

The Missing Climate Story- A Review & Summary of 'The Deniers' 2008

'The Deniers' was authored by Canadian Lawrence Solomon, a former writer for the National Post, environmentalist, and anti-nuclear campaigner based on a column he originally wrote to find out if there were "real" scientists who disagreed with the "settled science" around climate change. What he found is quite revealing.

(Amazon shows 76 reviews of this book with an average of 4.7 out of 5 stars, seemingly indicating that very few have actually read this book in the 12 years since it was published, but that it was well received)

Side Note- The very term deniers started with the outing of Holocaust deniers. Thus any dissenting views are painted as absurd, much in the same way that the term conspiracy theorist is used. The problem with this approach is that it cuts off discussion and leads to greater polarization. Notably, in the current context, the term denier has been used in regards to virus deniers as well.

The Infamous Hockey Stick Graph (referred to by Al Gore in his famous movie, *An Inconvenient Truth*)

This was a dispute between Michael Mann and Edward Wegman, both credentialed scientists. Michael Mann was the creator and the issue was how the statistics were presented to produce the graph. In the most famous expression of the data, the graph got people to notice because it eliminated the Medieval Warming Period, making the most recent rise seem unprecedented and alarming. Stephen McIntyre, a Canadian statistician, was also instrumental in hounding Mann on his methods and pointing out the flaws. The debate went on for quite some time and the IPCC ended up dropping the graph from the Summary for Policy Makers in 2007.

<http://www.climateaudit.org>

The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change

This was sponsored by the UK government and driven by Sir Nicholas Stern, former World Bank chief economist. The author, Solomon, was suspicious of this particular report because of the World Bank's history of being wrong and being involved in many failed 3rd World mega-development schemes, creating debt crises, and flooding people off their land most without any compensation. These plans were all based on flawed economic models.

*For more on this subject see *'The Confessions of an Economic Hit Man'*, an excellent book.

The Stern Review prompted doomsday headlines in October 2006, but a leading environmental economist Dr. Richard Tol was first to point out that the sensationalist claims were preposterous. Dr. Tol wasn't a fringe figure either, as he was an author with all three working groups of the UN's IPCC. Dr. Tol said that the Stern Review had twisted some of his own work to reach absurd conclusions. **Dr. Tol wasn't a full-blown denier of climate change by any measure. He acknowledged that global warming did have impacts, but was clear that the alarmist position wasn't justified.**

Blaming Intense Hurricanes on Global Warming

The IPCC's Dr. Trenberth's work supported the doomsayer position predicting an alarming increase in the number and ferocity of hurricanes due to global warming. An Oct. 2004 press conference by Trenberth made for good headlines but there was more to the story. Dr. Christopher Landsea, also an

IPCC contributor and meteorologist denounced this as not being supported by the science. Landsea later resigned from the IPCC due to its backing of Trenberth and the corruption of science. In the 2007 IPCC assessment report hurricanes were downplayed after a weaker 2006 season. It stated “There is no clear trend in the annual numbers of tropical cyclones.” Unfortunately the hurricane fears and associations remain in the public consciousness.

Melting Ice in Antarctica

Dr. Duncan Wingham, professor of Climate Physics at University College London and director of the Centre for Polar Observation and Modelling. He is also the lead scientist with the European Space Agency's CryoSat mission. **The key point of the ice story was that the sensationalist media focused on the data from the more accessible Antarctic Peninsula but this was only the literal tip of the iceberg.** Antarctica is extremely vast and the evidence inconclusive that human-caused global warming is melting Antarctica at alarming rates. Fears of total ice cap collapse are unfounded and Antarctica is quite stable.

A paper from 2015, titled 'Increased Arctic sea ice volume after anomalously low melting in 2013' by Wingham et al suggested that Arctic ice may be more resilient than previously considered. <https://www.nature.com/articles/ngeo2489>

Dr. Wingham has also made statements attesting to the alarming side of sea level rises though, so we can take his contributions as more neutral and look for clues to the bigger picture elsewhere.

Forging Consensus

Returning to Dr. Richard Tol, **it's intriguing that he noted that richer northern countries stood to gain from global warming whereas poorer southern countries would be losers. He therefore thought the solution was to compensate Third World countries and enable more migration. What if that is wrong and the reverse is true?** There are alternative scenarios where the north becomes frigid and the south becomes the main habitable zone.

Dr. Richard Lindzen, PhD in math from Harvard, author of or co-author of over 200 books and publications including an April 12, 2006 Wall Street journal article titled '[Climate of Fear](https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB114480355145823597)'.

