

# SCARY CLIMATE CHANGE ?

**John A. Ferguson**

**S**ince the year 1895, the media have had a field day scaring the public with alternating alarming reports of global cooling and of global warming - over four separate and sometimes overlapping time periods.<sup>1</sup>

From **1895** until the **1930**'s there were warnings that the great ice age cometh. Then from the late **1920**'s until the **1960**'s the fear switched to global warming. From the **1950**'s until the **1970**'s the media decided that it was time to ramp up the alarm again and warn of yet another coming ice age. And now we find ourselves being assailed daily with the current fear, guess what – it's global warming again. We are now privileged to “enjoy” the fourth attempt to alarm the public about the changing climate over a period of 110 years.<sup>2</sup> This time nearly everyone has jumped aboard and a global angst is rampant.

## **HOWEVER, FIRSTLY THERE WERE COOLING FEARS**

The world knew all about cold weather in the 1800s. Around 1850 the northern hemisphere was finally escaping from a 500-year period of cooling, known as the Little Ice Age. So when the Times warned of new cooling in **1895**, it was a cause of alarm. On Feb. 24, **1895** the paper announced that: “Geologists Think the World May Be Frozen Up Again.” The article debated “whether recent and long-continued observations do not point to the advent of a second glacial period.” These concerns were the result of increases in northern glaciers and in the severity of Scandinavia's climate.

On 24 February **1895** the New York Times also reported fears of an approaching ice age: “Geologists Think the World May be Frozen Up Again.”

Just a few months after the Titanic struck an iceberg and sank, a front page article in the New York Times (7 October **1912**) declared that a prominent professor: “Warns Us of an Encroaching Ice Age.”

That very same day in **1912**, the Los Angeles Times ran an article warning that the: “Human race will have to fight for its existence against cold.”

On 9 August **1923** a front page article in the Chicago Tribune declared: “Scientist Says Arctic Ice Will Wipe Out Canada.” The article quoted a professor from Yale University who predicted that large parts of Europe and Asia would be “wiped out” and Switzerland would be “entirely obliterated.”

An article in the Washington Post on the following day (10 August **1923**) reinforced the message: “Ice Age Coming Here.”

Time Magazine reported on September 10, **1923**: “The discoveries of changes in the sun's heat and the southward advance of glaciers in recent years have given rise to conjectures of the possible advent of a new ice age.”

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://meteo.lcd.lu/globalwarming/INHOFE/Hot\\_and\\_Cold\\_Media.pdf](http://meteo.lcd.lu/globalwarming/INHOFE/Hot_and_Cold_Media.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.businessandmedia.org/specialreports/2006/fireandice/fireandice.asp>

## **THEN THERE WERE WARMING FEARS**

By the 1930's, the media took a break from reporting the coming ice age and instead switched to promote global warming. The New York Times on March 27, **1933** stated: "America in Longest Warm Spell Since 1776; Temperature Line Records a 25-year Rise". The media continued to inject fear and alarm into their articles about the climate.

Meteorologist J. B. Kincer of the US federal weather bureau published an article on warming in the September **1933** issue of "Monthly Weather Review." He began by discussing the "wide-spread and persistent tendency toward warmer weather" and asked "Is our climate changing?" He proceeded to document the warming trend and claimed that out of 21 winters examined from 1912-33, in Washington, D.C., 18 were warmer than normal. New Haven, Connecticut was experiencing warmer temperatures, with evidence from records that went "back to near the close of the Revolutionary War," claimed the analysis. Using records from various other cities, Kincer announced that the world was warming.

The British meteorologist G. S. Callendar made a bold claim in **1938**, and it has a familiar ring to it. He suggested that man was responsible for heating up the planet with carbon dioxide emissions. This was not a common notion at the time. He published an article in the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society on the subject which included: "In the following paper I hope to show that such influence is not only possible, but is actually occurring at the present time." He gave a number of lectures describing global warming induced by carbon-dioxide. But Callendar didn't conclude his article with the apocalyptic forecast which we find in today's reporting. Instead he said the change "is likely to prove beneficial to mankind in several ways, besides the provision of heat and power." Furthermore, it would allow greater agriculture production and hold off the return of glaciers "indefinitely."

