

# The Week That Was (Oct 17, 2009) Brought to you by SEPP ([www.SEPP.org](http://www.SEPP.org))

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Hosted by Ken Haapala  
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## Quote of the Week:

"Truth does not become more true if the whole world were to accept it; nor does it become less true if the whole world were to reject it."--- Maimonides

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## **THIS WEEK**

### **GOVT-FUNDED RESEARCH UNIT DESTROYED ORIGINAL CLIMATE DATA**

By *Christine Hall*

Competitive Enterprise Institute

Created 10/05/2009 - 21:17

<http://cei.org/news-release/2009/10/05/govt-funded-research-unit-destroyed-original-climate-data>

CEI Petitions EPA to Reopen Global Warming Rulemaking

Washington, D.C., October 6, 2009—In the wake of a revelation by a key research institution that it destroyed its original climate data, the Competitive Enterprise Institute petitioned EPA to reopen a major global warming proceeding.

In mid-August the University of East Anglia's Climate Research Unit (CRU) disclosed that it had destroyed the raw data for its global surface temperature data set because of an alleged lack of storage space. The CRU data have been the basis for several of the major international studies that claim we face a global warming crisis. CRU's destruction of data, however, severely undercuts the credibility of those studies.

In a declaration filed with CEI's petition, Cato Institute scholar and climate scientist Patrick Michaels calls CRU's revelation "a totally new element" that "violates basic scientific principles, and "throws even more doubt" on the claims of global warming alarmists.

CEI's petition, filed late Monday with EPA, argues that CRU's disclosure casts a new cloud of doubt on the science behind EPA's proposal to regulate carbon dioxide. EPA stopped accepting public comments in late June but has not yet issued its final decision. As CEI's petition argues, court rulings make it clear that agencies must consider new facts when those facts change the underlying issues.

CEI general counsel Sam Kazman stated, "EPA is resting its case on international studies that in turn relied on CRU data. But CRU's suspicious destruction of its original data, disclosed at this late date, makes that information totally unreliable. If EPA doesn't reexamine the implications of this, it's stumbling blindly into the most important regulatory issue we face."

Among CRU's funders are the EPA and the U.S. Department of Energy – U.S. taxpayers.

Read the [CEI petition to the EPA](#) [1].

## **NEW PETITION SHOWS EPA ENDANGERMENT FINDING RELIED ON FLAWED DATA**

By Matt Dempsey and David Lundgren  
US Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Minority Page  
<http://tynyurl.com/ylxh8qy>.

### ***Inhofe, Barrasso Urge Jackson to Reopen Public Comment Process***

Washington, D.C.-Senator James Inhofe (R-Okla.), Ranking Member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, and Senator John Barrasso (R-Wyo.), Ranking Member of EPW's Oversight Subcommittee, called on EPA to reopen the public process for the agency's endangerment finding for greenhouse gases in light of the finding that a crucial scientific data set was destroyed. In a petition filed by a non-profit organization, the evidence is clear that EPA is relying on scientific information for its endangerment finding that could very well be seriously flawed.

Inhofe and Barrasso [recently asked EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson](#) to respond to requests about transparency and openness in the scientific process used to develop the endangerment finding. Thus far, the agency has ignored their request. The following is the reaction from the senators to today's development:

Sen. Inhofe: **"It's astonishing that EPA, so confident in the scientific integrity of its work, refuses to be transparent with the public about the most consequential rulemaking of our time. Now the evidence shows that scientists interested in testing some of EPA's assertions can't engage in basic scientific work, such as assuring reproducibility and objectivity, because the data they seek have been destroyed. In order to conform to federal law and basic standards of scientific integrity, EPA must reopen the record so the public can judge whether EPA's claims are based on the best available scientific information."**

Sen. Barrasso: **"It's disturbing to learn that the data used for the EPA's finding no longer exists. If true, the agency needs to reopen the comment period or withdraw the rule and start over."**

[http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.PressReleases&ContentRecord\\_id=2b981e45-802a-23ad-4097-dd199088b81f&Region\\_id=&Issue\\_id=](http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.PressReleases&ContentRecord_id=2b981e45-802a-23ad-4097-dd199088b81f&Region_id=&Issue_id=)

Read more about the data dump: [The Dog Ate Global Warming \[2\]](#), by Patrick J. Michaels.  
<http://article.nationalreview.com/?q=ZTBiMTRlMDQxNzEyMmRhZjU3ZmYzODI5MGY4ZWl5OWM>

### **SEPP Science Editorial #32-2009 (10/17/09)**

#### **A CLOSER LOOK AT SURFACE DATA AND REPORTED TRENDS –REDUX**

By S. Fred Singer, President SEPP

The recent flap about the availability of raw data and the reliability of surface temperature data generally has forced a re-evaluation of reported trends and their comparison with expectations from models.

For example, many have claimed that a warming between 1975 and 1998 is evidence for AGW. There is no question that 1998 is a good deal warmer than 1975; but the error is to draw a straight line between those two points and assume it is a GH-gas-produced 'trend.'

Then there is confusion between 'temp' and 'temp trends': For example, the years since 1998 may be among the warmest in the past 100 years; yet the trend is negative, i.e., it's cooling.

