Fraud in global warming data is massive

http://www.lcsun-news.com/story/opinion/letters/2017/07/15/letters-democrats-need-clean-own-swamp/481430001/

Two recent letters have praised the NASA-GISS temperatures as evidence of human-caused CO2-fueled global warming, and touted its authenticity.

The NASA-GISS temperatures are, unfortunately, evidence of massive fraud; here's the evidence.

Looking at NASA-GISS' website, you'll see that 1940 and 1980 have about the same temperatures, but NASA'S James Hansen's article in the 28 August 1981 edition of SCIENCE observes a steep fall in temperatures from 1940 to the 1970s.

This steep fall in temperatures was evidence of pronounced global cooling described in feature articles: Time, 24 June 1974, "Another Ice Age," and Newsweek, 28 April 1975, "The Cooling World," which has a National Center for Atmospheric Research chart showing global cooling from 1942-1970.

The Newsweek article quotes from the National Academy of Sciences (twice), Columbia University, NOAA (twice), Reid Bryson, University of Wisconsin, and describes the concern over the cooling reached the National Academy of Sciences, with the possibility of loss of wheat-growing areas of the Soviet Union and Canada.

The New York Times on 8 August 1974 had an article by Harold Schmeck, "Climate Changes Endanger World Food Output," and the 12 August 1974 Der Spiegel article, "Catastrophe in Installments," spoke of the likelihood of cooler, wetter times to come.

The New York Times article by Walter Sullivan, "…Major Cooling May be Ahead," and the cover article in Science News 1 March 1975 was, "The Ice Age Cometh?"

Yet NASA-GISS "conveniently" forgets the global cooling that occurred during the post-WWII boom when CO2 was increasing.

Those of us who actually study the data find widespread evidence for 1940s-1970s cooling, while CO2 was increasing dramatically. The data does not fit the paradigm, so NASA-GISS changed the data!

The fraud is massive.

This is why we skeptics dismiss NASA-GISS "data" as propaganda.

Robert W. Endlich

Las Cruces

Monday, 24 June 1974

Another Ice Age?

Areas of Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic, for example, were once totally free of any snow in summer; now they are covered year round….Scientists have found other indications of global cooling.

The collision of air masses of widely differing temperatures and humidity can create violent storms—the Midwest's recent rash of disastrous tornadoes, for example.

Sunspot Cycle. The changing weather is apparently connected with differences in the amount of energy that the earth's surface receives from the sun.

Whatever the cause of the cooling trend, its effects could be extremely serious, if not catastrophic.

Scientists figure that only a 1% decrease in the amount of sunlight hitting the earth's surface could tip the climatic balance, and cool the planet enough to send it sliding down the road to another ice age within only a few hundred years.

Monday, 24 June 1974

TIME Magazine

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Another Ice Age?

Monday, June 24, 1974

http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1663607/posts

In Canada's wheat belt, a particularly chilly and rainy spring has delayed planting and may well bring a disappointingly small harvest…

A series of unusually cold winters has gripped the American Far West…

Climatological Cassandras are becoming increasingly apprehensive, for the weather aberrations they are studying may be the harbinger of another ice age.

Telltale signs are everywhere —from the unexpected persistence and thickness of pack ice in the waters around Iceland to the southward migration of a warmth-loving creature like the armadillo from the Midwest.

Since the 1940s the mean global temperature has dropped about 2.7° F.