Time Magazine on 2 January 2, **1939** took up this new theme and reported on global warming: "[Those] who claim that winters were harder when they were boys are quite right... weathermen have no doubt that the world at least for the time being is growing warmer."

By **1951** Time Magazine was pointing to receding permafrost in Russia as proof that the planet was warming and in **1952**, the New York Times noted that the "trump card" of global warming "has been the melting glaciers."

The familiar ring to this is because we have become accustomed to reports about Al Gore's movie "An Inconvenient Truth" and news items which contain such words of climate alarmism. However, the latter magazine was issued in 1952, a number of years before the same magazine began warning of the next coming ice age and almost decades before they returned to fears of global warming.

## **OH NO, NOT COOLING FEARS AGAIN**

The "Science News" (15 Nov. **1969**) quoted the worries of meteorologist Dr. J. Murray Mitchell about global cooling: "How long the current cooling trend continues is one of the most important problems of our civilization." He continued that if the cooling continued for 200 to 300 years, the earth could be plunged into another ice age.

The first Earth Day was celebrated on April 22, 1970, amidst a building alarm about the dangers of a new ice age. The media had been spreading warnings of a cooling period since the 1950s, but the alarms grew louder in the 1970s.

On 11 January **1970**, three months before this first Earth Day, the Washington Post told readers to "get a good grip on your long johns, cold weather haters – the worst may be yet to come." In an article

entitled “Colder Winters Herald Dawn of New Ice Age” climatologist Reid Bryson wrote about the cooling trend: “there’s no relief in sight”.

Journalists took this threat of another ice age seriously. Fortune magazine won a “Science Writing Award” from the American Institute of Physics for its analysis of the danger. It announced in February **1974**: “As for the present cooling trend a number of leading climatologists have concluded that it is very bad news indeed.” The article continued: “It is the root cause of a lot of that unpleasant weather around the world and they warn that it carries the potential for human disasters of unprecedented magnitude.” The article also emphasized extreme doomsday predictions: “There is very important climatic change going on right now, and it’s not merely something of academic interest. . . . It is something that, if it continues, will affect the whole human occupation of the earth – like a billion people starving. The effects are already showing up in a rather drastic way.”

In **1974** “Science News” reported: “the cooling since 1940 has been large enough and consistent enough that it will not soon be reversed.”

The Christian Science Monitor (27 August **1974**) continued in the same tone: "Warning: Earth's Climate is Changing Faster than Even Experts Expect. . . . glaciers have begun to advance . . . growing seasons in England and Scandinavia are getting shorter . . . the North Atlantic is cooling down about as fast as an ocean can cool".

A few months later a New York Times article (29 December **1974**) reported on global cooling by pointing out that climatologists believed "the facts of the present climate change are such that the most optimistic experts would assign near certainty to major crop failure in a decade." There was a warning that unless government officials reacted to the coming catastrophe "mass deaths by starvation and probably in anarchy and violence" would result.

In **1975**, the same newspaper reported that "A major cooling [was] widely considered to be inevitable."

Further articles warned of this coming ice age.

Newsweek reported on 28 April **1975**: "There are ominous signs that the Earth’s weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and . . . 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 10 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 by the monsoon."

The full article is reproduced in [Appendix 1](#).

At about the same time as this article was published in **1975** a headline in the New York Times read: 'Climate Changes Endanger World's Food Output.'

Time Magazine also raised fears of an ice age: "As they review the bizarre and unpredictable weather pattern of the past several years, a growing number of scientists are beginning to suspect that many seemingly contradictory meteorological fluctuations are actually part of a global climatic upheaval."

