperature for heat to be emitted and for the air to then be cooler after its expansion back to its original state.

The potential is promising. Even the conversion of the seawater itself into drinking water has health benefits. Sea salt itself is a health product in containing more nutrients than ordinary table salt. In any case, the desalting of water and its transport has worldwide potential. Right now there is an urgent need for it in draught stricken California, which is a major food source in the U.S.A. Consider businesses are established that use unmanned solar blimp-drones to carry desalted water from the ocean to customers desiring it for merely watering their lawns.

People are devising ways to grow food in such deserts as in Texas and Saudi Arabian, but the underground water in the Saudi Arabia desert, which once thrived as an oasis, is now nearly depleted.

Around 9500 B.C. the area of Sudan had been a rich environment for a large population of people. About 4000 years later the inhabitants became a revolutionary part of agricultural development. Large areas of the land are now part of the Sahara Desert. One key proponent of growth of desert area is steady but desiccating winds that along with the steady hot sun are ideal for solar energy development. However, solar energy is not free economically. There is a cost with regard to those already employed in using carbon fuels for production, as in the mining of coal that is a main energy source here in the U.S.

Economic Climate Change

To combat climate change the Citizens Climate Lobby proposes a carbon tax. For support of this tax, it proposes that the revenue is to benefit the poor, as for it to increase in popularity among voters as the poor increase in number. However, money itself is not true wealth. The true value of money, other than the freedom it allows the beholder of it to purchase whatever, it determined by whatever there is available to purchase. If food becomes less and the human population increases, then the same dollar buys less food. The rich still have the advantage. Printing more money and distributing it among the poor would even be pointless, as inflation could render an increase in social security benefits ineffective.

On the other hand, food aplenty allows the production and selling of product according to the ability of people to purchase it. In this case, a redistribution of capital from the rich to the poor by means of a carbon tax can benefit both consumers and producers, as for less poverty and more customers in the creation of better business opportunity. However, a counterargument by political conservatives is the principle that prosperity is best achieved by allowing freedom for all individuals to determine their own economic fates, such that they become a benefit to society at large in policing themselves by means of competing against each other.

This principle is only sometimes true. Self-interest can also result in negative wealth. Individuals, for instance, can selfishly pollute the environment in causing global warming that, in turn, results in environmental havoc and decrease in available food for consumption. However, the rich still maintain that a tax on them results in fewer jobs because of competition abroad having more advantage to compete because of it. It thus seems that potential prosperity for the society in general is only realized if the world competition at large unites to enable ample opportunity for all of us to both compete and produce more wealth of available land.

As the world population increases along with invention of more potent weapons, the competiveness of the world becomes more chaotic. Humans become their own worst enemies unless they unite in establishing rules of conduct, which is a social means of maintaining order. However, an enforcement of rules, even by the United Nations, does not appear to be feasible in view of all the different ideologies existing among people in their quests to rule according to their own beliefs.

Economic solutions are still possible. A sales tax along with a tariff on imports of the same percentage would likely be countered by other nations implementing their own tariff on imports, which counters the argument that a tax on the rich leads to buying products produced abroad.

The main issue is still with regard to how to distribute the revenue from the carbon tax. An understanding of this issue relates to the concept of social capitalism.

Socialism is characterized as an economic system for public ownership according to cooperative management. Laissez faire capitalism constitutes a free system for the private sector of the economy to operate competitively with the least amount of governmental influence. Both systems

have advantages and disadvantages. Social capitalism is a system aiming to bridge the advantages between them.

Social elements of laissez fair capitalism are allowed apart from the private sector of the economy. A military, for instance, is required for the protection of free enterprise. A police force is necessary to ensure competition is fair and honest. Public roads and an infrastructure are needed for a reliable means of transporting product, as for no spoilage of food to the market as does occur in parts of India. Some of these elements, however, are controversial in requiring funding. Politicians ought to bow their heads in shame for not adequately funding the Veterans Administration for the care of wounded soldiers in sacrificing their lives for their country. If a police force is not adequately funded, then the cheaters obtain an advantage in competing against honest citizens.

Free competition itself has problems. When someone wins out, then the game is over. In economics, this refers to a monopoly, which tends to occur. It tends to occur due to the wealthy having an unfair advantage over the poor. Although economic wealth has traditionally been defined according to the difficulty of labor to produce it, this too is not necessary the case. Slave labor is often a determining factor. Owners of land once became rich by using Africans as slaves to harvest their cotton fields. During recessions or depressions, which have occurred routinely throughout the history of economics, large corporations often have an advantage in underpaying employees and subjecting them to unfair working conditions. The rich naturally have further advantage in that money itself makes money. Even if they lose it by investing it, at least they have the opportunity of playing the game in favor of those who do not.

It is natural for Entrepreneurs competing for survival to avoid the cost of labor. With use of such energy as electric or gas motors, computers, robots for increasing production, it is ownership rather than labor as the main determiner of economic wealth.

There is also a distinction between economic wealth and real wealth. Money constitutes economic wealth only according to its purchasing power. In contrast, the air we breathe has little economic value even though it is vital to our health. Whatever economic value it has is negative in general if companies polluting it are required to clean it up or compensate for its ill effects, such as by a carbon tax.

On the other hand, money has real value in allowing for the opportunity to invest. In this sense, it constitutes a form of credit. The farmer can mortgage his farm for a loan to purchase seed and other essential assets for success. The economic wealth of society can thus be increased by means of credit for promising development.

The key word is opportunity along with the distribution of wealth. If capital is not amply distributed, then there is a lack of opportunity for all of us to fairly compete to produce more wealth. In social capitalism a role of government is, in particular, to ensure the economy does not falter by means of a lack of opportunity due to its monopolization by means of an inadequate distribution of capital.

Our infrastructure needs funding or our grandchildren will suffer with regard to the needs of its repair. It is not the National Debt from which our grandchildren will suffer. The money itself has no value other than what it can purchase.

No investing in the future is what renders our grandchildren a bigger hole to climb out of. If government were to invest more in the development of veterans hospitals, and were to provide educational grants for healthcare, wealth would be added to society in the form of cheaper healthcare due to more facilities and doctors in competition.

Funding provides opportunity, jobs and the distribution of wealth, but what to fund is also an issue in itself.

Suppose the development of Kahoolawe Island was made a stock option as attractive to entrepreneurs as an alternative to a carbon tax. Oil companies would thus not be forced into bankruptcy for a decreased need of oil; they merely convert their expertise for the use of solar energy. They would be less likely to protest the switch from carbon fuels to solar energy. Moreover, if this new energy source produced jobs, then a more balanced distribution of wealth would render prosperity for a greater majority of people.

In this sense, the Royal family of Saudi Arabia relishes their oil revenue while the general population struggles to survive. If the oil revenue were invested in developing the desert to produce food, as by means of a carbon tax stock option, then jobs would become more opportunistic for the poor as a more fair distribution of wealth that benefits both the poor and the entrepreneur.

A military is required to defend our enterprise system against its enemies. A defense against our tendencies to self destruct is also warranted. We should create a better world in which our grandchildren can better survive.