Lindzen was also a lead author in the 2001 IPCC report. **Lindzen notes that almost all reading of the IPCC is restricted to the Summary for Policy Makers section, which are written by businesses, NGOs and political reps whereas the full text from scientists are ignored. These unscientific summaries, driven by agendas, then become the basis of public understanding. The consensus regarding global warming is largely political not scientific.** Scientists who dissent from the alarmist side see grants disappear, are personally derided, labelled as hacks, or are mysteriously dropped from their positions. Alarm is apparently essential to maintaining funding, not scientific curiosity. One of the biggest problems that scientists noted was with climate models' inadequate treatments of clouds and water vapor. More on the inadequacies of models later...

The White House tasked the National Academy of Sciences to assemble a panel on climate change and here is what the 11 person panel stated, “Because there is considerable uncertainty in current understanding of how the climate system varies naturally and reacts to emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols, current estimates of the magnitude of future warming should be regarded as tentative and subject to future adjustments (either upward or downward)” National

Resource Council 2001

CNN took this statement and spun it as “a unanimous decision that global warming is real, is getting worse, and is due to man. There is no wiggle room.” From Lindzen's article ['Don't Believe the Hype' Wall Street Journal July 2006](#)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20060705111127/http://www.opinionjournal.com/extra/?id=110008597>

Is It Warmer?

Dr. Vincent Gray (1922-2018), another IPCC scientist & PhD in chemistry from Cambridge noted numerous inconsistencies with methods and conclusions of IPCC work. He commented on every publication of the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#), with 1,898 comments on the [2007 Report](#). Wikipedia

Dr. Gray noticed that 90% of temperature stations are on land but 70% of the Earth's surface is covered by ocean. Stations are disproportionately located near cities and towns, which are heat sources.

In addition the full set of data relating to global surface temperatures is not available to the public and so is unable to be checked independently. from ['The Myth of Dangerous Human-Caused Climate Change'](#) by Dr. Carter

The question of whether the planet is warming depends on the timescale chosen. **The answer to the question “Is global average temperature rising or falling?... Depends entirely on the chosen endpoints of the data being considered.” Dr. Robert Carter PhD** research professor at University of Adelaide

Dr. Syun Ichi-Akasofu, PhD in geophysics 1961, founding director of the International Arctic research Centre of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, has published more than 550 journal articles and authored or co-authored 10 books

Dr. Akasofu notes that the Earth warmed about a half degrees Celsius over each of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The rate has been fairly consistent. He suggests that contrary to the view that the Little Ice Age ended in 1900, the Earth may still be recovering from it. If correct, there is no need to invoke greenhouse gases or any man-made cause for the warming of the 20th century, as it is the continuation of a natural trend. He wrote a paper on this titled ['Is the Earth Still Recovering from the Little Ice Age?'](#)

Dr. Akasofu acknowledges the CO₂ greenhouse effect hypothesis but seems confident that CO₂ is not the primary cause. He clearly points towards a significant portion of the 20th century warming being natural, contrary to the IPCC statement in 2007, which states that most of the present warming is due to the anthropogenic greenhouse effect.

Looking for CO₂ & Solar Influence

The 600,000 year graph famously pointed to by Al Gore in *An Inconvenient Truth* with CO₂ and temperature correlated certainly played a massive role in the public's understanding of global warming. Most of the argument for CO₂ though involves much shorter time scales. Between 1920 and 1975 there was a major rise and then fall and temperatures that doesn't exactly fit well into the endless linear warming thesis. CO₂ emissions were accelerating from 1940 onwards and yet this is precisely where a drastic fall in temperature happens.

It's also possible to argue this is too short a time period to prove anything. Dr. Akasofu states, “It is

not possible to determine the percentage of contribution of the greenhouse gas effect that is a direct result of human activities, unless and until natural causes can be identified and subtracted from the present warming trend.” Further complicating matters is that the Earth's warming is not uniform; different regions warm at different rates, while others are actually cooling.

