

Anthropogenic Global Warming (or Man-Made Climate Change) is nothing more than Political Hype

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<http://TheUSAParty.com>

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Without having an agenda, or a paid sponsor, or a political motivation, we have conducted an intensive investigation of the Global Warming facts and this paper is the result. We started our investigation with a clean slate and an open mind, but admittedly the results really took us by surprise.

The earth may be experiencing a climatic event with some signs of warming. However, it is not certain that these warming events are caused by the “greenhouse effect” as a result of CO2 and methane emitted by man-made processes. The concentration of CO2 is rising in the atmosphere, but it is not as all for certain that this rise in CO2 is all from man-made processes or some natural phenomenon. Some political leaders from around the world have tried to utilize this change in climatic conditions as a way to favor certain energy producers, processes, and devices over others. It is hoped that this technical paper will prove that there is no link between man-made greenhouse gases and the world climate. We have divided the paper into 4 tasks that point to basic flaws in the hypothesis of man-made Global Warming.

1. **Task #1:** Discuss how earth started out with Venus-like atmospheric conditions and transformed into the habitual conditions that we see today; it’s impossible to have a runaway greenhouse effect.
2. **Task #2:** The Global Carbon Pool and why an increase of 13.6% in carbon in the atmosphere is no big deal
3. **Task #3:** Discuss the basic problem when people talk about earth’s climate and only look back 400,000 years. And Finally and most importantly,
4. **Task #4:** Discuss why the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere appears to climb more than expected between 1750 and 1950 and **doesn’t climb enough** between 1950 and 2005.

Task #1: Why Didn’t Runaway Greenhouse Effect Happen the 1st 600 Million Years of Earth’s History?

How can any scientist say that dire consequences will happen (such as, a run-away greenhouse effect that will cause the earth to end up like Venus) if CO2 emitted by the human combustion of fossil fuels or the warming of earth will release a catastrophic amount of methane from methane clathrates? Earth is over 4.57 **Billion** years old. In the first 600 million years, there was very little free oxygen in the atmosphere and most of the carbon on the terrestrial surface was in the form of carbon dioxide gas (CO2). In the first 600 million years of the earth’s history, there wasn’t any organic life forms to bind the CO2 gas and as a result there wasn’t any Organic Settlements, such as:

- Limestone
- marble
- Calcite
- Coral
- Peat
- Coal
- Oil
- Natural gas or
- Rain forest (or ANY plants and trees of any kind for that matter)

Atmosphere of Early Earth vs Today

	Description	Gigatons	gigatons = billion metric tons
Earth Today	Mass of Carbon in earth's crust (yesterday & today)	78.765 million	Amount of Carbon in earth's crust hasn't changed over time
	Mass of Carbon in present ocean	38,400	
	Mass of nitrogen in atmosphere (yesterday & today)	4.1 million	mass of nitrogen hasn't changed over time
	Mass of oxygen in present atmosphere	1.0 million	
	Total Mass of Earth's present atmosphere	5.138 million	20.8% oxygen, 79% nitrogen, trace CO2 and argon
Early Earth Atmosphere	Mass of Carbon in earth's crust (yesterday & today)	78.765 million	Amount of Carbon in earth's crust hasn't changed over time
	Mass of Carbon in early earth's ocean	38,400	Assume ocean CO2 hasn't changed, because early ocean VERY hot
	Mass of Carbon in early earth's atmosphere	78.8 million	By rounding, all carbon located in atmosphere as CO2
	Mass of CO2 in early earth's atmosphere	289 million	1 lb of carbon will result in 3.67 lb of CO2
	Mass of nitrogen in atmosphere (yesterday & today)	4.1 million	mass of nitrogen hasn't changed over time
	Mass of oxygen in early earth's atmosphere	trace	
	Total Mass of early earth's atmosphere	293 million	98.6% CO2, 1.4% nitrogen, trace oxygen
	% of CO2 in early earth's atmosphere	98.6%	Early earth's atmospheric pressure must be 10 to 100 times greater than today's and extremely hot for millions of years

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If there aren't any Organic Settlements, all Earth-Crust carbon will be held by the atmosphere & oceans as CO₂. Since the oceans were much warmer than today, the oceans held much less CO₂ then they do today unless the atmospheric pressure was greatly increased by CO₂.

Most people will recognize that a very high percentage of CO₂ at a high pressure as nearly the same as found on Venus and YET earth did not turn into Venus. So how in the hell will earth turn into Venus **now** if we burn all of the fossil fuels and boil all of the methane and CO₂ out of the ocean when nearly 98% of all carbon on the earth's crust (78 million GTC) is tied up in limestone, marble, and calcite?

I firmly state: Any "scientist" who claims that there is a chance of a runaway greenhouse effect is doing nothing more than using scare tactics in order to support some sort of global warming cause.

Faint Young Sun Paradox

Some people will dismiss the early earth as being Venus-like because the sun was very young and not as energetic as today. Some scientist claim that there is a paradox, how could water exist in the liquid form on early earth if the sun was producing so little energy?

Stars are known to get brighter as they age and at the time of its formation, 4.5 billion year ago the Sun would have been emitting only 70% of its current power. Instead of the earth receiving 1,362 watts/square meter (w/m²); it would only receive 953 w/m².

By The Way, a related subject: Mars has a Mean Solar Irradiance of 588.6 w/m². Some scientists have postulated that if only Mars had more CO₂ in its atmosphere, it would be as warm as Earth. If 953 w/m² is not sufficient for a newly formed planet with an extremely thick CO₂ atmosphere to keep it from freezing over, then how will an old planet like Mars with a mean solar irradiance of only 588 w/m² get any warmer if the amount of CO₂ in it's atmosphere was increased by just a little?

Faint Young Sun is a Moot Point

The amount of energy early earth received from the sun is almost a moot point. Recent evidence suggests the oceans may have begun forming as early as 4.4 billion years ago (billion years ago = Gya); or just ~80,000 years after the moon was formed. Be mindful that the moon was extremely close when it first was formed and produced extreme and intense gravitational forces on the young earth.

From crater counts on other celestial bodies it is inferred that a period of intense meteorite impacts, called the Late Heavy Bombardment, began about 4.1 Gya, and concluded around 3.8 Gya. In addition, volcanism was severe due to the large heat flow and geothermal gradient. And yet, detrital zircon crystals dated to 4.4 Gya show evidence of having undergone contact with liquid water, suggesting that the planet already had oceans or seas at that time. The amount of energy received from the sun would be a moot point in comparison to the amount of energy given off from the gravitational forces and the heavy bombardment. And yet, even with all of this internal heat, the earth still cooled. For someone to suggest that the slight accumulation of CO₂ in the present day atmosphere will cause earth to heat up greater than early earth right after the moon was formed is utterly ridiculous.