There are so many problems with SFC data that we will just list a few here and discuss them more fully later: [Note that satellite data are relatively immune from problems #1 to #6]

1. Urban heat island effect: well-recognized warming bias but difficult to eliminate.
2. The 'de-population' of observing station and the artificial (warming) bias introduced thereby
3. The poor placement of stations, changes in location, changes in monitoring and reporting procedures:

All these are well-recognized problems but require knowledge and corrections of individual stations.

4. Sea Surface Temp(SST): Fundamental issue of penetration of IR energy
5. SST: Changes in sampling instruments and procedures over time.
6. SST: Non-uniform geographic coverage and changes over time
7. Trends: Problems of defining time interval
8. Trends: Errors introduced by 'smoothing' procedure

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## ARTICLES

[For the numbered articles below please see the attached pdf]

**1. Senate Staffer Briefing:** on October 9 SEPP joined others to give a briefing to Senate staffers on the lack of science supporting the claim that carbon dioxide emissions will cause unprecedented and dangerous global warming.

### **Scientists Rebut Claim That Man Causes Climate Change**

Monday, October 12, 2009

CNSNews.com

By Penny Starr, Senior Staff Writer

<http://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/55278>

### **2. Tree Ring Circus**

**Investors Business Daily editorial 10/08/2009**

<http://www.investors.com/NewsAndAnalysis/Article.aspx?id=508556>

### **3. A proposed alternate GSA Position Statement on Climate Change**

By *S. Fred Singer* /9/3/2009

[http://climaterrealists.com/attachments/database/GSA\\_alternate-Statement\\_FSF.pdf](http://climaterrealists.com/attachments/database/GSA_alternate-Statement_FSF.pdf)

#### 4. BBC NEWS What happened to global warming?

By Paul Hudson Climate correspondent, BBC News  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8299079.stm>

#### 5. Peak Oil: A Theory Running Out Of Gas

By [NEWT GINGRICH AND STEVE EVERLEY](#) Posted 10/08/2009 06:39 PM ET  
<http://www.investors.com/NewsAndAnalysis/Article.aspx?id=508513&Ntt=>

#### 6. GLOBAL COOLING? Shocker! Ice melt lowest in 30 years NASA downplays Antarctic snow record, blames ozone depletion, ocean dynamics

Posted: October 08, 2009

By Chelsea Schilling © 2009 WorldNetDaily

<http://www.wnd.com/index.php?fa=PAGE.view&pageId=112227>

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### NEWS YOU CAN USE

The Cornwall Alliance is excited to bring you a compelling movie that poignantly showcases the human cost of global warming hype. Not Evil Just Wrong is a moving documentary that traces the effects of environmental alarmism on the lives of a small-town, blue-collar American family, an African woman who lost her son to malaria, and former Vice President Al Gore.

From rural America to the streets of Uganda to the halls of power in Washington, D.C., Not Evil Just Wrong makes the complex science behind climate change understandable. It explains how global warming alarmism will increase costs for working families during one of the worst recessions in living memory. Worse, misguided environmental fears threaten to trap yet another generation of our poorest neighbors around the world in grinding poverty.

Environmental activists want to limit or eliminate fossil fuels in the developed world. This would devastate the American economy and drive jobs to places, India and China, which have many fewer environmental protections.

Not Evil Just Wrong is a powerful appeal to the human heart and mind to “remember the poor.” It is not a Christian film, but its clarion call for human freedom and flourishing resonates with a Biblical world view. We are proud to endorse it.

Not Evil Just Wrong premieres on Sunday, October 18th. Click here to watch the trailer, and order your copy today! [http://www.noteviljustwrong.com/shop?aff\\_id=141&vmcchk=1](http://www.noteviljustwrong.com/shop?aff_id=141&vmcchk=1)

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### "SQUEEZING MORE OIL FROM THE GROUND"

by **Leonardo Maugeri,**

" **Scientific American, October 2009.**

<http://tinyurl.com/yf26x3d>

On fourteen dry, flat square miles of California's Central Valley, more than 8,000 horsehead pumps—as old-fashioned oilmen call them—slowly rise and fall as they suck oil from underground. Glittering

pipelines crossing the whole area suggest that the place is not merely a relic of the past. But even to an expert's eyes, Kern River Oil Field betrays no hint of the technological miracles that have enabled it to survive decades of dire predictions.

When Kern River Oil Field was discovered in 1899, analysts thought that only 10 percent of its unusually viscous crude could be recovered. In 1942, after more than four decades of modest production, the field was estimated to still hold 54 million barrels of recoverable oil, a fraction of the 278 million barrels already recovered. "In the next 44 years, it produced not 54 [million barrels] but 736 million barrels, and it had another 970 million barrels remaining," energy guru Morris Adelman noted in 1995. But even this estimate proved wrong. In November 2007 U.S. oil giant Chevron, by then the field's operator, announced that cumulative production had reached two billion barrels. Today Kern River still puts out nearly 80,000 barrels per day, and the state of California estimates its remaining reserves to be about 627 million barrels.

