The Fabrications Behind The Politics of Climate Change

Of the twisting of truth for political advantage there is no end. Saturate the media with supposed 'facts', pretend it's an altruistic crusade and you can create an army of zealots that treat global warming as a religion. Al Gore won an Academy Award for his film on the subject and instigated the Live Earth global rock concerts that were watched by one in three of the world's population. This huge media coverage championed the 'fact' that global warming is a man-made phenomenon that we have little time to change. However, scientists have shown that much of Gore's data is exaggerated or wrong while even he admitted to exaggerating some items for effect.

It is now axiomatic that climate change is caused by human industry and lifestyles, a modern phenomenon that will destroy the earth unless society stops it happening. Typical of this is the Telegraph headline, 'Global warming is all our fault'.[1] To change this oncoming disaster, large populations of poor people are being denied the ability to prosper since they will add to global warming by industrialising. Ironically, many of these nations have huge reserves of coal and oil, but are being denied technology and investment to utilise them to develop.

The fact that all the best evidence denies the basic tenets of the global warming crusade never seems to bother anyone (especially the UN); any gainsayer is treated with utter contempt and ostracised as a selfish fool or worse. The media, in order to sell their product, is more disposed to dramatic doomsday predictions than sensible moderate facts. Thus supposed environmental 'experts', like James Lovelock,[2] grab headlines with statements like, 'Billions will die as human civilisation flees the cracked and broken earth to the Arctic, the last temperate spot, where a few breeding couples will survive.'

Supposedly impartial weathermen got in on the act. Sam Champion, the anchorman of the US ABC meteorology segment, approvingly reported on a new study blaming humans for global warming. During a follow-up piece ABC showed alarmist graphics stating, 'Will Billions Die from Global Warming? New Details on Thirst and Hunger'.[3]

Another example is from the Guardian; one headline stated: 'Global Warming to Kill Off 1 Million Species'. It goes on to say, '1 in 10 animals and plants extinct by 2050, Climate change over the next 50 years is expected to drive a quarter of land animals and plants into extinction'.[4] However, the speculations made by the conservation biologists reported are entirely based upon meteorologist climate models and the assumptions in them, which

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[1] Telegraph.co.uk. Scientists call man-made global warming 'AGW' or 'anthropogenic global warming'.

[2] *The Independent,* 16 January 2006. Lovelock conceived the idea of the earth as a living being, reclaiming the Greek goddess Gaia. In *The Revenge of Gaia,* he claims that global warming is the personality of the earth taking revenge on humans for its destructive industry.

[3] The segment aired at 7:14am on 31 January 2007. Champion said, 'Scientists in Paris … estimate that between 1.1 and 3.2 billion people will suffer from water shortage problems by 2080. That's not your grandchildren, that's your children. And between 200 million and 600 million more people will be going hungry. That means a very real possibility of food and water shortages much faster than we thought and even in today's "USA Today" paper they're talking about, uh, that the 2001 report said fossil fuel pollution by humans, used by humans-- likely. This report will say 99 percent sure.'

[4] Paul Brown, published 8 January 2004 by *the Guardian/UK.*

are openly admitted to have flaws. No one knows how hot or cold it will be in 50 years time.

As in all matters, it is the establishing of truth which is vital and which must dominate debate and any political strategies. What is the unequivocal truth in this respect?

- The Earth's climate continually changes.
- Climate study is an extremely complex science and not properly understood.
- Rises and falls in temperature have been evidenced throughout the earth's history. There were times in the past when temperatures were much hotter than today (e.g. Medieval Times) and when it was much colder (e.g. the Little Ice Age of the 1700s).
- These extremes had nothing to do with industrial pollution.
- Man is a very small contributory factor in affecting the earth's climate.
- Natural conditions, such as volcanoes or solar activity, are a much bigger factor.
- The present warm conditions are just a part of the usual cycle of climate variation.
- Exactly why the earth is currently warming is uncertain, but what is reasonably certain is that man is a small factor in this.
- There is scientific disagreement about the actual level of temperature increase; average global temperatures are very difficult to measure. Some studies show an average rise of 0.5°C since 1600. Other studies show a 0.3°-0.6°C rise in mean surface air temperatures in the past 100 years.[5] Yet other studies show a cooling of 2°F (1.1°C) between 1880-1970.[6]

My purpose here is to assemble authoritative facts on the subject of climate by reputable scholars, particularly with a view to countermanding the current fads. Due to the technical nature of this study I will collate tracts of information from various sources named in the bibliography. Direct sources for quotes will be associated with each topic where applicable for corroboration. This means that I will not always be the direct author of some sections included here but rather a compiler. This is necessary to ensure accuracy of scientific statements. Nevertheless, I will attempt to keep the information as simple as possible and summarise where applicable.

I can only address some key issues in a short paper; there are scores of papers available on the Internet covering a wide range of topics, some technical others in layman's terms, for those that want to pursue this further. Some suggested sites are noted in the bibliography.

The general Biblical perspective

Bible history tells us the world was created 'very good' but suffered cataclysmic changes when God sent the worldwide flood. Afterwards God declared that hot and cold, summer and winter, seedtime and harvest would continue to the end of the world. No single weather extreme would be permanent for any location on earth. Thus significant variations in climate started after the global flood, which changed topography and atmospheric conditions.

Rain is not mentioned until the time of the flood. Before this the earth was watered by springs and a water vapour canopy, which provided a mild climate since it would have had a beneficial greenhouse effect warming the whole earth. Note that Adam and Eve were

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[5] *The New York Public Library Science Desk Reference,* Stonesong Press (Macmillan), (1995) p481.

[6] Richard Lindzen, 'Some coolness concerning global warming', *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society,* 71 (1990), p288-99. William Kellog, 'Response to skeptics of global warming', *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 72, (1991), p499-511.

neither cold or sunburned even though they were naked. Seasons were present but not as a difference of extremes; this resulted in seedtime and harvest being possible at any time. This warm, moist, pollution-free, oxygen rich climate provided ideal conditions for plant growth and animal diversity. It was this tropical age that enabled dinosaurs to roam and there is no Biblical indication of conflict between them and man. Indeed the possible doubling of atmospheric pressure as a result of the canopy may explain the ability of large pterosaurs to glide. The increased air pressure also explains man's longevity recorded in the Bible and the gigantism of plants and reptiles since this increased pressure would have been very beneficial to health and it may also have absorbed harmful radiation.

At the time of the Flood, the water vapour canopy collapsed and was a major source of the floodwater.[7] After the flood the climate changed from uniformly mild to one of extremes of heat and cold. The changes in Earth's topography, atmosphere and climate are the prime reasons for the decline and eventual extinction of the dinosaurs, which relied on an oxygen rich, warm, moist climate. There were no continental wastelands of ice and snow before the flood. Ice, hail and snow are not even mentioned in the Bible until the time of Job, several hundred years after the flood.

This explains the condition of the earth as we now know it. It explains the topography (mountain ranges and continental shifts occurring as a result of a cataclysmic flood). It explains the presence of hot aridity and extreme cold. It also explains local historic reversals (hot wet climate in Antarctica and Australia, grazing in the Sahara, Iceland and Greenland, rain erosion of the Sphinx etc.). It seems that a widespread ice age occurred during a cool period after the flood, which was gradually warmed up as forests and plants grew in the post-flood world. The glaciers of this time cut many of the valleys we now see around us.

Therefore the current situation is part of the process of climate change that has continued throughout the earth's history, triggered by the flood and God's judgment. It is not caused by man, and certainly cannot be cured by man, but under God's sovereign purpose climate has always has been varied for divine reasons. There are localised famines, dry-seasons and water shortages; while there are also cyclones, tsunamis, floods and monsoons. Extreme weather is sent by God and has a divine purpose, which may or may not have something to do with physical atmospheric conditions. The Bible records many cases where extreme weather is sent as a divine judgment for sin.

Societies change in reaction to climatic conditions, and this has always been the case. The original civilisation of India was based upon the Indus River system and was extremely civilised long before classical Greece. But this Indus societal system disappeared entirely, making way for the later Aryan invasions who settled along the Ganges River system. New evidence (including satellite imaging and archaeological evidence from Harrapa) shows that the cause of the former empire's downfall was drought and the failure of the Indus River. Such changes to civilisation have occurred all over the world throughout human history.[8]

The modern climatic problems are nothing new and do not point to doomsday. In fact, they are a warning sign from God that man's worsening global wickedness is a stench in his nostrils. Our forbears had the sense to turn to God when unusual weather conditions prevailed. The UK has seen exceptional weather in recent years with many tornadoes

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[7] See Donald B DeYoung, *Weather and the Bible,* p110ff for evidence of this vapour canopy.

[8] The Bible details some examples, such as the removal of Jacob's family to Egypt due to famine, which ultimately led to the creation of the nation of Israel.

damaging property; floods in summer more damaging than any in human memory and droughts still threatening part of the South East. Elsewhere in the world there are more serious climate events. But what is the global reaction? It is that man is in control. Man is the cause and man can fix it if he does the right thing. God is left completely out of the picture. The cause and cure of global warming glorifies man at the centre of his world. This hubris will result in man's undoing since God is still in command of the weather:

- For the LORD *is* the great God, and the great King above all gods. In His hand *are* the deep places of the earth; the heights of the hills *are* His also. The sea *is* His, for He made it; and His hands formed the dry *land.* (Ps 95:3-5)
- He gathers the waters of the sea together as a heap; He lays up the deep in storehouses. (Ps 33:7)
- *Who* shut in the sea with doors, when it burst forth *and* issued from the womb; when I made the clouds its garment, and thick darkness its swaddling band; when I fixed My limit for it, and set bars and doors; when I said, 'This far you may come, but no farther, and here your proud waves must stop!' (Job 38:8-11)
- When He established the clouds above, when He strengthened the fountains of the deep, when He assigned to the sea its limit, so that the waters would not transgress His command, when He marked out the foundations of the earth. (Prov 8:28-29)
- Do you not fear Me?' says the LORD. 'Will you not tremble at my presence, who have placed the sand as the bound of the sea, by a perpetual decree, that it cannot pass beyond it? And though its waves toss to and fro, yet they cannot prevail; though they roar, yet they cannot pass over it. (Jer 5:22)
- For He commands and raises the stormy wind, which lifts up the waves of the sea. (Ps 107:25)
- Fire and hail, snow and clouds; stormy wind, fulfilling His word. (Ps 148:8)

Regarding the end of the world, this is totally in God's hands and will come at a time when people are living normally:

- But as the days of Noah *were,* so also will the coming of the Son of Man be. For as in the days before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered the ark, and did not know until the flood came and took them all away, so also will the coming of the Son of Man be (Matt 24:37-39
- For you yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so comes as a thief in the night. For when they say, 'Peace and safety!' then sudden destruction comes upon them (1 Thess 5:2-3).

There will not be a long drawn out apocalyptic period where few people remain struggling on the earth in the polar regions. There's plenty of food and drink for feasting; there is peace and security, and social customs continue in the way they have always done. At this point of secular, materialistic apathy, the end comes suddenly.

However we cannot be complacent. Good stewardship of the earth and its resources are required by God of man as a creation ordinance. The resources of the planet are God's gift to man, along with the provision of, seasons, sun and rain to enable sustenance. Thus there is no excuse for unnecessary pollution or ravaging tropical rainforests. Man's temporary occupation of the earth must be responsible and in submission to the God who made it. Christians do not support greed or waste.

Christians must not fall for the radical claims of 'green' political extremists. Not only because they are not scientifically true, but also because the basis of the modern environmental mantra is humanistic - man is the cause of the current global warming but he can change the destructive direction the world is heading. This is an affront to the God of the earth. Firstly, to suggest that puny man, even with all his industrialisation, can permanently change the climate is ridiculous. Scientific data agrees with this as man's contribution to global warming is extremely low, certainly far less than the oceans, animal flatulence, volcano eruptions and other factors. This idea is typical of man's hubris. Secondly, it is arrogant in the extreme to propose that man can alter the future climate of a

body the size and complexity of the earth, especially when climate is mainly driven by solar activity. God controls the weather.

In conclusion, the Bible encourages proper respect for the planet and responsible living with as little waste as possible. However, it does not endorse the political notion that the current weather conditions are man-made or man-fixable. Christians must observe the agenda behind this craze, an agenda that is ungodly and based upon fabrications.

For information on the Biblical perspective of climate and creation from an evangelical, scientific viewpoint see:

- *The Genesis Record*, Henry M Morris, Baker.
- *The Remarkable Record of Job,* Henry M Morris, Baker.
- *Creation Research,* led by John Mackay. Creation Research UK Office - PO Box 1, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. OL6 9WW. Website: http://www.amen.org.uk/cr
- *The World That Peri*shed, John C Whitcomb Jr., Baker.
- *The Early Earth*, John C Whitcomb Jr., Evangelical Press.
- *The Genesis Flood* Whitcomb/Morris P&R.
- *Weather and the Bible*, Donald B De Young, Baker.

Scripture quotations are from The New King James Version
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What are the immediate, measurable causes of climate variation?

No one can be certain, but there are observable contributory factors and items that can be eradicated. The key contributory factors are:

1. Variations in solar activity and cosmic radiation.
1. Greenhouse gases (of which CO2 is most mentioned by environmentalists).
2. Clouds.
3. Volcanoes.
4. Ocean circulation.
5. Multiple conditions working together.

Variations in solar activity and cosmic radiation

It is becoming clear that solar magnetic activity and irradiance - two separate but generally coinciding phenomena - are the real drivers of climate. New evidence shows that that as the radiation coming from the sun varies (and sun-spot activity is one way of monitoring this) the earth seems to heat up or cool down. The more sunspots observed, the warmer Earth is. Solar activity very precisely correlates with the plot of temperature change over the last 100 years. It correlates well with the anomalous post-war temperature dip, when global carbon dioxide levels were rising (which, according to the theory of man-made global warming, should have had the opposite effect). Thus more scientists are beginning to believe that the sun is the main factor controlling climate change. Others feel that solar activity only explains the fine details of temperature change.

It has been long known that increased sunspots indicate coming warming weather. In 1893 astronomer Edward Maunder observed that during the Little Ice Age there were hardly any sunspots visible – this was called 'the Maunder Minimum'. In 1991, scientists at the Danish Meteorological Institute compiled a record of sunspots in the 20th Century and compared it with the temperatures. They found a close correlation between solar activity and changes in Earth's temperature. Solar activity, increased up to 1940, decreased until the 1970s, and then rose again.

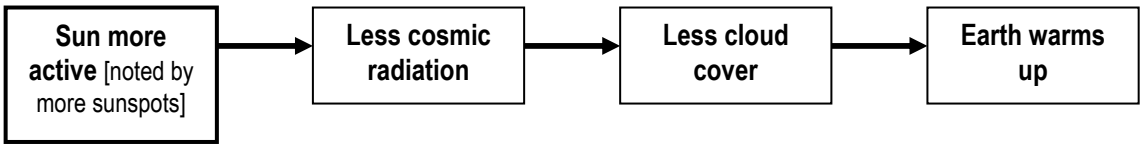
> When we saw this correlation between the temperature and solar activity, or sunspot cycle lengths, then people said to us, "OK, it could be just a coincidence", so [we thought] how can we prove that it's not just a coincidence? Well one obvious thing is to have a longer time series, or a different time series. Then we went back in time.
>
> Professor Eigil Friis-Christensen, Director, Danish National Space Centre. *The Great Global warming Swindle.*

So Professor Friis-Christensen and his colleagues examined 400 years of astronomical records, to compare sunspot activity against temperature variation. Once again they found that variations in solar activity were intimately linked to temperature variation on Earth. It was the Sun it seemed, not carbon dioxide or anything else, that was driving changes in the climate

How does the sun affect the earth's temperature? The process scientists suggest is that as earth moves through space, the atmosphere is constantly bombarded by ever-present cosmic rays. As these particles hit water vapour evaporating from the oceans, clouds form

in the atmosphere. Clouds shield Earth from some of the sun's radiation and have a cooling effect.

When solar activity is high, there is an increase in solar wind and this has the effect of reducing the amount of cosmic radiation which reaches Earth. When less cosmic radiation reaches Earth, fewer clouds form and the sun's radiation has a greater heating effect on the planet.



Scientific support

Ian Plimer; Professor of geology at Adelaide University.
Plimer is highly sceptical of the idea that mankind is the cause of warming, or that we can put a stop to it.

> When meteorologists can change the weather then we can start to think about humans changing climate.
> *Address to the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* in Sydney; 11 April 2007.

Plimer believes that main causes of climate change are variations in solar activity and cosmic rays. When the sun is more active, there is less cosmic radiation which leads to less cloud cover and the earth warms up. He has also researched sources of carbon dioxide and claims 'about 0.1 per cent of the atmospheric carbon dioxide was due to human activity and much of the rest due to little-understood geological phenomena.' He points out there have been periods in earth's history when atmospheric carbon dioxide has been much higher. Plimer also claims that the breaking up of polar ice sheets can be explained by the physics of flowing ice, not temperature changes. Plimer's assessment of the current media interest is that bad news was more fashionable now than good and that people had an innate tendency to want to be a little frightened.

Timothy Patterson, Canadian Professor of Geology.
Patterson has studied layers of sediment from the deep fjords on the West Coast of Canada and compared the variation in fossil fish scales and diatoms[9] with changes in the sun's activity. He summarised his results in an article in the Canadian Financial Post, 20 June 2007, as follows:

> Specifically, we find a very strong and consistent 11-year cycle throughout the whole record in the sediments and diatom remains. This correlates closely to the well-known 11-year "Schwabe" sunspot cycle, during which the output of the sun varies by about 0.1%. Sunspots, violent storms on the surface of the sun, have the effect of increasing solar output, so, by counting the spots visible on the surface of our star, we have an indirect measure of its varying brightness. Such records have been kept for many centuries and match very well with the changes in marine productivity we are observing. In the sediment, diatom and fish-scale records, we also see longer period cycles, all correlating closely with other well-known regular solar variations. In particular, we see marine productivity cycles that match well with the sun's 75-90 year "Gleissberg Cycle," the 200-500-year "Suess

[9] Single-celled algae which have silica walls; they form a part of plankton.

> Cycle" and the 1,100-1,500-year "Bond Cycle." The strength of these cycles is seen to vary over time, fading in and out over the millennia.

Patterson also stated the earth's climate has changed more rapidly and by larger amounts than the currently observed changes. He commented:

> Climate stability has never been a feature of planet Earth. The only constant about climate is change; it changes continually and, at times, quite rapidly. Many times in the past, temperatures were far higher than today, and occasionally, temperatures were colder.

Canadian Post Article:
http://www.canada.com/nationalpost/financialpost/comment/story.html?id=597d0677-2a05-47b4-b34f-b84068db11f4&p=4

Clouds

This is closely connected to the last section; clouds and solar activity are intertwined.