The Cooling World

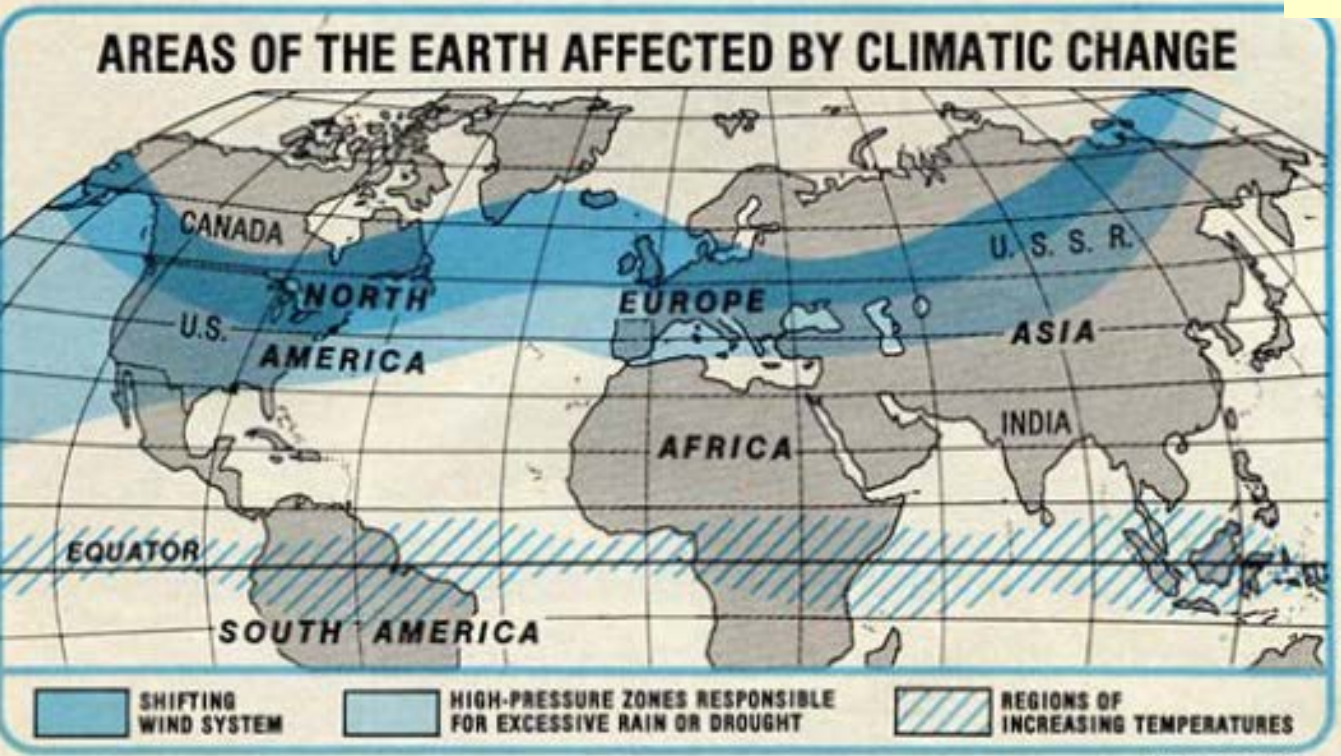
There are ominous signs that the earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and that these changes may portend a drastic decline in food production—with serious political implications for just about every nation on earth. The drop in food output could begin quite soon, perhaps only ten years from now. The regions destined to feel its impact are the great wheat-producing lands of Canada and the U.S.S.R. in the north, along with a number of marginally self-sufficient tropical areas—parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indochina and Indonesia—where the growing season is dependent upon the rains brought reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century. If the climatic change is as profound as some of the pessimists fear, the resulting famines could be catastrophic. "A major climatic change would force economic and social adjustments on a worldwide scale," warns a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences, "because the global patterns of food production and population that have evolved are implicitly dependent on the climate of the present century."

