More Skeptics Speaking Out Almost Daily

Officials Should Look Deeper At Climate Change

Charles Clough, an atmospheric scientist and was Chief of the Atmospheric Effects Team with the Department of the Army at Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1982 until 2006.

Government officeholders at federal and state levels assume that current global warming is chiefly, if not entirely, due to mankind's growing carbon dioxide emissions, but they have not examined the science enough. Too many valuable resources are needed for justifiable environmental management to waste them on a speculation for which there is no scientific consensus. Such inverted pyramids are dangerous. Read more here.

'Earth has Cooled Since 1998' - 'in defiance of the predictions by the UN-IPCC'

Dr. Richard Keen of the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences (ATOC) at the University of Colorado

According to Keen, global warming ranges between a "minor inconvenience that's overblown" or "nothing – it doesn't exist" or "a good thing." "Earth has cooled since 1998," Keen noted, "in defiance of the predictions by the UN-IPCC." According to Keen, "The global temperature for 2007 was the coldest in a decade and the coldest of the millennium." After noting the recent cooling temps, Keen wrote "which is why 'global warming' is now called 'climate change.'" Keen also pointed out that the most Antarctic sea ice on record was recorded in 2007 and then he rhetorically asked: "Did you see [that fact] reported in the news?" Keen's quiz also showed that 10 out of 11 "wacky weather" events occurred in the U.S. before 1957.

Global Warming – Man-made or Natural?

Chemist Dr. Kenneth Rundt, a bio-molecule researcher and formerly a research assistant and teacher at Abo Akademi University in Finland, declared his global warming dissent in June 2008.

"Let me state immediately before you read on that I count myself among the 'skeptics'," Rundt wrote in a scientific paper titled "Global Warming – Man-made or Natural?" on June 16, 2008. "I am only a humble scientist with a PhD degree in physical chemistry and an interest in the history of the globe we inhabit. I have no connection with any oil or energy-related business. I have nothing to gain from being a skeptic," Rundt explained. "My personal belief is that natural forcings have more importance than anthropogenic forcings such as the CO2 level," Rundt wrote. "It can also be reliably inferred from palaeoclimatological data that no uncontrolled, runaway greenhouse effect has occurred in the last half billion years when atmospheric CO2 concentration peaked at almost 20 times today's value. Given the stability of the climate over this time period there is little danger that current CO2 levels will cause a runaway greenhouse effect. It is likely, therefore, that the IPCC's current estimates of the magnitude of climate feedbacks have

been substantially overestimated," Rundt wrote. According to Rundt, even a doubling of CO2 levels from 317 ppm to 714 ppm "would increase absorption approximately 0.17%. This corresponds to an additional radiative forcing of 0.054 W/m2, substantially below IPCC's figure of 4 W/m2. An increase of this order would not result in a temperature increase of more than a tenth of a centigrade." "The biggest problem for the pro-IPCC scientific community is that there are no means to experimentally determine the effect of an increasing CO2 level," Rundt wrote. "IPCC's spokesman Al Gore has often claimed that the 'science is settled', but there is a growing group of scientists critical against the claims of 'settled science' and overwhelming 'consensus,' he concluded. (LINK)

Finnish Scientist Who Was Former Greenpeace Member Says 'No Proof' CO2 Is Driving Global Temps

Dr. Jarl R. Ahlbeck is lecturer of environmental technology and a chemical engineer at Abo Akademi University in Finland who has authored 200 scientific publications and hold four patents. Ahlbeck is a former member of Greenpeace and the Finnish socialist party DFFF

According to the UK climate panel IPCC, this last warming period has been forced by increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere. There is however no proof of that and the theory of how carbon dioxide influences the global mean temperature is complicated and unreliable. And if the global temperature again starts to increase slower than the natural long-term trend of 0.5 deg C/100 years, or even starts to cool, we can be quite certain that the recent faster warming trends have been natural too. It has been widely discussed if the satellite-derived global temperature measurements that show only little warming should be more reliable than the temperatures obtained on the ground that show more warming.

But after 1995 both sources show about the same.. A good reason to start a diagram from 1995 is that since that year no big (cooling) volcano eruptions have disturbed the temperature trend. Contrary to common belief, there has been no or little global warming since 1995 and this is shown by two completely independent datasets. The curves look very normal and it seems probable that the natural recovery from the little ice age has went on without any significant decelerations or accelerations caused by human activity. It is impossible to say what is going to happen in the future. But so far, real measurements give no ground for concern about a catastrophic future warming. Read more here

We 'Do Not Know Enough About The Atmospheric Changes' To 'Draw Any Conclusions About Global Warming'

Wayne Hocking, University of Western Ontario physics professor Wayne Hocking heads the Atmospheric Dynamics Group and co-editor of the 1990 book "The Earth's Middle Atmosphere"

He says researchers do not know enough about the atmospheric changes and how they influence each other to draw any conclusions about global warming. “We know there is so much complexity involved, we want to tread more cautiously,” he says. “Maybe in 10 years time, it’ll all start to freeze over, we just don’t know.” As well, Hocking cautions against focusing solely on global warming, but rather to view it as one of many atmospheric changes that must be researched and understood. “I think it’s too narrow of a view,” he says. “You’ve got to consider everything together and see global warming as part of a larger picture rather than something in isolation.” Read more here.