Professor Tom Segalstad, was an expert reviewer on the IPCC's 3rd assessment report. He points towards the near limitless ability of oceans to absorb CO₂. To give historical context, this was the consensus view before the IPCC and it was said that CO₂ couldn't stay in the atmosphere for more than 5 to 10 years. (all previous studies from 1957 to 1992 range from 2 to 13 years)

Prof. Nir Shaviv is an associate professor of physics at the Racah Institute in Israel. Since 1996 he authored or co-authored ~ three dozen peer-reviewed studies. **He states “Solar activity can explain a large part of the 20th century global warming.” He cites the influence of cosmic ray flux and concludes 80% of warming may be due to the sun. “Like many others, I was personally sure that CO₂ is the bad culprit in the story of global warming. But after carefully digging into the evidence, I realize things are far more complicated than the story sold to us by many climate scientists or the stories regurgitated by the media.”** Shaviv also highlights unknowns regarding the cooling effect of anthropogenic aerosols and how they influence cloud formation. Anything leading to increased cloud formation and water vapour tends to have a net cooling effect. (even though water vapour is a warming greenhouse gas)

Limitations of Models

Dr. Zbigniew Jaworowski authored four books, almost 300 scientific papers, and was a senior scientific advisor in Poland. He studied the atmosphere and how radioactive fallout from Chernobyl deposited in faraway glaciers on trips to six continents.

The UN does not rely on real-time measurements for CO₂ prior to 1958. **“The IPCC relies on ice core data on air that has been trapped for hundreds or thousands of years deep below the surface,” Dr. Jaworowski explains. “These ice cores are a foundation of the global warming hypothesis, but the foundation is groundless – the IPCC has based its global warming hypothesis on arbitrary assumptions and these assumptions, it is now clear, are false.”** Dr. Jaworowski also explained that the pressure that deep ice cores are under actually squeezes out CO₂ over time and then ends up showing a very base level of CO₂.

It's important to note that Antarctica contains 90% of the world's ice, is the primary heat sink in the global climate system, and “plays a central role in global climate variability and change.” Dr. Jaworowski [saw the potential for cooling as solar cycles trended weaker towards 2025.](#) He passed away in 2011.

PhD David Bromwich, head of the Polar Meteorology Group – Byrd Polar Research Centre and professor of Atmospheric Sciences at Ohio State University

Bromwich noted significant uncertainty in cloud formation in climate models as there are distinct differences between polar regions and mid-latitudes. Models treat them the same which throws everything off. **“Until the global models get the polar regions right, they won't get the global climate right either.”**

Hendrick Tennekes notes that global climate models suffer from the problem of too much

complexity. Hendrick is a former Meteorology and Aeronautical Engineering professor who is also director of research at the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute. As early as the 1980s, he was challenging climate models saying they could never replicate the complexity of the real world.

Hendrick was influenced by the philosopher of science Karl Popper, who struggled against what he called scientific determinism, which stated that if we had all the data on the physical state of the world, we could predict all its future states. The absurdity of this notion quickly becomes clear, as we can rarely forecast the weather beyond few days, let alone predict climate over decades. He is quoted as saying **“We should stop our support for the preoccupation with greenhouse gases our politicians indulge in. Global energy policy is their business, not ours. We should not allow politicians to use fake doomsday projections as cover up for their real intentions.”**

['A Personal Call for Modesty, Integrity and Balance.'](https://meteo.lcd.lu/globalwarming/Tennekes/a_personal_call_for_modesty.html)

https://meteo.lcd.lu/globalwarming/Tennekes/a_personal_call_for_modesty.html

“The constraints imposed by the planetary ecosystem require continuous adjustment and permanent adaptation. Predictive skills are of secondary importance.” Hendrick Tennekes

Resilience and adaptation must be the focus if we cannot accurately predict the future. Hendrick Tennekes was forced to leave the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute for departing from the orthodoxy.

Freeman Dyson is a mathematician and professor of physics at Princeton. He has studied the climate models and knows what they can do. **“The models solve the equations of fluid dynamics and do a very good job of describing the fluid motions of the atmosphere and the oceans. They do a very poor job of describing the clouds, the dust, the chemistry, and the biology of fields, farms, and forests. they do not begin to describe the real world that we live in.”** [Winter Commencement Address 2005 University of Michigan](#)

Mr Dyson acknowledges that warming causes problems, but that these have been exaggerated which takes away money and attention from more urgent problems. Namely – poverty, infectious diseases, education, public health, and preserving biodiversity.

There are four reservoirs of carbon in the biosphere – the atmosphere, the ocean, vegetation, and the soil. Climate models fail to understand accurately how soil and vegetation deal with carbon and the oceanic and atmospheric carbon sinks give us at best a partial view. ['The Science and Politics of Climate' 1999](https://www.aps.org/publications/apsnews/199905/backpage.cfm) <https://www.aps.org/publications/apsnews/199905/backpage.cfm>

Freeman's work suggests that the models we are working with are inadequate to the task of quantifying carbon cycling and the totality of global climate.

