

The News-Gazette

Extreme weather alarmists need to chill

Roger Frick

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When an ice age ends, isn't warm good? The last one ended in 1850 but was preceded by 300 years of medieval weather warmer than today. Medieval Europeans experienced similar warming changes, becoming much healthier, causing civilization to flourish.

Michael Mann statistically discounted this historically important warming period in an unintentionally speculative "hockey stick" temperature graph that politicized climatologists fixated on to rationalize catastrophic change. It frightened many and encouraged others seeking personal acclaim to herald Greenland ice sheet collapse, dying polar bears and calamitous flooding.

Medieval Viking village Hvalsey, Greenland, remains in permafrost, but when built, dead buried and crops growing, was the ground frozen? Satellite measurements of Greenland's ice after 1979 show primarily annual size fluctuations, not apocalyptic losses. Inevitably, thawing will reduce, not collapse the ice sheet to Medieval warming period size or smaller.

Polar Bear Specialist Group data demonstrates descendants of Medieval warming are more numerous than in 1960 and are tenaciously resilient in warm weather.

Sea levels have risen 400 feet since the last global ice age, but since late 1800, the National Aeronautical Space Administration documented an 8-inch increase, roughly 6 inches per century. Thawing inevitably will increase sea levels, but not cataclysmically.

Alarmists believe extreme climate warming is caused by society's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. CO₂ is not a pollutant, but life-giving plant food that also occurs naturally. Before extreme climate cries received overt political attention, non-politicized Earth scientists reported and continue documenting benign global CO₂ levels.

Many believe science settled this issue, quoting Eos Transaction America Geophysical Union specious survey results that contacted 10,257 Earth scientists, of whom only 3,146 responded. After biased filtering of already skewed population data, Eos fictitiously declared 77, or 2.4 percent, of respondents as experts, of whom 97 percent agreed with man-made warming.

Cato Institute Researchers in 2015 found computer models predicting global temperatures regularly project higher temperatures than are really occurring.

Why believe National Climate Assessment of dangerous global warming when climate models repeatedly fail to work for known temperatures?

It has gotten warmer since 1880, almost 1.60 F. However, Heritage Foundation scholars in 2016 demonstrated "no consensus exists that man-made emissions are the primary driver of global warming or, more importantly, that global warming is accelerating and dangerous."

Peer-reviewed paper, 2015 Global Policy Journal, documents Paris Accords deliver miniscule temperature reductions, less than 0.310 F by 2100, but devastates economies.

Recent hurricanes and tornadoes are called extreme weather, but alarmists did not consider 1940 to 1970 National Hurricane Center data confuting this claim. Moreover, accumulated cyclone energy globally decreased after 1990, and there was no significant frequency increase of category 4 and 5 hurricanes.

Tornado data creditability improved between 1980 and 1990 with more spotters, better training and improved observation practices. The National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's more comprehensive data after 1990 shows slight downward trend in tornado numbers.

Mark Steyn's "A Disgrace to the Profession" explains how political alarmists figure and their figures misinform. Are extreme-weather alarms political chicanery? For what purpose? It will grow cold again, making warm today not a bad thing.