QUORA Why do so many people think climate change is a liberal conspiracy?

James Matkin, LAWYER WRITER at Academia.edu (2006-present)
Updated Mon
https://www.quora.com/Why-do-so-many-people-think-climate-change-is-a-liberal-conspiracy/answer/James-Matkin

The man who invented climate change was not a scientist, he was rather a big government ideologue and socialist. The Father of Climate Change is Maurice Strong, a Canadian multimillionaire passionate about the environment and the role of the United Nations, not in science but in wealth distribution. As a result Maurice skillfully taped on weak climate change science attacking fossil fuels to form the leverage for a new world government.

Therefore, from the start and continuing today the UN IPCC is ok with the pseudo-science of demonizing life giving Co2 ,which has “nothing to do with the environment” because this is the road to global wealth distribution. I am not making this up as these words of Dr. Ottmar Endenhoffer - leading German scientist and IPCC co-chair confirm.

Ottmar Edenhofer, lead author of the IPCC's fourth summary report released in 2007 candidly expressed the priority. Speaking in 2010, he advised, "One has to free oneself from the illusion that international climate policy is environmental policy. Instead, climate change policy is about how we redistribute de facto the world's wealth."

Or, as U.N. climate chief Christina Figueres pointedly remarked, the true aim of the U.N.'s 2014 Paris climate conference was "to change the [capitalist] economic development model that has been reigning for at least 150 years, since the Industrial Revolution." As Endenhofer admits the environment is second fiddle as the helps us understand the alarmists willingness to go along with fudged data and 'phony science.'

"**No matter if the science is all phony; there are collateral environmental benefits**.... Climate change [provides] the greatest chance to bring about **justice and equality in the world**."

Christine Stewart, former Minister of the Environment of Canada

That Paris conference agenda got a useful boost from U.S. government agency scientists at NASA and NOAA who conveniently provided “warmest years ever” claims. Both have histories of stirring overheated global warming stew pots with alarming and statistically indefensible claims of recent “record high” temperatures.

http://www.climatedepot.com/2017...

In a farewell piece on Strong’s passing in 2015 Booker summarizes the amazing role of Strong in creating the UN IPCC.

Farewell to the man who invented 'climate change’

by Christopher Booker 2015

During the Second World War, having emerged from humble origins in the Great Depression, Strong became convinced that the new United Nations should become a world government, dedicated to

ensuring that the wealth enjoyed by the richer countries of the West should be spread out around the world's underprivileged majority.

Maurice Strong: he established the UN?s environmental agenda (Canadian Press/AP)

In the Sixties, having become very rich himself from Canada's oil industry, Strong came to see that the key to his vision was "environmentalism", the one cause the UN could harness to make itself a truly powerful world government.

A superb political operator, in 1972 he set up a UN "Environment Conference" in Stockholm, to declare that the Earth's resources were the common inheritance of all mankind. They should no longer be exploited for the benefit of only a few countries, at the expense of poorer countries across the globe.

To pursue this, he became founding director of a new agency, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and in the Eighties he took up the cause of a tiny group of international meteorologists who had come to believe that the world faced catastrophic warming. In 1988, UNEP sponsored this little group into setting up the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

In 1992, **now allied with the IPCC**, Strong pulled off his greatest coup when he set up another new body, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to stage that colossal "Earth Summit" over which he presided in Rio, arranging for it to be attended not only by 108 world leaders and 100,000 others but also by 20,000 UN-funded "green activists".

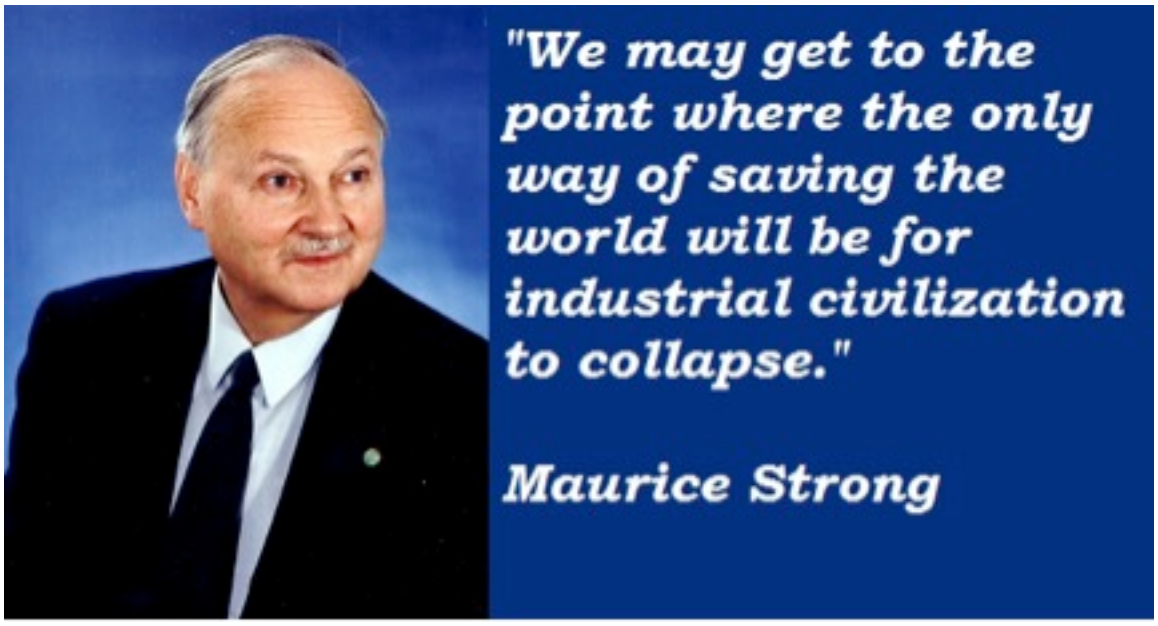
It is the UNFCCC which in effect has dictated the global climate change agenda ever since. Almost yearly it has staged huge conferences, notably those at Kyoto (1997), Copenhagen (2009) and the present one in Paris. And all along it has been Strong's ideology, enshrined at Rio in "Agenda 21", which has continued to shape the entire process, centred on the principle that the richer developed countries must pay for a problem they created, to the financial benefit of all those "developing countries" that have been its main victimsIn 2005, Strong was caught having been illicitly paid $1 million from the UN's Oil for Food programme, supposedly set up to allow Saddam

Hussein to pay in oil to feed starving Iraqis. He retired to a flat in Beijing, where he had been close to China's Communist leaders back to Mao. It was from there that he returned home to Canada to die,on November 27.The scientists behind the issue were on a mission and misbehaved by fudging the data to make the climate seem warmer than it was. As soon as the politicians like Al Gore usurped the science they declared a fake consensus demanding public acceptance that the science is settled not open to debate.

"Strong's dream is more than ever falling apart"

But the wonderful irony is that the reason why Paris will fail, like Copenhagen before it, is that those "developing countries", led by China and India – now the world's first and third largest "CO2 emitters" – have not the slightest intention of curbing their emissions. It is for the West to do that, for creating "the problem". Thus, just as he died, Strong's dream is more than ever falling apart – thanks to those very countries his socialist vision was intended to help.

Farewell to the man who invented 'climate change'



China

The President of China, Hu Jin Tao, greets Maurice Strong

Strong, from his earliest days, had a deep interest in and fascination for China and has been going to China for more than 40 years in various capacities, personal, United Nations, World Bank and business.

He now spends most of his time there and is active as an advisor and business relationships in the environment, energy, and technology sectors. His principal activities are centered at Peking University, where he is an active Honorary Professor, as well as Honorary

Chairman of its Environmental Foundation and Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Institute for Research on Security and Sustainability for Northeast Asia, following up on his experience with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).

Indeed, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, near the end of his term, paid the following tribute to Strong:

"Looking back on our time together, we have shared many trials and tribulations and I am grateful that I had the benefit of your global vision and wise counsel on many critical issues, not least the delicate question of the Korean Peninsula and China's changing role in the world. Your unwavering commitment to the environment, multilateralism and peaceful resolution of conflicts is especially appreciated."

Judith Curry Blog 'POLITICIZING THE IPCC REPORT'

In the global debate about climate change and energy policy, science is increasingly becoming a side show, and used when it is convenient to justify a politically desirable policy. Well, that is politics. I have two concerns:

1. 'Using' climate science in this way has a very unfortunate impact on climate science itself: 'inconvenient' questions don't get asked and inconvenient science doesn't get funded.

2. If people are concerned about the adverse impacts of extreme weather events, reducing CO2 emissions are not going to have any impact on policy relevant time scales, even if you accept the IPCC analyses. Resources expended on energy policy are in direct conflict with reducing vulnerability to extreme events.

242 RESPONSES TO "POLITICIZING THE IPCC REPORT"

1. Paul Matthews | July 29, 2014 at 1:15 pm |One point that is important to make for the US audience is that here in the UK, although it is politicised, the climate debate does not divide sharply along party lines in the way it does in the US. Of the two dissidents, one is Conservative (Lilley) but the other is Labour (Stringer). One thing these two have in common is a degree in a science subject, unlike the other committee

members. Thanks for the link!Jeffn | July 29, 2014 at 4:04 pm |That is an interesting point that is raised often. I wonder, however, how much of that fact is simple political survival. Both parties in the UK endorsed policy that has proven to be simultaneously extraordinarily expensive and useless. To have to admit that and acknowledge that the scare story used to sell the bad policy is overblown would be political suicide. The short version of this "report" is MPs Claim: We Aren't Totally Incompetent, We Really Did Have a Reason to Wreck The Nation's Energy Policy!The Toles cartoon is a classic of warmist hypocrisy. The warm constantly parley every hot day or storm into "proof" or "evidence" of AGW, yet when their own meme is thrown in their faces in a cold snap, they pat each other on the back over how clever they are to point out the dupes who can't tell the difference between weather and climate. No doubt it raises a weak cheer from the faithful, but nobody else is buying it.rls | July 29, 2014 at 5:14 pm |I think it is the opposite in the US. The plurality is against big spending to reign in CO2 emissions. When Obama's party had control of both chambers of congress he could not get Cap and Trade passed.

2. Hugh Whalen | July 29, 2014 at 1:42 pm |The whole IPCC/AGW seems to me to correspond to this:Question: Do you agree that crime is a problem?Answer: 97% of the populations says: YES!Conclusion: 97% of the population supports the death penalty. It must be instituted immediately. Sigh.David Wojick | July 29, 2014 at 1:56 pm |An excellent analogy, Hugh. 97% think humans have made some contribution to the past warming (if only UHI). Then it is claimed that they therefore support drastic decarbonization efforts. This is the way political arguments often work, or try to.
3. Turnedoutnice | July 29, 2014 at 1:53 pm |it looks very much as if the final obstacle to progression along the path of sanity has been overcome. It is the acceptance that the explanation of the 'hiatus' aka 'pause' by natural cooling processes, countering the GHE, implies that natural heating processes contributed to the previous http://warming.So far so good; Latif argues that the IPCC's CO2 'Climate Sensitivity' has been far too high: http://notrickszone.com/2014/07/...However,

there is much further to go; the reality is that solar processes account for most if not all of the post 1710 warming: http://hockeyschtick.blogspot.co...CO2 Climate Sensitivity may be very low indeed and it is easy to show how.....

>**Al Gore**, former US presidential candidate and now the apopalytic, big Democrat climate huckster is most responsible for the politicalization of climate science. Sadly, Gore used poor judgment in choosing his science colleagues. Gore relied mostly on the ravings of former NASA scientist and "loose cannon" Dr. James Hansen. He is an astronomer, the great apoloptic exaggerator. He is under ethics cloud for million dollar personal awards. Also Gore embraced the disreputable Michael Mann, junior scientist and author of the fake hockey stick graph that erased accepted climate history. Barack Obama became Gore's political supporter and crusader willing to mislabel life giving, non toxic Co2 as pollution for the cause.

Al Gore's dirty tricks (phony science is ok with him.)

National Post (Latest Edition)1 Aug 2017 Alex Epstein

Alex Epstein is author of The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels and an adjunct scholar at the Cato Institute.

Al Gore with former mayor of Tacloban City Alfred Romualdez and Typhoon Haiyan survivor Demi Raya.

The more than seven billion people living in the world today need affordable, abundant energy — and a livable climate — to flourish. But the world's leading source of energy is also the leading source of increasing greenhouse gases.

What to do? This is the vital question Al Gore took on in his 2006 film An Inconvenient Truth, and takes on again in his newly released follow- up An Inconvenient Sequel.

As the most influential figure in the international climate conversation, Gore has a responsibility to give us the whole picture of fossil fuels' impacts — both their benefits and the risks they pose to humans flourishing. Unfortunately, Gore has given us a deeply biased

picture that completely ignores fossil fuels' indispensable benefits and wildly exaggerates their impact on climate.

The running theme throughout An Inconvenient Sequel is that Gore's first film was even more right than he expected. The movie begins with defenders of fossil fuels mocking or ignoring the dramatic predictions of An Inconvenient Truth. Leaving aside a heroic (and highly disputed) portrayal of Gore rescuing the Paris climate accord, the rest of the movie focuses on vindicating Gore's two chief predictions: 1) That we could replace fossil fuels with cheap solar- and windpowered "renewables"; and 2) that continued use of fossil fuels would lead to catastrophic temperature rises, catastrophic sea- level rises, catastrophic flooding, catastrophic drought, catastrophic storms, and catastrophic disease proliferation.

To justify these claims, Gore makes extensive uses of anecdotes: he shows us the town of Georgetown, Texas, and its use of 100-percent renewable energy, a deadly heat wave in India, a deadly flood in Miami, a deadly drought in Syria, a deadly storm in the Philippines, and the Zika virus penetrating t he United States.

Some of his anecdotes are meant to prove that cheap solar and wind are, as 2006 Gore prophesied, quickly dominating t he world's energy supply and, as 2006 Gore also warned us, that our rapidly warming climate is killing more and more people each year. But he has not given us the whole picture.

Take the rising dominance of solar and wind, which is used to paint supporters of fossil fuels as troglodytes, fools, and shills for Big Oil. The combined share of world energy consumption from renewables is all of two per cent. And it's an expensive, unreliable, and therefore difficult-to-scale two per cent.

Because solar and wind are "unreliables," they need to be backed up by reliable sources of power, usually fossil fuels, or sometimes non-carbon sources including nuclear and large- scale hydro power (all of which Gore and other environmentalists refuse to support). This is why every grid that incorporates significant solar and wind has more expensive electricity. Germans, on the hook for Chancellor Angela Merkel's self- righteous anticarbon commitments, are already paying three times the rates for electricity that Americans do.

Stories about “100- percent renewable” locations like Georgetown, Texas, are not just anecdotal evidence, they are lies. The Texas grid f rom which Georgetown draws its electricity is comprised of 43.7 per cent natural gas, 28.8 per cent coal, 12 per cent nuclear, and only 15.6 per cent renewable. Using a virtue- signall i ng gimmick pioneered by Apple, Facebook, and Google, Georgetown pays its state utility to label its grid electricity “renewable” — even though it draws its power from that fossil- fuel heavy Texas grid — while tarring others on the grid as “non-renewable.”

If we look at the overall trends instead of engaging in anecdotal manipulation we see that fossil fuel energy is the fastest-growing energy source in the world — still. Fossil fuels have never been more vital to human flour ishing. There are 1,600 coal Advances in technology are making fossil fuels cleaner, safer, and more efficient than ever. **To reduce their growth let alone to radically restrict their use — which is what Gore advocates — means forcing energy poverty on billions of people.**

Gore and others should be free to make the case that the danger of greenhouse gases is so serious as to warrant that scale of human misery. But they should have to quantify and justify the magnitude of climate danger. And that brings us to the truth about climate.

The overall trend in climate danger is that it is at an all-time low. The Emergency Events Database (EM- DAT) shows 6,114 climate- related deaths in 2016. In other recent years the numbers have maxed out in the tens of thousands. Compare this to the 1930s when, adjusted for population, climate- related deaths hit the 10- million mark several times.

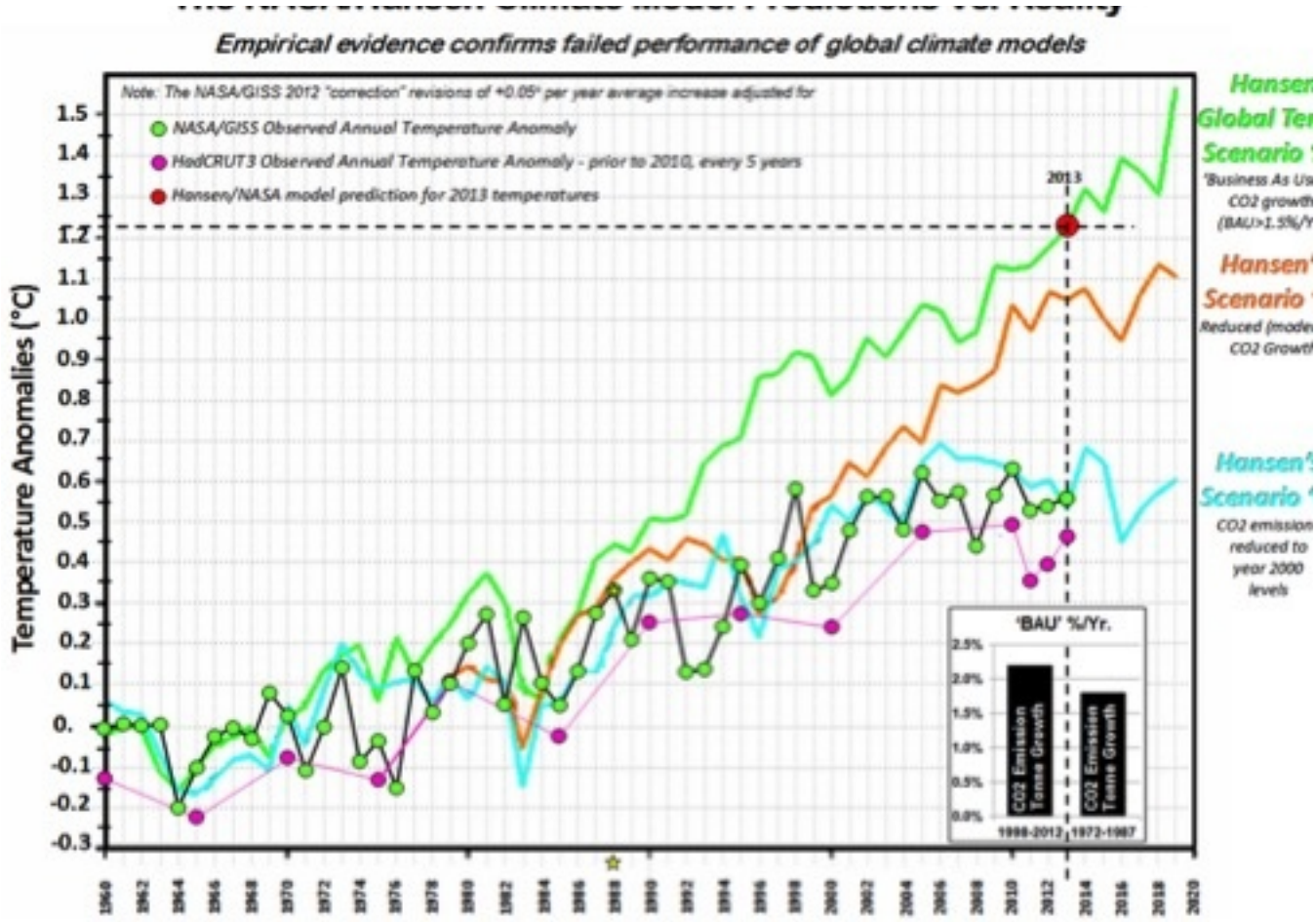
The most s i gnificant cause of our radically reduced climate danger is industrial development, which takes a naturally dangerous climate and makes it unnaturally safe. And industrial development is driven by cheap, plentiful, reliable energy — which, today, overwhelmingly means fossil fuels. **Climate will always be dangerous so priority number one is to have the energy and development to tame it. Modern irrigation, residential heating and air conditioning have made once uninhabitable places perfectly comfortable**.

Gore's Inconvenient Sequel gives a biased, selfserving, and convenient picture of fossil fuels and climate — convenient for Gore's legacy, that is, but inconvenient for the billions his energy poverty policies will harm. As citizens, we must start demanding responsible thought leaders who will give us the whole picture that life- and-death energy and climate decisions require.**When the UNIPCC first published their radical unproven theory about fossil fuel emissions of Co2 they demanded "the science is settled." Their supporters refused to debate and attacked skeptics personally. The UN head said this issue was his 'religion' so it has become a matter of politics and belief not science.**

2. Dr. James Hansen is a lead IPCC scientist who conspired to fudge climate data to make the past look colder and present look warmer.

"But in the year 2000, NASA and NOAA altered the historical US temperature record, which now shows that there was about one degree centigrade US warming during the century before 1989.

The animated image below shows the changes which Dr. Hansen made to the historical US temperature record after the year 1999. He cooled the 1930s, and warmed the 1980s and 1990s. The year 1998 went from being more than half a degree cooler than 1934, to warmer than 1934.



Hansen's recent temperature data tampering is not limited to the US. He has done the same thing all over the planet. Below is one recent example in Iceland, where he dramatically cooled the first half of the century, and warmed the present. He appears to be trying to erase evidence that there was a very warm period in much of the Arctic around 1940.

Hansen has never provided any evidence to support the idea that skeptics are either well funded or intentionally misleading the public, yet he frequently repeats this claim.

Dr. Hansen has suggested that fossil fuel corporation CEOs are intentionally committing high crimes against the planet – because they don't believe his spectacularly failed mispredictions."

Hansen went on to say: "CEOs of fossil energy companies know what they are doing and are aware of long-term consequences of continued business as usual. In my opinion, these CEOs should be tried for high crimes against humanity and nature."

James Hansen: Try Fossil Fuel CEOs For 'High Crimes Against Humanity

Additionally Dr. Hansen has been arrested several times for committing crimes in "defense of the planet".

'Without Hansen's bold move into massive data tampering, the global warming scam would have been dead decades ago. Hansen quickly learned that he could use the trust NASA had built up during the Apollo program as cover to turn cooling into warming. All things become possible once a scientist makes the move into data tampering and fraud.'

Make no mistake about it, the people behind this scam are criminals – not scientists. They have nothing but failed predictions and fraud in their past and present.

http://climatechangedispatch.com...

NASA. JAMES HANSEN, AND THE POLITICALIZATION OF SCIENCE

New issues swirl around controversial NASA branch

NASA's primary climate monitoring agency is the Goddard Institute of Space Studies. Operating out of a small office at Columbia University, GISS is run by Dr. James Hansen. Official NASA climate statements come through GISS ... which means they must get by Hansen. Many other scientists and agencies make climate predictions, but Hansen's top the list for scare factor, predicting consequences considerably more dire than his colleagues.

Hansen specializes in climate "modeling" -- attempting to predict future events based on computer simulations. In 1971, Hansen wrote his first climate model, which showed the world was about to experience severe global cooling. NASA colleagues used it to warn the world that immediate action was needed to prevent catastrophe.

Most research papers are rather dry reading, written to be as unemotional as possible. Not so with Hansen's reports, whose works scream alarmism even in their titles: "Climate Catastrophe," "Can We Defuse the Global Warming Time Bomb," and "The Threat to the

Planet." Hansen was most recently in the news when an amateur blogger discovered an error in his climate data, a mistake Hansen later discounted as unimportant to the "big picture" of compelling public action on climate change.

But who is James Hansen? Is he an impartial researcher seeking scientific truth? Or a political activist with an axe to grind?

In 2006, Hansen accused the Bush Administration of attempting to censor him. The issue stemmed from an email sent by a 23-year old NASA public affairs intern. It warned Hansen over repeated violations of NASA's official press policy, which requires the agency be notified prior to interviews. Hansen claimed he was being "silenced," despite delivering over 1,400 interviews in recent years, including 15 the very month he made the claim. While he admits to violating the NASA press policy, Hansen states he had a "constitutional right" to grant interviews. Hansen then began a barrage of public appearances on TV, radio and in lecture halls decrying the politicization of climate science.

Turns out he was right. Science *was* being politicized. By him.

A report revealed just this week, shows the 'Open Society Institute' funded Hansen to the tune of $720,000, carefully orchestrating his entire media campaign. OSI, a political group which spent $74 million in 2006 to "shape public policy," is funded by billionaire George Soros, the largest backer of Kerry's 2004 Presidential Campaign. Soros, who once declared that "removing Bush from office was the "central focus" of his life, has also given tens of millions of dollars to MoveOn.Org | Democracy In Action and other political action groups.

Certainly Soros has a right to spend his own money. But NASA officials have a responsibility to accurate, unbiased, nonpartisan science. For Hansen to secretly receive a large check from Soros, then begin making unsubstantiated claims about administrative influence on climate science is more than suspicious -- it's a clear conflict of interest.

But the issues don't stop here. Hansen received an earlier $250,000 grant from the Heinz Foundation, an organization run by Kerry's wife, which he followed by publicly endorsing Kerry. Hansen also acted as a paid consultant to Gore during the making of his global-warming film, "An Inconvenient Truth," and even personally promoted the film during an NYC event.

After the the GISS data error was revealed, Hansen finally agreed to make public the method he uses to generate "official" temperature records from the actual readings. That process has been revealed to

be thousands of lines of source code, containing hundreds of arbitrary "bias" adjustments to individual sites, tossing out many readings entirely, and raising (or lowering) the actual values for others, sometimes by several degrees. Many areas with weak or no rising temperature trends are therefore given, after adjustment, a much sharper trend. A full audit of the Hansen code is currently underway, but it seems clear that Hansen has more explaining to do.

George Deutsch, the NASA intern who resigned over the censorship fallout, said he was initially warned about Hansen when starting the job, "People said ... you gotta watch that guy. He is a loose cannon; he is kind of crazy. He is difficult to work with; he is an alarmist; he exaggerates.'"

Hansen's office did not return a request from *DailyTech* for an interview for this article.

Update: Hansen has denied receiving direct funding from OSI. Investors Business Daily is standing behind the story, claiming the funding first passed through the Government Accountability Project, which then used it to package Hansen for the media.

Update: NASA, James Hansen, and the Politicization of Science

3. Disreputable Micael Mann - “inconvenient truth” truth video is based on a fudged hockey stick chart drawn by disreputable Michael Mann who refuses to disclose his data sources. Mann’s work is wrong and broadly impugned by scores of climate scientists documented in this book.

4. **COMMENTS**

James Matkin

27 Sep 2017 9:03 AM

Al Gore is no more than a huckster misleading the public about climate science for political gain. The weak AGW theory demonizing trace amounts of Co2 from fossil fuels is demolished with recent research based on actual results not flawed computer models. Gore's scaremongering hypothesis is no more than "meritless conjectures."

Atmospheric scientists Dr. Gerhard Kramm, Dr. Ralph Dlugi, and Dr. Nicole Mölders have just published a paper in the journal Natural Science that exposes the physical and observational shortcomings of the widely-accepted 288 K – 255 K = 33 K greenhouse effect equation. They conclude that this "thought experiment" is "based on physically irrelevant assumptions and its results considerably disagree with observations".

5. **Barack Obama mistruths about Co2** - former US President and leader of Democrats

"Of all the many disastrous decisions made by the Obama administration, probably the most dishonest and damaging was the one whereby it branded the harmless trace gas which helps plants to grow as public enemy number one"

ABSTRACT

Based on our findings, we argue that 1) the so-called atmospheric greenhouse effect cannot be proved by the statistical description of fortuitous weather events that took place in a climate period, 2) the description by AMS and W?MO has to be discarded because of physical reasons, 3) energy-flux budgets for the Earth-atmosphere system do not provide tangible evidence that the atmospheric greenhouse effect does exist. **Because of this lack of tangible evidence it is time to acknowledge that the atmospheric greenhouse effect and especially its climatic impact are based on meritless conjectures.**

Scrutinizing the atmospheric greenhouse effect and its climatic impact

It is the sun not green house gases that is the driving force of our climate.

THE LAST WORD BY BRITISH HISTORIAN PAUL JOHNSON

The idea that human beings have changed and are changing the basic climate system of the Earth through their industrial activities and buming of fossil fuels - the essence of the Greens' theory of global warming - has about as much basis in science as Marxism and Freudianism. Global warming, like Marxism, is a political theory of actions, demanding compliance with its rulcs"

Marxism, Freudianism, global warming. These are proof - which history offers so many examples - that people can be suckers on a grand scale. To their fanatical followers they are a substitute for religion. Global warming, in particular, is a creed, a faith, a dogma that has little to do with science.

If people are in need of religion, why don't they just turn to the genuine article?

Paul Johnson, *journalist and historian, achieved international bestsellerdom in the 1980s with "Modern Times: The World From the Twenties to the Eighties," one of the most readable works of*

history ever published . Opening page of Bob Carter's book, CLIMATE: THE COUNTER CONSENSUS.

MARXISM THROUGH CLIMATE REGULATION ON FULL DISPLAY WITH RECENT STUDY IN NATURE.

Naomi Klein, *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2014), 31–63.

http://www.historyguide.org/images/highgate.jpg

Environmentalists Push Global Wealth Redistribution

FEBRUARY 8, 2018

By Paul Homewood

The National Review exposes how environmentalists are pushing global wealth redistribution:

The environmental movement wants to make the rich West much poorer so that the destitute can become richer. Rather than improve the plight of the developing world through such crucial projects as constructing an Africa-wide electrical grid, environmentalists say significant progress will have to wait until the improvements can be sustainable–meaning that billions will have to remain mired in poverty to "save the earth."

Having ruled out substantial growth for our destitute brothers and sisters, we are told that we will have to substantially redistribute the wealth of the West to the poor, so that the entire globe can live in a substantially lower (for us) but relatively equal standard of living.

In other words, forget creating a world with freedom of opportunity, but tilt at Utopian windmills to force equal outcomes: To each according to his needs, from each according to his ability. That's certainly the message of a new paper published in Nature.

After identifying the criteria for a "good life," the authors push redistributionism on a global scale. From, "A Good Life for All Within Planetary Boundaries:" (my emphasis):

We apply a top-down approach that distributes shares of each planetary boundary among nations based on current population (a per capita biophysical boundary approach). While the environmental justice literature emphasizes the need for differentiated responsibilities in practice, a per capita approach allows us to explore what quality of life could be universally achieved if resources were distributed equally. It is an important question to address given that it is often claimed that all people could live well if only the rich consumed less, so that the poor could consume more.

This means limits, limits, limits!

Read the full story **here.**

This is the Nature paper's Abstract:

Humanity faces the challenge of how to achieve a high quality of life for over 7 billion people without destabilizing critical planetary processes. Using indicators designed to measure a 'safe and just' development space, we quantify the resource use associated with meeting basic human needs, and compare this to downscaled planetary boundaries for over 150 nations. We find that no country meets basic needs for its citizens at a globally sustainable level of resource use. Physical needs such as nutrition, sanitation, access to electricity and the elimination of extreme poverty could likely be met for all people without transgressing planetary boundaries. However, the universal achievement of more qualitative goals (for example, high life satisfaction) would require a level of resource use that is 2–6 times the sustainable level, based on current relationships. Strategies to improve physical and social provisioning systems, with a focus on sufficiency and equity, have the potential to move nations towards sustainability, but the challenge remains substantial.

https://www.nature.com/articles/...

Forget about “high life satisfaction” then!

There are four authors. Three work at the Sustainability Research Institute, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds.

The fourth, William Lamb is at the Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC), Berlin.

I wonder how much money UK taxpayers are forking out to the University of Leeds, to fund this marxist research?

Environmentalists Push Global Wealth Redistribution

https://www.nature.com/articles/...

THE CONVERSATION

Is it possible for everyone to live a good life within our planet’s limits?

February 7, 2018 11.51am EST

Author

Daniel O'Neill Lecturer in Ecological Economics, University of Leeds

Imagine a country that met the basic needs of its citizens – one where everyone could expect to live a long, healthy, happy and prosperous life. Now imagine that same country was able to do this while using natural resources at a level that would be sustainable even if every other country in the world did the same.

Such a country does not exist. Nowhere in the world even comes close. In fact, if everyone on Earth were to lead a good life within our planet’s sustainability limits, the level of resources used to meet basic needs would have to be reduced by a factor of two to six times.

These are the sobering findings of research that my colleagues and I have carried out, recently published in the journal Nature Sustainability. In our work, we quantified the national resource use associated with meeting basic needs for a large number of countries,

and compared this to what is globally sustainable. We analysed the relationships between seven indicators of national environmental pressure (relative to environmental limits) and 11 indicators of social performance (relative to the requirements for a good life) for over 150 countries.

Americans live the 'good life' – but at what cost? prochasson frederic / shutterstock

The thresholds we chose to represent a "good life" are far from extravagant – a life satisfaction rating of 6.5 out of 10, living 65 years in good health, the elimination of poverty below the US$1.90 a day line, and so on.

Nevertheless, we found that the universal achievement of these goals could push humanity past multiple environmental limits. CO_2 emissions are the toughest limit to stay within, while fresh water use is the easiest (ignoring issues of local water scarcity). Physical needs such as nutrition and sanitation could likely be met for seven billion people, but more aspirational goals, including secondary education and high life satisfaction, could require a level of resource use that is two to six times the sustainable level.

Although wealthy nations like the US and UK satisfy the basic needs of their citizens, they do so at a level of resource use that is far beyond what is globally sustainable. In contrast, countries that are using resources at a sustainable level, such as Sri Lanka, fail to meet the basic needs of their people. Worryingly, the more social thresholds that a country achieves, the more biophysical boundaries it tends to transgress.

Measures of a 'good life' vs overuse of resources for different countries (scaled by population). Ideally, countries would be located in the top-left corner. O'Neill et al, Author provided

No country currently achieves all 11 social thresholds without also exceeding multiple biophysical boundaries. The closest thing we found to an exception was Vietnam, which achieves six of the 11 social thresholds, while only transgressing one of the seven biophysical boundaries (CO_2 emissions).

Vietnam has come closest to balancing sustainability with a good life, but still falls short in some areas. O'Neill et al, Author provided

To help communicate the scale of the challenge, we have created an interactive website, which shows the environmental and social performance of all countries. It also allows you to change the values that we chose for a "good life", and see how these values would affect global sustainability.

Time to rethink 'sustainable development'

Our work builds on previous research led by the Stockholm Resilience Centre, which identified nine "planetary boundaries" that – if persistently exceeded – could lead to catastrophic change. The social indicators are closely linked to the high-level objectives from the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. A framework combining both planetary boundaries and social thresholds was proposed by economist Kate Raworth, and is described in her recent book Doughnut Economics (where the "doughnut" refers to the shape of the country plots, such as the one above for Vietnam).

Our findings, which show how countries are doing in comparison to Raworth's framework, present a serious challenge to the "business-as-usual" approach to sustainable development. They suggest that some of the Sustainable Development Goals, such as combating climate change, could be undermined by the pursuit of others, particularly those focused on growth or high levels of human well-being.

Interestingly, the relationship between resource use and social performance is almost always a curve with diminishing returns. This curve has a "turning point", after which using even more resources adds almost nothing to human well-being. Wealthy nations, including the US and UK, are well past the turning point, which means they could substantially reduce the amount of carbon emitted or materials consumed with no loss of well-being. This would in turn free up ecological space for many poorer countries, where an increase in resource use would contribute much more to a good life.

If all seven billion or more people are to live well within the limits of our planet, then radical changes are required. At the very least, these include dramatically reducing income inequality and switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy as quickly as possible. But, most

importantly, wealthy nations such as the US and UK must move beyond the pursuit of economic growth, which is no longer improving people's lives in these countries, but is pushing humanity ever closer towards environmental disaster.

https://theconversation.com/is-i...

Climate Science; A Marxist Trojan Horse

An Informative Interview with István Markó

Anthony Watts / October 28, 2017

IS CLIMATE SCIENCE A MARXIST TROJAN HORSE?

This interview was published by Breitbart News Network, in an edited version, on 28 October 2017. Here is the complete version.

István Markó (1956 – 2017) was a professor and researcher in organic chemistry at the Université catholique de Louvain. Prof. Dr. Marko was an outspoken defender of the skeptical view on the issue of human-caused/anthropogenic global warming, appearing in numerous French-language media on the Internet, in public debates

and diverse English-language blog postings. He also joined with Anglo-Saxon climate skeptics, publishing several articles together on Breitbart News.

Grégoire Canlorbe: Climate activism is thought of as Marxism's Trojan horse, a way for its followers to proceed with their face masked, in the never-ending holy war that Marxism claims will be necessary to establish communist totalitarianism…

Grégoire Canlorbe: Many theories that claim to be scientific amount to an elaboration, more or less rigorous from the logical point of view, more or less robust from the experimental point of view, destined to justify some feelings inherently found in those very theories. Besides, people letting themselves be swayed by their feelings rather than by arguments, the persuasive power of a theory will come essentially from the feelings it expresses—and not from the logico-experimental varnish that covers them.

Beyond political interests, what then are the feelings that inspire the anthropogenic global warning thesis and that render it so appealing?

István Markó: As a scientist, I naturally hope that I can manage to confine myself into the field of what Vilfredo Pareto used to call the logico-experimental method, and that I do not let myself be skewed, without my knowledge, by feelings interfering with the seriousness of my theories and the validity of my experimentations. But my feelings are very certainly at stake when I examine the militant's speech about the thesis of anthropogenic warming and the strange influence it exerts on governments and public opinion.

To begin, I believe in science: I mean that I believe in the possibility of objectively knowing reality through science. I believe that there are truth and falsehood, that science allows us to distinguish between the two, and that truth must be known; that scientific knowledge must be placed in the hands of the population. I also believe in freedom. I believe that every man is entitled to lead his life and to manage his goods as he sees fit, that he is the only possessor of himself, and that statist socio-economic control is as morally reprehensible as it is harmful in its social, economic, and environmental consequences.

I note two things distressing me: firstly, the population is increasingly misinformed scientifically; and secondly, the media and governments

take advantage of this to propagate a theory that is doubtful, namely that of anthropogenic warming, and to promote coercive measures on its behalf. Few people take the time to get vital information about the actual CO2footprint; and few people, more generally, are still interested in science. I deeply regret that our Western societies have succeeded in cultivating such mistrust of science: such a reluctance to have confidence in its capacity to know the world objectively and to transform it positively.

The theory of anthropogenic warming claims to be scientific; but if people accept this theory, if they hold it to be true, it is clearly not out of interest for science. Such a fragile theory, in view of the CO2 facts I have presented to you above, could never have been accepted by people who truly care about science; and who possess a deep understanding in that field. In my eyes, there are two main reasons—or if you prefer, two main types of feelings—that make people let themselves be seduced by the theory of anthropogenic warming so readily. In the first place, the Catholic religion is in decline in the Western world; and what I call ecologism comes to replace it.

In the second place, Westerners have a pronounced taste for self-flagellation; and the theory of anthropogenic warming provides justification for that tendency, possibly anchored in our Judeo-Christian heritage. So, on the one hand, we have religious feelings: faith in a new system of thought, which is ecologism; the veneration of a new divinity, which is benevolent and protective Nature. On the other hand, we have a feeling of guilt, expressed in our conviction that, if the climate warms up, it is our fault; and that if we do not immediately limit our CO2 emissions, we will have sullied and disfigured our planet.

Grégoire Canlorbe: The following facts are commonly presented to us as proving the planet is warming, whether it has anything to do with the toxicity of CO2. Firstly, the level of seas and oceans would increase year after year, engulfing entire islands, while the level of glaciers and polar caps would decrease; secondly, temperatures would register a gradual augmentation, while the frequency of extreme weather events and the area affected by droughts would also reach increasingly high levels; thirdly, the resurgence of some diseases such as that of anthrax, in Russia, would follow the return of bacteria freed by thawing of permafrost in the north.

Which of those commonly accepted facts do you judge to be substantiated?

István Markó: Over the last 12,000 years, what we have witnessed is an oscillation between warm and cold periods, thus periods with rising and declining sea levels. Incontestably, sea and ocean levels have been on the rise since the end of the Little Ice Age that took place approximately from the beginning of the 14th century until the end of the 19th century. At the end of that period, global temperatures started to rise. That being said, the recorded rise is 0.8 degrees Celsius and is, therefore, nothing extraordinary. If the temperature goes up, ocean water obviously dilates and some glaciers recede. This is something glaciers have always done, and not a specificity of our time.

Thus, in Ancient Roman times, glaciers were much smaller than the ones we know nowadays. I invite the reader to look at the documents dating back to the days of Hannibal, who managed to cross the Alps with his elephants because he did not encounter ice on his way to Rome, (except during a snow storm just before arriving on the Italian plain). Today, you could no longer make Hannibal's journey. He proved to be capable of such an exploit, precisely because it was warmer in Roman times.

Sea levels are currently on the rise; but this is an overestimated phenomenon. The recorded rise is 1.5 millimeters per year, namely 1.5 cm every ten years, and is, therefore, not dramatic at all. Indeed, it does happen that entire islands do get engulfed; but in 99% of the cases, that is due to a classic erosion phenomenon[2]and not to rising sea levels. As far as the Italian city of Venice is concerned, the fact it has been faced with water challenges is not due to any rise of the lagoon level; and is just the manifestation of the sad reality that "the City of the Doges" is sinking under its weight on the marshland. Once again, the global sea and ocean levels are rising; but the threat effectively represented by that phenomenon is far from being tangible. I note that the Tuvalu islands, whose engulfment was previously announced as imminent, not only have not been engulfed, but have seen their own land level rise with respect to that of waters around them.