To Summarize Task #1: A Run-Away Greenhouse Effect Can't Happen

Even with a very thick CO₂ and steam atmosphere, intense bombardment, receiving at least 70% of the solar energy from the sun as today, and a planet interior that is pumping incredible amounts of energy as a result of gravitational forces from the moon being just half the distance 107,700 miles away (instead of 238,900 miles today), the earth cooled; it did not turn into Venus. If earth changed from possessing Venus-like atmospheric conditions in the past, then how will it turn back into Venus now via some run-away greenhouse effect?

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TASK #2: The Global Carbon Pool and why an increase of 13.6% in CO2 in the atmosphere is no big deal

- 1 ppm of CO2 in the atmosphere = 2.12 gigatons of carbon (GTC) = 7.77 GT CO2
- A change of 1 ppm of CO2 in the atmosphere results from a change of 7.77 gigatons of CO2
- CO2 in today's atmosphere = 400 ppm = 848 GTC = 3,109 GT CO2
- Total carbon held by organic settlements (carbonate rock) = 77.8 **million** GTC

An increase in CO2 concentration of 13.6% in atmosphere from 352 ppm (in 1990) to 400 ppm (today, 2014)

- Results in increase of 102 GTC = 344.6 GT of CO2.
- 102 GTC = change of 1/760,000 in carbonate rock held in earth's crust
- 102 GTC = 374 GT of limestone = 196 billion cubic yards of limestone at 2.1 tons per cubic yard
- Hoover Dam holds 3.25 million cubic yards of concrete
- 102 GTC = carbon held in limestone the size of 60,278 Hoover dams and expelled by volcano.

This is HIGHLY likely and you should be surprised that the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere has been as stable as it is.

Figure 1: The world known reserves of fossil fuels amounts to only 4,583 GTⁱ. Even after consuming 45% of the known oil resources today, the reference document estimates that oil will still dominate the world's energy consumption for years to comeⁱⁱ.

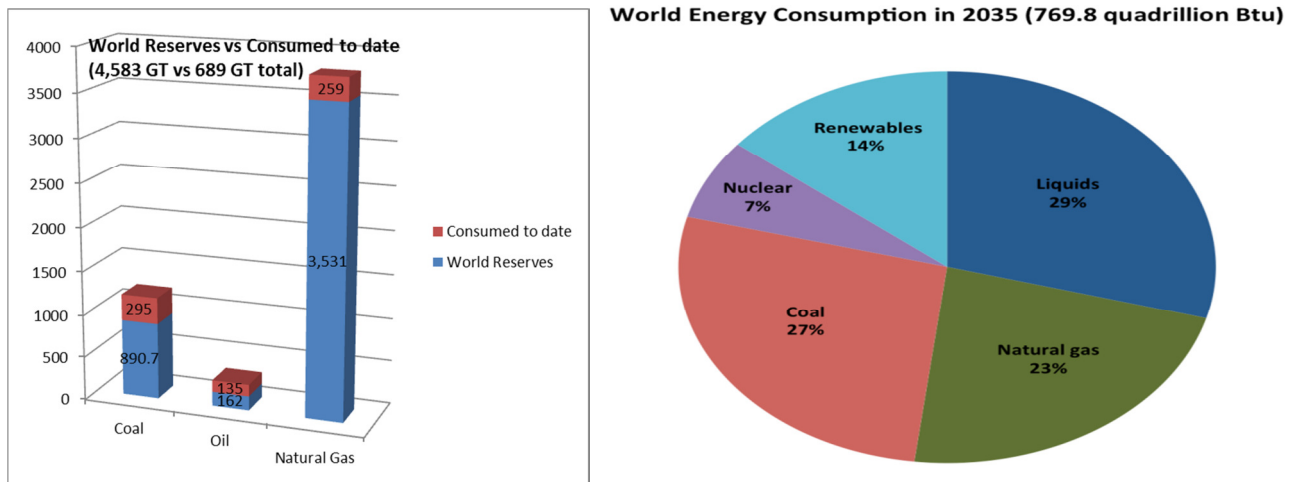


Figure 2: Carbon pool. Should it surprise anyone that the CO2 in the atmosphere rapidly changes when it is such a small number by comparison? Burning a tiny percentage of fossil fuels, or making a small change in the amount of CO2 in the ocean, or a volcano spitting a tiny portion of the carbon in the earth's mantle can cause a gigantic change in the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere.ⁱⁱⁱ

Reservoir	Billion Metric Tonnes Carbon (GTC)	% of Earth Crust Carbon	Carbon pool
Ocean biota	3	0.0000%	Ocean surface (phytoplankton)
Atmosphere	750	0.0010%	Atmosphere (CO2 and trace gases)
Land biota	560	0.0007%	land plants & animals (rain forests)
Land	1,500	0.0019%	Soils
Fossil Fuels	4,583	0.0058%	Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Peat, Methane Clathrates
Ocean	38,430	0.0488%	Ocean deep waters (CO2 in solution like soda pop)
Oceanic crust	920,000	1.1680%	Ocean floor
Sediments	77,800,000	98.7738%	limestone, marble, calcite, coral
Sum of Earth Crust	78,765,826	100.0000%	Total Carbon Pool
upper mantle	132,000,000		Graphite, diamonds, CO2, SiC, AlC, etc
lower mantle	400,249,221		Graphite, diamonds, CO2, SiC, AlC, etc
Sum of whole earth	611,015,047		All of the above
Human activity /year	10.1	0.220%	% of total Fossil Fuels consumed each/year
Consumed to date	688.9	13.067%	% of total Fossil Fuels consumed to date

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Figure 3: Global Carbon Pool – the Atmosphere holds only 750 GTC (according to these non-recent diagrams) while there is 82 million GTC in carbonate rock, such as limestone; therefore, any microscopic change in carbonate rock (and emitted by volcanoes) will produce massive changes in the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere^{iv}. Below are two very common Global Carbon Cycle diagrams. Numbers vary widely on the amount of carbon in the Earth's Crust/Sedimentation from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 billion tons of Carbon.

