

# Global Warming Petition

Home

Summary of  
Peer-Reviewed  
Research

Letter From  
Frederick Seitz

List of Signers  
By State

List of Signers  
By Name

Purpose of  
Petition

How Petition is  
Circulated

Instructions for  
Signing Petition

Qualifications  
of Signers

## Summary of Peer-Reviewed Research

Most scientists have a detailed knowledge of their own narrow field of specialization, a general knowledge of fundamental science, an understanding of the scientific method, and a mental model that encompasses a broad range of scientific disciplines. This model serves as the basis of their thoughts about scientific questions.

When a scientist desires to refine his understanding of a specific scientific subject, he often begins by reading one or more review articles about that topic. As he reads, he compares the facts given in the review with his mental model of the subject, refining his model and updating it with current information. Review articles do not present new discoveries. The essential facts given in the review must be referenced to the peer-reviewed scientific research literature, so that the reader can check the assertions and conclusions of the article and obtain more detailed information about aspects that interest him.

A 12-page review article about the human-caused global warming hypothesis

Natale A. Marini  
David A. Oliver  
William B. Hardin  
Thomas O. Livingston  
Arthur J. Sherman  
M. Paul Reiter  
Vincent P. Rocco  
Ingrid Anderson  
Jerry A. Bradshaw  
Rudolph Neal Band  
Bettina Heinz  
George C. Pfaff Jr.  
Michael A. Crabb  
Arthur F. Widtfeldt  
Daniel Tao  
Theodore Lynn Rebstock  
Daniel Weiss  
Louis A Williams, Jr  
David Flowers  
D. E. Maguire  
Donald R. Keys  
Vern S. Strubeck  
John P. Muhlbauer  
Loren Elwood Wiesner  
Don R. Morton  
Paris D. Svoronos  
Kent M. Mangold  
Michael A Burke  
L. Gerald Marshall  
Theodore A. Ruppert  
Francis J Nash Jr.  
Gary C. Prechter  
Gregory J. Brunetta  
Kenneth Lagrand  
Larry J. Pemberton  
Donald Jones Channin  
Thomas R. Stauffer  
Juris Vagners  
Michael S Henson  
Donald J. Just  
David Thurmond Clark  
Bill J. Wright  
Ernest J. Andberg  
Dennis Skala  
C. Elaine Lane  
E. Brett Schafer  
Frederick H. Suydam  
Alan E Munter  
R. S. Bennett  
Shawn B Kendall  
Gustav Stolz Jr.  
Saul Kay  
Harendra Sakarlal Gandhi  
Dean Earl McFeron  
Frank J. Taverna  
Emmet Jones  
Ronald H. Duckstein Jr.  
Charles R. Galloway  
James G. McGee  
Mike Lauriente  
Lee J. Richard  
C. A. Brown  
Stuart Havenstrite  
David A. Hoecke  
Lowell C. Hanson  
Thomas Alexander Gleeson  
Tim F. Fridav

Schedule DWS-1

**Frequently Asked Questions**

is circulated with the petition. To view the entire article in [html](#), [150-dpi PDF](#), [300-dpi PDF](#), [600-dpi PDF](#), [Spanish](#) or figures alone in [powerpoint](#) or [flash](#), click on the appropriate item in this sentence.

**Environmental Effects of Increased Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide**

ARTHUR B. ROBINSON, NOAH E. ROBINSON, AND WILLIE SOON

Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, 2251 Dick George Road, Cave Junction, Oregon 97523 [artr@oism.org]

**ABSTRACT** A review of the research literature concerning the environmental consequences of increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide leads to the conclusion that increases during the 20th and early 21st centuries have produced no deleterious effects upon Earth's weather and climate. Increased carbon dioxide has, however, markedly increased plant growth. Predictions of harmful climatic effects due to future increases in hydrocarbon use and minor greenhouse gases like CO<sub>2</sub> do not conform to current experimental knowledge. The environmental effects of rapid expansion of the nuclear and hydrocarbon energy industries are discussed.

**SUMMARY**

Political leaders gathered in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997 to consider a world treaty restricting human production of "greenhouse gases," chiefly carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). They feared that CO<sub>2</sub> would result in "human-caused global warming" – hypothetical severe increases in Earth's temperatures, with disastrous environmental consequences. During the past 10 years, many political efforts have been made to force worldwide agreement to the Kyoto treaty.

When we reviewed this subject in 1998 (1,2), existing satellite records were short and were centered on a period of changing intermediate temperature trends. Additional experimental data have now been obtained, so better answers to the questions raised by the hypothesis of "human-caused global warming" are now available.