Still another phenomenon we tend to exaggerate is the melting of the polar caps. The quantity of ice in the Arctic has not gone down for 10 years: one may well witness, from one year to the other, ice level fluctuations, but on average that level has remained constant. Right after the Little Ice Age, since the temperature went up, the Artic started to melt; but the ice level in the Arctic finally settled down. Besides, ice has been expanding in Antarctica over the last 30 years; and similarly, we observe in Greenland that the quantity of ice increased by 112 million cubic kilometers last year. On a global scale, glaciers account for peanuts, with most of the ice being located in Antarctica and on Greenland. One cannot but notice an almost unchanged ice level over hundreds of years.

Many other climate myths and legends exist. From storms to tornados, extreme events are going down all around the world; and when they occur, their level is much lower, too. As explained by MIT physicist Richard Lindzen, the reduction of the temperature differential between the north hemisphere and the equatorial part of our planet makes cyclonic energy much smaller: the importance and frequency of extreme events thus tend to decrease. But once again, the rise of temperatures shows a magnitude considerably lower with respect to that we currently project.

If you look at satellite data and weather balloon measurements, you then note that the temperature rise around the world is relatively modest; that it is much lower than the rise that is predicted for us by authorities, and that these predictions rely on calculations that are highly uncertain. This is because the simulation inputs cannot take into account past temperatures (for which there is no precision data[3]), except by subjectively adjusting x, y, z data that are not always known. The recent temperature spikes measured by satellites and balloons are part of a classic natural phenomenon which is called El Niño. This short-term phenomenon consists of a return of the very warm waters at the surface of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The heat thus liberated in the atmosphere pushes up the global temperature and CO_2 plays no role in that process.

Another issue I would like to raise: present deserts, far from expanding, are receding; and they are receding due to the higher quantity of CO_2available in the air. It turns out that greenhouse operators voluntarily inject three times as much CO_2 in the

commercial greenhouse as it is present in the atmosphere. The result we can observe is that plants grow faster and are bigger, that they are more resistant to diseases and to destructive insects, and that their photosynthesis is way more efficient and that they therefore consume, less water. Similarly, the rise of CO2level in the atmosphere makes that plants need less water and thus that they can afford to colonize arid regions.

Regarding diseases and other weird phenomena hastily attributed to climate warming, there is a website—"globalwarminghoax.com," if I recall —that collects the different rumors and contemplations on this theme. The fact that masculine fertility decreases; the fact that birds' wings shrink; the fact that a shark showed up in the North Sea; absolutely anything is likely to be connected to climate change if one displays enough intellectual dishonesty. That is where honest journalists come into play: your role is to investigate on the true reason of phenomena and to demystify the ready-made thinking that financial and political forces ask the media to channel slavishly.

Climate-related diseases are relatively rare; and even malaria does not directly depend on the climate, but rather on the way we enable the parasite to reproduce and the mosquito to flourish in the place where we are located. If you find yourself in a swampy area, the odds you will get malaria are high; if you have drained the system and you no longer have that wetland, the odds you will catch the disease are very low. In the end, automatically blaming the resurgence of some disease on climate change comes down to removing the personal responsibility from the people involved: such as denying that their refusal of vaccinations, for instance, or their lack of hygiene, may be part of the problem.

Is the issue of climate change underestimated or over-exaggerated?

Allen Rogers, Retired manufacturing plant engineer. Studied climate change
Answered 17h ago

The concept of “man-made climate change” is grossly over-exaggerated. Why would I say that? It’s because of the many statements from the ‘alarmists’ themselves. THEY SAY IT! Here are a few of their own quotes:

H.L. Mencken - "The whole aim 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."

Club of Rome -- "In searching for a new enemy to unite us, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit the bill….All these dangers are caused by human intervention….and thus the “real enemy, then, is humanity itself….believe humanity requires a common motivation, namely a common adversary in order to realize world government. It does not matter if this common enemy is “a real one or….one invented for the purpose."

Jim Sibbison - former public relations official for the Environmental Protection Agency & environmental journalist: - "We routinely wrote scare stories…Our press reports were more or less true…We were out to whip the public into a frenzy about the environment."

Daniel Botkin -- emeritus professor: "The only way to get our society to truly change is to frighten people with the possibility of a catastrophe."

Now - Why would the leaders of the alarmist camp say such things? It is because their agenda is NOT about the climate. It is about the money and control they can get from us ‘sheeple’.

But, you say, “Surely, they are only interested in saving us from ‘global warming’, or rather, climate change”. NOPE - again in their own words:

Ottmar Edenhoffer -- 2008 to 2015 Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**: "We redistribute de facto the world's wealth by climate policy…Basically it's a big mistake to discuss climate policy separately from the major themes of globalization…One has to free oneself from the illusion that international climate policy is environmental policy. *This has almost nothing to do with environmental policy anymore.*"** Read more: http://dailycaller.com/2011/05/0…

Senator Ben Cardin (D-MD) - The (CO_2) cap-and-trade bill is – *“the most significant revenue-generating proposal of our time.”* Wash. Post – April 3, 2009

Jane Lubchenco - NOAA Administrator, in her 1997 AAAS presidential address - “Urgent and unprecedented environmental and social changes challenge scientists to define a new social contract…a commitment on the part of all scientists to devote their energies and talents to the most pressing problems of the day, in proportion to their importance*, **in exchange for public funding.”***

Jacques Chirac of France "Kyoto represents the first component of an authentic global governance." Speaking at The Hague in November 2000.

Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) - ***"Every aspect of our lives must be subjected to an inventory (carbon)"*** - to combat global warming. AP article - Statement in China in May, 2009 responding to a student's question.

Judi Bari, Principal organizer of Earth First! - "If we don't overthrow capitalism, we don't have a chance of saving the world ecologically. I think it is possible to have an ecologically sound society under socialism. I don't think it is possible under capitalism." Reported in the New American and Reddit.

Dr. John Holdren, Obama's Science Czar - "A transnational "Planetary Regime" should assume control of the global economy and also dictate the most intimate details of Americans' lives — using an armed international police force." (His book, "Ecoscience" in 1977)

Richard Benedick - Deputy Assistant of State, headed the policy divisions of the U.S. State Department said: "A global warming treaty [Kyoto] must be implemented even if there is no scientific evidence to back the greenhouse effect."

The truth is too simple, and the actual data does not support their wild predictions, so they have to manipulate the temperature records going back well over a hundred years. They have to ignore the real factors which control our climate, like the sun-spot cycles and the Milankovitch cycles, because there is little government funding to be had by reporting that the current climate is NOT warming/cooling more rapidly than 'evuh before'.

Like Sir Herschel said in his 1801 paper about the relationship between sun-spots and the price of wheat (temperature) - "It's the Sun Stupid." Not exactly, but the overall meaning was the same. He stated that when there were a lot of sun-spots, the price of wheat was cheap, but when there were few sunspots, the "price of wheat was dear (expensive."

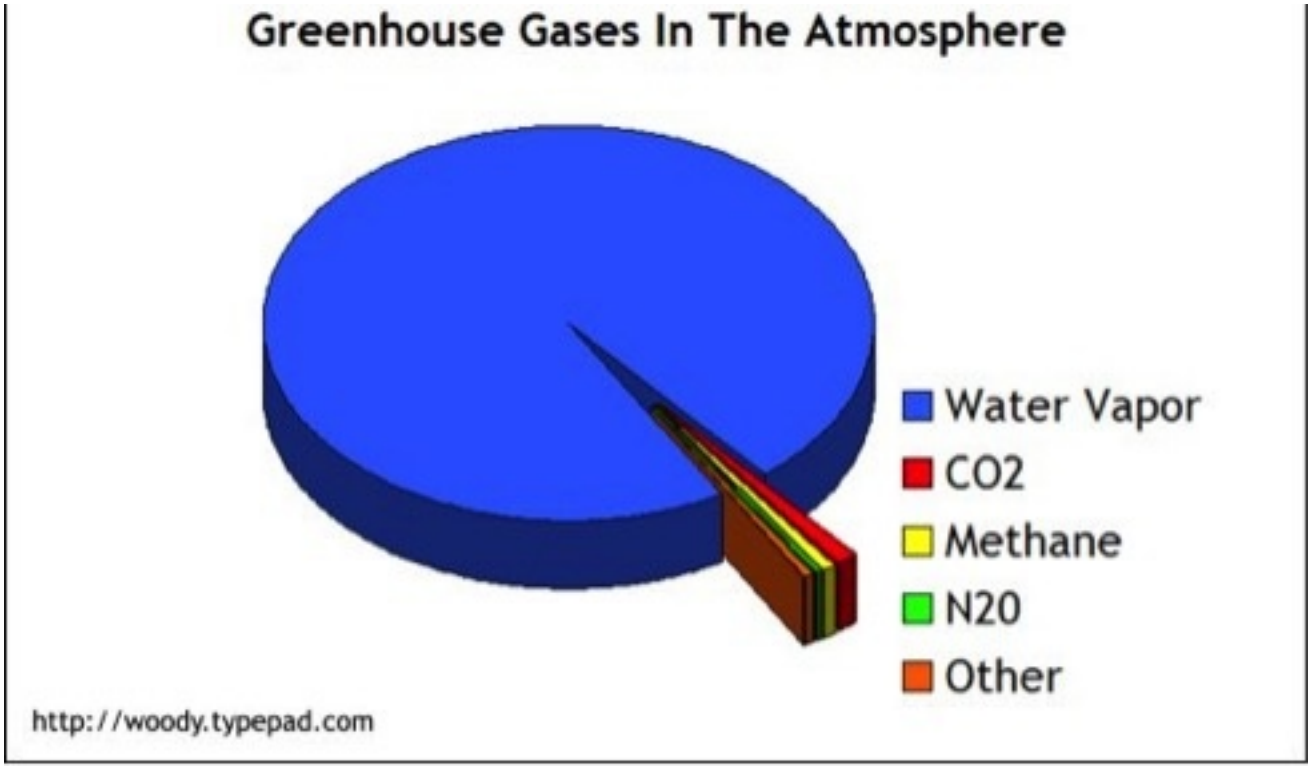
We are entering a period of greatly reduced sunspots, and this trend should continue for several more decades, leading many solar scientists (the honest ones) to predict much colder temperatures ahead.

So - don't get rid of your winter coats yet.

What is the percentage of CO2 in the atmosphere?

James Matkin, LAWYER WRITER at Academia.edu (2006-present)
Updated 20h ago

MINUSCULE. For Greenhouse gases water vapour is major not Co2.



In my view the answer to this question is very relevant to upsetting the scare mongering from Al Gore and other alarmists about unprecedented global warming. The facts are there are too few molecules of fossil fuel emissions of Co2 in the atmosphere to matter.

"Carbon dioxide is not a pollutant. It is a colorless, odorless trace gas that actually sustains life on this planet. Consider the simple dynamics of human energy acquisition, which occurs daily across the globe. We eat plants directly, or we consume animals that have fed upon plants, to obtain the energy we need. But where do plants get their energy? Plants produce their own energy during a process called photosynthesis, which uses sunlight to combine water and carbon dioxide into sugars for supporting overall growth and development. Hence, CO2 is the primary raw material that plants depend upon for their existence. Because plants reside beneath animals (including humans) on the food chain, their healthy existence ultimately determines our own. Carbon dioxide

can hardly be labeled a pollutant, for it is the basic substrate that allows life to persist on Earth."

- Keith E. Idso, Ph.D. Botany

"C02 is not a pollutant as Gore infers. It is, in fact essential to life on the planet. Without it there are no plants, therefore no oxygen and no life. At 385 ppm current levels the plants are undernourished. The geologic evidence shows an average level of 1000 ppm over 600 million years. Research shows plants function most efficiently at 1000-2000 ppm. Commercial greenhouses use the information and are pumping C02 to these levels and achieve four times the yield with educed water use. At 200 ppm, the plants suffer seriously and at 150 ppm, they begin to die. So if Gore achieves his goal of reducing C02 he will destroy the planet."

- Tim F. Ball, Ph.D. Climatology

http://www.populartechnology.net...

Here is a key graph of all Greenhouse gases that shows detailed composition percentages with C02 from humans only 0.117%. Human activities contribute slightly to greenhouse gas concentrations through **farming, manufacturing, power generation, and transportation**. However, these emissions are so dwarfed in comparison to emissions from natural sources that we can do nothing about. Even the most costly efforts to limit human C02 emissions would have a very small-- undetectable-- effect on global climate.

http://www.geocraft.com/WVFossil...

It may be a little hard to picture just what that means so take 3 minutes to view this helpful video.

AXE THE TAX AUSTRALIA THE RICE VIDEO 85880 32 CO2 1 HUMAN CO2

C02 has been 11 times more prevalent in the atmosphere than today.

Here is another graphic that helps see how de minimus C02 is the fact: “Over the past century, atmospheric CO2 has increased by one part per ten thousand. That is equivalent to packing an extra ten people into the Rose Bowl.”

https://realclimatescience.com/2...

It is beyond imagination that this minuscule amount of non-toxic life giving through photosynthesis gas is having any effect on the climate.

If you live in Vancouver there is only one molecule of C02 from fossil fuels statistically from the city to Hope an hour away and that molecule is a climate control knob??? Here is another view of the deminimus reality of C02 in answer to a QUORA question about how long would it take to find a C02 molecule?

Jeff Juel, former Environmental Engineer (Now Unemployable)

This sort of statistic can usually be obtained using the binomial distribution function which is available in MS Excel.

The odds of picking a molecule at random and getting a CO2 are 410 in a million or one in 2,439. This is a 0.041 percent chance.

Plugging these numbers into Excel and solving by trial and error doesn’t work. I think the probability is so minuscule, that the algorithm doesn’t work.

I found an internet site that solves the binomial distribution function, but it has limits on the inputs.

I determined that after 5 hours of picking molecules, you’d have about a 10% chance of getting one CO2 molecule.

The CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is something close to nothing.

There is no observable physical data to support the ‘thought experiment’ of AGW. Recent German scientists research relying on more than 100 scientific papers find the theory is only ‘meritless conjecture.’

Demonizing C02 emissions from fossil fuels is not based on any physical observations like most science theories, rather is is only a 'thought experiment.' Physical data contradicts the theory by showing the c02 does only correlates is at all with warming temperatures after the fact. See

Scrutinizing the atmospheric greenhouse effect and its climatic impact

Greenhouse Effect

Based On 'Physically Irrelevant Assumptions'

Atmospheric scientists Dr. Gerhard Kramm, Dr. Ralph Dlugi, and Dr. Nicole Mölders have just published a paper in the journal *Natural Science*that exposes the physical and observational shortcomings of the widely-accepted 288 K – 255 K = 33 K greenhouse effect equation. They conclude that this "though experiment" is "based on physically irrelevant assumptions and its results considerably disagree with observations."

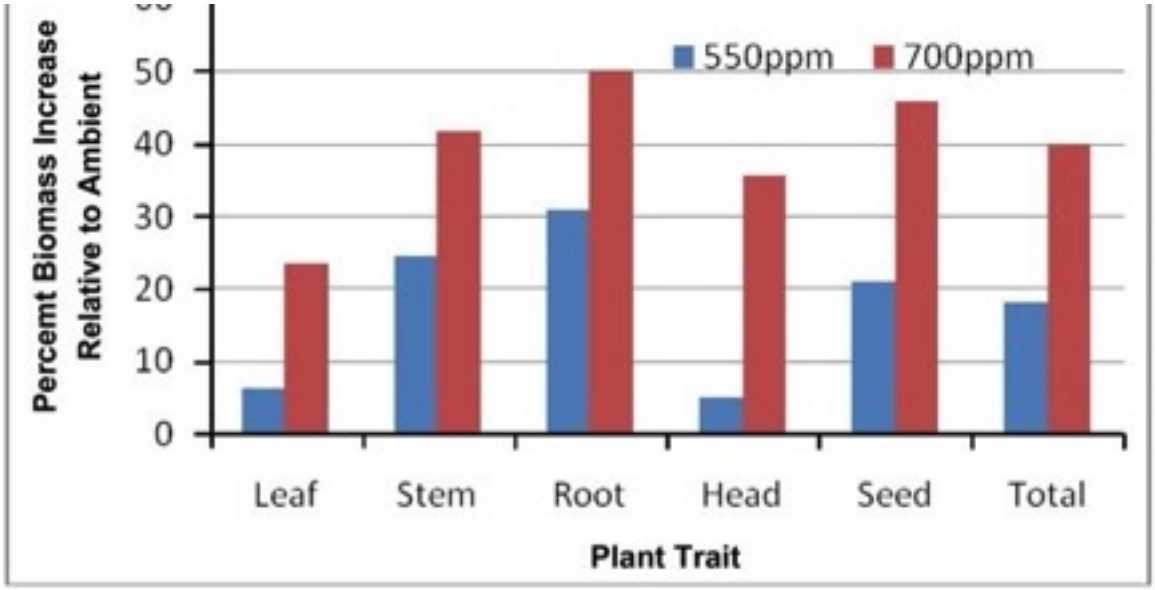
Scrutinizing the atmospheric greenhouse effect and its climatic impact

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we scrutinize two completely different explanations of the so-called atmospheric greenhouse effect: First, the explanation of the American Meteorological Society (AMS) and the World Meteorological Organization (W?MO) quantifying this effect by two characteristic temperatures, secondly, the explanation of Ramanathan et al. [1] that is mainly based on an energy-flux budget for the Earth-atmosphere system. Both explanations are related to the global scale. In addition, we debate the meaning of climate, climate change, climate variability and climate variation to outline in which way the atmospheric greenhouse effect might be responsible for climate change and climate variability, respectively. In doing so, we distinguish between two different branches of climatology, namely 1) physical climatology in which the boundary conditions of the Earth-atmosphere system play the dominant role and 2) statistical climatology that is dealing with the statistical description of

fortuitous weather events which had been happening in climate periods; each of them usually comprises 30 years. Based on our findings, we argue that 1) the so-called atmospheric greenhouse effect cannot be proved by the statistical description of fortuitous weather events that took place in a climate period, 2) the description by AMS and W?MO has to be discarded because of physical reasons, 3) energy-flux budgets for the Earth-atmosphere system do not provide tangible evidence that the atmospheric greenhouse effect does exist. Because of this lack of tangible evidence it is time to acknowledge that the atmospheric greenhouse effect and especially its climatic impact are based on meritless conjectures.

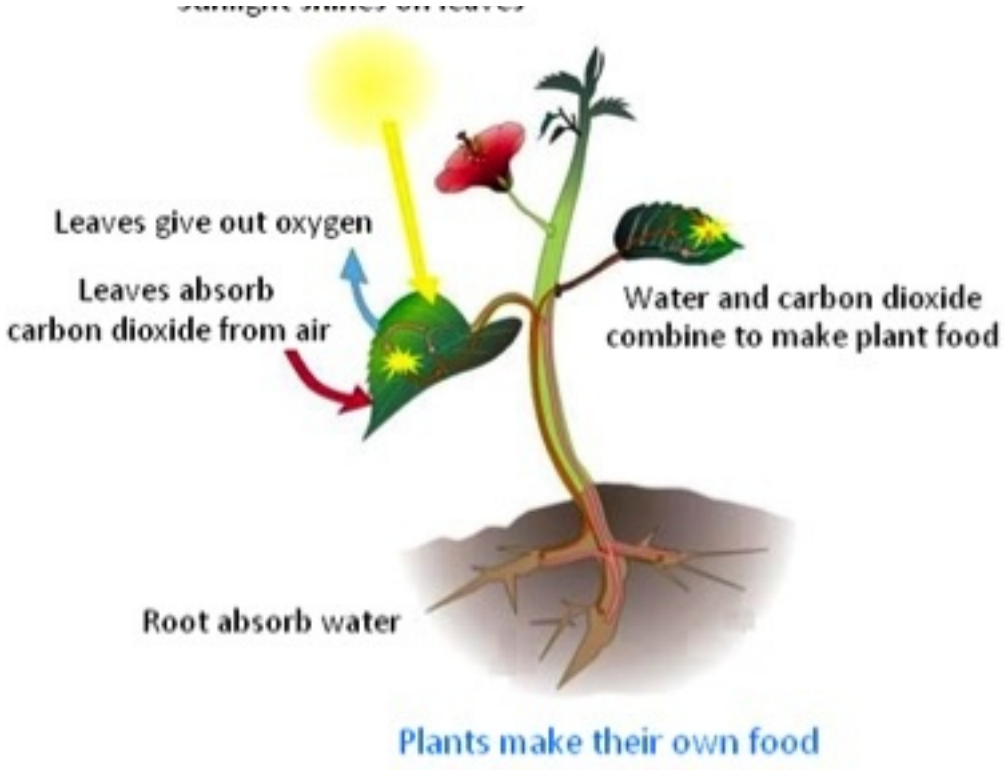
Dr. Patrick Moore has presented research showing the C02 in the atmosphere is wholly beneficial and that we are starved at only 400 ppm. We need more as in the past the average has been > 1000 ppm.



Harrison H. Schmitt and William Happer: In Defense of Carbon Dioxide

The demonized chemical compound is a boon to plant life and has little correlation with global temperature.

Photosynthesis is like magic allowing plants to make their own food with Co2.



Benefits of more atmospheric CO2:

1. Higher agricultural yields

2. Richer biodiversity

3. Faster growth rates of crops and forests

4. More phytoplankton (responsible for marine photosynthesis)

5. More diatoms, the “base” of the marine food chain

6. More reef-building coral

7. More and healthier crustaceans and mollusks

By HARRISON H. SCHMITT AND WILLIAM HAPPER

May 8, 2013 6:37 p.m. ET

Of all of the world's chemical compounds, none has a worse reputation than carbon dioxide. Thanks to the single-minded demonization of this natural and essential atmospheric gas by advocates of government control of energy production, the conventional wisdom about carbon dioxide is that it is a dangerous

pollutant. That's simply not the case. Contrary to what some would have us believe, increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will benefit the increasing population on the planet by increasing agricultural productivity.

The cessation of observed global warming for the past decade or so has shown how exaggerated NASA's and most other computer predictions of human-caused warming have been—and how little correlation warming has with concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide. As many scientists have pointed out, variations in global temperature correlate much better with solar activity and with complicated cycles of the oceans and atmosphere. There isn't the slightest evidence that more carbon dioxide has caused more extreme weather.

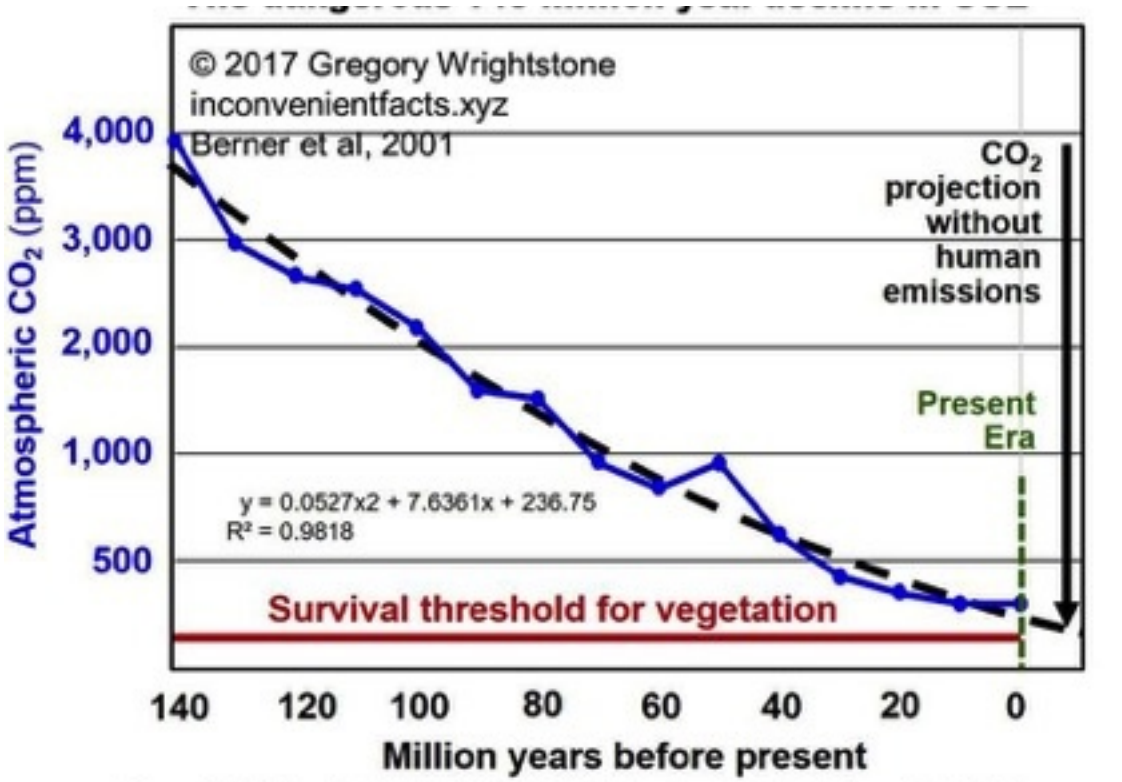
The current levels of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere, approaching 400 parts per million, are low by the standards of geological and plant evolutionary history. Levels were 3,000 ppm, or more, until the Paleogene period (beginning about 65 million years ago). For most plants, and for the animals and humans that use them, more carbon dioxide, far from being a "pollutant" in need of reduction, would be a benefit. This is already widely recognized by operators of commercial greenhouses, who artificially increase the carbon dioxide levels to 1,000 ppm or more to improve the growth and quality of their plants.

Using energy from sunlight—together with the catalytic action of an ancient enzyme called rubisco, the most abundant protein on earth—plants convert carbon dioxide from the air into carbohydrates and other useful molecules. Rubisco catalyzes the attachment of a carbon-dioxide molecule to another five-carbon molecule to make two three-carbon molecules, which are subsequently converted into carbohydrates. (Since the useful product from the carbon dioxide capture consists of three-carbon molecules, plants that use this simple process are called C3 plants.) C3 plants, such as wheat, rice, soybeans, cotton and many forage crops, evolved when there was much more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than today. So these agricultural staples are actually undernourished in carbon dioxide relative to their original design.

At the current low levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, rubisco in C3 plants can be fooled into substituting oxygen molecules for carbon-dioxide molecules. But this substitution reduces the efficiency of photosynthesis, especially at high temperatures. To get around the problem, a small number of plants have evolved a way to enrich the carbon-dioxide concentration around the rubisco enzyme, and to suppress the oxygen concentration. Called C4 plants because they utilize a molecule with four carbons, plants that use this evolutionary trick include sugar cane, corn and other tropical plants.

Although C4 plants evolved to cope with low levels of carbon dioxide, the workaround comes at a price, since it takes additional chemical energy. With high levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, C4 plants are not as productive as C3 plants, which do not have the overhead costs of the carbon-dioxide enrichment system.

That's hardly all that goes into making the case for the benefits of carbon dioxide. Right now, at our current low levels of carbon dioxide, plants are paying a heavy price in water usage. Whether plants are C3 or C4, the way they get carbon dioxide from the air is the same: The plant leaves have little holes, or stomata, through which carbon dioxide molecules can diffuse into the moist interior for use in the plant's photosynthetic cycles.



Berner RA, Kothavala Z (2001) GEOCARB III: A revised model of atmospheric CO2 over Phanerozoic time, IGBP PAGES and World Data Center for Paleoclimatology, Data Contribution Series # 2002-051. NOAA/NGDC Paleoclimatology Program, Boulder CO, USA.

The density of water molecules within the leaf is typically 60 times greater than the density of carbon dioxide in the air, and the diffusion rate of the water molecule is greater than that of the carbon-dioxide molecule.

So depending on the relative humidity and temperature, 100 or more water molecules diffuse out of the leaf for every molecule of carbon dioxide that diffuses in. And not every carbon-dioxide molecule that diffuses into a leaf gets incorporated into a carbohydrate. As a result, plants require many hundreds of grams of water to produce one gram of plant biomass, largely carbohydrate.

Driven by the need to conserve water, plants produce fewer stomata openings in their leaves when there is more carbon dioxide in the air. This decreases the amount of water that the plant is forced to transpire and allows the plant to withstand dry conditions better.

Crop yields in recent dry years were less affected by drought than crops of the dust-bowl droughts of the 1930s, when there was less carbon dioxide. Nowadays, in an age of rising population and

scarcities of food and water in some regions, it's a wonder that humanitarians aren't clamoring for more atmospheric carbon dioxide. Instead, some are denouncing it.

We know that carbon dioxide has been a much larger fraction of the earth's atmosphere than it is today, and the geological record shows that life flourished on land and in the oceans during those times. The incredible list of supposed horrors that increasing carbon dioxide will bring the world is pure belief disguised as science.

Mr. Schmitt, an adjunct professor of engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was an Apollo 17 astronaut and a former U.S. senator from New Mexico. Mr. Happer is a professor of physics at Princeton University and a former director of the office of energy research at the U.S. Department of Energy.

Co2 Toxicity Research

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is one of the inputs of photosynthesis and as such CO2plays an important role in increasing crop productivity (Hand 1993, Rijkdjik and Houter 1993). Optimal CO2 concentrations for the greenhouse atmosphere fall with the range of between 700 to 900 ppm (parts per million) (Romero-Aranda et al 1995, Tremblay and Gosselin 1998). Crop productivity depends not only on efficiency of interception of light but also on the efficiency with which light is converted to chemical energy in photosynthesis. **Carbon dioxide enrichment to 1200 ppm increases the maximum conversion efficiency by a substantial amount (between 28 to 59%)** (Wilson et al 1992). Photosynthetic efficiencies appear never to exceed about 22 % of the absorbed light energy in the 400 to 700 nm range, the maximum efficiency is obtained at relative low light intensities, not in brightest sunlight (Salisbury and Ross 1978). Considering the supply of light to available land area on which a crop is growing, the overall yield efficiencies are always much below 22% (Salisbury and Ross 1978).

The use of CO2 in greenhouses can give light use efficiencies exceeding those of field crops (Wilson et al 1992). Glasshouse crops with CO2 enrichment achieve maximum efficiency of light energy utilization between 12-13% (Wilson et al 1992). The ability of plants to utilize CO2 is dependent upon the presence of light, for this reason it is only useful to supplement CO2during the daylight hours (Styer and Koranski 1997).

http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$dep...

Submarine crew are reported to be the major source of CO2 on board submarines (Crawl 2003). Data collected on nine nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines indicate an average CO2 concentration of 3,500 ppm with a range of 0-10,600 ppm, and data collected on 10 nuclear-powered attack submarines indicate an average CO2 concentration of 4,100 ppm with a range of 300-11,300 ppm (Hagar 2003).

Thus, CO2 at 40,000 ppm for 2 weeks did not affect performance on multiple tests of cognitive function in physically fit young airmen, a population probably not unlike submariners.

https://www.quora.com/At-what-CO...

What are the harmful effects of global warming?

James Matkin, LAWYER WRITER at Academia.edu (2006-present)
Updated Nov 7
In our day global warming is entirely beneficial, especially compared with the alternative of global cooling. There is research to prove it.

"Why climate change is good for the world

Don't panic! The scientific consensus is that warmer temperatures do more good than harm

Matt Ridley

http://www.spectator.co.uk/2013/...

"A new study by three non-profit climate research organizations has claimed that global warming is more likely to improve rather than harm human health."

We have good records of the earth's climate for the past 2 billion years and the climate swings violently between warming and cooling. It is a dangerous fantasy to believe the climate is or was ever stable.

It is either a hot box or an ice box with unpredictable chaotic weather in between.

Note the extremes of earth's temperature are driven by Mother nature or natural variation, not fossil fuels. If global warming did not commence 18,000 years ago we would not be writing on Quora today as North America would still be covered with a massive glacier more the 1 mile thick.

Thanks to global warming an increased levels of Co2 the earth became hospitable. We are coming out of a severe glaciation called the Holocene period and global warming has been greening the planet. See the difference here.

Therefore global warming has made our civilization possible for the the past 4,000 years or so.

"Civilization was not merely some freak accident. And it wasn't something that was bound to happen, either. The conditions needed to be just right for civilization to become an idea. To understand this more fully, we need to go back more than 12,000 years and to explore what conditions were like during the last glacial period of the current Ice Age.

Ice Age glacial periods are brutal. Any glacial period of the current Ice Age included tropical zones which have remained virtually at the same temperature, but those

tropics were much more violent with more frequent hurricanes or typhoons. Tornadoes were likely more common, too. The reason is simple. Wind is caused by temperature differences. During a glacial period, polar cold is moved closer to equatorial heat, greatly increasing the temperature gradient. The result: more and stronger storms.

Deserts were far larger and there were more of them. Again, the reason is quite simple. Rain doesn't merely happen by magic. If there were no warmth, land would never get any water. Rain happens because of water vapor generated by evaporation. And when the oceans are cooler, there is less evaporation. When a glacial period makes more of the oceans into ice water, there is very little evaporation and far less rain.

During a glacial period, temperate zones are much smaller and scarce, squeezed between giant desert regions and monstrous regions of polar ice.

Twelve thousand years ago, after thousands of years of global warming, enough ice had been melted for rain to become more common. The oceans were warming up. Rivers flowed more regularly. Humans crowded around those bodies of fresh water and agriculture was born.

With agriculture, surplus food could be grown. Not everyone needed to be involved in food production. Fire, chemistry and metallurgy were investigated. Stone tools gave way to bronze and later iron. These discoveries and innovations would never have happened without agriculture. And agriculture would never have happened without the massive global warming which melted most of the North American and European ice.

We have to ask ourselves: Why would anyone lie about global warming? What's their purpose? What are they after?

Warming does not produce more and stronger storms. That was a lie. Warming does not create more droughts and deserts. That's also a lie. We saw the reverse is true with the global warming which made civilization possible. We also got a taste of global cooling during the Little Ice Age and during the 1816 year without summer. We know that cooling produces massive crop failures and strong storms, like the Great Storm of 1703 in England, and the killer storm which sank the Spanish Armada, near England, in 1588.

With global warming, we're not talking about burning anything. This is no fever. We're talking about melting ice and making more of the planet livable.

Climate has changed for more than 4 billion years. Nothing can stop that. All change will create problems. And, if you think about it, you'll see that cooling creates far more problems than warming. If warming could make civilization possible, could cooling make it impossible?

Yes if the Paris Accord goal of cooling the earth happened and life giving Co2 levels declined too much all life on earth would end. Fortunately the alarmists and the

Accord are wrong about Co2s effect. New climate research from leading German scientis shows the theory is based on “meritless conjectures” and has no validity.

New Paper Dismantles The CO2 Greenhouse Effect ‘Thought Experiment’

By Kenneth Richard on

25. September 2017

Atmospheric Scientists: Greenhouse Effect

Based On ‘Physically Irrelevant Assumptions’

Atmospheric scientists **Dr. Gerhard Kramm**, **Dr. Ralph Dlugi**, and **Dr. Nicole Mölders** have just published a paper in the journal *Natural Science* that exposes the physical and observational shortcomings of the widely-accepted 288 K – 255 K = 33 K greenhouse effect equation. They conclude that this “though experiment” is “**based on physically irrelevant assumptions and its results considerably disagree with observations**“.

The scientists offer a new approach to gauging the Earth’s surface temperature(s), and their results are significantly at variance with the 288 K – 255 K = 33 K “thought experiment”. For their calculations, they use observational measurements for the moon — which actually does not have an atmosphere — as their “testbed”. Using moon data would appear to yield more reliable results than an imaginary-world Earth with no atmosphere.

The following is a very abbreviated summary of these scientists’ conclusions about calculating Earth’s mean temperatures.

Kramm et al., 2017

The planetary radiation balance plays a prominent role in quantifying the effect of the terrestrial atmosphere (spuriously called the atmospheric greenhouse effect)*. Based on this planetary radiation balance, the effective radiation temperature of the Earth in the absence of its atmosphere of Te ≅ 255 K is estimated.* ***This temperature value is subtracted from the globally averaged near-surface temperature of about ⟨Tns⟩ ≅ 288 K resulting in ⟨Tns⟩ − Te ≅ 33 K****. This temperature difference commonly serves to quantify the atmospheric effect.* ***The temperature difference is said to be bridged by optically active gaseous gases, namely H2O (20.6 K)****; CO2 (7.2 K); N2O (1.4 K);CH4 (0.8 K); O3 (2.4 K); NH3+freons+NO2+CCl4+O2+N2NH3+freons+NO2+CCl4+O2+N2 (0.8 K) (e.g. Kondratyev and Moskalenko, 1984).*

Since the ***“thought experiment” of an Earth in the absence of its atmosphere*** *does not allow any rigorous assessment of such results, we considered the Moon as a testbed for the Earth in the absence of its atmosphere. […] Based on our findings, we may conclude that* ***the effective radiation***

temperature yields flawed results when used for quantifying the so-called atmospheric greenhouse effect*. The results of our prediction of the slab (or skin) temperature of the Moon exhibit that* ***drastically different temperature distributions are possible even if the global energy budget is identical****. These different temperature distributions yield different globally averaged slab temperatures. […] These ["drastically different temperature distributions" using the same global energy budget parameters, described in detail in the paper] values demonstrate that* ***the power law of Stefan and Boltzmann provides inappropriate results when applied to globally averaged skin temperatures****.*

It is well known from physics that the mean temperature of a system is the mean of the size-weighted temperatures of its sub-systems. Temperature is an intensive quantity. It is not conserved. On the contrary, energy is an extensive quantity. Energies are additive and governed by a conservation law. Thus, ***one has to conclude that concept of the effective radiation temperature oversimplifies the physical processes as it ignores the impact of local temperatures on the fluxes in the planetary radiative balance****.*

Instead of focusing on the technicalities of these authors' Earth-temperature calculations using moon data, it's important to call attention to the 5-point critique of the 288 K – 255 K = 33 K greenhouse effect equation outlined in the introduction to the Kramm et al. (2017) paper. The very first criticism listed is, by itself, worth expounding upon in detail. Here it is:

*(1) "****Only a planetary radiation budget of the Earth in the absence of an atmosphere is considered, i.e., any heat storage in the oceans*** *(if at all existing in such a case) and land masses* ***is neglected."***

This is crucial. Not only is the heating contribution of the water vapor-and-CO2 greenhouse effect viewed as a "thought experiment" because it uses an imaginary world without an atmosphere as its premise, the 288 K – 255 K = 33 K greenhouse effect equation only considers a radiation budget analysis that pertains to *atmospheric* heating, not ocean heating. This is theoretical negligence, as it is tantamount to claiming that we should measure the temperature of a person's spit to accurately determine his overall body temperature.

According to the IPCC (citing Levitus et al., 2012), **93% of the Earth's heat energy resides in the oceans**. The atmosphere hosts just 1% of the Earth's heat energy "trapped" by greenhouse gases. To be physically meaningful, then, the Earth's energy budget and "mean global temperature" should be calculated by featuring measurements for the thousands-of-meters-deep oceans, and *not* the atmosphere vs. no-atmosphere conceptualization

Furthermore, it is essential to consider that the heat flux for the Earth's climate system nearly always goes from ocean to atmosphere, and not the other way around. The atmosphere does not warm the oceans; the oceans warm the atmosphere.

Scrutinizing the atmospheric greenhouse effect and its climatic impact

If you read the full text you see reference to 104 supporting science papers.

For harmful effects global cooling is much more devastating than global warming ever has been at least of any form of life. A review of the brutal conditions and loss of life from freezing and starvation during the Little Ice Age is devastating.

The River Thames froze over and at least 75 million died in Europe.

The Little Ice Age experienced great natural variability in temperature much like today with freezing winters spreading across the globe.

"Still other regions experienced extended periods of drought, increased precipitation, or extreme swings in moisture. Many areas of northern Europe, for instance, were subjected to several years of long winters and short, wet summers, whereas parts of southern Europe endured droughts and season-long periods of heavy rainfall. Evidence also exists of multiyear droughts in equatorial Africa and Central and South Asia during the Little Ice Age.

For these reasons the Little Ice Age, though synonymous with cold temperatures, can also be characterized broadly as a period when there was an increase in temperature and precipitation variability across many parts of the globe.

Today winters are often brutal with massive snowfall. Witness Mongolia where temperatures for two winters fell to minus 50 degrees F and caused over 2 million cows to freeze to death.

Further NASA has confirmed that sea levels have been falling for the past two years.

NASA Confirms Falling Sea Levels For Two Years Amidst Media Blackout

by Tyler Durden

Jul 27, 2017 3:25 PM

Most media outlets cannot be bothered to report something that dramatically deflates their narrative. So it goes without saying that when NASA confirmed that ***ocean levels have actually been falling for the past few years***, the media would be more than silent.

As the global warming narrative quickly unravels, and leftists scramble to throw accusations at those who dare question the false data, **the media brushes facts under the rug**. Amidst revelations of scientific fraud, data alteration and faked "hockey stick" data models, the fake news media remains suspiciously silent over the fact that NASA now confirms ocean levels have been falling for nearly two years.

NASA Confirms Falling Sea Levels For Two Years Amidst Media Blackout

Why does the media ignore this most relevant development?