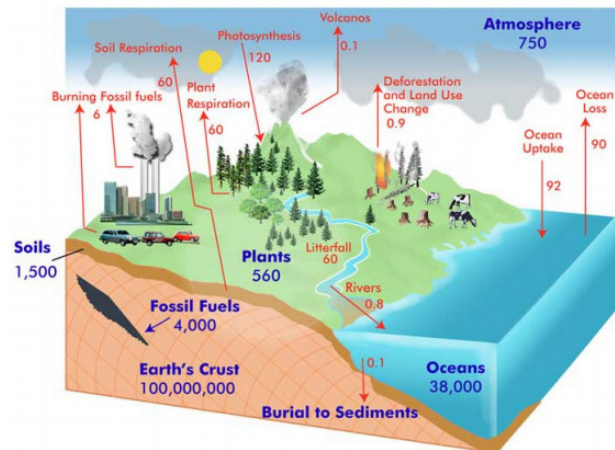
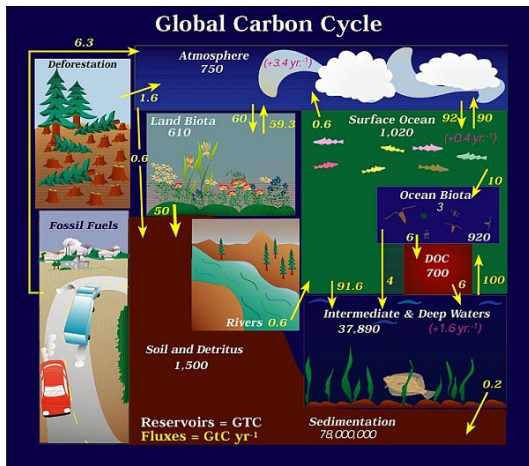


Figure 2. A simplified diagram of the global carbon cycle. Pool sizes, shown in blue, are given in petagrams (Pg) of carbon. Fluxes, shown in red, are in Pg per year. (www.globe.gov/projects/carbon)

TASK #3: The basic problem with looking back only 400,000 years on earth's climate

IF CO₂ causes Global Warming, what about Ice Ages when CO₂ was MUCH GREATER?

The **Karoo Ice Age** was from 360–260 million years ago (million year ago = Mya) and was the second major ice age of the Phanerozoic Eon. The first ice age was the **Andean-Saharan glaciation** which was from 460 Mya to 430 Mya. As you can see in later figures, the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere was as a minimum 2,000 ppm (compared to 400 ppm of today) during these two Ice Ages. In fact, some scientists will say that by definition, we are still in an Ice Age today. But **for most of earth's geologic history**, the temperature at the poles was nearly the same as the equator and there were no large sheets of ice anywhere. Some distractors will say these two great ice ages were caused by the eruption of super volcanoes, which sent massive amounts of sulfur above the stratosphere. If that were true, and we wish to cool our planet to prevent Global Warming, then shouldn't we demand that airliners burn high sulfur jet fuel?

A 2012 investigation finds that dinosaurs released methane through digestion in a similar amount to humanity's current methane release, which "could have been a key factor" to the very warm climate 150 million years ago. If only dinosaur scientists 200 Mya had discovered "Beano", their planet would have been much cooler.

The Acidification of the world's Oceans

Other distractors (including the National Science Foundation) say the pH of the world's oceans is becoming more acidic today than in the past 300 million years^v. What that report fails to mention is that the surface of the ocean may become less alkaline than before, but the whole entire volume of ocean water is not becoming more acidic anytime soon. Basaltic rock has always neutralized any massive release of volcanic gases (both CO₂ and SO₂) which produce far more acid products than the burning of fossil fuels today.

It has been estimated that current ocean pH is 0.1 pH unit less alkaline than it was in recent pre-industrial time, and some climate models predict a further decrease of 0.7 pH units by 2300.^{vi} However, proxy reconstructions of ocean acidity, based on fossil and modern corals, show that ocean pH has oscillated between pH of 7.91 and 8.29 during the past 7,000 years^{vii}. That cyclic variation is nearly four times larger than the 0.1 decrease alarmists are whining about, and even if the model predicted decrease of 0.7 units occurs, the water will still be alkaline.

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Droughts and Famines Aren't Related to CO2 Emissions

The following is a list of famines and droughts that most occurred BEFORE the industrial age.

- The **Bengal famine** of 1770 killed 10 million people in India.
- The **Chalisa famine** of 1783–84 followed unusual [El Niño](#) events killed 11 million people in India.
- Between 108 BC and 1911 AD, there were no fewer than 1828 famines in China, or one nearly every year in one province or another. Some of the more severe are:
 - Famines of 1810, 1811, 1846, 1849; nearly 45 million killed
 - Famine of 1850-1873; nearly 60 million killed
 - Great North China Famine; 1876-1879; 9.5-13 million killed by drought
- The Great Dust Bowl of 1930 – 1936. United States
- Africa: 1981 – 1984 over 1 million died from drought

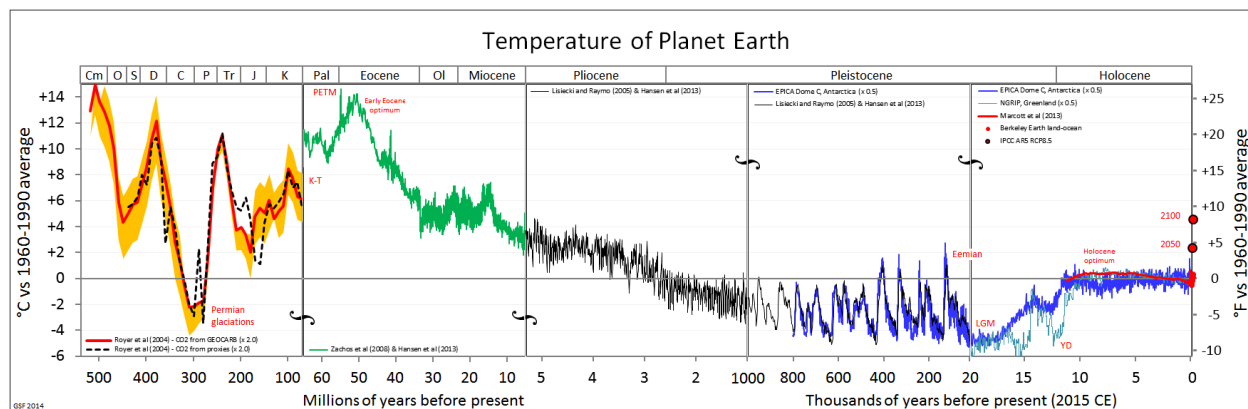
Earth's Temperature has been much warmer during most of last 500 million years

In chart below (Figure #4), we see that earth's temperature has been much warmer than today's temperature for most of the last 500 million years (other than the last 3 million years and during the Ice Ages ~300 Mya). You should notice that 50 Mya (after the dinosaurs went extinct), earth was as much as 14 deg C warmer than today. It was only after the Panamanian Isthmus (ending the Central America Seaway) was formed 3 Mya that prevented the poles from being nearly the same temperature as the equator. Before the Isthmus of Panama existed, Pacific surface waters flowed into the Atlantic. Their waters mixed, roughly balancing the two oceans' salinity. When the Isthmus of Panama was formed, it restricted and ended the Central American Seaway as well as the exchange of water between the Pacific and Atlantic, and their salinities diverged. Evaporation in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean left ocean waters there saltier and put fresh water vapor into the atmosphere. The Trade Winds carried the water vapor from east to west across the low-lying Isthmus of Panama and deposited fresh water in the Pacific through rainfall. As a result, the Pacific became relatively fresher, while salinity slowly and steadily increased in the Atlantic.