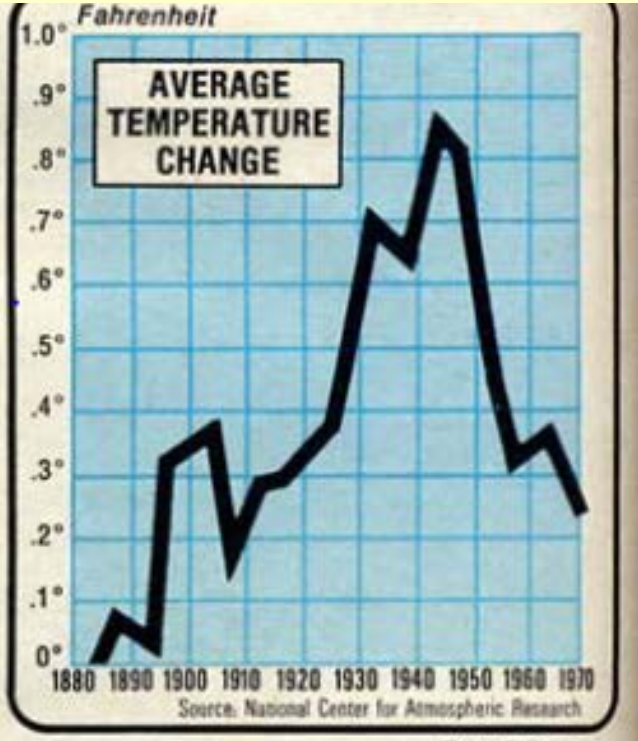
A survey completed last year by Dr. Murray Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968. Accord-

Newsweek, 28 April 1975

Drop in food production… wheat-producing areas of Canada and USSR…"

"A drop of half a degree in average ground Temperatures In Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968."

