

# Re: A CLIMATE-DESTABILIZATION COMPENDIUM

**Source:** <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics/2004-10/5394.html>

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**From:** Machete (*Machete\_at\_BinLadinsthroat.com*)

**Date:** 10/19/04

Date: Tue, 19 Oct 2004 01:42:38 -0500

Where did you receive your degree \*Dr. Blowhard?

"Dr. Jai Maharaj" <usenet@mantra.com> wrote in message  
news:HCzvgcjmhNgTMbY@gOAIXGuLAGx...

> *Forwarded message from prez@usa-exile.org*

>

> [ *Subject: A Climate-Destabilization Compendium*

> [ *From: prez@usa-exile.org*

> [ *Date: 5 Aug 2004 22:44:12 -0500*

>

>

> *-From: Andy Caffrey <andy@starstreamcable.com>*

> *-Date: August 1, 2004 5:34:21 AM GMT+07:00*

> *-Subject: NRDC: New Science on Global Warming*

>

> <http://nrdc.org/globalWarming/fgwscience.asp>

>

> *A Climate-Destabilization Compendium*

>

> *Global Warming: In Depth: Index*

>

> *New Science on Global Warming*

> *A summary of recent findings on the changing global climate.*

>

> *In recent years, scientists have added considerably to the large*

> *body of evidence that shows human activity is changing the global*

> *climate, raising temperatures and affecting ecosystems around the*

> *world. Here we summarize the most significant findings of the last*

> *few years.*

>

> *Study of the global climate is one of our most complex scientific*

> *endeavors. Yet we now know more than we ever have about humankind's*

> *impact on earth's temperature. The news isn't good. Global average*

> *temperatures have increased by 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit over the last*

> *century -- warming faster than any time in the last 1,000 years. As a*

> *result, the 1990s was the hottest decade in the last 1,000 years.*

>

> *Today, most mainstream scientists and scientific bodies agree that*

> *heat-trapping gases like carbon dioxide (CO2) -- mainly from the*

- > *burning of fossil fuels in cars, power plants, factories, and homes*
- > *-- have caused temperatures to rise around the globe. Because*
- > *emissions of heat–trapping gases are expected to increase, scientists*
- > *predict temperatures to rise dramatically over the next century,*
- > *resulting in serious harm to life on our planet. Below are some of*
- > *the landmark scientific findings released over the last few years*
- > *that outline humankind's impact on earth's climate. Given this*
- > *growing body of evidence, we must act now to reduce pollution from*
- > *cars and power plants. Our health and the health of our planet depend*
- > *on it.*
- >
- > *Satellite Data Confirms Climate Change*
- > *Nature 2004 429:7*
- > *(May 2004)*
- >
- > *Scientists at the University of Washington and the Air Resources*
- > *Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*
- > *found that satellite measurements of lower atmospheric temperatures*
- > *show as much global warming as surface temperature measurements when*
- > *the data are analyzed correctly. The team made the discovery using a*
- > *new technique for separating the signals originating from the lower*
- > *and upper atmosphere. Previous efforts to measure temperature trends*
- > *using satellites suggested that the lower atmosphere is warming more*
- > *slowly than the earth's surface and have been repeatedly cited by*
- > *global warming skeptics. The new study found that the upper*
- > *atmosphere is cooling apparently due to increased heat trapping in*
- > *the lower atmosphere and stratospheric ozone depletion.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Nature website, "Climate Change"*
- > *study.*
- >
- > *Inside the Greenhouse: The Impacts of CO2 and Climate Change on*
- > *Public Health in the Inner City*
- > *Harvard Medical School*
- > *(April 2004)*
- >
- > *A new report from the Center for Health and the Global Environment at*
- > *Harvard Medical School shows that residents of the inner city are*
- > *particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and global*
- > *warming. The most direct threat is from heat waves. Exposure to*
- > *excessive heat caused over 8,000 deaths in the United States between*
- > *1979 and 1999, and the incidence of heat waves is expected to double*
- > *by the middle of this century if heat–trapping pollution is not*
- > *curtailed. Higher temperatures also elevate the level of ozone smog*
- > *in urban areas, which contributes to excess mortality and triggers*
- > *more asthma attacks. In addition, higher concentrations of carbon*
- > *dioxide, the primary heat–trapping pollutant that causes global*
- > *warming, has been shown to increase the formation of allergenic*
- > *pollen, which may increase the incidence of asthma and respiratory*
- > *allergies.*
- >

