# Re: “Defeating the merchants of doubt” by Naomi Oreskes & Erik M. Conway (Nature 10 June 2010, pp. 686-687)

Regrettably the authors use *ad hominem* attacks against opponents of global warming instead of discussing their science and then state: “We believe that the preponderance of evidence is such that scientists should now clearly label anthropogenic warming as a fact.” I disagree. I will present evidence not only that anthropogenic warming is not a fact but prove that it does not exist. Parts of their article that depend upon the existence of AGW are thereby invalidated.

The physical warming that global warming advocates refer to is the one that Hansen introduced [1] when he testified to the Senate in 1988 that warming had started and that its cause was carbon dioxide in the air. If you look at world temperature history from NOAA [2] you find indeed that there was a warming then which had started suddenly about 1977. For twenty years before this there was no warming. But carbon dioxide was on the rise and it did not even blink as it passed 1977 [3]. Laws of physics demand that to start a sudden warming like Hansen’s, $CO_2$ partial pressure has to take a jump and this did not happen. Hence, it is quite impossible that carbon dioxide is the cause of this warming. But NOAA’s graph is based on land-based measurements and satellites have been measuring global temperatures for the last thirty years. If you look at satellite temperatures from UAH MSU or from RSS they both tell the same story: there was no warming in the eighties and nineties [4]. What there was is a temperature oscillation, up and down by half a degree for twenty years, but no rise until 1998. That is ten years after Hansen’s claim that AGW had arrived. These oscillations are caused by the ENSO system in the Pacific. The peaks correspond to warm El Nino periods and the valleys to cool La Nina periods. There were five such peaks in a twenty year period. To find out what was going on I plotted satellite values on the same graph with the Met Office HadCRUT3 [5] temperatures. The same El Nino peaks are easily recognizable in both data sets. First thing to notice is that they start an upward trend by cherry picking the high peaks. But this works only with the first four El Ninos. The fifth one is too low and gets put in line by being raised up bodily. But the valleys, not the peaks are the most important difference. What they have done is to raise up the bottoms of La Nina valleys and thereby change a horizontal temperature curve into a rising temperature curve. NASA [6] is similar. But NOAA [7] is even more outrageous: they stay with the peaks and jettison all low values in between. There is no doubt that the satellite temperatures I used [8] are accurate and that all three land-based curves have been manipulated to show warming where none existed. But there is also future warming to worry about and that comes from the computers. Climate models use carbon dioxide partial pressure to calculate future warming and augment it by assuming positive water vapor feedback. But Ferenc Miskolczy used weather balloon observations and determined that the infrared optical thickness of the atmosphere remained unchanged for 61 years, with a value of 1.87 [9]. From this it may be inferred that $CO_2$ does not affect the Earth’s climate through the greenhouse effect. Furthermore, he demonstrates that the feedback of water vapor effect on the greenhouse-gas optical thickness must be strongly negative [10], thoroughly contradicting the IPCC doctrine of its being positive. Case closed.

## References


1. James E. Hansen, *The Greenhouse Effect: Impacts on Current Global Temperature and Regional Heat Waves.* Prepared statement to the United States Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, June 23, 1988

2. Arno Arrak, *What Warming? Satellite view of global temperature change* (Booksurge 2009), Figure 1, p. 7

3. Ibid., Figure 2, p. 9

4. Ibid., Figure 7; pp. 15 – 16

5. Ibid., Figure 16, p. 38

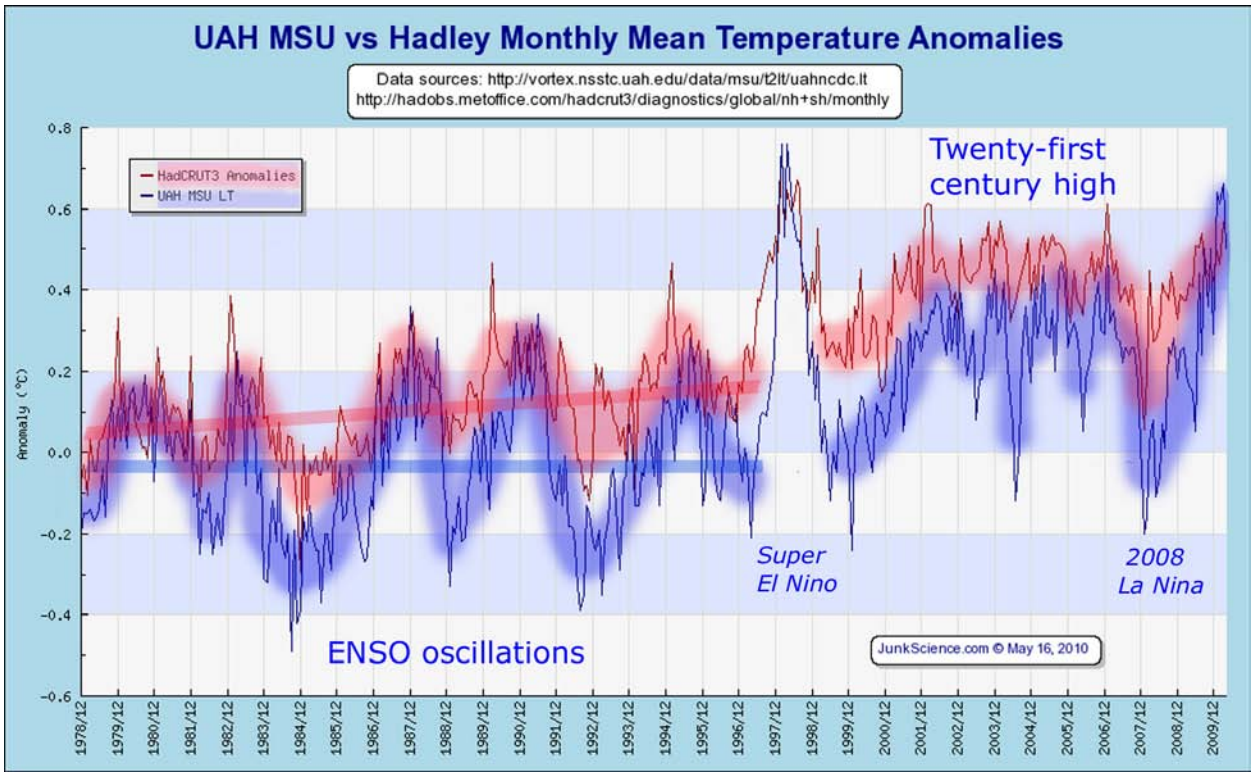
6. Ibid., Figure 20, p. 48

7. Ibid., Figure 17, p. 41

8. Data sources: http://vortex.nsstc.uah.edu/data/msu/t2lt/uahncdc.lt; ftp://ftp.ssmi.com/msu/monthly_time_series/rss_monthly_msu_amsu_channel_tlt_anomalies_land_and_ocean_v03_1.txt

9. Ferenc M. Miskolczi, "The stable stationary value of the earth's global average atmospheric Planck-weighted greenhouse-gas optical thickness" E&E **21(2)**:243-262 (2010), p. 246

10. Ibid., p. 261




**Satellite and Met Office temperatures compared.**