Forecasts that global oil production will soon start to decline and that most oil will be gone within a few decades may be overly pessimistic, says Leonardo Maugeri, group senior vice president for corporate strategies and planning at the Italian energy company ENI. This is in defiance to the common wisdom that suggests that a field's production should follow a bell-shaped trajectory (known as the Hubbert curve) and peak when half of the known oil has been extracted. Advanced technologies have been identified as the real cornucopia here. Together with new discoveries, the increased productivity could make oil last at least another century, says Maugeri.

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### **DEBATE BETWEEN WILLIAM GRAY AND KEVIN TRENBERTH.**

The Fort Collins Forum (Colorado) had a written debate between Atmospheric Scientist William Gray and Kevin Trenberth, one of the authors of 2007 UN IPCC "Summary for Policymakers." It is interesting reading, particularly when considering the difference between the appeal to modern science and the appeal to authority. The debate was posted on the web by the Fort Collins Tea Party in two parts:

<http://fortcollinsteaparty.com/index.php/2009/10/10/dr-william-gray-and-dr-kevin-trenberth-debate-global-warming/>  
<http://fortcollinsteaparty.com/index.php/2009/10/10/dr-william-gray-and-dr-kevin-trenberth-the-global-warming-debate-continues/>

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## THE CASE OF THE MISSING CLIMATE MONITORING STATIONS:

Above we reference the article by Patrick Michaels on “The Dog Ate Global Warming” which describes the disappearance of the original raw data for measuring world wide surface temperatures. Thus, the derived data cannot be replicated violating a principle of science.

Several issues ago, we presented the work of Andrew Watts that photographically demonstrates that out of the 865 climate stations studied of the total 1221, almost 90% of the US climate stations fail to minimum standards as required by NOAA. Due to their poor sites, the US stations have a strong warming bias.

Now NIPCC contributor Joe D’Aleo demonstrates the disappearance of climate stations world wide. He shows how many disappeared between 1978 and 2008. There are now huge gaps in measurement not only for the oceans but for extensive land areas particularly in the tropics. As a result, the climate models do not have the necessary data to make meaningful projections. “How Bad Is the Global Data:”  
[http://icecap.us/images/uploads/How\\_Bad\\_is\\_the\\_Global\\_Data.pdf](http://icecap.us/images/uploads/How_Bad_is_the_Global_Data.pdf).

## BELOW THE BOTTOM LINE

### DISAPPEARING CLIMATES

Another ‘gem’ from the UNEP Compendium (from the Preface by Achim Steiner, Head of UNEP):

“10 to 48% of the planet’s terrestrial surface could suffer from *disappearing climates* by 2100” (italics added.) With this kind of meaningless drivel from the head of the entire program, why should anyone take any of it seriously?

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[A Scilly Experiment](#) "A world-first experiment to try and reduce energy use for the day on the Isles of Scilly was foiled after a turn in the weather caused participants to use more electricity," London's Daily Telegraph reports.

In the day-long experiment, Scilly people were asked to follow "a series of guidelines including switching off unnecessary lights and TVs when not in use and only filling kettles with the exact amount of water required." Result: Energy use dropped, but by only 1%.

The reason: "Organiser Dr Matt Prescott said the experiment was undermined by bad weather-- which saw people using more power than usual." The experiment might well have been a success had it been conducted a day earlier, when it was sunny and warm.

Which leads us to a thought. What if there were a way of changing the climate so that the weather was warmer all over the world? We realize this is probably unrealistic, but if it could be done, it would be a great way to save energy.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/earthnews/6269718/Weather-foils-Isles-of-Scilly-energy-experiment.html>

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**We Blame Global Warming** (Source: Best of the Web – WSJ):

"No Kidding: Snow on Sunday!"--headline, [WMAQ-TV](#) Web site (Chicago), Oct. 8 "Sugar Beets Shivering in Montana"--headline, [Associated Press](#), Oct. 9

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<http://warmaholicsanonymous.blogspot.com/2009/07/i-read-in-my-local-newspaper-that-sheep.html>

Read all about shrinking unicorn horns and other ‘disasters’

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1. **Senate Staffer Briefing:** on October 9 SEPP joined others to give a briefing to Senate staffers on the lack of science supporting the claim that carbon dioxide emissions will cause unprecedented and dangerous global warming.

<http://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/55278>

**Scientists Rebut Claim That Man Causes Climate Change**

Monday, October 12, 2009

CNSNews.com

By Penny Starr, Senior Staff Writer

<http://cnsnews.com/news/article/55278>



Fred Singer, founder and chairman of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, holds up a book "Climate Change Reconsidered" that contains hundreds of scientific studies that dispute global warming and CO2 as a pollutant that causes global warming. (CNSNews.com/Penny Starr)

**(CNSNews.com)** – As the world focused on President Barack Obama winning the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday, a small group of determined scientists gathered in a Senate office building to present evidence backing their claim that climate change is caused not by man but by nature, and that carbon dioxide is not a pollutant but the hope for a greener planet.

John Kwapisz, organizer and moderator at the panel discussion, recalled Obama’s speech at the G20 summit in Pittsburgh, Pa., last month as a way of illustrating the dramatic tone used by those who embrace global warming as a dire and eminent threat.