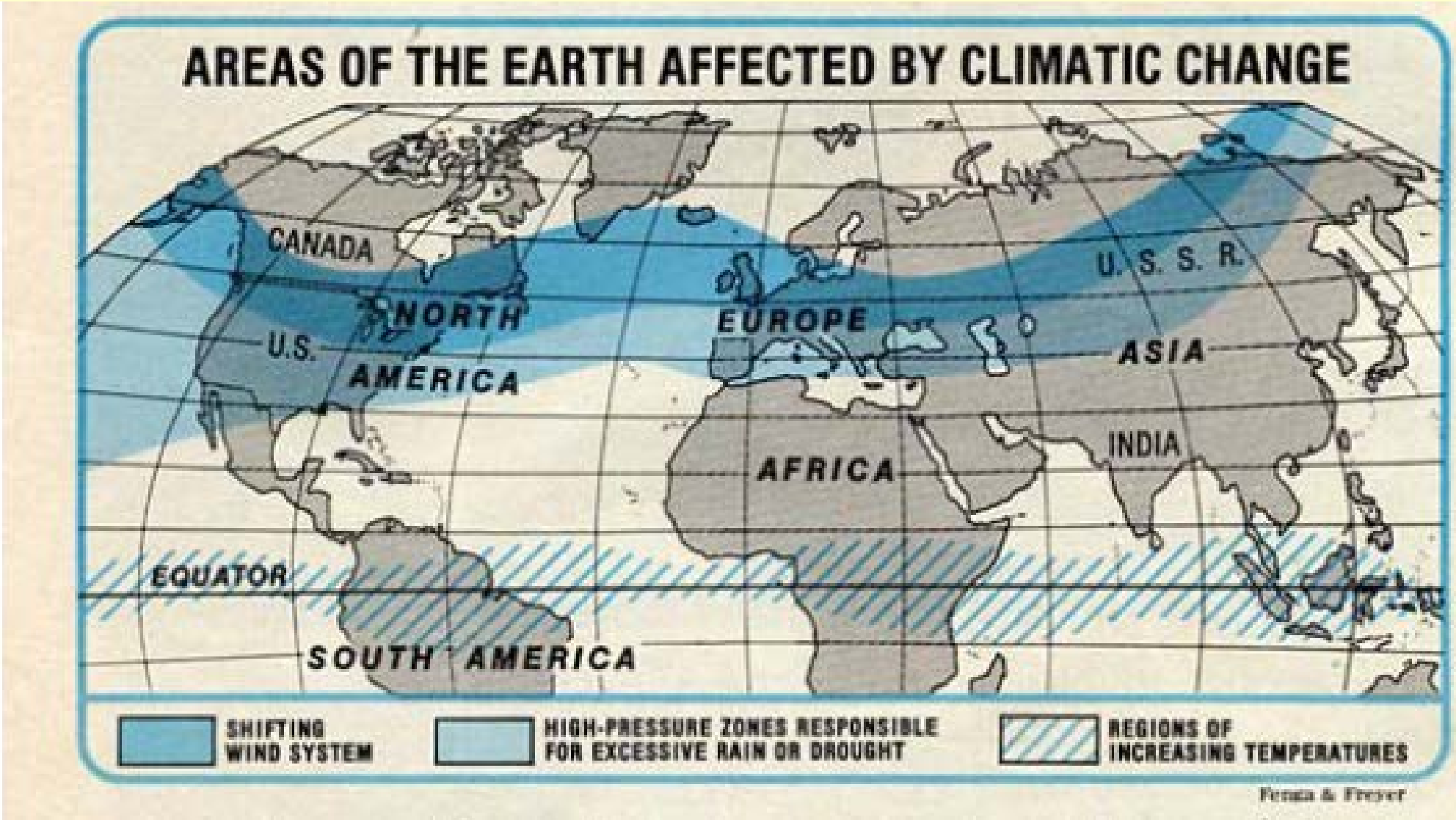




“The resulting famines could be catastrophic”
“Economic and social adjustments on a worldwide scale”

“A drop of half a degree in average ground Temperatures In Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968.”

Newsweek, 28 April 1975



The New York Times

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1974

Climate Changes Endanger World's Food Output

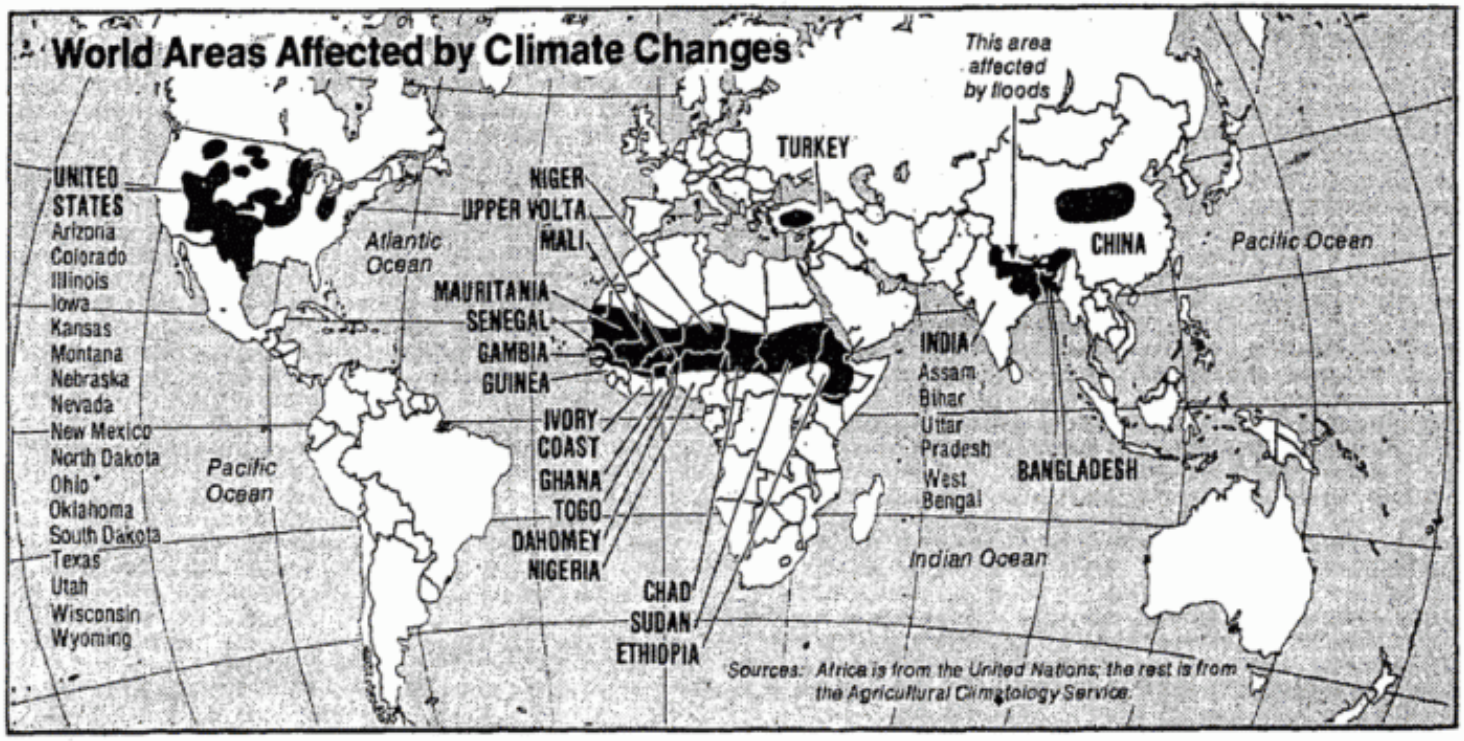
By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