As a result of the Seaway closure, the Gulf Stream intensified. It transports ever more warm, salty water masses to high northern latitudes, where Arctic winds cooled them until they become dense enough to sink to the ocean floor. This phenomenon is referred to as the Ocean Conveyor and it continuously draws Gulf Stream waters northward^{viii}.

Figure 4: Earth's surface has always been much warmer than today except for a short span (during the ice ages) around 300 million years ago and after the Panamanian Isthmus (ending the Central America Seaway) was formed 3 million years ago.

Note: The bottom axis (X) changes to ever increasing time as you go from **right to left** on the chart; so 5,000 years on the far right side of the chart is equal in x-distance as much as 100 million years on the far left of the chart.^{ix}



Earth's atmosphere had much less oxygen until algae had consumed all the CO2 in the oceans

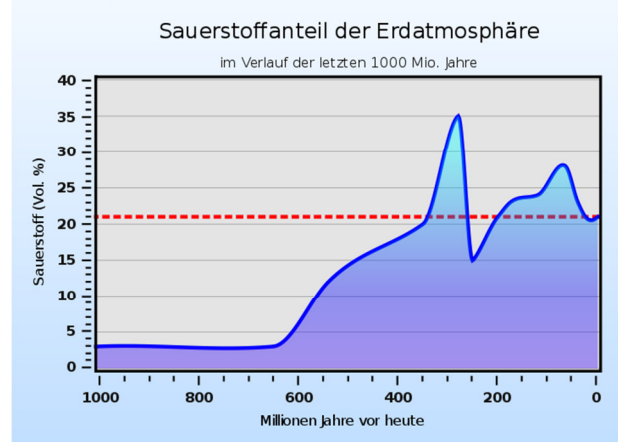
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As you can see in the chart below^x, earth's atmosphere was comprised only of ~3% of oxygen until 650 Mya. During the Cretaceous period, oxygen hit a maximum of 35%, but quickly dipped to approximately 15% 250 Mya. What this means is that most of the atmosphere was comprised of CO₂ and nitrogen prior to 650 Mya. Prior to 650 Mya, photosynthesis

occurred in the oceans, but the oxygen it produced only oxidized the iron out of solution and produced the great iron deposits we find and mine today. When all of the free-iron was oxidized from the ocean 650 Mya, oxygen escaped the ocean and built up in the atmosphere and eventually formed a protected ozone layer, which resulted in life moving to land.

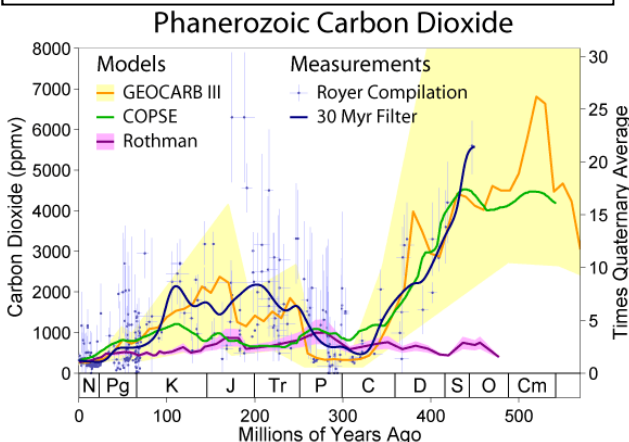
What you should find to be strange is what caused the concentration of oxygen in the atmosphere to rapidly decrease from 35% to only 15% during the time of the dinosaurs?

Figure 5: After plants had used up all of the CO₂ in the oceans, they were able to start increasing the % of oxygen in the atmosphere starting 650 million years ago.



Concentration of CO₂ has always been greater than today

Figure 6: Atmosphere was as much as 5% to 7% CO₂ within the last 600 million years.



Before life started sequestering CO₂ into limestone, marble, fossil fuels, and plant material, almost

all of the CO₂ was absorbed by the green (iron filled) oceans and in the very hot atmosphere. And yet no run-away green effect happened, instead life took hold and the temperature never got higher than 14 deg C above today's average temperature. According to Figure 6, in the past 600 million years CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere has been as much as 5% to 7%^{xi}.

According to the referenced website^{xiii}, 33.4 billion metric tons of CO₂ is produced each year (2010 base) from the burning of fossil fuels and the production of cement. 33.4 billion metric tons equals 33.4 gigatons. According to the chart below, we could produce CO₂ at that rate for 2.3 million years to release

the same amount of CO₂ contained in carbonate minerals that were produced by living organisms since the beginning of time.

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Task 4: Why does the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere appear to climb more than expected between 1750 and 1950 and doesn't climb enough between 1950 and 2005?

In figure 8, we see that CO2 concentration in the atmosphere increased from 280 ppm to over 316 ppm from 1750 and 1950. In figure 10, we see that practically no CO2 was produced in the first 100 years and only 5 gigatons by 1950 and yet CO2 ppm concentration **immediately** increased by 11% by 1950 allegedly due to this small production of CO2 relative to today. In those 200 years (1750 to 1950), the tropical rain forests of the world were still intact and the oceans were not acidified as claimed today. Any rational scientist would expect some sort of delay between the initial production of measurable quantities of CO2 in 1830 and the increase in concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere since the rain forests, oceans, and atmosphere were in "virgin" conditions during these times and should have act as a buffer.

In Fig 10, we see that the amount of CO2 produced in 1950 was 5 gigatons while in 2010 it is nearly 6 times as much at 29 gigatons. What is strange is the CO2 concentration in the atmosphere changed from 310 ppm to 400 ppm today; an increase of only 29%. Any rationale scientist would think that if 5 gigatons of CO2 produced 11% increase from 1750 to 1950 levels than 29 gigatons should produce a 66% increase in CO2 ppm over the 1950 levels. Other oddities in the CO2 concentration is the 20 year pause from 1936 to 1956 where the CO2 didn't increase at all even though there wasn't any pause in the production of CO2 (there was a depression, but CO2 production didn't stop!).

