

# A Brief History of Climate Change

New York Times Feb 24, 1895

## PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER GLACIAL PERIOD Geologists Think the World May Be Frozen Up Again.

The question is again being discussed whether recent and long-continued observations do not point to the advent of a second glacial period, when the countries now basking in the fostering warmth of a tropical sun will ultimately give way to the perennial frost and snow of the polar regions. The researches of geologists have proved the existence in Greenland and other arctic lands of fossil palms and other tropical plants, which show that these regions were once covered with a rich vegetation, which only equatorial climates can

New York Times, Dec 7, 1905

## AMUNDSON NAVIGATES NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Norwegian Reaches Alaska by  
Sailing Arctic Channels.

New York Times May 15, 1932

## NEXT GREAT DELUGE FORECAST BY SCIENCE

Melting Polar Ice Caps to Raise the Level of  
Seas and Flood the Continents

New York Times May 21, 1975

## Scientists Ask Why World Climate Is Changing; Major Cooling May Be Ahead

By WALTER SULLIVAN

The world's climate is changing. Of that scientists are firmly convinced. But in what direction and why are subjects of deepening debate. There are specialists who say that a new ice age is on the way—the inevitable consequence of a natural cyclic process, or as a result of man-made pollution of the atmosphere. And there are those who say that such pollution may actually head off an ice age.

Sooner or later a major cooling of the climate is widely considered inevitable. Hints that it may already have begun are evident. The drop in mean temperatures since 1950 in the Northern Hemisphere has been sufficient, for example, to shorten Britain's growing season for crops by two weeks.

As noted in a recent report of the National Academy of Sciences, "The global patterns of food production and population that have evolved are implicitly dependent on the climate of the present century."

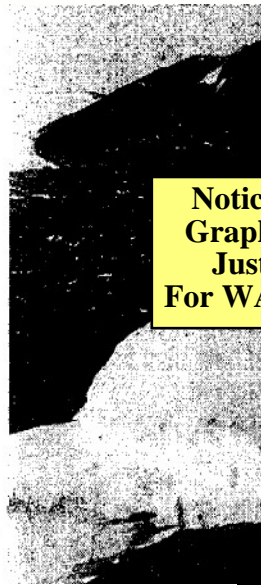


The New York Times/May 21, 1975

Shortly after its last major advance, the ice sheet covered almost all of Canada and much of the northern United States. Some scientists now believe, on the basis of recent findings, that ice resting on the sea floor extended far off the shore. The map is adapted from "The Earth and Its History" by R.F. Flint.

with respect to the stars also rotates once every 26,000 years, causing precession of the seasons.

In 1971, according to images from earth satellites, autumn snow and ice cover increased by 1.5 million square miles.



Notice the Dramatic  
Graph of COOLING  
Just like You See  
For WARMING Today.

Newsweek, April 28, 1975 - The Cooling World

### SCIENCE

#### The Cooling World

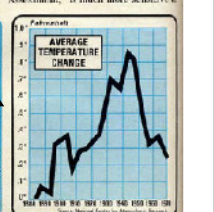
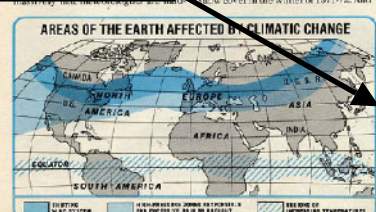
Is change at least as fragmentary as our data," concludes the National Academy of Sciences report. "Not only are the basic scientific questions largely unanswered, but it is more cases we do not yet know enough to pose the key questions."

Extremes. Meteorologists think that they can forecast the short-term weather to the month of the best accuracy. They begin by noting the slight dips in average temperature that produces large numbers of pressure centers in the mid atmosphere. These break up the steady flow of westerly winds over temperate zones. The sequence is produced in the way causes an increase in extremes of local weather such as droughts, floods, extended dry spells, long freezes, delayed monsoons and even lake turnouts. Increasingly, it is clear that the global temperature has cooled.