Clouds are unusual in that they both heat and cool the planet. They warm the earth by creating a 'blanket' which reduces the amount of surface heat lost into space ('insolation'[10]). It is estimated that clouds warm the earth by 9°F. But clouds also absorb incoming sunlight and reflect it back into space which reduces Earth's temperatures by about 22°F. Therefore we can say that clouds have a net cooling effect.

If the earth warmed up significantly, it would produce more clouds, which would then work to cool the planet down. This is a process established by God to produce stability in the climate.

In the early 20th century scientists discovered that the Earth was constantly being bombarded by sub-atomic particles. It was believed that these particles, called cosmic rays, originated from exploding super-novae far beyond our solar system. When the particles meet water vapour rising from the sea, they form water droplets and make clouds. But when the sun is more active and the solar wind is strong, fewer particles get through and fewer clouds are formed.

We have seen that research by the Danish Space Centre confirms the importance of the sun's radiation on clouds. Its research demonstrates that as solar activity increases, cloud formation on Earth is significantly diminished and temperature rises. 'Solar activity over the last hundred years, over the last several hundred years, correlates very nicely, on a decadal basis, with sea ice and Arctic temperatures.' *The Great Global Warming Swindle*.

Nigel Calder [former editor of New Scientist] has just released a book claiming that clouds are the real reason behind climate change. 'The Chilling Stars' was written with Danish scientist Henrik Svensmark who published a scientific paper, claiming cosmic rays cause clouds to form, reducing the global temperature.

Calder said:

> 'Henrik Svensmark saw that cloudiness varies according to how many atomic particles are coming in from exploded stars - when there are more cosmic rays, there are more clouds. However, solar winds bat away many of the cosmic rays and

[10] *Insolation* -The amount of solar radiation received by a planetary, satellite, or cometary surface per square metre per second. The degree of insolation, coupled with the absorption, determines how hot the surface will become. Oxford Eng. Dict.

> the sun is currently in its most active phase, which would be an explanation for global warming.'
>
> *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

Astrophysicist Professor Nir Shaviv compared his own record of cloud-forming cosmic rays with the temperature record created by a geologist, Professor Jan Veizer, going back 600 million years.[11] They found that when cosmic rays went up the temperature went down. When cosmic rays went down the temperature went up. This shows that climate is controlled by the clouds and clouds are controlled by cosmic rays from the Sun.

Greenhouse gases (e.g. CO_2)

What is the Greenhouse Effect?

A greenhouse is used to develop plants that need protection from frost and use warm air to grow. Greenhouses achieve this as they are made of glass which lets sunlight through. Inside the greenhouse the sunlight becomes heat (infrared radiation) and this radiation is absorbed by the objects inside and cannot easily pass back through the glass windows. It thus gets trapped in the greenhouse raising the overall temperature. Greenhouses get so hot that controls have to be introduced (fans, vents, blinds) to keep the temperature amenable for plant-life.

The earth is blanketed by the atmosphere which consists of nitrogen, oxygen and argon, with smaller amounts of trace gases (including greenhouse gases). Radiation and heat from the sun warms the earth, but radiation which hits cloud is reflected back into space. The theory about global warming is based upon the process whereby greenhouse gases act like windows. They are transparent to sunlight from space and trap the infrared heat that is radiated up from the ground, reflecting about 30% of the heat back to the earth thus providing a suitable climate for human existence. The gas molecules also increase their vibrational motion as they absorb the heat and this raises the temperature of the atmosphere. Since space is cold, without these gases the earth would be a frozen waste, at least 60°F [15.6°C] colder than today; too cold for life. [12]

Greenhouse gases include:

- Water vapour (H2O).
- Carbon dioxide (CO2) produced by burning fossil fuels, deforestation, animal respiration.
- Methane (CH4) produced by rice paddy fields, gas leaks, termites, mining, animal flatulence.
- Nitrous oxides (N2O) from fertilisers, deforestation and fossil fuel burning.

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[11] Of course this is according to accepted geologic rationale. The Biblical perspective does not allow for that age of the earth.

[12] Since the source of nearly all the heat on the earth's surface is solar radiation, why is it that these greenhouse gasses don't keep the earth cold rather than keeping it hot? This is to do with the frequency (energy) of the radiation. High-energy (high frequency) radiation – e.g. ultra violet - comes from the Sun to the earth, and the greenhouse gasses are transparent to it allowing it on to the earth's surface which it warms. Because the earth's surface is far colder than the Sun's, when the earth radiates energy it does so mostly as low energy (low frequency) infrared radiation. The greenhouse gasses are more opaque to infrared and trap much of it in the atmosphere. This is where the "greenhouse effect" gets its name from, since this is similar to what happens in a glass house: glass is heated by ultra-violet (to which it is mostly impervious) and then radiates infrared radiation both into and out of the glass house. However, glass acts as a more effective reflector of infrared and traps the warmth inside the glass house. Hedley Lester, private communication. Without these infrared-absorbing molecules in the atmosphere, some believe the Earth would be as much as 33°C [91.4°F] colder than it is today.

- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC 11, 12), produced by air-conditioning, some solvents, some refrigeration chemicals and the manufacture of plastics.
- Low-level ozone (O3) from photochemical processes, power plants, solvents and motor vehicles.

Greenhouse gases, such as CO2, have remained stable throughout geologic history but since the Industrial Revolution the levels have risen.

The global warming problem conventionally stated

An unnatural rise in greenhouse gases will warm the earth too much. Extreme theories state that this will result in a rise of 9°Fahrenheit [5°C] over the next 100 years. This will melt the glacial ice sheets, raise sea levels anything between 4 inches and six feet (10 cm and 2 metres) which will inundate coastal cities. Computer models predict that increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases lead to runaway heating.

After the Victorian Industrial Revolution[13] atmospheric carbon dioxide rose from about 280 to about 380 parts per million throughout the 20th century, or according to other studies increased by 10% in the last 50 years. [This was due to burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) and deforestation which minimises the CO2 that trees absorb. However, the oceans act like a 'sink' absorbing additional CO2.] In the same period the average surface temperature of Earth warmed about 1°F; much of it in the last 30 years. Some areas have seen more serious effects, such as:

- The rate of Arctic ice melt; Arctic sea ice is 40 percent thinner than it was in the 1970s.
- Antarctica is losing as much as 36 cubic miles of ice a year.
- The permafrost is melting across parts of Alaska, Canada and Siberia.
- Tree-devouring beetles, common in the American Southwest, are suddenly ravaging the evergreen forests of British Columbia.
- Coral reefs are bleaching, scalded by overheated tropical waters.
- There appear to have been more strong hurricanes and cyclones in recent decades, Category 3 and higher, such as Katrina.
- The 1990s were the warmest decade on record. 1998 was a record high.

The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a global effort involving hundreds of climate scientists and the governments of 100 nations, projected in 2001 that, depending on the rate of greenhouse gas emissions and general climate sensitivities, the global average temperature would rise 2.5 to 10.4 degrees F between 1990 and 2100. Sea levels could rise just a few inches, or nearly three feet.

Another environmentalist argument is that human pollution is depleting the ozone layer[14] (e.g. by CFCs) thus driving global warming by allowing more solar radiation through the atmosphere, killing plankton and causing cancers. There is a hole over Antarctica which naturally expands and contracts in response to the seasons. Volcanic eruptions also increase the size of the hole when sulphuric acid enhances the destructive effect of chlorine chemicals. However, the effect of the widening of this hole in the ozone layer is actually unknown.

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[13] The British Industrial Revolution actually began about 1750 and 100 years later in the USA. The figures here have reference to the heavy industrialisation based upon coal and steam power developing in the 19th century, followed by the heavy use of oil in the 20th.

[14] The ozone layer, or ozonosphere, is a part of the stratosphere. The stratosphere extends from 7-30 miles [11-48 km] above the earth. The ozone layer is concentrated at a height of about 15 miles [25 km] and protects the earth from harmful ultra-violet radiation from the sun.

Sources of information:

- Joel Achenbach; 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*, 28 May 2006.
- *The New York Public Library Science Desk Reference,* Macmillan, (1995) p481.
- *Dictionary of Scientific Literacy,* Wiley Science Editions (1992).

Some counter arguments

There is considerable scientific dispute about the whole theory of greenhouse warming, many claim that there is no evidence for it at all, though it is agreed that CO2 levels are rising. If greenhouse warming were happening, then scientists predict that the troposphere (the layer of the earth's atmosphere roughly 10-15km above us) should heat up faster than the surface of the planet, but data collected from satellites and weather balloons doesn't support this. Those who think global warming is a natural process say that the troposphere is not heating up because man-made greenhouse gases are not causing the planet to heat up.

Carbon dioxide is produced in far larger quantities by many natural means: human emissions are minuscule in comparison. Volcanic emissions and carbon dioxide from animals, bacteria, decaying vegetation and the ocean outweigh our own production several times over.

There is evidence to suggest that the rise in carbon dioxide lags behind the temperature rise by 800 years and therefore can't be the cause of it, but that natural global warming is producing additional CO2. This is totally contrary to Al Gore's key claims. Several ice core surveys show this – temperatures rise and fall but CO2 levels follow.

Why do we suppose that CO2 is responsible for global warming? CO2 forms only a very small part of the Earth's atmosphere. Changes in the level of atmospheric CO2 are measured in tens of parts per million. Although CO2 is a greenhouse gas, these gases only form a small fraction of the atmosphere; indeed CO2 is a minor greenhouse gas.

Scientists show that most of the recent global warming occurred before 1940, when global temperatures then fell for four decades. It was only in the late 1970s that the current trend of rising temperatures began. This is a flaw in the CO2 theory, because the post-war economic boom produced more CO2 and should, according to the consensus, have meant a rise in global temperatures.

Quotes

> There are no facts linking the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide with imminent catastrophic global warming there are only predictions based on complex computer models. … how can a sixty-year cycle of changing temperature give any credibility to claims that carbon dioxide is causing an inexorable march towards a climate Armageddon. … The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen throughout this time frame, yet the temperature has gone up and down in a cyclical manner. How can this be explained unless there are other factors in control overriding the effect of this greenhouse gas? There are of course many to be found in peer reviewed literature, solar cycles, cosmic ray cloud control and those little rascals El Ninos and La Ninas all of which are played down or even ignored by the global warming brigade. As are the positive aspects of carbon dioxide in the growth of plants.
>
> Prof. David Bellamy, *The global warming myth*; The New Zealand Climate Science Coalition, 1 July 2007.

> When people say we don't believe in global warming. I say no, I believe in global warming. I don't believe that human CO_2 is causing that warming. … If you take CO_2 as a percentage of all the gases in the atmosphere, the Oxygen, the Nitrogen, and Argon and so on, it's 0.054%. It's an incredibly small portion. And then of course you've got to take that portion that supposedly humans are adding, which is the focus of all the concern, and it gets even smaller. … The atmosphere is made up of a multitude of gases. A small percentage of them we call greenhouse gases. And of that very small percentage of greenhouse gases, 95% of it is water vapour, it's the most important greenhouse gas.

Professor Timothy Ball, Department of Climatology, University of Winnipeg; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> Water vapour is a greenhouse gas, by far the most important greenhouse gas.

Professor John Christy; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> There were periods for example in Earth's history when we had three times as much CO_2 as we have today, or periods when we had ten times as much CO_2 as we have today. And if CO_2 has a large effect on climate then you should see it in the temperature reconstruction.

Professor Nir Shaviv; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> If we look at climate through the geological timeframe, we would never suspect CO_2 as a major climate driver. … You can't say that CO_2 will drive climate. It certainly never did in the past.

Professor Ian Clark, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Ottawa; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> None of the major climate changes in the last thousand years can be explained by CO_2. The sun is driving climate change. CO_2 is irrelevant.

Dr Piers Corbyn, solar physicist, climate forecaster, *Weather Action*; *Great Global Warming Swindle'*. [It should be noted that Corbyn's forecasts, based on studying solar activity, have been remarkably accurate when the Met. Office has failed. This is why corporations pay large sums for his forecasts.]

> Anyone who goes around and says that carbon dioxide is responsible for most of the warming of the 20th century hasn't looked at the basic numbers.

Professor Patrick Michaels, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> If it's greenhouse warming, you get more warming in the middle of the Troposphere, the first 10 [or] 12 kilometres of the atmosphere than you do at the surface. There are good theoretical reasons for that, having to do with how the greenhouse works.

Professor Richard Lindzen; *Great Global Warming Swindle'* [Remember that the Greenhouse effect is where the Sun heats the Earth. Without greenhouse gases this solar radiation would be reflected back into space, leaving the planet too cold for life-forms. Greenhouse gases trap the heat in the earth's Troposphere, a few miles above the earth. According to climate models, the rate of warming should be highest here if it's greenhouse gas that is causing it, but it isn't.]

> All the models, every one of them, calculates that the warming should be faster as you go up from the surface into the atmosphere. And in fact the maximum warming over the Equator should take place at an altitude of about 10 kilometres.

Professor Frederick Singer, Former Director, US National Weather Service. *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

What we've found consistently, is that in a great part of the Planet, that the bulk of the atmosphere is not warming as much as we see at the surface, in this region. And that's a real head-scratcher for us, because the theory is pretty straight forward. And the theory says that if the surface warms, the upper atmosphere should warm rapidly. The rise in temperature of that part of the atmosphere is not very dramatic at all, and really does not match the theory that climate models are expressing at this point.

Professor John Christy; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

One of the problems that is plaguing the models is that they predict that as you go up through the atmosphere, except in the polar regions, that the rate of warming increases. And it's quite clear from two data sets, not just satellite data, which everybody talks about, but from weather balloon data, that you don't see that effect. In fact it looks like the surface temperatures are warming slightly more than the upper air temperatures. That's a big difference.

Professor Patrick Michaels; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

That data gives you a handle on the fact that what you're seeing is warming that probably is not due to greenhouse gas.

Professor Richard Lindzen; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

That is, that the observations do not show an increase with altitude. In fact, most observations show a slight decrease in the rate of warming with altitude. So in a sense you can say that the hypothesis of man-made global warming is falsified by the evidence.

Professor Frederick Singer; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

So here we are looking at the ice core record from Vostok [The first ice core survey in Antarctica]. And in the red we see temperature going up from early time to later time at a very key interval when we came out of a glaciation, and we see the temperature going up, and then we see the CO_2 coming up. CO_2 lags behind that increase. It's got an 800 year lag. So temperature is leading CO_2 by 800 years.

Professor Ian Clark, a leading Arctic paleoclimatolgist; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

So obviously carbon dioxide is not the cause of that warming. In fact we can say that the warming produced the increase in carbon dioxide.

Professor Frederick Singer; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

CO_2 clearly cannot be causing temperature changes. It's a product of temperature - it's following temperature changes.

Professor Ian Clark; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

The ice core record goes to the very heart of the problem we have here. They said if the CO_2 increases in the atmosphere as a greenhouse gas then the temperature will go up. But the ice core record shows exactly the opposite. So the fundamental assumption, the most fundamental assumption of the whole theory of climate change due to humans, is shown to be wrong.

Professor Timothy Ball; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> Humans produce a small fraction, in the single digits, percentage-wise of the CO_2 that is produced in the atmosphere. Volcanoes produce more CO_2 each year than all the factories and cars and planes and other sources of Man-Made CO_2 put together. More still comes from animals and bacteria which produce about 150 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide each year, compared to a mere 6.5 gigatonnes from humans. An even larger source of CO_2 is dying vegetation, from falling leaves for example in the Autumn. But the biggest source of CO_2, by far, is the oceans.
>
> Professor John Christy; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> The ocean is the major reservoir into which carbon dioxide goes when it comes out of the atmosphere or where it is readmitted to the atmosphere. If you heat the surface of the ocean it tends to emit carbon dioxide. Similarly if you cool the ocean surface, the ocean can dissolve more carbon dioxide. [Thus the warmer the oceans are, the more CO2 is produced. The time lag between oceanic warming and CO2 rise is caused by the vast surface area and depths of the oceans. They take hundreds of years to warm up or cool down. This time-lag is called a 'memory of temperature'. Thus changes in an ocean are a reaction to something long ago.]
>
> Professor Carl Wunsch, Department of Oceanography, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Great Global Warming Swindle.*

Volcanoes

Historic volcanic eruptions have had a far more detrimental effect on climate change than humans; one eruption releases more gas than any combined human activity.

Cataclysmic volcanic eruptions in Greenland and the British Isles are now claimed to have brought on a destructive global warming 55 million years ago [according to unbiblical epochs], according to an international study. The eruptions also separated Greenland from Europe by giving birth to the North Atlantic Ocean, said the study. The findings are important 55 million years after the fact, because the volcanic activity released large amounts of methane and carbon dioxide and warmer temperatures followed.

The study of marine fossils and geology of the period showed the release of these so-called greenhouse gases had the effect of raising surface water temperature five degrees C (nine degrees F) in the tropics and more than six degrees (11 degrees F) in the Arctic.

> There has been evidence in the marine record of this period of global warming and evidence in the geological record of the eruptions at roughly the same time but until now there has been no direct link between the two.
>
> Robert Duncan, professor Oregon State University and an author of the study.
> *abc news* (Australia); Friday, 27 April 2007; *Science*, 26 April 2007.

Ocean circulation

Oceanic warm water currents have a significant effect on the climate of certain areas. These are formed by wind-friction, the slope of the sea surface and differences in the density of the water, all under the influence of the earth's rotation. These streams transfer heat from one part of the world to another; from lower to higher latitudes. The most familiar is the Gulf Stream, which flows north-easterly across the North Atlantic from the Gulf of Mexico towards north-west Europe. The effect of this warm current is to keep north-western European coasts free from ice during the winter.

Some claim that the warming of the past decades is a natural cycle, driven by a global ocean circulation (currents) that manifests itself in the North Atlantic as the Gulf Stream. Warm water and cool water essentially rise and fall in a rhythm lasting decades.

> I don't think this warming period of the last 30 years can keep on going. It may warm another three, five, eight years, and then it will start to cool.

Bill Gray; quoted by Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006.

Multiple conditions

Philip Stott [professor emeritus of biogeography at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London] warned the issue was too complex to be down to one single factor, whether CO2 or clouds. He said:

> 'The greenhouse effect theory worried me from the start because you can't say that just one factor can have this effect. The system is too complex to say exactly what the effect of cutting back on CO2 production would be, or indeed of continuing to produce CO2. It's ridiculous to see politicians arguing over whether they will allow the global temperature to rise by 2C or 3C.'
>
> *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

An article in the *Astrophysical Journal* in 1996 argues for a combined effect of greenhouse gasses and solar factors, with solar factors contributing a more significant amount. (*The Astrophysical J.*, 472: 891-902, 1996 Dec 1) The authors of the article on the saw-toothed climate pattern favour the solar explanation, saying, 'All centennial to sub-millennial scale cycles exhibited by the WTR [warm season temperature record] could be connected to solar variation cycles of about 208, 350, 700 and 950 years.' (*Geophysical Research Letters, Vol. 30, No. 12, 1617, 2003)* Man-made global warming scientists claim these solar theories are insufficient to account for the full extent of the warming. (*The Geophysical Research Letters*, Vol. 25, No. 23, pp 4377-4380, Dec. 1, 1998; *GSA Today*, v. 14, no. 3, 1052-5173, 2004)

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General scientific testimonies

Bill Gray,

Is a 76-year-old professor emeritus in the atmospheric science department of Colorado State University; and is the 'world's most famous hurricane expert'. He is the scientist who predicts the number of hurricanes that will form during the coming tropical storm season. He is one of the foremost world scientists in his field and the key authority on hurricanes.