Antonino Zichichi is arguably Italy's most renowned scientist. He is president of the World Federation of Scientists, has published over 800 scientific papers and 10 books and is an outspoken critic of the IPCC. He believes that solar activities are responsible for most of the global warming Earth has experienced, with man-made causes accounting for a much smaller portion. He notes that “predictions in meteorology and climate change must necessarily be taken with great caution.”

Global warming is only one alleged calamity facing the world's poor, and every dollar and every hour of scientific attention diverted from real crises to a possibly phony one has a real and tragic costs.

2 Danish Dissenters & Cosmic Rays

Dr. Eigil Friis-Christensen is director of the Danish National Space Centre, has a PhD in geophysics,

is a member of the European Space Agency Science Program Committee since 1998, and is author or co-author of ~ 100 peer-reviewed articles.

Henrik Svensmark is director of the Centre for Sun Climate Research at the Danish National Space Centre. He also held post-doctoral positions in physics at UC Berkeley and the Nordic Institute of Theoretical Physics

The author Laurence Solomon presents Dr. Christensen as a prime example of a scientist giving more weight to the effects of the sun on climate who has also been viciously attacked for his position. Cloud uncertainty is a big problem with climate models since clouds leave no geological footprint. Svensmark and Christensen put out a paper in 1997 titled '[Variation of Cosmic Ray Flux and Global Cloud Coverage -A Missing Link in Solar-Climate Relationships](#)' in the Journal of Atmospheric and Solar Terrestrial Physics Jan 2000

Christensen noted that the IPCC seemed uninterested in the Sun's influence as they saw their task being to investigate only man-made causes of climate change.

Low altitude clouds (with a 2% variability in five years) can affect the Earth's surface (in watts per square metre) almost as much as the IPCC estimates for all of the CO2 increase since the Industrial Revolution.

Christensen also appeared in the documentary 'The Great Global Warming Swindle' and unfortunately the cloud cover correlation was misrepresented or presented without full context. The physical mechanism hadn't been developed yet in the data so the avenue was wide open for attack.

Returning to Prof. Nir Shaviv, he argues that cosmic ray fluctuations explained more than two thirds of the Earth's temperature variance. **“Cosmic rays undoubtedly affect climate, and on geological timescales are the most dominant climate driver.”**

'Cosmic Rays and Climate Science' <http://www.sciencebits.com/CosmicRaysClimate>

Changes in the sun's magnetic field also play a role in shielding from these rays. This is true of the **Earth's magnetic field as well which has been in a persistent and accelerating weakening trend.** For more on this see

[suspicious observers.org](#) run by Ben Davidson, who wrote the textbook 'The Weatherman's Guide to the Sun' 3rd Edition

Ben points out that climate models referenced in current papers using the latest CMIP6 data are only counting TSI (Total Solar Irradiance) to measure the input of the sun and are completely missing cosmic rays and solar wind.

“Solar activity has been exceptionally high in the 20th century compared to the last 400 years and possibly to the past 8000 years. When solar activity is high, the flux of galactic cosmic rays is reduced due to increased magnetic shielding by the sun. The cosmic rays may influence Earth's climate through formation of low-lying clouds... The effects of cosmic rays on clouds are not included in models, and the models do a rather poor job of simulating clouds in the present climate. Since cloud feedbacks are a large source of uncertainty, this is a reason for concern when reviewing climate model predictions.”

From [Centre for Sun Climate Research, Danish National Space Centre](#) website

The relationship between clouds and cosmic rays has been made more real with the SKY and CLOUD experiments. **The Danish SKY experiment identified a causal mechanism by which cosmic rays can facilitate the production of clouds in Earth's atmosphere.**

The CLOUD experiment at CERN is the next significant step. Dr. Jasper Kirkby, author or co-author of some 250 publications and experimental particle physicist is a key player in this. Dr. Kirkby has assembled a dream team of scientists to explore this next level of research.

“In it's 10 years of operation, CLOUD has made several important discoveries on the vapours that form

aerosol particles in the atmosphere and can seed clouds. Although most aerosol particle formation requires sulphuric acid, CLOUD [has shown](#) that aerosols can form purely from biogenic vapours emitted by trees, and that their formation rate is enhanced by cosmic rays by up to a factor 100.”

From CERN website <https://home.cern/news/news/experiments/cosmic-rays-clouds>

Larger Cycles

Dr. Habibullo Abdussamatov is a physicist and mathematician and head of the space research lab at the Russian Academy of Sciences' Pulkovo Observatory and also was a main driver of the Astrometria project.