“That so many of us are here today is a recognition that the threat from climate change is serious, it is urgent, and it is growing,” Obama said on Sept. 22 at the summit. “Our generation's response to this challenge will be judged by history, for if we fail to meet it -- boldly, swiftly, and together -- we risk consigning future generations to an irreversible catastrophe.”

“No nation, however large or small, wealthy or poor, can escape the impact of climate change. Rising sea levels threaten every coastline,” Obama said. “More powerful storms and floods threaten every continent. More frequent droughts and crop failures breed hunger and conflict in places where hunger and conflict already thrive.”

“On shrinking islands, families are already being forced to flee their homes as climate refugees,” he said. “The security and stability of each nation and all peoples -- our prosperity, our health, and our safety -- are in jeopardy. And the time we have to reverse this tide is running out.”

The scientists said they were on Capitol Hill to challenge the president’s claims and show that Mother Nature controls climate around the world and that CO2 in the atmosphere benefits people, plants and animals.

“Nature, not human activity rules the planet,” said Fred Singer, an atmospheric and space physicist and research professor at George Mason University and professor emeritus of environmental science at the University of Virginia. “And once you’ve decided that on the basis of evidence, then everything else falls into place.”

“A lot of the problems that President Obama seems to be concerned about are no longer a concern,” Singer said.



H. Leighton Steward holds up his book as he speaks to a crowd on Capitol Hill about the benefits of CO2 to the planet, people, plants and animals. (CNSNews.com/Penny Starr)

“When there’s more carbon dioxide put into the air, the plants respond in an astonishing fashion,” said H. Leighton Steward, geologist, environmentalist, author and founder of the Web site [plantsneedco2.org](http://plantsneedco2.org).

Steward said that since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in 1860, the amount of CO2 put into the air has increased average plant growth by 12 percent and average tree growth by 18 percent around the world.

“So if we want to green the earth,” Steward said, “we need to put more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It’s the earth’s greatest airborne fertilizer.”



“If we want the ecosystems and the habitats to be more robust and hold more animal life, more plant life, we need to put more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere,” Steward said, adding that proponents of man-made global warming have given CO2 a bad name.

“It’s now being looked at and called a pollutant. I can tell you, I’ve asked every scientist that I’ve ever run into, chemical expert,” Steward said. “There is not one, I repeat, not one instance in which carbon dioxide is a pollutant.”

Roy W. Spencer, researcher at the University of Alabama-Huntsville, author, and a former senior scientist at NASA, presented his research on natural global warming and cooling, including the role that cloud cover and the sun play in the changes of the earth’s climate.

In keeping with scientific protocol, much of the presentation consisted of graphs, charts, and other data to make the case that much of climate change is the result of natural phenomenon rather than human activities and that any contribution by humans is miniscule.

The event on Capitol Hill was not without a political twist, with some global warming advocates speaking out during the question-and-answer period. One scientist from NASA claimed he was available after the discussion if anyone was interested in hearing the other side of the issue.

Many in the room laughed at his comment, but the crowd that gathered in the Rose Garden just moments earlier heard Obama use his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech as an opportunity to again issue a warning about the threat of global warming.

“We cannot accept the growing threat posed by climate change, which could forever damage the world that we pass on to our children – sowing conflict and famine; destroying coastlines and emptying cities,” Obama said.

Marc Morano, former congressional staffer and founder of the Web site [climatedepot.com](http://climatedepot.com), told the crowd that he thinks the tide is turning against what he called global warming alarmists. He cited a call by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to hold a global warming trial.

“The Chamber seeks to have a complete trial ‘complete with witnesses, cross-examinations and a judge who would rule, essentially, on whether humans are warming the planet to dangerous effect,’” Morano wrote in an editorial he distributed at the event.

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## **2. TREE RING CIRCUS**

Investors Business Daily editorial

Investors.com: 10/08/09

<http://www.investors.com/NewsAndAnalysis/Article.aspx?id=508556>

Global Warming: A European Union official is threatening reprisals if the U.S. doesn't lead on a carbon emissions treaty. It probably doesn't matter to him that the climate change argument is falling apart.

Karl Falkenberg is just director general for environment at the European Union's executive body. But the way he's talking, he sounds more like a mafia don.

"It will be more than an embarrassment" for the U.S. administration, he said Wednesday, if the American contingent arrives at Copenhagen in December for treaty talks and has to admit it's "not ready" to lead other nations toward a deal.

Exactly what Falkenberg means by "more than an embarrassment" is known only to him. But it smells like some kind of backlash is planned if the U.S. doesn't yield to EU demands.

If anyone is embarrassed in Copenhagen, though, it should be global warming alarmists. The framework of their claims is cracking.

As it turns out — and this should be no surprise — the data that have been used to create the global warming bogeyman are flawed.

For example, historical temperature patterns extracted from tree rings in Siberia's Yamal Peninsula look increasingly dubious. They indicate warming, but were taken from a sample of only 12 trees. A larger sample (34 trees) in the same area shows no warming.

The scientists who compiled the record using the smaller sample are rightfully being accused of cherry-picking their data.

But at least they didn't lose their data, as another group of scientists apparently has done. Researchers at Britain's University of East Anglia, entrusted with constructing what's been called the world's first comprehensive history of surface temperature, built a record that showed the Earth is warming.