Bad weather this summer and the threat of more of it to come hang ominously over every estimate of the world food situation.

It is a threat the world may have to face more often in the years ahead. Many weather scientists expect greater variability in the earth's weather and, consequently, greater risk of local disasters in places where conditions of recent years have become accepted as the norm.

Some experts believe that mankind is on the threshold of a new pattern of adverse global climate for which it is ill-prepared.

This is another in a series of articles, which will appear from time to time, examining the world food situation.



The New York Times/Aug. 8, 1974

Severe weather changes, ranging from floods to drought, have struck many of the world's major agricultural areas so far this year. Climate experts say that even greater variability of weather can be expected in years to come, bringing changes to arable areas that have adjusted to past patterns, thus threatening future output.

A recent meeting of climate experts in Bonn, West Germany, produced the unanimous conclusion that the change in global weather patterns poses a severe threat to agriculture that could lead to major crop failures and mass starvation.

Others disagree, but are still concerned over the impact of weather on man's ability to feed the ever-increasing number of human beings.

Whether or not this year's events are harbingers of a major global trend, some of those events are, of themselves, causing concern.

The monsoon rains have been late and scant over agriculturally important regions of India, while Bangladesh has been having floods.

Parts of Europe and the Soviet Union have had problems at both ends of the weather spectrum this year—too hot and dry at some times and places, too wet and cold at others.

There have been similar problems in North America. An American weather expert recently received reports that ice was lingering abnormally on the coasts of Newfoundland and that new evidence showed that the Gulf Stream was fluctuating toward a more southerly course.

In the United States, the world's most important food producer, a severe drought that began last fall in the Southwest has spread northward and eastward, and may have potentially serious effects in the Corn Belt. There have also been reports that spring wheat in the United States has been badly hurt by hot, dry weather.

Earlier this year, there had been hopes of bumper crops in North America and elsewhere. But the weather's adverse impact has trimmed back some of these hopes.

The situation is not all bad,

Continued on Page 66, Column 1

12.08.1974

PDF drucken

12 August 1974

WETTER

Katastrophe auf Raten

Catastrophe in Installments

Kommt eine neue Eiszeit? Nicht gleich, aber der verregnete Sommer in Nordeuropa, so befürchten die Klimaforscher, war nur ein Teil eines weltweiten Wetterumschwungs -- ein Vorgeschmack auf kühlere und nassere Zeiten.

Is a new ice age coming? Not right away, but the rainy summer in Northern Europe, climate researchers fear, was only part of a worldwide change in weather - a preview of cooler and wetter times to come.

In kurzen Hosen, den Strohhut auf dem Kopf -- so stiegen noch am 20. Juni, dem Auftakt zu den großen Schulferien, Familienväter aus dem Saarland und aus Rheinland-Pfalz hinters Steuer. Auf der Autobahn, schon umtost von Sturmböen, vernahmen sie aus dem Radio den Wetterbericht: "Wechselnd "bewölkt, einzelne Schauer, Temperaturen bis zu vier Grad unter den sommerlichen Mittelwerten."

