

February 8, 2008

## Senate Report of Dissenting Scientists Continues to Grow – 13 More Scientists Added

Thirteen more scientists have been added to the U.S. Senate's over 400 scientists report just since January 18, 2008. There are currently well over 450 and growing skeptical scientists featured in the 'Consensus Busters' Report.

[http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.Blogs&ContentRecord\\_id=f80a6386-802a-23ad-40c8-3c63dc2d02cb](http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.Blogs&ContentRecord_id=f80a6386-802a-23ad-40c8-3c63dc2d02cb)

**Award-winning Paleontologist Dr. Eduardo Tonni, the principal investigator for the Committee for Scientific Research of the province of Buenos Aires (CIC) and head of the Paleontology Department at the University of La Plata,** dissented from the global warming "consensus" in 2007. "There is no denying a warming; the discussion is whether it was created by man or whether it is natural. There are effects of human action, but it is much more likely to be a natural product," Tonni said, according to a December 2, 2007 article in the Argentine publication Perfil.com. [translated] "Many of us think so (warming is natural), but of course, this is not politically correct. I know that I am saying this and I am without [industry] subsidies," Tonni said in the article titled "A Group of Argentine Scientists Skeptical of Climate Change." Tonni, who received the "Merit Award" in 2003 by the Argentina Paleontologist Association, also dismissed the linkage of natural disasters to man-made climate change. "There are countless historical records of disasters, but it is very difficult to estimate if the frequency is greater. Perhaps we are more informed. The El Niño event is known only from some 30 years ago," Tonni said. "The scaremongering has its justification in the fact that it is something that generates funds. If you say that global change is produced by natural effects, we would sit and see what happens. Thus, we have more things to do. I would say that, unfortunately, this is another product of the market," he added.

**Economist Dr. George Reisman, an Emeritus Professor at Pepperdine University and author of *Capitalism: A Treatise on Economics*,** dismissed man-made climate fears and rejected calls for global warming inspired cap-and-trade regulations in 2007. "Global warming is not a threat. But environmentalism's response to it is," Reisman wrote on May 30, 2007. "In fact, if it comes, global warming, in the projected likely range, will bring major benefits to much of the world. Central Canada and large portions of Siberia will become similar in climate to New England today. So too, perhaps, will portions of Greenland. The disappearance of Arctic ice in summer time will shorten important shipping routes by thousands of miles. Growing seasons in the North Temperate Zone will be longer. Plant life in general will flourish because of the presence of more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere," Reisman wrote. "Even if global warming is a fact, the free citizens of an industrial civilization will have no great difficulty in coping with it—that is, of course, if their ability to use energy and to produce is not crippled by the environmental movement and by government controls otherwise inspired. The seeming difficulties of coping with global warming, or any other large-scale change, arise only when the problem is viewed from the perspective of government central planners," he explained. "All of the rising clamor for energy caps is an invitation to the American people to put themselves in chains. It is an attempt to lure them along a path thousands of times more deadly than any military misadventure, and one from which escape might be impossible. Already, led by French President Jacques Chirac, forces are gathering to make non-compliance with emissions caps an international crime. According to an *Associated Press* report of February 5, 2007, 'Forty-Five nations joined France in calling for a new environmental body to slow global warming and protect the planet, a body that potentially could have policing powers to punish violators.' Given such developments, it is absolutely vital that the United States never enter into any international treaty in which it agrees to caps on greenhouse-gas emissions," he added. "In previous centuries it was common for religion to threaten those whose way of life was not to its satisfaction, with the prospect of hellfire and brimstone in the afterlife. Substitute for the afterlife, life on earth in centuries to come, and it is possible to see that environmentalism and the rest of the left are now doing essentially the same thing. They hate the American way of life because of its comfort and luxury. And to frighten people into abandoning it, they are threatening them with a global-warming version of hellfire and brimstone," he concluded.

**Victor Pochat, president of the Argentine Institute of Water Resources and a teacher of water resources planning at Universidad del Litoral, is a member of the South American Technical Advisory Committee of the Global Water Partnership.** Pochat questioned man-made global warming fears and pointed out that many scientists disagree. "There are voices on the causes and reasons for the warming, but we hear from some more than others," Pochat said, according to a December 2, 2007 article in the Argentine publication Perfil.com. [Translated] Pochat believes "it is not clear that increases of a few degrees in average temperature of the planet is directly related to human activity but could be due to cyclical effects," according to the article. "Scientists that deserve credit for their background say global warming is a climatic variability associated to cycles of warming and cooling of the Earth," Pochat explained. The article was titled, "A Group of Argentine Scientists Skeptical of Climate Change."