- > *\* For more information: Full report*
- >
- > *Climatology: Threatened Loss of the Greenland Ice–Sheet*
- > *Nature 2004 428: 616*
- > *(April 2004)*
- >
- > *Unless heat–trapping emissions are reduced substantially, Greenland*
- > *is likely to warm by at least 3 degrees Celsius by the year 2100,*
- > *enough to trigger the complete and irreversible meltdown of the*
- > *Greenland ice sheet, reported scientists in the April 8 issue of*
- > *Nature. The Greenland ice sheet is second in size only to Antarctica,*
- > *and its complete meltdown could raise the global average sea level by*
- > *7 meters (23 feet). While the complete collapse of the Greenland ice*
- > *sheet could take as long as 1,000 years, that process could become*
- > *inevitable by the end of this century.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Nature website, "Greenland*
- > *Ice–Sheet" study.*
- >
- > *NOAA 2003 Climate Report*
- > *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*
- > *(January 2004)*
- >
- > *The most recent data show that 2003 tied 2002 as the second hottest*
- > *year on record, following 1998. The five hottest years have all*
- > *occurred since 1997 and the 10 hottest since 1990. Extreme heat waves*
- > *caused more than 20,000 deaths in Europe and more than 1500 deaths in*
- > *India during 2003.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Full report*
- >
- > *Defusing the Global Warming Time Bomb*
- > *Scientific American*
- > *(March 2004)*
- >
- > *In the face of clear evidence that the earth's energy balance has*
- > *already been altered by pollution, Dr. James Hansen remains*
- > *optimistic about our ability to prevent dangerous global warming if*
- > *we act now. The Director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space*
- > *Studies wrote in the March issue of Scientific American that global*
- > *warming can be controlled if we begin earnestly to improve our energy*
- > *efficiency and increase our use of renewable energy sources. Any*
- > *delay would be dangerous, Hansen argues, because an additional*
- > *warming of merely one degree Celsius could be enough to trigger the*
- > *eventual disintegration of ice sheets in Greenland and parts of*
- > *Antarctica.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Scientific American website*
- >
- > *Global Warming: The Imperatives for Action from the Science of Climate*
- > *Change*