> I am of the opinion that this [AGW] is one of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated on the American people … I've been in meteorology over 50 years. I've worked damn hard, and I've been around. My feeling is some of us older guys who've been around have not been asked about this. It's sort of a baby boomer, yuppie thing.

He claims that in just three, five, maybe eight years, he says, the world will begin to cool again. He has testified about this to the United States Senate. He has written magazine articles, given speeches, done everything he could to get the message out, and as a result has been ostracised.

Gray believes in observations; direct measurements and claims that computerised numerical models can't be trusted. 'Equation pushers with fancy computers aren't the equals of scientists who fly into hurricanes' (sic).

> Few people know what I know. I've been in the tropics, I've flown in airplanes into storms. I've done studies of convection, cloud clusters and how the moist process works. I don't think anybody in the world understands how the atmosphere functions better than me.

Source: Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006; W08 © 2007, The Washington Post Company.
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2006/05/23/AR2006052301305_pf.html

John Christy,

Is an atmospheric scientist at the University of Alabama in Huntsville and lead author IPCC, who says:

> We're sceptical that the observations we see now are indicating catastrophic change. And we're sceptical of our capability to truly understand the climate system, how it works, and so on, and therefore predict its evolution.
>
> Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006.

> I've often heard it said that there is a consensus of thousands of scientists on the Global Warming issue, and that humans are causing a catastrophic change to the climate system. Well, I am one scientist and there are many that simply think that is not true.
>
> *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

Richard Lindzen

MIT climate scientist; probably has the most credibility among mainstream scientists, who acknowledge that he's doing serious research on the subject. Lindzen contends that water vapour and clouds, which will increase in a warmer world because of higher rates of evaporation, create 'negative feedbacks' that counter the warming trend.

> The only reason the models get such a big response is that, in models, the most important greenhouse substances, which are water vapour and clouds, act to take anything man does and make it worse. Observations show otherwise.'

Lindzen argues that the climate models can't be right, because we've already raised CO2 and methane dramatically, and the planet simply hasn't warmed that much.

Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006.

Michael Crichton

Novelist but also a graduate of Harvard Medical School and a former postdoctoral fellow at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

> Nobody believes a weather prediction twelve hours ahead. Now we're being asked to believe a prediction that goes out 100 years into the future? And make financial investments based on that prediction? Has everybody lost their minds?

Lord Lawson of Blaby

In 2005, a House of Lords enquiry was set up to examine the scientific evidence of man-made global warming. A leading figure in that enquiry was Lord Lawson of Blaby (Nigel Lawson), who as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the 1980s was the first politician to commit government money to global warming research.

> We had a very, very thorough enquiry and took evidence from a whole lot of people, expert in this area, and produced a report. What surprised me was to discover how weak and uncertain the science was. In fact, there are more and more thoughtful people, some of them a little bit frightened to come out in the open, but who quietly, privately, and some of them publicly, are saying, 'Hang on, wait a minute. This simply doesn't add up.'

The Great Global Warming Swindle.

Professor Philip Stott

> It's important people know that climate enabled a quite different lifestyle in the Medieval period. We have this view today that warming is going to have apocalyptic outcomes. In fact wherever you describe this warm period it appears to be associated with riches.

The Great Global Warming Swindle. [Such as the Romans growing grapes as far north as York, which were used to pay taxes. Some green activists deny previous warm (or cold) periods, but we can't grow grapes in the north east of England today!]

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Notable current climatic/natural factors

Summary of some key facts

- The ice in Antarctica is getting thicker in places and the sea ice is increasing.
- The Antarctic is not warming up.
- Dirty snow is a major cause of warming in the Arctic.
- The sea level is actually dropping around certain islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.
- Sceptics point out that climate change is actually good since growing seasons will be longer. Plants and trees need carbon dioxide. Though a demonised molecule CO2 isn't a toxin, contaminant or pollutant; *it's fertiliser*.
- Greenland melted faster in the 1920s.
- The snows of Kilimanjaro have been in retreat since the 1880s. The climate there is not getting warmer it's getting drier, preventing snow.
- 'Hurricanes aren't getting worse -- we're just in an uptick of a regular cycle. But the alarmists won't let anyone believe that.' [Bill Gray]
- In the mid 1970s the media were equally obsessed about an impending ice age (e.g. *Science Digest*, 1973; *Newsweek*, 1975).
- There has been no sign of global warming in New Zealand since 1955.
- In the mid-summer of 2006, Australia was hit by severe snow.
- Snow has fallen in Portugal in 2007 for the first time in 52 years.
- 3 US states recorded their lowest temperatures ever in 2007.
- Since 1998 the world's average temperature has shown a tendency to fall not rise.
- The most reliable global, regional and local temperature records from around the world display no distinguishable trend up or down over the past century. The last peak temperatures were around 1940 and 1998, with troughs of low temperature around 1910 and 1970.

General warming

The current warming began long before cars and aircraft were invented. Most of the rise in temperature took place before 1940 prior to the modern increases in industrialisation. After the post-war boom in production and materialism [to say nothing of the carbon emissions caused by a six-year world war] temperatures should have risen sharply – but for 40 years they did not. In the economic recession of the 1970s, they stopped falling. This is the reverse of what global warming claimants expect.

Quotes from *The Great Global Warming Swindle*.

- CO_2 began [to] increase exponentially in about 1900, but the temperature actually began to decrease 1940, continued till about 1975. So this is the opposite to the ration [reason]. When the CO_2 increasing rapidly but yet the temperature decreasing we cannot say that CO_2 and the temperature go together. Professor Syun-Ichi Akasofu, Director, International Arctic Research Centre.
- Temperature went up significantly up to 1940 when human production of CO_2 was relatively low. And then in the post-war years when industry and the whole economies of the world really got going, and human production of CO_2 just soared, the global temperature was going down. In other words, the facts didn't fit the theory. Professor Timothy Ball, Department of Climatology, University of Winnipeg.

- Just at a time when, after the Second World war, industry was booming, Carbon Dioxide was increasing, and yet the Earth was getting cooler and starting off scares of a coming Ice Age, it made absolutely no sense. It still doesn't make sense. Nigel Calder.

Antarctic warming

Antarctica, is not warming. The global warming hypothesis demands that increased atmospheric CO_2 should lead to increasing temperature. The Antarctic, as an extreme cold and dry air mass, should react dramatically; but, in fact, Antarctica is not warming.

Southern polar air samples record atmospheric CO2 rising from 328 ppmv to 373 ppmv subsequent to the 1949-1974 temperature increase - almost 15% increase apparently without affecting Polar temperatures, while startling temperature changes of ~4C (+ve and -ve) are recorded in periods when we know atmospheric CO2 was increasing at a more leisurely rate.

Steven Milloy; *JunkScience.com*, January 25, 2005.

The cause of Arctic warming is not simply CO_2

Dirty snow

Studies from the University of California show that dirty snow may heat up the Arctic by at least as much as greenhouse gases. A third of the warming may be cause by this, which is all blamed on CO2.

Soot from vehicles, smokestacks and forest fires enters the atmosphere and falls to the ground in the form of dirty snow, which is darker than snow devoid of soot particles. Dark surfaces absorb sunlight and therefore heat, while bright surfaces reflect it away.

Charles Zender and his team found that dirty snow has warmed the planet as much as 0.15 C in the last 200 years, during which the overall temperature rise has been 0.8 degrees. The snow accounts for about 19 per cent of the increase, according to the researchers. Over the same period, the Arctic's temperature has increased by about 1.6 degrees, with dirty snow accounting for as much as 1.5 degrees or 94 per cent of the change.

Meanwhile, greenhouse gases have increased by about one-third due to human activity over the last two centuries. Zender said, 'A one-third change in concentration is huge, yet the Earth has only warmed about 0.8 degrees because the effect is distributed globally … A small amount of snow impurities in the Arctic have caused a significant temperature response there.'

- Original study in the *Journal of Geophysical Research*. **'**Dirty snow warms Arctic more than greenhouse gases: study**'**, 6 June 2007; CBC News;
- http://www.cbc.ca/technology/story/2007/06/06/tech-sciencedirtysnowclimatechange-20070606.html#skip300x250

Methane release from permafrost

German scientists re-examining projected melting of Arctic permafrost from global warming say massive releases of methane are unlikely this century. Based on the new model and the ice-core findings, researcher Georg Delisle concluded that scenarios calling

for massive releases of methane in the near future from degrading permafrost are questionable.

Permafrost Melting Not the Threat it Appeared, UPI, May 21 2007

Kilimanjaro

Researchers Philip Mote, [research scientist at University of Washington] and Georg Kaser [glaciologist at the University of Innsbruck] say that the decline of Kilimanjaro's ice has nothing to do with human caused global warming. The processes at work in the tropics are very different from those that have diminished ice in temperate regions. To summarise their conclusion -

The decline has been occurring for over 100 years, most of it taking place before 1953 and evidence of atmospheric warming there before 1970 is inconclusive. The problem is a complex set of factors including:

- The vertical shape of the ice's edge, which allows it to shrink but not expand.
- The decreased snowfall, which reduces ice buildup and determines how much energy the ice absorbs -- because the whiteness of new snow reflects more sunlight, the lack of new snow allows the ice to absorb more of the sun's energy.
- Fluctuating weather patterns related to the Indian Ocean also affect the shifting balance between the ice's increase, which might have occurred for decades before the first explorers reached Kilimanjaro's summit in 1889, and the shrinking that has been going on since.

Unlike mid-latitude glaciers, which are warmed and melted by surrounding air in the summer, the ice loss on Kilimanjaro is driven strictly by solar radiation. Since air near the mountain's ice almost always is well below freezing, there typically is no melting. Instead ice loss is mainly through a process called sublimation, which requires more than eight times as much energy as melting. Sublimation occurs at below-freezing temperatures and converts ice directly to water vapour without going through the liquid phase. Mote likens it to moisture-sapping conditions that cause food to suffer freezer burn.

Glaciers in more temperate latitudes have declined sharply as the troposphere around them has warmed (the troposphere is the atmospheric layer from the Earth's surface to about 10 miles in altitude). The best example of a glacier declining because of atmospheric warming might be the South Cascade Glacier in Washington state, perhaps the most-studied glacier in North America. Photographs by government scientists in 1928 and in 2000, along with detailed surveys, showed that the glacier lost half its mass during that time. Similar evidence exists for a number of other glaciers, Mote said.

But in their analysis of already published research, Kaser and Mote say the same factors do not apply to Kilimanjaro's icecap, even though its decline has been cited in forums such as the Gore's *An Inconvenient Truth*. Mote said,

> There is no evidence to support that assertion. It's not that it is impossible, but rather the decline is most likely associated with processes dominated by sublimation and with an energy balance dominated by solar radiation, rather than by a warmer troposphere.

The volcano Kibo is the highest point on Kilimanjaro, about 19,340 feet above sea level. A rough survey in 1889 suggested that Kibo's icecap occupied about 12.5 square miles. By 1912, more than two decades before Ernest Hemingway wrote his masterpiece short story

‘The Snows of Kilimanjaro,’ it had dwindled to about 7.5 square miles. By 1953 it had shrunk to about 4.3 square miles and by 2003 it was at a little more than 1.5 square miles.

The level of nearby Lake Victoria, the world's largest tropical freshwater lake, also declined in the late 19th century, when the decline of Kibo's icecap began. The lake and the icecap likely suffer from a precipitation decline caused by Indian Ocean variability, which also could also have caused the icecap to vary in size and shape over millennia.

Vince Stricherz: ‘The woes of Kilimanjaro: Don't blame global warming,’ 11 June 2007, (American) *Science*. http://uwnews.washington.edu/ni/article.asp?articleID=34106

Notable historic factors[15]

The key point

Climate changes have been recorded in historical documents for thousands of years. Areas that are deserts today were once flourishing and grazed by cattle; other areas that were temperate are now frozen wastelands. Furthermore the fossil record shows that hotter and wetter weather prevailed in places that today are temperate or freezing. In general, both colder and hotter, wetter and drier climate changes have been experienced in many places. Thus the world's climate has constantly changed.

General temperature fluctuations

Global warming and climate changes are a natural process. Variations and extreme changes have repeatedly occurred in Earth's history. In the last 10,000 years, the warmest temperatures occurred well before humans started to produce large amounts of carbon dioxide. For example:

1. The hottest period in the last 10,000 years was the so-called Holocene Maximum in the Bronze Age, much warmer than today.
2. The Romans grew grapes in York.
3. Iceland was settled as the land was good for farming. Iceland only got colder after the 9th century.
4. Also warmer than the current temperatures was the Medieval Warm Period which lasted from 800-1300.
5. Temperatures dropped between 1400-1850. The coldest part was between 1645-1715 which is called the 'Little Ice Age'. In the 17th century the Thames froze so solidly that annual fairs could be held on the ice and one man built a house on it. The 'Little Ice Age' only started to fade around 1850 with the last Thames fair being held on the ice in 1814. In this period the Arctic ice expanded, isolating Iceland and Greenland from shipping; tree lines receded and production of grapes in England ceased. The year 1816 was known as the year without a summer when ice and snow appeared in the eastern USA every month; people wore overcoats in July and 1800 people froze to death.
    - In this little ice age we see extreme examples of cold, such as: in 1595 the Gietroz glacier in Switzerland damned the Dranse river and flooded Bagne killing 70 people.
    - During 1600-1610 advances by the Chamonix glaciers in France caused massive floods, destroying three villages, one of which had stood since the 1200s.
    - In the 1670-80s in the Eastern Alps the maximum advances by glaciers drove the human population away.
    - During 1710-1735 Norwegian glaciers advanced at 100m per year for 25 years. Iceland glaciers advanced dramatically destroying farms. But then the glaciers started to melt in the 1700-1800s, long before industrialisation.
6. The temperature began to rise after 1900 but unexpectedly dropped in the post-war economic boom, when carbon dioxide emissions rose dramatically – especially after several years of world war.
7. Worldwide temperature changes are known to have occurred after cataclysmic events, such as the eruption of Krakatoa, which resulted in a dust cloud over much of the earth.

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[15] *Creation Research Evidence News*, an email journal from John Mackay and the Creation Research Team, and Donald B DeYoung's *Weather and the Bible* have been of great help in this section.

Fossil evidence

Fossil evidence – much hotter and wetter in past

- Red soil (which only forms in wet/hot climates) has been found in Antarctica.
- Palms have been discovered in Washington USA.
- Giant reeds have been unearthed in the UK.
- Polystrate trees[16] in Alaska reveal very much thicker tree trunks that can grow today.
- Palm tress have been found in Alaska.
- Evidence of crocodiles has been found in New Jersey.
- There were much higher co2 levels in past (x2).
- The abundance of fossil fuels (coal, gas, oil) show that the world was formerly much warmer since these deposits are mostly buried, compressed, tropical vegetation.
- The proliferation of fossil fuel deposits in the dry Middle East, the snowy Alaskan North Slope and under the oceans show that these areas once supported tropical vegetation.
- A great forest once covered an area which is now under water. Deep-sea drilling in a submerged plateau of one million square miles in the Antarctic, a half mile deep in the Indian Ocean, has revealed fossil wood, leaves from beech trees and soil samples. This forest was sunk during the great flood.

Greenland was really green

Only the Greenland coast is now green for a short time in the summer; 84% of the island is covered with a 1-2km thick layer of ice. Yet it was once a temperate area; therefore, a massive change of climate has occurred in the recorded past.

The Vikings arrived in 986 AD giving the island its name. It appears that it was originally a temperate forest and the Norsemen were able to grow oats and barley here and in Iceland. Early settlers could bury their dead in soil which is now permanently frozen. The cold temperatures began in the Little Ice Age, forcing the settlers away. The average temperature in Greenland is now 29°F (-1.7°C) on the coast and much colder inland. Fossil evidence from Greenland reveals that it was not only temperate in the historical past but was tropical in ancient times. Palm leaves and ferns have been found. All this is further proof that the world temperature has risen and fallen – today it is colder than when Greenland was settled and much colder than the distant past.

Scientific evidence continues to be discovered. Recent articles in *BBC News Online* and *Science* vol. 317, p11, 6 July 2007, confirm that Greenland was once a temperature place. A group of Canadian, Australian and European scientists have analysed DNA from organic fragments found in sediment taken from ice cores, drilled in south central Greenland and on the summit of the Greenland ice sheet. The DNA was used to identify what plants and animals lived in Greenland in the past.

> The results showed 'that the area was populated by diverse forest made up of alders, spruce, pine and members of the yew family. Living in the trees and on the forest floor was a wide variety of insect life, including beetle, flies, spiders, butterflies and moths.'

The regions where the cores were taken from are now covered with about 2km of ice.

There is other evidence that today's polar regions once had a much milder climate, e.g. dinosaur fossils, coal and red soil in Antarctica. It also fits with the oral history of the

[16] Trees spanning sedimentary layers that supposedly represent different time periods.

Vikings who explored the North Atlantic and reported they settled in Greenland because it was green.

Giant fossil penguins

Palaeontologists have found fossils of two previously unknown species of penguin on the southern coast of Peru. One of the penguins, named *Icadyptes salas*i, was a giant compared with today's penguins. It stood about 5 feet tall and had an enormous long spear-like beak. It is believed to be 36 million years old (by geological reckoning). The other fossil is a similar size to living king penguins and is believed to be 42 million years old. The scientists who studied the fossils claim they challenge the belief that penguins evolved in cold regions near Antarctica and some moved northward after a time of global cooling. They also challenge the theory that animals become smaller if they move to warmer climates because they don't need to conserve heat. Julia Clarke of North Carolina State University, who led the study, commented:

> We tend to think of penguins as being cold-adapted species, even the small penguins in equatorial regions today, but the new fossils date back to one of the warmest periods in the last 65 million years of Earth's history. The evidence indicates that penguins reached low latitude regions more than 30 million years prior to our previous estimates.

Penguins do not need cold to thrive; there are species now that live near the equator; they are simply among the few animals that can cope with extreme cold. These giant penguins lived during an ancient warm climate. The current warming will not kill off penguins.

Reports in *Eureka Alert and Discovery News,* 25 June 2007, http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2007/06/25/giantpenguin_ani.html?category=animals&guid=20070625120000 and *ABC (Australia) News*, 26 June 2007 http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2007-06/ncsu-mot062007.php also http://abc.net.au/news/stories/2007/06/26/1961856.htm?section=world

Tropical fossilised animals found in Tennessee

The Gray fossil site in Tennessee, discovered as State Highway 75 was widened, has turned up tapirs that today live in tropical areas like Malaysia and Brazil. It has also unearthed red pandas, a giant ground sloth, two rhinoceros, bear, elephants, a sabre-toothed cat and an alligator. This proves that the climate has changed in the past and that this part of the USA was much hotter and wetter than it is today.