**Geophysicist Robert Woock is a senior geophysicist at Stone Energy in Louisiana and past president of the Southwest Louisiana Geophysical Society. Woock, who earned a masters in geology, has published on hydrocarbon detection techniques in the publication of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG).** Woock recently declared himself skeptical of man-made climate fears. "I am a Geophysicist by education and practice with over thirty years in practice. Having studied the paleoclimate and environment for over thirty-five years I have come to some fundamental conclusions about our current conditions. The global warming debate is not over. I do not see any evidence in nature or data to suggest that we are in any anthropologic climate cycle," Woock told EPW on December 21, 2007. "We have certainly created local climates, hot cities and deforestation that affect certain areas, but these are reversible to a large degree. I also agree with the point that weather is not climate. It is difficult to accept, and probably impossible to prove that manipulation of second order effects such as CO2 content

could have any climatic impact. Climate is driven by first order processes, *i.e.*; solar flux and planetary environments. All the rest, including CO<sub>2</sub> content, is driven by the first order processes," Woock explained. "All the data used to 'support' the global warming theory can better demonstrate this relationship. Put me down as a serious skeptic on anthropologic global warming," he concluded.

**Senior Chemist Glenn Speck of the Oklahoma City Isotek Environmental Lab, who has over 35 years of laboratory experience in the government and private sectors, testing air, water, fuel, and soil for pollutants and other chemicals, including CO<sub>2</sub>,** dissented from man-made climate fears in 2007. "Although much of the liberal press and the liberal politicians endorse man-made global warming as a complete, irrefutable reality, there are a substantial number of us scientists that strongly disagree. There is little disagreement that some warming has likely occurred, but many of us think that most, if not all of that change is due to natural planetary processes," Speck wrote in a June 14, 2007 letter. "The public has been repeatedly misled that there is a scientific consensus on global warming. Totally false. Unfortunately, man-made climate change, or anthropogenic global warming as it's more commonly known, has become a political issue rather than a scientific one. Those who want you to accept that humans have caused climate change have a not-so-hidden agenda of imposing carbon taxes here in the United States that will cripple our economy and make us even more unable to compete with other nations," Speck explained. "Those of us who don't believe the anthropogenic global warming claims also have to live on this planet, and we want it environmentally in good condition for our children and grandchildren. We can and should be better stewards of our ecosystems," he added.

**Field Geologist Louis A.G. Hissink is the editor of *The Australian Institute of Geoscientists Newsletter* and is currently working on the ore-reserve feasibility study of the Koongie Park Base Metals project in Western Australia. Hissink, who earned a masters in geology,** recently dissented from man-made climate fears. "The assumption that humanity, from its burning of hydrocarbons, is raising the surface temperature of the earth by affecting its greenhouse effect, is not supported by theory nor the physical evidence. No gas is capable of storing heat so the assumption a gas could is to misunderstand basic physics and the greenhouse effect," Hissink told EPW on January 21, 2008. "The global mean temperature derivations from the surface meteorological stations confuse the thermal state of the measuring instruments with unspecified volumes of air nor are those temperatures linked to any discrete physical object; in geostatistics this is known as a data set lacking sample support and no more a metric of the earth's thermal state as the mean calculated from the telephone numbers of the meteorological stations producing the temperature readings," Hissink explained. "Recent discoveries by NASA in the area of space exploration show that the earth is connected to the sun electromagnetically where tens of millions of amperes of electric current are routinely measured during polar aurora displays by satellites - this enormous source of energy, and thus heat, is completely ignored as a factor affecting the earth's thermal balance in global climate models. It is this electromagnetic connection that underpins the solar factor that modulates the earth's climate," Hissink added.