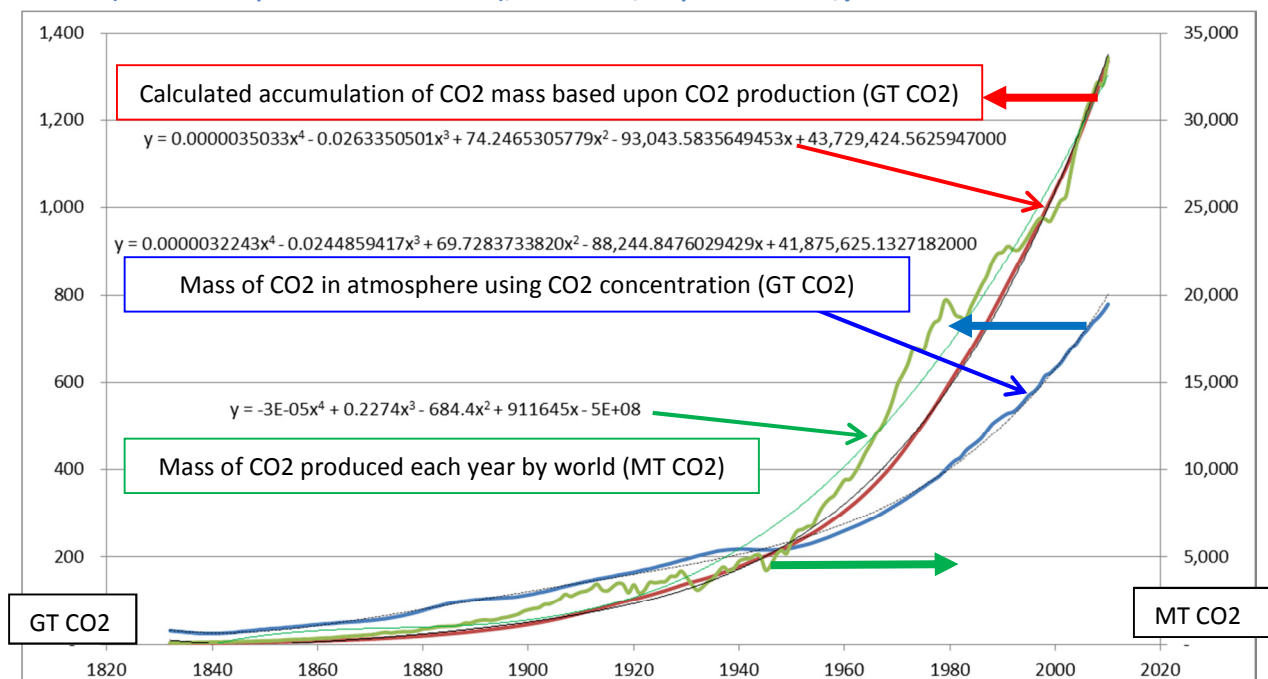
In task 2, we learned that a change of 1 ppm of CO2 in atmosphere results from a change of 7.18 GT of CO2.

- 1 ppm of CO2 in the atmosphere = 2.13 GTC = 7.18 GT CO2
- A change of 1 ppm of CO2 in the atmosphere results from a change of 7.18 gigatons of CO2
- CO2 in today's atmosphere = 400 ppm = 852 GTC = 2,872 GT CO2

We created a graph of the mass of CO2 produced by burning fossil fuels vs mass of CO2 accumulated by burning fossil fuels, vs mass of CO2 in the atmosphere based upon CO2 concentration.

Figure 7: This graph compares the mass of CO2 production in Million metric tons, mass of CO2 accumulation from CO2 production in Billion metric tons, with the mass of CO2 in the atmosphere in Billion metric tons using the CO2 concentration data from Figure 8. We have subtracted the CO2 concentration in 1830 to show just the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere from pollution.

NOTE: No matter what we tried, we couldn't get the curve for mass of CO2 in the atmosphere to align with either of the CO2 production curves, which indications there is no connection (There is no connection between CO2 production and CO2 in the atmosphere according to these curves!). However, if you examine the equations for the trendlines between the various curves you see that the CO2 accumulation from CO2 production (the middle equation for RED line) has a similar equation form as the CO2 concentration (the bottom equation for the BLUE line), but that's it; they're not related, just similar.



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Figure 8: CO2 concentration in the Atmosphere since 1750^{xiii, xiv}

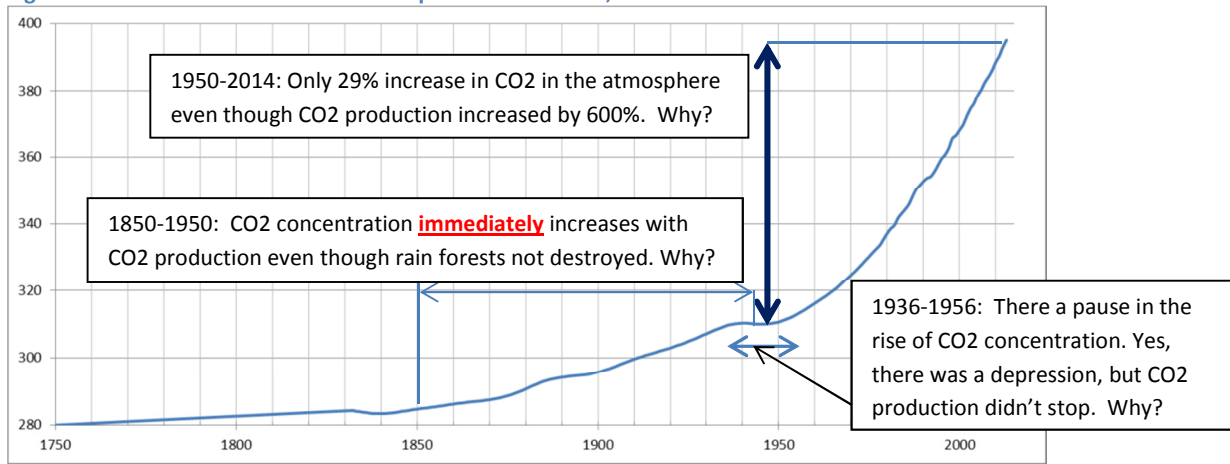


Figure 9: The increase in CO2 has no appearance of a “hockey stick” when you see the full scale.