Kathy Helms-Hughes, 'Fossil discovery in Gray among top environmental events in 2001', *Elizabethon* (sic) *Star;* http://www.starhq.com/

Climate change in the solar system is not caused by human industry

There's no cars on Mars

Data and images from the Mars Global Surveyor and Mars Odyssey show that Mars is undergoing a period of warming and its polar ice caps are melting. The conventional theory on variations in temperature on Mars is that they are due to aberrations in its orbit and rotation. Mars does not have a large moon to stabilise its movements, as the earth does. However, Russian Scientist Habibullo Abdussamatov, of Pulkovo Astronomical

Observatory, St. Petersburg, has studied variations in the sun's heat and claims there is a pattern that can account for most of the climate variation on both Mars and Earth. He has studied changes in the sun's irradiance and claims that both Mars and Earth are going through a warm period due to changes in the sun's heat. Abdussamatov commented,

> Man-made greenhouse warming has made a small contribution to the warming seen on Earth in recent years, but it cannot compete with the increase in solar irradiance … The solar irradiance began to drop in the 1990s, and a minimum will be reached by approximately 2040. It will cause a steep cooling of the climate on Earth in 15 to 20 years.

If Abdussamatov is correct, climate change cannot be blamed on human industry.

Canadian National Post, 26 Jan 2007 and National Geographic News, 28 Feb 2007.
Canadian National Post article:
http://www.canada.com/nationalpost/story.html?id=edae9952-3c3e-47ba-913f-7359a5c7f723&k=0
National Geographic Article:
http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/02/070228-mars-warming.html

Neptune

Neptune is the planet farthest from the Sun (Pluto is now considered only a dwarf planet). There has been no recent build-up of greenhouse gases there, no deforestation, no rapid urbanisation, no increase in contrails from jet airplanes, and no increase in ozone in the low atmosphere; so recent changes at Neptune could never be blamed on any human influence. Yet a recent issue of *Geophysical Research Letters* shows a clear relationship between the solar output, Neptune's brightness and the temperature of the Earth.

In the article, Hammel and Lockwood, from the Space Science Institute in Colorado and the Lowell Observatory, note that measurements of visible light from Neptune have been taken at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona since 1950. Obviously, light from Neptune can be related to seasons on the planet, small variations in Neptune's orbit, the apparent tilt of the axis as viewed from the Earth, the varying distance from Neptune to Earth, and of course, changes in the atmosphere near the Lowell Observatory. Astronomers are fully aware of these complications, and they adjust the measurements accordingly.

Neptune has been getting brighter since around 1980; furthermore, infrared measurements of the planet since 1980 show that the planet has been warming steadily from 1980 to 2004. Hammel and Lockwood explored how variations in the output of the Sun might control variations in the brightness of Neptune.

What would seem so simple statistically is complicated by the degrees of freedom in the various time series which is related to the serial correlation in the data (e.g., next year's value is highly dependent on this year's value). Nonetheless, they find that the correlation coefficient between solar irradiance and Neptune's brightness is near 0.90 (1.00 is perfect). The same relationship is found between the earth's temperature anomalies and the solar output. Hammel and Lockwood note, 'In other words, the earth temperature values are as well correlated with solar irradiance ($r = 0.89$) as they are with Neptune's blue brightness ($|r| > 0.90$), assuming a 10-year lag of the Neptune values.' The temporal lag is needed to account for the large mass of Neptune that would require years to adjust to any changes in solar output.

Hammel and Lockwood conclude that 'In summary, if Neptune's atmosphere is indeed responding to some variation in solar activity in a manner similar to that of the earth albeit

with a temporal lag … Neptune may provide an independent (and extraterrestrial) locale for studies of solar effects on planetary atmospheres.'

World Climate Report has covered many articles in the scientific literature showing that variations in solar output, including variations within specific wavelengths (e.g., cosmic, ultraviolet, visible, infrared) are highly correlated with temperature variations near the earth's surface. When the sun is more energetic and putting out more energy, the earth tends to warm up, and when the sun cools down, so does the earth. The Hammel and Lockwood article reveals that the same is true with Neptune; when the sun's energy increases, Neptune seems to warm up and get brighter.

- Hammel, H. B., and G. W. Lockwood, 2007. 'Suggestive correlations between the brightness of Neptune, solar variability, and Earth's temperature', *Geophysical Research Letters,* 34, L08203, doi:10.1029/2006GL028764.
- Source: *Neptune Ne*ws, 8 May 2007; http://www.globalwarming.org/

Historic sea level changes

The Australian Museum has a display proving that 18,000 years ago the coastline around Sydney was 15 km (9.3 miles) to the east and 120 metres (394ft) below the current sea level. This means there was no Sydney Harbour, just a long series of sandy beaches with few headlands and no extensive rock platforms. Between 18,000 and 6,000 years ago (according to secular science) sea levels rose to their current levels. This is an average rise of one metre every 100 years. The worst-case scenario posed by the UN's *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* has sea levels rising about 0.3m per 100 years, only 30% of the rise known to have occurred in the recent past. How can the current changes in sea level be definitely ascribed to human behaviour? Human technology during the rapid sea level rise was merely basic farming and hunter/gathering.

- Piers Akerman, *Sunday Telegraph* (Australia).
- Telegraph article: http://www.news.com.au/story/0,23599,21479808-5007146,00.html
  Australian Museum Display: http://www.amonline.net.au/exhibitions/catching/sealevels.htm

Sea levels and climate have changed significantly in the past and are continuing to do so, notwithstanding industrialisation. Without nations burning fossil fuels, sea levels rose more rapidly than today.

False motions and predictions

Global warming forecasts are hopelessly inaccurate

Much global warming panic has been caused by the predictions generated from computer General Circulation Models (GCMs). These climate models are only as good as the hundreds of assumptions that are fed into them. If one assumption is wrong, the whole prediction fails. All models assume man-made CO2 is the cause of climate change. With slight tweaks of parameters you can make the model predict anything at all. In fact the models currently have twice the man-made CO2 (1% per year increase) than is actually known to be happening (0.43-0.49% consistently in last 30 years). It is not surprising that more warming is predicted. There is also bias to produce extreme results in order to get published and media attention for funding.

> The analogy I use is like my car's not running very well, so I'm going to ignore the engine, which is the sun, and I'm going to ignore the transmission which is the water vapour, and I'm going to look at one nut on the right rear wheel which is the human-produced CO_2. The science is that bad.

Professor Tim Ball, Department of Climatology, University of Winnipeg; *The Great Global warming Swindle.*

> If you haven't understood the climate system, if you haven't understood all the components, the cosmic rays, the solar, the CO_2, the water vapour, the clouds, and put it all together, if you haven't got all that, then your model isn't worth anything.

Professor Ian Clark, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Ottawa; *The Great Global warming Swindle.*

Weather expert Kevin Trenberth [head of the US National Centre for Atmospheric Research and an advisor of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).] admitted that GCMs cannot predict future climate conditions; but governments world-wide have based their scare-mongering policies (and taxes) on them.

Professor Bob Carter

[James Cook University geologist who studies ancient environments and climate] commented:

> In a remarkable contribution to Nature magazine's Climate Feedback blog, Trenberth now concedes that GCMs cannot predict future climate and claims the IPCC is not in the business of climate prediction. Among other things, Trenberth asserts ". . . there are no (climate) predictions by IPCC at all. And there never have been". Instead, there are only "what if" projections of future climate that correspond to certain emissions scenarios. According to Trenberth, GCMs ". . . do not consider many things like the recovery of the ozone layer, for instance, or observed trends in forcing agents". None of the models used by IPCC is initialised to the observed state and none of the climate states in the models corresponds even remotely to the current observed climate. The state of the oceans, sea ice and soil moisture has no relationship to the observed state at any recent time in any of the IPCC models. There is neither an El Nino sequence nor any Pacific Decadal Oscillation that replicates the recent past; yet these are critical modes of variability that affect Pacific rim countries and beyond . . . the starting climate state in several of the models may depart significantly from the real climate owing to

model errors … regional climate change is impossible to deal with properly unless the models are initialised.

- http://www.thecouriermail.news.com.au/?from=ni_story Australia June 30, 2007 12:00am
- http://www.news.com.au/couriermail/story/0,23739,21977114-27197,00.html

GCMs 'assume linearity' which 'works for global forced variations, but it cannot work for many aspects of climate, especially those related to the water cycle. . . the science is not done because we do not have reliable or regional predictions of climate'. Strange that (says Carter) 'I could have sworn that I heard somewhere that the science was supposed to be settled. One wonders whether anyone has told the CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organisation) that their much-vaunted regional climate models are worthless predictive tools. Perhaps someone will ask the CSIRO to refund the amounts state governments and others have paid for useless regional climate forecasts?'

In another devastating blow to the credibility of climate forecasting, a lead author of the IPCC Working Group 1 science report, Jim Renwick, recently admitted, 'climate prediction is hard, half of the variability in the climate system is not predictable, so we don't expect to do terrifically well'. Renwick was responding to an audit showing the climate forecasts issued by New Zealand's National Institute of Water and Atmosphere were accurate only 48 per cent of the time. In other words, one can do just as well by tossing a coin. Carter states, 'These various criticisms of climate modelling can be summed up in the following statement - there is no predictive value in the current generation of computer GCMs and therefore the alarmist IPCC statements about human-caused global warming are unjustified.'

Carter's website is http://members.iinet.net.au/~glrmc/new_page_1.htm

Bill Gray has a favourite diagram, taken from a 1985 climate model, showing little nodules in the centre with such labels as 'thermal inertia', 'net energy balance', 'latent heat flux', 'subsurface heat storage' and 'absorbed heat radiation'. They are emitting arrows that curve and loop in all directions, bumping into yet more jargon, like 'soil moisture', 'surface roughness', 'vertical wind', 'meltwater' and 'volcanoes.'

> It's a big can of worms!' Gray says. 'The models can't even predict the weather in two weeks, much less 100 years. They sit in this ivory tower, playing around, and they don't tell us if this is going to be a hot summer coming up. Why not? Because the models are no damn good!
>
> Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006.

Comment

Computer models and simulations are notoriously prone to mistakes since, by definition, you cannot program in unknown contingencies. A recent discovery illustrates this. Astronomers at the University of Minnesota, led by professor Lawrence Rudnick, have found something new in the Universe, a huge empty space. The void is in a region of sky in the constellation Eridanus, south-west of Orion. This not only defies previous observations, but no computer model of the formation and development of the universe predicted it. Thus the find is completely unexpected and shocking.

The press release states that this hole in the universe is devoid of galaxies, stars and even lacks dark matter. The void is nearly a billion light-years across and they have no idea why it is there. 'What we've found is not normal, based on either observational studies or on computer simulations of the large-scale evolution of the Universe,' Liliya Williams said in a statement.

This teaches us not to rely on computer simulations for forming hard predictions about natural processes. Something completely unexpected can immediately make all the models worthless. Such is the case with climate change. All the doomsday scenarios are based upon this or that computer simulation that all have different assumptions. Without all the known facts included in the model, none of the predictions have any value.

> *Reuters*; 24 August 2007. Original article in *Astrophysical Journal*, by Rudnick and colleagues Shea Brown and Liliya Williams. The researchers have posted images on the Internet at www.nrao.edu/pr/2007/coldspot/graphics.shtml.

Hurricanes are no proof of global warming

Since the mid 1990's there has been an average of four Category-3 or stronger hurricanes in the North Atlantic and Caribbean, and many scientists and environmentalists have blamed this high number of strong hurricanes on global warming.

Hurricane formation and strength is influenced by sea surface temperatures and wind shear. Wind shear is a phenomenon where adjacent layers of air move at different speeds or in different directions. Higher sea surface temperatures provide more energy for hurricanes, but strong wind shear tends to break them up. Scientists at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Boulder, Colorado have looked at records of hurricanes and sea temperatures going back to 1730, and analysed sediments and corals to build up a picture of how temperature and wind shear affect the frequency and strength of hurricanes. Corals and sediments are indicators of wind shear because if wind shear is high there is upwelling of nutrient-rich water in the sea and more thunderstorms on land which increases the amount of organic matter washed into the sea. The nutrients and organic matter affect the growth rate of corals and the numbers of microscopic creatures in the sediments. Researchers found wind shear seemed to be a stronger influence on the number of strong hurricanes. Some periods of low hurricane activity occurred with sea surface temperatures were higher than normal, but were marked by strong wind shear. They also noted that there were 'at least six lengthy intervals since 1730' where hurricane activity was the same as today. Put into the context of the last 180 years, it seems the recent period of hurricanes is just a return to average frequency after a low period in the 1970's and 80's.

Report in *Science News* vol. 171, p358, 9 June 2007.

There is no scientific agreement as to the cause of increased cyclone numbers and the connection with global warming.

- Gregg Holland believes that the doubling of the number of tropical cyclones in the Atlantic basin over the past 100 years had little to do with natural variability but was caused by a warming climate trend.
- Kevin Trenberth, [a contributing author of the 2007 IPCC climate summary, who believes in man-made global warming]: 'Climate models are markedly deficient by not adequately representing tropical cyclones.' Sea surface temperatures get too warm in the models due to improper handling of 'surface energy exchanges from hurricanes in the global energetics of the climate system'.
- Chris Landsea states that the increase is due entirely to our increased ability to detect storms that we wouldn't have even known existed a few decades ago, a view shared by many specialists. He believes that the studies by Holland and others are incorrect because they: 'presumed that tropical cyclone counts are complete or nearly complete for the entire basin going back in time for at least a century. … this presumption is not

> reasonable and that improved monitoring in recent years is responsible for most, if not all, of the observed trend in increasing frequency of tropical cyclones. [*EOS,* a publication of the American Geophysical Union, 'Counting Atlantic Tropical Cyclones Back to 1900'. ftp://ftp.aoml.noaa.gov/pub/hrd/landsea/landsea-eos-may012007.pdf]

Many specialists have looked into this, being prompted by Chris Landsea, and more and more are coming to agreement that his thesis is correct.

Source: *Tropical Cyclone Numbers*, Craig James; 16 May 2007;
http://blogs.woodtv.com/?p=1919#comments

The former prediction of an impending ice-age

World getting cooler

There was widespread agreement in the 70s that the world was not only cooling but that an impending mini ice age was inevitable. This led to all sorts of scare stories in the press. Eminent scientists from various fields lined up to endorse this view, which continued until the onset of the global warming idea less than 20 years later.

> There are ominous signs that the earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and that these changes may portend a drastic decline in food production – with serious political implications for just about every nation on Earth. … The evidence in support of these predictions has now begun to accumulate so massively that meteorologists are hard-pressed to keep up with it. … Meteorologists disagree about the cause and extent of the trend, as well as over its specific impact on local weather conditions. But they are almost unanimous in the view that the trend will reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century. … A survey completed last year by Dr. Murray Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968. According to George Kukla of Columbia University, satellite photos indicated a sudden, large increase in Northern Hemisphere snow cover in the winter of 1971-72. And a study released last month by two NOAA scientists notes that the amount of sunshine reaching the ground in the continental U.S. diminished by 1.3% between 1964 and 1972. … [Some] regard the cooling as a reversion to the "little ice age" conditions that brought bitter winters to much of Europe and northern America between 1600 and 1900 – years when the Thames used to freeze so solidly that Londoners roasted oxen on the ice and when iceboats sailed the Hudson River almost as far south as New York City.
>
> *Newsweek*, 'The Cooling World,' 28 April 1975. [For full article see appendices.]

> During the last 20-30 years, world temperature has fallen, irregularly at first but more sharply over the last decade.
> *National Geographic,* Nov 1976, pp576-615, quoting the US National Science Board.

Why is the theory of man-made climate change so pervasive?

Government funding

The CO2 theory is undermined by claims that billions of pounds is being provided by governments to fund greenhouse effect research, so thousands of scientists know their job depends on the theory continuing to be seen as fact.[17] The global warming research drive began when Margaret Thatcher gave money to scientists to 'prove' burning coal and oil was harmful, as part of her drive for nuclear power.

Nigel Calder explains that the few millions of dollars of research money from multinationals for the research of sceptics can't compare to government funding, so you find the American scientific establishment is all for man-made global warming. Calder said: 'The greenhouse effect is seen as a religion and if you don't agree, you are a heretic.'

The same situation applies in Britain. The government's chief scientific advisor, Sir David King, is supposed to be the representative of all that is good in British science, so it is disturbing he and the Government are ignoring a raft of evidence against the greenhouse effect being the main driver against climate change.

The Great Global Warming Swindle.

Quotes from *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

- I don't even like to call it the environmental movement any more, because really it is a political activist movement, and they have become hugely influential at a global level. Patrick Moore, Co-founder, Greenpeace.
- Climate scientists need there to be a problem, in order to get funding. Dr Roy Spencer, Weather Satellite Team Leader, NASA.
- We have a vested interest in creating panic because then money will flow to climate science. … The billions of dollars invested in climate science means there is a huge constituency of people dependent upon those dollars. And they will want to see that carry forward. Happens in any bureaucracy. Professor John Christy.
- The fact of the matter is that tens of thousands of jobs depend upon Global Warming right now. It's a big business. Professor Patrick Michaels, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia.
- It's become a great industry in itself. And if the whole global warming farrago collapsed there'd be an awful lot of people out of jobs and looking for work. Professor Philip Stott.

Example

Bill Gray,
professor emeritus; often called the World's Most Famous Hurricane Expert. He is the scientist who predicts the number of hurricanes that will form during the coming tropical storm season. He works in the atmospheric science department of Colorado State University and has taught dozens of scientists.

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[17] This is also why Darwinian Evolutionary theory continues to have the upper hand in academic media circles, despite growing scientific evidence that it is seriously flawed. Scientists who renounce the party line cease to get funding for their projects and thus lose their jobs.

Much of his government funding has dried up so that he has had to invest more than $100,000 to keep his research going. Why? Because he teaches that global warming is a hoax.

Gray often cites the ascendancy of Gore to the vice presidency as the start of his own problems with federal funding. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) stopped giving him research grants. So did NASA. All the money was going to computer models. The field was going off on this wild tangent. Gray says:

> Numerical models can't predict the future. They don't even pretend to predict the weather in the coming season -- but they make predictions of 50 or 100 years from now and ask you to believe the earth will get warmer. … The modellers are equation pushers. They haven't been down in the trenches, making forecasts and understanding stuff! The news media are self-interested. Media people are all out for Pulitzer prizes! The IPCC is elitist. They don't talk to us! I've never been approached by the IPCC.
>
> See: Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006.

Media support

Global warming has produced a new breed of journalist – environmental journalism. These people have a vested interest in 'turning up the heat' in their stories. If the global warming polemic turns out to be wrong, then all these people lose their jobs. In seeking to get stories published, more and more hysterical statements are being made that have little scientific basis.