The world's food-producing system," warns Dr. James D. McElroy of NOAA's Center for Climate and Environmental Assessment, "is much more sensitive to

rocking agricultural productivity for the rest of the century. There is a change in the weather patterns that could be catastrophic. A major climatic change would force economic and social adjustments on a worldwide scale," sums 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. Milner Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperature in the Northern Hemisphere since 1950 and 1960. According to George Kukla of Columbia University, the satellite of earth's last satellite, large increase in Northern Hemisphere that occur in the winter of 1971-72. And



passed to keep up with it. In England, farmers have seen their growing season decline by about two weeks since 1960, 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. Insects that in some areas can occur in great numbers and cause damage to crops and forests. Last April, when most devastating outbreak of locusts ever recorded, 145 farmers killed more than 300,000 and caused a billion dollars' worth of damage in thirteen U.S. states.

Trend: To scientists, these seemingly disparate incidents represent the advanced signs of fundamental changes in the world's weather. The central fact is that after three quarters of a century of extraordinarily mild conditions, the earth's climate seems to be cooling down. Meteorologists disagree as to the cause and extent of the cooling trend, as well as over its specific impact on local weather conditions. But they are almost unanimous in the view that the trend will

be simply necessary for men to stop most fossil fuel-burning—use of coal, oil, natural gas and automobile gasoline

the weather variable than it was even five years ago. Furthermore, the growth of world population and erosion of natural boundaries make it impossible for many people to migrate from their devastated fields, as they did during past times.

Climate scientists are pessimistic that political leaders will take any positive action in response to the climatic changes, or even to delay its effects. They conclude that some of the more serious, long-term problems, such as melting the Arctic ice cap by covering it with black soot or diverting more rivers might create problems far greater than those they solve. But the scientists see few signs that government leaders are where one never supposed to take the simple measures of reducing food and introducing the variables of climate uncertainty into economic projections of future possibilities. The longer the planners delay, the more difficult will they find it to cope with climate change as the world's climate grows real.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Newsweek, April 28, 1975

A4 Friday, July 9, 1971 THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington Post July 9, 1971

## U. S. Scientist Sees New Ice Age Coming

By Victor Cohn  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
The world could be as little as 50 or 60 years away

International Study of Man's Impact on Climate now being held in Stockholm as a prelude to a world envi-

ronment conference. The study is the first of its kind and is the first time that scientists from all over the world have met to discuss the impact of man on the environment.

SustainableOergon.com

## Some Climate Facts

### **FACT: Water vapor is the major greenhouse gas, NOT CO<sub>2</sub>.**

... the maximum supportable number for the importance of water vapour alone is about 60-70% and for water plus clouds 80-90% of the present day greenhouse effect. (Of course, using the same approach, **the maximum supportable number for CO<sub>2</sub> is 20-30%**, (From: [realclimate.org/index.php?p=142](http://realclimate.org/index.php?p=142)) (This web site run warming advocate)

### **FACT: FIRST the temperature goes up, THEN CO<sub>2</sub> goes up.**

At least three careful ice core studies have shown that CO<sub>2</sub> starts to rise about 800 years (600-1000 years) after Antarctic temperature during glacial terminations. These terminations are pronounced warming periods that mark the ends of the ice ages that happen every 100,000 years or so.

... All that the lag shows is that **CO<sub>2</sub> did not cause the first 800 years of warming**, out of the 5000 year trend. The other 4200 years of warming **could in fact have been** caused by CO<sub>2</sub>, as far as we can tell from this ice core data. (From: [realclimate.org/index.php?p=13](http://realclimate.org/index.php?p=13)) (Notice "could in fact have been"? That means that they don't really know.)