He noted that “Mars has global warming, but without a greenhouse and without the participation of Martians.” He notes that oceans absorb and release heat which creates a 15 to 20 year lag in changes in solar output. **He argues that total solar irradiance has begun to fall, starting (around 2012 – 2015) a cooling period that peaks or reaches its depth in or around 2041 (+-11years) This ushers in a deep freeze around 2050 to 2060 lasting about fifty years. (essentially the Grand Solar Minimum concept)** Evidence for this is that the 11 year solar cycles are on a steady downward trend. He also cites cooling of the upper ocean which began ~2003-05 in a paper titled 'Recent Cooling of the Upper Ocean'

Abdussamatov concluded “A global freeze will come about regardless of whether or not industrialized countries put a cap on their greenhouse gas emissions.”

For more info see the February 2012 paper '[Bicentennial Decrease of the Total Solar Irradiance Leads to Unbalanced Thermal Budget of the Earth and the Little Ice Age](#)'

a graph from that paper is included below as well as one brief excerpt-

“This gradual consumption of solar energy accumulated by the World Ocean during the whole XX century will result in decrease of global temperature after 14 ± 6 years because of a negative balance in the energy budget of the Earth. This, in its turn, will lead to the rise of Earth albedo, the drop of atmospheric concentration of the most important greenhouse gas – water vapor, as well as of carbon dioxide and other gases. Let us note that water vapor absorbs ~68% of the integral power of the intrinsic long-wave emission of the Earth, while carbon dioxide – only ~12%. As a consequence, a portion of solar radiation absorbed by the Earth will gradually go down together with manifestations of the greenhouse effect caused by the secondary feedback effects. The influence of the growing consecutive chain of such changes will cause additional decrease of the global temperature exceeding the effect of a bicentennial TSI decrease.”

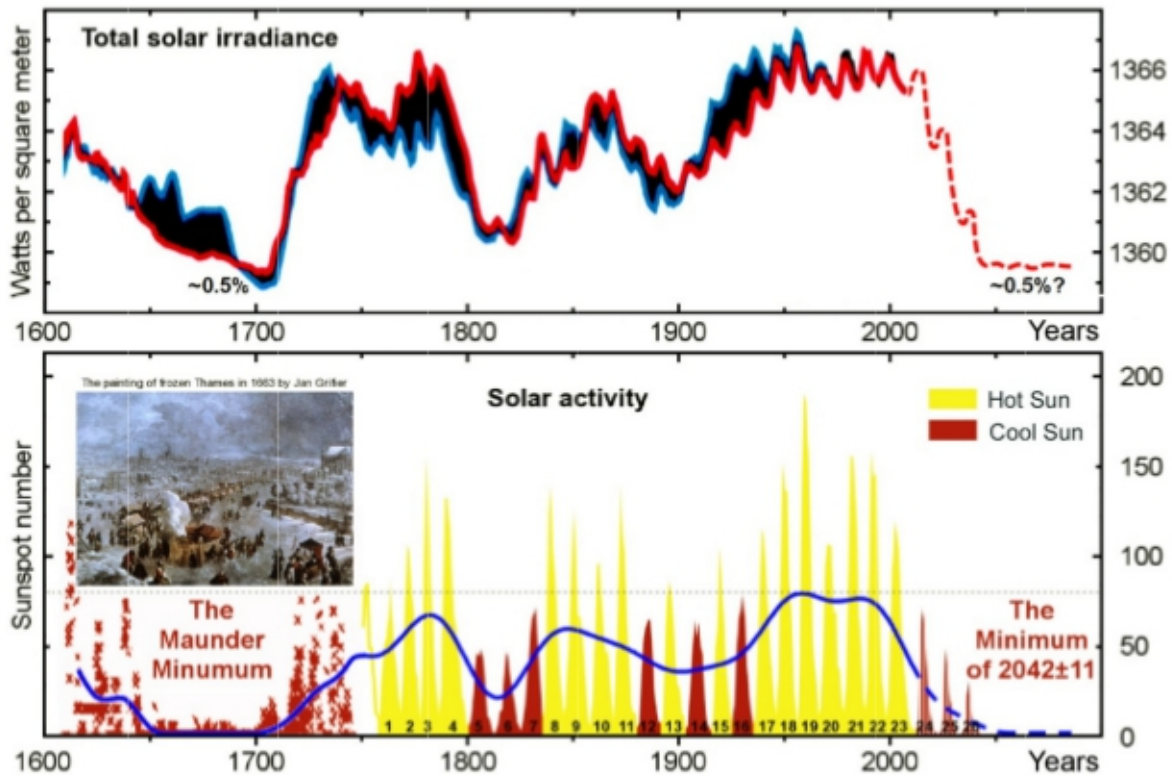


Figure 4. The TSI and solar activity variations since 1611 and our forecast their changes (dash lines)