- > *Sir David King, Chief Scientific Adviser to the U.K. Government;*
- > *Address to the AAAS*
- > *(February 2004)*
- >
- > *Sir David King, the chief scientific adviser to the British*
- > *Government, sounded a similar note of urgency when he delivered a*
- > *plenary address at the American Association for the Advancement of*
- > *Science (AAAS) Annual Meeting in Seattle on Feb 13. The British*
- > *government has committed to reducing its emissions of heat–trapping*
- > *gases by 60 percent from 1990 levels by mid–century and is urging*
- > *other industrialized countries to adopt the same goal. Sir David*
- > *emphasized that the international community needs to work together*
- > *immediately, not only to stabilize the level of heat–trapping*
- > *greenhouse gases, but also to develop alternative technologies in*
- > *order to move away from our dependence on fossil fuels.*
- >
- > *In his article published in the January 9, 2004, issue of Science Sir*
- > *David brings optimism by pointing out that reducing carbon emissions*
- > *"does not necessarily make us poorer. Between 1990 and 2000, Great*
- > *Britain's economy grew by 30 percent, employment increased by 4.8*
- > *percent, and our greenhouse gas emissions intensity fell by 30*
- > *percent." However, he stressed that delaying action will only make it*
- > *"more disruptive and more expensive" to deal with global warming.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: British Embassy website*
- >
- > *The Effects of Climate Change on Water Resources in the West*
- > *Climatic Change 62 (1–3): 1–11*
- > *(January 2004)*
- > *As the West Goes Dry*
- > *Science 2004 303: 1124–1127*
- > *(February 2004)*
- >
- > *The American West will have more wintertime floods and summertime*
- > *droughts if the climate continues to warm, according to scientists*
- > *reporting in the January issue of the journal Climatic Change. Over*
- > *the past 50 years, total snow accumulation in some locations in the*
- > *Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington has dropped by 60 percent*
- > *while spring melt is occurring earlier, with spring runoff in streams*
- > *throughout California's Sierra Nevada running as much as three weeks*
- > *earlier than it did in 1948.*
- >
- > *Researchers predict that over the next 50 years, precipitation over*
- > *the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada will fall more as rain than snow*
- > *in winter, leading to a further decrease in snow accumulation by 30*
- > *percent to 40 percent and an increased risk of wintertime floods.*
- >
- > *Throughout the West, higher temperatures will decrease snowpack and*
- > *cause spring runoff to start 30 to 40 days earlier than it does*
- > *today. A smaller snow reservoir and earlier spring runoff mean that*
- > *there will be less water to last through the summer. According to an*

- > *article published in the February 20, 2004, issue of Science, drier*
- > *summers are predicted to cause farmland values to drop by more than*
- > *15 percent in California. Fire danger is also expected to soar,*
- > *doubling the mean area burned over the next 80 years.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Climatic Change website,*
- > *article abstract; Science Magazine website, article abstract*
- >
- > *Extinction Risk from Climate Change*
- > *Nature 2004 427:145–148*
- > *(January 2004)*
- >
- > *This study, the first comprehensive assessment of the extinction risk*
- > *from global warming, found that more than 1 million species could be*
- > *committed to extinction by 2050 if global warming pollution is not*
- > *curtailed. This ranks global warming alongside direct habitat*
- > *destruction as the greatest threats to global biodiversity. The*
- > *19–member research team featured expertise on ecosystems in five*
- > *diverse regions: Mexico's Chihuahuan Desert; Amazonia; Europe; South*
- > *Africa's Cape Floristic Region; and Queensland, Australia. The*
- > *scientists used information on the climate tolerances of species and*
- > *the well–known relationship between species diversity and habitat*
- > *area to project the effects of global warming under various*
- > *assumptions. Their mid–range estimates indicated that 24 percent of*
- > *existing species would eventually become extinct due to climate*
- > *change projected to occur by 2050. Fortunately this risk could be*
- > *significantly reduced by acting soon to reduce emissions of carbon*
- > *dioxide and other heat–trapping gases, according to the study.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Nature website, abstract of*
- > *"Extinction Risk" study*
- >
- > *Modern Global Climate Change*
- > *Science 2003 302: 1719–1723*
- > *(December 2003)*
- >
- > *Two prominent U.S. government scientists, Dr. Thomas Karl of the*
- > *National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration and Dr. Kevin*
- > *Trenberth of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, published*
- > *a paper in the December 5th issue of Science concluding that human*
- > *influences are the dominant factor in recent global warming and that*
- > *"in the absence of climate mitigation policies . . . the likely*
- > *result is more frequent heat waves, droughts, extreme precipitation*
- > *events and related impacts [such as] wildfires, heat stress,*
- > *vegetation changes and sea–level rise."*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Abstract | Full Text*
- >
- > *Human Impacts on Climate*
- > *American Geophysical Union*
- > *(December 2003)*