I submit the answer is simple - "This data clearly contradicts the false narrative of rapid, never-ending rising ocean levels that flood continents and drown cities. The narrative is climate alarmists key element of the climate change fear mongering fiction that's used to scare gullible youth into making Al Gore rich.

Global warming alarmists might say this is only a "pause" in the rising ocean levels, and that the long-term trend is clearly in the direction of rising oceans. However, these people wildly exaggerate the degree of ocean level increases to the point of absurdity and have been caught red-handed completely fabricating data to continue scaring the public into supporting a non-issue."
zerohedge.com/news/2017-07-27/nasa-confirms-falling-sea-levels-two-years-amidst-media-blackout?page=1

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Is global warming a hoax?

Quora User, Alistair Riddoch, Tjaart Lemmer, and 2 more upvoted this

James Matkin, LAWYER WRITER at Academia.edu (2006-present)
Updated Feb 15
"It is imperative in science to doubt; it is absolutely necessary, for progress in science, to have uncertainty as a fundamental part of your inner nature. To make progress in understanding, we must remain modest and allow that we do not know."

RICHARD FEYNMAN

YES. Human caused global warming is pseudoscience. I **doubt** the conventional wisdom espoused by the UN IPCC, mainstream media, and Al Gore that people can change the climate. Trace amounts of C02 emissions from fossil fuels are irrelevant to global warming because the Greenhouse gas heat forcing hypothesis discarded long ago is wrong.

The best introductory answer to this question comes from Novel Laureate Dr. Ivar Griaever Physicist

Nobel Laureate Smashes the Global Warming Hoax

1,360,959 views

Nobel Laureate Smashes the Global Warming Hoax

Dr Griaever presents a very cogent and compelling analysis more true every year as the predictions of the alarmists continue to fail.

Why Global Warming?

Despite the overwhelming evidence against human-caused global warming, why is actual temperature data consistently ignored? Current climate fluctuations are trivial and well within historical limits. It is a fact that it has been warmer than today for a majority of time in the earth's climate past.

The earth's climate is symmetry between millions of years as a hot box and then as an ice box. Global warming and global cooling are the imperceptible nonlinear driving forces causing climate scientists to be fooled by randomness. No one knows in their lifetimes what direction the chaotic climate is trending.

"Green Guru James Lovelock now says we may 'enjoy' global warming: I was 'led astray' by the ice cores that seemed to imply changes in carbon dioxide were the dominant cause of changes. Lovelock regrets that huge sums have been 'squandered on the renewable energy sources", many of which are "ugly and hopelessly impractical" and threaten a "green satanic change" to Britain's landscape."

Earth has been cooling for 64 million years as shown above. It will continue to cool. Is the current warming just a dead cat bounce? This is worth worrying about as global warming seems to be morphing into global cooling.

Historical temperature data shows the alarmists alleged current 'unprecedented global warming' is a fantasy or a hoax. Though all the information presented here is publicly available and well known in both scientific and political circles, why does this false notion prevail that mankind is destroying the planet? **Could the motive behind such madness be something other than saving the Earth?**

Geologists are one science discipline steeped in climate history that is not fooled by the AGW false crusade.

December 13, 2013

"American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) national president Ronald Wallace and Tennessee Section president Todd McFarland (Nashville office of AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.) visited Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) on December 5th for an AIPG section meeting. ..

"From an education perspective, one of the differences between AIPG and two of the other major geoscience societies, the Geological Society of America and the American Geophysical Union, is that a substantial number of AIPG members have expressed skepticism about the extent to which human activity is to blame for global warming during the last 150 years....

"I do not know a single geologist who believes that (global warming) is a man-made phenonomon."

Peter Sciaky Senate testimony, Oct. 29, 2007, Congressional Record, Senate, Vol. 153. Pt. 20

Science organizations who follow Al Gore's flawed inconvenient truth about the climate change are wrong. Because geologists are steeped in climate history (it is essential to their livelihood) they are much better informed on this issue . Also the American Association of State Climatologists who are not like the alarmists deniers of natural forces dominating the earth's climate.

Tuesday, 06 January 2015

Is Global Warming a Hoax?

Written by Ed Hiserodt and Rebecca Terrell

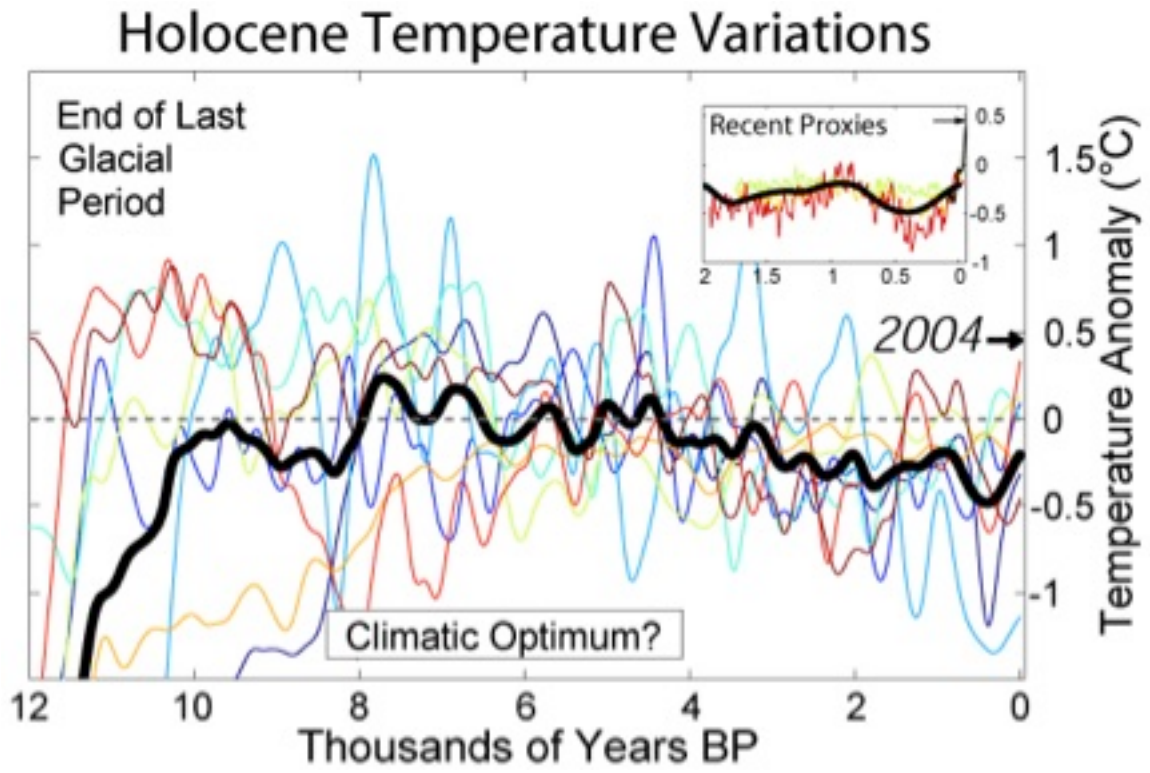
In our information age, we're bombarded with statistics on every danger the number crunchers can conjure — people struck by lightning, airplane vs. automotive deaths, and even drownings in bathtubs. But one statistic is curiously missing from the list. Even though President Obama and other global-warming alarmists warn of a looming climate apocalypse, they avoid giving a metric to prove their claims. They blame man-made climate change for a vast array of ills, including floods, droughts, wildfires, and tornados. But they never quantify what they say is the driving force behind it all: temperature.

They have a very good reason. Actual temperature data doesn't cooperate with their party line that mankind is ruining the planet with its addiction to so-called fossil fuels and its appetite for ample, affordable energy. Too few taxpayers are demanding proof, and too many are willing to accept global-warming fictions on blind faith, opening the door for federal regulators to foist irrational energy restrictions on the public. Understanding Earth's climate fluctuations will make us much less willing to let them stifle our economic, industrial, and social progress, while understanding environmentalists' true motives may incite us to expose their deceit.

The Holocene Period

Paleoclimatologists are scientists who study Earth's climate history, and two specific studies outshine others in their field in terms of scope and consensus in the scientific community. The multinational European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA) lasted from January 1996 until December 2006, earning the European Union's 2008 Descartes Prize for Research. Investigation at the Russian Vostok Station in Antarctica has been going on since the 1970s. Both groups have studied ice cores as deep as two miles, establishing climate chronology from changes in layering thickness and measuring historic temperature data from varying ratios of oxygen isotopes in entrapped air bubbles.

Figure 1 (below) plots ice core data, covering the past 11,700 years — an age known as the Holocene period — with present day included at the far right of the graph. The thick black line traces the average of eight different temperature reconstructions. It highlights the Holocene Optimum, which occurred between 4,000 and 8,000 years ago. Climate alarmists conveniently overlook evidence during the Holocene optimum where there were extended periods of temperatures exceeding the averages by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius above present temperatures.



Though temperatures have been falling ever since, the decline hasn't been steady. About 3,300 years ago temperatures peaked during the Minoan Warm Period, and again during the Roman Warm Period some 2,000 years ago. The Medieval Warm Period occurred 1,000 years ago, when wine vineyards dotted the landscape in Great Britain and Vikings grew corn and barley in Greenland. Each of these eras was warmer than today. Additionally, two significantly low dips are the 8200 Cold Period and the Little Ice Age, 400 to 500 years ago.

The Little Ice Age, Greenland, and Some Glaciers

The Little Ice Age is troublesome for global-warming alarmists, since historical evidence suggests the period had extremely low global temperatures, which began recovering only as recently as the mid-19th century. During this era, the Thames River in England froze solid during the winter with ice so thick Londoners held "frost fairs" on it. Noted 17th-century English diarist John Evelyn described what he saw at the fair of 1683-84:

Coaches [carriages] plied from Westminster to the Temple, and from several other stairs too and fro, as in the streets; sleds, sliding with skeetes, a bull-baiting, horse and coach races, puppet plays and interludes, cooks, tipling and other lewd places, so that it seemed to be a bacchanalian triumph, or carnival on the water.

There were five winters during the Little Ice Age when the Thames froze thick enough to hold a frost fair: 1683-84, 1716, 1739-40, 1789, and 1814. According to Tom de Castella, writing for *BBC News Magazine* in January 2014, during the last of these, carnival-goers watched an elephant tramp across the river…

In this 1677 painting by Abraham Hondius, "The Frozen Thames,looking Eastwards towards Old London Bridge," people are shown enjoying themselves on the ice. In the 17th century there was a prolonged reduction in solar activity called the Maunder minimum, which lasted roughly from 1645 to 1700. During this period, there were only about 50 sunspots recorded instead of theusual 40-50 thousand. Image credit: Museum of London.

Like Greenland and the Little Ice Age, glaciers aren't cooperating with climate alarmists either, though glacier retreat is supposedly a harbinger of doom for our warming planet. On the contrary, it has been following the pattern you would expect during recovery from the Little Ice Age. The website for the U.S. Geological Survey's Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center (NOROCK) offers the example of Glacier National Park (GNP) in Montana. An estimated 150 glaciers blanketed the land in 1850, most of which still existed in 1910 when the park was established. "In 2010, we consider there to be only 25 glaciers larger than 25 acres remaining in GNP," reads the site.

But the exciting news is what's popping up from underneath these retreating ice rivers. "Ancient trees emerge from frozen forest 'tomb,'" reported the *Juneau Empire* in September 2013, quoting a University of Alaska Southeast geology professor who dates tree stumps from under the Mendenhall Glacier between 1,400 and 2,350 years old, corresponding to both the Medieval and Roman Warm Periods.

Forests aren't the only finds. In 2003, Swiss archaeologists discovered clothes, weapons, and animal remains at the edge of the retreating Alpine Schnidejoch Glacier. According to German newspaper *Tages Spiegel*, the researchers were excited about the relics from a time when the glacial zone began roughly 700 meters higher than it does today, the "timber line had climbed substantially," and "temperatures in the Swiss Alps were up to two degrees over today's."

It's clear such evidence and scientific consensus don't play along with the climate-change charade. Instead, they free mankind from blame for climate fluctuations.

Satellite vs. Surface

We rely on ice core analysis to discover temperature trends of the past millennia because there was no reliable measurement system prior to 1714 when Daniel Fahrenheit invented the first mercury-in-glass thermometer. His device came into general use in the late 1800s, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) confirms that "there was a net global warming of about 0.4° Celsius between the 1880s and 1970s."

The year 1979 saw the launch of the first temperature-gauging satellites, and suddenly we were not limited to data from ground stations, sea buoys, merchant

vessels, and weather balloons. Research by environmental economist Dr. Ross McKitrick of Canada's University of Guelph explains the drastic effect satellites had on how global temperatures are measured.

He found that pre-satellite data is inconsistent because monitored portions of Earth's surface have changed continuously since the late 1800s, with scant attention to the Southern Hemisphere, and that even by 2000 only 50 percent of the Earth's surface had thermometer coverage. To add to the confusion, "about 90 percent of the land-based data now being used to construct global averages are sampled in cities," contaminating readings with an "urban heat island" effect. This issue became the subject of two independent studies: *Is the U.S. Surface Temperature Record Reliable?* published in 2009 by the Heartland Institute and the 2011 critique by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), *Climate Monitoring: NOAA Can Improve Management of the U.S. Historical Climatology Network*. The studies revealed incomplete and erroneous reporting of temperature data and, even more shocking, that nearly 90 percent of U.S. locations are in violation of the National Weather Service's siting requirements that recording devices must not be placed near sources of artificial or radiated/reflected heat such as exhaust fans, asphalt or concrete surfaces, or rooftops. McKitrick reported urbanization in Europe has produced the same phenomenon.

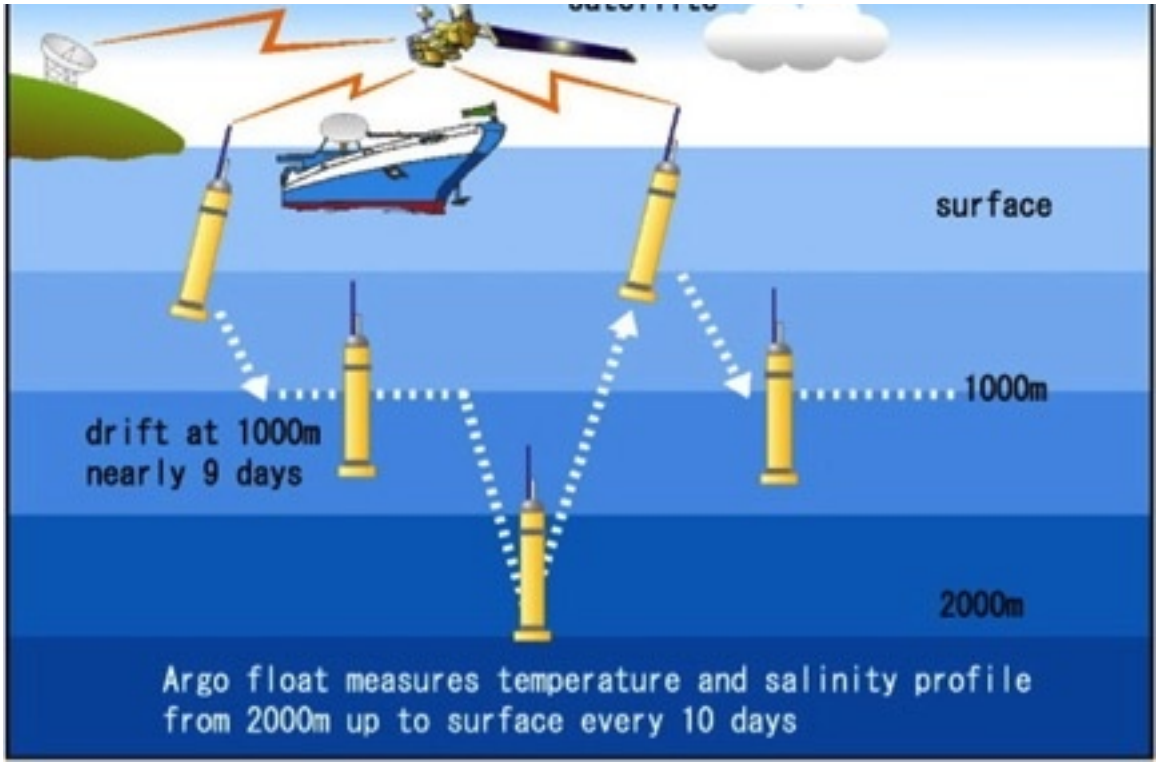
Violations such as these generated the sharp upward spike on the right portion of Figure 2 (below). This graph charts global surface temperatures recorded by four separate agencies: NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Met Office (which is the United Kingdom's weather service), and the Japanese Meteorological Agency…

Ironically, NASA data from this same graph sparked the "coming ice age" scare of the 1970s. Note the temperature change of -0.2 degrees Celsius between 1940 and 1980. This two-tenths difference brought on a storm of ice age predictions by major media and government agents. In 1971, the *Washington Post* reported that research based on climate modeling developed by NASA scientist James Hansen predicted that glaciers would cover much of the globe within 50 years — by 2021 — because of mankind's fossil-fuel dust blotting out the sun. (Hansen, who later became director of GISS and retired in 2013, continues to make headlines, advocating a steep carbon tax on fossil fuels to stave off global warming, reported the *Des Moines Register* last October.)

Obviously, Hansen has ignored satellite measurements in favor of faulty surface readings. Since 1979, 14 satellite instruments have daily been recording global temperatures throughout different layers of the atmosphere by monitoring thermal emissions. In contrast to surface monitoring, McKitrick reports that satellites cover 95 percent of the Earth with continuous and consistent measurement techniques. The data are available at the University of Alabama in Huntsville website, and anomalies are plotted in Figure 3 (below). The red line is the running average over 13 months while the data points are monthly. What a difference between this and the four-agency surface temperature records! No sharp upward trends, and nothing to cause the public backlash that fear-mongering climate alarmists crave.

It Gets Even Cooler

Adding to the anti-climax of satellite data are findings from a fleet of more than 3,500 Argo floats launched by a collaboration of 30 United Nations members beginning in 1999. Designed to profile the temperature and salinity of ocean water, these buoys are scattered around the Earth's oceans, covering nearly three-quarters of the globe. Yet you don't hear much of the Argo floats because so far they have recorded cooling, not warming. Researchers published findings in the 2010 *International Journal of Geosciences*, reporting that rates of change in ocean heat content are "preponderantly negative."



This is particularly significant because many climate-change alarmists conjecture that the reason global temperatures of the 21st century are lower than their faulty climate models originally predicted is that the Earth's oceans are absorbing all the excess heat. On the contrary, Argo researchers concluded that the data did "not support the existence of either a large positive radiative imbalance or a 'missing energy.'" In other words, the notion that Earth's oceans are sponging up all the heat just doesn't hold water.

NOAA's U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) has also revealed a cooling trend. Established in answer to criticism about NOAA's site violations, the USCRN is comprised of 114 temperature stations in pristine locations throughout the United States. Meteorologist Anthony Watts plotted the raw USCRN data as shown in Figure 4 (below), which reveals a cooling of 0.72 degrees Fahrenheit since the network began operating in January 2005.

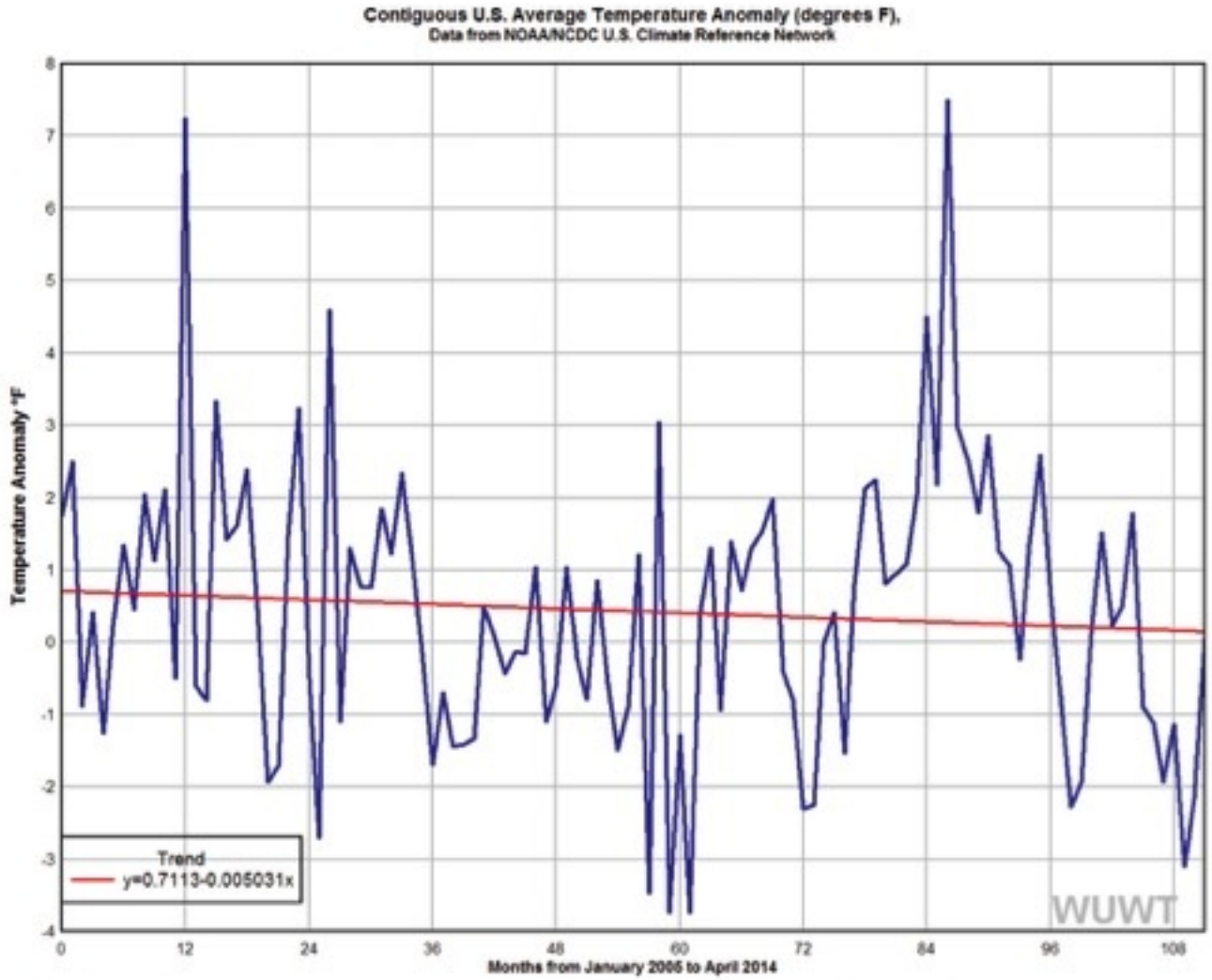


Figure 4: Designed for accuracy and a 50-100 year lifetime, U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) stations have shown a U.S. temperature decline since becoming operational in 2005.

Of course, satellites, Argo floats, and USCRN stations are so new, they should be considered still in their pilot phases. In fact, even surface temperature readings since 1880 are a mere blip on the Holocene radar. If you add to Figure 1 data from any of the subsequent charts shown here, you would not be able to discern a difference in the updated graph. Regardless, even temperatures from the most contaminated sources fall well within natural variations. Taken in the broader Holocene context, the modern-day hubbub over climate change is a tempest in a teapot.

Why Global Warming?

Despite the overwhelming evidence against human-caused global warming, why is actual temperature data consistently ignored? **Current climate fluctuations are trivial and well within historical limits. They prove that catastrophic global warming is a hoax.** Though all the information presented here is publicly available and well known in both scientific and political circles, why does this false

notion prevail that mankind is destroying the planet? Could the motive behind such madness be something other than saving the Earth?

Realizing that the USCRN is part of Obama's own federal agency, NOAA, consider his remarks during a televised address from the September 2014 UN Climate Change Summit in New York City:

There's one issue that will define the contours of this century more dramatically than any other, and that is the urgent and growing threat of a changing climate.... We cannot condemn our children, and their children, to a future that is beyond their capacity to repair.

Is the president ignorant of USCRN data? Are United Nations members who applauded his remarks oblivious to their own Argo research? Have none of them heard of the weather satellites orbiting our globe? Or could their implausible climate-change claims have more to do with a lucrative global carbon market in which corporations buy permits to emit greenhouse gases? Reuters financial analysts estimate the 2014 market was worth around $87 billion. Perhaps globalists' "green" agenda involves cash, not climate or some altruistic moral cause.

While business enterprises worldwide are footing the global carbon market bill and passing the extra costs along to consumers, Obama is fleecing taxpayers back home. In a recent report by the Science and Environmental Policy Project, Ken Haapala outlined U.S. federal spending on climate change over the past decade, which totaled more than $165 billion. In 2013 alone "government expenditures on alternative energy sources were 78% greater than [National Institutes of Health] expenditures on all categories of clinical research on known threats to human health."

White House and Homeland Security Department reports reveal global warming received nearly twice as much in 2013 tax funding as did border security. Representative Jim Bridenstine (R-Okla.) chided the president for spending "30 times as much money on global warming research as he does on weather forecasting and warning," calling it a "gross misallocation" of tax dollars. Haapala reproached, "The fear of climate change has distorted spending priorities in the Federal government."

If Obama does not want to "condemn our children" to a future beyond repair, why is he ignoring real threats, hiding real data, and wasting billions blaming an uninformed public for a fictitious problem that he says can only be solved by bigger government and more taxation?

In his speech at the climate summit, he claimed, "Our citizens keep marching. We cannot pretend we do not hear them. We have to answer the call." What call? The latest Pew Research polls reveal that most Americans identify human-caused climate change as a fraud. Surveys conducted in 2013 and 2014 found a majority of Americans do not see global warming as a major threat and rank it near the bottom of the list of priorities for the president and Congress.

If America and other developed nations want to maintain their high standards of living, and if developing nations hope to improve theirs, we must realize that

climate-change politics are diametrically opposed to these goals. A "high standard of living" doesn't mean driving nice cars and wearing designer clothes. It refers to ample food supplies, a dependable infrastructure, employment-generating industry, adequate medical services, and decent education levels. The reliable, affordable power sources responsible for such prosperity — especially coal, oil, and natural gas — sit in the crosshairs of "green" policy restrictions.

Radical environmentalists tout so-called renewables such as wind and solar, but "renewable energy" effectively means no energy at all. Wind and solar will never be able to power an industrial economy. These technologies only "generate electricity when their resource is available, not when it is needed," writes electrical power engineer Bryan Leyland for the industry journal *EnergyCentral*. "In any power system, the generation must match the demand on a second-by-second basis." That means when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't blowing, the lights go out, unless renewables have reliable power sources as back-up. These are termed base-load providers, and it's an expensive process for them to ramp up and down in answer to the variability of wind and solar.

Forcing power companies to include renewables in their energy mix is a costly mistake. Germany, a world leader in aggressive renewable policies, faces an industrial exodus and economic recession, with electricity prices that have risen approximately 60 percent since 2007. The German Chambers of Commerce report that 25 percent of heavy industrial users are considering relocating abroad.

In the United States, where renewable portfolio standards vary from state to state, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that electricity prices broke all-time records in July 2014, and the U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasts even higher rates this winter. A report published in November by consulting firm Energy Ventures Analysis, *Energy Market Impacts of Recent Federal Regulations on the Electric Power Sector*, predicts that commercial and industrial customers' power and gas bills will rise 60 percent over the next five years. Individuals will pay for these

costs through higher prices for consumer goods, while their own utility bills will also experience a 60-percent increase between now and 2020.

Why are we imitating Germany's folly? Because, while the Obama administration is forcing renewables into the power portfolio, it is squeezing base-load providers out. EPA-mandated emission limits on conventional sources of electricity, especially coal-fired power plants, are so restrictive that current technology cannot meet their demands. Paul Loeffelman, director of Corporate External Affairs for utility giant American Electric Power, states that the EPA's regulations will force more than 50 gigawatts of coal generation — about 300 power plants — to be retired by 2016. The EPA is also poised to impose similar restrictions on new power plants, prompting U.S. Senator Joe Manchin (http://D-W.Va.) to complain, "Never before has the federal government forced an industry to do something that is technologically impossible. If these regulations go into effect, American jobs will be lost, electricity prices will soar, and economic uncertainty will grow."

He could have said economic uncertainty will skyrocket, which is exactly what happens to society when access to adequate, affordable electricity is restricted. Figure 5 (below) illustrates that countries with strong gross domestic products — the value of goods and services produced within a country annually — boast correspondingly high electrification levels (the percentage of households with electricity). The first 10 countries listed are top in the world ranked by GDP, and the remaining nations represent areas with relatively low electrification levels in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Note the marked difference in GDP between countries with ample electricity and those without.

Obviously, energy poverty breeds economic stagnation and vice versa. The International Energy Agency (IEA), an intergovernmental policy advising organization, explains that "access to electricity is particularly crucial to human development" and "cannot easily be replaced by other forms of energy." IEA claims, "Individuals' access to electricity is one of the most clear and undistorted indications of a country's energy poverty status."

Rank by GDP	Country	GDP (millions of US$)	Household Electrification Level (%)
1	United States	16,244,600	100
2	China	8,358,400	99.4
3	Japan	5,960,180	100
4	Germany	3,425,956	100
5	France	2,611,221	100
6	United Kingdom	2,471,600	100
7	Brazil	2,254,109	97.0
8	Russia	2,029,812	Unavailable
9	Italy	2,013,392	100
10	India	1,875,213	75.3
57	Bangladesh	127,195	41.0
68	Myanmar (Burma)	59,444	13.0
92	Yemen	32,831	39.6
97	Bolivia	27,035	77.5
106	Uganda	21,736	9.0
108	Afghanistan	20,364	15.5
110	Honduras	18,564	70.3
118	Mozambique	14,605	11.7
120	North Korea	14,411	26.0
122	Cambodia	14,038	24.0
128	Burkina Faso	10,687	14.6
144	Haiti	7,187	38.5

Figure 5: Comparison of select countries by GDP and electrification level (information compiled from *Human Development Report 2007/2008* by the United Nations Development Programme; *World Energy Outlook 2011* by the International Energy Agency; *GDP and its breakdown at current prices in US Dollars* by the United Nations Statistics Division, December 2013).

But just as Obama's climate-change cronies turn a blind eye to factual weather data, so do they ignore the need for reliable access to energy. The president's senior science and technology advisor, John Holdren, advocates transferring billions of U.S. taxpayer dollars to developing countries annually, supposedly to combat climate change. Of course, the climate policies our tax dollars help enact will further shackle those energy-impoverished nations.

Nonetheless, Obama is fulfilling Holdren's wishes. At November's G20 Summit in Australia, the president pledged $3 billion to the Green Climate Fund, a wealth redistribution mechanism established under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In 1992, President George H.W. Bush entangled our nation in this international treaty, setting the stage for UN control of our energy sources in the name of "sustainable development." If that sounds far-fetched, consider that the treaty's main architect was former UN diplomat Maurice Strong, who declared at its unveiling, "We may get to the point where the only way of saving the world will be for industrialized civilization to collapse."

UN officials still toe the same party line. In November the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) — another brainchild of globalist billionaire Strong — published the final volume of its latest assessment report. Full of grim projections, the study says, "Decarbonizing (i.e., reducing the carbon intensity of) electricity generation is a key component" of IPCC's recommended climate policies and recommends that carbon-emitting fossil fuel power generation be "phased out almost entirely by 2100."

Radical environmentalists know that human-caused global warming is a hoax. Temperature data shows no catastrophic warming trend, and archaeological evidence proves the planet has undergone periods of much more intense warming and cooling than our modern age has experienced. The purpose of the manufactured environmental crisis is not to save the Earth but to enslave it by restricting access to reliable, affordable energy.

"Partisans for world government take advantage of any contrived crisis to aid them in their drive to rule the planet," John McManus, president of The John Birch Society (JBS), told The New American. "The global-warming/climate-change hysteria was created to empower a few who intend to dominate all mankind."

But JBS Vice President Marty Ohlson offers a solution. "Concerned citizens should outreach to others to overcome the engineered ignorance about this subject," he said, pointing to the "treasure trove" of information available at the organization's website: Environment. The key, Ohlson says, is education. "Tree-huggers of good character will likely re-think the issue after seeing it through the prism of truth."

MY PUBLISHED COMMENT

James Matkin • 8 months ago

The climate alarmists overconfidence about their hypothesis that small amounts of CO2 emissions (0.117%) from fossil fuels added to large amounts of water vapour (95%) in Green House Gases will destabilize the climate has not been proven. The science is therefore pseudoscience like alchemy. This article is very pertinent to show the correlation in many countries of electrification and economic success. Without grid electricity there is devastation. We must stop the immoral vilifying of coal for developing countries living in energy poverty based only on fear mongering from our weak climate science about carbon dioxide.

[2]Harvard Astrophysicist Dr. Willie Soon gives compelling evidence that the motives of the alarmists are biased by social justice opportunities leveraged by climate fear mongering, not science -

Soon refers to two most revealing quotes from alarmist leaders.

"**No matter if the science is all phony; there are collateral environmental benefits**.... Climate change [provides] the greatest chance to bring about **justice and equality in the world**."

Christine Stewart, former Minister of the Environment of Canada

Ottmar Edenhofer, lead author of the IPCC's fourth summary report released in 2007 candidly expressed the priority. Speaking in 2010, he advised, "One has to free oneself from the illusion that international climate policy is environmental policy. Instead, climate change policy is about how we redistribute de facto the world's wealth."

Or, as U.N. climate chief Christina Figueres pointedly remarked, the true aim of the U.N.'s 2014 Paris climate conference was "to change the [capitalist] economic development model that has been reigning for at least 150 years, since the Industrial Revolution."

That Paris conference agenda got a useful boost from U.S. government agency scientists at NASA and NOAA who conveniently provided "warmest years ever" claims. **Both have histories of stirring overheated global warming stew pots with alarming and statistically indefensible claims of recent "record high" temperatures.**

http://www.climatedepot.com/2017...

The Green House Gases theory invalidated by its history.

"That theory, which underpins the anthropogenic global-warming hypothesis and the climate models used by the United Nations, was first proposed and developed in the 19th century.

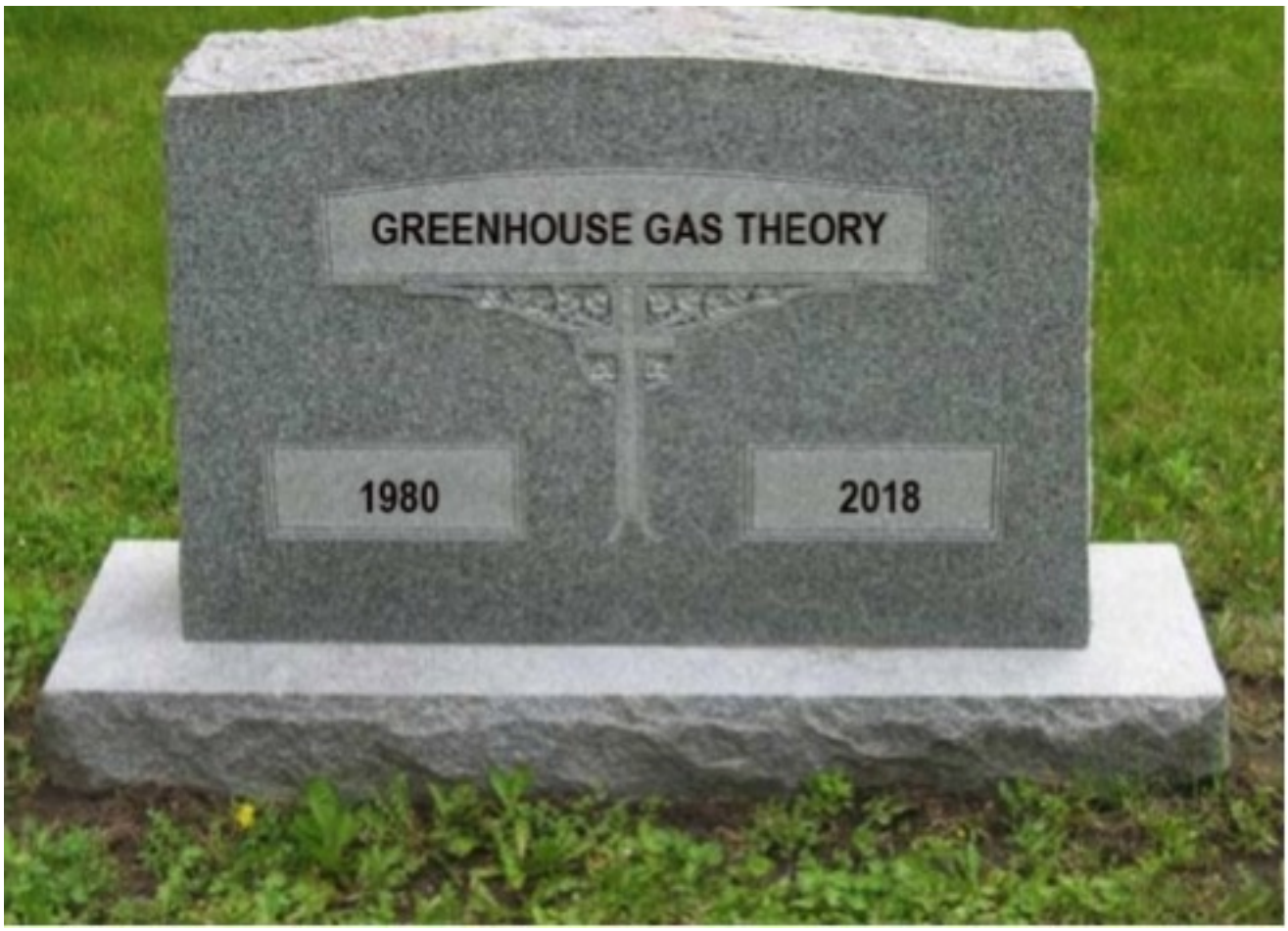
However, the experiments on which it was based involved glass boxes that retain heat by preventing the mixing of air inside the box with air outside the box.

The experiment is not analogous to what occurs in the real atmosphere, which does not have walls or a lid, according to Nikolov and Zeller."

Read more at http://www.wnd.com/2017/07/study...

R.I.P. Greenhouse Gas Theory: 1980-2018

Published on January 15, 2018



Written by John O'SullivanFresh analysis of government scientific records reveals the idea of 'long-settled' science in the greenhouse gas theory is a myth. The claim human emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) act as a control knob on climate only appeared in consensus science since the 1980's. Prior to that time, official records show the theory as "abandoned."

Famously, on June 24, 1988 the whole world first heard about the dreaded "greenhouse effect" (GHE) from NASA's new champion of the theory, James Hansen. Hansen had breathed life into an old and "abandoned" theory drawing from new space research into Venus and Mars. Thanks to Hansen's role, climate fear prevailed for a generation.

Hansen is a rogue famous for exaggeration and radical protests against the establishment.

Recently, Russian scientists have declared the GHE dead as global cooling sets in; while a team of Italian scientists called for a "deep re-examination" of the failing theory. Other new papers readily dismiss the CO_2 climate hypothesis. Below we present the stark evidence and encourage readers to engage in their own research.

Consensus as Science?

Of course, we should begin by stating real scientists avoid reliance on consensus opinion to determine the validity or otherwise of any theory. But so often, non-scientists in the general public and media (and certain corrupt national science institutes) cite consensus claims to quell discussion and debate.

In that regard, we show that for the greater part of the 20th century consensus science, itself, rejected the idea that carbon dioxide causes global warming.

The so-called greenhouse gas theory (GHE) was first famously debunked by Professor H. W.Woods in 1909. Establishment scientists usually never decry the Woods debunk. Instead, they gloss over it and the long hiatus that followed (1909-1980).

Concocting a Strong Narrative

Spencer R. Weart, director of the Center for the History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics is pre-eminent among establishment science historians in splashing gloss. Weart's book, 'The Discovery of Global Warming' is compulsory reading for modern students in this field.

Weart plugged Hansen's comparison of Mars and Venus with Earth, asserting life as being very fragile and vulnerable to any climate shifts. Weart writes:

"In the 1960s and 1970s, observations of Mars and Venus showed that planets that seemed much like the Earth could have frightfully different atmospheres. The greenhouse effect had made Venus a furnace, while lack of atmosphere had locked Mars in a deep freeze. This was visible evidence that climate can be delicately balanced, so that a planet's atmosphere could flip from a livable state to a deadly one." (id.)

Like James Hansen's 'fixing' of history, Weart is masterful at making evidence fit the narrative.. Professor Takeda Kunihiko, vice-chancellor of the Institute of Science and Technology Research at Chubu University in Japan, sums it up succinctly:

"CO2 emissions make absolutely no difference one way or the other – every scientist knows this, but it doesn't pay to say so."

The author of the above extract is CEP Brooks. He and the publisher, the American Meteorological Society, unequivocally advise that the old CO2 climate theory of Arrhenius, Fourier, et al:

"was never widely accepted and was abandoned when it was found that all the long-wave radiation absorbed by CO2 is also absorbed by water vapour."

Brooks (+AMS) then addresses the rise in atmospheric CO2 due to human industrial activity:

"In the past hundred years the burning of coal has increased the amount of CO2 by a measurable amount (from 0.028 to 0.030 per cent), and

Callender [7] sees in this an explanation of the recent rise in world temperature."