Dr. George Kukla was a research scientist at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University. He was an expert in the study of solar forcing of climate changes as well as the Milankovic theory of glacial cycles. According to his research a period of global warming always precedes an ice age. **The geologic record shows that the Earth experiences repeating cycles of 100,000 year ice ages punctuated by briefer, warmer periods called interglacials, such as the one we are now in. Kukla stated that he believed some of the current warming was coming from humans—just not all of it.**

<https://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/news-events/george-kukla-contrarian-climate-scientist>

Dr. Kukla passed away in 2014.

Rhodes Fairbridge, a somewhat legendary Australian scientist and professor of geology at Columbia University, **discovered that sunspots are affected by the solar system's centre of gravity.** When Jupiter is on the same side of the solar system as Uranus, Neptune, and Saturn, the centre of gravity shifts outside the sun. Thus the barycenter of the solar system can be as much as one solar diameter outside of the sun. **Dr. Fairbridge also noted the periodicity of the rise and fall of sea levels. His work suggested that even within 1000 years, sea levels can change several times by up to two meters and within a timeframe less than 40 years.**

Dr. Fairbridge passed away in 2006.

Dr. William Gray was professor emeritus of Atmospheric Science at Colorado State University,

holds post-PhD degrees in meteorology and geophysical science, and was one of the world's foremost experts in hurricane prediction. By tracking the landfall data on hurricanes of the last hundred years, he found that there was a slight downward trend in the number of storms (first 50 years compared to the last 50 years) despite an increase in global mean ocean and Atlantic surface temperatures of 0.4 Celsius.

Also Dr. Gray noted “Rapid melting of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets” in the manner often described in the popular press “is impossible.”

Dr. Gray passed away in 2016.

The Bigger Picture

The precautionary principle plays a role in the ongoing proliferation of alarmist headlines but the real culprits of bigger threats are often missed. Mega-development schemes that displace millions of poor people are given the go-ahead based on supposed “green” credentials as with large dams for example.

Al Gore and the 1995 IPCC report tried to make the connection became between global warming and the increased spread of malaria, but the actual reasons are more numerous and diverse. These include deforestation, new agricultural practices, population increase, urbanization, poverty, war, AIDS, resistance to anti-malarials, and resistance to insecticides. This is according to **Prof. Paul Reiter**, who heads the Insects and Infectious Diseases unit at the Pasteur Institute. He was a PhD in medical entomology and was an IPCC contributor to the Third Assessment report. (although he later fought to have his name removed from that Assessment as he didn't agree with how the IPCC was operating) He stated “...we should give priority to a creative and organized effort to stem the burgeoning tragedy of uncontrolled malaria, rather than worrying about the weather.”

'Climate Change and Mosquito-Borne Disease.' 2001 Paul Reiter

At its root, mosquito borne diseases are a political problem, a failure of governments, and climate change is a convenient scapegoat. Paul Reiter also notes that the IPCC is controlled by a panel of governments. It is not purely guided by the best scientists in relevant fields. The persistent claims that “the science is settled” are false.

Roger Revelle was one of the pioneering scientists involved in climate research. He was a professor of oceanography from 1950 to 1964. had a PhD in oceanography from UC Berkeley 1936, and was also a professor of population policy at Harvard. In 1982 he was quoted as saying, "We must conclude that until a warming trend that exceeds the noise level of natural climatic fluctuations becomes clearly evident, there will be considerable uncertainty and a diversity of opinions about the amplitude of the climatic effects of increased atmospheric CO₂. If the modelers are correct, such a signal should be detectable within the next 10 or 15 years."

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/magazine/sa/1982/11-01/>

He passed away in 1991 but that same year he was quoted as saying “The scientific base for greenhouse warming is too uncertain to justify drastic action at this time.” Roger did however support energy conservation and reducing fossil fuel usage though to be clear.

Reid Bryson was another eminent scientist to challenge the global warming dogma. He has been called the “father of scientific climatology.” One of the world's most cited climatologists, he was also the 5th most cited physical geographer in the world. (as of the 2008 publishing) He received his PhD in meteorology from the University of Chicago and was founding chairman of the Department of Meteorology at University of Wisconsin. Reid also did excellent work as an environmentalist to inspire

changes to wasteful consumerism. He passed away in 2008.