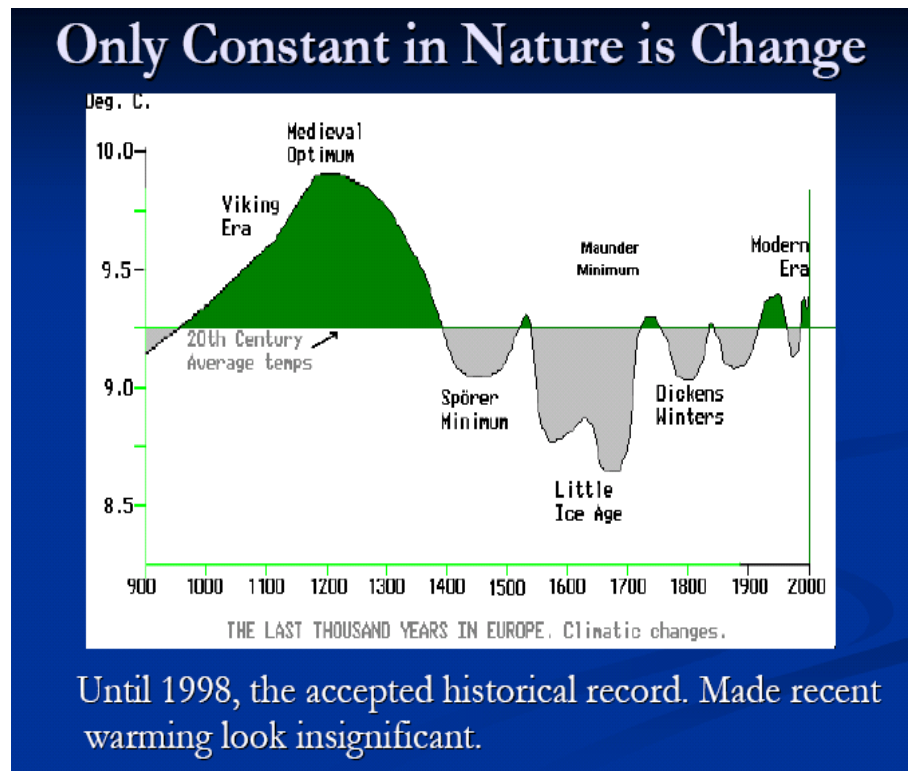


“The cooling has already killed hundreds of thousands of people in poor nations,” wrote Lowell Ponte in his **1976** book “The Cooling.” If the proper measures weren’t taken, he cautioned, then the cooling would lead to “world famine, world chaos, and probably world war, and this could all come by the year 2000.”

### FINALLY THE GREAT RETURN TO WARMING FEARS

More recently, we have been continually swamped with shrill exhortations about global warming from every type of media – books, newspapers, magazines, online, TV and even movies.

Al Gore, the patron saint of the global warming movement, released his brand of climate alarmism “An Inconvenient Truth” in book and movie form with the warning, “Our ability to live is what is at stake.” Despite all the historical shifting from global cooling to global warming and back again, many now denigrate any opposing views on what might drive climate change. One reporter went so far as to compare those who questioned the causes of climate change with those who have denied the Holocaust. Even Margaret Beckett, the Foreign Secretary, made a comparison between climate sceptics and the advocates of Islamic terror in terms of their right to speak out publicly. She questioned whether either ought to have access to the media.<sup>3</sup>



The advocates of such alarmism have grown increasingly confident in their efforts to convince the public that global warming is the greatest moral issue of our generation. Last year, the vice president of London’s Royal Society sent a chilling letter to the media encouraging them to stifle the voices of scientists sceptical about climate alarmism. David Miliband, the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs reported that the government was sending copies of Gore’s film to all schools.<sup>4</sup> It is also being shown in all the secondary schools of Scotland and Wales. The Newcastle diocese of the Church of England, with encouragement from the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been working towards all local churches viewing the film.<sup>5</sup> Since this film has been shown to be riddled with propaganda, distortions, alarmism and falsehoods one would expect that such organisations would also be drawing the attention of the public to the opposing point of view! For example, Appendix 2 illustrates such a view. An excellent example of a series of slides which comprehensively counters the claims of Al Gore has been produced by Joe D’Aleo<sup>6</sup> and is to be found at:

<sup>3</sup> Royal United Services Institute, 9 November 2006.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.davidmiliband.defra.gov.uk/blogs/ministerial\\_blog/archive/2007/02/02/4963.aspx](http://www.davidmiliband.defra.gov.uk/blogs/ministerial_blog/archive/2007/02/02/4963.aspx)

<sup>5</sup> *The Link*, Diocese of Newcastle, May 2007

<sup>6</sup> Joe D’Aleo received BS and MS degrees in Meteorology from The University of Wisconsin and did his doctoral studies in Meteorology at NYU. He was a Professor of Meteorology for over 8 years and was a co-founder and the first director of Meteorology at the US cable TV Weather Channel. Since 1989 He has been Chief Meteorologist at WSI Corporation and is also Senior Editor for WSI’s Intellicast web site. He is a Certified Consultant Meteorologist and was elected a Fellow of the