An example:

> Every textbook on meteorology is telling you the main source of weather disturbances is the temperature difference between the tropics and the pole[s]. And we're told in a warmer world this difference will get less. Now that would tell you you'll have less storminess, you'll have less variability. But for some reason that isn't considered catastrophic. So you're told the opposite.
>
> Richard Lindzen; *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

Another example is the fear that even a mild increase in world temperature would lead to a catstrophic melting of the polar ice caps. However,

> We happen to have temperature records of Greenland that go back thousands of years. Greenland has been much warmer. Just a thousand years ago, Greenland was warmer than it is today. Yet it didn't have a dramatic melting event.
>
> Professor John Christy; *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

> Even if we talk about something like permafrost. A great deal of the permafrost, that icy layer under the forests of Russia for example, 7,000 or 8,000 years ago melted far more than we're having any evidence about it melting now. So in other words, this is a historical pattern again. But the world didn't come to a crunching halt because of it.
>
> Professor Philip Stott; *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

Worldwide changes in sea levels (eustatic changes) are a slow process and are caused by thermal expansion of the oceans – nothing to do with melting ice caps.

> [The ice caps are always naturally expanding and contracting.] There are reports from time to time, [of] a big chunk of ice break[ing] away from the Antarctic

> continent. Those must have been happening all the time, but because now we have a satellite that can detect those, that's why they become news. … People forget that ice is always moving. They ask me, did you see ice falling from the edge of the glaciers ? Yes, that's the Spring break-up. That happens every year. The press comes to us over the time, you know, "I want to see something that [shows] the greenhouse disaster". I say there is none.
>
> Professor Syun-Ichi Akasofu is head of the International Arctic Research Centre in Alaska; *The Great Global Warming Swindle*.

In fact, data from NASA's meteorological satellites shows that huge expansion and contraction alternated during the 90s.

Celebrity support

Live Earth, 7 July 2007

This was a worldwide series of stadium rock concerts prompted by Al Gore. The UK Wembley concert featured such celebrity artists as: Madonna, Duran Duran, Genesis, Snow Patrol, Keane, Razorlight, Metallica. The film director Rob Reiner even got the actors from Spinal Tap to stage three numbers from the cult film – for many the highlight of the day. The BBC considered the event of such importance that it broadcast the whole show, hosted by Jonathan Ross, lasting several hours. It is said that 1 in 3 of the world's population watched some or all of it. Other concerts were staged in America, Australia, Japan and Germany.

Throughout this event the broadcast was supplemented by propaganda supporting the accepted global warming position, making repeated statements that were just plain wrong.

The superficiality of the whole event was pathetic. It promoted 'touchy-feely' solidarity that did nothing practical, while the staged event wasted huge amounts of power worldwide. The organisers even claimed that the event itself was a bold step in combating climate change. For a month leading up to the concerts, the Live Earth website urged people to embrace 'cute solutions' such as recycling plastic bags and turning appliances off standby – which would have a net zero effect on world climate, but enabled people to feel better about the problem. This zero-substance promotion may have helped contributors to pat themselves on the back, but it achieved little, wasted energy and broadcast misleading propaganda.

Manipulative control

This is very similar to the situation that applies to Christians in the science and academic world who refuse to bow down to Darwinian evolutionary theory. They suffer by rejection, slander, loss of funding for research or being fired. Global warming sceptics are now being treated in a similar way.

Example

University of Washington climate scientist Mark Albright was dismissed on 12 March 2007 from his position as associate state climatologist, just weeks after exposing false claims of shrinking glaciers in the Cascade Mountains. Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels (D) had asserted in a 7 February *Seattle Times* editorial, 'the average snow pack in the Cascades has declined 50 percent since 1950 and will be cut in half again in 30 years if we don't start addressing the problems of climate change now.' Albright knew from his research that the

Cascade Mountains snow pack had not declined anywhere near what Nickels asserted, and that the snow pack has actually been growing in recent years.

Albright sent emails to his colleagues informing them of the factual data. At most the Cascade Mountains snow pack declined by 35 percent between 1950 and 2000. Moreover, even that number is misleading. Nickels and other global warming alarmists deliberately choose 1950 as the baseline for Cascade Mountains snow pack because 1950 was a year of abnormally heavy snowfall resulting in an uncharacteristically extensive snow pack.

Albright noted in his emails the current snow pack is only marginally lower than the long-term average since 1943. Moreover, the Cascade Mountains snow pack has been growing since the late 1970s. Albright's emails were particularly embarrassing to Philip Mote, the Washington state climatologist. Mote had become well-known within the scientific community through his work documenting an asserted decline in Cascade Mountain glaciers. In late February, University of Washington atmospheric scientist Dennis Hartmann agreed to referee the brewing dispute.

After reviewing the data, Hartmann concluded on February 22, 'While some stations show a 50 percent downward trend in April 1 snow water equivalent between 1950 and present, we believe the overall observed trend for the Cascade Mountains of Washington and Oregon is smaller. One set of observations using all of the Cascade mountain stations in Washington State ... from 1945 until the present shows a snow water equivalent decrease of about 30 percent. If an earlier starting date is chosen, the trend is smaller, but the number of stations available before 1945 is relatively small and their average altitude is high. If a shorter record is chosen, starting in about 1975 for example, there is a small *increase* in snow water equivalent.'

In early March Albright was told he would have to submit any emails connected with his associate state climatologist position to Mote for pre-approval prior to distribution. When Albright refused to submit to Mote's censorship, Mote stripped him of his associate state climatologist title.

Cliff Mass, a professor of atmospheric sciences at the University of Washington, told the March 15 *Seattle Times*, 'In all my years of doing science, I've never seen this sort of gag-order approach to doing science.'

> Anytime politics intrudes on science, science is degraded and society as a whole is the loser. That is why the whole global warming issue is a mess right now. Scientists have not reached a scientific conclusion yet, but the politicians want to jump the gun and be seen as saviours on the issue. This is a recipe for disaster. The reputation of science as an independent and non-partisan source of knowledge is put at risk whenever scientists are censored for sharing scientific knowledge. Scientists should never be pressured to come up with predetermined conclusions or punished for challenging the status quo. The essence of science is reasoned scepticism and the courage to either be wrong or show that others are wrong--all in the bold pursuit of truth. The bold pursuit of truth should never be discouraged.
>
> Sterling Burnett, senior fellow at the National Centre for Policy Analysis.

- James M. Taylor; 'Associate State Climatologist Fired for Exposing Warming Myths', *Environment News*, The Heartland Institute, 1 June 2007
  - http://www.heartland.org/Article.cfm?artId=21207

Example 2

The scientific community is not above utter contempt for free speech and media manipulation. The sceptical documentary, *The Great Global Warming Swindle* by Channel 4 has been subject to an attempt to block the DVD release.

Bob Ward [a former press officer at the Royal Society] published an open letter to Martin Durkin (maker of the documentary film) signed by a number of climate scientists and other academics, demanding that the DVD of Durkin's documentary be either withdrawn or changed to comply with their point of view.

The open letter states that ' ... it is in the public interest for adequate quality control to be exercised over information that is disseminated to the public to ensure that it does not include major misrepresentations of the scientific evidence and interpretations of it by researchers.'

It is noteworthy that Al Gore's film, which has many exaggerated and incorrect statements (see relevant section), is soon to be distributed to all schools in England courtesy of the government without challenge to any of the statements.

Rather than face the film's arguments by respectable scientists and experts in debate, Ward is demanding a media blackout. He is quoted in an article as saying: 'Free speech does not extend to misleading the public by making factually inaccurate statements. Somebody has to stand up for the public interest here.' Hitler would have agreed. Free speech must include the ability to state error, and gives the opportunity for others to challenge them.

Original source: Francis Sedgemore, *The Guardi*an, 3 May 2007.

Example 3

> Scientists who questioned mankind's impact on climate change have received death threats and claim to have been shunned by the scientific community. They say the debate on global warming has been 'hijacked' by a powerful alliance of politicians, scientists and environmentalists who have stifled all questioning about the true environmental impact of carbon dioxide emissions.

Sunday Telegraph 11.3.2007 Tom Harper, Article refers to Prof. Timothy Ball, climatology professor at Univ. of Winnipeg who received 5 death threats by email since raising concerns about the degree to which man was affecting climate change.

Ultimate purpose?

Bill Gray has his own conspiracy theory. He has made a list of 15 reasons for the global warming hysteria. The list includes the need to come up with an enemy after the end of the Cold War, and the desire among scientists, government leaders and environmentalists to find a political cause that would enable them to 'organise, propagandise, force conformity and exercise political influence. Big world government could best lead (and control) us to a better world!'

A standard strategy in totalitarian control by a repressive government is to foist a powerful enemy on the people and cultivate a general climate of fear. Osama bin Laden is a typical example of the former, climate change doomsday predictions an example of the later. A fearful society will place more trust in government. H L Mencken said, 'The whole point of practical politics is to keep the populace alarmed (and hence clamorous to be led to

safety) by menacing it with an endless series of hobgoblins, all of them imaginary.' Unpopular (and even worthless) strategies will be accepted if they are couched in terms of supporting environmental policies. All this helps governments to establish control. The Bible warns that the end times will be pervaded by deceit. This is not restricted to religious issues.

Scripture quotations are from The New King James Version
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Understanding Ministries
http://www.understanding-ministries.com

Al Gore's film – 'An Inconvenient Truth'

Gore won an Academy Award for this film, which has become gospel truth for most people, especially politicians and people in the media. However, the film is full of misleading statements put forward as factual evidence, while some statements are actually the reverse of the truth. Even Gore has admitted that some statements were exaggerated for visual effect.

For instance, Gore got the relationship between CO2 and climate change the wrong way round. One major piece of 'evidence' for CO2 as the cause of global warming are ice core samples from Antarctica. These show that for centuries, global warming has been accompanied by higher levels of CO2 in the atmosphere. Gore claims this proves his theory. However, paleoclimatologist Professor Ian Clark claims that it actually shows the opposite. He has evidence showing that warmer spells in the Earth's history actually came an average of 800 years before the rise in CO2 levels. While Clark acknowledges that recent increases in atmospheric CO2 are anthropogenic, he just doesn't see any evidence that the man-made increases of CO2 are driving temperature change.

The Great Global Warming Swindle.

Nigel Calder claims that Gore selected the right scientists to support the accepted theory:

> I talk to scientists and come up with one story, and Al Gore talks to another set of scientists and comes up with a different story. So knowing which scientists to talk to is part of the skill. Some, who appear to be disinterested, are themselves getting billions of dollars of research money from the Government.
>
> *The Great Global Warming Swindle.*

Richard S. Lindzen, Alfred P. Sloan Professor of Atmospheric Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

> There is general agreement that the famous blanket picture of the greenhouse effect that Gore likes to present is, in fact, misleadingly wrong. Rather, the real greenhouse climate effect requires most warming to occur in the middle of the tropical troposphere (cooling at the surface is mainly by motion systems, with the heat deposited in the middle of the troposphere where it is then radiated to space), and as a recent report of the National Research Council notes, warming trends at this level in the tropics appears to actually be even smaller than at the surface.
>
> *On Global Warming Heresy*, Special paper to the Cornwall Alliance, 16 March 2007; original text: http://www.sepp.org/

Summary of some key faults in the film[18]

Procedural faults

Gore assures us that there is no controversy about his thesis. He refers to the multitudes of the world's top scientists voicing unmitigated concern through the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, without noting that many of these have openly

[18] I am grateful to various sources here, including: Fred Smith, head of the Competitive Enterprise Institute. See: Joel Achenbach, 'The Tempest', *The Washington Post*; 28 May 2006.
Vince Stricherz: 'The woes of Kilimanjaro: Don't blame global warming,' 11 June 2007, (American) *Science*. http://uwnews.washington.edu/ni/article.asp?articleID=34106
Prof. David Bellamy, *The global warming myth*; The New Zealand Climate Science Coalition, Sunday, 1 July 2007.
Mary Ellen Tiffany Gilder; *The Gospel according to Gore*, http://sitewave.net/news/s49p1835.htm

spoken against it and protested that their names are appended. He cites a study of a random sample of 928 articles on global warming, none of which were found to express doubt, therefore there is a consensus. Yet the Internet is brimming with scientific sceptical voices which he has conveniently ignored. There is no consensus on the cause of current climate change; it is disingenuous to say there is. In any case, repeatedly, in history, a lone scientist has been right about a particular proved thesis when there was a consensus of contemporary scientists denigrating him. The majority herd was wrong about a flat earth and an earth-centred solar system; it is wrong about anthropogenic global warming.

Graphic faults

- Professionals have stated that the scale used in Gore's graph of rising CO2 is erroneous.
- The use of an 1860 baseline for climate trends is disingenuous. This was the end of the 'Little Ice Age' so warming was inevitable.

Errors of fact

- The film shows footage from Hurricane Katrina claiming it was a Category 5 at landfall. It was a Category 3 hurricane.
- Gore claims that there are increased numbers of Atlantic storms (cyclones). This is false. There is no evidence that warming has produced more storms.[19]
- Gore reveals that insurance losses due to hurricane damage have steadily climbed. This is an exaggerated claim, which takes no account of the increased number of beach houses in at-risk areas.
- It is false to claim that polar bears are heading for extinction. Evidence shows that there are now twice as many than there were 20 years ago. In fact they survived previous warm periods of history, much hotter than today. Furthermore, polar bears are just the existing species of bear that has adapted to the cold. There are black bears, brown bears and white bears in different geographic areas according to heat. They interbreed and produce fertile offspring. Polar bears will not become extinct but may adapt (and change colour possibly) to warmer temperatures.

Errors of misrepresentation

- **LAKE CHAD** - The satellite images demonstrate the rapid shrinking of Lake Chad since the turn of the previous century. It is now 1,350 square km, reduced from an estimated 400,000 square km in 4,000 BC. But: the lake is only a maximum of 7 metres deep, averaging 1.5 to 4.5 metres. It is really a swamp which has been dry many times in history (e.g. 8,500 BC, 5,500 BC, 100 BC). The *Journal of Geophysical Research* states that the major factors in the reduction are local changes, such as an expanding population using its water, or new irrigation developments and overgrazing. Africa also experienced dryer conditions since the late 19th century.[20] Yes, Lake Chad is diminishing again; but it has nothing to do with man-made global warming.
- **KILIMANJARO** - The shrinking of the snows of Kilimanjaro have been noted for 100 years. All three of the major East African glaciers have seen significant retreat since the late 1800s. The reasons for this are, 'reduced precipitation and increased availability of short-wave radiation due to decreases in cloudiness'.[21] The dry atmosphere in the area began in 1880 with no significant change in air temperature. The physical features of the glacier demonstrate that melting is not from temperature rises. Yes, the snow on

[19] Balling, R. C. *Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics*, Volume 93, Issue 1-2, pp. 45-51, 2006.
[20] Coe, M.T. and J.A. Foley, 'Human and natural impacts on the water resources of the Lake Chad basin'. *Journal of Geophysical Research (Atmospheres)* 106, D4, 3349-3356. 200.
[21] Georg Kaser, article in *The International Journal of Climatology,* 2004. See relevant section of this paper.

Kilimanjaro is diminishing again; but it has nothing to do with man-made global warming or CO2.

- **INSECT BORNE DISEASES** - Why correlate the spread of malaria with rising temperatures when it was a main killer of people throughout the 'Little Ice Age' in Britain and northern Russia? Gore highlighted the rise of infectious diseases as a result of expansion of insect populations resulting from warmer temperatures, listing 15 resurgent diseases: Ebola, Arena virus, Hanta virus, SARS, multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB), *E. coli 0157:H7*, Lyme disease, legionnaire's disease, *Vibrio Cholerae 0139*, Nipah virus, malaria, dengue fever, leptospirosis, West Nile virus, and Avian flu. Yet of these, only Lyme, malaria, dengue and West Nile virus are spread by insects. Further, Lyme originated in a temperate climate spreading south not tropical spreading north. Malaria is a disease confined to the tropics due to socio-economic reasons and it was prevalent in Siberia and Northern Europe earlier in history, declining during warmer periods. The worst epidemic of malaria was in the Soviet Union in the 1920s, reaching up to the Arctic circle – 13 million cases a year and 600,000 deaths. Mosquitoes are not specifically tropical and are abundant in the Arctic. Recent Malaria outbreaks in Europe are explained by socio-economic factors. Professor Paul Reiter has criticised this misrepresentation of malaria and the lack of any evidence for climate-associated spread of dengue fever. He specifically criticised the IPCC report which contained false information.[22] The insect responsible for West Nile Virus (and St. Louis encephalitis) is the most widely distributed mosquito in the world, common on every continent but Antarctica. SARS and MDR TB - are transmitted person-to-person by aerosolised droplets and are therefore more likely to be spread during cold weather when people are in closer quarters. Arena virus, Hanta virus and leptospirosis are spread by aerosolised rodent faeces or direct contact with rats; studies show this is largely related to rain and flooding, not global warming.[23] The effect of climate change on pigs (the Nipah virus vector), chickens (Avian flu) and non-human primates (the presumed vector for Ebola) is not immediately obvious, but the effect of socio-economic development on the incidence of people living in close contact with these animals is more obvious. New strains of *V. cholera* and *E. coli* are spread the same way as the old strains: contaminated food or water. <u>There is no evidence that any of these diseases emerged or were re-invigorated due to global climate change.</u>
- **CO_2 AND GLOBAL TEMPERATURE THROUGHOUT HISTORY** - Gore uses a graph plotting temperature over the past six hundred and fifty thousand years, with atmospheric carbon dioxide. They appear to rise and fall in relationship thus Gore claims that CO2 drives warming. The Antarctic melting during the third glacial termination (210-225 thousand years ago) show that the CO2 rise lagged *behind* the temperature increase by about 800 years. An article by Fischer in *Science* reported a lag of 400-1000 years during all three glacial interglacial transitions on record. The correlation is 'connected to a climate-driven net transfer of carbon from the ocean to the atmosphere'. In other words, the ocean acts as an enormous organism that exhales carbon dioxide during warming periods of earth's history, and absorbs it during periods of cooling - 'this confirms that CO_2 is not the forcing [i.e. causative factor] that initially drives the climatic system during a deglaciation'.[24] Carbon dioxide has never driven temperature. In fact, the evidence shows that historically, temperature has driven CO2.

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[22] When it stated that mosquito species do not survive where the mean winter temperature falls below 16-18 degrees Celsius. This appeared in the 2nd and 3rd IPCC Assessment Reports.

[23] Climate Variability and Change in the United States: Potential Impacts on Vector and Rodent-Borne Diseases, *Environ Health Perspect*. 2001 May; 109 (Suppl. 2): 223-233.

[24] Caillon, N. et al, *Science* 14 March 2003: Vol. 299. no. 5613, pp. 1728 - 1731; Fischer, H et al, *Science* 12 March 1999: Vol. 283. no. 5408, pp. 1712 – 1714.

