



Is Global Warming Causing Winter Storms?

Physicist Michio Kaku provides an explanation: "It seems to violate common sense, but as the Earth begins to heat up, that means more moist air in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico on average. Which creates more precipitation, and eventually more snow.... On average, temperatures are going to rise. Remember, last year was the hottest year ever recorded in the history of science, next to 2005, since 1880. So the Earth is heating up. We can debate exactly what's driving it. But, hey, get used to it. We're going to have more energy sloshing around the Earth, more extremes, and swings."



Yet there is no scientific consensus that temperatures are even on the rise. <u>Dr. Don Easterbrook</u> is an emeritus professor of geology at the University of Western Washington. He has written more than 150 peer-reviewed papers. What does Dr Easterbrook say about global warming? "Rather than global warming at a rate of 1 F per decade, records of past natural cycles indicate there may be global cooling for the first few decades of the 21st century to about 2030." After that decline, according to Dr. Easterbook, the planet will again experience "global warming from about 2030 to 2060" (this will then be followed by another period of global cooling, which will last from 2060 to 2090).

(Moreover, there is good reason to be very skeptical about the accuracy of claims that the global temperature has gone up in recent years; click here to find out why.)

Before global warming became a huge environmental issue, climate alarmists warned against global cooling. In 1974, the CIA issued a report on climate cooling that said: "The western world's leading climatologists have confirmed reports of a detrimental global climatic change [cooling]. The stability of most nations is based upon a dependable source of food, but this stability will not be possible under the new climatic era. A forecast by the University of Wisconsin projects that the Earth's climate is returning to that of the neo•boreal era (1600-1850) — an era of drought, famine, and political unrest in the western world."

Scientists have also warned that we are headed for a new ice age in recent years. Thomas Crowley from the University of Edinburgh and William Hyde from Canada say that greenhouse gasses like carbon dioxide could be the key to keeping the planet from growing too cold. The Daily Mail reports their theories: "Most of Scotland, Northern Ireland and England could be covered in 3,000 ft.-thick ice fields. The expanses could reach 6,000 ft. from Aberdeen to Kent — towering above Ben Nevis, Britain's tallest mountain. And what's more, the experts blame the global change on falling — rather than climbing — levels of greenhouse gases"

Photo: AP Images

What does the current blast of frigid weather mean in the grand scheme of things? Weather forecasts







are, perhaps, the most complicated calculations that humans can make. The Cray supercomputers developed in the late 1960s were, in part, created because even the most sophisticated computers around — those which could send men to the moon and calculate the travels of satellites with great precision — were inadequate to handle the data generated in weather projections.

The climate, of course, changes all the time. Right now the northern hemisphere is going through a periodic climate change, winter, which will be followed by another periodic climate change, summer. The development of human civilization has often been predicated on the ability of humans to use their God-given talents to adapt to weather. As a consequence, humans have lived in almost every climate on the planet, from the "Land of the Midnight Sun" in Hammerfest, Norway, to steamy equatorial climates of the thriving city state of Singapore.

But is the increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere contributing to the cold weather in America? If yes, how big a factor is it? In pondering that question, consider that humans have already experienced a Medieval Warming Period which produced greater rises in temperature than even the grimmest priests of global warming project now. Man flourished. These years were even considered something of a "golden age," as wine grapes grew in Britain and trees grew in Iceland. The cooling that followed was the time of trials.

We know also that during our nation's early days, snow fell in summer and crops were destroyed. The minute exertions of men could not possibly have caused this drastic change in climate, and the bulk of the continent was inhabited by native Indians, who had almost no technology and no cities at all. Again, the years of cold were considered the times of troubles. Weather of all sorts, from hurricanes to volcanoes, transforms our climate dramatically and with no human cause at all.

How odd is the statist-environmentalist infatuation with human sin presumed to cause global warming? When I wrote about the movement of the Earth's magnetic pole, a natural process which has been occurring since long before human civilization, even that was blamed on mankind, as these comments demonstrate:

For as long as there have been human beings on this planet, we have reaped and raped the continents of everything and everything the Earth has to offer, from oil, to iron, from corn to cows. With all this "harvesting" going it is only inevitable that the Earth is going to show signs of weakness. Perhaps with the renewed Solar flares (the sun was pretty "dormant" for a while) the renewed radiation effects are becoming evident with the new and faster shifting of the true magnetic North. With the Earth having been depleted of all the natural resources that helped keep the spin in balance, who is to say that we have not affected the magnetic polarity?

Or this:

This is all linked to Global Warming and excessive use of energy at the planet's surface. I have always thought what happens to all the energy that grounds to the core of the earth. You turn on a simple light bulb most of the energy is absorbed. If you had of all the energy that is grounded from that simple bulb concentrated in one place it would be enormous in comparison to the energy that is released in one instance. And so forth all the energy is concentrated at the core of the planet making this mass unstable creating a wobbly effect of the poles and entire planet. No doubt there could be a relation of the proportions at which the rate the shift of the poles are incrementing in relation to the proportion of the increment of earthquakes and the rate of the continental shifts. This planet and maybe the entire universe may hold a very delicate balance



Written by **Bruce Walker** on February 7, 2011



and we are beginning to unstabilize everything that surrounds us.

People honestly believe that surface mining on our planet might have been the cause for migration of the Earth's magnetic field (a field pole which has flipped an indeterminate number of times in prehistory) and that the "entire universe" may be affected by our "excessive use of energy at the planet's surface." In such an anthromorphic cosmos our actions are much greater than our Creator. In such a reality, the state alone can solve every problem.

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