### **The Famous Temperature Chart that Al Gore used is simply wrong.**

Here is what Dr. Wegman, **past president of the statistics division of the National Academy of Sciences** says about the temperature chart the AL Gore uses. (MBH98 and MBH99 are the scientific papers that created Al Gore's chart; MM03/05a/05b are the scientific papers that pointed out the errors in MBH98 and MBH99):

*In general, we found MBH98 and MBH99 to be somewhat obscure and incomplete ... Normally, one would try to select a calibration dataset that is representative of the entire dataset. The 1902-1995 data is not fully appropriate for calibration and leads to a misuse in principal component analysis.* (From: 07142006\_Wegman\_Report.pdf, page 4)

The criticism in MM03/05a/05b pointed out a number of flaws such as:

- You can take red noise and put it into the algorithm used in MBH98 and get the famous hockey stick.
- You can remove the bristle cone pines from the data set and the hockey stick disappears.
- If you use the correct data centering methodology, the hockey stick disappears.

### **The whole field of climate prediction is fatally flawed because most of the field uses the same data and methods - they are not independent.**

**Wegman:** page 4: *Our findings from this analysis suggest that authors in the area of paleoclimate studies are closely connected and thus "independent studies" may not be as independent as they might appear on the surface.* (From: 07142006\_Wegman\_Report.pdf, page 4)

## What about The Sun?

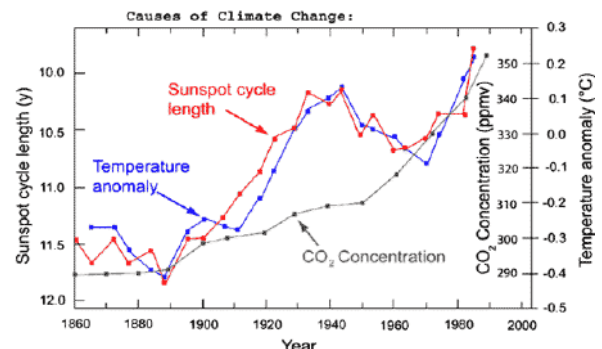
It has been known for over 200 years that there is a relationship between the price of wheat and sunspots. William Herschel reported that finding to the Royal Society in 1801. (Herschel, W., 1801, Philosophical Transactions, 91, 265.)

### **The Sun is a much better short term fit to climate than CO<sub>2</sub>.**

It has recently been shown that there is a good correlation between solar cycle length and climate, as this chart shows.

Notice the dip in both solar and temperature from about 1940-1965. There is no such dip in graphs of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Graph adapted by Dr. Tim Patterson from: Friis-Christensen, E., and K. Lassen, Science, 254, 698-700, 1991



### **The Sun is a much better long term fit to climate than CO<sub>2</sub>**

Here is a long term chart of solar cycle length and temperature as implied by an isotope of Oxygen. Historic CO<sub>2</sub> levels do not show any of these ups and downs. Again the sun is a better fit than CO<sub>2</sub>.

Graph from: **Long-term Variations in Solar Activity and their Apparent Effect on the Earth's Climate** K.Lassen, Danish Meteorological Institute, Solar-Terrestrial Physics Division, Lyngbyvej, 100, DK-2100 Copenhagen (2), Denmark.  
<http://www.tmgnow.com/repository/solar/lassen1.html>

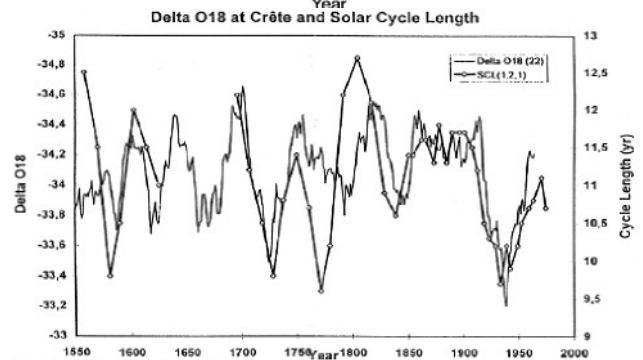
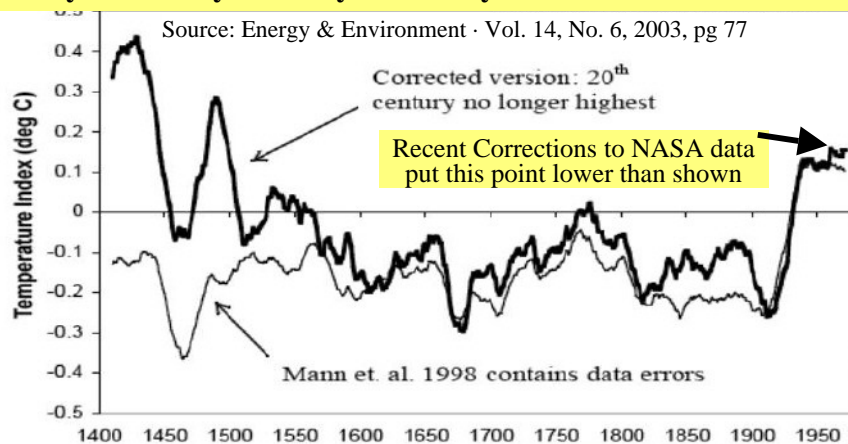