Continuing, Brooks (1951) makes the same inescapable argument made by skeptics today:

"But during the past 7000 years there have been greater fluctuations of temperature without the internvention of man, and there seems no reason to regard the recent rise as more than a coincidence. This theory is not considered further."

Thus, the greenhouse gas theory was well and truly dead and buried in 1951 – according to settled consensus science (if you are a believer in it)...

Canadian space scientist, Joseph E Postma summarizes why bias, group think and incompetence helped sustain the discredited greenhouse gas theory for so long when proper examination shows it is literally 'flat earth physics.'

NASA Boss: Hansen "Embarrassed" Us

Hansen is an unstable radical prone to exaggeration and misleading data.

But time is not the friend of climate fraudsters. And Hansen's beloved greenhouse gas theory is consistently and monotonously being refuted in peer-reviewed journals rendering him – and other alarmists – disgraced. NASA's Mass/Gravity Equations contradict the GHE and retired senior NASA atmospheric scientist Dr. John S. Theonm James Hansen's former supervisor at NASA, has declared on government record that Hansen "embarrassed NASA" and "was never muzzled." [6]

The failure, after 30 years of prophesy, for a climate catastrophe to unfold, has left James Hansen a somewhat chastened man. In a recent paper Hansen shows he has now flip-flopped again on the climate forcing properties of aerosols. Returning to his old DIM science idea Hansen now says aerosols are part of the control knob for a planet's energy content. But contrary to what he claimed before, he now says they cause cooling, not warming.

In 2018 the null hypothesis awaits the greenhouse gas theory. In 1951, the AMS and Britain's best climate scientist and head of the UK Meteorological Office, CEP Brooks said it all (*id*.)

See -

R.I.P. Greenhouse Gas Theory: 1980-2018 | Principia Scientific International

Much of the public have been fooled by fudged data from the likes of Dr. James Hansen and from chance and randomness finding trends in the chaotic climate history of the short run that fail overtime.

See

https://www.academia.edu/3363838...

Daniel Helman answered this QUORA question IS GLOBAL WARMING A HOAX in the affirmative. He denies AGW is a hoax. He presents the conventional view that because 8 key alarmist predictions are true the theory must be true. I disagree. I will rebut with evidence each Helaman key prediction showing they are false." Helman's predictions are in italics.

1. **Sea Level Rise**: *Global sea level rose about 17 centimeters (6.7 inches) in the last century. The rate in the last decade, however, is nearly double that of the last century.*

2. **Global Temperature Rise**: *All three major global surface temperature reconstructions show that Earth has warmed since 1880. Most of this warming has occurred since the 1970s, with the 20 warmest years having occurred since 1981 and with all 10 of the warmest years occurring in the past 12 years. Even though the 2000s witnessed a solar output decline resulting in an unusually deep solar minimum in 2007-2009, surface temperatures continue to increase.*

3. **Warming Oceans**: *The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) of ocean showing warming of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.*

4. **Shrinking Ice Sheets**: *The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment show Greenland lost 150 to 250 cubic kilometers (36 to 60 cubic miles) of ice per year between 2002 and 2006, while Antarctica lost about 152 cubic kilometers (36 cubic miles) of ice between 2002 and 2005.*

5. **Declining Arctic Sea Ice**: *Both the extent and thickness of Arctic sea ice has declined rapidly over the last several decades.*

6. **Glacial Retreat**: *Glaciers are retreating almost everywhere around the world — including in the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska and Africa.*

7. **Extreme Events**: T*he number of record high temperature events in the United States has been increasing, while the number of record low temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950. The U.S. has also witnessed increasing numbers of intense rainfall events.*

8. **Ocean Acidification**: *Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the acidity of surface ocean waters has increased by about 30 percent. This increase is the result of humans emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and hence more being absorbed into the oceans. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the oceans is increasing by about 2 billion tons per year.*

THE FACTS

1. **Sea levels are falling**

In the global warming crusade by the UN IPCC and Al Gore dramatic sea levels rise has been their primary fear mongering prediction. Ridiculous exaggerations have been blamed on fossil fuel Co2 emissions without any evidence.

'*For example, Gore in his Oscar-winning film An Inconvenient Truth went much further, talking of 20 feet, and showing computer graphics of cities such as Shanghai and San Francisco half under water,' Booker noted.*

Global sea level data is more fiction than fact because of the limited tide stations and natural variations at the regional level. Scientists deride the alarmist fearmongering on sea rise and admit over the past 130 years 7″ rise is imperceptible.

Sea-level rise is not accelerating, and has not accelerated since the 1920s.

There are about sixty good-quality, 100+ year records of sea-level around the world, and they all show the same thing: there has been no statistically significant acceleration (increase) in the rate of sea-level rise in the last 85 years or more. That means anthropogenic CO2 emissions do not measurably affect sea-level rise, and

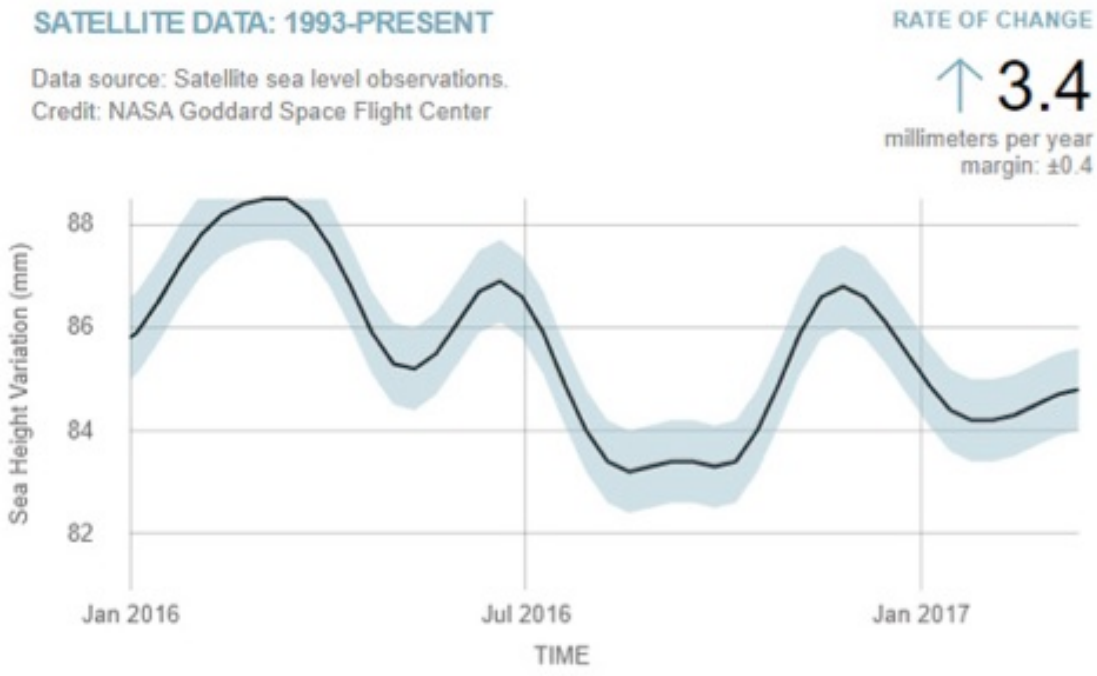
predictions of wildly accelerated sea-level rise are based on superstition, not science.

Here are two very high quality sea-level measurement records, one from the Pacific and one from the Atlantic:

They show no activity that could be related to increase fossil fuel emissions.

A fortiori as lawyers would say is the fact that recently the global sea level data has gone negative to the point that NASA has been forced to explain falling sea levels -

On a NASA page intended to spread climate alarism(https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-s...), NASA's own data reveal that **worldwide ocean levels have been falling for nearly two years**, dropping from a variation of roughly 87.5mm to below 85mm.



Here is the same data presented in a shorter timeline.

This is too short to say it is a trend but it certainly rebuts the fictional and wildly ridiculous claims of Al Gore et al.

The declining reality is strong enough that science articles now try to explain the reason for falling seas.

Climate change makes sea levels fall, not rise, new NASA study shows

Andre Mitchell 16 February 2016

"Here's another shocking discovery about global climate change: It contributes to the falling of sea levels, and not to the rising of the seas as previously thought.

Using two satellites, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in cooperation with the University of California at Irvine recently found out that water with a measured volume of 3.2 trillion tons has already seeped through land over the past decade.

This figure amounts to the rate of sea level rise slowing by 22 percent, according to the new research. This means that previous fears that certain islands will be inundated in coming years can already be allayed.

The study's lead author, J.T. Reager of the JPL, explained that because of growing demand for water due to global warming, the surface of the Earth has become more parched, with less groundwater underneath.

As a result, water from melting glaciers earlier believed to be causing sea level rise is said to "being absorbed" by lakes, rivers and underground aquifers, similar to the way a sponge absorbs water."

This explanation is hard to believe when the more obvious answer is that original fears were nonsense as the largest glaciers are not melting the earth's climate is not too hot. Here is a more credible explanation for no rise in seas from Marc Morano -

"Marc Morano, a famous global warming sceptic, said these findings prove his belief all along that climate change cannot be directly connected to supposed sea level rises.

"There is no evidence of an acceleration of sea level rise, and therefore no evidence of any man-made effect on sea levels. Sea level rise is primarily a local phenomenon related to land subsidence, not carbon dioxide levels," Morano said in a separate article on http://WND.com."

Climate change makes sea levels fall, not rise, new NASA study shows

Yes ,to see just how local (regional) see levels are see the data on major falling seas

Churchill Manitoba the primary home of thousands of polar bears hunted by Inuit

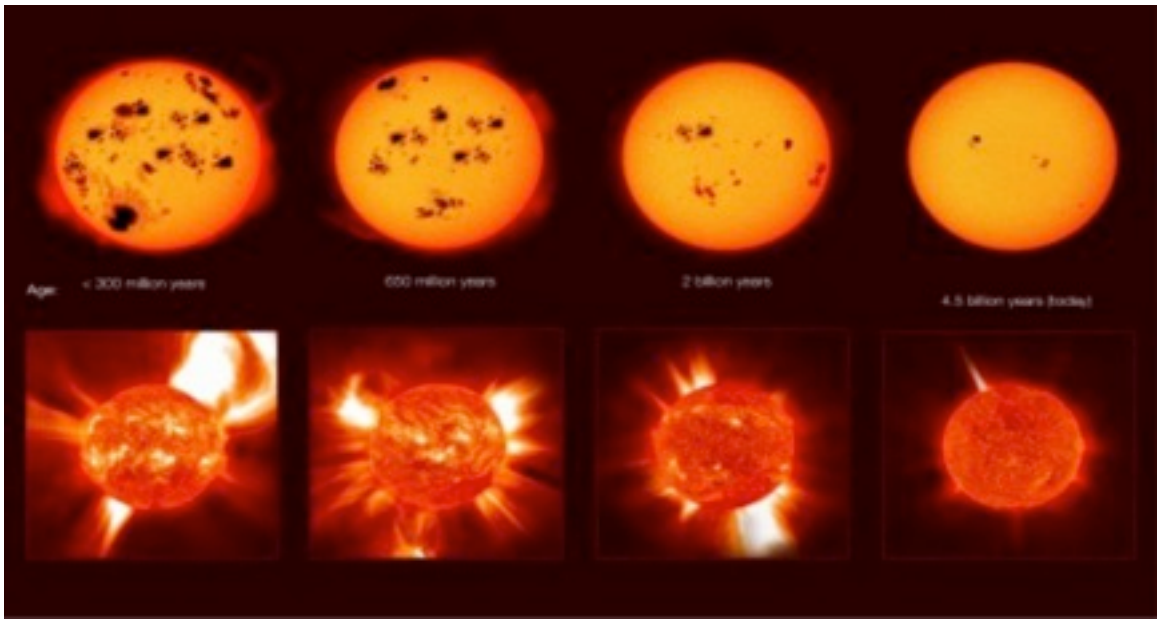
Mean sea level trends Churchill, Canada.

The mean sea level trend is -9.48 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.57 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1940 to 2011 which is equivalent to a change of -3.11 feet in 100 years.

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.go...

There are many other examples of sharply falling sea levels in regional coasts.

2. **Global temperatures are declining from declining solar radiation.**



Solar Flares and Sun Spots

Habibullo Abdusamatov, head of the space research laboratory at the St. Petersburg-based Pulkovo Observatory, said *global warming stems from an increase in the sun's activity*.

"*Global warming results* not from the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, but *from an unusually high level of solar radiation and a lengthy – almost throughout the last century – growth in its intensity*,"

"Instead of professed global warming, *the Earth will be facing a slow decrease in temperatures in 2012-2015*. The gradually falling amounts of solar energy, expected to reach their bottom level by 2040, *will inevitably lead to a deep freeze around 2055-2060*," he said, adding that this period of global freeze will last some 50 years, after which the temperatures will go up again.

http://en.rian.ru/russia/2007011...

The past 20 years confirms that temperature change correlates with solar radiation as temperature flattens or falls despite sharp increase in fossil fuel Co2 emitted.3. Oceans are cooling

3. Cooling Oceans

12 New Papers: North Atlantic, Pacific, And Southern Oceans Are Cooling As Glaciers Thicken, Gain Mass

By Kenneth Richard on 11. September 2017

Graph Source **Duchez et al., 2016**

Contrary to expectations, climate scientists continue to report that large regions of the Earth have not been warming in recent decades.

According to Dieng et al. (2017), for example, **the global oceans underwent a slowdown, a pause, or even a slight cooling trend during 2003 to 2013**. This undermines expectations from climate models which presume the increase in radiative forcing from human CO2 emissions should substantially increase ocean temperatures.

The authors indicate that the recent trends in ocean temperatures "*may just reflect a 60-year natural cycle*", the AMO (Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation), and not follow radiative forcing trends.

Dieng et al., 2017 We investigate the global mean and regional change of sea surface and land surface temperature over 2003–2013, using a large number of different data sets, and compare with changes observed over the past few decades (starting in 1950). ... While confirming cooling of eastern tropical Pacific during the last decade as reported in several recent studies, **our results show that the reduced rate of change of the 2003–2013 time span is a global phenomenon**. GMST short-term trends since 1950 computed over successive 11-year windows with 1-year overlap show important **decadal variability that highly correlates with 11-year trends of the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation index**. **The GMST 11-year trend distribution is well fitted by a Gaussian function, confirming an unforced origin related to internal climate variability**.

4.5. 6. Glacier ice is expanding not shrinking

Six Decades of Glacial Advance in the Western Ross Sea, Antarctica

Paper Reviewed

Fountain, A.G., Glenn, B. and Scambos, T.A. 2017. The changing extent of the glaciers along the western Ross Sea, Antarctica. Geology **45**: 927-930.

Climate alarmists have long anticipated Earth's polar regions to symbolize the proverbial canary in the coal mine when it comes to witnessing the impacts of CO2-induced climate change. In these high latitudes, temperatures are predicted to warm

so fast and to such a degree so as to cause unprecedented melting of ice that even the most ardent of climate skeptics would be forced to concede the verity of global warming theory. Consequently, researchers pay close attention to changes in climate in both the Arctic and Antarctic.

The most recent work in this regard comes from the scientific team of Fountain et al. (2017), who analyzed changes in glacier extent along the western Ross Sea in Antarctica over the past 60 years. More specifically, using digital scans of paper maps based on aerial imagery acquired by the U.S. Geological Survey, along with modern-day satellite imagery from a variety of platforms, the authors digitized a total of 49 maps and images from which they calculated changes in the terminus positions, ice speed, calving rates and ice front advance and retreat rates from 34 glaciers in this region over the period 1955-2015.

In discussing their findings, Fountain et al. report that "no significant spatial or temporal patterns of terminus position, flow speed, or calving emerged, implying that the conditions associated with ice tongue stability are unchanged," at least over the past six decades. However, they also report that "the net change for all the glaciers, weighted by glacier width at the grounding line, has been [one of] advance" (emphasis added) with an average rate of increase of +12 ± 88 m yr-1

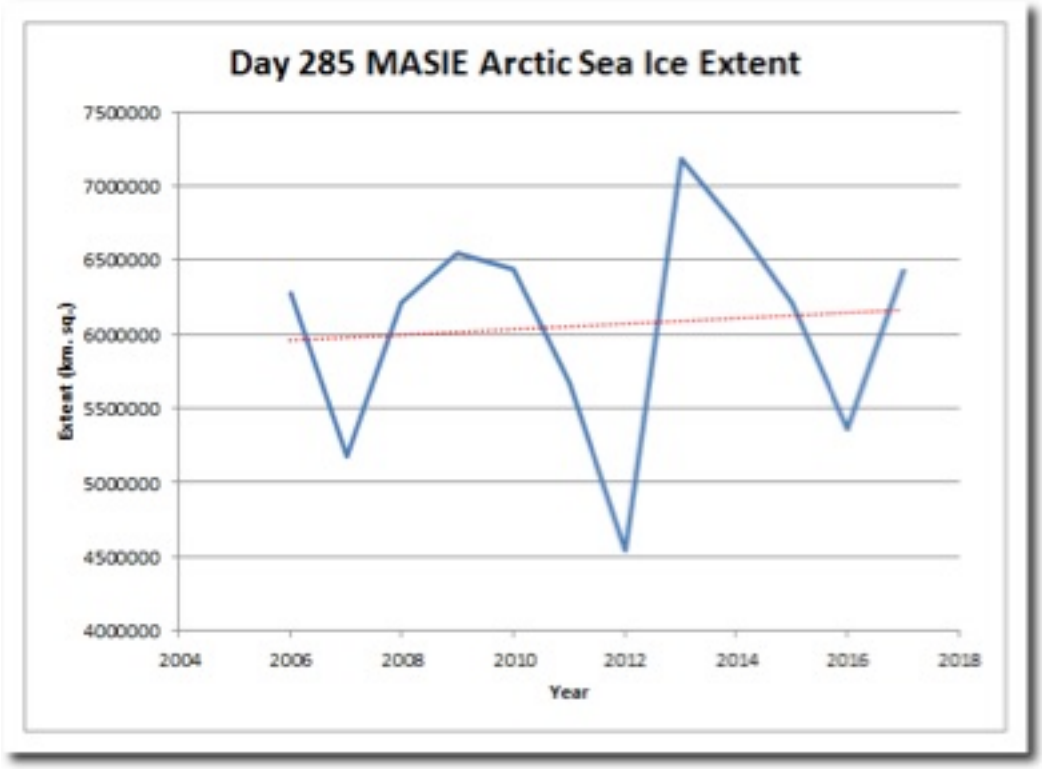
(see Figure 1 below).

In pointing out the significance of the above findings, it is important to note that, over a period of time in which the bulk of the modern rise in atmospheric CO2 has occurred, not only have the majority of glaciers from this large region of Antarctica not retreated, they have collectively grown! This stark reality stands in direct contrast to climate-alarmist predictions for this region; and it reveals that if there is any canary in the coal mine to be seen, it is in the failure of global warming predictions/theory to match real-world observations. What will it take for climate alarmists to concede this fact?

Arctic Sea Ice Increasing For Eleven Years

Posted on 14 Oct 2017 by Iowa Climate Science Education

Day 285 Arctic sea ice extent has been increasing since the start of MASIE records in 2006. This year is fifth highest since 2006.



fmasie_4km_allyears_extent_sqkm.csv

"Meanwhile, criminals in the press and scientific community continue to report the exact opposite of what the data shows."

Global sea ice extent rising.

7. Severe weather has declined not worsened.

Analysis: It's not just droughts, but nearly all extreme weather is declining or at or near record lows

EXTREME WEATHER Expert: "World Is Presently In An Era Of Unusually Low Weather Disasters"

Posted: August 6, 2017 | **Author:** Jamie Spry

On Eve of DC climate march, drought drops to record lows in U.S. as nearly all extreme weather is either declining or at or near record lows (See: Climate Bullies Take to the Streets for 'People's Climate March' in DC on April 29th')

"It is not just droughts that are at or near record levels. On almost every measure of extreme weather, the data is not cooperating with the claims of the climate change campaigners. Tornadoes, floods, droughts, and hurricanes are failing to fit in with the global warming narrative."

By: Marc Morano - Climate Depot

April 27, 2017 3:27 PM

Climate Depot Special Report

The federal government has just released yet another key piece of scientific data that counters the man-made global warming narrative. The federal U.S. Drought Monitor report shows that droughts in the U.S. are at record lows in 2017. See:

Feds: U.S. drought reaches record low in 2017 as rain reigns – Sees lowest levels of drought ever monitored

"Drought in the U.S. fell to a record low this week, with just 6.1% of the lower 48 states currently experiencing such dry conditions, federal officials announced Thursday. That's the lowest percentage in the 17-year history of the weekly U.S. Drought Monitor report," USA Today reported on April 27. (*Ironically, climate activists had declared California to be in a permanent drought: Flashback 2016: Warmist wrong claim: 'Thanks El Niño, But California's Drought Is Probably Forever'*)

Former Vice President Al Gore has made extreme weather warnings a staple of his climate change activist. *See:*

Al Gore on the Weather: 'Every night on the news now, practically, is like a nature hike through the book of Revelations'

But it is not just droughts that are at or near record levels. On almost every measure of extreme weather, the data is not cooperating with the claims of the climate change campaigners. Tornadoes, floods, droughts, and hurricanes are failing to fit in with the global warming narrative.

Below is a complete rundown of the very latest on extreme weather conditions: *Update data from the 2016 Climate Depot report:*

Skeptics Deliver Consensus Busting 'State of the Climate Report' to UN Summit

Extreme Weather: *Scientist to Congress in 2017: 'No evidence' that hurricanes, floods, droughts, tornadoes are increasing – Dr. Roger Pielke Jr. of University of Colorado*

Tornadoes: *NOAA Tornado data revealing 2016 as 'one of the quietest years since records began in 1954' and below average for 5th year in a row*

Hurricanes: 1) *Inconvenient NOAA report: 'It is premature to conclude (AGW has) already had a detectable impact on' hurricanes* ***& 2)*** *NOAA: U.S. Completes Record 11 Straight Years Without Major (Cat 3+) Hurricane Strike* ***& 3)*** *30 peer-reviewed scientific papers reveal the lack of connection between hurricanes & 'global warming'*

Floods: *'Floods are not increasing': Dr. Roger Pielke Jr. slams 'global warming' link to floods & extreme weather – How does media 'get away with this?' – Pielke Jr. on how extreme weather is NOT getting worse: 'Flood disasters are sharply down. U.S. floods not increasing either.' "Floods suck when they occur. The good news is U.S. flood damage is sharply down over 70 years," Pielke explained.*

Heavy Rains: *1000 year rainfall study suggests droughts and floods used to be longer, worse*

Extreme weather used to be blamed on 'global cooling' in the 1970s and early 80s *Flashback NOAA 1974: 'Extreme weather events blamed on global cooling' – NOAA October 1974: 'Many climatologists have associated this drought and other recent weather anomalies with a global cooling trend and changes in atmospheric circulation which, if prolonged, pose serious threats to major food-producing regions of the world'*

5 New Papers: Climate And Weather Events Become LESS Erratic And Severe During Warming Periods

By Kenneth Richard on 14. December 2017

Cooling, Not Warming, Leads To

Weather and Climate Instability

1. Significant Decreasing Trend In Severe Weather Since 1961

Zhang et al., 2017

Based on continuous and coherent severe weather reports from over 500 manned stations, for the first time, this study shows a significant decreasing trend in severe weather occurrence across China during the past five decades. The total number of severe weather days that have either thunderstorm, hail and/or damaging wind decrease about 50% from 1961 to 2010. It is further shown that the reduction in severe weather occurrences correlates strongly with the weakening of East Asian summer monsoon which is the primary source of moisture and dynamic forcing conducive for warm-season severe weather over China.

2. Most Frequent Climate Instability During Global Cooling/Reduced CO2 Periods

Kawamura et al., 2017

Numerical experiments using a fully coupled atmosphere-ocean general circulation model with freshwater hosing in the northern North Atlantic showed that climate becomes most unstable in intermediate glacial conditions associated with large changes in sea ice and the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation. Model sensitivity experiments suggest that the prerequisite for the most frequent climate instability with bipolar seesaw pattern during the late Pleistocene era is associated with reduced atmospheric CO2 concentration via global cooling and sea ice formation in the North Atlantic, in addition to extended Northern Hemisphere ice sheets.

3. Hurricane Activity Is 'Subdued' During Warm Periods (1950-2000)

Heller, 2017

The hurricane analysis conducted by Burn and Palmer (2015) determined that hurricane activity was subdued during the [warm] Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA) (~900-1350 CE) and became more produced during the [cold] Little Ice Age (LIA (~1450-1850 CE), followed by a period of variability occurred between ~1850 and ~1900 before entering another subdued state during the industrial period (~1950-2000 CE). In general, the results of this study corroborate these findings … [W]hile hurricane activity was greater during the LIA, it also had more frequent periods of drought compared to the MCA (Burn and Palmer 2014), suggesting that climate fluctuations were more pronounced in the LIA compared to the MCA. The changes in the diatom distribution and fluctuations in chl-a recorded in this study starting around 1350 also indicate that variations in climate have become more distinct during the LIA and from ~1850-1900.

[C]limate variability has increased following the onset of the Little Ice Age (~1450-1850 CE), however it is difficult to distinguish the impacts of recent anthropogenic climate warming on hurricane activity from those of natural Atlantic climate regimes, such as ENSO.

4. Surface Warming Weakens Cyclone Activity

Chen et al., 2017

Results indicate that the midlatitude summer cyclone activity over East Asia exhibits decadal changes in the period of 1979–2013 and is significantly weakened after early 1990s. … Moreover, there is a close linkage between the weakening of cyclonic activity after the early 1990s and the nonuniform surface warming of the Eurasian continent. Significant warming to the west of Mongolia tends to weaken the north–south temperature gradient and the atmospheric baroclinicity to its south and eventually can lead to weakening of the midlatitude cyclone activity over East Asia.

5. More Hydroclimatic Variability During Cold Periods…Models Say Warming Causes More Instability, So The 21st Century Will Be Like The Little Ice Age, With More Instability/Megadrought

Loisel et al., 2017

Our tree ring-based analysis of past drought indicates that the Little Ice Age (LIA) experienced high interannual hydroclimatic variability, similar to projections for the 21st century. This is contrary to the Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA), which had reduced variability and therefore may be misleading as an analog for 21st century warming, notwithstanding its warm (and arid) conditions. Given past non-stationarity, and particularly erratic LIA, a 'warm LIA' climate scenario for the coming century that combines high precipitation variability (similar to LIA conditions) with warm and dry conditions (similar to MCA conditions) represents a plausible situation that is supported by recent climate simulations. … Our comparison of tree ring-based drought analysis and records from the tropical Pacific Ocean suggests that changing variability in El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) explains much of the contrasting variances between the MCA and LIA conditions across the American Southwest. The Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA, ~950–1400 CE) is often used as an analog for 21stcentury hydroclimate because it represents a warm (and arid) period. The MCA appears related to general surface warming in the Northern Hemisphere, prolonged La Niña conditions, and a persistent positive North Atlantic Oscillation mode. It has been referred to as a stable time interval with 'quiet' conditions in regards to low perturbation by external radiative forcing. In this study, we demonstrate that the Little Ice Age (LIA, ~1400–1850 CE) might be more representative of future hydroclimatic variability than the conditions during the MCA megadroughts for the American Southwest, and thus provide a useful scenario for development of future water-resource management and drought and flood hazard mitigation strategies.

Reasonabel Skeptic

14. December 2017 at 6:46 PM | Permalink | Reply

At a macro level warming world and decreasing storminess makes sense.

In a warmer climate, the poles warm more than the equatorial regions. This will reduce the temperature gradient north to south and storms happen when cold and warm air masses meet. Ergo lower gradient would suggest less violent storms.

http://notrickszone.com/2017/12/...

8. Ocean acidification bogey man.

Ocean acidification: yet another wobbly pillar of climate alarmism

A paper review suggests many studies are flawed, and the effect may not be negative even if it's real

James Delingpole

30 April 2016

There was a breathtakingly beautiful BBC series on the Great Barrier Reef recently which my son pronounced himself almost too depressed to watch. 'What's the point?'

said Boy. ‘By the time I get to Australia to see it the whole bloody lot will have dissolved.’

The menace Boy was describing is ‘ocean acidification’. It’s no wonder he should find it worrying, for it has been assiduously promoted by environmentalists for more than a decade now as ‘global warming’s evil twin’. Last year, no fewer than 600 academic papers were published on the subject, so it must be serious, right?

First referenced in a peer-reviewed study in *Nature* in 2003, it has since been endorsed by scientists from numerous learned institutions including the Royal Society, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the IPCC. Even the great David Attenborough — presenter of the Great Barrier Reef series — has vouched for its authenticity: ‘If the temperature rises up by two degrees and the acidity by a measurable amount, lots of species of coral will die out. Quite what happens then is anybody’s guess. But it won’t be good.’

No indeed. Ocean acidification is the terrifying threat whereby all that man-made CO2 we’ve been pumping into the atmosphere may react with the sea to form a sort of giant acid bath. First it will kill off all the calcified marine life, such as shellfish, corals and plankton. Then it will destroy all the species that depend on it — causing an almighty mass extinction which will wipe out the fishing industry and turn our oceans into a barren zone of death.

Or so runs the scaremongering theory. The reality may be rather more prosaic. Ocean acidification — the evidence increasingly suggests — is a trivial, misleadingly named, and not remotely worrying phenomenon which has been hyped up beyond all measure for political, ideological and financial reasons.

Some of us have suspected this for some time. According to Patrick Moore, a co-founder of Greenpeace, long one of ocean acidification theory’s fiercest critics, the term is ‘just short of propaganda’. The pH of the world’s oceans ranges between 7.5 and 8.3 — well above the acid zone (which starts below ‘neutral’ pH7) — so more correctly it should be stated that the seas are becoming slightly less alkaline. ‘Acid’ was chosen, Moore believes, because it has ‘strong negative connotations for most people’.

Matt Ridley, too, has been scathing on the topic. In *The Rational Optimist* he wrote, ‘Ocean acidification looks suspiciously like a back-up plan by the environmental pressure groups in case the climate fails to warm.’ I agree. That’s why I like to call it the alarmists’ Siegfried Line — their last redoubt should it prove, as looks increasingly to be the case, that the man-made global warming theory is a busted flush.

To the alarmist camp, of course, this is yet further evidence that ‘deniers’ are heartless, anti-scientific conspiracy theorists who don’t read peer-reviewed papers and couldn’t give a toss if the world’s marine life is dissolved in a pool of acid due to man’s selfishness and greed. Unfortunately for the doom-mongers, we sceptics have just received some heavy fire-support from a neutral authority.

Howard Browman, a marine scientist for 35 years, has published a review in the *ICES Journal of Marine Science* of all the papers published on the subject. His verdict could hardly be more damning. The methodology used by the studies was often flawed; contrary studies suggesting that ocean acidification wasn't a threat had sometimes had difficulty finding a publisher. **There was, he said, an 'inherent bias' in scientific journals which predisposed them to publish 'doom and gloom stories'.**

Ocean acidification theory appears to have been fatally flawed almost from the start. In 2004, two NOAA scientists, Richard Feely and Christopher Sabine, produced a chart showing a strong correlation between rising atmospheric CO2 levels and falling oceanic pH levels. But then, just over a year ago, Mike Wallace, a hydrologist with 30 years' experience, noticed while researching his PhD that they had omitted some key information. Their chart only started in 1988 but, as Wallace knew, there were records dating back to at least 100 years before. So why had they ignored the real-world evidence in favour of computer-modelled projections?

When Wallace plotted a chart of his own, incorporating all the available data, covering the period from 1910 to the present, his results were surprising: there has been no reduction in oceanic pH levels in the last -century.

Even if the oceans were 'acidifying', though, it wouldn't be a disaster for a number of reasons — as recently outlined in a paper by Patrick Moore for the Frontier Centre for Public Policy. First, marine species that calcify have survived through millions of years when CO2 was at much higher levels; second, they are more than capable of adapting — even in the short term — to environmental change; third, seawater has a large buffering capacity which prevents dramatic shifts in pH; fourth, if oceans do become warmer due to 'climate change', the effect will be for them to 'outgas' CO2, not absorb more of it.

Finally, and perhaps most damningly, Moore quotes a killer analysis conducted by Craig Idso of all the studies which have been done on the effects of reduced pH levels on marine life. The impact on calcification, metabolism, growth, fertility and survival of calcifying marine species when pH is lowered up to 0.3 units (beyond what is considered a plausible reduction this century) is beneficial, not damaging. Marine life has nothing whatsoever to fear from ocean acidification.

Given all this, you might well ask why our learned institutions, government departments and media outlets have put so much effort into pretending otherwise. Why, between 2009 and 2014, did Defra spend a whopping £12.5 million on an ocean acidification research programme when the issue could have been resolved, for next to nothing, after a few hours' basic research?

To those of us who have been studying the global warming scare in some detail, the answer is depressingly obvious. It's because in the last decade or so, the climate change industry has become so vast and all encompassing, employing so many people, it simply cannot be allowed to fail.

According to a report last year by *Climate Change Business Journal*, it's now worth an astonishing $1.5 trillion — about the same as the online shopping industry. If the scare goes away, then all bets are off, because the entire global decarbonisation business relies on it. The wind parks, the carbon sequestration projects, the solar farms, the biomass plantations — none of these green schemes make any kind of commercial sense unless you buy into the theory that anthropogenic CO2 is catastrophically warming the planet and that radical green measures, enforced by governmental regulation, must be adopted to avert it.

It's no coincidence that the ocean acidification narrative began in the early 2000s — just as it was beginning to dawn on the climate alarmists that global temperatures weren't going to plan. While CO2 levels were continuing to rise, temperatures weren't. Hence the need for a fallback position — an environmental theory which would justify the massively expensive and disruptive ongoing decarbonisation programme so assiduously championed by politicians, scientists, green campaigners and anyone making money out of the renewables business. Ocean acidification fitted the bill perfectly.

Does this prove that global warming is not a problem? No it doesn't. What it does do is lend credence to something we much-maligned sceptics have long been saying: that in many environmental fields, the science is being abused and distorted to promote a political and financial agenda. Perhaps it's about time our supposed 'conspiracy theories' were taken more seriously.

James Matkin •

James is right. "Matt Ridley, too, has been scathing on the topic. In The Rational Optimist he wrote, 'Ocean acidification looks suspiciously like a back-up plan by the environmental pressure groups in case the climate fails to warm.' It is dubious science pushed to engender fear. "• The oceans have a huge capacity to resist being destabilised by changes in temperature or composition of the atmosphere. Whenever there is a change, the reactions of other chemicals or life in the sea act to moderate and even reverse those changes. Oceans cover about 71% of the Earth's surface and the hydrosphere contains over 300 times the mass of gases in the atmosphere. The oceans thus have a huge capacity to buffer any variations in heat content or gas content emanating from the thin veil of atmospheric gases. The effect of man's supposed 3% contribution to the tiny 0.039% of carbon dioxide in the Earth's thin atmosphere would not register a long-term effect in the massive oceans." http://carbon-sense.com/201...

https://www.spectator.co.uk/2016...

Ocean Acidification – the Castle Ghost

Ocean acidification is like the Castle Ghost – everyone is scared of it but no one has seen it.

Dozens of learned articles and millions of media words tell us that ocean acidity has increased alarmingly since man started using carbon fuels. The worry is that the

carbon dioxide being generated by man's industry is dissolving in the ocean thus creating acidic water. And the computer models forecast that, by some future date, sea shells and corals will be dissolved or killed by the acidic ocean and/or the associated global warming.

However a close look at the chemistry of the oceans and the evidence provided by past records and present observations reveals that the open ocean is alkaline and never acidic, except locally near active submarine volcanic vents. It is deceptive to suggest that sea life is threatened by "the rising acidity of the oceans". The oceans are still quite alkaline. Nothing unusual or abnormal has yet been detected. Other conclusions are:

- The pH of the oceans varies naturally from place to place and time to time, depending on temperatures and the activities of plant and animal life. It is impossible to determine a meaningful figure for "average" ocean acidity (pH). It is also impossible to say with any certainty that average ocean pH has changed because of man's use of carbon fuels. Such "measurements" are an exercise in guided guess-work. ("What would you like the answer to be?")
- It is a myth that acidic waters necessarily kill aquatic life. Rain water is slightly acidic and many fresh water lagoons, swamps and reed beds are also acidic. Nevertheless, aquatic life flourishes in these wetlands.
- The oceans have a huge capacity resist being destabilised by changes in temperature or composition of the atmosphere. Whenever there is a change, the reactions of other chemicals or life in the sea act to moderate and even reverse those changes. Oceans cover about 71% of the Earth's surface and the hydrosphere contains over 300 times the mass of gases in the atmosphere. The oceans thus have a huge capacity to buffer any variations in heat content or gas content emanating from the thin veil of atmospheric gases. The effect of man's supposed 3% contribution to the tiny 0.039% of carbon dioxide in the Earth's thin atmosphere would not register a long-term effect in the massive oceans.
- Cold ocean currents from the deep ocean periodically up-well to the surface. These currents are rich in dissolved carbon dioxide and other chemicals and decayed organic matter. Where this cold nutrient-rich water surfaces, there is a staggering profusion of aquatic life.
- Oceans have an unlimited ability to remove carbon dioxide from their waters and store it in thick beds of shells and corals, limestone, chalk, dolomite, magnesite, siderite, marls, methane hydrate and oil shales. Fresh water swamps and lakes on land have also laid down massive deposits of coal and lignite formed from carbon dioxide extracted from the atmosphere. Many of these deposits were laid down when the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere was far higher than it is today.
- Carbon dioxide present in the oceans is essential to plant life and current very low levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the ocean are limiting plant growth. All animal life depends on these plants. Man's mining and industrial activities are harmlessly recycling some of this valuable carbon dioxide from natural limestones and hydrocarbons buried in the dead lithosphere, back to the living biosphere.

- Corals are hardy and adaptable and have survived for 500 million years. During that time they have had to cope with warm eras, ice ages, extinction events, eras of massive volcanic activity, dramatic rising and lowering in sea levels and eons of time when levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide were far higher than today.
- A very recent extensive study of the Great Barrier Reef concluded that the changes forecast under the "business as usual greenhouse gas emissions" were unlikely to cause great harm to the reef.
- Any change in global temperature or the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere will cause life on land and in the ocean to adjust and adapt. However, on balance, a warmer world with more plant food in the atmosphere and a more vigorous water cycle is very beneficial for the biosphere. The killer climates are associated with ice ages when the atmosphere is cold and dry, the sea levels are much lower and much of Earth's fresh water is locked up in vast lifeless sheets of ice.
- There is no justification to use the baseless fear of "acidification of the oceans" as an excuse for a massive dislocation of our transport, food and energy industries. We should instead be focussing on real pollution problems (such as man's rubbish floating in the oceans) and/or on preparing to cope with real and likely natural disasters (such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods, fires, cyclones and droughts).

To see a full report on "The Acid Ocean Bogey Man" by Viv Forbes with illustrations and explanations see: http://carbon-sense.com/wp-conte... [PDF, 1.2 MB]

Further reading: http://wattsupwiththat.com/2015/...

http://carbon-sense.com/2012/05/...

The End of the Ocean Acidification Scare for Corals

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Paper Reviewed

McCulloch, M.T., D'Olivo, J.P., Falter, J., Holcomb, M. and Trotter, J.A. 2017. Coral calcification in a changing world and the interactive dynamics of pH and DIC upregulation. Nature Communications **8**: 15686, DOI:10.1038/ncomms15686.

The global increase in the atmosphere's CO2 content has been hypothesized to possess the potential to harm coral reefs directly. By inducing changes in ocean water chemistry that can lead to reductions in the calcium carbonate saturation state of seawater (Ω), it has been predicted that elevated levels of atmospheric CO2 may reduce rates of coral calcification, possibly leading to slower-growing -- and, therefore, weaker -- coral skeletons, and in some cases even death. Such projections, however, often fail to account for the fact that coral calcification is a biologically mediated process, and that out in the real world, living organisms tend to find a way to meet and overcome the many challenges they face, and coral calcification in response to ocean acidification is no exception, as evidenced by findings published in the recent analysis of McCulloch et al. (2017).

Writing in the journal Nature Communications, this team of five researchers developed geochemical proxies (δ11B and B/Ca) from Porites corals located on (1) Davis Reef, a mid-shelf reef located east-northeast of Townsville, Queensland, Australia in the central Great Barrier Reef, and (2) Coral Bay, which is part of the Ningaloo Reef coastal fringing system of Western Australia, in order to obtain seasonal records of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) and pH of the corals' calcifying fluid (cf) at these locations for the period 2007-2012. And what did those records reveal?

As shown in the figure below, coral colonies from both reef locations "exhibit strong seasonal changes in pHcf, from ~8.3 during summer to ~8.5 during winter," which "represents an elevation in pHcf relative to ambient seawater of ~0.4 pH units together with a relatively large seasonal range in pHcf of ~0.2 units." These observations, in the words of McCulloch et al., "are in stark contrast to the far more muted changes based on laboratory-controlled experiments" (as shown in the dashed black line on the figure), which laboratory-based values are "an order of magnitude smaller than those actually observed in reef environments."