“ THE ICE AGE COMETH? ” Science News, 1 March 1975

ScienceNews

MAGAZINE OF THE SOCIETY FOR SCIENCE & THE PUBLIC

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March 1, 1975

FEATURE
Preventing Research?
BY SCIENCE NEWS MARCH 01, 1975

FEATURE
Off the Beat: What We Can Learn from Chinese Medicine
BY SCIENCE NEWS MARCH 01, 1975

FEATURE
Toxic Fumes from Fire-Retarded Foam
BY SCIENCE NEWS MARCH 01, 1975

FEATURE
Front Matter

The New York Times

http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9906E2DC

New York Times, 21 May 1975

Scientists Ask Why World Climate Is Changing; Major Cooling May Be Ahead; Scientists Ponder Why World's Climate Is Changing; a Major Cooling Widely Considered to Be Inevitable

By WALTER SULLIVAN ();
May 21, 1975,
, Section , Page 45, Column , words

[DISPLAYING ABSTRACT]

The world's climate is changing. Of that scientists are firmly convinced. But in what direction and why are subjects of deepening debate.

28 August 1981, Volume 213, Number 4511 SCIENCE

NASA Temperature Data Corruption

Climate Impact of Increasing Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

J. Hansen, D. Johnson, A. Lacis, S. Lebedeff
P. Lee, D. Rind, G. Russell

pheric CO_2 increased from 280
rts per million in 1880 to 335 to
in 1980 (*1*, *2*), mainly due to
f fossil fuels. Deforestation and
in biosphere growth may also

The major difficulty in accepting this theory has been the absence of observed warming coincident with the historic CO_2 increase. In fact, the temperature in the Northern Hemisphere decreased by about 0.5°C between 1940 and 1970

Greenhouse Effect

The effective radiating tempera
the earth, T_e, is determined by t
for infrared emission from the p
balance absorbed solar radiation

$$\pi R^2(1 - A)S_0 = 4\pi R^2\sigma T_e$$

or

$$T_e = [S_0(1 - A)/4\sigma]^{1/4}$$

where R is the radius of the earth
albedo of the earth, S_0 the flux
radiation, and σ the Stefan-Bol
constant. For $A \sim 0.3$ and S_0
watts per square meter, this
$T_e \sim 255$ K.

The mean surface tempera
$T_s \sim 288$ K. The excess, $T_s - T$
greenhouse effect of gases and
which cause the mean radiating
be above the surface. An estimat
greenhouse warming is