Fig. 11 Variation of delta <sup>18</sup>O at Crête on the icecan of Central Greenland 1550-1974 (22-year running mean) and (1-2-1)-filtered solar cycle length



# Things Look Different When You See the Whole History

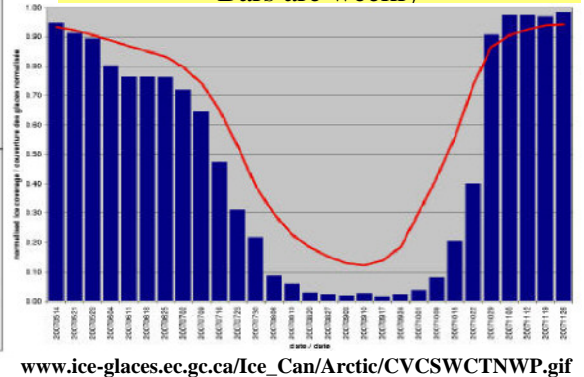
## 600 year history -- Today is actually cooler than medieval times



## Arctic Ice Now Above Average

Red Line is Average

Bars are weekly

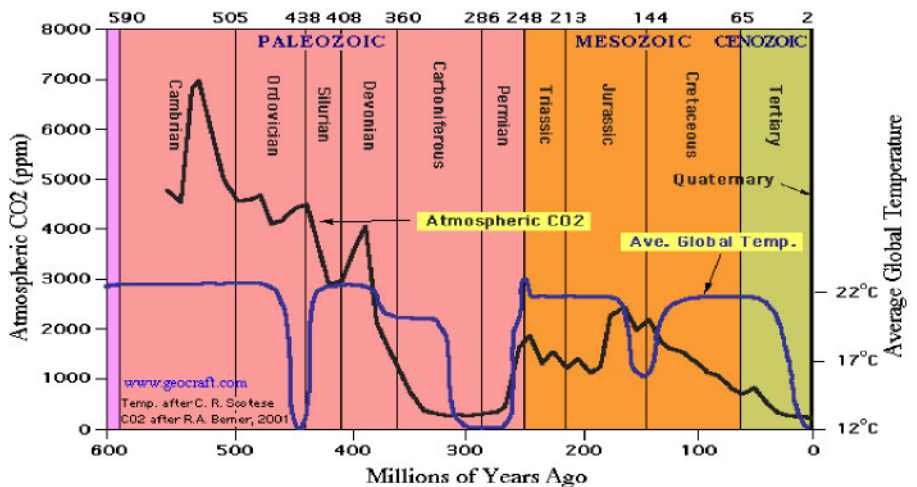


## Today is unusually COOL with unusually low CO2

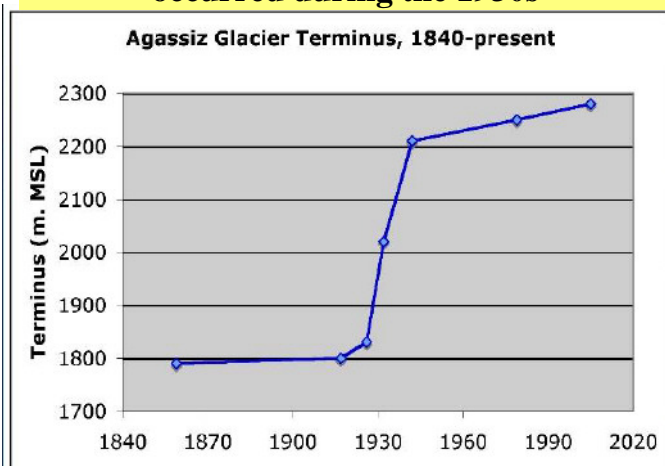
Late Carboniferous to Early Permian time (315 mya -- 270 mya) is the only time period in the last 600 million years when both atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and temperatures were as low as they are today (Quaternary Period).

Temperature after C.R. Scotese <http://www.scotese.com/climate.htm>  
CO<sub>2</sub> after R.A. Berner, 2001 (GEOCARB III)

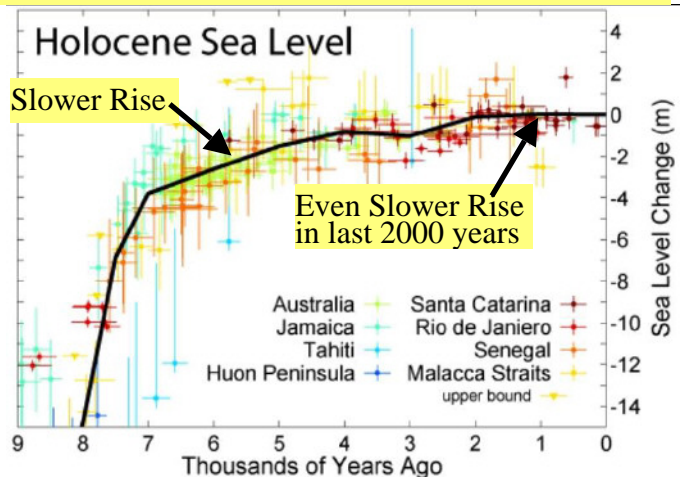
From: [http://www.geocraft.com/WVFossils/ice\\_ages.html](http://www.geocraft.com/WVFossils/ice_ages.html)



## The majority of the glacier melting occurred during the 1930s



## Sea Levels have been rising for thousands of years. Lately the rise has slowed down.



## Additional Information

<http://www.icecap.us/>  
<http://surfacestations.org/>  
<http://www.co2science.org/>

<http://www.junkscience.com/>  
<http://www.climateaudit.org/>  
[www.FriendsOfScience.org](http://www.FriendsOfScience.org)

<http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/>  
<http://www.climate-skeptic.com/>  
<http://www.worldclimatereport.com/>

# Is it OK to deceive to the public for a good cause?

**Stephen Schneider** is the editor of the journal *Climate Change*: "... we need to get some broadbased support, to capture the public's imagination. That, of course, entails getting loads of media coverage. **So we have to offer up scary scenarios, make simplified, dramatic statements, and make little mention of any doubts we might have.** This 'double ethical bind' we frequently find ourselves in cannot be solved by any formula. Each of us has to decide what the right balance is between being effective and being honest. I hope that means being both. (Bold Added; From: *DISCOVER* October 1989, page 47)