With respect to DICcf (also depicted in Figure 1), McCulloch et al. report that the "highest DICcf (~ x 3.2 seawater) is found during summer, consistent with thermal/light enhancement of metabolically (zooxanthellae) derived carbon, while the highest pHcf (~8.5) occurs in winter during periods of low DICcf (~ x 2 seawater)."

The proxy records also revealed that coral DICcf was inversely related (r2 ~ 0.9) to pHcf. Commenting on this relationship, the marine scientists say it "indicate[s] that the coral is actively maintaining both high (~x 4 to x 6 seawater) and relatively stable (within ± 10% of mean) levels of elevated Ωcf year-round." Or, as they explain it another way, "we have now identified the key functional characteristics of chemically controlled calcification in reef-building coral. The seasonally varying supply of summer-enhanced metabolic DICcf is accompanied by dynamic out-of-phase upregulation of coral pHcf. These parameters acting together maintain elevated but near-constant levels of carbonate saturation state (Ωcf) of the coral's calcifying fluid, the key driver of calcification."

The implications of the above findings are enormous, for they reveal that "pHcf upregulation occurs largely independent of changes in seawater carbonate chemistry, and hence ocean acidification," demonstrating "the ability of the coral to 'control' what is arguably one of its most fundamental physiological processes, the growth of its skeleton within which it lives." Furthermore, McCulloch et al. say their work presents "major ramifications for the interpretation of the large number of experiments that have reported a strong sensitivity of coral calcification to increasing ocean acidification," explaining that "an inherent limitation of many of these experiments is that they were generally conducted under conditions of fixed seawater pHsw and/or temperature, light, nutrients, and little water motion, hence conditions that are not conducive to reproducing the natural interactive effects between pHcf and DICcf that we have documented here." Given as much, they conclude that "since the interactive dynamics of pHcf and DICcf upregulation do not appear to be properly simulated under the short-term conditions generally imposed by such

artificial experiments, the relevance of their commonly reported finding of reduced coral calcification with reduced seawater pH must now be questioned."

And so it appears that alarmist claims of near-future coral reef dissolution, courtesy of the ever-hyped ocean acidification hypothesis, have themselves dissolved away thanks to the seminal work of McCulloch et al. Clearly, the world's corals are much more resilient to changes in their environment than acidification alarmists have claimed them to be.

Figure 1. Seasonal time series of coral calcifying fluid pHcf and DICcf. (a) Porites spp. coral calcifying fluid pHcf derived from δ11B systematics for colonies D-2 and D-3 from Davies Reef (18.8°S) in the Great Barrier Reef, Queensland. Shading denotes the summer period when pHcf and seawater pHsw values are at a minimum. Dashed line shows pH*cf expected from artificial experimental calibrations (pH*cf = 0.32 pHsw + 5.2) with an order of magnitude lower seasonal range than measured pHcf values. (b) Same as previous for Porites colonies from Coral Bay (CB-1 and CB-2) in the Ningaloo Reef of Western Australia (23.2°S) showing seasonal fluctuations in pHcf and seawater pHsw. The blue shading denotes the anomalously cool summer temperatures in 2010. (c) Enrichments in calcifying fluid DICcf (left axis; coloured circles) derived from combined B/Ca and δ11B systematics together with synchronous seasonal variations in reef-water temperatures (right axis; black line) for Porites colonies from Davies Reef (GBR). The strong temperature/light control on DICcf is consistent with enhanced metabolic activity of zooxanthellae symbionts in summer. (d) Same as previous but for Porites from Coral Bay (Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia). Source: McCulloch et al. (2017).

CO2 Science

The Acid Ocean Bogeyman

If pictures or diagrams are missing you can download a print-ready copy of this article from:

http://carbon-sense.com/wp-conte...

THE LAST WORD

425 Views · View Upvoters

What is the tragedy of overconfidence about global warming climate science?

This question previously had details. They are now in a comment.

James Matkin, LAWYER WRITER at Academia.edu (2006-present)
Updated Sep 3, 2017

MY ANSWER: CLIMATE OVERCONFIDENCE WORSENS THE PLIGHT OF IMPOVERISHED MILLIONS LIVING WITHOUT ELECTRICITY AND SPURS IMMORAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

THE SOCIAL INJUSTICE OF ENERGY POVERTY

Energy Poverty is devastating

Energy poverty is devastating for more than 2 billion impoverished peoples living without electricity for light and heat. Cooking happens the way it has for centuries before – over smoky indoor fires that do no favors for lungs or life expectancies. I witnessed the tragedy first hand working in the China countryside in the winter

where peasants are forced to live with their animals in a vain attempt to keep warm. Their weathered faces from the harsh life in the dark without heat is very sad.

Once upon a time, social justice was synonymous with equal access to modern amenities — electric lighting so poor children could read at night, refrigerators so milk could be kept on hand, and washing machines to save the hands and backs of women. Malthus was rightly denounced by generations of socialists as a cruel aristocrat who cloaked his elitism in pseudo-science, and claimed that Nature couldn't possibly feed any more hungry months.

Now, at the very moment modern energy arrives for global poor — something a prior generation of socialists would have celebrated and, indeed, demanded — today's leading left-wing leaders advocate a return to energy penury. The loudest advocates of cheap energy for the poor are on the libertarian Right, while The Nation dresses up neo-Malthusianism as revolutionary socialism.

Left-wing politics was once about destabilizing power relations between the West and the Rest. Now, under the sign of climate justice, it's about sustaining them.

Left-wing politicians like Al Gore, Obama and Naomi Klein crusading against cheap coal and efficient fossil fuels represents the greatest progressive reversal in history.

This is immoral.

Climate movement's immoral spending

By Tom Harris

The consequence of overconfidence about climate science is tragic. According to the San Francisco-based Climate Policy Initiative, of the $1 billion spent worldwide each day on climate finance, 94 percent goes to mitigation, trying to control future climate. Only 6 percent of global climate finance is dedicated

to helping vulnerable people cope with climate change today. In developing countries, even less, an abysmal 5 percent, goes to adaptation. Based on a theory about climate, we are letting people die today so as to possibly help those in the distant future.

"Providing the world's most deprived countries with solar panels instead of better health care or education is inexcusable self-indulgence. Green energy sources may be good to keep on a single light or to charge a cellphone. But three billion people suffer from the effects of indoor air pollution because they burn wood, coal or dung to cook. These people need access to affordable, reliable electricity today. Too often clean alternatives, because they aren't considered "renewable," aren't receiving the funding they deserve.

We all know how well its access could help lift those without it out of poverty.

The UN is more interested in chasing the chimera of "global warming" and its unproven science. The reason, of course, is power. Money and control equal power."

http://hotair.com/archives/2015/10/22/is-the-focus-on-global-warming-immoral/

http://www.providencejournal.com...

World Bank Document/IEA

With respect to electricity, the global access deficit amounts to 1.2 billion people. Close to 85 percent of those who live without electricity (the "nonelectrified population") live in rural areas, and 87 percent are geographically concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (figure O.2). For cooking, the access deficit amounts to 2.8 billion people who primarily rely on solid fuels. About 78 percent of that population lives in rural areas, and 96 percent are geographically concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, and South-Eastern Asia.

LOW PROBABLITY OF TOO HOT CLIMATE

Earth's climate system is unfathomably complex. It is affected by innumerable interacting variables, atmospheric CO2 levels being just one.

The list of variables that shape climate includes cloud formation, topography, altitude, proximity to the equator, plate tectonics, sunspot cycles, volcanic activity, expansion or contraction of sea ice, conversion of land to agriculture, deforestation, reforestation, direction of winds, soil quality, El Niño and La Niña ocean cycles, prevalence of aerosols (airborne soot, dust, and salt) — and, of course, atmospheric greenhouse gases, both natural and manmade. A comprehensive list would run to hundreds, if not thousands, of elements, none of which scientists would claim to understand with absolute precision.

http://www.bostonglobe.com/opini...

Canada's national newspaper the Globe & Mail first published my research on the climate issue in 1991 (..) I urged a wait and see view as the science was not settled and any action by Canada would have no effect "like a drop in the ocean."

My article published in 1991 by the GLOBE urged "MORE RESEARCH" on global warming theory . C02 is essential to plant life. GLOBAL WARMING IS NATURAL. Climate is always changing. Canada is - "ONLY A DROP IN THE OCEAN."

I relied on the safety research of Aaron Wildavsky who said if the risk is predictable or low probability then resilience is the right action. Overconfidence has been called the most "pervasive and potentially catastrophic" of all the cognitive biases to which human beings fall victim. It has been blamed for lawsuits, strikes, wars, and stock market bubbles and crashes. I blame it for the devastating impact of misguided climate alarmism called human made global warming denying cheap electricity to > 2 billion living in the dark and needing coal fired power.

Overconfidence effect - WikipediaMy view hasn't changed and the fear of unprecedented warming by fossil fuels is a very low probability and more untrue today than in 1991. Solar radiation has gone into decline making winters earlier, colder with more snow around the world. Climate is complex with many influencing variables.

Earth's climate system is unfathomably complex. It is affected by innumerable interacting variables, atmospheric CO2 levels being just one. The more variables there are in any system or train of events, the lower the probability of all of them coming to pass.

The list of variables that shape climate includes cloud formation, topography, altitude, proximity to the equator, plate tectonics, sunspot cycles, volcanic activity, expansion or contraction of sea ice, conversion of land to agriculture, deforestation, reforestation, direction of winds, soil quality, El Niño and La Niña ocean cycles, prevalence of aerosols (airborne soot, dust, and salt) — and, of course, atmospheric greenhouse gases, both natural and manmade.

Measuring human impacts on climate is indeed "very challenging." The science is far from settled. That is why calls to radically reduce carbon emissions are so irresponsible — and why dire warnings of what will happen if we don't are little better than reckless fearmongering.

Why are climate-change models so flawed? Because climate science is so incomplete - The Boston Globe

Big dig begins after Quebec slammed with record-setting blizzard

Montreal Mayor Denis Coderre urges people to stay home as crews scramble to clear roads

By Benjamin Shingler, CBC News Posted: Mar 15, 2017 6:40 AM ET Last Updated: Mar 15, 2017 9:34 PM ET

German research shows crumbling consensus on warming with the portent of an ice age coming because of the unusual colder weather of the past decades. **Germany Warns Of Coming Mini Ice Age**

Posted on July 5, 2016 by **Sean Adl-Tabatabai** in **Sci/Environment**

Mini

Solar physicists from Germany have issued a warning that Europe is about to enter a mini ice age in the next few years.

Scientists at the ultra-warmist Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) say that the current solar minimum suggests the continent is about to suffer a miniature ice-age.

The Berliner Kurier writes:

"That's the conclusion that solar physicists of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research reached when looking at solar activity."

For an institute that over the past 20 years has steadfastly insisted that man has been almost the sole factor in climate change over the past century and that the sun no longer plays a role, this is quite remarkable.

The Berliner Kurier reports that the PIK scientists foresee a weakening of the sun's activity over the coming years.

"That means that conversely it is going to get colder. The scientists are speaking of a little ice age."

According to the PIK scientists, the reduced solar activity will, however, not be able to stop the global warming and only brake the warming up to 2100 by 0.3°C.

Given the extreme warnings of warming and sea level rise put out by the Potsdam Institute in the past, this still represents an extraordinary admission, one that has us suspecting a major climate turnaround may be ahead – despite all the efforts by the Potsdam Institute to play it all down. Here we see them possibly setting up a global warming postponement of a couple of decades. **The sun plays a role after all.**

The source of the Berliner Kurier report is the Austrian weather site **wetter.at**. The site writes that some solar physicists suspect the current solar inactivity may be "the start of a new grand minimum" like the one the planet saw in the 17th century and left Europe in an ice box.

Dozens of studies show Little Ice Age was global!

Though most scientists agree that the Little Ice Age took place, many dispute its extent. Some insist it was localized over the North Atlantic region. But now there are **dozens of studies** that show it was in fact a global event. That should make us worry.

Solar physicists from Germany have issued a warning that Europe is about to enter a mini ice age in the next few years.

Germany Warns Of Coming Mini **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** Age

Scientists at the ultra-warmist Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) say that the current solar minimum suggests the continent is about to suffer a miniature ice-age.

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"That's the conclusion that solar physicists of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research reached when looking at solar activity."

For an institute that over the past 20 years has steadfastly insisted that man has been almost the sole factor in climate change over the past century and that the sun no longer plays a role, this is quite remarkable.

The Berliner Kurier reports that the PIK scientists foresee a weakening of the sun's activity over the coming years.

"That means that conversely it is going to get colder. The scientists are speaking of a little ice age."

According to the PIK scientists, the reduced solar activity will, however, not be able to stop the global warming and only brake the warming up to 2100 by 0.3°C.

Given the extreme warnings of warming and sea level rise put out by the Potsdam Institute in the past, this still represents an extraordinary admission, one that has us suspecting a major climate turnaround may be ahead – despite all the efforts by the Potsdam Institute to play it all down. Here we see them possibly setting up a global warming postponement of a couple of decades. The sun plays a role after all.

The source of the Berliner Kurier report is the Austrian weather site **wetter.at**. The site writes that some solar physicists suspect the current solar inactivity may be "the start of a new grand minimum" like the one the planet saw in the 17th century and left Europe in an ice box.

Dozens of studies show Little Ice Age was global!

Though most scientists agree that the Little Ice Age took place, many dispute its extent. Some insist it was localized over the North Atlantic region. But now there are**dozens of studies** that show it was in fact a global event. That should make us worry.

Germany Warns Of Coming Mini Ice Age

CO2 INCREASES WHILE TEMPERATURES DECREASE???

Global Land Temperatures Plummet In October

NOVEMBER 28, 2016

By Paul Homewood

"We do not believe any group of men adequate enough or wise enough to operate without scrutiny or without criticism. We know that the only way to avoid error is to detect it, that the only way to detect it is to be free to inquire. We know that in secrecy error undetected will flourish and subvert". – J Robert Oppenheimer.

end description

David Rose has put the cat among the pigeons!

Global average temperatures over land have plummeted by more than 1C since the middle of this year – their biggest and steepest fall on record.

The news comes amid mounting evidence that the recent run of world record high temperatures is about to end.

The fall, revealed by Nasa satellite measurements of the lower atmosphere, has been caused by the end of El Nino – the warming of surface waters in a vast area of the Pacific west of Central America.

https://notalotofpeopleknowthat....

Why is coal growing rapidly in South and Southeast Asian countries?

First and foremost, coal consumption is accelerating because of sheer power demand growth, combined with coal's rapid scalability. China offers a key example. It is already the world's largest coal consumer and has a coal power fleet that is two and half times the size of the United States' fleet. China also expects to move another 100 million people from the countryside to the city in the next 12 years and grow its middle class by 200 million by 2035. Given these projections, China estimates electric demand to roughly double by 2030. Let's also consider India, a nation of 1.2 billion people—four times the US population—where the rapid growth of the middle class is also underway. It has only 211 gigawatts of installed electrical generating

capacity, equivalent to approximately one-fifth of the capacity of the United States, and India is expected to triple its electric demand by 2030.

When power demand is growing that rapidly, you build what you can, and this very well may include taking all measures to improve efficiency, scale up renewable resources, and diversify the energy mix to include natural gas and nuclear. However, coal is readily available and transportable (no pipelines required), and coal plants can be built quickly—typically in 18 months. While figures have fallen from a much higher peak a few years ago, China still built approximately one large plant every week in 2013.

There is still considerable discussion about the wind, solar, and even nuclear boom in Asia (China is building 28 nuclear plants), yet these other power sources are slow to develop to scale, so coal is still the winner. This has played a big role in the projections for the coming years: 75 percent of the annual new generating capacity being added in Southeast Asia is expected to be coal-fired. It's also important to remember that only about half of China's coal is used for producing power, while slightly over 40 percent of its coal is used directly for industry—for example, cement and steel.

The second greatest contributor to the rapid rise in coal use is cost. Mining coal in China currently costs as little as $2–$4 per million British thermal units (mmbtu). Imported liquefied natural gas (LNG) costs $15–$20 per mmbtu in Asia, and limited domestic gas production—while in the $10 or more per mmbtu range—is husbanded for industry, not electricity. Ironically, global coal prices have dropped somewhat in recent years due to decreased electric demand from member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This trend has been bolstered by the shale gas revolution in the United States, which has freed up U.S. coal for export, helping further depress global coal prices. Even nuclear plants in China are two to three times more expensive to build than coal plants. Coal plants are cheap in China not only because of lower labor costs, but due to lower intellectual property and licensing costs as well as the high level of China's construction management capability. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), despite recent price drops, wind and solar power in Asia remains three to five times more expensive per kilowatt hour to develop than new coal power plants, ignoring the costs of the generating capacity needed to back up these renewable resources when the sun doesn't shine and wind doesn't blow.

The third factor pushing greater coal use in Asia is availability. China has the world's third largest coal reserves, after the United States and Russia. Australia and India are fourth and fifth. Globally, world proven reserves of coal are sufficient for over 100 years of consumption at current rates. True, India and China have substantial natural gas reserves as well, including shale gas, but they have been slow to scale up conventional production infrastructure, and lifting costs for gas are still much higher than for coal.The reality is the hypothesis of catastrophic global warming from carbon dioxide is at best unsettled science and at worst a hoax. Almost no projections by the alarmist scientists have happened. For example, the UN IPCC projected more moderate winters without snowfall. NO. Most importantly natural climate variation has arrested evidence of unprecedented global warming for the past decades and

century. The time period needed for climate change analysis is in the hundred or thousands of years not decades.

Can Any Tech Stop Asia's Coal Future? -- Solar, CCS, Nuclear, and Natural Gas Not Scaling Fast Enough

THE SCIENCE OF GLOBAL WARMING IS NOT SETTLED

"We have found it of paramount importance that in order to progress, we must recognize our ignorance and leave room for doubt. Scientific knowledge is a body of statements of varying degrees of certainty – some most unsure, some nearly sure, but none absolutely certain." Richard Feynman, The Value of Science, 1955.

Harvard-Smithsonian Physicist: Computer Models Used by U.N. Overstate Global Warming

Abstract

An irreducibly simple climate-sensitivity model is designed to empower even non-specialists to research the question how much global warming we may cause. In 1990, the First Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) expressed "substantial confidence" that near-term global warming would occur twice as fast as subsequent observation. Given rising CO2 concentration, few models predicted no warming since 2001. Between the pre-final and published drafts of the Fifth Assessment Report, IPCC cut its near-term warming projection substantially, substituting "expert assessment" for models' near-term predictions. Yet its long-range predictions remain unaltered. The model indicates that IPCC's reduction of the feedback sum from 1.9 to 1.5 W m−2 K−1 mandates a reduction from 3.2 to 2.2 K in its central climate-sensitivity estimate; that, since feedbacks are likely to be net-negative, a better estimate is 1.0 K; that there is no unrealized global warming in the pipeline; that global warming this century will be <1 K; and that combustion of all recoverable fossil fuels will cause <2.2 K global warming to equilibrium. Resolving the discrepancies between the methodology adopted by IPCC in its Fourth and Fifth Assessment Reports that are highlighted in the present paper is vital. Once those discrepancies are taken into account, the impact of anthropogenic global warming over the next century, and even as far as equilibrium many millennia hence, may be no more than one-third to one-half of IPCC's current projections.

March 18, 2015 - 1:13 PM

By Barbara Hollingsworth

http://www.cnsnews.com/news/arti...

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is not a pollutant and the global warming debate has nothing to do with pollution. The average person has been misled and is confused about what the current global warming debate is about - greenhouse gases. None of which has anything to do with air pollution.

The Institute of Public Affairs has been a leading sceptical voice about the science of global warming for more than a decade. The Institute published a book, CLIMATE CHANGE: THE FACTS -

THE SCIENCE IS SETTLED [NOT]

It is quite apparent from the emails that those lobbying for acceptance of the belief in human-induced global warming has worked very hard to create the appearance of a greater consensus than otherwise may have been the case. This has allowed the political slogan 'the science is settled' to gain substantial credence. Of course, it is very well-known that science itself is never settled. After all, if that were the case, the learned journals would all close down and scientists would cease their work and simply teach the history of science. Ludwig von Mises wrote on this very point.

There is no such thing as perfection in human knowledge, nor for that matter in any other human achievement. Omniscience is denied to man. The most elaborate theory that seems to satisfy completely our thirst for knowledge may one day be amended or supplanted by a new theory. Science does not give us absolute and final certainty. It only gives us assurance within the limits of our mental abilities and the prevailing state of scientific thought. A scientific system is but one station in an endlessly progressing search for knowledge. It is necessarily affected by the insufficiency The global warming lobby was not omniscient; they were extraordinarily arrogant. Not content with subverting the peer-review process, they peddled the notion that their view of the world was 'absolute' with a 'final certainty'. Now it is true that the scientists involved probably did not use the term 'the science is settled' themselves. More likely others used the term, perhaps even without permission; nonetheless, the scientists themselves never corrected the usage of the term and their behaviour is consistent with them holding this belief themselves.

We now know from the emails—as recently as 12 October 2009— that the global warming lobby scientists themselves did not believe the science to be settled.

The fact is that we can't account for the lack of warming at the moment and it is a travesty that we can't. The CERES data published in the August BAMS 09 supplement on 2008 shows there should be even more warming: but the data are surely wrong.

There has been some debate as to the meaning of this comment. It could be a complaint that funding constraints have lead to a decline in the quality of observational date, or it could mean that the underlying scientific understanding is inadequate. Either of these explanations, however, is inconsistent with the idea that the 'science is settled'. If the science were settled, scientists would be able to 'account for the lack of warming'. The implicit bias in that statement (by Kevin Trenberth, a climate scientist at the American National Center for Atmospheric Research) is worth noting, when confronted by a divergence between the data and the computer modelling, he chooses the modelling. Of course, what makes this statement suspicious is a somewhat similar comment by Phil Jones in 2005.

The scientific community would come down on me in no uncertain terms if I said the world had cooled from 1998. OK it has but it is

Professor Tim Flannery, interviewed on the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's Lateline program in November 2009, made this comment after the Climategate scandal had broken.

These people work with models, computer modelling, when the computer modelling and the real world data disagrees you have a problem, that's when science gets engaged. What Kevin Trenberth, one of the most respected climate scientist in the world, is saying is, 'We have to get on our horses and find out what we don't know about the system, we have to understand why the cooling is occurring, because the current modelling doesn't reflect it'. And that's the way science progresses, we can't pretend to have perfect knowledge, we don't. We have to go forward and formulate policy Not only is this statement inconsistent with a 'the science is settled' argument, it is also inconsistent with Flannery's statement on the same program in June 2005.

Well, you can't predict the future; that's one of the things that you learn fairly early on, but if I could just say, the general patterns that we're seeing in the global circulation models—and these are very sophisticated computer tools, really, for looking at climate shift— are saying the same sort of thing that we're actually seeing on the ground. So when the models start confirming what you're observing on the ground, then there's some fairly strong basis for believing that we're understanding what's causing these weather shifts and these rainfall declines, and they do seem to be of a

The emails do not contain a silver bullet that would kill off the global warming hypothesis. At the time of writing, computer programmers are in the process of examining the codes and data that were hacked at the same time as the emails. If it is shown that the data have been manipulated to show a warning trend, that would escalate what is already a scandal into a ***major scientific fraud. [EMPHASIS ADDED]***

PRINCETON, NJ (January 3, 2011)—S. Fred Singer said in an interview with the National Association of Scholars (NAS) that "the number of skeptical qualified scientists has been growing steadily; I would guess it is about 40% now."

Singer, a leading scientific skeptic of anthropocentric global warming (AGW), is an atmospheric physicist, and founder of the Science and Environmental Policy Project (SEPP), an organization that began challenging the published findings of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the 1990s. SEPP established the Leipzig Declaration, a statement of dissent from the 1997 Kyoto Protocol that has been signed by over one hundred scientists and meteorologists.

Asked what he would like to see happen in regard to public opinion and policy on climate change, Singer replied,

I would like to see the public look upon global warming as just another scientific controversy and oppose any public policies until the major issues are settled, such as the cause. If mostly natural, as NIPCC concludes, then the public policies currently discussed are pointless, hugely expensive, and wasteful of resources that could better be applied to real societal problems.

NIPCC is the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, another group established by Singer. In 2009 NIPCC published *Climate Change Reconsidered*,an 880-page report on scientific research that contradicts the models of man-made global warming. Singer believes that global warming exists but that human contributions to it are minimal. In the interview Singer said he believed his efforts in the last twenty years had been successful in disproving the notion that "the science is settled."

Joshua | November 02, 2012 - 8:28 PM

Climate change is obviously occurring, but what is not so obvious are the factors involved and their respective impact. We don't know if man plays a major or insignificant role in the equation and we don't even know if the effects we are currently witnessing are unique or cyclical.

The fact that we hear so much about the melting of the Arctic ice caps and hear virtually nothing about the growth of the Antarctic ice caps is telling- global warmers aren't interested in data that doesn't support their politicized campaign against pollution. Their cause is noble and I support the notion that we should take care of the resources given to us, but using spotty science to promote that cause is unwise. The ends do not justify the means.

Add to the fact that the "solutions" to a problem (which may be man made or man made-up) is cap and trade and carbon credits only further fuels the skepticism- particularly when the very ones who are pushing the global warming agenda are those who are in a position to profit from it (ie Al Gore). Furthermore, the green companies that have been given tremendous government subsidies have a track record of going bankrupt- so again, our "solutions" to a questionable problem do not seem to produce the desired results. They have nearly all been a colossal waste of (often taxpayer) money.

Maybe we should rethink our green strategies and stop using questionable science as a blunt instrument of change.

JAMES MATKIN | February 13, 2015 - 1:07 PM

Some scientists submit solar data contradicts the view there is any significant man made warming. Proponents of global warming are pushed in the corner with this data and refuse to countenance any room for doubt and rather resort to name calling with cult like religious overtones ie "deniers." Fortunately, Canadian government sees the uncertainty in this debate and steps back from taking negative economic action. How is global warming responsible for record freezing winters with mountains of snow and two decades without any increase in warming? Indeed the

data is contradictory enough to put in play the question are we entering the next ice age. It is entirely possible that the sun, and variations in the earth's axis not man are wrecking havoc with our climate. Dr. Abdussamatov points out that over the last 1,000 years deep cold periods have occurred five times. Each is correlated with declines in solar irradiance much like we are experiencing now with no human influence. "A global freeze will come about regardless of whether or not industrialized countries put a cap on their greenhouse gas emissions. The common view of Man's industrial activity is a deciding factor in global warming has emerged from a misinterpretation of cause and effect." Another recent article by climatologist and former NASA Consultant, Joh L. Casey predicts "ICE AGE NOW" with 30 years of record cold temperatures around the globe.

I submit the first and last word on climate change should come from the sage advice of the famous nobel prize winning physicist, Richard P. Feynman.

"The scientist has a lot of experience with ignorance and doubt and uncertainty, and this experience is of very great importance, I think. When a scientist doesn't know the answer to a problem, he is ignorant. When he has a hunch as to what the result is, he is uncertain. And when he is pretty darned sure of what the result is going to be, he is in some doubt. We have found it of paramount importance that in order to progress we must recognize the ignorance and leave room for doubt. Scientific knowledge is a body of statements of varying degrees of certainty—some most unsure, some nearly sure, none absolutely certain." Nobel Prize Scientist Richard P. Feynman.

We must leave room for the "doubt" about mans role in global warming and question if it is real, especially as we struggle with the coldest winters around the world over the past decades.

Roald Larsen | October 01, 2015 - 5:15 PM

100% of real scientist knows there's no man made global warming, cause, if you can't empirical show the effects, real scientists know you have to go back to 0-hypothese. If you don't, you're not a scientist. That means; No Man Made Global Warming!

Les K | November 01, 2015 - 1:17 AM

Cooke's 98% consensus amounted to 76 out of 77 self-described "climate scientists" agreeing.

Chris | November 20, 2015 - 4:49 PM

Dion, that 98% lie was proved fraudulent many years ago. Stop making up stats.

JAMES MATKIN | November 20, 2015 - 7:15 PM

There is no doubt S. Fred Singer's estimate of sceptical scientists about the anthropogenic global warming theory are growing as the evidence of contradicts the theory. The Pacific Islands are increasing by 8% not abrading; the Antarctic ice is Incredibly gaining 100 billion more ice pack annually, there has been no hurricane in North America for > 10 years. The seas rise is only 5 inches over the past 100 years not 6" as thought. Most important the 97% "consensus" study Cook et al (2013) has been thoroughly refuted in scholarly peer-reviewed journals.

Investigative journalists at Popular Technology looked into precisely which papers were classified within Cook's asserted 97 percent. The investigative journalists found Cook and his colleagues strikingly classified papers by such prominent, vigorous skeptics as Willie Soon, Craig Idso, Nicola Scafetta, Nir Shaviv, Nils-Axel Morner and Alan Carlin as supporting the 97-percent consensus.For example Scafetta explained. "What my papers say is that the IPCC [United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] view is erroneous because about 40-70% of the global warming observed from 1900 to 2000 was induced by the sun."

Judith Curry of the Georgia Institute of Technology and blogger at Climate Etc. talks with EconTalk host Russ Roberts about climate change. Curry argues that climate change is a "wicked problem" with a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the expected damage as well as the political and technical challenges of dealing with the phenomenon. She emphasizes the complexity of the climate and how much of the basic science remains incomplete. The conversation closes with a discussion of how concerned citizens can improve their understanding of climate change and climate change policy.

http://www.econtalk.org/archives...

http://curry.eas.gatech.edu/

FEATURES

‘I was tossed out of the tribe’: climate scientist Judith Curry interviewed

For engaging with sceptics, and discussing uncertainties in projections frankly, this Georgia professor is branded a heretic

David Rose

It is safe to predict that when 20,000 world leaders, officials, green activists and hangers-on convene in Paris next week for the 21st United Nations climate conference, one person you will not see much quoted is Professor Judith Curry. This is a pity. Her record of peer-reviewed publication in the best climate-science journals is second to none, and in America she has become a public intellectual. But on this side of the Atlantic, apparently, she is too ‘challenging’. What is troubling about her pariah status is that her trenchant critique of the supposed consensus on global warming is not derived from warped ideology, let alone funding by fossil-fuel firms, but from solid data and analysis.

Some consider her a heretic. According to Professor Michael Mann of Pennsylvania State University, a vociferous advocate of extreme measures to prevent a climatic Armageddon, she is ‘anti-science’. Curry isn’t fazed by the slur.

‘It’s unfortunate, but he calls anyone who doesn’t agree with him a denier,’ she tells me. ‘Inside the climate community there are a lot of people who don’t like what I’m doing. On the other hand, there is also a large, silent group who do like it. But the debate has become hard — especially in the US, because it’s become so polarised.’

Warming alarmists are fond of proclaiming how 97 per cent of scientists agree that the world is getting hotter, and human beings are to blame. They like to reduce the uncertainties of climate science and climate projections to Manichean simplicity. They have managed to eliminate doubt from what should be a nuanced debate about what to do.

Professor Curry, based at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, does not dispute for a moment that human-generated carbon dioxide warms the planet. But, she says, the evidence suggests this may be happening more slowly than the alarmists fear.

In the run-up to the Paris conference, said Curry, much ink has been spilled over whether the individual emissions pledges made so far by more than 150 countries — their 'intentional nationally determined contributions', to borrow the jargon — will be enough to stop the planet from crossing the 'dangerous' threshold of becoming 2°C hotter than in pre-industrial times. Much of the conference will consist of attempts to make these targets legally binding. This debate will be conducted on the basis that there is a known, mechanistic relationship between the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and how world average temperatures will rise.

Unfortunately, as Curry has shown, there isn't. Any such projection is meaningless, unless it accounts for natural variability and gives a value for 'climate sensitivity' — i.e., how much hotter the world will get if the level of CO2 doubles. Until 2007, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) gave a 'best estimate' of 3°C. But in its latest, 2013 report, the IPCC abandoned this, because the uncertainties are so great. Its 'likely' range is now vast — 1.5°C to 4.5°C.

This isn't all. According to Curry, the claims being made by policymakers suggest they are still making new policy from the old, now discarded assumptions. Recent research suggests the climate sensitivity is significantly less than 3˚C. 'There's growing evidence that climate sensitivity is at the lower end of the spectrum, yet this has been totally ignored in the policy debate,' Curry told me. 'Even if the sensitivity is 2.5˚C, not 3˚C, that makes a substantial difference as to how fast we might get to a world that's 2˚C warmer. A sensitivity of 2.5˚C makes it much less likely we will see 2˚C warming during the 21st century. There are so many uncertainties, but the policy people say the target is fixed. And if you question this, you will be slagged off as a denier.'

Curry added that her own work, conducted with the British independent scientist Nic Lewis, suggests that the sensitivity value may still lower, in which case the date when the world would be 2˚C warmer would be even further into the future. On the other hand, the inherent uncertainties of climate projection mean that values of 4˚C cannot be ruled out — but if that turns out to be the case, then the measures discussed at Paris and all the previous 20 UN climate conferences would be futile. In any event, 'the economists and policymakers seem unaware of the large uncertainties in climate sensitivity', despite its enormous implications.

Meanwhile, the obsessive focus on CO2 as the driver of climate change means other research on natural climate variability is being neglected. For example, solar experts believe we could be heading towards a 'grand solar minimum' — a reduction in solar

output (and, ergo, a period of global cooling) similar to that which once saw ice fairs on the Thames. 'The work to establish the solar-climate connection is lagging.'

Curry's independence has cost her dear. She began to be reviled after the 2009 'Climategate' scandal, when leaked emails revealed that some scientists were fighting to suppress sceptical views. 'I started saying that scientists should be more accountable, and I began to engage with sceptic bloggers. I thought that would calm the waters. Instead I was tossed out of the tribe. There's no way I would have done this if I hadn't been a tenured professor, fairly near the end of my career. If I were seeking a new job in the US academy, I'd be pretty much unemployable. I can still publish in the peer-reviewed journals. But there's no way I could get a government research grant to do the research I want to do. Since then, I've stopped judging my career by these metrics. I'm doing what I do to stand up for science and to do the right thing.'

She remains optimistic that science will recover its equilibrium, and that the quasi-McCarthyite tide will recede: 'I think that by 2030, temperatures will not have increased all that much. Maybe then there will be the funding to do the kind of research on natural variability that we need, to get the climate community motivated to look at things like the solar-climate connection.' She even hopes that rational argument will find a place in the UN: 'Maybe, too, there will be a closer interaction between the scientists, the economists and policymakers. Wouldn't that be great?'

http://www.spectator.co.uk/2015/...

A Famous Scientist Becomes a Skeptic

Meteorologist Lennart Bengtsson has long been considered a cool head in the often heated conflict over global warming. In an interview, he defends his decision to join an organization that is skeptical of climate change.

Interview Conducted By Axel Bojanowski

Lennart Bengtsson: "I do not believe it makes sense for our generation to believe or pretend that we can solve the problems of the future."

ALARMIST SCIENTISTS MISBEHAVE

Spectacularly Poor Climate Science At NASA

Dr. James Hansen of NASA, has been the world's leading promoter of the idea that the world is headed towards "climate disaster." There is little evidence to back this up.

In 2008, Hansen wrote about "stabilizing" the climate :

Stabilizing atmospheric CO2 and climate requires that net CO2 emissions approach zero, because of the long lifetime of CO2

arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/0804/0804.1126.pdf

Yet in 1999, he made it quite clear that past climate was not stable, and that there was little evidence to support that idea that the climate was becoming unstable.

Empirical evidence does not lend much support to the notion that climate is headed precipitately toward more extreme heat and drought. The drought of 1999 covered a smaller area than the 1988 drought, when the Mississippi almost dried up. And 1988 was a temporary inconvenience as compared with repeated droughts during the 1930s "Dust Bowl" that caused an exodus from the prairies, as chronicled in Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath.

NASA GISS: Science Briefs: Whither U.S. Climate?

In that same 1999 report, he showed that US temperatures peaked in 1934, and declined through the rest of the century.

NASA fig1x.gif (500×182)

In 1989, NOAA and the UK's leading expert agreed with Hansen that US had not warmed.

February 04, 1989

Last week, scientists from the United States Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said that a study of temperature readings for the contiguous 48 states over the last century showed there had been no significant change in average temperature over that period.

Dr. (Phil) Jones said in a telephone interview today that his own results for the 48 states agreed with those findings.

Global Warmth In '88 Is Found To Set a Record – New York Times

But in the year 2000, NASA and NOAA altered the historical US temperature record, which now shows that there was about one degree centigrade US warming during the century before 1989.

The animated image below shows the changes which Dr. Hansen made to the historical US temperature record after the year 1999. He cooled the 1930s, and warmed the 1980s and 1990s. The year 1998 went from being more than half a degree cooler than 1934, to warmer than 1934.

NASA Fig.D.gif (513×438)

Hansen's recent temperature data tampering is not limited to the US. He has done the same thing all over the planet. Below is one recent example in Iceland, where he dramatically cooled the first half of the century, and warmed the present. He appears

to be trying to erase evidence that there was a very warm period in much of the Arctic around 1940.

Hansen has never provided any evidence to support the idea that skeptics are either well funded or intentionally misleading the public, yet he frequently repeats this claim.

Dr. Hansen has suggested that fossil fuel corporation CEOs are intentionally committing high crimes against the planet – because they don't believe his spectacularly failed mispredictions.

Hansen went on to say: "CEOs of fossil energy companies know what they are doing and are aware of long-term consequences of continued business as usual. In my opinion, these CEOs should be tried for high crimes against humanity and nature."

James Hansen: Try Fossil Fuel CEOs For 'High Crimes Against Humanity

Additionally Dr. Hansen has been arrested several times for committing crimes in "defense of the planet"

Spectacularly Poor Climate Science At NASA

Sadly, for political and financial gain the overconfident scientists and leading politicians have fudged and misrepresented the data to keep their alarmist warming hypothesis alive.

THE OVERCONFIDENCE EFFECT IN PLAY

How much confidence should we have in our own knowledge? Psychologists Howard Raiffa and Marc Alpert, wondering the same thing, have interviewed hundreds of people in this way. Sometimes they have asked participants to estimate the total egg production in the United States or the number of physicians and surgeons listed in the Yellow Pages of the phone directory for Boston or the number of foreign automobiles imported into the United States, or even the toll collections of the Panama Canal in millions of dollars. Subjects could choose any range they liked, with the aim of being no more than 2 percent off. The results were amazing. In the final tally, instead of just 2 percent of the respondents being wrong, 40 percent proved incorrect. The researchers dubbed this amazing phenomenon the overconfidence effect.

The overconfidence effect also applies to forecasts, such as stock market performance over a year or your firm's profits over three years. We systematically overestimate our knowledge and our ability to predict—on a massive scale. The overconfidence effect does not deal with whether single estimates are correct or not. Rather, it measures the difference between what people really know and what they think they know (see The Black Swan, Taleb). What's surprising is this: Experts suffer even more from the overconfidence effect than laypeople do. If asked to forecast oil prices

in five years' time, an economics professor will be as wide of the mark as a zookeeper will. However, the professor will offer his forecast with certitude.

The overconfidence effect does not stop at economics: In surveys, 84 percent of Frenchmen estimate that they are above-average lovers (Taleb). Without the overconfidence effect, that figure should be exactly 50 percent—after all, the statistical "median" means 50 percent should rank higher and 50 percent should rank lower. In another survey, 93 percent of the U.S. students estimated to be "above average" drivers. And 68 percent of the faculty at the University of Nebraska rated themselves in the top 25 percent for teaching ability. Entrepreneurs and those wishing to marry also deem themselves to be different: They believe they can beat the odds. In fact, entrepreneurial activity would be a lot lower if the overconfidence effect did not exist. For example, every restaurateur hopes to establish the next Michelin-starred restaurant, even though statistics show that most close their doors after just three years. The return on investment in the restaurant business lies chronically below zero.

What makes the overconfidence effect so prevalent and its effect so confounding is that it is not driven by incentives; it is raw and innate. And it's not counterbalanced by the opposite effect, "underconfidence," which doesn't exist. No surprise to some readers: the overconfidence effect is more pronounced in men—women tend not to overestimate their knowledge and abilities as much. Even more troubling: Optimists are not the only victims of the overconfidence effect. Even self-proclaimed pessimists overrate themselves—just less extremely.

In conclusion: Be aware that you tend to overestimate your knowledge. Be skeptical of predictions, especially if they come from so-called experts. And with all plans, favor the pessimistic scenario. This way, you have a chance of judging the situation somewhat realistically.

The Overconfidence Effect

OVERCONFIDENCE IN RENEWABLES IS DEVASTATING FOR THE POOR

1. Renewables do not work. They cannot provide baseload energy.

2. They are expensive and simply unaffordable for developing countries. A first world indulgence if you like.

3. Renewables "green" credentials are also fairly dubious. As an example, there is a school of thought that the amount of energy that goes into producing wind turbines is actually greater then the energy they produce.

4. There are emerging technologies that could well get coal back in the game for even 1st world countries

Exposed: How world leaders were duped into investing billions over manipulated global warming data

Read more: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/scien...

14th October, 2015. Lecture by Dr Patrick Moore in London at the Global Warming Policy Foundation outlining why our CO2 emissions are wholly beneficial, and may have even prevented the end of life on Earth.