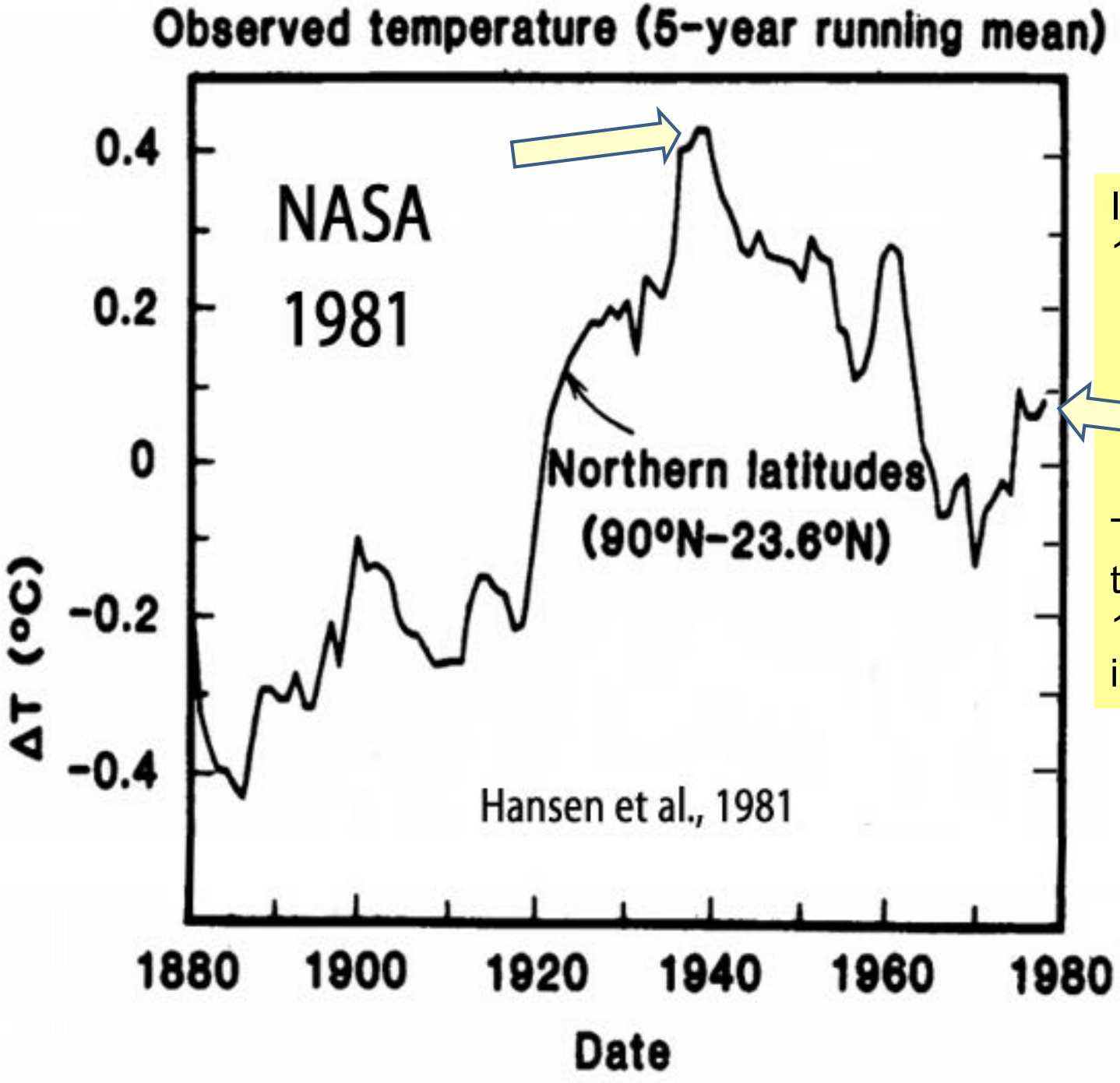
In 1981, James Hansen was the Director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies.

He was also the lead author of a seminal paper published in the prestigious journal *Science* entitled
"Climate Impact of Increasing Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide".

In the paper, Hansen and his colleagues reported (and illustrated with multiple graphs) the widely accepted 100-year (~1880-1980) record of hemispheric and global temperature changes.