Impossible as it may seem, a good chunk of the raw data that were used to create the "hockey stick" record indicating man is responsible for global warming is suddenly unavailable. It's either been lost or destroyed.

This is significant. Scientists who want to use the data to either confirm or dispute the global warming findings can't get them.

Tellingly, when asked for the numbers, one of the scientists said: "Why should I make the data available to you, when your aim is to try and find something wrong with it?"

Then there's the latest news on Arctic ice, which is cited as proof of global warming when it melts and ignored when it grows. Seems that it expanded this summer after shrinking for the previous two.

Neither this development nor the dubious tree-ring and hockey-stick data will change closed minds. But global warm-mongers can't be allowed to dismiss such details as they go about crafting public policy and threatening our leaders.

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### **3. A PROPOSED ALTERNATE GSA POSITION STATEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

By S. Fred Singer, President, SEPP

<http://climaterealists.com/index.php?id=4150>

The Geological Society of America [GSA] and geologists have a primary concern with historic climate and are therefore in a better position than most other professions to evaluate the causes and impacts of present climate changes. We have examined the evidence put forward by the IPCC in favor of human influences on global climate during the 20<sup>th</sup> century but find none of the evidence cited as compelling.

While there has been some warming in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and also a lengthy cooling period (1940-75), there has been no perceptible warming during the 21<sup>st</sup> century. But since climate historically has always warmed and cooled on various cycles, we fully expect to see some warming later in the century, caused by the same natural forcing that has caused climate to fluctuate in the past.

We believe, and evidence supports this, that a warmer climate is on the whole beneficial to human health and endeavors, esp. for agriculture and forestry; hence we see no need to attempt climate modification of any kind. In addition, CO<sub>2</sub> is a natural fertilizer for plants, and higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels are desirable; historic levels have been many times higher than today's. Adaptation to climate changes has been the human norm during ice ages and interglacials and will continue to be the primary mechanism. Finally, we see no need to modify energy policy in response to fears of climate change -- although we do support energy conservation and the development of alternative energy supplies in anticipation of the gradual depletion of readily available fossil fuels.

### **Purpose**

This position statement summarizes the evidentiary basis for concluding that (1) Human activity is not a significant factor for global climate changes. (2) Humans do influence *local* climate, primarily through the generation and use of energy. And (3) after examining the historic record we see no trends of hurricanes, severe storms, floods and droughts. Sea levels have been rising since the Last Glacial Peak, 18000 yr BP, and will continue to rise regardless of any human actions.

### **Rationale**

Based on what we know of past climate and past climate changes, the 20<sup>th</sup> century has not been unusual in any way. It was not as warm as the Medieval Climate Optimum of 1,000 years ago, and certainly much cooler than the Holocene Climate Optimum. In addition, the Holocene was not as warm as many of the preceding Interglacial Periods.

There has been much confusion between causes and effects of climate change. Effects, such as melting of glaciers, tell us only that climate may be warming but cannot establish its cause. Once the cause has been established as primarily due to natural factors, climate change and in particular global warming becomes unstoppable. This means that there is very little that we can do or should do on a global scale – either by controlling the level of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere or through geo-engineering schemes to modulate the amount of insolation reaching the surface of the earth. In particular, concerns about glaciers melting, sea ice shrinking, polar bears, etc, etc, are misplaced since these are all natural consequences of climate change which in turn are caused by natural factors.

The **only important question** then is to establish if current climate changes are primarily due to natural factors or human activity. In principle, there are three methods at our disposal; all of them suggest that the human influence is minor or even negligible.

- **A comparison of the geographic distribution of the warming trends with those calculated from GH models** [General Circulation Models that incorporate an increase in GHG]. Since surface data are not available for much of the globe before WWII it is difficult to carry out such a comparison. Fortunately, we have excellent data from satellites since 1979, showing the geographic distribution of temperature trends. It can be seen that the observations disagree with the geographic patterns calculated from GH models. In particular, the models all call for enhanced warming in the Polar Regions compared to the tropics. The data show a sustained cooling trend in the Antarctic and oscillating trend of warming and cooling in the Arctic.
- **A comparison of temperature trend over time with GH models.** Such a comparison has been attempted by the IPCC in their Assessment Reports [2001] and [2007]. They compare global

average surface temperature [GAST] with models and claim that they can reproduce the observed GAST behavior of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by using inputs from GHG, aerosols, and solar irradiance. On closer examination, this apparent agreement is spurious and purely the result of “curve fitting.” In particular, they select parameters that produce the desired fit for climate sensitivity, for aerosol content, time and geographic variability, and for solar influences. Obviously, given the possibility of choosing several parameters, one can fit almost any observed trend history. With respect to solar influences, we should note that the IPCC considers only solar irradiance [total solar energy output], which exhibits only a minute variability during the sunspot cycle. The IPCC completely ignores the effects of ‘solar activity,’ principally the solar wind and the magnetic fields carried by corpuscular streams, which exert a primary influence on climate. This influence has been demonstrated in many geologic investigations all over the globe – and with high time resolution in stalagmites. The geologic evidence is overwhelming and points to solar activity as the principal agent for modulating galactic cosmic rays (GCR), which in turn influence the terrestrial climate. To sum up: the IPCC has not demonstrated to our satisfaction that human influences play a significant role in global climate change.