**Jerome J. Schmitt is a Yale University-educated engineer who studied fluid mechanics and gas dynamics, founded the Jet Process Corporation and invented the Jet Vapor Deposition (JVD) process for thin films and coatings. Schmitt, who served as Vice President for Research and Development at MicroCoating Technologies, holds five patents and has authored 30 technical publications. Schmitt, currently president of NanoEngineering Corporation,** questioned the validity of computer climate model predictions of man-made global warming. "While mankind cannot experiment on the global climate, these models can be used retroactively to see how well they 'model' the past. The UN's 2001 Climate Change report distorted the historical record by eliminating the Medieval Warm Period in the famous 'Hockey Stick Curve' which, by many accounts, unreasonably accentuated temperature rise in the 20th century. Such distortion of the historical data undercuts the credibility of the models themselves, since this is the only 'experimental data' available for testing the fidelity of the models to the actual climate," Schmitt wrote on February 28, 2007. Schmitt detailed the multitude of inputs that he believes makes climate models unreliable. "Let's list some of the factors that must be included (by no means an exhaustive list): Solar flux; Gravity; Pressure; Temperature; Density; Humidity; Earth's rotation; Surface temperature; Currents in the Ocean (e.g., Gulf Stream); Greenhouse gases; CO<sub>2</sub> dissolved in the oceans; Polar ice caps; Infrared radiation; Cosmic rays (ionizing radiation); Earth's magnetic field; Evaporation; Precipitation; Cloud formation; Reflection from clouds; Reflection from snow; Volcanoes; Soot formation; Trace compounds; And many, many others. Even if mathematics could be developed to accurately model each of these factors, the combined model would be infinitely complex requiring some simplifications. Simplifications in turn amount to judgment calls by the modeler. Can we ignore the effects of trace compounds? Well, we were told that trace amounts of chlorofluoro compounds had profound effects on the ozone layer, necessitating the banning of their use in refrigerators and as aerosol spray propellants. Can we ignore cosmic rays? Well, they cause ions (electrically charged molecules) which affect the ozone layer and also catalyze formation of rain-drops and soot particles. As with all models, it is perilous to ignore factors in the absence of complete experimental data which might otherwise have significant effect," he wrote. "Unless we know how the greenhouse-limiting properties of precipitation systems change with warming, we don't know how much of our current warmth is due to mankind, and we can't estimate how much future warming there will be, either," he added. "In my view, we should adopt the private sector's practice of placing extremely limited reliance on numerical models for major investment decisions in the absence of confirming test data, that is, climate data which can be easily collected just by waiting," he concluded.

**Former IPCC author and El Niño expert Rosa Compagnucci, the author of two IPCC reports in 2001 (Working Group II – Latin America Chapter), is a researcher with the National Science and Technology Commission who has published peer-reviewed papers. Compagnucci is also a professor in the Department of Atmosphere Sciences in the University of Buenos Aires.** Compagnucci refuted man-made climate claims in 2007. "Is global warming something unusual, say, the last two thousand years?" Compagnucci said, according to a December 2, 2007 article in the Argentine publication Perfil.com. [Translated] The article was titled, "A Group of Argentine Scientists

Skeptical of Climate Change.” Compagnucci believes humans have only contributed a few tenths of a degree to warming on Earth and that solar activity is a key driver of climate, according to the article. “There was a global warming in medieval times, during the years between 800 and 1300. And that made Greenland, now covered with ice, christened with a name [by the Vikings] that refers to land green: ‘Greenland.’” [Updated 01/25/2008]

**Meteorologist Karl Bohnak of WLUC TV6 in Michigan holds the American Meteorological Society’s Seal of Approval and authored the book *So Cold a Sky, Upper Michigan Weather Stories*.** Bohnak also recently dissented from man-made global warming fears. “Water vapor accounts for about 95 percent of earth’s natural ‘greenhouse’ effect. Carbon dioxide gets all the attention because that is what is released in the burning of fossil fuels. Yet it accounts for less than 4 percent of the total greenhouse effect. For the anthropogenic global warming argument to work, water vapor must increase along with CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub>’s contribution - natural and manmade - is just not enough to raise global temperatures as much as climate models predict,” Bohnak wrote on January 28, 2008. “On the other hand, [Climatologist Roger] Pielke, Sr. coauthored a paper... In it, lower-tropospheric temperatures over North America had indeed increased between 1979 and 2006, but precipitable water vapor and total precipitable water content had not. This suggests that climate model assumptions of constant relative humidity in a warmer world may be all wet,” Bohnak explained.