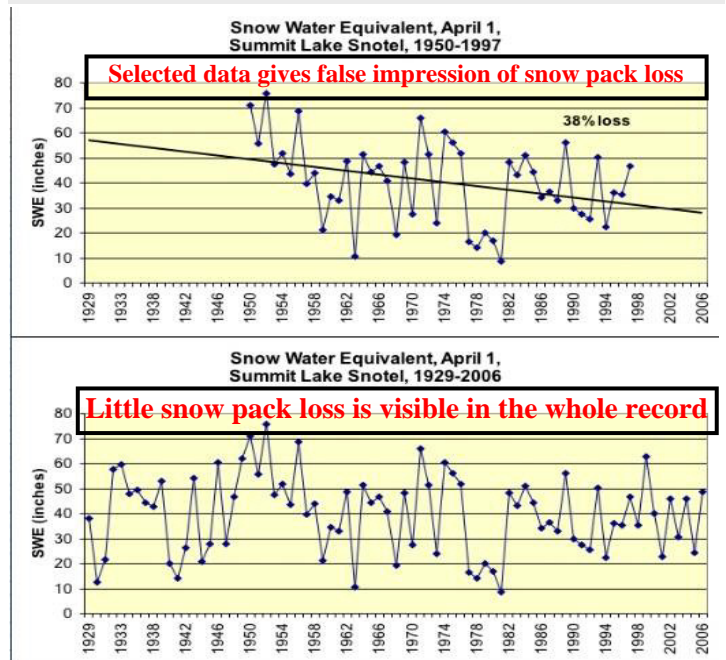
**Al Gore** thinks it is OK to over-represent the facts: "Nobody is interested in solutions if they don't think there's a problem. Given that starting point, **I believe it is appropriate to have an over-representation of factual presentations on how dangerous it is** as a predicate for opening up the audience to listen to what the solutions are," (bold added; From: *Grist*, 09 May 2006, [grist.org/news/maindish/2006/05/09/roberts/](http://grist.org/news/maindish/2006/05/09/roberts/))

**NASA's Jim Hansen** (who keeps some of NASA's official temperature records): **Emphasis on extreme scenarios may have been appropriate at one time, when the public and decision-makers were relatively unaware of the global warming issue,** (bold added) (From: [http://naturescience.com/ns/articles/01-16/ns\\_jeh6.html](http://naturescience.com/ns/articles/01-16/ns_jeh6.html))

**Three prominent people in the climate field think it is OK to deceive people.**

A common trick is to pick starting and ending points in long term data to trick people. Here is an example.

- The top chart starts at a peak and ends at a dip, giving the false impression that the Cascades are rapidly losing snow.
- The lower chart shows all available data. The snow pack is clearly a cyclic phenomena that has changed little over the length of the record.



## Follow the Money

The proposed solutions will increase the cost of living for all of us and will reduce our choices as to where and how we live our daily lives. It will be particularly difficult for the retired and the low income as the cost of most things rise due to the proposed solutions such as a carbon tax, \$6/gal. gasoline tax. **We should be really sure that there is a problem** before we implement measures that **will hurt many people and enrich a few:**

- Al Gore is president of the Generations mutual fund that specializes in investments that make money from global warming hysteria. Al Gore gets over \$100,000 for speaking. (Daily Mail (UK), 10th December 2007), ([thesmokinggun.com](http://thesmokinggun.com))
- WSJ: "And like the energy barons of an earlier age, Mr. Gore has the chance to achieve enormous wealth after being named last week as a new partner at the famously successful venture capital firm Kleiner Perkins." (<http://www.opinionjournal.com/editorial/feature.html?id=110010884> Nov 20, 2007).
- Investment companies that expect to make millions trading "carbon credits" in a BILLION dollar market.
- Enron was a big supporter of global warming "solutions" because they sold natural gas, which puts out less CO2 than their competition, coal
- The nuclear power industry because they want to sell their power plants. (Nuclear plants don't put out CO2)
- City planners who will plan our new "low carbon" society. Already Portland has over 200 planners and a department dedicated to this goal.

## Additional Information

- Friis-Christensen, E., and K. Lassen, **Length of the solar cycle: An indicator of solar activity closely associated with climate**, Science, 254, 698-700, 1991).
- Proc. R. Soc. A doi:10.1098/rspa.2006.1773
- Henrik Svensmark, Cosmoclimatology: a new theory emerges - A&G • February 2007 • Vol. 48
- NAS report: [www.nap.edu/catalog/11676.html](http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11676.html)
- Wegman factsheet: [http://republicans.energycommerce.house.gov/108/home/07142006\\_Wegman\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://republicans.energycommerce.house.gov/108/home/07142006_Wegman_fact_sheet.pdf)