The TRUTH about carbon dioxide (C02): Patrick Moore, Sensible Environmentalist

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=... Pragur U.

HIDING THE DECLINE IN TEMPERATURES

From the start the science of climate alarmism has been clouded with fudged and misleading data deliberately used to make the results show more warming when nature failed to cooperate. Stories around the world abound of record colder weather. As I write this article the US is under an unusual March blizzard burying many cities of snow.

Following storm, an icy morning greets Greater Boston

By John R. Ellement GLOBE STAFF MARCH 15, 2017

The return to work is an icy one - and that won't change any time soon, the National Weather Service said Wednesday.

One day after a powerful nor'easter brought snow, wind and rain to the region, temperatures will remain below freezing throughout Wednesday as a wave of Arctic air keeps the region in an actual deep freeze at least into Friday.

"Unfortunately, we are looking at a kind of cold pattern and it just kind of keeps reloading," said Frank Nocera, a weather service meteorologist. "Temperatures should be in the mid to upper 40s for this time of year, but we are not going to crack freezing today."

Nocera said with the angle of the sun during March, some snow melting will take place even during the cold times only to refreeze overnight when temperatures drop into the teens. And the process known as sublimation, where snow naturally turns into a gas, will also help somewhat.

"There's really only one day in the next seven days where temperatures will actually get where they should be at this time of year, in the 40s," Nocera said. "It's just going to stick around longer. You are not really getting rid of the snow through melting."

Winter returns with deep snow in parts of Mass.

Asia cold snap: Scores dead as freezing 'polar vortex' sweeps across eastern Asia

Asia's 'polar vortex' has seen some regions hit by their coldest weather for more than half a century

Adam Withnall Jan. 25, 2016

http://www.independent.co.uk/new...

My intention is to rely on the facts by using a vital compendium of science articles published by the prestigious INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS in Australia.

The Facts, featuring 22 essays on the science, politics and economics of the climate change debate. Climate Change: The Facts features the world's leading experts and commentators on climate change. Highlights of Climate Change: The Facts include:

Ian Plimer draws on the geological record to dismiss the possibility that human emissions of carbon dioxide will lead to catastrophic consequences for the planet. Patrick Michaels demonstrates the growing chasm between the predictions of the IPCC and the real world temperature results. Richard Lindzen shows the climate is less sensitive to increases in greenhouse gases than previously thought and argues that a warmer world would have a similar weather variability to today. Willie Soon discusses the often unremarked role of the sun in climate variability. Robert Carter explains why the natural variability of the climate is far greater than any human component. John Abbot and Jennifer Marohasy demonstrate how little success climate models have in predicting important information such as rainfall.

Nigel Lawson warns of the dire economic consequences of abandoning the use of fossil fuels. Alan Moran compares the considerable costs of taking action compared to the relatively minor potential benefits of doing so. James Delingpole looks at the academic qualifications of the leading proponents of catastrophic climate change and finds many lack the credentials of so-called 'sceptics'. Garth Paltridge says science itself will be damaged by the failure of climate forecasts to eventuate. Jo Nova chronicles the extraordinary sums of public money awarded to climate change activists, in contrast to those who question their alarmist warnings. Kesten Green and Scott Armstrong compare climate change alarmism to previous scares raised over the past 200 years. Rupert Darwall explains why an international, legally binding climate agreement has extremely minimal chances of success. Ross McKitrick reviews the 'hockey stick' controversy and what it reveals about the state of climate science.

Donna Laframboise explains how activists have taken charge of the IPCC. Mark Steyn recounts the embarrassing 'Ship of Fools' expedition to Antarctica. Christopher Essex argues the climate system is far more complex than it has been presented and there is much that we still don't know. Bernie Lewin examines how climate change science came to be politicised. Stewart Franks lists all the unexpected developments in climate science that were not foreseen. Anthony Watts highlights the failure of the world to warm over the past 18 years, contrary to the predictions of the IPCC. Andrew Bolt reviews the litany of failed forecasts by climate change activists.

A major amount of analysis is devoted to the more than 100 emails called CLIMATEGATE. The emails give valuable insight into how the distortion of science for political and monetary gain happened.

The classic cheating exposed by the "climate gate emails" is very troubling. Here is a primary confession of fudging from only one of more than 100 email documents -

November 16, 1999: email 0942777075

That background now paves the way to our understanding the historic email which generations of schoolchildren to come will study as the 33 words which summarize one of the most serious scientific frauds in the history of Western science.

Phil Jones to Ray Bradley, Mike Mann, Malcolm Hughes, Keith Briffa, and Tim Osborn, regarding a diagram for a World Meteorological Organization Statement:

I've just completed Mike's Nature trick of adding in the real temperatures to each series for the last 20 years (i.e. from 1981 onwards) and from 1961 for Keith's to hide the decline. [emphasis added]

This email was sent less than two months after the one analysed above. Clearly, Mike Mann's problems with Keith Briffa's data—that it didn't agree with the real temperature measurements from 1961 onwards—had by this time spread to the data for the other "temperature proxies", albeit only from 1981 onwards. Jones reveals that Mann did not address this problem by making an honest note of it in the paper that he and his co-authors published in Nature, but rather byfraudulently substituting the real temperature data into the graphs, for the past 20 or 40 years as required.

That Mann did so would, of itself, disqualify him and all of his research from any future consideration in the annals of science; but here we have the other leader of the field, Phil Jones, bragging that he admired the "trick" so much that he adopted it himself. Moreover, his email was sent to the major players who dominated this field. It is their silence and collaboration over the following decade in "hiding the decline" which justifies the use of the word "conspiracy"; a conspiracy which will rob the "discipline" of climate science of any credibility, and which will cast suspicion about the integrity of Western science for many decades to come.

http://www.lavoisier.com.au/arti...

THE CLIMATEGATE EMAILS

The Institute of Public Affairs has been a leading sceptical voice about the science of global warming for more than a decade.

*We don't believe **'the science is settled'**. As a think tank committed to the ideals of free and open enquiry and debate we are not afraid to stand against the mainstream of prevailing elite opinion. Time and time again, the mainstream of elite opinion has been proved wrong.*

Since its formation in 1943 the Institute of Public Affairs has a proud record of arguing for the principles of liberal democracy, personal responsibility, and limited government. Often our advocacy of these principles has been unpopular. For example, in the 1940s the IPA stood almost alone in its opposition to bank nationalisation and government control of the economy. In the 1980s the IPA argued passionately that empowerment for Aboriginal people was through education, employment, and individual property rights. The IPA's view on Aboriginal policy was contrary to the mainstream of elite opinion at the time, and the IPA was attacked for having such a position.

Today, there is the issue of global warming. The IPA is proud to be sceptical about the science of climate change. The IPA believes in free, and honest, and vigorous debate about public policy. That is why the IPA has produced this book Climate Change: The Facts.

Scepticism should be a hallmark of science. A 'sceptic' was once defined as someone who asked questions. Science should be about asking questions. Unfortunately when it comes to the 'science' of climate change, those who dare to ask questions are too often labelled 'deniers'.

(The use of the term 'denier' to describe those who question whether humans have in fact caused catastrophic climate change is a sad reflection on the condition of scientific debate in the twenty-first century.)

Climate Change: The Facts presents a range of analyses on climate change from some of the world's leading scientists and analysts. Although these perspectives could broadly be described as 'sceptical', some of the authors do accept that humans could be responsible for changing the earth's climate. But for them the issue is the extent of any human-induce climate change, and whether what is proposed by those such as the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to stop global warming will be either ineffective or will produce outcomes worse than any of the problems that might be caused by any anticipated climate change.

The IPA has published this selection of 'sceptical' viewpoints in Climate Change: The Facts because there has been so little debate about the science of climate change. The public has been told by politicians that 'the science is settled'. In fact, as we know now, 'the science' is far from settled. And surely before something is 'settled' it should be the subject of rigorous argument, challenge, and debate. This has not happened.

Instead what has occurred is that a small clique of researchers have constructed a consensus and they have refused to consider the contributions of anyone who dares question that consensus. The recently revealed records of the Climatic Research Unit at East Anglia University, the so-called 'Climategate' demonstrate the extent to which some researchers have been willing to collude together to intimidate dissenters. Perhaps the most alarming revelation from Climategate is the revelation of the way in which the researchers on whom the IPCC has come to rely have refused to make public the evidence on which they have based their findings. To withhold or destroy evidence is a complete abrogation of the scientific method.

Those who read Climate Change: The Facts will quickly see that there is no such thing as a single or unified 'sceptical' position on climate change. Each contributor has a different perspective. From time to time the 'sceptics' disagree among themselves. And that is as it should be. The science of climate is complicated and uncertain and there are still many things we don't know.

Only politicians are arrogant enough to believe they have all the answers.

Melbourne, February 2010

CLIMATEGATE

A failure of governance by

Sinclair Davidson

University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit (CRU) web server and obtained several thousand documents and email files. These documents were subsequently republished on the

There is more to this story than the 'ho hum, nothing to see here' attitude being displayed by those who believe in global warming.

THE EMAIL CONTROVERSY

Early Climategate discussion centred on the contents of the emails. The authors of the emails have confirmed the emails are authentic and have attempted to explain what the emails 'really' meant. Some have argued that the emails are being taken out of context, and that the scientific jargon employed in the emails is different to the plain language meaning that laypersons might otherwise attribute to them. Yet it is difficult to explain away all the information that is contained in the emails by employing these arguments.

At face value, the emails suggest a sustained pattern of very poor behaviour; this includes attempts to subvert the peer-review process, refusal to make data available to journals, attempts to manipulate the editorial stance of journals, attempts to avoid releasing data following Freedom of Information requests, tax evasion, rejoicing at the deaths of opponents, manipulation of results, apparent misappropriation of grant money, and threats to physically assault rivals. Some of this behaviour may be illegal. To be sure, this behaviour does not automatically mean that the results of some of the authors' scientific work itself are wrong or have been fabricated. Nonetheless, it does suggest that greater caution needs to be applied when translating the 'scientific consensus' to public policy.

Table 1.1: Selected quotes from Climategate emails

Quote

Author

Date

'I've just completed Mike's Nature trick of adding in the real temps to each series for the last 20 years (i.e. from 1981 onwards) and from 1961 for Keith's to hide the decline.'

Phil Jones

November 16, 1999

'I can't see either of these papers being in the next IPCC report. Kevin and I will keep them out somehow—even if we have to redefine what the peer-review literature is!'

Phil Jones

July 8, 2004

'If they ever hear there is a Freedom of Information Act now in the UK, I think I'll delete the file rather than send to anyone.'

Phil Jones

February 2, 2005

'The scientific community would come down on me in no uncertain terms if I said the world had cooled from 1998. OK it has but it is only seven years of data and it isn't statistically significant … As you know, I'm not political. If anything, I would like to see the climate change happen, so the science could be proved right, regardless of the consequences. This isn't being political, it is being selfish.'

Phil Jones

July 5, 2005

'I'll maybe cut the last few points off the filtered curve before I give the talk again as that's trending down as a result of the end effects and the recent cold-ish years.'

Mike Kelly

October 26, 2008

'Next time I see Pat Michaels at a scientific meeting, I'll be tempted to beat the crap out of him. Very tempted.'

Ben Santer

October 9, 2009

'When the FOI requests began here, the FOI person said we had to abide by the requests … Once they became aware of the types of people we were dealing with,

everyone at UEA (in the registry and in the Environmental Sciences school—the head of school and a few others) became very supportive.

Phil Jones

December 3, 2008

Source: All Climategate emails are available at http://www.eastangliaemails.com/

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND PEER REVIEW

In a society characterised by the division of labour and specialisation, mechanisms must be developed or evolved that facilitate trade. This is the classic 'lemons problem' in economics; how does anyone know that the person they are trading with is any good? The same problem applies to academic research; how can anyone know that any piece of work is competent and high-quality research? The mechanism that has evolved in academic circles is the peer-review process. Academic freedom, combined with the peer-review process, is an evolved mechanism that ensures that research produces, over time, scientific results that are more likely to have eliminated error and falsehood.

George Stigler has described academic freedom as being the trivially true, then having that argument challenged causes no harm.

Of course, the difficulty is that many arguments (and perhaps facts) are often uncertain. Stigler tells us that having the argument challenged helps to remove error, or helps to improve understanding of the initial argument. This is the common understanding of academic freedom and the peer-review process.

It is apparent, however, that the scientists involved in the Climategate scandal had a very different understanding of academic freedom and peer-review. When they did not agree with a particular author or work they would describe it as being 'crap science'. An email between Tom Wigley and Timothy Carter (copied to Phil Jones and Mike Hulme) contained this extraordinary comment:

Hans von Storch is partly to blame—he encourages the publication of crap science 'in order to stimulate debate'. One approach is to go direct to the publishers and point out the fact that their journal is perceived as being a medium for disseminating misinformation under the guise of refereed work … Mike's idea to get editorial board members to resign will probably not work—must get rid of von Storch too, otherwise holes will eventually fill up with people

But these are serious scientists. David Legates is an Associate Professor in climatology at the University of Delaware. Robert C. Balling is a Professor at Arizona State University. Richard Lindzen is a Professor of Meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Patrick J.

Michaels is a Distinguished Senior Fellow at George Mason University and a past president of the American American Association of State Climatologists. Fred Singer is a Professor Emeritus of environment science at the University of Virginia.

Furthermore, stimulating debate is precisely what academic journals are meant to do. It is simply astonishing that a scientist could imagine that he was publishing the last word in any topic and that any disagreements were 'crap science' and that the editor needed to be removed and the editorial board be stacked with sympathetic voices—as opposed to unsympathetic voices. We see this in an email from Phil Jones:

I will be emailing the journal to tell them I'm having nothing more to do with it until they rid themselves of this troublesome editor. A CRU person is on the editorial board, but papers get dealt with by

Phil Jones is the head of the CRU; in other words he wants to have his own work and that of his colleagues refereed by one of his own subordinates.

It is a comment in an email between Phil Jones and Michael Mann that has generated much media coverage: 'Kevin and I will keep them out somehow—even if we have to redefine what the peer- IPCC process. Those same academics who are attempting to undermine the position of journal editors and editorial boards are in turn involved in establishing what the peer-reviewed literature is for external consumption and they arbitrarily exclude some or other papers of which they do not approve.

THE FALLOUT

In the first instance the integrity of the peer-review process has been challenged. Herald Sun columnist Andrew Bolt asked 'Is that the truth, or were you peer-reviewed?' after yet another study Steyn had an entire column in the Washington Times on peer-review. It is worth quoting at length.

The more frantically they talked up 'peer review' as the only legitimate basis for criticism, the more assiduously they turned the process into what James Lewis calls the Chicago machine politics of international science. The headline in the Wall Street Journal Europe is unimproveable: 'How To Forge A Consensus.' Pressuring publishers, firing editors, blacklisting scientists: That's 'peer review,' climate-style.

The more their echo chamber shriveled, the more Mr. Mann and Mr. Jones insisted they and only they represent the 'peer-reviewed' 'consensus' … 'Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?' wondered Juvenal: Who watches the watchmen? But the beauty of the climate-change tree-ring circus is that you never need to ask 'Who peer reviews the peer reviewers?' Mr. Mann peer reviewed Mr. Jones, and Mr. Jones peer reviewed Mr. Mann, and anyone who questioned their James Delingpole, writing in the Telegraph, is far more expansive: It's perhaps the single most important fact to emerge from the

Climategate scandal. Peer-review is dead. Meaningless. Utterly void of credibility. More irredeemably defunct than a Norwegian Blue…

What the CRU's hacked emails convincingly demonstrate is that climate scientists in the AGW camp have corrupted the peer-review process. In true Gramscian style they marched on the institutions—capturing the magazines (Science, Scientific

American, Nature, etc), the seats of learning (Climate Research Institute; Hadley Centre), the NGO's (Greenpeace, WWF, etc), the political bases (especially the EU), the newspapers (pretty much the whole of the MSM I'm ashamed, as a print journalist, to say)—and made sure that the only point of view deemed academically

Both Delingpole and Steyn suggest there are fundamental problems with climate science and the peer-review process. Both of these individuals, however, are well-known to be climate change sceptics. George Monbiot, however, is decidedly not a climate change sceptic. Rather he is an global warming activist and columnist for The Guardian. In a column on 23 November 2009 he wrote,

It's no use pretending that this isn't a major blow. The emails extracted by a hacker from the climatic research unit at the University of East Anglia could scarcely be more damaging. I am now convinced that they are genuine, and I'm dismayed and deeply shaken by them…
I believe that the head of the unit, Phil Jones, should now resign. Monbiot does not believe that the emails undermine the totality of evidence in support of the global warming hypothesis, but does believe that the emails are evidence of inappropriate behaviour. Indeed, he went on to apologise to his readers.

I apologise. I was too trusting of some of those who provided the evidence I championed. I would have been a better journalist if I

Writing in his The Guardian blog on 25 November, Monbiot again calls for the resignation of Phil Jones and expands on his earlier argument.

Some people say that I am romanticising science, that it is never as open and honest as the Popperian ideal. Perhaps. But I know that opaqueness and secrecy are the enemies of science. There is a word for the apparent repeated attempts to prevent disclosure This is, of course, the core problem identified by the Climategate leaks. The global warming lobby research is tainted by allegations that it is unscientific. This is precisely the charge the global waming lobby has been making for years against its own opponents.

The University of East Anglia, host of the Climatic Research Unit, has announced an inquiry into the whole affair. Similarly, Penn State University has announced an investigation into Professor Michael Mann—an employee who features very prominently in the praising his work on the now notorious hockey stick. Quite possibly this will not be a serious investigation.) Senator James Inhofe, the ranking Republican on the US Senate Committee on Environment and this is an American body, it will still have some jurisdiction in the matter—the CRU has accepted substantial funding from American government agencies. Senator Inhofe has written to the American academics and American government agencies that have been named in the emails and advised them that he will be conducting an investigation into the affair and that they will need to retain all records. This inquiry is likely to have greater impact than will the internal university investigations.

Donald Kennedy, emeritus president of Stanford University, has written a book entitled Academic Duty; one such duty he identifies is 'to tell the truth'. He writes:

... the most interesting fact about research misconduct is that it tends to occur in places where the pace of activity, the size of the group, and the scope of work make personal accountability difficult. A terse but perhaps not terribly useful conclusion would be that fraud occurs when the right people aren't paying enough In his 1966 classic, The Organization of Inquiry, Gordon Tullock made much the same point: 'It is not that scientists are more honest clear that there is a governance failure at the heart of Climategate.

In the first instance, the publishers of the academic journals should have asked harder questions. Is it appropriate that individual academics can blackmail academic publishers into sacking editors and editorial boards? The publishers should have made a full and frank disclosure at the time these events occurred. We know that the CRU was able to avoid, delay or obfuscate on Freedom of Information requests with the full cooperation of those individuals at the University of East Anglia whose jobs it was to ensure compliance. Furthermore, we know that journalists did not investigate global warming claims as carefully as they should have.

CONCLUSION

Irrespective of whether Climategate develops into an even greater scandal than it already is, we know that the mechanisms to ensure that research results are more likely to be accurate and correct have been tainted.

But we can have no confidence in the observations that temperature has increased due to human activity because the mechanisms of science have been subverted. This is not rare in academia. As George Stigler has noted, in a different context:

It has gradually become evident that this community imposes sharp limits on the range of respectable opinion within its ranks.

None of this would matter much, but for the politicisation of climate science. Poor scientific behaviour has become the basis of economic policy making that is likely to have very large repercussions on the world economy and the Australian economy in particular. It is important that economic policy is formulated on a sound empirical basis. Climategate has damaged and perhaps undermined the claims of the global warming lobby.

The great economics writer, Adam Smith, believed that cartels and conspiracies against the public were unstable and would ultimately fall apart. Without the actions of an anonymous hacker (perhaps an internal whistleblower) we might never have discovered the full extent of the machinations of the scientists involved in Climategate.

Doomed Planet

Richard S. Lindzen

to the history of the Earth or any other planet with a fluid envelope. The fact that the developed world went into hysterics over changes in a global mean temperature anomaly of a few tenths of a degree will astound future generations.

Such hysteria simply represents the scientific illiteracy of much of the public, the susceptibility of the public to the substitution of repetition for truth, and the exploitation of these weaknesses by politicians, environmental promoters, and, after twenty years of media drum-beating, many others as well.

Climate is always changing. We have had ice ages and warmer periods when alligators were found in Spitzbergen. Ice ages have occurred in a hundred thousand year cycle for the last 700,000 years, and there have been previous periods that appear to have been being lower than they are now.

More recently, we have had the Medieval Warm Period, and the Little Ice Age. During the latter, alpine glaciers advanced to the chagrin of overrun villages. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century these glaciers have been retreating. Frankly, we do not fully understand either the advance or the retreat.

For small changes in climate associated with tenths of a degree, there is no need for any external cause. The Earth is never exactly in equilibrium. The motions of the massive oceans where heat is moved between deep layers and the surface provides variability on time scales from years to centuries. Recent work suggests that this variability is enough to account for all climate change since the nineteenth Supporting the notion that man has not been the cause of this unexceptional change in temperature is the fact that there is a distinct signature to greenhouse warming: surface warming should be accompanied by warming in the tropics around an altitude of about nine kilometres that is about 2.5 times greater than at the surface. Measurements show that warming at these levels is only about three- quarters of what is seen at the surface, implying that only about a third of the surface warming is associated with the greenhouse effect, and, quite possibly, not all of even this really small implies that all models predicting significant warming are greatly overestimating warming. This should not be surprising, though inevitably in climate science, when data conflicts with models, a small coterie of scientists can be counted upon to modify the data. Thus stretching uncertainties in observations and models

That the data should always need correcting to agree with models is totally implausible and indicative of a certain corruption within the climate science community.

It turns out that there is a much more fundamental and unambiguous check of the role of feedbacks in enhancing greenhouse warming that also shows that all models are greatly exaggerating climate sensitivity. Here, it must be noted that the greenhouse effect operates by inhibiting the cooling of the climate by reducing net outgoing radiation.

However, the in fact, lead to much warming (approximately 1°C for a climate models are due to the fact that, within these models, the more important greenhouse substances, water vapor and clouds, act to amplify is referred to as a

positive feedback. It means that increases in surface temperature are accompanied by reductions in the net outgoing radiation—thus enhancing the greenhouse warming.

All climate models show such changes when forced by observed surface temperatures. Satellite observations of the Earth's radiation budget allow us to determine whether such a reduction does, in fact, accompany increases in surface temperature in nature. As it turns out, the satellite data show that the feedback in nature is clear that even when all models agree, they can all be wrong, and that this is the situation for the all-important question of climate sensitivity.

According to the United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the greenhouse forcing from man-made greenhouse gases is already about 86 per cent of what one expects from a from methane, nitrous oxide, freons, and ozone), and alarming predictions depend on models for which the sensitivity to a implies that we should already have seen much more warming than we have seen thus far, even if all the warming we have seen so far were due to man.

This contradiction is rendered more acute by the fact that there has been no statistically significant net global warming for the last fourteen years. Modellers defend this situation by arguing that aerosols have cancelled much of the warming, and that models adequately account for natural unforced internal variability. However, a recent paper points out that aerosols can warm as well as cool, while scientists at the UK's Hadley Centre for Climate Research recently noted that their model did not appropriately deal with natural internal variability, thus demolishing the basis for the

Interestingly (though not unexpectedly), the Hadley Centre research paper did not stress this. Rather, its authors speculated that natural internal variability might step aside in 2009, allowing warming to resume. The fact that warming has ceased for the past fourteen years is acknowledged. It should be noted that, more recently, German modellers have moved the date for 'resumption' to Climate alarmists respond that some of the hottest years on record have occurred during the past decade. As we are in a relatively warm period, this is not surprising, but it says nothing about trends.

Given that the evidence (and I have noted only a few of many pieces of evidence) strongly implies that anthropogenic global warming has been greatly exaggerated, the basis for alarm due to such warming is similarly diminished. However, a really important point is that the case for alarm would still be weak even if anthropogenic global warming were significant. Polar bears, arctic summer sea ice, regional droughts and floods, coral bleaching, hurricanes, alpine glaciers, malaria, etc. all depend not on some global average of surface temperature anomaly, but on a huge number of regional variables including temperature, humidity, cloud cover, precipitation, and direction and magnitude of wind. The state of the ocean is also often crucial.

Our ability to forecast any of these over periods beyond a few days is minimal. Yet, each catastrophic forecast depends on each of these being in a specific range. The odds of any specific catastrophe actually occurring are almost zero. This was

equally true for earlier forecasts of famine for the 1980s, global cooling in the 1970s, Y2K and other panics.

Regionally, year-to-year fluctuations in temperature are over four times larger than fluctuations in the global mean. Much of this variation has to be independent of the global mean; otherwise the global mean would vary much more.

This is simply to note that factors other than global warming are more important to any specific situation. This is not to say that disasters will not occur; they always have occurred and this will not change in the future. Fighting global warming with symbolic gestures will certainly not change this. However, history tells us that greater wealth and development can profoundly increase our resilience.

In view of the above, one may reasonably ask why there is the current alarm, and, in particular, why the astounding upsurge in alarmism of the past four years.

When an issue like global warming is around for over twenty years, numerous agendas are developed to exploit the issue. The interests of the environmental movement in acquiring more power, influence, and donations are reasonably clear. So too are the true.. Politicians can see the possibility of taxation that will be cheerfully accepted because it is necessary for 'saving' the Earth. Nations have seen how to exploit this issue in order to gain competitive advantages.

The sale of indulgences is already in full swing with organisations selling offsets to one's carbon footprint while sometimes acknowledging that the offsets are irrelevant. The possibilities for corruption are immense.

And finally, there are the numerous well-meaning individuals who have allowed propagandists to convince them that in accepting the alarmist view of anthropogenic global warming, they are displaying intelligence and virtue. For them, their psychological welfare is at stake.

With all this at stake, one can readily suspect that there might be a sense of urgency provoked by the possibility that warming may have ceased and that the case for such warming as was seen being due in significant measure to humans, disintegrating. For those committed to the more venal agendas, the need to act soon, before the public appreciates the situation, is real indeed.

However, for more serious leaders, the need to resist hysteria courageously is clear. Wasting resources on symbolically fighting ever-present climate change is no substitute for prudence. Nor is the assumption that the Earth's climate reached a point of perfection in the middle of the twentieth century a sign of intelligence.

SOURCE: **Climate Change: the facts** Edited by ALAN MORAN **Introduction** BY John Roskam

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THE HOCKEY STIKE FUDGE

Climate scientists FUDGING data to support their warming hypothesis started at the beginning with the infamous Michael Mann hockey stick fraud. The misleading data has always been in one direction to overcome the reality of a naturally colder climate. The most infamous and effective deception was the hockey stick graph of Michael Mann showing a dramatic spike in global warming recently. Without the misleading hockey stick graph the Al Gore campaign of fear would not have happened.

”To understand the manipulation see the same time scale with the proper history represented also by the same IPCC below. *In its 1990 report, the IPCC showed the following graph of global temperatures over the last thousand years.•*

This was unexceptional. It showed the established science of the time. It was backed up by a huge amount of data and historical record. It showed the Mediaeval Warm Period, warmer than now, and the Little Ice Age, colder than now, and both entirely natural. But of course this did not suit the purposes of the climate alarm establishment. In its 2001 report, this new graph appeared.

The graph made an immediate sensation. It featured six times in the IPCC's 2001 report. It was brandished around the world as proof positive of dangerous manmade global warming.

In Canada it was distributed to every school. It showed that the Mediaeval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age had not existed. It was exactly what every alarmist wanted to see. It was complete nonsense. It is called the “Hockey Stick” graph because the first flat part resembles the handle of an ice hockey stick, the sudden upturn the blade. The graph was based on two papers in Nature magazine (MBH98 and MBH99). It made the authors famous, especially the lead author, Michael Mann, and greatly advanced their careers in climate alarm. For a long time nobody questioned it or the data it was drawn from. Then a Canadian statistical expert, Steve McIntyre, asked to see the data. Eventually, reluctantly, it was ceded to him. He quickly showed that such data could not yield a Hockey Stick. The graph was pure quackery. The authors had used illegitimate statistical means, especially short-centring the data series for principal component analysis (a statistical method for identifying trends in a mass

This probably represents the worst corruption of science in the history of climate alarm.

Many scientists have been warning politicians for some time that the storm clouds are gathering, and that the IPCC saga is likely to be the biggest scandal in the history of science…

Worse, some scientists at the Climatic Research Unit appear to have been working in league with US scientists who compiled the climate data for the Goddard Institute for Space Studies. The latter data appear to contain numerous biases which inflate the supposed natural warming of the 20th century. (In fact satellite data shows there has been no global warming since the late 1970s and cooling since 2001, see graph.) In the USA the Competitive Enterprise Institute has now filed

three Notices of Intent to File Suit against the Goddard Institute over their 3-year refusal to provide documents requested under the US Freedom of Information Act.

Mathematician Christopher Monckton, former scientific advisor to Margaret Thatcher, describes those implicated by the leaked emails as a "Close-knit clique of climate scientists who invented and now drive the "global warming" fraud -- for fraud is what we now know it to be -- and tampered with temperature data". He adds "I have reported them to the UK's Information Commissioner, with a request that he investigate their offences and, if thought fit, prosecute".

Australia's Professor Ian Plimer agrees with Monckton's position, saying "Here we have the Australian government underpinning the biggest economic decision this country has ever made and it's all based on fraud." http://www.undeceivingourselves....

It continues to this day. .

The most recent fudge happened last month. Here is the headline story - **Exposed: How world leaders were duped into investing billions over manipulated global warming data**

• The Mail on Sunday can reveal a landmark paper exaggerated global warming

• It was rushed through and timed to influence the Paris agreement on climate change

• America's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration broke its own rules

• The report claimed the pause in global warming never existed, but it was based on misleading, 'unverified' data

By David Rose for The Mail on Sunday

PUBLISHED: 22:57 GMT, 4 February 2017 |

"Dr John Bates's disclosures about the manipulation of data behind the 'Pausebuster' paper is the biggest scientific scandal since 'Climategate' in 2009 when, as this paper reported, thousands of leaked emails revealed scientists were trying to block access to data, and using a 'trick' to conceal embarrassing flaws in their claims about global warming.

Both scandals suggest a lack of transparency and, according to Dr Bates, a failure to observe proper ethical standards.

Because of NOAA 's failure to 'archive' data used in the paper, its results can never be verified.

Like Climategate, this scandal is likely to reverberate around the world, and reignite some of science's most hotly contested debates."

Once again natural climate variation shows a colder planet over the past decades which the alarmist scientists wanted to hide.

See this graph not publicized-

The reason? Because this is what it shows after 1961, a dramatic decline in global temperatures"

World leaders duped by manipulated global warming data

Without valid data the climate debate becomes impossible to assess. Some urge that based on climate history, reduced solar activity and recent colder winters globally with massive snowfall we are heading into the next ice age? Here is a recent book pitching that story.

The truth is the climate is chaotic and nonlinear and changes are measured in thousands of years not decades therefore we do not know. Uncertainty is the only certainty. In 1991 the Globe and Mail in Canada (our national newspaper) published my article urging caution because the science is not settled and any action is only a drop in the ocean. This opinion continues to be valid.

My article published in 1991 by the GLOBE urged "MORE RESEARCH" on global warming theory . C02 is essential to plant life. GLOBAL WARMING IS NATURAL. Climate is always changing. Canada is - "ONLY A DROP IN THE OCEAN."

The future is black

Coal is Essential for World Economic Growth and to Alleviate Energy Poverty

Dr. Roger H. Bezdek

Energy Economist and President of MISI

If you could pick just one thing to reduce poverty, by far you would pick energy, business magnate and philanthropist Bill Gates has said. And few could find reason to disagree. I submit only coal can provide the large amount of affordable, reliable energy the world needs for economic growth to reduce energy poverty and to achieve the U.N. development goals. A recent report by the Australia Institute takes issue with this simple concept and that's why the report is seriously flawed.

First, coal is vitally required to facilitate economic growth over the coming decades, especially in the developing nations. All major forecasts indicate that world energy consumption will increase significantly over the next three decades, that almost all of this increased energy will be required in the developing nations, that fossil fuels will

continue to provide 80% of world energy, and that coal will continue to be the world's most rapidly growing fuel.

As prominent energy analyst Vaclav Smil notes: "The most fundamental attribute of modern society is simply this: Ours is a high energy civilization based largely on combustion of fossil fuels." In short, fossil fuels – especially coal – will continue to be the driving force behind economic growth for the foreseeable future. In fact, within five years coal will surpass oil as the world's major energy source.

Second, coal is critically required to reduce energy poverty and to help achieve the U.N. development goals. Nearly 3.5 billion people globally lack sufficient energy for basic needs and 4 million die annually from the effects of indoor air pollution as a result of energy poverty. All forms of energy are needed to address this challenge – especially advanced coal.

A recent study by Robert Bryce emphasized coal's role in alleviating energy poverty, concluding that, between 1990 and 2010, for every person who gained access to electricity from sources such as wind and solar, 13 gained access from coal.

Coal offers the unique attributes of large scale, low cost and lower emissions through advanced clean coal technology such as current supercritical plants. Affordable, reliable electricity is key to reducing energy poverty and to achieving the U.N. development goals, and within 25 years electricity use will double. Coal is currently world's predominant fuel for electricity generation and will remain so.

Finally, coal power generation has been getting cleaner for decades and this improvement continues. For example, in the United States, since 1970 industry has invested over $100 billion in clean coal technologies, coal power generation has increased 170%, and the key emissions rate for SO2, NOx, and particulates has declined 90%.

This represents an incredible environmental success story according to any measure. Further, high-efficiency coal plant technologies are even cleaner: When equipped with advanced controls, these plants can have an emissions rate that is two-thirds lower than the existing fleet and a CO2 emissions rate that is up to 25% lower than the oldest plants, driving major environmental improvement. As the head of the International Energy Agency notes, "A single, large coal plant, if built with the best-available technology, can reduce emissions by the annual equivalent of taking a million cars off the road."

In conclusion, and Dr. Amartya Sen, a Nobel Laureate in Economics, said "Energy use is essential for conquering poverty, and there is a need for increased power in poorer countries." Only coal can provide the large amount of affordable, reliable energy the world needs for economic growth, to reduce energy poverty and to achieve the U.N. development goals.

Dr. Roger H. Bezdek

Dr. Bezdek is an internationally recognized energy economist and President of MISI, in Washington D.C. He has 30 years' experience in research and management in the

energy, utility, environmental, and regulatory areas, serving in private industry, academia, and the federal government. He has served as Senior Adviser in the U.S. Treasury Department, as U.S. energy delegate to the EU and NATO, and as a consultant to the White House, federal and state government agencies, and numerous corporations and research organizations. His most recent book is The Impending World Energy Mess.

https://www.advancedenergyforlif...

The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimate that global energy consumption in 2014 was 13,699 Mtoe or 5.74 × 1020 joules. Mtoe stands for Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent. The following pie charts, collated by IEA shows the estimated energy use around the globe between 1973 and 2014.

Comparison between 1973 and 2014 global energy consumption [Image Source: IEA]

Note with massive subsidies to wind and solar renewables over 30 years they have negligible increase in energy consumption from 0.1% to 1.4% while coal consumption moved from 24.5% to 28.6%. Natural gas shows the largest growth trend up 5%.

Energy in India

The future is black

Power is essential for India's long-term growth. But electricity is unlikely to flow fast enough

Jan 21st 2012 | *NAGPUR*

In coal India has something as abundant as people. As more Indians enjoy the trappings of middle-class life and the country industrialises, demand for coal-fired electricity will continue to rise smartly, roughly in line with economic growth. India may not have much oil or gas to call its own but it has the world's fifth-largest coal reserves. And it has successfully raised a mountain of the other raw material needed to turn carbon into sparks: capital. Some $130 billion has been ploughed into the power industry in the past five years. Of that, $60 billion or so has come from the private sector—probably the largest-ever private-sector investment India has seen.

One dam thing after another

It wasn't always all about coal. Jawaharlal Nehru, the country's first prime minister after independence, was obsessed with hydroelectric dams, calling them the "temples of modern India". It would have been good for India's environment, and the world's, had many more temples been raised. The fad for hydro trickled away and it now provides only 14% of India's power compared with up to a half in the 1960s.

That seems unlikely to change—India is too chaotic and free a place to manage the feats of national machismo that allowed China to build the Three Gorges dam. Although new projects are planned in places such as Kashmir and neighbouring

Bhutan, harnessing Himalayan rivers to power all of India is for now a dream, not a policy.

The subcontinent has plenty of sun and wind, and states including Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are keen to encourage investments in renewable energy. These are likely to be niche sources of power, thanks to problems getting land and their high cost.

The result is that, as in China, fossil fuels will dominate the energy mix (see chart 2). Carbon emissions will rise in tandem, by about two-and-a-half times between 2010 and 2030 according to McKinsey, a consultancy. The growth of India's power industry—assuming it is built and largely fired by fossil fuels—would contribute about a tenth of the total global rise in emissions over the period. Most Indians do not feel too guilty, arguing that dirtier rich countries, not poor ones, should show restraint. India's emissions will remain far below those from America and China both in absolute terms and per head.

Fossil hunting

India has some oil and gas, mainly offshore and in Rajasthan, although production has been faltering. It lags China in developing pipelines from energy-rich Central Asia. Coal, then, is key. India's is not of a high quality—it contains too much ash—but there is lots of it.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Coal Trumps Solar in India

Activists hope for a renewable energy future but dirty coal remains cheapest

By Gayathri Vaidyanathan and ClimateWire | October 19, 2015

A failed solar experiment in the village of Dharnai has underscored the challenges of going solar in India.

Photo by Gayathri Vaidyanathan.

DHARNAI, India—One year ago, environmentalists hailed this tiny village as the future of clean energy in rural India. Today, it is powered by coal.

Dharnai, a community of about 3,200 people in eastern India's Bihar state, had been without electricity for three decades. So when activists with Greenpeace set up a solar-powered microgrid in July of 2014, the excitement was palpable. But, residents said, the problems started almost immediately.

When the former chief minister of Bihar state visited to inaugurate the grid, villagers lined up to protest, chanting, "We want real electricity, not fake electricity!"

By "real," they meant power from the central grid, generated mostly using coal. By "fake," they meant solar.

Analysts say the story of Dharnai illustrates how difficult it can be to provide reliable, high-quality electricity to the world's poor without using the central grid.

Bringing coal-fired power to town

The microgrid operators scrambled to fix the mess. The village electrification committee decided to restrict electricity supply to five hours at nighttime. Greenpeace put up posters telling people not to use energy-hungry appliances such as rice cookers, electric water heaters, irons, space heaters and air coolers.

At present, solar power in Dharnai costs at least three times as much as grid power. It can support only expensive energy-efficient appliances, such as CFL bulbs. A CFL bulb in India costs 700 rupees ($10), while an incandescent bulb costs 10 rupees (15 cents).

Using the poor as a pro-coal argument

M.V. Ramana, a physicist at Princeton University who has studied energy access in India, questioned the ethics of foisting an expensive solution on the poor, who've historically contributed so little to global warming.

"I strongly encourage [microgrids] for urban, upper classes of people who can afford it," he said. "But [I would] not do it on the backs of people who are poor and who can't afford these experiments."

Grid power, which in India's case is mostly coal-based, generates enough electricity to power factories, agricultural processing, hospitals, schools and malls, all of which drive human development and create jobs, said Alex Trembath, a senior analyst at the California-based Breakthrough Institute.

Groups that claim that microgrids can fuel similar levels of development are "conducting clean energy and climate policy on the backs of the global poor," he also argued.

Guay of the Packard Foundation strongly disagreed and said that even a single light bulb powered by a microgrid is valuable to someone without power. Decentralized grids are solutions of the future while the central grid is like "whale oil," he said.

"It has everything to do with progress," Guay said. "I don't think you will see a single person say that the poor should continue to use whale oil in the 21st century and call that ethical and progressive."

Only a small number of villages are too remote to be hooked to the central grid and would be good candidates for microgrid-only solutions, Ramana said. The government has identified 12,771 such villages. There are also thousands of hamlets where fewer than 100 families live that could benefit, other experts said.

A village's gratitude for coal

As the sun set in Dharnai on a recent summer evening, Greenpeace's solar-powered street lamps switched on and pooled white light along the thoroughfare. Villagers chatted on streets that would have once been pitch-dark. Life has improved after Greenpeace came, they said.

Not because the group brought solar. Rather, they said, they appreciate that the group brought the chief minister, who brought in the grid.

"Right now, if I were Prime Minister Modi, I'd be saying, 'Gee, I can deliver coal-based electricity way cheaper than I can deliver renewables," he said.

https://www.scientificamerican.c...

Solar, CCS, Nuclear, and Natural Gas Not Scaling Fast Enough

Coal will dominate China's power landscape for decades to come and is increasing in Southeast Asia's energy mix as well. The International Energy Agency reported that coal will replace natural gas as the dominant power-generating fuel in the 10 member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. At the same time, energy consumption in this region is expected to double in the next 20 years, and the Asian Development Bank estimates that coal will account for approximately 83 percent of electricity production in the Asia-Pacific by 2035. Armond Cohen, Cofounder and Executive Director of the Clean Air Task Force, discusses the implications of coal's growing role in the fuel mix of China and ASEAN countries—as well as India—and assesses the tools and policy options available to reduce the environmental impacts.