- **The most precise method for establishing the existence of any substantial human contribution is to use the so-called ‘fingerprint method.’** Each of the many GH models shows not only a global average warming trend but also a maximum warming trend located in the tropical zone [30N to 20S] at an altitude of 10 km. By contrast, the observational data do not show this ‘hot spot’ and therefore exhibit a strong disagreement with GH models. On the basis of this disagreement one can argue that the human contribution is too small to be detectable. These results are fully described in a US government publication of the Climate Change Science Program, report CCSP-SAP-1.1 [2006]. The result has been extended in a research paper by Douglass et al [2007] but challenged by Santer et al [2008], who claim that the observed and calculated fingerprints are consistent. A closer examination, however, shows that the claimed agreement between observations and models is spurious, involving the mishandling of observational data and the misapplication of statistical methods related to both models and data. In summary: we can say with a high level of confidence that **the human contribution to global warming in the past 30 years [the satellite era] is not significant [NIPCC 2008].**

The question naturally arises: **Why do models and observations disagree so strongly?** After all, the level of atmospheric GHG has been increasing as result of human activity and therefore, in principle, should have caused some warming. It is possible that some cooling agent has offset the warming, such as aerosols reflecting incident sunlight, or internal oscillations of the atmosphere-ocean system, or perhaps a cooling induced by a change in solar activity. None of these three possibilities seem convincing since they would require close adjustment, and since the latter two are in any case periodic. As a consequence, attention has focused mainly on internal effects within the atmosphere, i.e. a **negative feedback** caused by atmospheric water in its liquid, gaseous, or solid form.

- **Water in liquid form** consists in the form of cloud droplets. It is plausible that as a result of warming from GHG there is increased evaporation and the formation of additional clouds that reflect sunlight. Historically, this has been one of the first negative feedback effects discussed, as long ago as the 1980s.
- **Water in gaseous form**, i.e. as water vapor, can produce both positive and negative feedbacks depending on its location in the atmosphere. Models all arrive at a constant level of humidity, which leads to a moist upper troposphere – hence a positive feedback. But meteorological processes, especially in the tropics, could produce a drying of the upper troposphere, which leads to a negative feedback that reduces the warming effects of GHG.
- **Water in solid form** consists of ice crystals, cirrus clouds, near the tropopause. It can be shown that cirrus clouds are very effective in producing a GH effect, since they can close off

the atmospheric window region at 8 to 12 microns. Therefore an increase in cirrus can lead to a positive feedback, while a decrease would result in a negative feedback.

At this time we do not have the required data to decide among the three possibilities. But we can simulate the kind of observations necessary to establish one or more of these feedback mechanisms.

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#### **4. BBC NEWS: WHAT HAPPENED TO GLOBAL WARMING?**

By Paul Hudson Climate correspondent, BBC News

2009/10/09

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8299079.stm>

This headline may come as a bit of a surprise, so too might that fact that the warmest year recorded globally was not in 2008 or 2007, but in 1998.

But it is true. For the last 11 years we have not observed any increase in global temperatures.

And our climate models did not forecast it, even though man-made carbon dioxide, the gas thought to be responsible for warming our planet, has continued to rise.

So what on Earth is going on?

Climate change sceptics, who passionately and consistently argue that man's influence on our climate is overstated, say they saw it coming.

They argue that there are natural cycles, over which we have no control, that dictate how warm the planet is. But what is the evidence for this?

During the last few decades of the 20th Century, our planet did warm quickly.

Sceptics argue that the warming we observed was down to the energy from the Sun increasing. After all 98% of the Earth's warmth comes from the Sun.

But research conducted two years ago, and published by the Royal Society, seemed to rule out solar influences.

The scientists' main approach was simple: to look at solar output and cosmic ray intensity over the last 30-40 years, and compare those trends with the graph for global average surface temperature.

And the results were clear. "Warming in the last 20 to 40 years can't have been caused by solar activity," said Dr Piers Forster from Leeds University, a leading contributor to this year's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

But one solar scientist Piers Corbyn from Weatheraction, a company specialising in long range weather forecasting, disagrees.

He claims that solar charged particles impact us far more than is currently accepted, so much so he says that they are almost entirely responsible for what happens to global temperatures.

He is so excited by what he has discovered that he plans to tell the international scientific community at a conference in London at the end of the month.

If proved correct, this could revolutionise the whole subject.

## **Ocean cycles**

What is really interesting at the moment is what is happening to our oceans. They are the Earth's great heat stores. "In the last few years [the Pacific Ocean] has been losing its warmth and has recently started to cool down."

According to research conducted by Professor Don Easterbrook from Western Washington University last November, the oceans and global temperatures are correlated.

The oceans, he says, have a cycle in which they warm and cool cyclically. The most important one is the Pacific decadal oscillation (PDO).

For much of the 1980s and 1990s, it was in a positive cycle, that means warmer than average. And observations have revealed that global temperatures were warm too.

But in the last few years it has been losing its warmth and has recently started to cool down.