[http://icecap.us/images/uploads/HF\\_CLIMATE\\_FINAL.pdf](http://icecap.us/images/uploads/HF_CLIMATE_FINAL.pdf)

It is reported that Prof. James Wanliss showed students both "An Inconvenient Truth" and "The Great Global Warming Swindle" in an honours course entitled "The Politics and Science of Fear" because he said more and more the public is being sold one side of an issue which has many dimensions. "I fear that attempts are being made to purposefully subvert the public understanding of the nature of science in order to achieve political goals."<sup>7</sup>

Sadly many in the media and elsewhere have taken it upon themselves to drop all pretence of balance on the many possible influences on climate change.

Russell Lewis pointed out in "Global Warming False Alarms" that: "Since the end of the World War II we have been warned of mass starvation through over population and diminishing food supplies, of death by chemical poisoning from agricultural fertilisers and economic paralysis of sources of fuel (no more oil by 1990!), metals and other essential commodities. We have had dire warnings of cancer and other assorted pandemics, of the ending of biodiversity and wild life, of a new ice age and universal drought. In every case the eco-alarmists have wound up looking foolish. Yet are they apologetic? Not at all." (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2007).<sup>8</sup>

When the history of our era is written, future generations will no doubt look back with puzzlement and wonder at why so much time, cost and effort was spent on global warming fears and apparent solutions like the Kyoto Protocol. However, as someone who is close to government circles remarked recently "ministers, some of whom actually do, now, understand the problems, are so constrained by the need to keep the soft vote on board that they are unwilling to admit that the Green gods have feet of clay."

Has the 110-year documented legacy of coverage, on what have turned out to be trendy climate science scares, made the media more sceptical of today's sensational promoters of global warming? No!

For example, on 19 August 2000, the New York Times was so eager to promote fears of the Arctic melting that it published an article declaring "The North Pole is Melting." Their reporter noted that tourists visiting the North Pole saw open water and declared that "The last time scientists can be certain the pole was awash in water, was more than 50 million years ago." The paper was forced to retract the story 10 days later and admit that nothing unusual had occurred at the pole.

After more than a century of reports alternating between global cooling and warming, this short history of the media's reporting of the changing trends in climate hopefully serves as a cautionary tale for today's voices promoting yet another round of apocalyptic eco-doom.

A  
P  
R  
I  
L  
3



2  
0  
0  
6

American Meteorological Society. He has served as member and then chairman of the American Meteorological Society's Committee on Weather Analysis and Forecasting, and has co-chaired national conferences. He has authored, presented, and published numerous papers focused on advanced applications enabled by new technologies and how research into atmospheric and oceanic phenomena has made possible skilful seasonal forecasts. He has authored a book on El Nino.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.sciforums.com/showthread.php?t=66568>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.iea.org.uk/files/upld-book403pdf?.pdf>

## A Climatologist's Viewpoint

- Man plays some role in the world's climate through greenhouse gases and especially urbanization
- Lack of warming in rural areas suggest the greenhouse component is likely small and overall warming estimates overdone. Global data bases are contaminated by siting, urbanization, station dropout and an increase in missing data
- Background temperatures are cyclical in nature and correlate better with natural cycles in the sun and oceans than with greenhouse gases
- The world's icecap and glacial situation is not exactly as portrayed but where changes are occurring they too can be largely explained by these same cycles in sun and oceans
- There is clearly not a consensus among meteorologists and climatologists that greenhouse warming is entirely behind recent changes

### ECO RELIGION

Beyond the ranks of these personally and institutionally interested parties there is a more general group of quasi-religious devotees of the global-warming/climate-change thesis. If they have ceased to believe in a Christian God, some such people seem to fill any resulting void in their lives by adhering to some New Age or pagan movement. They can acquire moral virtue by signing up to "save the planet".

Cardinal George Pell said some years ago:

"... pagan emptiness and fears about nature have led to hysteric and extreme claims about global warming. In the past, pagans sacrificed animals and even humans in vain attempts to placate capricious and cruel gods. Today they demand a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions."