- >
- > *The American Geophysical Union, the largest scientific organization*
- > *of earth scientists, issued a new position statement on December*
- > *16th, concluding that "Scientific evidence strongly indicates that*
- > *natural influences cannot explain the rapid increase in global*
- > *near–surface temperatures observed during the second half of the 20th*
- > *century." The drafting committee for this consensus statement*
- > *included John Christy, whose work to measure atmospheric temperatures*
- > *using satellites is often cited by global warming naysayers.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Full statement on climate change*
- >
- > *Offsetting the Radiative Benefit of Ocean Iron Fertilization by*
- > *Enhancing N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions*
- > *Geophysical Research Letters, vol. 30, no. 24, 2249*
- > *(December 2003)*
- >
- > *In recent years, researchers have been looking for ways to remove*
- > *carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and sequester it somewhere where*
- > *it cannot contribute to global warming. One hypothesis has been that*
- > *"fertilizing" the ocean with extra iron would stimulate phytoplankton*
- > *in the ocean to absorb more carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.*
- > *Adding iron to the ocean will not reduce global warming, however,*
- > *according to a paper by Xin Jin and Nicolas Gruber in the December*
- > *15, 2003, issue of Geophysical Research Letters. As phytoplankton*
- > *remove extra carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in response to iron*
- > *fertilization, they also release nitrous oxide, a much more powerful*
- > *greenhouse gas, which offsets any benefits from absorbing carbon*
- > *dioxide.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Geophysical Research Letters website*
- >
- > *An Abrupt Climate Change Scenario and Its Implications for United*
- > *States National Security*
- > *U.S. Department of Defense*
- > *(October 2003)*
- >
- > *This Defense Department study, obtained by the media in February*
- > *2004, looked at the impact of abrupt climate change on national*
- > *security. Abrupt climate change is a worst–case scenario, which*
- > *scientists consider a plausible, though uncertain, consequence of*
- > *global warming. It draws heavily from a National Academy of Sciences*
- > *report published in 2002 which said the likelihood of crossing a*
- > *threshold that triggers abrupt climate change grows when the climate*
- > *is pushed hardest by rapid loading of the atmosphere with*
- > *heat–trapping pollution.*
- >
- > *The authors of the report ordered by the Pentagon say that such a*
- > *scenario could lead to global food and water shortages that would*
- > *drive widespread migrations and border conflicts worldwide. While*
- > *scientists believe this extreme scenario has a low probability, the*

> *serious economic, health, and environmental effects expected from*  
> *mainstream mid–range global warming forecasts are much more certain*  
> *and fully support prompt action to cut heat–trapping emissions. The*  
> *very high consequences that would result from the scenarios reported*  
> *to the Pentagon reinforce the importance of action now to reduce*  
> *these emissions.*

>  
> \* *For more information: Report on Environmental Media*  
> *Services website*

>  
> *Fingerprints of Global Warming on Wild Animals and Plants*  
> *A Globally Coherent Fingerprint of Climate Change Impacts Across*  
> *Natural Systems*  
> *Nature v. 421: 37–42; 57–60*  
> *(January 2003)*

>  
> *The relatively small global warming that has occurred to date has*  
> *already changed the habits or forced significant shifts in the range*  
> *of many species of birds, insects, fish and plants, according to the*  
> *authors of these two studies published in the prominent scientific*  
> *journal Nature . Such altered habits and forced moves -- to*  
> *everything from English butterflies, California Starfish, Estonian*  
> *birds, and Alpine herbs, could seriously disrupt a wide array of*  
> *ecosystems, the studies' authors said. On average, the species'*  
> *geographic ranges have shifted toward the poles at a rate of 4 miles*  
> *per decade and the species' spring events have shifted earlier by 2*  
> *days per decade. The breadth of data covered in the reports allowed*  
> *the authors to express their findings with a far greater certainty*  
> *than they could have a decade ago, they said.*