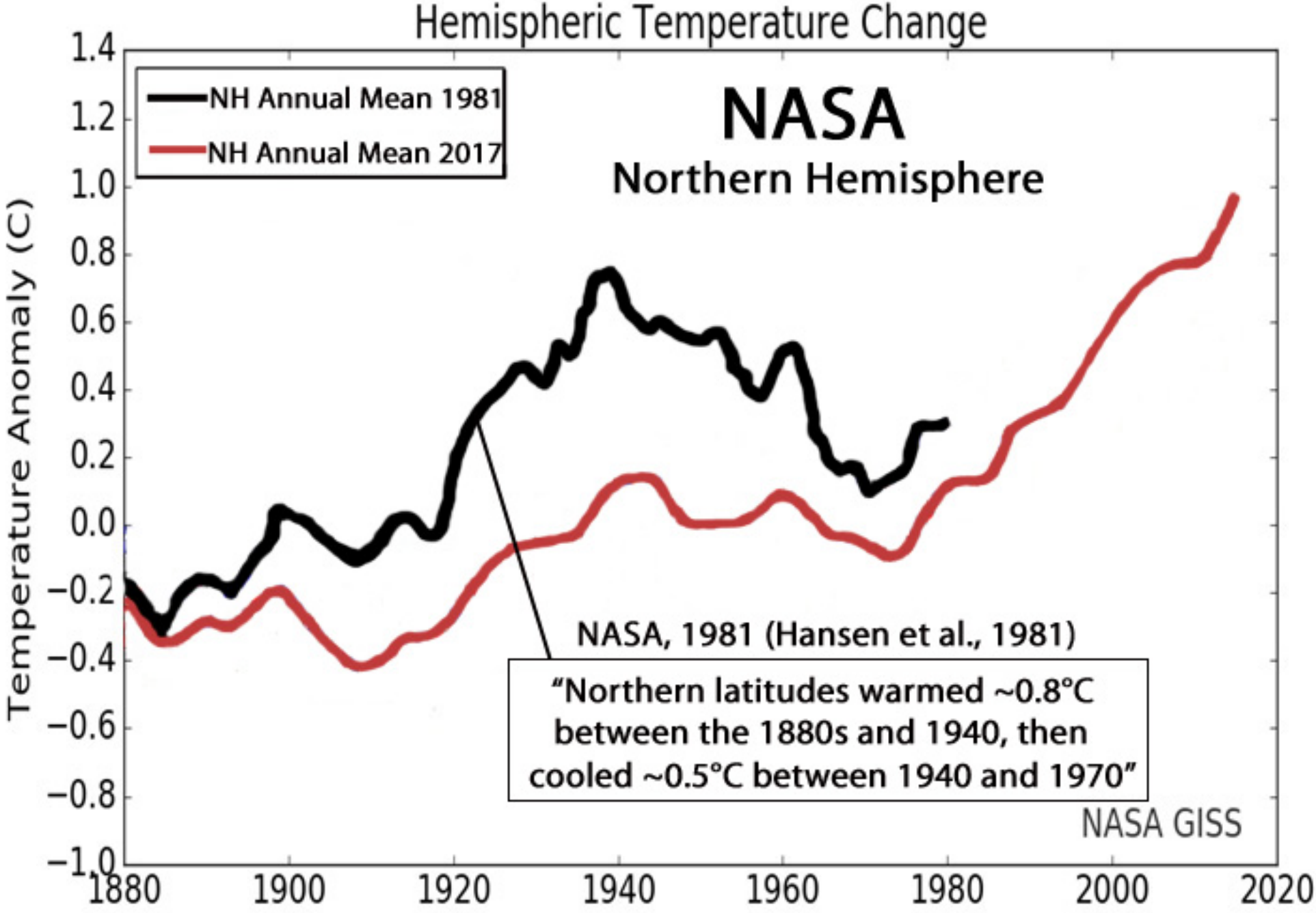
At the time, most climate scientists were reporting that the Northern Hemisphere's (NH) temperatures had undergone a rapid warming of between +0.8 and +1.0°C between the 1880s and 1940.

Then, after 1940 and through 1970, NH temperatures were reported to have dropped by about -0.5 to -0.6°C, a decades-long cooling trend which at the time had fomented
widespread debate about global cooling in the scientific community.



In Hansen's paper, 1940 is ~0.3C warmer than1980.

The temperature trace from 1920 to 1970 is "tooth shaped."


Hemispheric Temperature Change
NH Annual Mean 1981
NH Annual Mean 2017
NASA
Northern Hemisphere
Temperature Anomaly (C)
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
−0.2
−0.4
−0.6
−0.8
−1.0
1880
1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000
2020
NASA, 1981 (Hansen et al., 1981)
"Northern latitudes warmed ~0.8°C between the 1880s and 1940, then cooled ~0.5°C between 1940 and 1970"
NASA GISS