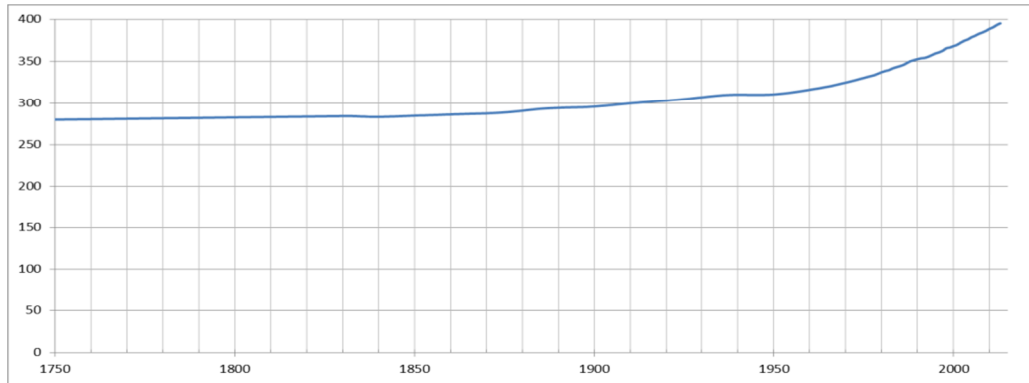
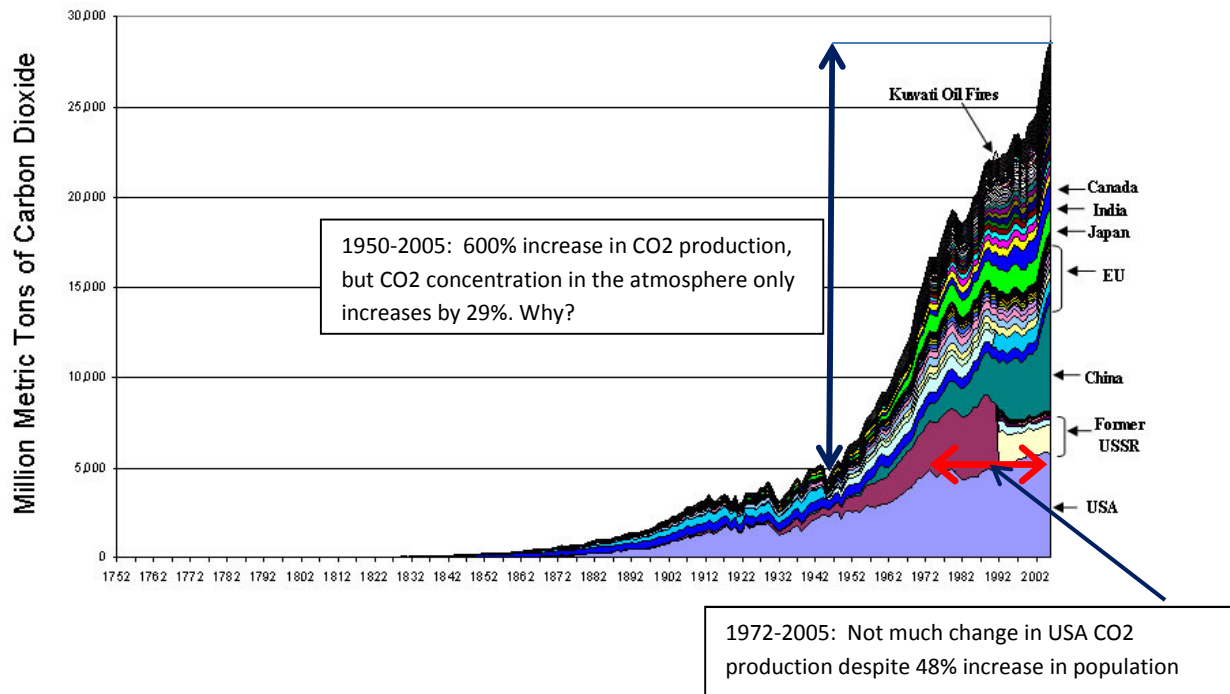


Figure 10: Production of CO2 since 1750 by country^{xv}. CO2 production increased 6 fold from 1950 to 2005, why didn't the CO2 concentration in the atmosphere increase by as much? China increase since 1972 is more than the USA could ever hope to reduce and China is expected to double their CO2 production in the next 25 years.



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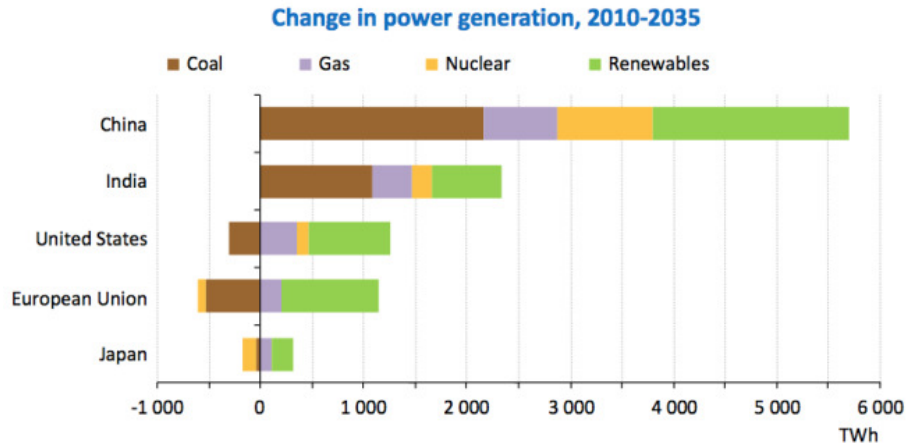
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Why Should the USA Reduce its CO2 Production (if it harms our economy) when China and India will increase their CO2 production many times more?

Please notice in Figure 10 that the amount of CO2 produced by the USA has not really changed that much since 1972 while the USA population has increased from 210 million to over 310 million today. It seems incredulous that the same Greenpeace that was protesting nuclear power plants in 1972 are protesting coal-fired power plants today when the

USA is producing nearly the same amount of CO2. In 1972, the USA produced 28.6%^{xvi} of the world's total CO2 emissions and yet Greenpeace protested our nuclear power plants. Today, the USA's CO2 emissions are only 14% (China = 28%) of the world's total CO2 emissions and Greenpeace says **WE** must close down **OUR** "polluting" coal-fire power plants.