Bryson's verdict on a man-made global warming; “[It] is a theory for which there is no credible proof.” His main complaint was that alarmists cherry picked data to focus on warming without accounting for cooling influences. The distortion of science is summed up with this quote, “It's almost a religion where you have to believe in anthropogenic global warming or else you are nuts.” He was very critical of Al Gore and his famous movie *An Inconvenient Truth* and noted that models overemphasized CO2 and accounted poorly for the effect of clouds & water vapor.

“All this argument is the temperature going up or not, it's absurd... Of course it's going up. It has gone up since the early 1800s, before the Industrial Revolution, because we're coming out of the Little Ice Age, not because we're putting more carbon dioxide into the air.” “[The Faithful Heretic](#).” *Wisconsin Energy Cooperative News*. May 2007. Archived May 8, 2007.

Sir David Bellamy, a very well known British environmentalist, author of 45 books, 80 scientific papers, botanist, and professor of geography at University of Nottingham

Bellamy argued against alarmist government action on global warming despite being a passionate socialist. He saw other issues that were more real and positively proven worthy of resources such as world hunger and clean water. Sadly he was attacked for his views despite his work and credentials. He complained that his programme suggestions were rejected by the BBC because of his stance on global warming, and faced removal from positions in Plantlife International and of the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts due to his views.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20080906161240/http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article522744.ece>

In 2007 he co-authored a paper titled '[Climate stability: an inconvenient proof](#)'

The abstract for this paper states 'This paper demonstrates that the widely prophesied doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide levels from natural, pre-industrial values will enhance the so-called 'greenhouse effect' but will amount to less than 1°C of global warming. It also points out that such a scenario is unlikely to arise given our limited reserves of fossil fuels—certainly not before the end of this century. Furthermore, the paper argues that general circulation models are as yet insufficiently accurate for civil engineers to rely on their predictions in any forward-planning decisions—the omission of solar wind effects being a potentially significant shortcoming. It concludes that the only certainty is that the world's fossil fuel resources are finite and should be used prudently and with proper respect to the environment.' Full text is behind a paywall.

Sir David Bellamy passed away in December of 2019.

A recently published Chinese-led paper suggests that if we took all feasible measures (MTFR) at reducing anthropogenic aerosols (AAs), we would enhance warming relative to the status quo with current legislation (CLE) by 30%. This would either hasten the onset of a Little Ice Age, mitigate the coming global cooling, or worsen warming depending on how you interpret the data.

Feifei Luo et al 2020 *Environ. Research Letters* <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab6b34>

This is interesting in light of by another paper that pointed out how the dimming effect of aerosols being reduced, led to net warming in China.

Climate effects of China's efforts to improve its air quality

[Environmental Research Letters](#), Vol 15, Number 10

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab9e21>

Furthermore, a May 2020 paper published in *Nature Climate Change* suggests that the oversensitivity to CO2 in CMIP6 climate models is not supported by the paleoclimate

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-020-0764-6>

Conclusions

Lawrence Solomon concludes his book the deniers by making some excellent points and not taking a polarized position. He touches upon the reason why so many scientists have gone along with the simplistic CO2 centred view of climate change (aside from possible loss of funding or job security), which is that regardless of whether it's man or nature changing things, and regardless of wasting some money, we will gain a cleaner environment and likely reduce oil dependency. This is reasonable on the surface but has a few major flaws.

One problem is that carbon trading has failed to protect old-growth forests. It has actually encouraged corrupt Third World governments to convert forests into carbon intensive plantations. This is due to the Kyoto protocols focus on carbon sequestration which means that more credits are gained faster growing trees. Carbon offsets thus seem to cause more harm good.

The second major flaw is a rise in food prices for the world's poorest people as agricultural land is lost for the production of biofuels. CO2-centric policies thus fail to account for the complexity of the world and actually contribute to world hunger and social unrest. Ethanol production also stresses fragile water supplies.

The third major flaw is the increase in mega-dams for “green” energy as well as nuclear power plants. More nuclear plants in countries with high corruption and lower standards is a recipe for catastrophe.

Mr. Solomon suggests the alternative of ending subsidies for road users, industry, and energy producers rather than complex and counterproductive carbon trading schemes.

The majority of scientists are not full-blown deniers of global warming and climate change per se but seem to be suggesting that things are much more complicated than the over-simplistic narrative fed to us by the media and politicians. We assume that climate shifts will be slow and linear but abrupt shifts happen too and predictions over extremely long time scales are very difficult for even our best and brightest scientists.