>  
> *The news is especially alarming considering such shifts have occurred*  
> *with an average increase of only 1 degree Fahrenheit over the last*  
> *century. "If we're already seeing such dramatic changes [among*  
> *species], it's really pretty frightening to think what we might see*  
> *in the next 100 years," Dr. Terry L. Root, a Stanford University*  
> *ecologist and lead author of one of the reports, told The New York*  
> *Times.*

>  
> *Scientists predict average global temperatures during the 21st*  
> *century could jump as much as 10 degrees if we do not cut emissions*  
> *of the heat–trapping gases that cause global warming. The studies*  
> *provide the latest compelling evidence that we must cut emissions of*  
> *heat–trapping gases like carbon dioxide to avoid widespread*  
> *ecological disruption. They were conducted by researchers at*  
> *Stanford, Wesleyan and the University of Texas, among others.*

>  
> \* *For more information: Nature website, abstract of*  
> *"Fingerprints" study; abstract of "Globally Coherent" study*

>  
> *Antarctic Ice Shelf Collapses*  
> *National Snow and Ice Data Center*

- > *Satellite Spies on Doomed Antarctic Ice Shelf*
- > *British Antarctic Survey*
- > *(March 2002)*
- >
- > *Scientists say the dramatic disintegration of a Rhode Island–sized*
- > *ice chunk off the Antarctic Peninsula earlier this year is most*
- > *likely the result of global warming. "With the disappearance of ice*
- > *shelves that have existed for thousands of years, you rather rapidly*
- > *run out of other explanations," Dr. Theodore A. Scambos, a*
- > *glaciologist at the National Snow and Ice Data Center, told The New*
- > *York Times after the Larsen B shelf collapsed. ("Large Ice Shelf in*
- > *Antarctica Disintegrates at Great Speed," March 20, 2002.) Scambos*
- > *and other researchers said it was the first time in thousands of*
- > *years that the east coast of Antarctica had seen such sharp rises in*
- > *temperature and dramatic ice loss. Over the last 50 years, average*
- > *temperatures in the Antarctica Peninsula have risen by 4.5 degrees*
- > *Fahrenheit (2.5 degrees Celsius), four times the global average. The*
- > *unprecedented warming has led to a pattern of ice shelve loss on the*
- > *eastern side of the Peninsula not seen in 12,000 years, researchers*
- > *said. Scientists said they were also shocked by the speed with which*
- > *the Larsen B shelf disintegrated -- 1,200 square miles (3,000 square*
- > *kilometers) in 35 days.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Antarctic Ice Shelf Collapses*
- > *(NSIDC website); Satellite Spies on Doomed Antarctic Ice Shelf (BAS*
- > *website)*
- >
- > *Other recent studies found cooling in central Antarctica, including a*
- > *January 13, 2002 report in Nature (Peter T. Doran) and the January*
- > *18, 2002 issue of Science Magazine (Slawek Tulaczyk). Critics have*
- > *used these studies to claim global warming is not taking place.*
- > *However, the authors of the Science and Nature studies reject such*
- > *claims. Variations in temperature will exist across any large*
- > *landmass. The researchers add that their data shows only that the*
- > *effects of global warming on Antarctica may prove harder to forecast*
- > *than anticipated. Doran told the San Francisco Chronicle that,*
- > *contrary to the insinuations, "global warming is real and happening*
- > *right now." ("Media Goofed on Antarctic Data," February 4, 2002.)*
- >
- > *Climate of 2001 – Annual Review*
- > *National Climate Data Center*
- > *WMO Statement on the Status of the Global Climate in 2001*
- > *World Meteorological Organization*
- > *(December 2001)*
- >
- > *Both these scientific bodies found earth's temperature for 2001 to be*
- > *the second hottest on record. In addition, nine of the 10 warmest*
- > *years since measurements were first kept in 1860 have occurred since*
- > *1990, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The*
- > *WMO also found that temperatures are currently rising three times as*
- > *fast as in the early 20th century. The agency attributed much of the*

> warming to heat–trapping gases like carbon dioxide caused by the  
> burning of fossil fuels. "There are skeptics on everything, but  
> certainly the evidence we have today shows we do have global warming,  
> and that most of this is due to human action," Ken Davidson, the  
> director of the WMO's climate program told *The New York Times* after  
> the release of the report. The hottest year on record, according to  
> the organizations, was 1998, when average global temperatures were  
> 58.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Average temperature for 2001 was 57.8  
> degrees, according to the National Climatic Data Center.