These cycles in the past have lasted for nearly 30 years.

So could global temperatures follow? The global cooling from 1945 to 1977 coincided with one of these cold Pacific cycles.

Professor Easterbrook says: "The PDO cool mode has replaced the warm mode in the Pacific Ocean, virtually assuring us of about 30 years of global cooling."

So what does it all mean? Climate change sceptics argue that this is evidence that they have been right all along.

They say there are so many other natural causes for warming and cooling, that even if man is warming the planet, it is a small part compared with nature.

But those scientists who are equally passionate about man's influence on global warming argue that their science is solid.

The UK Met Office's Hadley Centre, responsible for future climate predictions, says it incorporates solar variation and ocean cycles into its climate models, and that they are nothing new.

In fact, the centre says they are just two of the whole host of known factors that influence global temperatures - all of which are accounted for by its models.

In addition, say Met Office scientists, temperatures have never increased in a straight line, and there will always be periods of slower warming, or even temporary cooling.

What is crucial, they say, is the long-term trend in global temperatures. And that, according to the Met office data, is clearly up.

To confuse the issue even further, last month Mojib Latif, a member of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) says that we may indeed be in a period of cooling worldwide temperatures that could last another 10-20 years.

Professor Latif is based at the Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences at Kiel University in Germany and is one of the world's top climate modellers.

But he makes it clear that he has not become a sceptic; he believes that this cooling will be temporary, before the overwhelming force of man-made global warming reasserts itself.

So what can we expect in the next few years?

Both sides have very different forecasts. The Met Office says that warming is set to resume quickly and strongly.

It predicts that from 2010 to 2015 at least half the years will be hotter than the current hottest year on record (1998).

Sceptics disagree. They insist it is unlikely that temperatures will reach the dizzy heights of 1998 until 2030 at the earliest. It is possible, they say, that because of ocean and solar cycles a period of global cooling is more likely.

One thing is for sure. It seems the debate about what is causing global warming is far from over. Indeed some would say it is hotting up.

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## **5. PEAK OIL: A THEORY RUNNING OUT OF GAS**

By [NEWT GINGRICH AND STEVE EVERLEY](#) Posted 10/08/2009 06:39 PM ET

<http://www.investors.com/NewsAndAnalysis/Article.aspx?id=508513&Ntt=>

One year ago, Congress responded to the chorus of Americans calling for more American energy by lifting the ban on offshore drilling. For the first time in a quarter-century, it became legal to drill for more oil and natural gas reserves offshore. This anniversary allows us to look back on how far we have come since 2008. The sad reality is we have barely moved.

Earlier this year, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar announced he would delay the comment period for offshore energy exploration by six months. Salazar claimed that the previous comment period, which would have ended in March, "by no means provides enough time for public review."

Evidently 25 years of delays and bans was not enough. During that quarter-century Congress had to make the decision each year whether to renew the ban on offshore energy, yet Salazar suggested that we were somehow engaged in a "headlong rush" to explore for energy offshore.

One reason behind this bureaucratic delay has nothing to do with developing a responsible energy policy. It has to do with the myth known as "peak oil."

Peak oil was a theory developed decades ago that suggests we will soon reach a point of maximum oil production, after which oil will only become harder and harder to find, leading to an enormous energy crisis.

In fact, many still believe this theory today, including Al Gore, who told CNN that "we are almost certainly at or near what they call peak oil." The Sierra Club's executive director, Carl Pope, once warned that peak oil could come in 2010 and that "we're better off without cheap gas."

Since anti-energy elites ignore the massive amounts of oil that we do have but are banned from extracting, they propose new energy taxes to supposedly save us from future energy crises by punishing the use of oil. After all, if oil is the problem, then coercing America away from oil usage would be the answer.

The problem is that peak oil is fundamentally wrong.

Geophysicist Marion King Hubbert first suggested in 1956 that peak oil was a reality, and that we would hit our maximum rate of production sometime around 1970. But recent estimates of oil are actually an astounding three times larger than peak oil predictions, meaning the newest discoveries simply should not exist according to the theory of peak oil.

In Brazil, there could be as much as 100 billion barrels of oil offshore, including the Tupi oil field, which is the largest oil discovery in this hemisphere in 30 years. Had Brazilians been banned from exploring and conducting new seismic tests, they never would have made this massive discovery. Now Brazil is set to become an oil exporter.

Researchers from the U.S. Geological Survey concluded earlier this year that there are massive amounts of oil and natural gas in the Chukchi Sea off Alaska's coast. They estimated that there could be as much as 157 billion barrels of oil in the Arctic, or nearly twice as much oil as was previously known to exist in that part of the world. The natural gas discovery is also greater than all of the previously known reserves in the Arctic.

Last year the USGS had to increase its estimate of oil reserves in the Bakken formation in North Dakota and Montana by 2,500%. The area is now estimated to hold more than 4 billion barrels of oil.

In Israel, experts underestimated the size of a huge natural gas discovery made in January of this year. The field is actually 16% larger than what had been estimated. Experts now claim Israel can supply itself with enough natural gas for two decades and could be an energy exporter.



In the United States, we have a 100-year supply of natural gas. Last year geologists discovered that gas reserves in the Marcellus Shale formation in Appalachia are actually 250 times larger than they estimated in 2002.