Lastly as an addendum to this review I will add one more piece of the puzzle- paper focused on climate impacts at the National Security level of military planning-**An Abrupt Climate Change Scenario and Its Implications for United States National Security October 2003 By Peter Schwartz and Doug Randall**

Here are excerpts from the Executive Summary

' There is substantial evidence to indicate that significant global warming will occur during the 21st century. Because changes have been gradual so far, and are projected to be similarly gradual in the future, the effects of global warming have the potential to be manageable for most nations. Recent research, however, suggests that there is a possibility that this gradual global warming could lead to a relatively abrupt slowing of the ocean's thermohaline conveyor, which could lead to harsher winter weather conditions, sharply reduced soil moisture, and more intense winds in certain regions that currently provide a significant fraction of the world's food production. With inadequate preparation, the result could be a significant drop in the human carrying capacity of the Earth's environment.

The research suggests that once temperature rises above some threshold, adverse weather conditions could develop relatively abruptly, with persistent changes in the atmospheric circulation causing drops in some regions of 5-10 degrees Fahrenheit in

a single decade. Paleoclimatic evidence suggests that altered climatic patterns could last for as much as a century, as they did when the ocean conveyor collapsed 8,200 years ago, or, at the extreme, could last as long as 1,000 years as they did during the Younger Dryas, which began about 12,700 years ago.'

The report explores how such an abrupt climate change scenario could potentially destabilize the geopolitical environment, leading to skirmishes, battles, and even war due to resource constraints such as:

- 1) Food shortages due to decreases in net global agricultural production
- 2) Decreased availability and quality of fresh water in key regions due to shifted precipitation patterns, causing more frequent floods and droughts
- 3) Disrupted access to energy supplies due to extensive sea ice and storminess

Clearly there have been considerations of the dire consequences of a more complex climate picture at the highest levels.

Again I refer to Dr. Abdussamatov's point regarding the Grand Solar Minimum and encourage you to research this. He argues that total solar irradiance has begun to fall (around 2012 – 2015), starting a cooling period that peaks or reaches its depth in or around 2041 (+-11years) This ushers in a deep freeze around 2050 to 2060 lasting about fifty years.

One quote will help to cap off this paper as it seems particularly relevant to today's environment-
President Vaclav Klaus of the Czech Republic (March, 2007) as delivered to the US Congress Committee on Energy and Commerce:

“As someone who lived under communism for most of my life I feel obliged to say that the biggest threat to freedom, democracy, the market economy and prosperity at the beginning of the 21st century is not communism or its various softer variants. Communism (has been) replaced by the threat of ambitious environmentalism ... The environmentalists consider their ideas and arguments to be an indisputable truth and use sophisticated methods of media manipulation and PR campaigns to exert pressure on policymakers to achieve their goals. Their argumentation is based on the spreading of fear and panic by declaring the future of the world to be under serious threat. In such an atmosphere they continue pushing policymakers to adopt illiberal measures, impose arbitrary limits, regulations, prohibitions, and restrictions on everyday human activities and make people subject to omnipotent bureaucratic decision-making ... Man-made climate change has become one of the most dangerous arguments aimed at distorting human efforts and public policies in the whole world.”

I hope this book review and exploration broadened your perspective on the climate change debate. The intent was to offer more context that will enable you to better decide how much of an emergency it really is and how much truth there is in the pronouncements of elected officials and media outlets. This is critical in the context of the green recovery plans being put forth now after the disaster of covid as we move forward. **What we are seeing now is an unprecedented effort to control all aspects of human movement and life based on an assessment of threat that may be exaggerated and inaccurate. It's worth considering whether endless warming is truly the biggest threat and whether CO2 is really the linchpin.** Developing countries especially will have a harder time adapting to stringent regulations and costly technological solutions given the challenges of simply providing enough for their citizens after the biggest financial contraction since WWII. This is not to suggest that we should not take action, but simply to suggest that we may be misguided by the manipulations of vested interests in assessing the complexities of global climate and proposed remedies.

We may be better off focusing on reducing deforestation, chemical pollution, and loss of topsoil to help ensure stable food supplies and more regional micro-climate stability as we head into a cooling (or warming) trend, depending on region.
Thanks for taking the time to read this.

13

**This document is for educational purposes and may be freely shared but not altered or profited from in any way.
As always you are encouraged to do your own research and dig deeper for answers.**

January 2021

KW

SeekingtheRoots- Open Source Intelligence