**UN IPCC Contributing Author Dr. Aynsley Kellow is a former professor of Social Sciences of the Australian School of Environmental Studies at Griffith University who has presented papers to the Australian Academy of Science and co-authored the book *International Environmental Policy: Interests and the Failure of the Kyoto Process*. Kellow, who was a referee for Chapter 19 in the IPCC’s fourth assessment report which covered “Key Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment,”** questioned the premise of the IPCC’s gloomy future predictions. “They [IPCC] really do emphasize the bad news. They’re looking for bad news in all of this,” Kellow said according to an April 23, 2007 article in Spiked-Online. “The IPCC is assuming rates of economic growth that dwarf the nineteenth-century success of the USA, the twentieth century in Japan and so on. The USA experienced, I think, a nine fold increase in GDP per capita; these are making assumptions about 30-fold increases. So you can question their credibility. But if you do that, you’re questioning the emissions scenarios that are driving the climate models,” Kellow said. “I’m not holding my breath for this criticism to be taken on board, which underscores a fault in the whole peer review process for the IPCC: There is no chance of a chapter [of the IPCC report] ever being rejected for publication, no matter how flawed it might be,” Kellow said. “The scientists are in there but it is, after all, called the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. The scientists are there at the nomination of governments. Governments fund the exercise and sign-off on it ultimately,” Kellow said, noting the politicization of the process. Kellow also asserted that the whole Kyoto Protocol approach to greenhouse gas emissions does not favor developing nations. “The emphasis on CO<sub>2</sub> suits largely post-1990 decarbonized European economies worried about justifying high levels of taxation, energy security policies and so on. It doesn’t suit those with ample coal supplies at a quarter of the cost of producing coal in Europe – which includes India and China. There’s a very European slant to Kyoto,” Kellow concluded.

**Research scientist William Hunt has worked for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and served as a wildlife biologist and a geologist. Hunt produced a 2007 audio series titled “Global Warming Exposed!” and is set to release a book titled *Global Warming Challenged-Science or Myth?*** Hunt dissented in 2007. In 2007 Hunt dissented from the view that mankind is driving a climate crisis. “Scientists and activists alike have jumped on the [global warming] bandwagon. It’s become a fad, a trend, a wave of enthusiasm and the scientists are going along with the fad to get research grants and the media limelight,” Hunt wrote on January 22, 2007 in an article titled “The Nonsense of Global Warming.” “The facts, such as we can observe and calculate them, do not support the idea of man-made global warming. Natural processes completely eclipse anything that man can accomplish- a minor rainstorm expends more energy than a large nuclear explosive releases and the lowest category of hurricane expends more energy than all of the nuclear weapons ever produced in a short time,” Hunt wrote. “Most geologists and indeed, most scientists in the U.S., do not accept the idea that global warming resulting from human activities is a viable theory -because most have an appreciation for the kind of power inherent in natural systems. Conversely, most biologists do accept the idea of man-caused global warming and quote scientists in other fields, without understanding those other fields sufficiently to make a logical judgment as to whether the studies were reasonable in their methods and claims. They simply take it on faith that the scientists propounding global warming are correct in their methods and assumptions,” Hunt explained. “The problem with computer [climate] modeling is that only a tiny percentage of the literally millions of variables involved can be written into a program. It’s currently impossible for us to accurately model Earth’s climate and we are not aware of all of the variables yet,” he added.

**Professor of Ecological Studies, Dr. Terry Wimberley of Florida Gulf Coast University teaches courses on environmental health, risk assessment, and epidemiology. Wimberley, who is a professor in the Division of Marine Sciences and Ecological Sciences at the University, is the author of the forthcoming book *Nested Ecology*.** Wimberley dissented from man-made climate fears in 2007. “At issue is how big of a problem is human produced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Undoubtedly to some marginal degree - which scientists debate about - it is a problem, but is it the major cause of global warming? No,” Wimberley wrote said on Nov. 1, 2007. “More important is the interaction of solar activity (solar winds) with penetrating cosmic rays into the earth’s atmosphere. When cosmic ray activity is great a large volume of rays penetrate the earth’s lower atmosphere and contribute to cloud formation and cool the earth. However, when there is a lot of solar activity, solar winds tend to blow away just enough of the cosmic rays to thwart cloud formation at the lower levels resulting in fewer clouds and global warming. This phenomenon can be documented over hundreds if not thousands of years - well before humans were able to affect atmosphere,” Wimberley explained. “Scientists do not dispel the problem of global warming -- that is real -- but rather the CO<sub>2</sub> theory of global warming, which unfortunately is not verified by geological and climate records going back thousands of years or by observed fact. The CO<sub>2</sub> theory of climate change is based upon a computer simulation model and flawed data that has been widely criticized in scientific literature. The theory has acquired ‘political legs’ because there are interests who

see benefit to be derived from their ideological positions by pursuing some of the policies that can be justified by aggressively responding to a global warming threat," he added.