(Quoted by Paul Collins in *The Australian*, May 10, 2006.<sup>9</sup>)

John Kay of the *Financial Times* wrote in January 2007, about future climate chaos: "Christians look to the Second Coming, Marxists look to the collapse of capitalism, with the same mixture of fear and longing ... The discovery of global warming filled a gap in the canon ... [and] provides justification for the link between the sins of our past and the catastrophe of our future."<sup>10</sup>

Among these ranks of believers, perhaps the strangest aspect of the whole global warming movement is its level of presumption. You don't have to be a scientist, or a believer in a Deity, to comprehend the sheer vastness and wonder of the world we live in. Think of the massive water volume of the oceans, or the ever-changing nature of the weather in the atmosphere. Consider the complexity of such everyday processes as cloud formation, or the even greater complexity of the interactions between the oceans and the atmosphere, which result in transporting massive amounts of energy from the equatorial regions to the polar ones. Into all this humbling and vast firmament a few arrogant people have injected their hypothetical and entirely unproven speculations as to how, in detail, all this works. Even more arrogantly, they have thrust forward computer-driven predictions to create a tide of scare-

<sup>9</sup> <http://chipsanders.blogspot.com/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://catholiceducation.org/articles/environment/en0012.htm>

mongering.<sup>11</sup> Until the late 1900s there were more pressing crises at hand – two World Wars, the economic depression, the rise of European dictators, the cold war and its threat of nuclear war. After 1992, when the cold war officially ended, there was a fertile ground for sowing an Earth Goddess (Gaia) belief onto an anxiety about a cyclic phenomenon, namely the changing climate.

Two men, Maurice Strong and Al Gore have done more than anyone else to advance the alarmism of man-made global warming and at the same time have cashed in on the lucrative industry known as carbon-offsetting.<sup>12</sup>

Strong is a powerful businessman, who has served as president of such massive energy companies as Petro-Canada and Ontario Hydro, and is on the board of industrial giant Toyota. He owns a 20,000 acre ranch in Colorado, which is a well known centre of New Age belief, complete with a ziggurat and a Vedic temple.

Strong is on the board of directors of the *Chicago Climate Exchange*, described as "the world's first and North America's only legally binding greenhouse gas emission registry reduction system for emission sources and offset projects in North America and Brazil." Gore buys his carbon off-sets from himself - the *Generation Investment Management LLP*, "an independent, private, owner-managed partnership established in 2004 with offices in London and Washington, D.C." of which he is both chairman and founding partner. These organisations are reminders of the mediaeval church and its practice of selling Indulgences to negate the punishment due for sins committed. Carbon offsetting allows one to carry on as usual with a clear conscience since the consequences of one's actions are negated by "buying" offsets.

It's a strange global warming partnership that Strong and Gore have, but it's one that has worked. Strong is a former Secretary General of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio Earth Summit) and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations in the days of a Kofi Annan. Canadian born he maintains a low profile. During the Rio Summit his wife held a three-week vigil with her "Wisdomkeepers," a group of "global transformationalists." Through round-the-clock sacred fire, drumbeat, and meditation, the group helped hold the "energy pattern" for the duration of the summit.<sup>13</sup> It was hoped that an Earth Charter would be the result of this event. This was not immediately the case, however an international agreement was adopted – Agenda 21 – which laid down the international "sustainable development" necessary to form a future Earth Charter agreement. Maurice Strong forged ahead, with Rockefeller backing, to form his Earth Council organization for the express purpose of helping governments implement the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development's (UNCED) sustainable development which Agenda 21 had outlined.

Maurice Strong has recently spent most of his time in China where he has been working to make it the next superpower. He is very active in the world of climate change, and is also one of the main architects of the Kyoto Protocol. Al Gore is the media approved front man in the partnership. He lights the flashing signs and warns the people of the end of Earth, as we know it.

Maurice Strong once boasted that he would replace the Ten Commandments with his Earth Charter, which is a rule for how we must treat the environment. Many of those who question the extent to which global warming is caused by human activity believe that Gore and Strong have made climate change into a "new religion." Eco-Fundamentalists brook no dissent!