Figure 11: Change in Power generation in the next 25 years

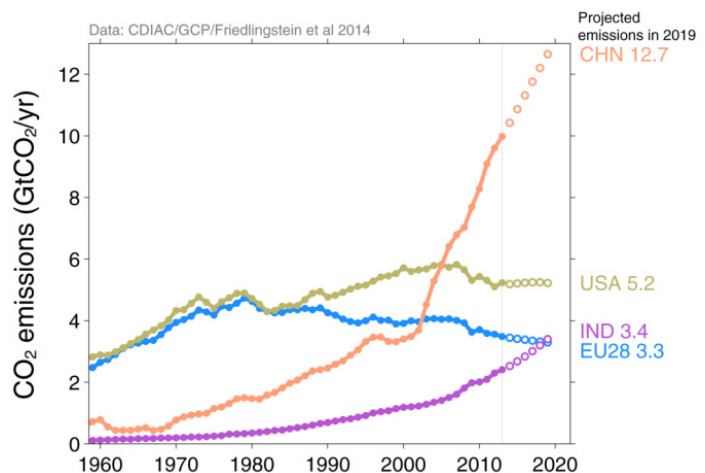


Please also notice in Figure 10 that China's CO2 production has increased from a very small contributor in 1962 to much larger than the USA CO2 production today. So does it make any sense that our government leaders in the USA cause economic harm to our economy for the sake of reducing our CO2 production all the while China's CO2 production is increasing at a far greater rate than we could ever hope to reduce our CO2 production?

In 2011, China overtook the USA with 1.1 billion KW of power generation capability^{xvii}. Based upon the Figure 11^{xviii} above, in the next 25 years China will add 251 GW (to its existing 758 GW in 2012) and India 120 GW of new coal fired power plants while the US eliminates 28.5 GW (of its total of 343.8 GW in 2011^{xix}) in the name of reducing Global Warming. Does this make any sense? By the way; a modern coal fired power plant produces approximately 500 MW of power so China will be adding over 500 (India over 250) coal fired power plants in the next 25 years.

Figure 12: China will increase its coal-fired power capacity from 933 GW today to 1,400 GW^{xx} by 2050 while the USA is decreasing its coal fired power plants due to Global Warming. By 2019, China's emissions could exceed, USA, EU28, and India COMBINED!!!^{xxi} And India could emit more than the EU28.

	Unit	2015	2020	2050
Total Installed Capacity	GW _e /%	1437/100	1750/100	2900/100
Coal	GW _e /%	933/65.3	1030/59	1400/48.3
Natural Gas	GW _e /%	40/2.7	60/3.4	100/3.5
Hydro	GW _e /%	324/22.5	390/22.2	400/13.8
Nuclear	GW _e /%	43/2.9	80/4.6	300/10.3
Wind	GW _e /%	70/4.8	150/8.5	400/13.8
Non-Hydro Renewables	GW _e /%	27/1.8	15/0.87	100/3.5
Biomass	GW _e /%	(Biomass & Solar)	25/1.43	200/6.8
Solar	GW _e /%			



Economic growth based on IMF projections, fossil fuel intensity based on 10-year trend
Source: CDIAC; Friedlingstein et al 2014

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Global Warming will cause sea rise; oh really, It didn't in the past.

Picture of Traitor's Gate at the Tower of London; water level hasn't changed despite changes in Global Temperature

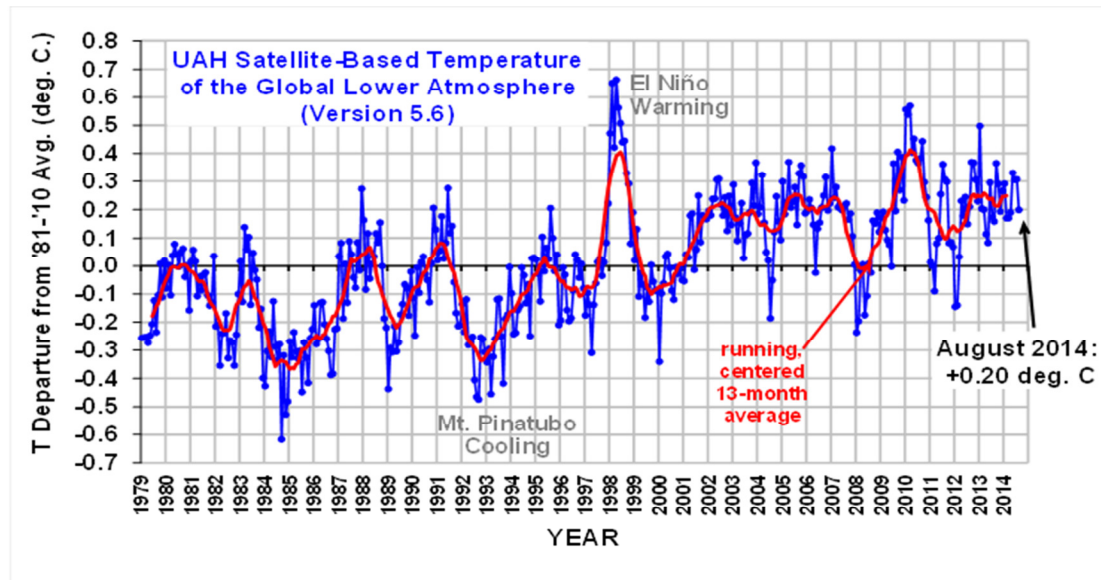


Earth's climate is millions of years old, so it is foolish to talk about earth's climate in the last 7 years rather than the last 7 million years when man arrived on this planet. 7 million years ago the earth was a lot warmer and a lot more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but it would be foolish to claim that humans removed CO2 from the atmosphere and caused the Ice Age.

So why would anyone look at the very recent changes to earth's climate and immediately think it is human caused?

For those who like to look at the last few years instead of millions of years, on 01OCT2014 the earth's atmosphere has experienced 18 years without increasing temperature at all; please see figure 13 below. This Global Warming Pause has been brushed off by Global Warming supporters by saying the heat in the last 18 years has all gone to the oceans and not the atmosphere....Whatever.

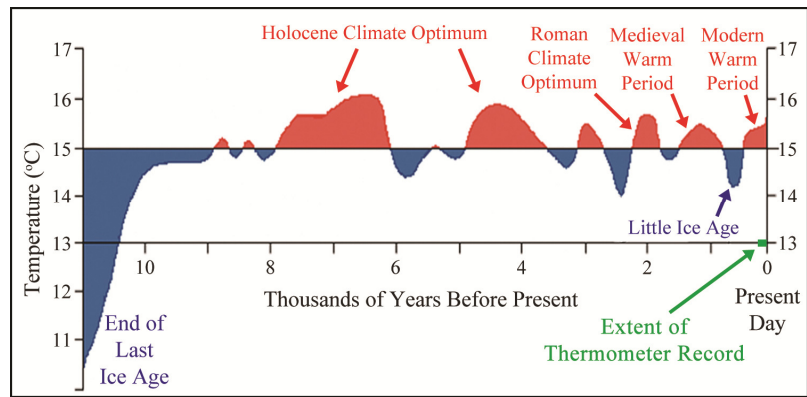
Figure 13: Satellite data of the last 35 years doesn't show that much change in global temperature^{xxii}; so where is the hockey stick of increased global temperatures when 20 to 30 gigatons of CO2 is being produced each year since 1980?