April 30, 2014 | Jacqueline Koch

This April, the National Bureau of Asian Research and the Slade Gorton International Policy Center, in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, will co-host the 2014 Pacific Energy Forum, focusing on "New Frontiers in Trans-Pacific Energy Trade," in Seattle, Washington. The forum gathers high-level policy makers, industry leaders, and government representatives from across the Asia-Pacific region to explore shifting dynamics in the trans-Pacific energy trade and the challenge to help Asia meet its energy demand while safeguarding the environment.

Coal will dominate China's power landscape for decades to come and is increasing in Southeast Asia's energy mix as well. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has reported that coal will replace natural gas as the dominant power-generating fuel in the 10 member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). At the same time, energy consumption in this region is expected to double in the next 20 years, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that coal will account for approximately 83 percent of electricity production in the Asia-Pacific by 2035. In advance of the 2014 Pacific Energy Forum, NBR spoke with Armond Cohen, Cofounder and Executive Director of the Clean Air Task Force, to explore the

implications of coal's growing role in the fuel mix of China and ASEAN countries—as well as India—and assess the tools and policy options available to reduce the environmental impacts.

Why is coal growing rapidly in South and Southeast Asian countries?

First and foremost, coal consumption is accelerating because of sheer power demand growth, combined with coal's rapid scalability. China offers a key example. It is already the world's largest coal consumer and has a coal power fleet that is two and half times the size of the United States' fleet. China also expects to move another 100 million people from the countryside to the city in the next 12 years and grow its middle class by 200 million by 2035. Given these projections, China estimates electric demand to roughly double by 2030. Let's also consider India, a nation of 1.2 billion people—four times the US population—where the rapid growth of the middle class is also underway. It has only 211 gigawatts of installed electrical generating capacity, equivalent to approximately one-fifth of the capacity of the United States, and India is expected to triple its electric demand by 2030.

When power demand is growing that rapidly, you build what you can, and this very well may include taking all measures to improve efficiency, scale up renewable resources, and diversify the energy mix to include natural gas and nuclear. However, coal is readily available and transportable (no pipelines required), and coal plants can be built quickly—typically in 18 months. While figures have fallen from a much higher peak a few years ago, China still built approximately one large plant every week in 2013.

There is still considerable discussion about the wind, solar, and even nuclear boom in Asia (China is building 28 nuclear plants), yet these other power sources are slow to develop to scale, so coal is still the winner. This has played a big role in the projections for the coming years: 75 percent of the annual new generating capacity being added in Southeast Asia is expected to be coal-fired. It's also important to remember that only about half of China's coal is used for producing power, while slightly over 40 percent of its coal is used directly for industry—for example, cement and steel.

The second greatest contributor to the rapid rise in coal use is cost. Mining coal in China currently costs as little as $2–$4 per million British thermal units (mmbtu). Imported liquefied natural gas (LNG) costs $15–$20 per mmbtu in Asia, and limited domestic gas production—while in the $10 or more per mmbtu range—is husbanded for industry, not electricity. Ironically, global coal prices have dropped somewhat in recent years due to decreased electric demand from member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This trend has been bolstered by the shale gas revolution in the United States, which has freed up U.S. coal for export, helping further depress global coal prices. Even nuclear plants in China are two to three times more expensive to build than coal plants. Coal plants are cheap in China not only because of lower labor costs, but due to lower intellectual property and licensing costs as well as the high level of China's construction management capability. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), despite recent price drops, wind and solar power in Asia remains three to five times more expensive per kilowatt hour to develop than new coal power plants, ignoring the

costs of the generating capacity needed to back up these renewable resources when the sun doesn't shine and wind doesn't blow.

The third factor pushing greater coal use in Asia is availability. China has the world's third largest coal reserves, after the United States and Russia. Australia and India are fourth and fifth. Globally, world proven reserves of coal are sufficient for over 100 years of consumption at current rates. True, India and China have substantial natural gas reserves as well, including shale gas, but they have been slow to scale up conventional production infrastructure, and lifting costs for gas are still much higher than for coal.

As reported by the IEA, coal will replace natural gas as the dominant power-generating fuel in the ten member states of ASEAN. What does this transition represent in terms of the use of cleaner and more efficient coal-burning technology? What are obstacles to more widespread use of this technology, and how could they be overcome?

To date, China's primary strategy has been to introduce more efficient power plants such as supercritical (high temperature), ultra-supercritical, and circulating fluidized bed plants, all of which have higher efficiency factors than the sub-critical plants dominant in OECD countries. Indeed, because of the relative youth of China's coal plants (most have been built since 2000), these plants operate at higher average efficiency than those in the United States! Needless to say, they will not be scrapped any time soon. China is the world's largest market for scrubbers—pollution control devices—and most new plants are equipped with them, although how often and how well they operate is a matter of dispute.

A second trend is towards gasification and polygeneration—the production of electricity as well as gas, chemicals, and transportation fuels through coal gasification. While this method can provide more economic output per unit of coal, the resultant combustion of the synthetic liquid fuels and synthetic natural gas results in a net addition of carbon dioxide (CO_2) to the atmosphere compared with use of oil for transportation or the use of natural gas.

Ultimately, to reconcile China's large and growing coal fleet with any reasonable climate goals will require the application of carbon capture and storage (CCS), paired with either gasification or post-combustion capture. In addition, CCS or conversion to natural gas will be required for non-process industrial coal use.

Where will the ASEAN countries be sourcing their coal? What are their options?

China, India, and Australia are the world's first-, third-, and fourth-largest coal producers, respectively. China and India supply most of their own coal, but imports from Australia and Indonesia are growing as domestic demand outstrips current mining capabilities. Japan has dramatically increased its coal use and imports since the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011—25 percent alone in the last year—with a resultant increase in CO_2 emissions, and is diversifying its supply source away from Australia and toward the United States and Canada in order to increase its market leverage.

Over the long run, there are many options for coal sourcing to the region. Indonesia, Australia, Russia, and the United States are the largest exporters in the world, while China, Japan, India, South Korea, and Taiwan are the top five importers. Partly due to slack demand in the United States and Europe—as well as gas's displacement of coal there—and excess capacity in Australia, world coal prices have been on a steady downward trend for several years. Anyone counting on "peak coal" to reduce Asian coal demand will be sorely disappointed in the coming decades.

What are the projected consequences of this surge of coal consumption? What are the other tools or policies available to mitigate it?

The chief consequences of the region's coal surge are environmental and primarily related to climate. Relatively inexpensive scrubbing technologies can reduce emissions of particulates, smog precursors, emissions, and mercury to very low levels. Nevertheless, CO2 is much tougher to address. Due to their enormous coal dependence, China and India are the world's first- and fourth-largest emitters of CO2, respectively, with Indonesia ranked fifteenth; Malaysia and Thailand are also in the top 30. By 2035, the IEA estimates that non-OECD Asia plus Japan will account for 56 percent of global energy-related CO2 emissions.

In principle, there are only three ways to reduce CO2 from coal-based electricity production. First, you can replace coal use with other fuels or increased energy efficiency. Second, you can increase the efficiency of coal combustion itself. The third strategy is CCS. China and India are beginning to deploy the first two strategies, but not fast enough to change the story dramatically in the next few decades. Japan, as noted, with its nuclear plant closures, is going backwards on reducing CO2 emissions by deploying more coal and gas. That elevates the importance of CCS. And, as noted before, CCS is really the only strategy available for coal use for certain processes in heavy industry.

Energy efficiency is important—but, given the surge in first-time demand resulting from urbanization and increased wealth, improvements in efficiency are not expected to significantly dent absolute demand growth. Indeed, substantial efficiency improvements are already "baked in" to the high-growth scenarios for Asia; growth would be even higher if efficiency lagged. Improving the efficiency of coal plants is useful, but will only reduce CO2 emissions at the margin.

Then there are renewables. Each year brings news and discussions regarding the dramatic percent increase in additions of wind and solar power in China, but this is from a very small base. In 2011, China derived 78 percent of its power from coal, and less than 2 percent from wind and solar. In 2013, China added in excess of three times more new coal electricity in kilowatt hours (kWh) than wind and solar combined. While China is building 28 new nuclear plants and aims to have up to 150 on line within two decades, this would still only produce a fraction of the power produced from coal. A recent Bloomberg study predicted that China coal use might peak as percentage of total power supply in the coming decades, but until then (and even after, according to the U.S. Department of Energy) would continue to grow in absolute amounts and still provide well over half of China's electricity in 2030, even in the best-case scenario. Moreover, this scenario will not be significantly affected by the recent coal plant construction ban in parts of coastal China; substantial

development is proposed in the western and northern provinces. Due to the long life of coal plants—lasting 50 years or more—and given that China's plants are mostly less than a decade old, the current and soon-to-be-built plants will continue to retard climate progress for another half-century if nothing is done to address their CO2 emissions.

However, there are potential game-changers. They include modular, less expensive nuclear plants that could step in to replace coal boilers on an economical retrofit basis, or the "reforming" of natural gas, which removes the carbon and produces hydrogen to make price-competitive carbon-free liquid fuels like ammonia. My organization is working hard with developers to commercialize this technology. But CCS on coal-fired power plants seems like the most likely and necessary option in the near term.

If CCS is a viable option, why has it not gained greater traction?

CCS is a real option for China coal plants both new and existing. But there are two primary barriers for deploying CCS in China, and for that matter, anywhere in the world. The first is the high cost of capturing and compressing the CO2 emitted by a coal plant. Current CCS technology in the United States and China adds roughly 50 percent to the cost of operating a new coal plant, and as much as 70 percent to the cost of operating an existing plant. The second barrier comes in the task of disposing of the CO2 once it has been captured. CO2 disposal requires a dedicated network of pipelines and underground storage sites that can inject it miles underground. With the exception of certain regions in North America, this disposal network does not yet exist.

These two problems—high capture cost and the lack of pipeline and storage site availability—are interconnected. With the right strategy, they can be solved in China and the rest of the world.

A strategic approach to establish widespread CCS in China begins with using recovered CO2 for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) on a transitional basis. In this process, carbon is injected into a new or depleted oil field, where its properties free up the oil that would otherwise not be extractable. The revenue from EOR can pay for the cost of injection, pipelines, and a substantial portion of the cost of capturing CO2. After the oil from the fields is extracted, the second step is to inject the captured CO2 for permanent storage in the field itself, or in saline aquifers underneath. Shenhua Coal is already undertaking the second step and is currently injecting 100,000 tons of CO2 per year underground on a pilot basis. Japan also is starting up a pilot project to inject carbon into the seabed floor. My organization is bringing U.S. expertise to China to accelerate EOR using CO2.

To build this pipeline and EOR network, China needs to start with cheaper sources of CO2 than what comes from coal-fired power plants. Approximately 7 percent of the industrial CO2 that is vented worldwide comes from high-purity sources such as ammonia and methanol production. This industrial subset is economical for EOR without the need for subsidies. Conservative estimates show that more than 130 million tons of CO2 are vented from these sources each year in China alone. In

Shaanxi Province, just nine methanol and ammonia plants together vent nearly 24 million tons of pure CO2.

Once this pipeline and storage site network is built with industrial sources, it will be cheaper and easier to add CCS to China's vast coal power plant fleet. That's because the network can act as a nucleus or hub for capture-cost innovation. This is another area where my organization is pairing companies in China and the United States to work together to develop and demonstrate novel CCS technologies that are more efficient and lower-cost. For example, China's largest power producer, Huaneng, has partnered with U.S. technology start-up Powerspan to develop a lower-cost amine-capture system. With China's manufacturing costs advantages, these partnerships have the potential to drive CCS deployment far faster than a "West only" approach.

A key point to keep in mind is that innovation isn't limited to the back end of capture. In India and China, the use of underground coal gasification—where coal is gasified in the coal seam itself—could reduce CCS costs substantially; this process is being demonstrated at commercial scale and is highly suitable for China and India's coal supply. Chinese universities and industries have substantial scientific and engineering innovation capacity, and we need to increase and pick up the pace of collaboration between East and West to accelerate our CCS options.

You have suggested that we look beyond China when evaluating the implications of increased regional coal consumption. Are there lessons China has to offer in the effort to address the environmental impacts for ASEAN countries or India? What would you highlight as the most promising examples of China's efforts?

The principal lesson from China is that there are no easy or quick answers to the problem of rapidly accelerating energy consumption and the need to curb CO2. To tame this massive problem, we will need an unprecedented technological push on multiple fronts. Here, China has pointed the way and offers both lessons and concrete value.

China has shown the unprecedented ability to manage down the costs of all forms of energy, including clean energy. China builds highly efficient coal plants at roughly half the cost of those in the United States and Europe, and has also driven down the price of wind and solar installations to below OECD levels. This is not solely due to labor cost differences; it also has to do with technical innovation and proficiency in the management of large engineering projects. If this capability can be harnessed to CCS and nuclear power, the world will benefit.

On the nuclear front, we are seeing the beginnings of this innovation path. China has begun a substantial nuclear-power development program, with 28 power plants under construction, and is building reactors at much lower costs than in the West, in part due to using several standard designs and typically building several units at each nuclear site. China is constructing advanced Western reactor designs—such as the Westinghouse AP1000 (four units) and Areva EPR (one unit)—and doing so at approximately half the cost of current Western projects building these reactors. China's AP1000 partnership with Westinghouse provides for China's evolution of this technology and associated IP ownership—which has led to design of the larger

CAP1400—the first unit of which recently began construction. In addition, China is ahead of the United States and Europe in developing and demonstrating a new generation of reactors that are potentially safer, lower-cost, and, in some cases, produce less high-level nuclear waste, including those using high-temperature gas coolant technology, as well as molten salt reactors that could use thorium (or uranium) fuel. India also has undertaken a thorium demonstration program—primarily focused on using thorium to fuel conventional light-water reactors. Combined with a strengthening of nuclear safety governance and practices through China-Western cooperation, nuclear could be a competitive and highly scalable replacement for new coal plant construction in Asia by 2025 and beyond.

China and India also offer the potential to scale up CCS rapidly, utilizing EOR as a near-term accelerant, and thereby drive costs down through learning. China and India also may have the ability to innovate new CCS technologies with their growing scientific and engineering innovation capabilities. Similar innovations could occur to decarbonize the region's substantial natural gas reserves. For example, natural gas can be processed—sequestering carbon—to produce hydrogen that combines with nitrogen to create ammonia liquid fuel. Produced this way, ammonia is a "zero-carbon" fuel that can be burned in a power plant or car or truck engine. Another way to create zero-carbon ammonia is to use carbon-free electricity (such as nuclear power or renewables) to split water to produce hydrogen, which is then combined with nitrogen to produce liquid ammonia.

The ultimate hope that China, and perhaps all of Asia, offers to solve the global warming and energy problem is this: energy innovation historically tends to occur more rapidly where there is economic growth and the underlying need for more power. Asia's energy demand will grow rapidly in the coming decades, generating the markets in which experimentation can take place. By contrast, shrinking OECD energy markets are largely saturated with existing supply, so producing clean energy involves the costly replacement of functioning equipment. The incremental cost of building something that is new and clean is generally lower than the total cost of replacing something old and dirty. If Asian nations put their strategic minds to finding solutions and collaborate with global companies and nations, the steep Asia energy growth curve could move from being a major global warming liability into a powerful asset.

Jacqueline Koch is the Pacific Energy Forum Communications Advisor. This interview first appeared on the National Bureau of Asian Research website, and is reprinted with permission.

James Grant Matkin · NO. Renewables are not even in the running. Pretending solar and wind as intermittent sources will fill the gap is a fairytale. Fossil fuels provide 86% of world energy resources and at best this will only fall to 80% by 2035. Coal has the lion's share of fossil fuel energy and will triple over the next two decades largely from India and China expansions. Notwithstanding President Obama's political push against coal and for a green technology revolution, "we remain deeply entrenched in a world dominated by fossil fuels, with the only true revolution now underway involving the shift from one class of such fuels to another." Michael T. Klare - Salon. America's green energy future is a pipe dream. Coal is at the top of the

heap because it is cheap and plentiful where it is most needed at developing nations for economic growth and to alleviate energy poverty. "If you could pick one thing to reduce poverty, by far you would pick energy, business magnage and philanthropist Bill Gates has said." Economic research shows only coal can provide the large amount of affordable, reliable energy the world needs. As the article explains - "When power demand is growing that rapidly, you build what you can, and this very well may include taking all measures to improve efficiency, scale up renewable resources, and diversify the energy mix to include natural gas and nuclear. However, coal is readily available and transportable (no pipelines required), and coal plants can be built quickly—typically in 18 months. While figures have fallen from a much higher peak a few years ago, China still built approximately one large plant every week in 2013." Power demand is growing rapidly in China and India the most populated developing countries in the world. Cost is the imperative for energy and there "really is no free energy lunch." Evolutionary renewable technology may make a contribution to energy supply, but overall it will not make a difference. The coal hard truth is China's new coal investment is 6 times higher than wind and 27 times higher than solar in 2013. India will be even more than China by 2030. http://thebreakthrough.org/.../energy.../the-coal-hard-truth. Fortunately climate alarmists have much exaggerated the impact of increased C02. Global tempertures are not increasing as predicted, glaciers are not melting that much and some are expanding as are the Pacific Islands. Over the last 100 years oceans only rose 5" and polar bears are thriving. The only imperative is to be sensible and not weaken the economy for an unproved theory.

http://thebreakthrough.org/index...

Dr. Richard C Willson Astrophysics Expert

Re: "...climate alarmists have much exaggerated the impact of CO2."

The CO2 anthropogenic global warming (CAGW) hypothesis has proved to be false. The predictions of the global circulation models on which CAGW is based have failed to match observational data both during the 'Industrial Era' and previous history. The thrust of recent research has demonstrated that climate changes continually and is determined by natural forces that humans have no significant control over.

The CAGW hoax to curtail use of fossil fuels is perpetuated by (1) some cynical scientists that want to protect their CAGW careers and government grants; (2) cynical crony capitalists that make money related to carbon cap and trade fees, government subsidies or the related service industries; (3) Hyper-environmental activists who want to make feel-good gestures at public expense; (4) and political ideologues that want to redistribute wealth or impose population limits.

Alternative renewable technologies will not be commercially viable in the foreseeable future. Renewable energy sources like solar and wind supply only 3 % of our energy use and that only works when the sun shines and the wind blows. Significant expansion of renewables will require massive investments in research and infrastructure, potentially distorting other more important social and economic priorities.

Bottom line: Anti-fossil fuel policies based on CAGW are fools errands. There is no reason to sabotage world economies by failing to use fossil fuels, the most cost-effective form of energy, to the maximum extent possible.SUMMARY SESSION ACADEMIA

James Matkin

I submit research shows the green polemic is not grounded in reality. The world must depend on the lowest-cost energy at the end of the day. Market forces and investment will follow the economics. Coal power trumps alternatives because it is plentiful, cheaper and is the legacy fuel worldwide. Despite climate alarmists and environmental issues new coal plants will double or triple in the decades following (China opens a new coal plant every week). For the 3.5 billion people living in desperate poverty and in the dark today cheap electricity is a matter of social justice and must override the false hope of a carbon free economy, especially when the science behind the theory of global warming is very much disputed.

What's Driving India's Coal Demand Growth

1st Jun 2016

First published in Cornerstone, Volume 4, Issue 1

World Bank suggests India's GDP will grow by 7.9% in 2016, more than twice the global average.2 Economic growth and modernization will in turn drive energy demand, especially for coal.

Moreover, Indian appetite for coal will rise as the government enacts policies to assist those affected by energy poverty. The IEA has estimated that around 240 million people, or 20% of the population, remain without access to electricity.1 Of equal concern, the agency estimates that 840 million people—more than the populations of the U.S. and the European Union combined—use traditional biomass for cooking

Like China before it, India's economic growth will be fueled by coal. Thus, in 2012, 45% of total primary energy demand and 72% of generated electricity demand was met by coal. India currently has approximately 205 GW of coal-fired electricity generation capacity, which will soon be augmented by 113 GW of new coal-fired capacity currently under construction.4

GOVERNMENT POLICIES TO MEET GROWING ENERGY NEEDS

The Indian government's policies to meet the growing need for electricity are focused, principally, on developing large-scale coal-fired power plants. Indeed, in March 2015, Arunabha Ghosh, head of the Council on Energy, Environment and Water think tank in New Delhi, told the UK's Financial Times that "whichever way you cut it, coal is going to be front and centre of India's future energy mix…".6

Over the next 25 years, electricity demand in India is forecast to grow at over 4% per annum. Under its New Policies Scenario, which modeled energy demand and

supplies if all new and proposed policies were fully enacted, the IEA estimates that installed coal capacity will reach almost 500 GW by 2040 (more than three times the 2012 installed capacity) (see Figure 1).

The dominance of coal in India's energy mix can be attributed to two key factors: affordability and access. Although the competitiveness of renewables and gas-fired technology is likely to improve over time, coal is expected to remain the most affordable option through to 2035, driven by low domestic coal prices and limited gas availability**.**

What's Driving India's Coal Demand Growth

WALL STREET JOURNAL

OPINION COMMENTARY

Obama's Climate Policy Is a Hot Mess

The president hails the Paris Agreement again—even though it will solve nothing and cost trillions.

By BJORN LOMBORG

June 30, 2016 7:06 p.m. ET

Obama's Climate Policy Is a Hot Mess

When President Obama flew to Ottawa, Canada, on Wednesday to meet with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, promoting their climate-change policies was near the top of the agenda. "The Paris Agreement was a turning point for our planet," the leaders' joint statement said, referring to the climate pact signed with fanfare in April by nearly 200 nations. "North America has the capacity, resources and the moral imperative to show strong leadership building on the Paris Agreement and promoting its early entry into force."

Attracting rather less attention than the Ottawa meeting was a June 22 hearing on Capitol Hill. Testifying before the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy extolled the Paris Agreement as an "incredible achievement." But when repeatedly asked, she wouldn't explain exactly how much this treaty would actually cut global temperatures.

The Paris Agreement will cost a fortune but do little to reduce global warming. In a peer-reviewed article published in Global Policy this year, I looked at the widely hailed major policies that Paris Agreement signatories pledged to undertake and found that they will have a negligible temperature impact. I used the same climate-prediction model that the United Nations uses.

First, consider the Obama administration's signature climate policy, the Clean Power Plan. The U.N.'s model shows that it will accomplish almost nothing. Even if the

policy withstands current legal challenges and its cuts are totally implemented—not for the 14 years that the Paris agreement lasts, but for the rest of the century—the Clean Power Plan would reduce temperatures by 0.023 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100.

President Obama has made grander promises of future carbon cuts, beyond the plan's sweeping restrictions on the power industry, but these are only vaguely outlined now. In the unlikely event that all of these extra cuts also happen, and are adhered to throughout the rest of the century, the combined reduction in temperatures would be 0.057 degrees. In other words, if the U.S. delivers for the whole century on the very ambitious Obama rhetoric, it would postpone global warming by about eight months at the end of the century.

Or consider the Paris Agreement promises from the entire world using the reduction estimate from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the organization responsible for the Paris summit. The U.N.'s model reveals a temperature reduction by the end of the century of only 0.08 degrees Fahrenheit. If we generously assume that the promised cuts for 2030 are not only met (which itself would be a U.N. first), but sustained throughout the rest of the century, temperatures in 2100 would drop by 0.3 degrees—the equivalent of postponing warming by less than four years at the end of the century. A cut of 0.3 degrees matches the finding of a Massachusetts Institute of Technology analysis of the Paris Agreement last year.

The costs of the Paris climate pact are likely to run to $1 trillion to $2 trillion annually throughout the rest of the century, using the best estimates from the Stanford Energy Modeling Forum and the Asia Modeling Exercise. Spending more than $100 trillion for such a feeble temperature reduction by the end of the century does not make sense.

Some Paris Agreement supporters defend it by claiming that its real impact on temperatures will be much more significant than the U.N. model predicts. This requires some mental gymnastics and heroic assumptions. The group doing climate modeling for the U.S. State Department assumes that without the Paris Agreement emissions would be much higher than under any realistic scenario. With such an unrealistically pessimistic baseline, they can then magically show that the agreement will cut temperatures by 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit—with about 1.5 degrees of the drop coming from a reduction of these fantasy carbon emissions.

The Climate Action Tracker, widely cited by Paris Agreement fans, predicts a temperature reduction of 1.6 degrees by the end of the century. But that model is based heavily on the assumption that even stronger climate policies will be adopted in the future—98% of the assumed reductions come after the current Paris Agreement promises to expire in 2030.

Even this wishful thinking won't achieve anything close to the 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) reduction that has become the arbitrary but widely adopted benchmark for what will be essential to avoid the worst effects of global warming.

The Paris Agreement is the wrong solution to a real problem. We should focus more on green-energy research and development, like that promoted by Bill Gates and the Breakthrough Coalition. Mr. Gates has announced that private investors are

committing $7 billion for clean energy R&D, while the White House will double its annual $5 billion green innovation fund. Sadly, this sorely needed investment is a fraction of the cost of the same administration's misguided carbon-cut policies.

Instead of rhetoric and ever-larger subsidies of today's inefficient green technologies, those who want to combat climate change should focus on dramatically boosting innovation to drive down the cost of future green energy.

The U.S. has already shown the way. With its relentless pursuit of fracking driving down the cost of natural gas, America has made a momentous switch from coal to gas that has done more to drive down carbon-dioxide emissions than any recent climate policy. Turns out that those who gathered in Paris, France, could learn a little from Paris, Texas.

Mr. Lomborg, president of the Copenhagen Consensus Center, is the author of "Cool It" (Knopf, 2007) and "Smartest Targets for the World" (Copenhagen Consensus, 2015).

JAMES MATKIN

Yes, a cost-benefit analysis highlights the climate alarmists debacle. This is important to head off government mania for new carbon taxes. Australians killed their carbon tax after seeing the gross waste of resources with no impact on the environment. The tax harms export industries subject to world pricing. The tax does not prevent "carbon leakage" when "emissions simply rise overseas" beyond the control of Australia.http://instituteforenergyresearc...

Further, the whole mission of reducing C02 to save the planet is foolish. Dr. Patrick Moore explains - "CO2 is a pollutant only to politicians and bureaucrats.... By itself, it is incapable of warming the climate by more than a fraction of a degree. CO2 is an essential gas, without which there would be no life on earth. CO2 is plant food." https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...

Richard C Willson is a leading climate scientist and he sums up the weak science of CAGW and urges full use of fossil fuels in response to my posting on Academia.

Member, International Advisory Committee for Absolute Radiomtery (1988 - present) Member of NASA validation review panel for the EOS/SORCE experiments (2000). Presenter to the NOAA Panel on Strategies for Climate (Nov., 2000.) NASA Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement (1981) Ph.D. Atmospheric Physics, University of California at Los Angeles (1975)

"The CO2 anthropogenic global warming (CAGW) hypothesis has not withstood the test of time. CAGW is based on predictions of the flawed, 1980's vintage global circulation models that have failed to match observational data both since and prior to their fabrication. Climate changes continually and is determined by natural forces that humans have no significant control over.

Increased plant growth in CO_2 enhanced environments is a demonstrated fact. Since CO_2 is not a significant GHG for climate there is no reason not to use it.

Instead of wasting resources on crony capitalist and environmental extremist 'green' energy projects we should use fossil fuels, the most cost-effective form of energy, to the maximum extent possible. Using the CO_2 byproduct in an intelligent way will be a contribution to taking the most intelligent possible path into the future."

CONCLUSION

There is increased low probability of the earth becoming too hot from fossil fuels carbon dioxide. Now with declining solar radiation in play the concern will shift to the potential of a too cold climate. Scientists are increasingly tuning out the claims that the Earth's temperatures are predominantly shaped by anthropogenic CO_2 emissions, or that future climate is destined to be alarmingly warm primarily due to the rise in trace atmospheric gases. Instead, solar scientists are continuing to advance our understanding of solar activity and its effect on the Earth system, and their results are progressively suggestive of robust correlations between solar variability and climate changes.

For example, in 2016 alone, there were at least 132 peer-reviewed scientific papers documenting a significant solar influence on climate. Among them there were 18 papers that directly connected centennial-scale periods of low solar activity (the Little Ice Age) with cooler climates, and periods of high solar activity (the Medieval Warm Period and the Modern Warm Period [20th Century]) with high solar activity levels. Another 10 papers warned of an impending solar minimum and concomitant cooling period in the coming decades.https://www.researchgate.net/pub...

And this trend of scientists linking climate changes to solar forcing mechanisms — and bypassing an anthropogenic explanation — continues to rage on in 2017.

This reality must cause pause to ignore the plight of the energy impoverished of more than 2 billion needing the cheapest source of power to advance. Denying fossil fuels to them is immoral.

James Matkin's answer to Have we reached a turning point in the climate change debate? - Quora

OUTLINE

- ***Dream of wind and solar renewables saving the climate and ending polluting fossil fuels is becoming a deadly nightmare.***
- ***Adding renewables causing major cost increase in electricity.***
- ***Fuel poverty from increased costs kills more than fatal road accidents.***
- ***Freezing winters everywhere, not moderate without snow as alarmists predicted makes keeping warm a matter of life or death.***
- ***The fears from predicted catastrophic global warming all fail as 90% of glacier ice expands, Pacific islands rising not sinking, SEA LEVELS STABLE OR FALLING mm of change (7″ in 130 years), fewer hurricanes, floods, tornadoes. wild fires and droughts.***
- ***Coal is necessary for > 2 billion living without electricity in China, India etc.***
- ***China opens new coal power every week wiping out all other Co2 cuts.***
- ***Scientific consensus crumbles as more leading scientists discredit one trick pony hypothesis***

of weak amounts of CO2 in green house gases.

- ***Public opinion shifts against taking action on climate change.***
- ***Fudging data by UN scientists brings climate science into disrepute.***
- ***Earth's climate is too chaotic, nonlinear and unpredictable to know the future more than a few weeks out.***
- ***Compter models run too hot as researchers fail to mimic reality.***
- ***US withdraws from Paris accords meaningless carbon targets.***
- ***Australian political coalition rolls back energy targets and decides to build coal power plants for more cost efficient energy.***

Yes, we have reached a tipping point about the unreasonable expectations that wind and solar renewables would make any difference to fossil fuel energy consumption and the earth's climate. The large subsidies to renewables in the past decades are failing to create cheap, reliable electricity and they are pushing up the cost of electricity to consumers with devastating consequences for poor consumers.
The climate change debate has suffered too much politics and too little science with over the top fear mongering that unsettles the public's common sense. My comment on Academia.edu - Share

***research* is relevant.**
https://www.academia.edu/1910842...
For example, in the UK the winters are getting colder with snow unlike the alarmists predicted. Heat poverty is reaching a crisis causing many fatalities.

FREEZING BRITAIN: Bitter polar air to bring COLDEST winter for more than FIVE YEARS
Here is a recent damming government report by Professor John Hills of the LSE about the rise of "fuel poverty." -
"More people lose their lives because they are too poor to heat their homes than are killed in road accidents, a Government-commissioned report has revealed.

AT least 2,700 people die every winter because they can't afford their soaring heating bills. Professor John Hills of the London School of Economics, who led the study, said the figure was a "conservative estimate" and could be much higher.

The damning report comes after £30billion profits made by the Big Six power companies over the last five years were exposed. But while the energy companies have been making a fortune, fuel poverty in the UK has soared.

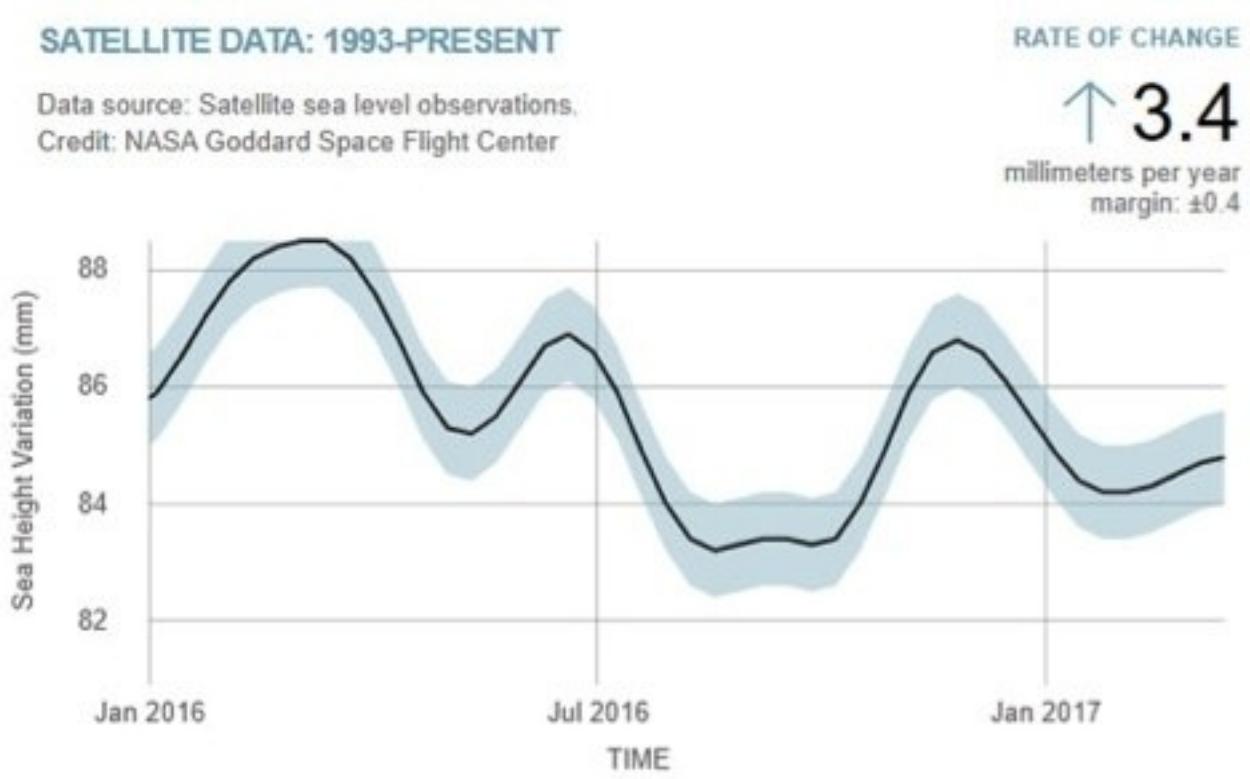
In 2004 1.2 million people were living in fuel poverty – defined as where more than 10% of a person's income is spent on heating their home – but this year the figure has jumped to 4.1million. Between 2004 and 2009, the fuel poverty gap – the extra amount families in badly insulated and poorly heated homes would need to spend to keep warm – increased by 50% from £740million to £1.1billion.

Professor Hills said: "The evidence shows how serious the problem of fuel poverty is, increasing

health risks and hardship for millions, and hampering urgent action to reduce energy waste and carbon emissions."
Fuel poverty kills more people than road accidents
Denmark faces first 'summer-less' July in 38 years
The Local
news.denmark@thelocal.com
26 July 2017
Let's face it, this has hardly felt like summer. Now we've got the numbers to prove it.
According to the Danish Meteorology Institute (DMI), July is likely to end without a single 'summer day', which is defined as any day in which temperatures top 25C (77F) at least somewhere in Denmark.
If the next five days come and go without hitting 25C as predicted, it will mark the first time that Danes will have suffered through a summer-less July in nearly four decades.
"There are only three years in our records in which July contains a big fat zero when it comes to summer days and temps above 25C. That's 1962, 1974 and 1979," climatologist John Cappelen said on the DMI website.
DMI's database goes back to 1874.
The warmest day thus far this month was July 19th, when an almost-yet-not-quite-there 24.6C was recorded. There were only two days in all of June that qualified as a summer day, while May had five.
But meteorologist Klaus Larsen said that all hope is not yet lost.
"The prognoses for the last day of the month - Monday the 31st – are hopping back and forth over the magic point. Until then there are no real signs that we will get over 25C so no matter what we are looking at a meteorological photo finish," he said.
Before banking on Monday to break July's sad streak, perhaps it's worth a reminder that DMI wrongly predicted we would top 25C last week.

Oh well, we can always hope against hope that August is better.
MY COMMENT
James Matkin • 20 hours ago
Summerless summers happened in Europe during the Little Ice Age, but Denmark's bleak weather is not climate change. It is weather AND WILL CHANGE. World wide the climate is getting colder. The primary driving forces are solar cycles and ocean currents not human activity. We are in a solar minimum cycle.. Because the climate system is non-linear and unstable we cannot predict future weather more than a couple or weeks ahead. The greatest economic travesty and social reversal is the Paris Accord vanity and conspiracy that governments can change the climate and make it colder by reducing life giving CO2. RUBBISH.
https://www.thelocal.dk/20170726...
Al Gore Humiliation: NASA Study Confirms Sea Levels Are FALLING
When we look back on this period of history, we'll say climate change was one of the greatest hoaxes. Politician-turned-environmental activist, Al Gore has become wealthy beyond his wildest dreams (and intelligence) thanks to pushing the "big lie."
A new study from NASA confirms sea levels are falling — not rising.
iceagenow.info reports:
NASA satellite sea level observations for the past 24 years show that – on average – sea levels have been rising 3.4 millimeters per year. That's 0.134 inches, about the thickness of a dime and a nickel stacked together, per year.
As I said, that's the average. But when you focus in on 2016 and 2017, you get a different picture.
Sea levels fell in 2016, and with all of this winter's record-breaking snowfall, I wouldn't be surprised if they decline again this year.
I clicked and zoomed on the above chart as NASA

suggested, and obtained a closeup screen shot of sea levels from Jan 2016 to March 2017. This clearly shows the decline.



Al Gore has falsely predicted that sea levels would rise by 20 feet, with some of the world's largest cities underwater.

World Tribune reports:

Although the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) only predicts a sea level rise of 59cm (17 inches) by 2100, Al Gore in his Oscar-winning film An Inconvenient Truth went much further, talking of 20 feet, and showing computer graphics of cities such as Shanghai and San Francisco half under water, Booker noted.

"We all know the graphic showing central London in similar plight. As for tiny island nations such as the Maldives and Tuvalu, as Prince Charles likes to tell us and the Archbishop of Canterbury was again parroting last week, they are due to vanish."

All of the talk about the sea rising "is nothing but a colossal scare story," Booker said, citing

Swedish geologist and physicist Nils-Axel Morner, formerly chairman of the INQUA International Commission on Sea Level Change, who "for 35 years has been using every known scientific method to study sea levels all over the globe." Despite fluctuations down as well as up, "the sea is not rising," Morner says. "It hasn't risen in 50 years." If there is any rise this century it will "not be more than 10cm (four inches), with an uncertainty of plus or minus 10cm". And quite apart from examining the hard evidence, he says, the elementary laws of physics (latent heat needed to melt ice) tell us that "the apocalypse
http://www.thegatewaypundit.com/...
Glaciers expanding not melting as predicted.
"A new NASA study says that an increase in Antarctic snow accumulation that began 10,000 years ago is currently adding enough ice to the continent to outweigh the increased losses from its thinning glaciers.
The research challenges the conclusions of other studies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 2013 report, which says that Antarctica is overall losing land ice.
According to the new analysis of satellite data, the Antarctic ice sheet showed a net gain of 112 billion tons of ice a year from 1992 to 2001. That net gain slowed to 82 billion tons of ice per year between 2003 and 2008."
NASA Study: Mass Gains of Antarctic Ice Sheet Greater than Losses
The driving force of climate change is not anthropogenic warming from Co2.
Abstract
The identification of causal effects is a fundamental problem in climate change research. Here, a new perspective on climate change causality is presented using the central England temperature (CET) dataset, the longest instrumental temperature record, and a

combination of slow feature analysis and wavelet analysis. The driving forces of climate change were investigated and the results showed two independent degrees of freedom —a 3.36-year cycle and a 22.6-year cycle, which seem to be connected to the El Niño–Southern Oscillation cycle and the Hale sunspot cycle, respectively. [Emphasis added]. Moreover, these driving forces were modulated in amplitude by signals with millennial timescales.