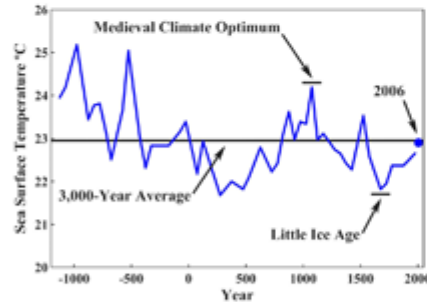


Figure 1: Surface temperatures in the Sargasso Sea, a 2 million square mile region of the Atlantic Ocean, with time resolution of 50 to 100 years and cooling in 1975, as determined by isotope ratios of marine organisms remains in sediment at the bottom of the sea (3). The horizontal line is the average temperature for this 3,000-year period. The Little Ice Age and Medieval Climate Optimum were naturally occurring, extended intervals of climate departures from the mean. A value of 0.25 °C, which is the change in Sargasso Sea temperature between 1975 and 2006, has been added to the 1975 data in order to provide a 2006 temperature value.

The average temperature of the Earth has varied within a range of about 3°C during the past 3,000 years. It is currently increasing as the Earth recovers from a period that is known as the Little Ice Age, as shown in Figure 1. George Washington and his army were at Valley Forge during the coldest era in 1,500 years, but even then the temperature was only about 1° Centigrade below the 3,000-year average.

The most recent part of this warming period is reflected by short-

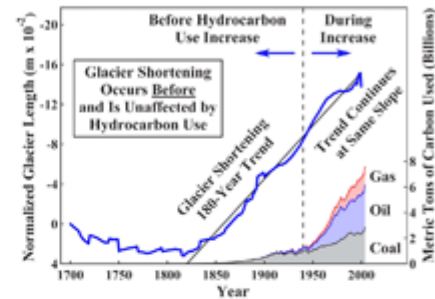


Figure 2: Average length of 169 glaciers from 1700 to 2000 (4). The principal source of melt energy is solar radiation. Variations in glacier mass and length are primarily due to temperature and precipitation (5,6). This melting trend lags the temperature increase by about 20 years, so it predates the 6-fold increase in hydrocarbon use (7) even more than shown in the figure. Hydrocarbon use could not have caused this shortening trend.

ening of world glaciers, as shown in Figure 2. Glaciers regularly lengthen and shorten in delayed correlation with cooling and warming trends. Shortening lags temperature by about 20 years, so the current warming trend began in about 1800.

Atmospheric temperature is regulated by the sun, which fluctuates in activity as shown in Figure 3; by the greenhouse effect, largely caused by atmospheric water vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O); and by other phenomena that are more poorly understood. While major greenhouse gas H<sub>2</sub>O substantially warms the Earth, minor greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>

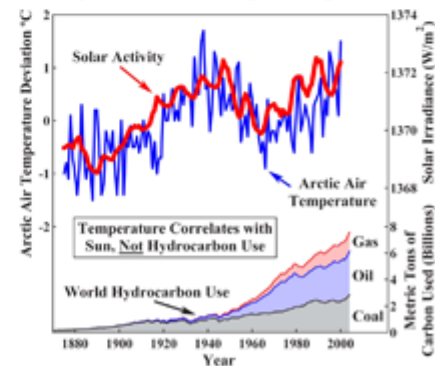


Figure 3: Arctic surface air temperature compared with total solar irradiance as measured by sunspot cycle amplitude, sunspot cycle length, solar equatorial rotation rate, fraction of penumbral spots, and decay rate of the 11-year sunspot cycle (8,9). Solar irradiance correlates well with Arctic temperature, while hydrocarbon use (7) does not correlate.

*Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons* (2007) 12, 79-90.

The factual information cited in this article is referenced to the underlying research literature, in this case by 132 references listed at the end of the article. Although written primarily for scientists, most of this article

can be understood without formal scientific training. This article was submitted to many scientists for comments and suggestions before it was finalized and submitted for publication. It then underwent ordinary peer review by the publishing journal.

The United Nations IPCC also publishes a research review in the form of a voluminous, occasionally-updated report on the subject of climate change, which the United Nations asserts is “authored” by approximately 600 scientists. These “authors” are not, however – as is ordinarily the custom in science – permitted power of approval the published review of which they are putative authors. They are permitted to comment on the draft text, but the final text neither conforms to nor includes many of their comments. The final text conforms instead to the United Nations objective of building support for world taxation and rationing of industrially-useful energy.