The UN IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) reports

At the request of Mrs Thatcher, the UK Met Office set up a climate modelling unit which provided the basis for a new international committee, called the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC. Thatcher's original purpose was to safeguard the energy supply. She didn't trust oil supplies from the Middle East and was in conflict with the coal miners. She saw nuclear energy as a safe, clean alternative. As global warming became a live issue she gave money to the Royal Society to prove man-made global warming, in order to underscore the value of nuclear power. The modelling unit came up with the first predictions of climatic disaster resulting from global warming. This prediction went against all the current climate science and ignored the role of the sun – which had been the subject of a meeting of the Royal Society only weeks earlier.

The subject of man-made global warming became a passion of environmentalists. It fitted right in with their anti-car, anti-industrialisation, anti-development policies. At the same time many political activists moved into the environmental movement as the ogre of communism had collapsed, symbolised by the fall of the Berlin wall. Environmentalism took on the confrontational, anti-capitalist language of neo-Marxism. By the early 1990s man-made global warming was a powerful campaign with media support and growing government funding.

> It was a kind of amazing alliance from Margaret Thatcher on the right, through to very left-wing anti-capitalist environmentalist that created this kind of momentum behind a loony idea.
>
> Nigel Calder, *The Great Global Warming Swindle*.

> Prior to Bush the Elder, I think the level of funding for climate and climate-related sciences was somewhere around the order of 170 million dollars a year, which was reasonable for the size of the field. It jumped to 2 billion a year, more than a factor of 10. And, yeah, that changed a lot. I mean it brought a lot of new people into it who otherwise were not interested. So you developed whole cadres of people whose only interest in the field was that there was global warming.
>
> Professor Richard Lindzen, Department of Meteorology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The IPCC reports are supposed to be the last word on climate change and are used by news teams to confirm that global warming is definitely a man-made feature of climate. It has great authority as it claims the support of scores of scientists, which it names in an appendix. In fact, this statement is false since many of the named scientists actually believe the opposite of the claims of the report, and asked for their names to be withdrawn from the document. They were not.

In a letter to the Wall Street Journal, Professor Frederick Seitz, former president of America's National Academy of Sciences revealed that IPCC officials had censored the comments. He said that

> This report is not the version that was approved by the contributing scientists … At least 15 key sections of the science chapter had been deleted. These included statements like, 'None of the studies cited has shown clear evidence that we can

> attribute climate changes to increases in greenhouse gases' [and] 'No study to date has positively attributed all or part of the observed climate changes to man-made causes'.

Professor Seitz concluded 'I have never witnessed a more disturbing corruption of the peer-review process than the events that led to this IPCC report'.

In a response, the IPCC said that the changes to the document had been made in response to government pressures, individual scientists and NGOs.

Examples

Paul Reiter

[Professor at the Pasteur Institute in Paris]

Reiter published a letter in *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, refuting the section of the IPCC report on infectious diseases. Reiter was drafted to be one of the authors of the IPCC report, but withdrew and actually threatened to sue the organisation to have his name removed from the author list because he was so disgusted with the inaccuracy of the final product. Professor Paul Reiter said the influential United Nations report on Climate change, which claimed humans were responsible, was a sham. It purported to be the opinion of 2,500 leading scientists, but he said it included names of scientists who disagreed with the findings and resigned from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and said the report was finalised by Government appointees.

Prof Roger Pielke Sr

[Climatologist at the University of Colorado]

Pielke identifies two scientifically incorrect statements in the report of Working Group I (*The Scientific Basis*) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In particular, he says of the claim that predicting climate is easier than predicting weather is,

> such an absurd, scientifically unsupported claim, that the media and any scientists who swallow this conclusion are either blind to the scientific understanding of the climate system, or have other motives to promote the IPCC viewpoint.

Prof. Roger Pileke Sr, 'Scientifically Incorrect Statements in IPCC WGI', *Climate Science* weblog, 18 May 2007

Other quotes

> The IPCC, like any UN body, is political. The final conclusions are politically driven.

Professor Philip Stott, Department of Biogeography, University of London; *The Great Global warming Swindle.*

> This claim that the IPCC is the world's top 1,500 or 2,500 scientists. You look at the bibliographies of the people and it's simply not true. There are quite a number of non-scientists. Those people who are specialists, but don't agree with the polemic and resign, and there have been a number that I know of, they are simply put on the author list and become part of this 2,500 of the world's top scientists.

Professor Paul Reiter, IPCC & Pasteur Institute, Paris; *The Great Global warming Swindle.*

> And to build the number up to 2,500 they have to start taking reviewers and government people and so on, anyone who ever came close to them. And none of

> them are asked to agree. Many of them disagree…. People have decided you have to convince other people that since no scientist disagrees, you shouldn't disagree either. But whenever you hear that in science, that's pure propaganda.

Professor Richard Lindzen, IPCC and M.I.T. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *The Great Global warming Swindle.*

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Social effects of climate change politics on the poor

A general point is that rich countries can better deal with environmental problems, poor countries will suffer, having dirty power plants (if any) and sooty huts. Indoor smoke is the deadliest form of pollution. According to the World Health Organisation 4 million children under the age of 5 die each year from respiratory diseases caused by indoor smoke, while millions of women die early from cancer and lung disease. These poor people need electricity but are being denied it.

> My big concern with global warming, is that the policies being pushed to supposedly prevent global warming, are having a disastrous effect on the world's poorest people. … Let me make one thing perfectly clear. If we're telling the Third World that they can only have wind and solar power, what we are really telling them is, 'You cannot have electricity'.
>
> Paul Driessen, author of *Green Power, Black Death*.

> The environmental movement has evolved into the strongest force there is for preventing development in the developing countries.
>
> Patrick Moore

> We are being told, 'Don't touch your resources. Don't touch your oil Don't touch your coal.' That is suicide.
>
> James Shikwati

Environmental campaigners say it is safe to err on the side of caution, even if the theory of man-made climate change proves to be false, we should impose stringent policies to cut human carbon emissions. This is called the 'Precautionary Principle'. The use of this global fear drives a political agneda, but it is not balanced by an argument about the possible benefits of using fossil fuels for development of the Third World.

The current political focus to reduce carbon emissions has the consequence of halting necessary industrial development in the third world, prolonging endemic poverty and disease. Efforts to reduce CO_2 are killing Africans, who have to burn fires inside their home, causing cancer and lung damage. This is because their governments are being encouraged to use wind and solar panels that are not capable of supplying the continent with electricity, instead of coal and oil-burning power stations that could.

James Shikwati, a respected Kenyan economist and development expert says:

> I don't see how a solar panel is going to power a steel industry, how a solar panel is going to power a railway network. It might work to power a small transistor radio … There is somebody keen to kill the African dream, and the African dream is to develop.
>
> *The Great Global Warming Swindle*.

A group of US engineering students designed a solar energy system to power a clinic in Getongoroma village in Kenya. This provides the clinic with 24 kilowatt hours per day; but note that this is 20% less than the average US household uses. The cost to implement this is $120,000. Kenyan economist James Shikwati complains that, 'The rich countries can afford to engage in some luxurious experimentation with other forms of energy. But for us, we are still at the stage of survival.' In Kenya the average person earns a mere $2 a day.

Solar power is useful in desolate areas nowhere near a power grid. Clinics along the Thai-Burmese border utilise solar panels which each cost $525. However, each of these panels supplies *130 watts of power*. - less than two or three light bulbs usage. A fridge uses 200-700 watts, so these clinics can't keep many medicines or blood, neither can they use electrical scanners, electric microscopes (for night-time), ultrasound– exactly what they need. In many African clinics with solar power, they can either use lights or the fridge, but not both at the same time.

Imagine being denied hot water, light, unable to preserve food or water, forced to go to sleep early and unable to work in the dark. This is the life the West is forcing upon many Africans in the name of global warming. After an improvised life full of suffering, many African people die early. Yet African are sitting on huge reserves of coal and oil.

Part source: Mary Ellen Tiffany Gilder; *The Gospel according to Gore*, http://sitewave.net/news/s49p1835.htm

Supporters for Third World Industrialisation

The co-founder of Greenpeace, Patrick Moore, claims African countries should be encouraged to burn more CO2 to develop: 'The environmental movement has evolved into the strongest force there is for preventing development in the developing countries.'

The Great Global Warming Swindle.

Comment

Is it extremism for Shikwati to claim that someone is killing the African dream? Apparently not. Elizabeth Whelan[25] quotes Charles Wursta, the head scientist for the US Environment Defence Fund, in her book *Toxic Terror*.[26] Regarding the worldwide ban on DDT in the 70s which was feared would to lead to millions of deaths; he said 'This is as good a way to get rid of them [the poor] as any'. DDT had controlled malarial mosquitoes but after the ban in the 60s, some claim that 10-30 million poor people, mostly children, died in Africa from malaria as a result. While the causes of DDT cessation are disputed (the mosquitoes had developed resistance to it anyway), and while many claim that environmentalists did not cause the ban, the point is that African lives were considered expendable by a senior US scientist.

Conspiracy theory #1: Why is Africa being kept undeveloped?

> One clear thing that emerges from [the global warming] debate is the point that **there' s somebody keen to kill the African dream**. And the African dream is to develop. By telling developing countries to use ' clean energy sources' what we are saying is, ' You will not have electricity at all.' We are saying, " You will live a life of backbreaking work. You will see at least one of your children die in early childhood, probably more than that. You will experience incomparably more painful and dangerous pregnancy and labour than women in developed countries, and you will face it more frequently because you will fear losing your children to disease,

[25] President of the American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) and a member of its Board of Trustees.
[26] Said in response to the banning of DDT. 'Them' refers to 'all those little brown people in poor countries.' See http://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/progress/quotes.html

> starvation or violence. You will be too busy struggling for survival to protest the rampant official corruption or the government troops who rape you, destroy your villages and disregard your votes. Ultimately, you will die 20-30 years younger than I will. But it will be worth it, because I' ve been told there is a scientific consensus that all this is necessary to avert global warming.

Economist James Shikwati quoted by Mary Ellen Tiffany Gilder; *The Gospel according to Gore*, http://sitewave.net/news/s49p1835.htm

One of the biggest threats to western stability, and especially American hegemony, is the rapid development of China. America is already bankrupt and in hock to China and Japan, but the rate at which China is swallowing up natural resources and flooding markets with cheap goods is terrifying to American economists.

Oil is running out (by some estimates within 5-10 years) and the US cannot face being without oil and gasoline, hence the corrupt wars in Afghanistan, Iraq and even Kosovo.[27] All these military actions are tied in with oil and gas reserves or connected to oil/gas pipelines. Despite being politically tied to the necessary withdrawal from Iraq, the US has built 14 massive military bases as well as industrial complexes in the country, in addition

[27] All three wars were illegal – they were not taken in self-defence or approved by the UN Security Council – thus illegal by international treaty definition. If US military interventions were truly based on humanitarian reasons, why did the US not take any kind of serious action against Mugabe in Zimbabwe; or deal with the Congo crisis in which 4 million died. The US not only ignored the genocide that killed 800,000 Rwandans (Tutsis) in 1994 but also prevented the UN from acting to stop it. America did nothing to stop the genocide and ethnic cleansing in Darfur; and never even threatened Russian for its human rights violations and war crimes in Chechnya? The truth is that America's foreign interventionist foreign polices have always been based upon the support of US global business interests, beginning with the take over of Hawaii and spanning dozens of illegal and murderous actions in countries around the globe. Instead the US is happy to ally with murderous tyrants to secure military and business interests, such as its original pal Saddam Hussein or President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan who boils political opponents to death. Since 1890 the US has been involved in military interventions in the following countries: Argentine 1890, Chile 1891, Haiti 1891, Hawaii 1893 (which it annexed), Nicaragua 1894, China 1894-5, Korea 1894-6, Panama 1895, Nicaragua 1896, China 1898-1900, Philippines 1898-1910, Cuba 1898-1902, Puerto Rico 1898, Guam 1898, Nicaragua 1898, Samoa 1899, Nicaragua 1899, Panama 1901-14, Honduras 1903, Dominican Rep. 1903-4, Korea 1904-5, Cuba 1906-9, Nicaragua 1907, Honduras 1907, Panama 1908, Honduras 1911, China 1911-41, Cuba 1912, Panama 1912, Nicaragua 1912-33, Mexico 1913, Dominican Rep. 1914, Mexico 1914-18, Haiti 1914-34, Dominican Rep, 1916-24, Cuba 1917-33, Russia 1918-22, Yugoslavia 1919, Honduras 1919, Guatemala 1920, Turkey 1922, China 1922-27, Honduras 1924-25, Panama 1925, China 1927-34, El Salvador 1932, Iran 1946, Yugoslavia 1946, Uruguay 1947, Greece 1947-49, China 1948-9, Germany 1948, Philippines 1948-54, Puerto Rico 1950, Korea 1950-53, Iran 1953, Vietnam 1954, Guatemala 1954, Egypt 1956, Lebanon 1958, Iraq 1958, China 1958, Panama 1958, Vietnam 1960-75, Cuba 1961, Germany 1961, Cuba 1962, Laos 1962, Panama 1964m Indonesia 1965, Dominican Rep. 1965-66, Guatemala 1966-7, Cambodia 1969-75, Oman 1970, Laos 1071-73, Chile 1973, Cambodia 1975, Angola 1976-92, Iran 1980, Libya 1981, El Salvador 1981-92, Nicaragua 1981-90, Lebanon 1982-84, Honduras 1983-89, Grenada 1983-84, Iran 1984, Libya 1986, Bolivia 1986, Iran 1987-88, Libya 1989, Virgin Islands 1989, Philippines 1989, Panam 1989-90, Liberia 1990,Saudi Arabia 1990-1, Iraq 21900ff, Kuwait 1991, Somalia 1992-4, Yugoslavia 1992-4, Bosnia 1993-5, Haiti 1994-6, Croatia 1995, Zaire (Congo) 1996-7 Liberia 1997, Albania 1997, Sudan 1998, Afghanistan 1998, Iraq Yugoslavia 1999ff, Yemen 2000, Macedonia 2001, In these cases democracies have been overthrown and puppet leaders installed (e.g. the Shah of Iran), leaders assassinated, coups supported by the CIA (in Indonesia this resulted in a million deaths), insurgents trained and supplied by the CIA, sovereign nations threatened, naval blockades, terrorist actions sponsored, bombing sprees (in Cambodia this resulted in 2 million dead) pre-emptive illegal wars conducted, minor military actions engaged in etc.

to controlling the oil exports. So desperate is it to protect an infrastructure based on fossil fuels which will never be able to be sustained new forms of 'green' energy.

But China is now dominating the world's markets and has the economic clout and labour force to match. It is eating up natural resources and America is frightened. The situation is made worse by the fear that relations with Vladimir Putin may destabilise the supply of oil from the Caspian Sea area.

The existing situation is very threatening to the US and this scenario was not predicted when it seemed that China was doomed to eternal serfdom by Communist regimes. The economic rise of India is also a threat. But imagine if the sleeping giant of Africa was awakened as well. Africa has a huge population and massive natural resources. If African states were allowed to industrialise and co-operate it would be another China, perhaps worse. Third World states could possibly end up dominating world affairs. As America fumbles into worsening bankruptcy by massive military spending[28] and futile wars,[29] the last thing it needs is a prosperous, developed Africa. Hence all the US polices that have the effect of keeping Africa poor and disorganised: doing nothing to stop humanitarian crises caused by tyrants, resisting cheap generic AIDS drugs, ignoring genocide and ethnic cleansing, refusing to aid development projects, refusing to pass on necessary technologies, giving pitiful amounts of aid for the poor, demanding that sustainable fuels are only used due to global warming etc.

The US cannot have Africa develop or its place as world leader will be eventually threatened (the US is facing its demise anyway due to its tunnel vision, heartless unrighteous policies and ridiculous military spending). Thus the use of global warming to stop Africa (and hinder India too) from developing by using their prolific amounts of fossil fuels.

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[28] US military spending was $343 billion in 2000. This is 69% greater than the next five highest nations combined.
[29] As of June 2006 the cost of the war in Iraq was about $320 billion and operations in Afghanistan about $89 billion.

Some examples of perverse polices and strategies stemming from the 'Green' establishment

The carbon-offsetting scheme

The carbon market actually encourages deforestation of the world's biggest forests, releasing tonnes of CO2.

The carbon-offsetting scheme is based upon the replacement of CO2 releasing policies with the planting of trees or other carbon reducing strategies. Trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide, while forests protect watersheds, encourage pollination and preserve biodiversity. The Kyoto Protocol[30] also enforces the swapping of carbon credits with carbon deficits. Thus governments have long-term targets to reduce CO2 emissions.

Under Kyoto, there is no profitable reason for the signatories, which have 20 percent of Earth's intact tropical forest, to maintain this resource; according to a study in the journal *Public Library of Science Biology*. At this point, there is no credit for countries that keep the forests they have, the study said.

> The countries that haven't really been the target of deforestation have nothing to sell because they haven't deforested anything. So that creates a perverse incentive for them to actually start deforesting, so that in the future, they might be allowed to actually cap-and-trade, as they call it. You put a cap on your deforestation and you trade that piece that hasn't been deforested.
>
> Gustavo Fonseca, of the World Bank's Global Environment Facility; one of the study's authors.

The countries most at risk for this kind of deforestation, because they all have more than half their original forests intact, are Panama, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Peru, Belize, Gabon, Guyana, Suriname, Bhutan and Zambia, along with the French territory of French Guiana. A new policy needs to be established to give these countries credit for keeping their forests.

20 to 25 percent of world carbon emissions come from the destruction of tropical forest, but this issue is not at the centre of the global warming discussion; according to Russell Mittermeier, a study co-author and president of the environmental group Conservation International.

> People are talking a lot about vehicle emissions, industrial emissions, biofuels and recycling. Forests were barely in there and yet forests are ... perhaps the major contributor to global climate change.

Source: Deborah Zabarenko, *Carbon Market Encourages Chopping Forests: Study*; Reuters, 13 August 2007.

[30] The Kyoto Treaty is a political agreement of major powers [10 countries and one French territory] aimed at stemming climate change.

Switching to biofuels

What is the green strategy?

It is to switch from burning oil and coal to burning biofuels to produce fewer CO_2 emissions. This is to be done by planting crops to make 'green fuels', such as bioethanol produced from corn. This is presented as an environmentally friendly alternative to fossil fuels because the crops absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as they grow.

What is the truth of the matter?

Scientists have studied this and found that burning oil and planting forests to compensate is more environmentally friendly than burning biofuel. They calculated the difference in net emissions between using land to produce biofuel and the alternative: fuelling cars with gasoline and replanting forests on the land instead. Consequently, they recommend that governments steer away from biofuel and focus on reforestation, conserving forests and savannahs, restoring natural forests and grasslands and maximising the efficiency of fossil fuels instead.

Producing biofuel is not really green at all (like the hypocrisy of many council recycling strategies). It requires tractors, fertilisers and land, all of which mean burning fossil fuels to make green fuel. Ghislaine Kieffer, programme manager for Latin America at the International Energy Agency in Paris, France states that bioethanol produced from corn is 'essentially a zero-sums game'.