The authors Geli Wang & Peicai Yang and Xiuji Zhou are scientists at the CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE and Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, Beijing, China 中国气象科学研究院

My COMMENT

James Matkin This research is very relevant and should make climate alarmists pause in their crusade against Co2 emissions from fossil fuels. Far too much focus on Co2 like a one trick pony in a big tent circus where solar radiation is a more compelling show.The thrust of recent research has demonstrated that climate changes continually and is determined by natural forces that humans have no significant control over. Many leading scientists have presented research of other "driving forces" and cautioned against the arrogance of many that "the science is settled." See Judith Curry of the Georgia Institute of Technology and blogger at Climate Etc. talks with EconTalk host Russ Roberts about climate change. Curry argues that climate change is a "wicked problem" with a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the expected damage as well as the political and technical challenges of dealing with the phenomenon. She emphasizes the complexity of the climate and how much of the basic science remains incomplete. The conversation closes with a discussion of how concerned citizens can improve their understanding of climate change and climate change

policy. http://www.econtalk.org/arc...
https://www.nature.com/articles/...
Wind and Solar will not replace fossil fuels due to intermittency.
A comprehensive report energy economist Robert Lyman, May 2016, about the issue of when renewables will replace fossil fuels is instructive. Reality of the analysis shows no light at the end of the current renewable tunnel. The wind and solar paradigm is a therefore a fantasy only to make us feel good. Lyman explains -

"WHY RENEWABLE ENERGY CANNOT REPLACE FOSSIL FUELS BY 2050
Contributed by Robert Lyman © May 2016
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Robert Lyman is an energy economist with 27 years' experience and was also a public servant and diplomat.
A number of environmental groups in Canada and other countries have recently endorsed the "100% Clean and Renewable Wind, Water and Sunlight (WWS)" vision articulated in reports written by Mark Jacobson, Mark Delucci and others. This vision seeks to eliminate the use of all fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) in the world by 2050. Jacobson, Delucci et. al. have published "all-sector energy roadmaps" in which they purport to show how each of 139 countries could attain the WWS

goal. The purpose of this paper is to examine whether the 100% goal is feasible.
While a range of renewable energy technologies (e.g. geothermal, hydroelectric, tidal, and wave energy) could play a role in the global transformation, the world foreseen in the WWS vision would be dominated by wind and solar energy. Of 53,535 gigawatts (GW) of new electrical energy generation sources to be built, onshore and offshore wind turbines would supply 19,000 GW (35.4%), solar photovoltaic (PV) plants would supply 17,100 GW (32%) and Concentrated Solar Power plants (CSP) would supply 14,700 GW (27.5%). This would cost $100 trillion, or $3,571 for every household on the planet.
Western Europe has extensive experience with investments in renewable energy sources to replace fossil fuels. By the end of 2014, the generating capacity of renewable energy plants there was about 216 GW, 22% of Europe's capacity, but because of the intermittent nature of renewable energy production, the actual output was only 3.8% of Europe's requirements. The capital costs of renewable energy plants are almost 30 times as high as those of the natural gas plants that could have been built instead; when operating costs are also taken into account, onshore wind plants are 4.6 times as expensive as gas plants and large-scale PV plants are 14.1 times as expensive as gas plants. Wind and solar energy is not "dispatchable" (i.e. capable of varying production quickly to meet changing demand), which results in serious problems – the need to backup renewables with conventional generation plants to avoid shortfalls in supply, and the frequent need to dump surplus generation on the export market at a loss. The current energy system in the United States, Canada and globally is heavily dependent on fossil fuels – they generally supply over 80% of existing energy needs in

developed countries and over 87% in the world as a whole. Currently, wind and solar energy sources constitute only one-third of one per cent of global energy supply.

The financial costs of building the 100% renewable energy world are enormous, but the land area needed to accommodate such diffuse sources of energy supply is just as daunting.

Accommodating the 46,480 solar PV plants envisioned for the U.S. in the WWS vision would take up 650,720 square miles, almost 20% of the lower 48 states. This is close in size to the combined areas of Texas, California, Arizona, and Nevada.

A 1000-megawatt (MV) wind farm would use up to 360 square miles of land to produce the same amount of energy as a 1000-MV nuclear plant.

To meet 8% of the U.K.'s energy needs, one would have to build 44,000 offshore wind turbines; these would have an area of 13,000 square miles, which would fill the entire 3000 km coastline of the U.K. with a strip 4 km wide.

To replace the 440 MW of U.S. generation expected to be retired over the next 25 years, it would take 29.3 billion solar PV panels and 4.4 million battery modules. The area covered by these panels would be equal to that of the state of New Jersey. To produce this many panels, it would take 929 years, assuming they could be built at the pace of one per second.

The WWS roadmap for the U.S. calls for 3,637 CSP plants to be built. It would be extremely difficult to find that many sites suitable for a CSP plant. Packed together, they would fill an area of 8,439 square miles, about the area of Metropolitan New York. They would require the manufacture of 63,647,500 mirrors; if they could be manufactured one every ten seconds, it would take 21 years to build that many mirrors.

A central component of the WWS vision is the

electrification of all transportation uses. This is technically impossible right now, as the technologies have not yet been developed that would allow battery storage applicable to heavy-duty trucks, marine vessels and aircraft. Even in the case of automobiles, despite taxpayer subsidies of $7,500 per vehicle and up, the number of all-electric vehicles sold has consistently fallen far short of governments' goals.

The costs of electrifying passenger rail systems are so high that no private railway would ever take them on. Electrification of a freight railway system makes even less sense, and would cost at least $1 trillion each.

The diversion of crops to make biofuels already is raising the cost of food for the world's poor. The World Resources Institute estimates that if this practice is expanded, it will significantly worsen the world's ability to meet the calorie requirements of the world's population by 2050.

Scientists and governments have been guilty of the "Apollo Fallacy"; i.e. of thinking that the space race is a model for the development of renewable energy. The Apollo program cost billions of dollars to demonstrate U.S. engineering prowess during the Cold War; costs, and commercial considerations, were secondary considerations, if they counted at all.

The proponents of WWS grossly under-estimate the costs of integrating renewable energy sources into the electricity system. The additional costs of backup generation, storage, load balancing and transmission would be enormous.

The WWS scenario calls for 39,263 5-MW wind installations in Canada at a cost of $273 billion for the onshore wind generation alone. Building a national backbone of 735 kV transmission lines would cost at least CDN $104 billion and take 20 years to complete.

The WWS includes a call to shut down all coal, oil

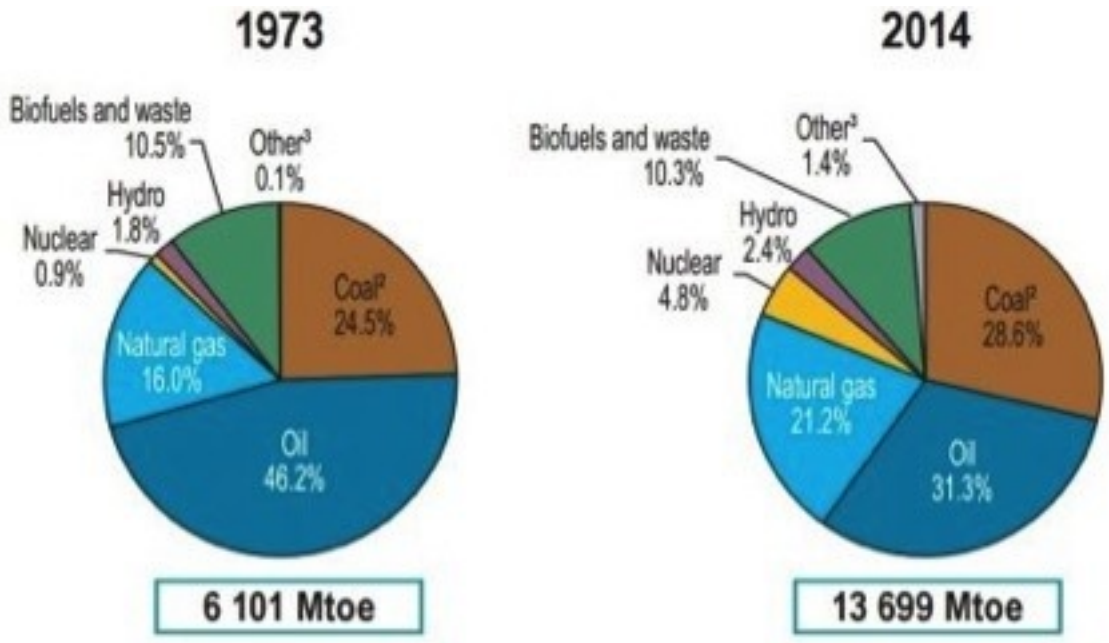
and natural gas production. It implies the closing of all emissions intensive industries, such as mining, petrochemicals, refining, cement, and auto and parts manufacturing. The political and regional backlash against such policies in a country like Canada would threaten Confederation. In short, the WWS vision is based on an unrealistic assessment of the market readiness of a wide range of key technologies. Attaining the vision is not feasible today in technological, economic or political terms."

CONCLUSION

The WWS vision is not feasible in economic, technological or political terms. Its only purpose, it seems, is to offer the pretense that a credible path to a non-carbon world exists in the period to 2050. The sooner this reality is exposed and confronted, the better. Report, WHY RENEWABLE ENERGY CANNOT REPLACE FOSSIL FUELS BY 2050 A REALITY CHECK

https://www.friendsofscience.org...

These graphs of world energy consumption show the reality of renewables failure over the past 40 years to reduce fossil fuel burning.



1. World includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.
2. In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.
3. Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

Australia is a good harbinger of the future on this issue. While they repealed their job killing carbon tax this has not helped arrest rising electricity costs. A new coalition is ready to reduce the carbon targets.

"For the past decade in Australia it has been political blasphemy to not only question the science of climate change but to not support some form of government forced transition to currently expensive and unreliable renewable energy.

Even though the carbon tax was repealed in 2014 by the Abbott Coalition government it didn't signal the end of high electricity costs in Australia. This was because it was still a bipartisan policy of having a mandated renewable energy target for Australia forcing businesses and consumers to have more of their power from renewable energy sources which is currently 20% by 2020. There are also still massive subsidies to the renewable energy funded through the Clean Energy Finance Corporation.

The left, media, Labor and Greens love pushing

climate change alarmism for many reasons, first it gives them the appearance of helping to save the planet and is another form of virtue signalling. It is also an opportunity for those on the left who hate western civilization and capitalism to go about dismantling the industries we have built and also feeds into their belief that humanity has a negative impact on the world.

The end result of this climate change dogma has been for the poor citizens in Australia to see their household electricity prises constantly rising year after year. The rise of electricity prices has also impacted business and industry and has led to the continuing offshoring of our manufacturing operations which has contributed to our high unemployment rate especially amongst the youth. For a movement that is supposed to be about children's future, climate change programs are doing a good job destroying our children's economic future.

But as the lights are now starting to go out the public will no longer sit back and let politicians collude together to push for more renewable energy. Over the past week in parliament Coalition politicians have talked about building new coal fired power stations to satisfactorily meet energy demands. State Liberal parties have promised to roll back state Labor governments' renewable energy targets."

Have We Reached a Turning Point in the Climate Change Debate?

A final point is that the alarmist crusade vilifying Co2, the essential plant food on earth is weak because the global warming of the past is from natural climate variation and not man made. Leading scientists around the world discredit the warmest theory and scare mongering. See for example -

'Climate change' is meaningless, global warming is nonsense - former NASA scientist

29 April 2014, 16:51
"The term 'climate change' is meaningless. The Earth's climate has been changing since time immemorial, that is since the Earth was formed 1,000 million years ago. The theory of 'man-made climate change' is an unsubstantiated hypothesis," says former NASA scientist, Professor Dr. Leslie Woodcock, challenging the theory promoted by left-leaning Democrats, some in the US government, and President Obama that increased global warming is caused by man, Breitbart News reports.
A former NASA scientist has described global warming as "nonsense" saying that it is "absolutely stupid" to blame the recent UK floods on human activity.
"It's absolutely stupid to blame floods on climate change, as I read the Prime Minister did recently. I don't blame the politicians in this case, however, I blame his so-called scientific advisors."
DR. LESLIE WOODOCK former NASA SCIENTIST
Professor Woodcock dismissed evidence for global warming, such as the floods that deluged large parts of Britain this winter, as "anecdotal" and therefore meaningless in science.
"Events can happen with frequencies on all time scales in the physics of a chaotic system such as the weather. Any point on lowland can flood up to a certain level on all time scales from one month to millions of years and it's completely unpredictable beyond around five days," he said.
Professor Les Woodcock, who has had a long and distinguished academic career, also said there is "no reproducible evidence" that carbon dioxide levels have increased over the past century, and blamed the green movement for inflicting economic damage on ordinary people.
"The theory is that the CO2 emitted by burning fossil fuel is the 'greenhouse gas' causes 'global warming' - in fact, water is a much more powerful

greenhouse gas and there is 20 time more of it in our atmosphere (around one per cent of the atmosphere) whereas CO2 is only 0.04 per cent, Professor Woodcock told the Yorkshire Evening Post, adding "Even the term 'global warming' does not mean anything unless you give it a time scale. The temperature of the earth has been going up and down for millions of years, if there are extremes, it's nothing to do with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, it's not permanent and it's not caused by us."

Professor Woodcock is Emeritus Professor of Chemical Thermodynamics at the University of Manchester and has authored over 70 academic papers for a wide range of scientific journals. He received his PhD from the University of London, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry, a recipient of a Max Planck Society Visiting Fellowship, and a founding editor the journal Molecular Simulation.

According to him, the only reason we regularly hear that we have had the most extreme weather "since records began" is that records only began about 100 years ago.

"The reason records seem to be being frequently broken is simply because we only started keeping them about 100 years ago. There will always be some record broken somewhere when we have another natural fluctuation in weather."

When asked how can say this when most of the world's scientists, political leaders and people in general are committed to the theory of global warming, Prof Woodcock answered bluntly: "This is not the way science works. If you tell me that you have a theory there is a teapot in orbit between the earth and the moon, it's not up to me to prove it does not exist, it's up to you to provide the reproducible scientific evidence for your theory. Such evidence for the man-made climate change theory has not been forthcoming."

This lack of evidence has not stopped a whole green industry building up, however, he said, arguing that at the behest of that industry, governments have been passing ever more regulations that make life more difficult and expensive.

"...the damage to our economy the climate change lobby is now costing us is infinitely more destructive to the livelihoods of our grand-children. Indeed, we grand-parents are finding it increasingly expensive just to keep warm as a consequence of the idiotic decisions our politicians have taken in recent years about the green production of electricity."

Professor Woodcock is not the only scientist to come out against the theory of man-made global warming. James Lovelock, once described as a "green guru", earlier this month said that climate scientists "just guess", and that no one really knows what's happening.

Judith Curry, chair of the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at the Georgia Institute of Technology, also said that she was "duped into supporting the IPCC" and added "If the IPCC is dogma, then count me in as a heretic."

The issue of so-called man-made global warming has been a topic of liberals for several years who use such false hypothesis in advancing their causes that has caused millions of people economic hardship when data proves otherwise, not to mention, failed alternative energy companies, some scientists claim.

While environmentalists and left-wing liberals continue to state that man is the cause of the global warming, the data is proving otherwise. Several scientists as well as others, have pointed out through scientific facts, not theories, that the surface of the earth acquires nearly all of its heat from the sun, not from humans and the only exit for this heat to take is through the form of

radiation.
In 2012, Robert W. Felix, author and owner of the website, OfIceAgeNow, said and presented visual data of climate change over the past 10,000 years and that it has been warmer in the past than it is today and that warming and cooling cycles have gone on throughout that time.
Felix said, "GISP Greenland Ice Core Data shows that it has been warmer than today for almost all of the past 10,000 years. Not only warmer, it shows that temperatures have been declining in a zig-zag fashion for several thousand years."
"If you talk to real scientists who have no political interest, they will tell you there is nothing in global warming. It is an industry, which creates vast amounts of money for some people," said Woodcock
"The reason records seem to be being frequently broken is simply because we only started keeping them about 100 years ago. There will always be some record broken somewhere when we have another natural fluctuation in weather," Woodcock concluded.
Olga Yazhgunovich
https://sputniknews.com/voiceofr...
Global Warming Is Natural, Not Man-Made
by Anthony Lupo
(NAPSA)—One of the fundamental tenets of our justice system is one is innocent until proven guilty. While that doesn't apply to scientific discovery, in the global warming debate the prevailing attitude is that human induced global warming is already a fact of life and it is up to doubters to prove otherwise.
To complete the analogy, I'll add that to date, there is no credible evidence to demonstrate that the climatological changes we've seen since the mid-1800's are outside the bounds of natural variability inherent in the earth's climate system. Thus, any impartial jury should not come back

with a "guilty" verdict convicting humanity of forcing recent climatological changes.

Even the most ardent supporters of global warming will not argue this point. Instead, they argue that humans are only partially responsible for the observed climate change. If one takes a hard look at the science involved, their assertions appear to be groundless.

First, carbon dioxide is not a pollutant as many claim. Carbon dioxide is good for plant life and is a natural constituent of the atmosphere. During Earth's long history there has been more and less carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than we see today.

Second, they claim that climate is stable and slow to change, and we are accelerating climate change beyond natural variability. That is also not true. Climate change is generally a regional phenomenon and not a global one. Regionally, climate has been shown to change rapidly in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Life on earth will adapt as it has always done. Life on earth has been shown to thrive when planetary temperatures are warmer as opposed to colder.

Third, they point to recent model projections that have shown that the earth will warm as much as 11 degrees Fahrenheit over the next century.

One should be careful when looking at model projections. After all, these models are crude representations of the real atmosphere and are lacking many fundamental processes and interactions that are inherent in the real atmosphere. The 11 degrees scenario that is thrown around the media as if it were the main stream prediction is an extreme scenario.

Most models predict anywhere from a 2 to 6 degree increase over the next century, but even these are problematic given the myriad of problems associated with using models and interpreting their output.

No one advocates destruction of the environment, and indeed we have an obligation to take care of our environment for future gen- erations. At the same time, we need to make sound decisions based on scientific facts.
My research leads me to believe that we will not be able to state conclusively that global warming is or is not occurring for another 30 to 70 years. We simply don't understand the climate system well enough nor have the data to demonstrate that human- ity is having a substantial impact on climate change.
Anthony R. Lupo is assistant professor of atmospheric science at the University of Missouri at Columbia and served as an expert reviewer for the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Crumbling 'Consensus': 500 Scientific Papers Published In 2016 Support A Skeptical Position On Climate Alarm

By Kenneth Richard on 2. January 2017
Climate science is supposed to be settled, right? We are told that there is an overwhelming agreement, or consensus, among scientists that most weather and climate changes that have occurred since the mid-20th century have been caused by human activity — our fossil fuel burning and CO2 emissions in particular. We are told that natural mechanisms that used to dominate are no longer exerting much of any influence on weather or climate anymore. Humans predominantly cause weather and climate changes now.
For example, we are told that extreme weather (hurricanes, droughts, floods, storms) frequencies and intensities have increased since about 1950 primarily due to the dramatic rise in anthropogenic CO2 emissions since then. Humans are now melting glaciers and ice sheets and (Arctic) sea ice at an alarmingly accelerated rate — reminiscent of an impending "death spiral".

Humans now heat up and acidify the oceans down to depths of thousands of meters by burning fossil fuels. Humans are now in the process of raising sea levels so that they will catastrophically rise by 10 feet in the next 50 years. Because of our CO2 emissions, humans are now endangering the long-term survival of 100s of thousands of animal species (especially polar bears), and climate models say we will cause a million species extinctions over the next 33 years with our CO2 emissions. The Earth is even spinning slower, or faster, no, slower, well, faster — due to human activities. Again, this is all settled science. Only those who possess the temerity to deny this science ("climate deniers") would disagree, or refuse to believe.

But what if much of what we have been told to believe is not actually true? What if scientists do not overwhelmingly agree that humans have dominated (with ~110% attribution) weather and climate changes since about 1950, which is what we have been told by the UN IPCC? What if scientists do not overwhelmingly agree that natural factors exert effectively no influence on weather and climate changes anymore — now that humans have taken over?

These are compelling questions. Because in 2016 alone, 500 peer-reviewed scientific papers published in scholarly journals seriously question just how settled the "consensus" science really is that says anthropogenic or CO2 forcing now dominates weather and climate changes, and non-anthropogenic (natural) factors no longer exert much, if any, role.

Instead of supporting the "consensus" science one must believe in (to avoid the "climate denier" label), these 500 papers support the position that there are significant limitations and uncertainties inherent in climate modeling and the predictions of future climate catastrophes associated with

anthropogenic forcing. Furthermore, these scientific papers strongly suggest that natural factors (the Sun, multi-decadal oceanic oscillations [NAO, AMO/PDO, ENSO], cloud and aerosol albedo variations, etc.) have both in the past and present exerted a significant or dominant influence on weather and climate changes, which means an anthropogenic signal may be much more difficult to detect in the context of such large natural variability. Papers questioning (and undermining) the "consensus" view on paleoclimate (Medieval) warmth, ocean acidification, glacier melt and advance, sea level rise, extreme weather events, past climate forcing mechanisms, climate sensitivity to CO2, etc., are included in this collection.

Because of the enormous volume of new papers available that support a skeptical position on anthropogenic climate change alarm, the list of 500 scientific papers with links has been divided into 3 sections, each with its own page (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3). There are 68 graphs included in the volume, most of which are used to demonstrate that "hockey-stick" reconstructions of past temperatures and sea levels relative to today are not supported by available evidence.

Despite its size, this list will hopefully be user-friendly and easy to navigate as a bookmarkable reference volume due to its outline (below) and organized categorization. Each paper has an embedded link under the authors' name(s).

Finally, there are 132 papers linking solar activity to weather and climate change (in addition to another ~90 that link natural oceanic/atmospheric oscillations [ENSO, NAO, etc.], clouds, volcanic activity . . . to climate change). This is of special note because the IPCC has, since its inception, insisted that solar factors play almost no role in modern climate change. Apparently scientists agree less and less with that "consensus" position.

Click any of the 3 links below

Policies (10)
II. Climate Model Unreliability/Biases and the Pause (34)
III. Elevated CO2 Greens Planet, Raises Crop Yields (10)
IV. Wind Turbines, Solar Utilities Endangering Wildlife (7)
V. Less Extreme, Unstable Weather With Warming (15)
VI. Heat Not Hazardous To Polar Bears, Humans (3)
VII. No Increasing Trends In Intense Hurricanes (3)
VIII. No Increasing Trends In Drought Frequency, Severity (7)
IX. Urban Surfaces Cause (Artificial) Warming (4)
X. 'Settled' Science Dismantled (3)
XI. Natural CO2, Methane Sources Out-Emit Humans (3)
XII. Fires, Anthropogenic Climate Change Disconnect (5)
XIII. Miscellaneous (4)
XIV. Scientists: We Don't Know (4)
- See more at: http://notrickszone.com/2017/01/...
Climatologists are at the centre of climate science. They study the myriad factors that influence weather and the climate, particularly ocean currents, atmosphere, solar radiation, cloud formation, earthquakes and palaeontology and geology. Climatology studies all of these things over the course of time, typically a 30 year cycle. The American Association of State Climatologists Unlike geologists, astrophysists, chemists and ecologists climate science is the full time primary interest and research of climatologists. Therefore, when the climatologist science organization denies thee man-made unprecedented global warming theory this is very relevant.

American Association of State Climatologists
State Climatologists are Skeptical of Global Warming
"Having just returned from the annual meeting of the American Association of State Climatologists (for which I will be President for the next year), I can tell you that there is a great deal of global warming skepticism among my colleagues. For every outspoken scientist like Pat Michaels there are dozens of less verbose but equally committed men and women who do not buy into the Administration's point of view. Far from being a "done deal," the global warming scenarios are looking shakier and shakier. I have encouraged the other state climatologists to speak up on this issue and intend to be a spokesman myself (see, for example, July 25 1998 Science News). It's interesting to me that the tactics of the "advocates" seems to be to 1) call the other side names ("pseudo-scientists") and 2) declare the debate over ("the vast majority of credible scientists believe..."). I'm grateful for those who are running top-notch Web sites (SEPP, junkscience, John Daly, Doug Hoyt, Pat Michaels, etc.) to keep the dialogue open and enable us to

share relevant information and scientific data (and also provide encouragement).”
George Taylor, State Climatologist
Oregon Climate Service
316 Strand Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis OR 97331-2209
http://www.ocs.orst.edu
Japan Society of Energy and Resources was founded in 1980. (1791 MEMBERS)
It is an academic society to promote the science and technology concerning energy and resources, and thus to facilitate cooperation among industry, academia and governmental sectors for coping with the problems in this field.
“Subcomittee of Japan’s Society of Energy and Resources disses the IPCC – says “recent climate change is driven by natural cycles, not human industrial activity”
By Andrew Orlowski The Register UK (h/t) from WUWT reader Ric Werme
Exclusive Japanese scientists have made a dramatic break with the UN and Western-backed hypothesis of climate change in a new report from its Energy Commission.
Three of the five researchers disagree with the UN’s IPCC view that recent warming is primarily the consequence of man-made industrial emissions of greenhouse gases. Remarkably, the subtle and nuanced language typical in such reports has been set aside.
One of the five contributors compares computer climate modelling to ancient astrology. Others castigate the paucity of the US ground temperature data set used to support the hypothesis, and declare that the unambiguous warming trend from the mid-part of the 20th Century has ceased.
The report by Japan Society of Energy and Resources (JSER) is astonishing rebuke to

international pressure, and a vote of confidence in Japan's native marine and astronomical research. Publicly-funded science in the West uniformly backs the hypothesis that industrial influence is primarily responsible for climate change, although fissures have appeared recently. Only one of the five top Japanese scientists commissioned here concurs with the man-made global warming hypothesis.Summary
Three of the five leading scientists contend that recent climate change is driven by natural cycles, not human industrial activity, as political activists argue…
Shunichi Akasofu, head of the International Arctic Research Center in Alaska, has expressed criticism of the theory before. Akasofu uses historical data to challenge the claim that very recent temperatures represent an anomaly:
"We should be cautious, IPCC's theory that atmospheric temperature has risen since 2000 in correspondence with CO2 is nothing but a hypothesis. "
Akasofu calls the post-2000 warming trend hypothetical. His harshest words are reserved for advocates who give conjecture the authority of fact.
"Before anyone noticed, this hypothesis has been substituted for truth… The opinion that great disaster will really happen must be broken."apan's boffins: Global warming isn't man-made
Climate science is 'ancient astrology', claims report"
Anthony Watts / February 25, 2009
25 Feb 2009 at 12:23, Andrew Orlowski
Key Passages Translated
What is the source of the rise in atmospheric temperature in the second half of the 20th century?
Shunichi Akasofu
[Founding Director of the International Arctic

Research Center of the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)
Introductory discussion.
Point 1.1: Global Warming has halted
Global mean temperature rose continuously from 1800-1850. The rate of increase was .05 degrees Celsius per 100 years. This was mostly unrelated to CO2 gas (CO2 began to increase suddenly after 1946. Until the sudden increase, the CO2 emissions rate had been almost unchanged for 100 years). However, since 2001, this increase halted. Despite this, CO2 emissions are still increasing.
According to the IPCC panel, global atmospheric temperatures should continue to rise, so it is very likely that the hypothesis that the majority of global warming can be ascribed to the Greenhouse Effect is mistaken. There is no prediction of this halt in global warming in IPCC simulations. The halt of the increase in temperature, and slight downward trend is "something greater than the Greenhouse Effect," but it is in effect. What that "something" is, is natural variability.
From this author's research into natural (CO2 emissions unrelated to human activity) climate change over the past 1000 years, it can be asserted that the global temperature increase up to today is primarily recovery from the "Little Ice Age" earth experienced from 1400 through 1800 (i.e. global warming rate of change = 0.5°C/100).
The recovery in temperatures since follows a naturally variable 30-50 year cycle, (quasi-periodic variations), and in addition, this cycle has been positive since 1975, and peaked in the year 2000. This quasi-periodic cycle has passed its peak and has begun to turn negative.
(The IPCC ascribes the positive change since 1975, for the most part, to CO2 and the Greenhouse Effect.) This quasi-periodic cycle fluctuates 0.1 degrees C per 10 years, short term (on the order of 50 years). This quasi-periodic cycle's amplitude is

extremely pronounced in the Arctic Circle , so it is easy to understand. The previous quasi-periodic cycle was positive from 1910 to 1940 and negative from 1940 to 1975 (despite CO2 emissions rapid increase after 1946).

Regardless of whether or not the IPCC has sufficiently researched natural variations, they claim that CO2 has increased particularly since 1975. Consequently, after 2000, although it should have continued to rise, atmospheric temperature stabilised completely (despite CO2 emissions continuing to increase). Since 1975 the chances of increase in natural variability (mainly quasiperiodic vibration) are high; moreover, the quasiperiodic vibration has turned negative. For that reason, in 2000 Global Warming stopped, after that, the negative cycle will probably continue.

Regarding the current temporary condition (la Nina) JPL observes a fluctuation of the quasiperiodic cycle [JSER editor's note: this book is is still being proofed as of 12/19]. So we should be cautious, IPCC's theory that atmospheric temperature has risen since 2000 in correspondence with CO2 is nothing but a hypothesis.

They should have verified this hypothesis by supercomputer, but before anyone noticed, this hypothesis has been substituted for "truth". This truth is not observationally accurate testimony. This is sidestepping of global warming theory with quick and easy answers, so the opinion that a great disaster will really happen must be broken. It seems that global warming and the halting of the temperature rise are related to solar activity. Currently, the sun is "hibernating". The end of Sunspot Cycle 23 is already two years late: the cycle should have started in 2007, yet in January 2008 only one sunspot appeared in the sun's northern hemisphere, after that, they vanished

completely (new sunspots have now begun to appear in the northern hemisphere). At the current time, it can clearly be seen there are no spots in the photosphere. Lately, solar winds are at their lowest levels in 50 years. Cycle 24 is overdue, and this is is worrisome.

American Institute of Professional Geologists: your local geoscientists

December 13, 2013

"American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) national president Ronald Wallace and Tennessee Section president Todd McFarland (Nashville office of AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.) visited Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) on December 5th for an AIPG section meeting. ..

"From an education perspective, one of the differences between AIPG and two of the other major geoscience societies, the Geological Society of America and the American Geophysical Union, is that a substantial number of AIPG members have expressed skepticism about the extent to which human activity is to blame for global warming during the last 150 years. In contrast, the Geological Society of America (position statement) and the American Geophysical Union

(position statement) follow the lead of most climate scientists in attributing most of the warming to human activity."
"I do not know a single geologist who believes that (global warming) is a man-made phenonomon."
Peter Sciaky Senate testimony, Oct. 29, 2007, Congressional Record, Senate, Vol. 153. Pt. 20
The Paris climate accord fails on all accounts as first the targets are not tough enough to make much difference if carbon is the problem. If the hypothesis is wrong and the earth's climate is not controlled by the one trick pony of weak CO2 increases in Green House Gases from fossil fuels then Paris is a disaster for > 2 billion living in the dark without electricity and needing more coal powered energy for centuries to come. This CNBC article puts the case for exiting Paris as a benefit to the environment. Sadly, Trump may be on the right track scientifically, but his lack of political credibility weakens his action.
Trump's Paris accord exit will save the environmental movement from itself
President Trump's decision to pull out of the Paris climate deal is good for the environment.
The truth is the Paris accord is all words, and little action.
To save our ecology and our freedoms, we need fewer treaties and less government.
Jake Novak | @jakejakeny
Wednesday, 31 May 2017 | 1:22 PM ET
President Donald Trump is expected to pull the United States out of the Paris climate agreement. Environmentalists should rejoice!
That's right, rejoice. Because by getting the world's largest economy, (that's us), out of yet another amorphous and unenforceable international climate deal, President Trump has likely saved the environmental movement from itself. And now there's also a much better chance that millions of conservative and center/right

Americans can rejoin the environmental fold.
The green movement in the U.S. and around the world has been off the tracks for decades mostly because of its faulty belief in globalist politics and big government as the solution to environmental challenges. In fact, big government and centrally-planned schemes like the Paris deal are the problem.
The first problem with the Paris deal is that, like an OPEC production quota, it's really hard to enforce and cheating is likely to be rampant. As many experts analyzing the agreement have noted, there are no explicit enforcement mechanisms in the accord. So nothing would happen to a country that even just ignored its contribution commitments. That leaves the countries that are more likely to adhere to the climate deal rules, like the U.S., at a distinct economic and political disadvantage.
It appears that the supposed triumph of the Paris agreement is that every nation coming into it publicly acknowledged the reality and challenges of climate change coming into the negotiations. Like so many other things in politics, words have become more valuable than deeds. And with no real mechanism to punish countries that cheat on this agreement, there's a chance that the Paris deal could lead to more environmental pollution, not less.
People who are really concerned with lowering emissions worldwide need to come to grips with the fact that international agreements where bad actors can't be effectively punished aren't the way to go. It may be intoxicating to see their activism rewarded with the pomp and ceremony of an accord like the Paris climate deal, but they're ultimately meaningless.
If the U.S. government wants to do something about the environment, it doesn't need to collude with foreign nations. It would be much better if it

started with fixing its own house in a series of moves that conservatives and libertarians could join with liberals to support. They include:

.

Stop having all taxpayers subsidize and otherwise bolster expensive and environmentally harmful home building in coastal areas. The national flood insurance program, long opposed by liberals and anti-crony capitalist conservatives, does exactly that.

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Government at all levels continues to build more roads when more and more evidence shows that no new roads are needed and money would be better spent on repairing old ones. Liberals have long decried the government's anti-environmental road obsession along with conservatives who oppose the continued deficit spending needed to build them.

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Excessive regulation has basically killed new nuclear-power plant construction in this country, although nuclear power is safer and pollutes less than many traditional power sources, including coal and natural gas.

What's much more meaningful than almost any government program or regulation is the free market's own incentives to clean up the environment. Groups like the Property and Environment Research Center, (PERC) have long explained that less government, not more, is the answer.

Their cogent argument is that expanding the amount of privately-owned lands worldwide will increase responsible stewardship as opposed to continued unaccountable government ownership. And they trust the markets to reward and foster more environmentally friendly innovations and practices, as opposed to governments that rely on different levels of taxation and punishment to meet politically-influenced goals.

In real terms, America has seen the free market's more effective leadership role time after time. It was the explosion in gas prices, not government rules, that played the biggest role in the auto industry's push to make more fuel-efficient cars in the late 1970s and hybrid cars over the last 15 years. And most experts rank free market innovations and other non-government created developments as the reason why the price of solar panels is now less than half of what they were in 2008, according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

The Paris climate deal is one of the most prominent liberal/big government vanities in history. There is simply no evidence that it would be any more effective than the Kyoto or Copenhagen deals, and it unnecessarily raises the hackles of conservatives and moderates who fear a loss of American freedoms and sovereignty. It's agreements like these, often enforced by un-elected and even anonymous bureaucrats that fuel Brexit-like sentiments around the world.

The real disaster for the ecology is the environmental movement's decision to push for these kinds of shaky international agreements that could end up harming the environment more and angering a great deal of American voters in the process.

President Trump is nixing this latest example of a bad deal for the environment and our Constitutional freedoms and both of those precious American treasures are better off for it.

http://www.cnbc.com/2017/05/31/t...

"Trump's Paris Accord Pullout Applauded by Policy Experts

Promise Kept to Protect Economy, Safeguard Jobs and Make America a Leader in Energy Production

National Center Provides Diverse Perspectives on Trump Action: Scientific, Regulatory, Business and from the African-American Community

Washington, D.C. - President Donald Trump's decision to remove America from the Paris climate accord is being applauded by the National Center for Public Policy Research, a free-market think-tank which has - for over 25 years - actively opposed anti-competitive regulations that damage the economy and deprive Americans of affordable energy. National Center experts offering a wide array of perspectives on the issue are available to speak about how this action by the Trump Administration will benefit the nation.

"We applaud President Trump for having the courage to withdraw the United States from the Paris climate accord. It was a bad deal for the U.S. worker, a bad deal for U.S. industry, a bad deal for the environment and a bad deal for our system of government," said National Center President David A. Ridenour, an environmental expert who has attended past United Nations meetings on climate regulation. "Despite requiring a wrenching transformation of our economy that would cost millions of jobs, it would accomplish next to nothing even if you buy into all the dubious science upon which it is premised. Trump made the right choice for the economy, the environment and for constitutional government."

Ridenour's full statement is available here.

"In fulfilling his campaign promise to withdraw the United States from the Paris climate accord, President Trump has struck a blow for millions of Americans whose livelihoods depend on having ready access to affordable and reliable energy," said National Center Senior Fellow Bonner Cohen, Ph.D., an expert in regulatory and energy issues. "By targeting our use of fossil fuels under the wholly specious claim of protecting the climate, the Paris accord was specifically designed to shackle the U.S. economy. Elites here and abroad see our recent emergence as a global energy powerhouse as a threat to their ability to

micromanage our lives through transnational agreements and regulations imposed by Washington bureaucrats. With one mighty stroke, President Trump stood up for those who have had no voice for too long."

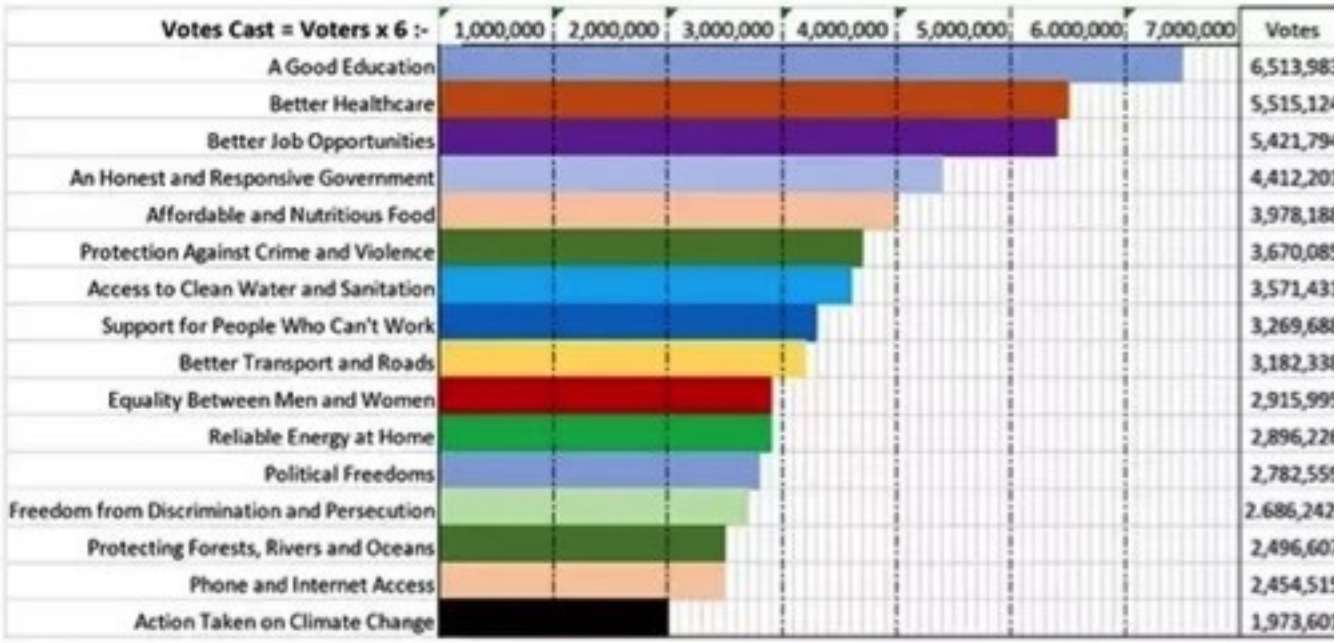
"Trump fixed an Obama error. In honoring his commitment to cancel America's participation in the Paris climate accord, Trump is helping save an estimated 6.5 million jobs and $3 trillion in our national economy," said Stacy Washington, co-chairman of the National Center's Project 21 black leadership network. "The Paris climate accord is unfair and unworkable. While America bears a severe financial burden, countries that pollute as a matter of course such as China are not required to reduce emissions until 2030. This detail alone calls into question the benefit of agreeing to what amounts to the utter destruction of our coal industry. Thank God President Trump said no."

Earlier this week, Project 21 Co-Chairman Horace Cooper criticized the Paris climate accord on the RT network's "The Big Picture with Thom Hartmann." Cooper noted: "The very same studies that were claiming alarmist predictions say that the Paris treaty doesn't make that much of a difference, and that those same alarmist outcomes are going to occur."

"President Trump's decision to exit the Paris climate accord is a victory for the free market and a defeat for rent-seeking corporations," noted Justin Danhof, Esq., the National Center's general counsel and director of its Free Enterprise Project (FEP). "Many corporate leaders became accustomed to the Obama leadership style of selecting winners and losers. In the energy market, Obama rewarded certain green energy providers and users with lavish taxpayer subsidies. It proved detrimental to the American people, especially low-income Americans paying more of their incomes for energy. Appeals by

corporate leaders from companies such as Apple, Google, Facebook and Salesforce to remain in the accord were likely in hopes of keeping this taxpayer-funded gravy train rolling. President Trump showed real leadership, signaling that the corporate welfare state that flourished during the past eight years may be a thing of the past."
FEP has challenged corporate leaders at companies such as Apple, Google (now Alphabet Inc.) and Exelon at shareholder meetings about the sustainability of their support for risky regulatory regimes and alternative energy schemes.
The National Center for Public Policy Research, founded in 1982, is a non-partisan, free-market, independent conservative think-tank. Ninety-four percent of its support comes from individuals, less than four percent from foundations and less than two percent from corporations. It receives over 350,000 individual contributions a year from over 60,000 active recent contributors. Contribute to our impact by donating here. Sign up for email updates here. Follow us on Twitter at @NationalCenter for general announcements. To be alerted to upcoming media appearances by National Center staff, follow our media appearances Twitter account at @NCPPRMedia."
Trump's Paris Accord Pullout Applauded by Policy Experts
Final point is that as the scientific consensus for the carbon dioxide hypothesis of global warming crumbles likewise public support for government taking action on climate change deteriorates.
https://www.academia.edu/3018314...
The United Nations survey of all countries for what are the priorities to make the world a better place finds 97% put climate change at the very bottom when compared with 15 other priorities like a good education, better health care and clean water for example. This means the climate alarmists have only 3% of public support which is

as it should be in my opinion because their crusade is based on pseudo-science.



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