>

> \* For more information: NCDC website; WMO website

>

> *Climate Change Science: An Analysis of Some Key Questions*

> *National Academy of Sciences*

> (June 2001)

>

> This report was requested by President Bush to determine whether  
> mankind's actions were causing global warming. The answer was a  
> resounding 'yes.' The blue ribbon panel found that "greenhouse gases  
> are accumulating in earth's atmosphere as a result of human  
> activities, causing surface air temperatures and subsurface ocean  
> temperatures to rise." "Temperatures are, in fact, rising," the  
> report adds. The unanimous 11–member panel, which included previous  
> skeptics about global warming, said increasing temperatures posed a  
> problem to humans and ecosystems around the globe. They also said the  
> problem was getting worse. In addition, the panel stated scientific  
> confidence was "higher today than it was 10 or even 5 years ago" that  
> increased greenhouse gas concentrations were to blame for earth's one  
> degree temperature increase over the last 50 years. Human–induced  
> warming and associated sea level rise are expected to continue  
> through the 21st century, the group said, and national policy  
> decisions made now will influence the extent of the damage suffered  
> by humans and ecosystems later in this century.

>

> \* For more information: Full study

>

> *Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis*

> *Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*

> *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*

> (January and February 2001)

>

> This United Nations–sanctioned panel of hundreds of scientists  
> released two landmark reports on climate change at the beginning of  
> 2001. The first, known as the Working Group I Report on the  
> scientific basis of climate change, states unequivocally that  
> pollution (mainly from the burning of fossil fuels) causes climate  
> change. "Emissions of greenhouse gases...due to human activities  
> continue to alter the atmosphere in ways that are expected to affect  
> the climate," the study says. Global warming has caused sea levels to  
> rise, ocean heat content to increase, and snow cover and ice extent  
> to decrease, according to the study. This and other evidence led the

- > panel to conclude that "there is new and stronger evidence that most
- > of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to
- > human activities." The report also predicts that earth's average
- > temperature could rise by 3 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit over the next
- > 100 years. That increase would mark the most rapid change in 10
- > millennia. It would also be as much as 60 percent higher than the
- > IPCC predicted less than six years ago. The study found that warming
- > in the 20th century was most likely the greatest of the last 1,000
- > years, and that the 1990s was the hottest decade of the last
- > millennium.
- >
- > The second report, "Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and
- > Vulnerability," is the most comprehensive look yet at the existing
- > and long–term effects of global warming. It predicts that rising
- > temperatures caused by the burning of fossil fuels could cause
- > large–scale and irreversible climate changes. Those changes include
- > altered ocean currents, slowed circulation of warm water in the North
- > Atlantic and a vast reduction of mountain glaciers and the Greenland
- > ice sheet. The study also warns of savage floods, disrupted water
- > supplies, droughts, violent storms and the spread of cholera and
- > malaria as temperatures rise over the next century. Poor countries,
- > particularly those in Latin America, Africa and Asia would bear most
- > of the burden of extreme climate changes, which would further widen
- > the gap between poor nations and rich ones, the report concludes.
- > "Most of earth's people will be on the losing side," IPCC Co–Chair
- > and Harvard environmental scientist James McCarthy said of the
- > study's findings.
- >
- > \* For more information: IPCC website
- >
- > Climate Change Impacts on the United States
- > National Assessment Synthesis Team
- > (December 2000)
- >
- > This study, ordered by Congress in 1990, offers the first
- > comprehensive assessment of how human–induced global warming will
- > affect the United States. The forecast is gloomy. "Increasingly,
- > there will be significant climate–related changes that will effect
- > each one of us," the study states. According to the report, if we
- > don't curb our emissions of heat–trapping gases like carbon dioxide,
- > temperatures will rise between 5 and 10 degrees Fahrenheit over the
- > next century. That increase will cause, for example, alpine meadows
- > in the Rocky Mountains to disappear, sugar maple trees to vanish in
- > the Northeast, and greater risk from storm surges in the Southeast.
- > Rising temperatures will also exacerbate water shortages (especially
- > in the West) and cause New York City to steam in the summer like
- > Atlanta does now. Other likely impacts: coastal erosion, destructive
- > storm surges and the disappearance of barrier islands, all due to
- > rising sea levels.
- >
- > \* For more information: Full study