## Appendices 1 & 2 follow

---

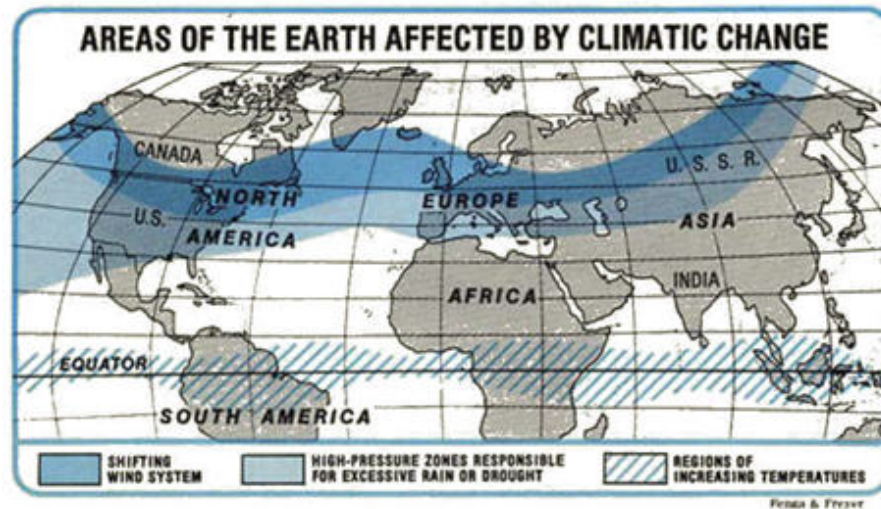
<sup>11</sup> <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/%22Global+warming+scare-mongering-a0160220525>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.canadafreepress.com/2007/cover031307.htm>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1303453/posts>

## APPENDIX 1

### Newsweek's Article of 28<sup>th</sup> April 1975 about the Coming Ice Age



### **The Cooling World**

By Peter Gwynne, 28 April 1975

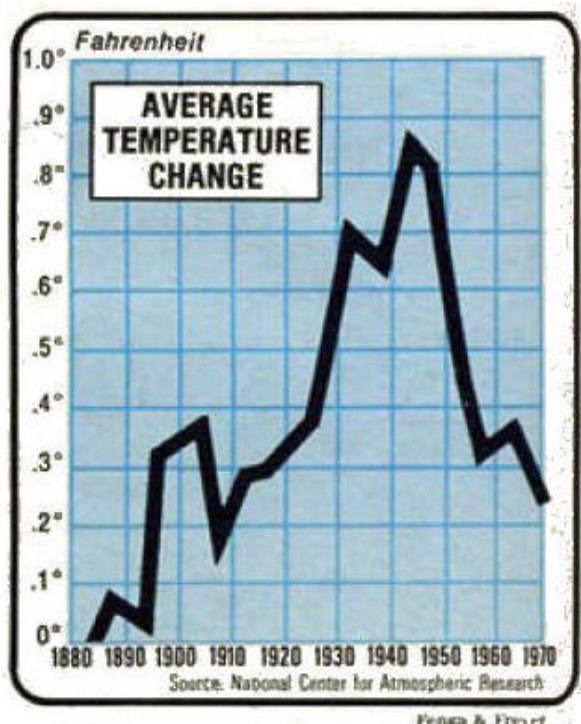
There are ominous signs that the Earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and that these changes may portend a drastic decline in food production — with serious political implications for just about every nation on Earth. The drop in food output could begin quite soon, perhaps only 10 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 by the monsoon.

The evidence in support of these predictions has now begun to accumulate so massively that meteorologists are hard-pressed to keep up with it. In England, farmers have seen their growing season decline by about two weeks since 1950, with a resultant overall loss in grain production estimated at up to 100,000 tons annually.

During the same time, the average temperature around the equator has risen by a fraction of a degree - a fraction that in some areas can mean drought and desolation. Last April, in the most devastating outbreak of tornadoes ever recorded, 148 twisters killed more than 300 people and caused half a billion dollars' worth of damage in 13 U.S. states.

To scientists, these seemingly disparate incidents represent the advance signs of fundamental changes in the world's weather. Meteorologists disagree about the cause and extent of the trend, as well as over its specific impact on local weather conditions. But they are almost unanimous in the view that the trend will 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. According to George Kukla of Columbia University, satellite photos indicated a sudden, large increase in Northern Hemisphere snow cover in the winter of 1971-72. And a study released last month by two NOAA scientists notes that the amount of sunshine reaching the ground in the continental U.S. diminished by 1.3% between 1964 and 1972.