Environmentalists have also expressed concerns that the growing political backing that biofuel is enjoying will mean forests will be chopped down to make room for biofuel crops such as maize and sugarcane. 'When you do this, you immediately release between 100 and 200 tonnes of carbon [per hectare],' says Renton Righelato of the World Land Trust, UK, a conservation agency that seeks to preserve rainforests. Increasing production of biofuels to combat climate change will release between two and nine times more carbon gases over the next 30 years than fossil fuels, according to the first comprehensive analysis of emissions from biofuels.

> Biofuel policy is rushing ahead without understanding the implications. It is a mistake in climate change terms to use biofuels.
>
> Renton Righelato.

Righelato and Dominick Spracklen of the University of Leeds, UK, calculated it would take between 50 and 100 years to compensate for those initial emissions by burning biofuel instead of gasoline. The researchers also compared how much carbon would be stored by replanting forests with how much is saved by burning biofuel grown on the land instead of gasoline.

They found that reforestation would sequester between two and nine times as much carbon over 30 years than would be saved by burning biofuels instead of gasoline. 'You get far more carbon sequestered by planting forests than you avoid emissions by producing biofuels on the same land,' says Righelato.

Clearing forests to make way for biofuel crops is clearly a great mistake, to say nothing of the loss of habitat for animal species and human livelihoods. Yet Britain is committed to substituting 10% of its transport fuel with biofuels under Europewide plans to slash carbon emissions by 2020. Around 40% of Europe's agricultural land would be needed to grow biofuel crops to meet the 10% fossil fuel substitution target. That demand on arable land cannot be met in the EU or the US, say the scientists, so is likely to shift the burden on land

in developing countries. Biofuels look good in climate change terms from a Western perspective, said Dr Spracklen, but globally they actually lead to higher carbon emissions. 'Brazil, Paraguay, Indonesia among others have huge deforestation programmes to supply the world biofuel market', he said.

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A further serious problem – food shortages and rising prices

To fight global warming, land that was once used to grow food is increasingly being turned over to biofuels; with the result of driving up food prices throughout the world and making life increasingly hard for the poor. If we factor in water shortages, natural disasters and a rising population, we have a recipe for disaster.

Nebraskan farmers have struck green gold – there is now a huge demand for corn (maize) to be turned into biofuel and new factories are being built in the US to convert corn to ethanol. In 2006 there were less than 100 ethanol plants in the whole US; there are now 50 new plants being built and 300 more are planned – part of Bush's plan for 35bn gallons of biofuel to be produced in the US by 2017 to minimise dependency on oil.

But diverting Mid Western corn to fuel factories is pushing up prices of bread, tortillas and beer worldwide; it is also pushing up the costs of food aid to the developing world, pork in China and beef in Britain. The breadbasket of the world is becoming a fuel tank. What was once cattle-feed, food aid or flour is now an alcohol 'agrofuel' fuel. In the US, 20% of the whole maize crop went to ethanol last year, which equates to only 2% of US automobile use. Yet countries such as the US, Europe, China, Japan have committed to converting to at least 10% biofuels. So farmers everywhere are cashing in to grow maize, sugar cane, palm oil and oil seed rape to be processed as ethanol or other biofuels – diverting from growing normal crops.

For example:

- The Indian government wants 35m acres (140,000 sq km) of biofuel crops.
- Brazil - 300m acres (1.2m sq km).
- Southern Africa wants 1bn acres (4m sq km) of land ready to be converted.
- Indonesia intends to increase its palm oil production from 16m acres (64,000 sq km) now to 65m acres (260,000 sq km) in 2025.

There is a perceived marginal beneficial effect to climate (if any) but the result in rising food prices is serious. The price of American corn has doubled in 10 months, and wheat has risen about 50%. In June (2007), wheat prices across the US and Europe hit their highest levels in 10 years. These price increases will trigger inflation in food prices, as processors are forced to pay increased costs for basic ingredients such as corn and wheat.

Britain needs 5.5m tonnes of wheat to produce the daily need of 12m loaves, mostly grown in the UK, and in the last year milling wheat prices moved from around £100 a tonne to £200 a tonne. Hovis raised the price of a standard loaf from 93p to 99p in February and has said more increases are on the way.

Food economy experts now say that the era of cheap food is over. World commodity prices of sugar, milk and cocoa have all surged, prompting the biggest increase in retail food prices in three decades in some countries. Meat will cost more because chicken and pigs are fed largely on grain. While maize growers are benefiting, most others farmers will be seriously affected.

However, the most damage will be suffered by the poor. The UN World Food Programme, which feeds about 90m people mostly with US maize, reckons that 850m people around the world are already undernourished. This number will increase as prices rise. Meanwhile, Indian food prices have risen 11% in a year, the price of the staple tortilla quadrupled in Mexico in February and 75,000 people took to the streets to protest. Food prices have risen 17% in South Africa, and China was forced to halt all new planting of corn for ethanol after staple foods such as pork soared by 42% last year. In the US, where nearly 40 million people are below the official poverty line, the Department of Agriculture recently predicted a 10% rise in the price of chicken. The prices of bread, beef, eggs and milk rose 7.5 % in July, the highest monthly rise in 25 years.

The UN's World Food Organisation predicts that demand for biofuels will grow by 170% in the next three years. A separate report from the OECD, the club of the world's 30 richest countries, suggested food-price rises of between 20% and 50% over the next decade, and the head of Nestle, the world's largest food processor, said prices would remain high as far as anyone could see ahead.

John Vidal says that a 'perfect storm' of ecological and social factors is gathering force, threatening vast numbers of people with food shortages and price rises:

- As the world's farmers are reducing food production, the global population is rising by 87 million people a year.
- China and India are switching to meat-based diets that need more land.
- Climate change is hitting food producers.
- One-third of ocean fisheries are in collapse, two-thirds will be in collapse by 2025, and all major ocean fisheries may be virtually gone by 2048. [See recent reports in the journals *Science* and *Nature*.]
- According to the US Department of Agriculture 'Global grain supplies will drop to their lowest levels on record this year. Outside of wartime, they have not been this low in a century, perhaps longer'.

For seven out of eight years the world has grown less grain than it consumed. Reserve stocks are now sufficient for just over 50 days. A food crisis is only just beginning. As China and India change their diets from traditional vegetable dishes to more meat based western meals, the demand for grain rises rapidly since it takes 7kg of grain to produce 1 kg of beef. There is also the added concern about water shortages in places where irrigation systems will be needed to grow grain. 15% of the world's present food supplies, on which 160 million people depend, are being grown with water drawn from rapidly depleting underground sources or from rivers that are drying up. In large areas of China and India, the water table has fallen catastrophically and scientists are very worried.

To make matters worse, drought, storms, flood and other problems are reducing growing opportunities. The recent UK floods resulted in a shortage of vegetables such as potatoes and peas, and cereals. This is on top of a 4.9% rise in food prices in the year to May - well over consumer price inflation - and a 9.6% hike in vegetable prices.

The switch to biofuel production could not have occurred at a worse time.

Source: John Vidal, 'The Looming Food Crisis'; *The Guardian UK*, 29 August 2007.

Conclusion and key facts against man-made climate change

Whenever sceptics and supporters of man-made global warming come into conflict, the supporters tend to throw graphs, charts, and technical 'facts' into the debate. Of course, these can be fudged to prove anything – for or against. Al Gore's chart about temperature rise is a case in point. His baseline date makes the graph completely pointless and exaggerates the conclusion. What cannot be twisted are cold hard facts of history and long accepted scientific knowledge about climate and topography. The debate should centre on known facts not postulations and bar charts.

What are the certain facts? Well it is certain that in history the earth has been much hotter than today and also much colder. If it was once much hotter, then clearly if the world warms up it will not necessitate apocalypse. It was once hot enough for the Romans to grow grapes in York and for Vikings to consider Greenland as truly 'a green and pleasant land' to settle in. Evidence from Antarctica show that it was once warm and wet. These are incontrovertible historical facts. Warming does not spell disaster but change. Climate changes and the earth's population have to adapt.

In addition, the situation is not uniform globally. Parts of Antarctica are experiencing a thickening of ice, parts of the world are getting colder (it even snowed in Australia in mid-summer recently) and sea levels are dropping in some places not rising. These are incontrovertible current facts.

Furthermore, planets in our solar system are also experiencing a general warming which has nothing to do with man. It is logical to assume that the earth is following a solar pattern. This is an astronomical fact.

Is there a current general warming? It appears that there has recently been a general rise of world temperature, though even this is disputed. Is man the cause of this warming? No doubt man's presence makes a contribution, but the suggestion that man is the prime cause or that a change of action by mankind can change the world's climate is foolhardy. It is a fact that man's contribution is tiny in comparison with planetary forces. The suggestion that man can change climate is hubris beyond common sense.

Does the current political demand for urgent action against global warming have detrimental repercussions? Absolutely; and these repercussions are generally not good.

While there are good reasons to encourage general cutting down of waste and adopting genuine recycling schemes (based on good stewardship of Earth), much of the current strategies are a complete waste of time. They are all political. The actions taken by UK councils have almost zero value in ecological terms and results are never measured properly. Claims that recycling is achieving this or that goal fail to take into terms the massive knock-on effects that all have a negative carbon value. For instance, it is far more ecologically beneficial to make glass from raw materials than to recycle used glass. The recycling process, properly measured, uses far more carbon dioxide and pollution than making it from scratch. If one adds up:

- the manufacture and distribution of wheelie bins or bottle banks,
- the increased financial costs,
- the additional man hours added to refuse collections,

- the additional oil, petrol and maintenance of refuse vehicles,
- the separation of collected materials,
- the complex separation of varied glass materials,
- the processing of these materials, and so on.

There is far more energy wasted than if the glass was made from silica, which is not in short supply in the UK. Proper recycling is to take a bottle from a consumer, sterilise it and re-use it – but no one is doing this (as kids we used to get money from taking used bottles back to shops for re-use). Add to this the negative factors of reduced refuse collections, increased problems with vermin, encouragement of diseases etc. and it becomes clear that the whole project demands rethinking.

Why are councils doing this? Because of huge levies imposed by the European Union placed on rubbish put in landfill sites (£100 per tonne). This is to discourage certain European countries with a landfill and ecological problem. However, at the moment the UK has no landfill problems. So British councils are being forced to pay a huge levy for no reason. To cut down on costs, councils want to urge people to put most of their rubbish in recycle bins. The British people are very bad at doing this sort of thing unless you give a very good reason – hence tell them it is vital in order to save the planet for their children. Presto, everyone buys into the recycling scheme, even though the impact on the environment is actually worse!!!

There are also many other knock-on effects involved with the demands that are being made on everyone's lifestyle, which we cannot delve into here. What does need affirming is that the effect on the poor and suffering in the Third World is a disgrace. For affluent environmentalists in the west to demand that the poor of Africa stay in poverty and die young of unnecessary diseases is not a tragedy – IT IS A DISGRACE. Shame on activists who demand hypocritical changes based on pseudo-science that result in increased suffering. To date the world has spent approximately $US 50bn publicising global warming doom and gloom. How much good could that money have done to the poor?

Do I encourage waste and pollution? No I don't. In fact, my carbon footprint is probably far better than most people. I walk nearly everywhere, except for infrequent, necessary, long journeys. I live frugally and try to buy local fresh food with minimal packaging. I do not have a microwave or a plasma screen TV. I consume only as much energy as I need and try not to waste anything. I use a rainwater butt for watering the garden, which copes with normal use except for long heat-waves.

People should be encouraged to be sensitive to the environment because they should! Not because of lying threats about doomsday. Good stewardship ought to be encouraged but not enforced. However, if governments were genuine, they should start clamping down on the real problems: domestic air flights, government waste, the ridiculously unnecessary packaging on domestic goods, unnecessary travel on food imports; encourage the redevelopment of English farming for food etc. But all this would cause problems to commercial industries and so they are not targeted, while the British public is harassed.

A few key facts

- Climate is constantly changing. The earth goes through peaks and troughs of temperature over time. There were periods in history when it was much hotter than today.
- Increased CO2 levels <u>follow</u> temperature increases in the atmosphere.

- Man does not have the power to permanently damage or fix the climactic conditions of the earth.
- The ice in Antarctica is getting thicker in places and the sea ice is increasing.
- The Antarctic is not warming up.
- The sea level is actually dropping around certain islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.
- Greenland melted faster in the 1920s.
- Polar bear numbers are not declining.
- The snows of Kilimanjaro have been in retreat since the 1880s. The climate there is not getting warmer, it's getting drier preventing snow.
- Hurricanes aren't getting worse, better data measurements shows the current situation is part a regular cycle.
- In the mid 1970s some scientists were equally obsessed about an impending ice age
- There has been no sign of global warming in New Zealand since 1955.
- Last year Australia had snow on Christmas Eve (mid-summer) for the first time.
- Snow has fallen in Portugal in 2007 for the first time in 52 years.
- 3 US states recorded their lowest temperatures ever in 2007 and that since 1998 the world's average temperature has shown a tendency to fall not rise.
- The most reliable global, regional and local temperature records from around the world display no distinguishable trend up or down over the past century. The last peak temperatures were around 1940 and 1998, with troughs of low temperature around 1910 and 1970.
- Mars and Neptune are also getting warmer without human pollution.

A tabular collation of some contrasts

Global Warming Extremists	Basic Truth
The whole earth is getting steadily warmer.	No it is not; it is warming in some places but there is no evidence of warming in other places. For instance, Antarctica and New Zealand are not warming.
This warming has occurred steadily since the Industrial Revolution.	No it hasn't. Some reports say it has actually cooled; others that the increase is normal. But it certainly cooled after WWII for 30 years. [Some studies show an average rise of 0.5^0C since 1600. Other studies show a 0.3^0-0.6^0C rise in mean surface air temperatures in the past 100 years. Yet other studies show a cooling of 2^0F between 1880-1970.]
The warming will continue to increase in the coming generations due to man's use of fossil fuels.	There is no way of accurately predicting what will happen in 100 years. No one knows. Many expert climatologists state that it will begin cooling in the next few years. Some claim that a mini ice age still looms.
The polar ice caps will melt and sea levels will rise massively.	The rise in sea level is unlikely to be in the order of metres even if this level of melt took place.
As a result billions of people will die.	Since it has been much warmer in the past and populations grew, this is just scare mongering.
Polar bears will become extinct.	They are the same species as black and brown bears and will adapt. Numbers are not diminishing but increasing. Polar bears survived previous higher temperatures in history.

Computer models predict weather extremes and approaching doomsday.	The models are notoriously inaccurate and are only as good as the assumptions made. Some assumptions are already known to be false.
Increased numbers of Atlantic storms prove that climate is changing for the worse.	The number of Atlantic cyclones has not increased significantly at all.
Global warming is making Lake Chad disappear.	The diminishing waters began before the Industrial Revolution and have nothing to do with climate change.
The Kilimanjaro glaciers are melting due to global warming.	No, the reduction began 100 years ago and is due to increasing dryness in the local atmosphere.
Insect-borne diseases, especially malaria, are increasing due to global warming, and are migrating northwards.	No they are not! Malaria has been a historical problem in cold places like Russia. The spread of these diseases is mainly due to socio-economic causes.
CO_2 is closely connected to temperature and has driven increases throughout history.	No it hasn't. Accurate recording shows that CO_2 levels lagged behind temperature rises by 800 years.
Human created CO_2 is the cause of global warming.	No it isn't. There were periods in Earth's history when there was ten times as much CO_2 as today and it didn't drive a doomsday temperature increase. You can't say that CO_2 will drive climate. It never did in the past. It is a small contributor to greenhouse gases, while man's contribution is yet smaller still.
It is certain that global warming is man-made.	No it isn't. Even if we accept a global warming situation world-wide, the most likely cause of this climate change is the sun. Man's contribution to world climate is tiny. Mars and Neptune are also warming without any human activity.
In order for man to survive, we all have to change the way we live.	While good stewardship of Earth's resources is a good thing to be encouraged, the idea that man can change the future weather is ridiculous. He could never do enough to even offset one volcano eruption.
We must all switch to using biofuels.	Scientists have found that burning oil and planting forests to compensate is more environmentally friendly than burning biofuel.
The carbon market and offsetting scheme is a positive way forward to reducing global warming.	No it isn't. The carbon market actually encourages deforestation of the world's biggest forests releasing of tonnes of CO_2.
The whole world is in the grip of man-made global warming.	No it isn't! |For example: the ice in Antarctica is getting thicker in places and the sea ice is increasing. The Antarctic is not warming up. The sea level is actually dropping around certain islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Greenland melted faster in the 1920s. In the mid-summer of 2006, Australia was hit by severe snow. Snow has fallen in Portugal in 2007 for the first time in 52 years.

May we all wake up to the truth. May we live sensibly and respect the environment, but also reject the lying propaganda of the climate change lobby.

Personnel

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Paul Driessen	Author of *Green Power, Black Death;* former environmental campaigner.
Robert Duncan	Professor at Oregon State University.
Martin Durkin	Maker of the documentary film, *The Great Global Warming Swindle*.
Eigil Friis-Christensen	Director, Danish National Space Centre.
Bill Gray	professor emeritus in the atmospheric science department of Colorado State University; the 'World's Most Famous Hurricane Expert'.
Al Gore	Former Vice President of the US.
Dennis Hartmann	University of Washington atmospheric scientist.
Georg Kaser	Glaciologist at the University of Innsbruck.
Chris Landsea	Expert on tropical cyclones.
Lord Lawson of Blaby	Nigel lawson, former Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Richard S. Lindzen	Alfred P. Sloan Professor of Atmospheric Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT climate scientist); probably has the most credibility among sceptical mainstream scientists.
Cliff Mass	Professor of atmospheric sciences at the University of Washington.
Patrick Michaels	Professor at the Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia.
Patrick Moore	Co-founder of Greenpeace.
Philip Mote	Research scientist at University of Washington.
Nir Shaviv	Professor at the Institute of Physics, University of Jerusalem
Timothy Patterson	Canadian Professor of Geology.
Ian Plimer	Professor of geology at Adelaide University.
Paul Reiter	Professor from the Pasteur Institute in Paris.
Jim Renwick	A lead author of the IPCC Working Group 1 science report.
Renton Righelato	Scientist at the World Land Trust, UK, a conservation agency that seeks to preserve rainforests.
Frederick Seitz	Former president of America's National Academy of Sciences.
James Shikwati	Economist and author.
Frederick Singer	Former Director, US National Weather Service.
Dr Roy Spencer	Weather Satellite Team Leader, NASA.
Dominick Spracklen	of the University of Leeds, UK.
Philip Stott	Professor emeritus of Biogeography at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.
Henrik Svensmark	Danish scientist.
Kevin Trenberth	Head of the US National Centre for Atmospheric Research and an advisor of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
Carl Wunsch	Professor of Oceanography at MIT.
Charles Zender	University of California.

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- *Sceptical New Zealand Scientists:* http://www.climatescience.org.nz/

Appendix One

Essay 1 - Global warming: the cold, hard facts?