- >
- > *Climate Extremes: Observations Modeling and Impacts*
- > *Science v. 289: 2068–2074*
- > *(September 2000)*
- >
- > *Extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, heat waves and heavy*
- > *rainfall are expected to increase over the next 100 years, according*
- > *to a team of scientists from the National Climatic Data Center. Lead*
- > *author David Easterling notes that these changes will continue to*
- > *increase with the rise of "ever greater amounts of GHGs in the*
- > *atmosphere." Easterling and his colleagues reached their conclusion*
- > *after reviewing hundreds of studies that used data and climate models*
- > *to examine past and future changes in climate extremes. The report*
- > *found that such extreme events will cause sharply increased financial*
- > *losses in the United States and are likely to lead to the extinction*
- > *of more plant and animal species.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Extreme Weather Events to*
- > *Continue and Likely Increase; Effects on Society More Intense (NOAA*
- > *website)*
- >
- > *Causes of Climate Change Over the Past 1,000 Years*
- > *Science v. 289:270–277*
- > *(July 2000)*
- >
- > *Humans are the dominant force behind the sharp global warming trend*
- > *seen in the 20th century, according to this analysis of the climate*
- > *over the last 1,000 years. The report found that natural factors like*
- > *volcanic eruptions and fluctuations in sunshine, which were powerful*
- > *influences on temperatures in past centuries, can account for only 25*
- > *percent of the warming since 1900. The rest of the warming was caused*
- > *by human activity, particularly rising levels of carbon dioxide and*
- > *other heat–trapping gases, according to the study's author, Texas A&M*
- > *geologist Thomas J. Crowley. Crowley notes that "natural variability*
- > *plays only a subsidiary role in the 20th century warming and that the*
- > *most parsimonious explanation for most of the warming is that it is*
- > *due to the anthropogenic increase in greenhouse gases" (GHGs). The*
- > *study presents the most direct link to date between people and the*
- > *1.1 degree Fahrenheit rise in average global temperatures over the*
- > *last 100 years.*
- >
- > *\* For more information: Full study*
- >
- > *Last revised 6/22/04*
- > *Natural Resources Defense Council*
- >
- > *End of forwarded message from prez@usa–exile.org*
- >
- > *Jai Maharaj*
- > *<http://www.mantra.com/jai>*
- > *Om Shanti*

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- > *Hindu Holocaust Museum*
- > <http://www.mantra.com/holocaust>
- >
- > *Hindu life, principles, spirituality and philosophy*
- > <http://www.hindu.org>
- > <http://www.hindunet.org>
- >
- > *The truth about Islam and Muslims*
- > <http://www.flex.com/~jai/satyamevjayate>
- >
- > *The terrorist mission of Jesus stated in the Christian bible:*
- >
- > *"Think not that I am come to send peace on earth:*
- > *I came not so send peace, but a sword.*
- > *"For I am come to set a man at variance against his*
- > *father, and the daughter against her mother, and the*
- > *daughter in law against her mother in law.*
- > *"And a man's foes shall be they of his own*
- > *household.*
- > – *Matthew 10:34–36.*
- >
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