To the layman, the relatively small changes in temperature and sunshine can be highly misleading. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin points out that the Earth’s average temperature during the great Ice Ages was only about seven degrees lower than during its warmest eras — and that the present decline has taken the planet about a sixth of the way toward the Ice Age average.

Others regard the cooling as a reversion to the “little ice age” conditions that brought bitter winters to much of Europe and northern America between 1600 and 1900 — years when the Thames used to freeze so solidly that Londoners roasted oxen on the ice and when iceboats sailed the Hudson River almost as far south as New York City.

Just what causes the onset of major and minor ice ages remains a mystery. “Our knowledge of the mechanisms of climatic change is at least as fragmentary as our data,” concedes the National Academy of Sciences report. “Not only are the basic scientific questions largely unanswered, but in many cases we do not yet know enough to pose the key questions.”

Meteorologists think that they can forecast the short-term results of the return to the norm of the last century. They begin by noting the slight drop in overall temperature that produces large numbers of pressure centers in the upper atmosphere. These break up the smooth flow of westerly winds over temperate areas. The stagnant air produced in this way causes an increase in extremes of local weather such as droughts, floods, extended dry spells, long freezes, delayed monsoons and even local temperature increases — all of which have a direct impact on food supplies.

“The world’s food-producing system,” warns Dr. James D. McQuigg of NOAA’s Center for Climatic and Environmental Assessment, “is much more sensitive to the weather variable than it was even five years ago.”

Furthermore, the growth of world population and creation of new national boundaries make it impossible for starving peoples to migrate from their devastated fields, as they did during past famines. Climatologists are pessimistic that political leaders will take any positive action to compensate for the climatic change, or even to allay its effects.

They concede that some of the more spectacular solutions proposed, such as melting the Arctic ice cap by covering it with black soot or diverting arctic rivers, might create problems far greater than those they solve. But the scientists see few signs that government leaders anywhere are even prepared to take the simple measures of stockpiling food or of introducing the variables of climatic uncertainty into economic projections of future food supplies. The longer the planners delay, the more difficult will they find it to cope with climatic change once the results become grim reality.]

## APPENDIX 2

### **An Example of a Critical Appraisal of an IPCC Climate Change document**

The following is an example of a summary of a critical overview of a recent UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) draft report. This independent summary was reviewed by more than 50 scientists around the world. It is an example of a less hysterical appraisal of climate variation.

- Data collected by weather satellites since 1979 continue to exhibit some evidence of lower atmospheric warming, with estimated trends ranging near the low end of past IPCC forecasts. There is no significant warming in the tropical troposphere (the lowest portion of the Earth’s atmosphere), which accounts for half the world’s atmosphere, despite model predictions that warming should be amplified there.

- Temperature data collected at the surface exhibits an upward trend from 1900 to 1940, and again from 1979 to the present. Trends in the Southern Hemisphere are small compared to those in the Northern Hemisphere.
- There is no compelling evidence that dangerous or unprecedented changes are underway. Perceptions of increased extreme weather events are potentially due to increased reporting. There is too little data to reliably confirm these perceptions.
- There is no globally-consistent pattern in long-term precipitation trends, snow-covered area, or snow depth. Arctic sea ice thickness showed an abrupt loss prior to the 1990s, and the loss stopped shortly thereafter. There is insufficient data to conclude that there are any trends in Antarctic sea ice thickness.
- Current data suggest a global mean sea level rise of between two and three millimetres per year. Models project an increase of roughly 20 centimetres over the next 100 years, if accompanied by a warming of 2.0 to 4.5 degrees Celsius.
- Natural climatic variability is now believed to be substantially larger than previously estimated, as is the uncertainty associated with historical temperature reconstructions.
- Attributing an observed climate change to a specific cause like greenhouse gas emissions is not formally possible, and therefore relies on computer model simulations. These attribution studies do not take into account the basic uncertainty about climate models, or all potentially important influences like aerosols, solar activity, and land use changes.
- Computer models project a range of future forecasts, which are inherently uncertain for the coming century, especially at the regional level. It is not possible to say which, if any, of today's climate models are reliable for climate prediction and forecasting.  
(Source: The Fraser Institute, 2007)

Dr. John A. Ferguson, June 2007