**Geologist Dr. Francis T. Manns, who earned his Ph.D from the University of Toronto and currently runs Artesian Geological Research,** expressed skepticism of a man-made "climate crisis." "As a stratigrapher/paleogeographer, I have been aware throughout my career of the wide variations in the climate of Earth as recorded in the rocks. Climate change is the norm for the planet," Manns wrote to EPW on January 20, 2008. "I am unaware of any CO2 research that demonstrates a temperature anomaly that corresponds to CO2 flux in the atmosphere. On the contrary, everything I read from the refereed side of science shows CO2 to trail warming, probably due to the property of gases of retrograde or inverse solubility in water," Manns explained. Manns also disputed the CO2 caused ocean acidification fears. "Ocean pH is not governed by physico-chemical rules. Marine organisms control their calcium carbonate properties organically behind membranes. Increased CO2, in any case, evolves from sea water because of inverse solubility. CO2 dissolves in cold water and bubbles out of warm water. That's why CO2 trails natural warming," Manns wrote on January 14, 2008 on the *New York Times* website. "Objective scientists realize that coral, foraminifera and shellfish have deep mechanism that have evolved over 100s of millions of years as CO2 has fluctuated far wider than we see in the atmosphere today. Google Ernst-Georg Beck for a synoptic paper on 180 years of CO2 measurements in the atmosphere, some by Nobel Prize-winning chemists. The UN IPCC has cooked the books. CO2 was as high as 400 ppm on 1940 before the recent cooling period," Manns wrote.

**Chemist and Chemical Engineer Dr. William L. Wells is an Adjunct Professor of Chemistry at Murray State University who has studied air pollution control technologies and spent over 16 years in SOx (Sulfur Oxides) and NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) scrubber technology development and clean coal research.** Wells expressed skepticism about man-made climate change. "Scientific measurements confirm the CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is increasing. There is some evidence that the earth may be warming, but to what degree and its cause are not clear," Wells told EPW on January 23, 2008. "Beyond that there is little that can be said with certainty at this point. Correlation is not cause and effect," Wells explained. He further urged "being cautious and avoiding precipitous actions until more is certain in the scientific sense." Wells also dismissed U.S. efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. "Many in Congress promoting these measures for CO2 control mandates fail to appreciate that the atmosphere is global, hence emissions must be considered world-wide. One source indicates that China has plans to add 500 coal-fired plants in the next decade, while India is right behind with 200 plants on the drawing board. Restricting U.S. anthropogenic emissions, only a small part of the CO2 released into the environment, is a way of cutting off our economic noses to spite our faces," Wells wrote. "Without global reductions there is very little that the US can do to impact CO2 levels in the atmosphere, besides, of course, political posturing," he concluded.

**Environmental Scientist Professor Delgado Domingos of Portugal, the founder and director of the Numerical Weather Forecast group, has more than 150 published articles in the research fields of Thermodynamics, Numerical Methods in Fluid Mechanics and Energy Transfer, Energy System Analysis, Energy and Environment Policy, and Meteorological Forecast. Domingos, an honorary member of the editorial boards of several international scientific journals,** recently called CO2 related climate fears "dangerous nonsense." "There are measurable climate changes but there is also an enormous manipulation in reducing everything to CO2 and equivalents. The main gas producing the green house effect is water vapor. The present alarm on climate change is an instrument of social control, a pretext for major businesses and political battle. It became an ideology, which is concerning," Domingos said in an interview in *Sabado Noticias* [Saturday News] magazine on January 26, 2008. "There are three realities: one scientific – that shows the observed data – another of virtual reality – based on computer models – and another public. Between the three there are big contradictions," Domingos explained. "Everything made to reduce carbon dioxide emissions is positive, because it implies a reduction in energy consumption. But creating an ideology pegged to carbon dioxide is a dangerous nonsense," Domingos added. [Updated 02/08/2008]

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With thanks to:

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