The Tower of London was built in 1078 which was a time when the Northern Hemisphere was experiencing a very warm period called "*the Medieval Warming Period*"; this was when the Vikings settled Greenland because it was so warm. On Christmas day 1776, George Washington

crossed an iced choked Delaware River because the Northern Hemisphere was experiencing a much colder period called "*the Little Ice Age*". And yet if you noticed, the gate to the tower of London is still at the same location throughout both the warming and cooling periods because the sea level hasn't changed. What is so dire about the perceived global warming event if global cooling and warming in the past had no effect on the sea level?

For 4.6 billion years, the world was much warmer and there was much more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than today. Technically the earth has been experiencing a 3 million year-long Ice Age that may be finally coming to an end and people call this a bad thing. Earth's climate changes without any input from man. North Africa used to feed the entire Roman Empire and now it can't even feed itself because earth's climate has made North Africa too dry to grow the same amount of wheat.



Anthropogenic Global Warming (or Man-Made Climate Change) is nothing more than Political Hype

CONCLUSIONS

The author and researchers of this paper hope that we have shown that other factors must be involved in the warming of the planet and the increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere. We just want to present the facts as best we can and hope the reader will perform his own investigation starting with the references presented below.

We have nothing to gain by writing for or against the “Global Warming Agenda”. As Co-Founder of the USA Party, I only care about the economic welfare of our nation. It is hoped that papers such as this will help persuade political leaders that taking political action against the world’s cheapest energy source “coal” in most of the developed world must be balanced with the wholesale usage of coal in China and India.

If political leaders sincerely thought that CO₂ emissions from coal-fired power plants was causing global warming, then why aren’t they boycotting goods from China until China halted any further increases in CO₂? Especially since China has tripled their CO₂ emissions in the last 11 years to more than double the emissions from the USA.

While writing this paper, the most bizarre information I uncovered is in Figure 1, which shows that 45% of all known reserves of oil have already been consumed and oil is the smallest of the 3 fossil fuel resources. And yet, 21 years for now it is forecast to still make up the largest percentage of energy consumption in the world. I have no reason to dispute the reference that oil will still provide so much energy, but I have to think that the time of “*peak oil*” has past and the cost of oil will rapidly increase to the point that it can no longer be a major energy source.

Oil provides us with so much more than fuel (e.g., plastics, lubricants, asphalt, etc.); it seems almost tragic that most of it is burned as gasoline and diesel. If global political leaders want to lead the world away from an almost certain crisis in the future, then now is the time that we must steer away from the consumption of oil in the production of gasoline and diesel fuels and preserve this precious resource so future generations will have low cost access to oil derived products as lipstick, baby bottles, trash bags, cell phones, computers, etc. We must convert our transportation infrastructure to utilize natural gas and electricity while the transition is less painful. Using more natural gas and electricity for the transportation industry will result on higher demands for those energy sources, which will drive up their cost, which will result in more favorable economics for renewable energy sources. And that is the goal of this paper, that renewable energy sources are increased due to a higher demand as a result of an increased demand for natural gas and electricity and not as some political war on coal or some short-term government handout.

Some of the 1% skeptics that don’t agree with Global Warming Alarmists

- <http://m.cnsnews.com/mrctv-blog/craig-bannister/apollo-astronaut-climate-alarmism-biggest-fraud-field-science>
- <http://www.climateism.net/facts-about-global-warming/>
- <http://www.co2science.org/index.php>
- <http://www-ssc.igpp.ucla.edu/IASTP/43/>
- <http://www.astrobio.net/topic/solar-system/earth/spaceship-earth/solar-activity-influences-climate-change/>
- http://www.newsofinterest.tv/global_warming/effects/sea_level/ca_dutch_experience.php

ⁱ <http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/iedindex3.cfm?tid=5&pid=5&aid=2&cid=regions&syid=2009&eyid=2013&unit=TBPD>

ⁱⁱ <https://www.e-education.psu.edu/egee102/node/1929>

ⁱⁱⁱ http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget/14/files/GCP_budget_2014_lowres_v1.02.pdf

^{iv} <http://www.undeerc.org/PCOR/sequestration/cycle.aspx>

^v http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=123324

^{vi} Caldeira, K. and Wickett, M.E. 2003. Anthropogenic carbon and ocean pH. Nature 425: 365.

^{vii} Liu, Y., Liu, W., Peng, Z., Xiao, Y., Wei, G., Sun, W., He, J. Liu, G. and Chou, C.-L. 2009. Instability of seawater pH in the South China Sea during the midlate Holocene: Evidence from boron isotopic composition of corals. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 73: 1264-1272.

^{viii} <http://www.whoi.edu/oceanus/feature/how-the-isthmus-of-panama-put-ice-in-the-arctic>

^{ix} http://weather.about.com/od/climatechange/ss/Taking-Earths-Temperature_2.htm

^x <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sauerstoffgehalt-1000mj.svg#file>

^{xi} <http://droyer.web.wesleyan.edu/PhanCO2%28GCA%29.pdf>

^{xii} <http://co2now.org/Current-CO2/CO2-Now/global-carbon-emissions.html>

^{xiii} <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/trends/co2/lawdome.smoothed.yr20>

^{xiv} http://cdiac.ornl.gov/pns/current_ghg.html

^{xv} <http://ossfoundation.us/projects/environment/global-warming/human-caused>

^{xvi} <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KT/countries?display=default>

^{xvii} <http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/iedindex3.cfm?tid=2&pid=2&aid=7&cid=CH,US,&syid=2007&eyid=2011&unit=MK>

^{xviii} <http://www.carbonbrief.org/blog/2012/11/favourite-graphs-from-iea>

^{xix} <http://www.eia.gov/electricity/capacity/>

^{xx} <http://cornerstonemag.net/the-development-strategy-for-coal-fired-power-generation-in-china/>

^{xxi} http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget/14/files/GCP_budget_2014_lowres_v1.02.pdf

^{xxii} <http://marshall.org/climate-change/uah-global-temperature-update-for-august-2014-0-20-deg-c/>