Global Warming is not due to human contribution of CO2

By Timothy Ball
5 February 2007

Global Warming, as we think we know it, doesn't exist. And I am not the only one trying to make people open up their eyes and see the truth. But few listen, despite the fact that I was one of the first Canadian PhDs. in Climatology and I have an extensive background in climatology, especially the reconstruction of past climates and the impact of climate change on human history and the human condition. Few listen, even though I have a PhD, (Doctor of Science) from the University of London, England and was a climatology professor at the University of Winnipeg. For some reason (actually for many), the World is not listening. Here is why.

What would happen if tomorrow we were told that, after all, the Earth is flat? It would probably be the most important piece of news in the media and would generate a lot of debate. So why is it that when scientists who have studied the Global Warming phenomenon for years say that humans are not the cause nobody listens? Why does no one acknowledge that the Emperor has no clothes on?

Believe it or not, Global Warming is not due to human contribution of Carbon Dioxide (CO2). This in fact is the greatest deception in the history of science. We are wasting time, energy and trillions of dollars while creating unnecessary fear and consternation over an issue with no scientific justification. For example, Environment Canada brags about spending $3.7 billion in the last five years dealing with climate change almost all on propaganda trying to defend an indefensible scientific position while at the same time closing weather stations and failing to meet legislated pollution targets.

No sensible person seeks conflict, especially with governments, but if we don't pursue the truth, we are lost as individuals and as a society. That is why I insist on saying that there is no evidence that we are, or could ever cause global climate change. And, recently, Yuri A. Izrael, Vice President of the United Nations sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed this statement. So how has the world come to believe that something is wrong?

Maybe for the same reason we believed, 30 years ago, that global cooling was the biggest threat: a matter of faith. "It is a cold fact: the Global Cooling presents humankind with the most important social, political, and adaptive challenge we have had to deal with for ten thousand years. Your stake in the decisions we make concerning it is of ultimate importance; the survival of ourselves, our children, our species," wrote Lowell Ponte in 1976.

I was as opposed to the threats of impending doom global cooling engendered as I am to the threats made about Global Warming. Let me stress I am not denying the phenomenon has occurred. The world has warmed since 1680, the nadir of a cool period called the Little Ice Age (LIA) that has generally continued to the present. These climate changes are well within natural variability and explained quite easily by changes in the sun. But there is nothing unusual going on.

Since I obtained my doctorate in climatology from the University of London, Queen Mary College, England my career has spanned two climate cycles. Temperatures declined from 1940 to 1980 and in the early 1970's global cooling became the consensus. This proves that consensus is not a scientific fact. By the 1990's temperatures appeared to have reversed and Global Warming became the consensus. It appears I'll witness another cycle before retiring, as the major mechanisms and the global temperature trends now indicate a cooling.

No doubt passive acceptance yields less stress, fewer personal attacks and makes career progress easier. What I have experienced in my personal life during the last years makes me understand why most people choose not to speak out; job security and fear of reprisals. Even in University, where free speech and challenge to prevailing wisdoms are supposedly encouraged, academics remain silent.

I once received a three page letter that my lawyer defined as libellous, from an academic colleague, saying I had no right to say what I was saying, especially in public lectures. Sadly, my experience is that universities are the most dogmatic and oppressive places in our society. This becomes progressively worse as they receive more and more funding from governments that demand a particular viewpoint.

In another instance, I was accused by Canadian environmentalist David Suzuki of being paid by oil companies. That is a lie. Apparently he thinks if the fossil fuel companies pay you have an agenda. So if Greenpeace, Sierra Club or governments pay there is no agenda and only truth and enlightenment?

Personal attacks are difficult and shouldn't occur in a debate in a civilised society. I can only consider them from what they imply. They usually indicate a person or group is losing the debate. In this case, they also indicate how political the entire Global Warming debate has become. Both underline the lack of or even contradictory nature of the evidence.

I am not alone in this journey against the prevalent myth. Several well-known names have also raised their voices. Michael Crichton, the scientist, writer and filmmaker is one of them. In his latest book, "State of Fear" he takes time to explain, often in surprising detail, the flawed science behind Global Warming and other imagined environmental crises.

Another cry in the wilderness is Richard Lindzen's. He is an atmospheric physicist and a professor of meteorology at MIT, renowned for his research in dynamic meteorology - especially atmospheric waves. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and has held positions at the University of Chicago, Harvard University and MIT. Lindzen frequently speaks out against the notion that significant Global Warming is caused by humans. Yet nobody seems to listen.

I think it may be because most people don't understand the scientific method which Thomas Kuhn so skilfully and briefly set out in his book "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions." A scientist makes certain assumptions and then produces a theory which is only as valid as the assumptions. The theory of Global Warming assumes that CO_2 is an atmospheric greenhouse gas and as it increases temperatures rise. It was then theorised that since humans were producing more CO_2 than before, the temperature would inevitably rise. The theory was accepted before testing had started, and effectively became a law.

As Lindzen said many years ago: "the consensus was reached before the research had even begun." Now, any scientist who dares to question the prevailing wisdom is marginalised

and called a sceptic, when in fact they are simply being good scientists. This has reached frightening levels with these scientists now being called climate change denier with all the holocaust connotations of that word. The normal scientific method is effectively being thwarted.

Meanwhile, politicians are being listened to, even though most of them have no knowledge or understanding of science, especially the science of climate and climate change. Hence, they are in no position to question a policy on climate change when it threatens the entire planet. Moreover, using fear and creating hysteria makes it very difficult to make calm rational decisions about issues needing attention.

Until you have challenged the prevailing wisdom you have no idea how nasty people can be. Until you have re-examined any issue in an attempt to find out all the information, you cannot know how much misinformation exists in the supposed age of information.

I was greatly influenced several years ago by Aaron Wildavsky's book "Yes, but is it true?" The author taught political science at a New York University and realised how science was being influenced by and apparently misused by politics. He gave his graduate students an assignment to pursue the science behind a policy generated by a highly publicised environmental concern. To his and their surprise they found there was little scientific evidence, consensus and justification for the policy. You only realise the extent to which Wildavsky's findings occur when you ask the question he posed. Wildavsky's students did it in the safety of academia and with the excuse that it was an assignment. I have learned it is a difficult question to ask in the real world, however I firmly believe it is the most important question to ask if we are to advance in the right direction.

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Essay 2 - Ice core evidence for global warming - a sceptical view

One of the main planks in the global warming theory is the extraordinary Vostok ice core, dragged 2.5 km out of the Antarctic ice by the Russians in the '80s and '90s. (Other ice cores and analysis methods tell much the same story, but we will concentrate here on Vostok).

The data from the ice, published in 1999 (see http://www.noe21.org/dvd2/Global%20Warming%20FAQ%20-%A0%20temperature.htm), gives snapshots of temperature and CO_2 concentrations going back 400,000 years. Since the two data sets have different time scales, it is a little tricky to graph them together. But, here they are:

If one sits down to look at the curves, a few things are apparent:

1. Four times in the period, (ie, roughly every 100,000 years) the temperature has quickly shot up to 2°C - 3°C above today's and then slowly slipped back to about 8°C below today's

temperature. It looks as though the Earth's complex, non-linear climate system has two stable states and flops rhythmically from one to the other.

2. We are currently hovering near the top of a cycle and an ice-age seems to be due. However, comparing today's position with the 4 previous peaks suggests that the temperature should have reached 2°C or more some 10,000 years ago, but it hasn't. If anything, the world is now somewhat **colder** than we might expect.

3. CO2 and temperature track each other well. When one goes up, so does the other and conversely. They show such a strong correlation that one might suspect they are causally connected.

4. But which is the cause? We normally think that causes come first and consequences come after. Over long periods in this data, it is **temperature** that comes first and and by several thousand years (except for a short period about 340,000 years ago). Al Gore, in his film, seems not to have noticed this detail.

5. One explanation might be: when the world gets warmer, the oceans expel CO2 and, some hundreds to thousands of years later, the gas concentration rises. When the world get colder the oceans absorb CO2 and, some time later, the concentration falls. For some reason, when the temperature is rising, CO2 tracks quicker than when the temperature is falling.

6. The fashionable theory of gobal warming says that a rise in atmospheric CO2 causes more of the sun's heat to be retained in the atmosphere. This raises the world's temperature and warms the oceans. As the oceans get warmer they expel more dissolved CO2 and the effect accelerates. This would seem to be a recipe for runaway positive feedback which will raise the world's temperature to an uncomfortable level. We would like to do an experiment to see whether this happens or not.

7. In an area of science where experiments are hard to do, nature has given us 4 repetitions. The Vostock core clearly shows that when the temperature reaches 2°C a mechanism kicks in which sets the temperature falling again and initiates an ice-age. Since this mechanism has repeatedly worked well after 100,000 years of disuse, it seems to be robust.

8. Since the Industrial Revolution, man has contributed increasing amounts of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere. We are asked to believe that these extra greenhouse gasses will change the climate cycle and that this time the temperature will climb far above the historical maximum, plunging the world into disaster.

9. How much have we changed the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere? A search of the web produces values ranging between 50% and 2%. We can guess, roughly, how much CO2 has been produced by fires, furnaces and steam engines since man first turned technician. What we don't know accurately is where the CO2 went.

10. CO2 in the air dissolves in the oceans and there is a lot more in the oceans than there is in the atmosphere. CO2 in the oceans slowly forms limestone, chalk and other rocks. More than 100 times the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere is locked up in these stones (The White Cliffs of Dover are largely CO2). But how much is where and how long it stays there is not well understood. (See 'non-linear' in para. 1). Even if one accepts that man is contributing large amounts of CO2 to the atmosphere, it will dissolve in the sea and then turn to limestone without any help from us.

10. If we consider all greenhouse gasses, not just CO2, the most important by far is water vapour, which contributes 95% of the total effect. Short of wrapping all the oceans in plastic sheet, we can't do much about it. Taking water vapour into account, it is estimated that man's total contribution to the effect of greenhouse gasses, over the whole of human history, is .29%.

11. It may be true that this small amount of extra greenhouse gas will trigger run-away global warming, but it is hard to find solid evidence for it in the historical record. What evidence there is must come from models of the way the climate works. But models of such complicated mechanisms as the climate are notoriously unreliable until they have been refined and rigorously checked against the historical evidence. Which has not yet happened.

Natural global warming seems to be expected about now in the cycle, but I'm sceptical about man-made warming.

Politics

If the science is hard to understand, the politics is easy. The 'man-made CO2 calamity' gives the developed nations a wonderful stick with which to beat the emerging superpowers of India and China. If the west can persuade them that they have a moral duty to clean up their industries, substantial extra costs are imposed on them which will do something to offset the west's higher wages.

On the campaign level in the west, things work as usual in practical politics. Here is one of several accounts by scientists who changed their views about global warming, from http://www.canadafreepress.com/2007/global-warming051607.htm

"I was on that gravy train, making a high wage in a science job that would not have existed if we didn't believe carbon emissions caused global warming. And so were lots of people around me; and there were international conferences full of such people. And we had political support, the ear of government, big budgets, and we felt fairly important and useful (well, I did anyway). It was great. We were working to save the planet! But starting in about 2000, the last three of the four pieces of evidence outlined above fell away or reversed. The pre-2000 ice core data was the central evidence for believing that atmospheric carbon caused temperature increases. The new ice core data shows that past warmings were *not* initially caused by rises in atmospheric carbon, and says nothing about the strength of any amplification. This piece of evidence casts reasonable doubt that atmospheric carbon had any role in past warmings, while still allowing the possibility that it had a supporting role," he added. "Unfortunately politics and science have become even more entangled. The science of global warming has become a partisan political issue, so positions become more entrenched. Politicians and the public prefer simple and less-nuanced messages. At the moment the political climate strongly supports carbon emissions as the cause of global warming, to the point of sometimes rubbishing or silencing critics."

Peter Laurie

Appendix Two

Scientists group to refute global warming claims

A group of leading New Zealand climate scientists has announced today the formation of the New Zealand Climate Science Coalition, aimed at refuting what it believes are unfounded claims about anthropogenic (man-made) global warming.

The coalition includes such well-known climate scientists as:

- Dr Vincent Gray, of Wellington, an expert reviewer for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), most recently a visiting scholar at the Beijing Climate Centre in China.
- Dr Gerrit J. van der Lingen, of Christchurch, geologist/paleoclimatologist, climate change consultant, former director GRAINZ (Geoscience Research and Investigations New Zealand).
- Prof. August H. Auer, of Auckland, past professor of atmospheric science, University of Wyoming; previously chief meteorologist, Meteorological Service (MetService) of New Zealand.
- Professor Bob Carter, a New Zealander, now at the Marine Geophysical Laboratory, James Cook University, Queensland, Australia.
- Warwick Hughes, a New Zealand earth scientist living in Perth, who conducts a comprehensive website: www.warwickhughes.com
- Roger Dewhurst, of Katikati, consulting environmental geologist and hydrogeologist

Also involved are other New Zealanders concerned that only one side of the climate change debate is being brought to public attention. Mr Owen McShane, of Kaiwaka, director of the Centre for Resource Management Studies, who is convenor of the establishment committee, said that the coalition's three main roles will be:

- To publish and distribute papers and commentaries produced by members of the Coalition.
- To audit statements by other organisations, both in New Zealand and overseas, which are published in New Zealand, or are expected to influence New Zealand public policy and public opinion.
- To audit the forthcoming IPCC report, either on its own, or through the Asia Pacific Climate Science Coalition, or equivalent organisation, if one has been established in time.

Many scientists and economists are concerned that the United Nations International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has an effective monopoly on public announcements on this matter, and its statements go largely unchallenged - or go largely unchallenged in a format that will carry weight with governments, the media or the general public.

Hence, a new ‘sceptical consensus’ has developed that, before the next IPCC report is published in February next year, there should be a panel, or panels, of experts who have established themselves as ‘auditors’ of the IPCC, both here in New Zealand and abroad.

Those of us involved in forming this coalition believe that now is the time for individual countries like New Zealand to assemble their own national expert panels, so that these

> panels can form larger groupings with like minded-panels from other countries so as to be ready to deal with the reports to be published by the IPCC next year. Their aim should not be to repeat, or parallel, the work of the IPCC, but to audit its reports, and to let the members of the IPCC know that such auditors are waiting in the wings.

Owen McShane

A draft constitution for the coalition provides for a governing council, and three specialist panels:

- A science panel to focus on scientific and technological inputs. The science and technology would be wide ranging, covering atmospheric science, tectonic plate movement, nuclear power, solar activity, and similar issues.
- An economics panel to focus on the economic inputs, and include micro and macro economic issues, the statistical analysis, the nature of the computer models, and even the epistemology.
- A public policy panel to focus on public policy outcomes, on governmental relations and groupings, but also focus on historical analysis, and cost-benefit analysis of proposed policies and regulations.

This group established the following website:
http://www.climatescience.org.nz/

Press Release: *Centre for Resource Management Studies;* 1 May 2006, 10:08 am.

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Understanding Ministries
http://www.understanding-ministries.com

Appendix Three

Newsweek report on impending ice age in 1975

'The Cooling World' - by Peter Gwynne

There are ominous signs that the Earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and that these changes may portend a drastic decline in food production – with serious political implications for just about every nation on Earth. The drop in food output could begin quite soon, perhaps only 10 years from now. The regions destined to feel its impact are the great wheat-producing lands of Canada and the U.S.S.R. in the North, along with a number of marginally self-sufficient tropical areas – parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indochina and Indonesia – where the growing season is dependent upon the rains brought by the monsoon.

The evidence in support of these predictions has now begun to accumulate so massively that meteorologists are hard-pressed to keep up with it. In England, farmers have seen their growing season decline by about two weeks since 1950, with a resultant overall loss in grain production estimated at up to 100,000 tons annually. During the same time, the average temperature around the equator has risen by a fraction of a degree – a fraction that in some areas can mean drought and desolation. Last April, in the most devastating outbreak of tornadoes ever recorded, 148 twisters killed more than 300 people and caused half a billion dollars' worth of damage in 13 U.S. states. To scientists, these seemingly disparate incidents represent the advance signs of fundamental changes in the world's weather. Meteorologists disagree about the cause and extent of the trend, as well as over its specific impact on local weather conditions. But they are almost unanimous in the view that the trend will reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century. If the climatic change is as profound as some of the pessimists fear, the resulting famines could be catastrophic. "A major climatic change would force economic and social adjustments on a worldwide scale," warns a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences, "because the global patterns of food production and population that have evolved are implicitly dependent on the climate of the present century." A survey completed last year by Dr. Murray Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968. According to George Kukla of Columbia University, satellite photos indicated a sudden, large increase in Northern Hemisphere snow cover in the winter of 1971-72. And a study released last month by two NOAA scientists notes that the amount of sunshine reaching the ground in the continental U.S. diminished by 1.3% between 1964 and 1972.

To the layman, the relatively small changes in temperature and sunshine can be highly misleading. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin points out that the Earth's average temperature during the great Ice Ages was only about seven degrees lower than during its warmest eras – and that the present decline has taken the planet about a sixth of the way toward the Ice Age average. Others regard the cooling as a reversion to the "little ice age" conditions that brought bitter winters to much of Europe and northern America between 1600 and 1900 – years when the Thames used to freeze so solidly that Londoners roasted oxen on the ice and when iceboats sailed the Hudson River almost as far south as New York City. Just what causes the onset of major and minor ice ages remains a mystery. "Our knowledge of the mechanisms of climatic change is at least as fragmentary as our data," concedes the National Academy of Sciences report. "Not only are the basic scientific questions largely unanswered, but in many cases we do not yet know enough to pose the key questions." Meteorologists think that they can forecast the short-term results of the

return to the norm of the last century. They begin by noting the slight drop in overall temperature that produces large numbers of pressure centres in the upper atmosphere. These break up the smooth flow of westerly winds over temperate areas. The stagnant air produced in this way causes an increase in extremes of local weather such as droughts, floods, extended dry spells, long freezes, delayed monsoons and even local temperature increases – all of which have a direct impact on food supplies. "The world's food-producing system," warns Dr. James D. McQuigg of NOAA's Centre for Climatic and Environmental Assessment, "is much more sensitive to the weather variable than it was even five years ago." Furthermore, the growth of world population and creation of new national boundaries make it impossible for starving peoples to migrate from their devastated fields, as they did during past famines. Climatologists are pessimistic that political leaders will take any positive action to compensate for the climatic change, or even to allay its effects. They concede that some of the more spectacular solutions proposed, such as melting the Arctic ice cap by covering it with black soot or diverting arctic rivers, might create problems far greater than those they solve. But the scientists see few signs that government leaders anywhere are even prepared to take the simple measures of stockpiling food or of introducing the variables of climatic uncertainty into economic projections of future food supplies. The longer the planners delay, the more difficult will they find it to cope with climatic change once the results become grim reality.

Newsweek, 'The Cooling World', 28.4.75.
http://wxpaos09.colorado.edu/atoc1060/cooling%20world/cooling.html

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