NZ Scientist: 'Even Doubling Or Tripling The Amount Of CO2' Will Have 'Little Impact' On Temps

Dr. Geoffrey G. Duffy, a professor in the Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering of the University of Auckland, NZ. Duffy received the New Zealand Science and Technology Silver Medal, in 2003 from The Royal Society of New Zealand. And has published 218 journal, peer-reviewed papers and conference papers including 10 patents and 62 technical reports.

But even doubling or trebling (tripling) the amount of carbon dioxide will virtually have little impact, as water vapour and water condensed on particles as clouds dominate the worldwide scene and always will. It is also interesting to note that NASA’s Aqua satellite system has shown that the earth has been cooling since 1998. This corresponds with measurements from the Argos sub-ocean probes that the ocean is cooling. This is in stark contrast with the proposals from many ‘climate alarmists’.

The solar effect is huge and overwhelming and there must be time delays in absorbance and build up in energy received by earth and ocean masses. But the warmer the Earth gets, the faster it radiates heat out into space. This is a self-correcting, self-healing process.The sun directly drives the El Nino–El Nina current motions that drive temperature changes world-wide. The sun sets up evaporative cycles, drives larger air and water currents or cycles, and changes weather patterns and therefore climate change. The varying degrees of lag and out-of-phase changes cause periodic oceanic oscillations. Even over our lifetime we have observed many weather pattern changes where we live. But what we observe (the ‘effect’) in a relatively small time-span cannot honestly be connected directly to any supposed ‘cause’ without investigating all the mechanisms that cause change.

Unfortunately a lot of estimates and predictions are strongly based on theoretical computer models. Many now even trust models and their ‘theoretical results’ more than actual measurements and facts from reality. Read more here.

Scientist: Climate Fear Promoters 'Woefully Misinformed'

Walter Starck is one of the pioneers in the scientific investigation of coral reefs. He grew up in the Florida Keys and received a PhD in marine science from the University of Miami in 1964.

Those who claim a high degree of scientific certainty regarding global warming can only be woefully uninformed, overly impressed with themselves or less than honest. There are serious doubts and uncertainties about every aspect. The fundamental radiative physics involved in the complex and variable mix of gases and conditions that comprise the global atmosphere is far from clear. The distribution of heat through the myriad pathways of atmospheric and oceanic circulation is only poorly understood. The innumerable interactions and feedbacks involved in this immensely complex system have only barely begun to be recognised, much less understood well enough to be accurately modelled.

In contrast to the virtual world of computer simulations, real world evidence presents a very different picture. To list but a few key facts: • Hundreds of peer-reviewed scientific studies from all over the world indicate a Medieval Warm Period as warm or warmer than present temperatures. Recent warming is not unprecedented. • Numerous studies of extreme weather incidences indicate that recent occurrences are also not unprecedented, nor even unusual. • The tropical mid-tropospheric warming pre dicted by the models as a prominent signature of CO2-induced global warming has not occurred. The models are wrong about the dominant area of warming. • Most of the warming predicted by the models comes from increased relative humidity acting as a positive feedback to amplify CO2-induced warming. This too has not occurred. The models are thus also wrong about the major source of warming. • Contrary to greenhouse warming expectations, southern hemisphere trends have shown negligible warming.• The global temperature trend has been flat for a decade despite increasing CO2.• Most important of all, global temperatures have declined markedly in both hemispheres over the past two years, with widespread record and near record lows.The current cooling was unpredicted by any models. Although warming advocates have tried to dismiss it as only natural internal variability, they have previously strongly denied any such possibility in connection with warming. Read more here.

Algerian Scientist: 'We Think That Natural Climatic Oscillations Contribute More To Earth Climatic Disturbances'

By Prof. Ahmed Boucenna of the Physics Department and Science Faculty at Ferhat Abbas University in Setif, Algeria

The present warming up is explained by a great season climatic oscillation. The cycle of glacier melting and regeneration entails variations of the density and the thermal conductibility of the cold region ocean waters according to their salinity leading to the oscillation of the macro climate between two extreme positions: a maximum of hot and a minimum of cold temperatures. This oscillation results in the passage of the planet per hot, mild and cold eras and leading to the great season Climatic Oscillation phenomenon. Thus, our planet lives four great seasons a great fall, a great winter, great spring, and a

great summer making a great year embracing our four small classical yearly seasons. The great season climatic oscillation period is estimated to be equal 800 to 1000 years.

This climatic oscillation is responsible of the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation slowing signaled by several authors. The great season Climatic Oscillation phenomenon is linked to some random factors but is quite deterministic; it intervenes in the making of the final earth macro climate. The probabilistic character of the parameters that are at the origin of this climatic oscillation makes the long-term prediction less precise but the deterministic tendencies and the resonance phenomena give precious information on our planet climatic future. Read more here.