And recently, in the Gulf of Mexico, BP announced they had made a huge new discovery of oil, estimated to be as large as the biggest oil-producing spots in the Gulf, which means it could supply as much as 300,000 barrels of oil per day.

All told, there have been more than 200 new oil discoveries around the world this year alone. What these discoveries mean is our energy future does not have to be dictated by OPEC or energy taxes on American businesses. It is possible to have abundant and reliable sources of low-cost energy.

This runs contrary to what environmental extremists claim, namely that we have to make a painful transition to alternative fuels and renewables to avoid the disastrous effects of peak oil. In reality, we have reached the end of peak oil as a theory.

- Gingrich, former Speaker of the House, is general chairman of American Solutions. Everley is the energy policy manager at American Solutions.

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## **6. GLOBAL COOLING? SHOCKER! ICE MELT LOWEST IN 30 YEARS NASA DOWNPLAYS ANTARCTIC SNOW RECORD, BLAMES OZONE DEPLETION, OCEAN DYNAMICS**

Posted: October 08, 2009

By Chelsea Schilling © 2009 WorldNetDaily

<http://www.wnd.com/index.php?fa=PAGE.view&pageId=112227>

Ice melt on the world's coldest continent was the lowest in 30 years during the 2008-2009 melt season, according to new research.

The finding was published in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters* last month by Marco Tedesco, a research scientist at the Joint Center for Earth Systems Technology, cooperatively managed by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center; and Andrew Monaghan, National Center for Atmospheric Research scientist.

"A 30-year minimum Antarctic snowmelt record occurred during austral summer 20082009 according to spaceborne microwave observations for 1980-2009," their abstract states. "Strong positive phases of both the El-Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Southern Hemisphere Annular Mode (SAM) were recorded during the months leading up to and including the 2008-2009 melt season."

The report included a list of NASA stories that highlight record high amounts of ice melting across Greenland. In recent years, NASA has written extensively on increasing snow melt and published findings by scientist Marco Tedesco.

A May 2007 NASA report declared, "In 2006, Greenland experienced more days of melting snow and at higher altitudes than average over the past 18 years, according to a new NASA-funded project using satellite observations."

On Sept. 25, 2007, NASA reported once again that Greenland snow melt hit record highs.

NASA also reported extensive snowmelt in Antarctica in 2007 and 2008.

"On the world's coldest continent of Antarctica, the landscape is so vast and varied that only satellites can fully capture the extent of changes in the snow melting across its valleys, mountains, glaciers and ice shelves," NASA reported. "In a new NASA study, researchers using 20 years of data from space-based sensors have confirmed that Antarctic snow is melting farther inland from the coast over time, melting at higher altitudes than ever and increasingly melting on Antarctica's largest ice shelf."

NASA warns that "Antarctica contains 90 percent of Earth's fresh water, making it the largest potential source of sea level rise."

In March 2008, NASA reported the Wilkins Ice Shelf on the Antarctic Peninsula disintegrated, something it said was "an indication of warming temperatures in the region."

But now that Tadesco and Monaghan confirm a 30-year minimum Antarctic snowmelt record, NASA has published research from scientists who claim increasing sea ice could be due to ozone depletion, changing ocean dynamics or the flooding of sea ice.

"Since the ozone hole began developing, researchers believe the Antarctic stratosphere has cooled between 2°C and 6°C (3.6°F and 10.8°F)," NASA reports. "Such cooling changes the dynamics between the stratosphere and lower layers of the atmosphere and strengthens Antarctica's already fierce winds."

The fierce winds are said to produce sustained periods of freezing temperatures unlike any other place in the world.

"The new model suggests that colder, stormier, and faster winds are rushing over the waters encircling Antarctic especially the Ross Sea, where ice growth has been the most rapid," NASA wrote in a September report. "The winds create areas of open water near the coast known as polynyas that promote sea ice production."

According to the NASA report, changes in ocean circulation may also play a role.

"If global air temperatures warm, the model indicates that the amount of rain and snowfall could increase, and surface waters could freshen," it states. "Since fresh water is less dense and less apt to mix with the heavier, saltier, and warmer water below, the layer at the ocean's surface could become more stratified and mix less. This, in turn, would reduce the amount of heat flowing upward, allowing surface ice to expand."

Another possibility, according to NASA, could be that accumulating snow is pressing down on the sea ice until it's nearly submerged.

"When that happens, waves cause ocean water to spill on top of the ice and into the snow, forming a layer that eventually freezes and becomes 'snow ice,'" NASA reported.

World Climate Report questioned why NASA wouldn't report specifically on Tedesco and Monaghan's findings concerning a 30-year record low for ice melt.

"[T]his time around, nothing, nada, zippo from NASA when their ice melt go-to guy Marco Tedesco reports that Antarctica has set a record for the lack of surface ice melt (even more interestingly coming on the heels of a near-record low ice-melt year last summer)," World Climate Report states. "So, seriously, NASA, what gives? If ice melt is an important enough topic to warrant annual updates of the goings-on across Greenland, it is not important enough to elucidate the history and recent behavior across Antarctica?"

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