
Christopher Monckton of Brenchley
Twelfth Heartland International Climate Conference
End of the scare
monckton @ mail.com
Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington DC
24 March 2017


Make
America
Great
Again


Dude!
Unholy dread-locks

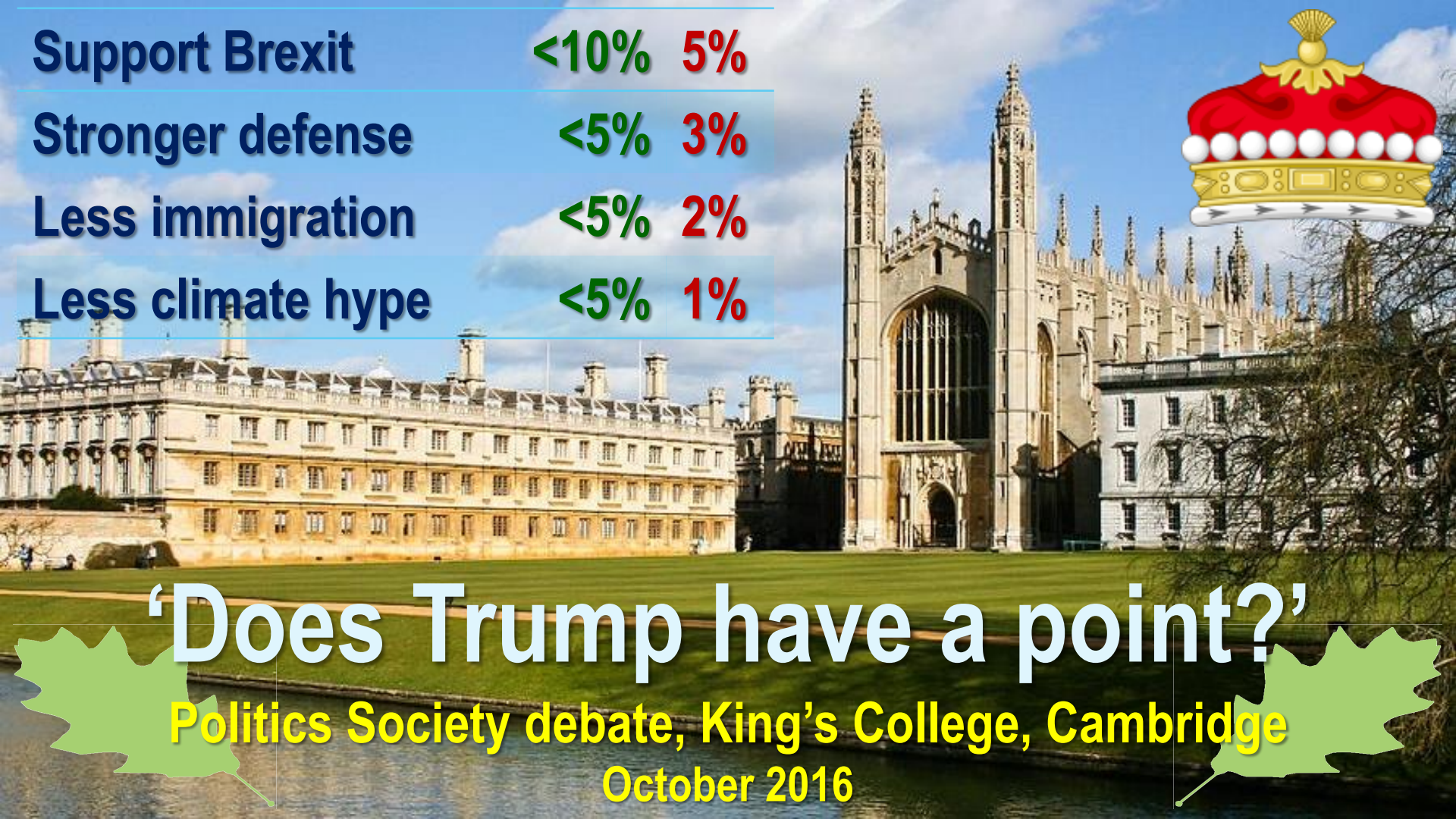

Climate extremism is part of the totalitarians' attack on democracy

Anti-democracy demonstration

November 2016


Anti-democracy violence
November 2016

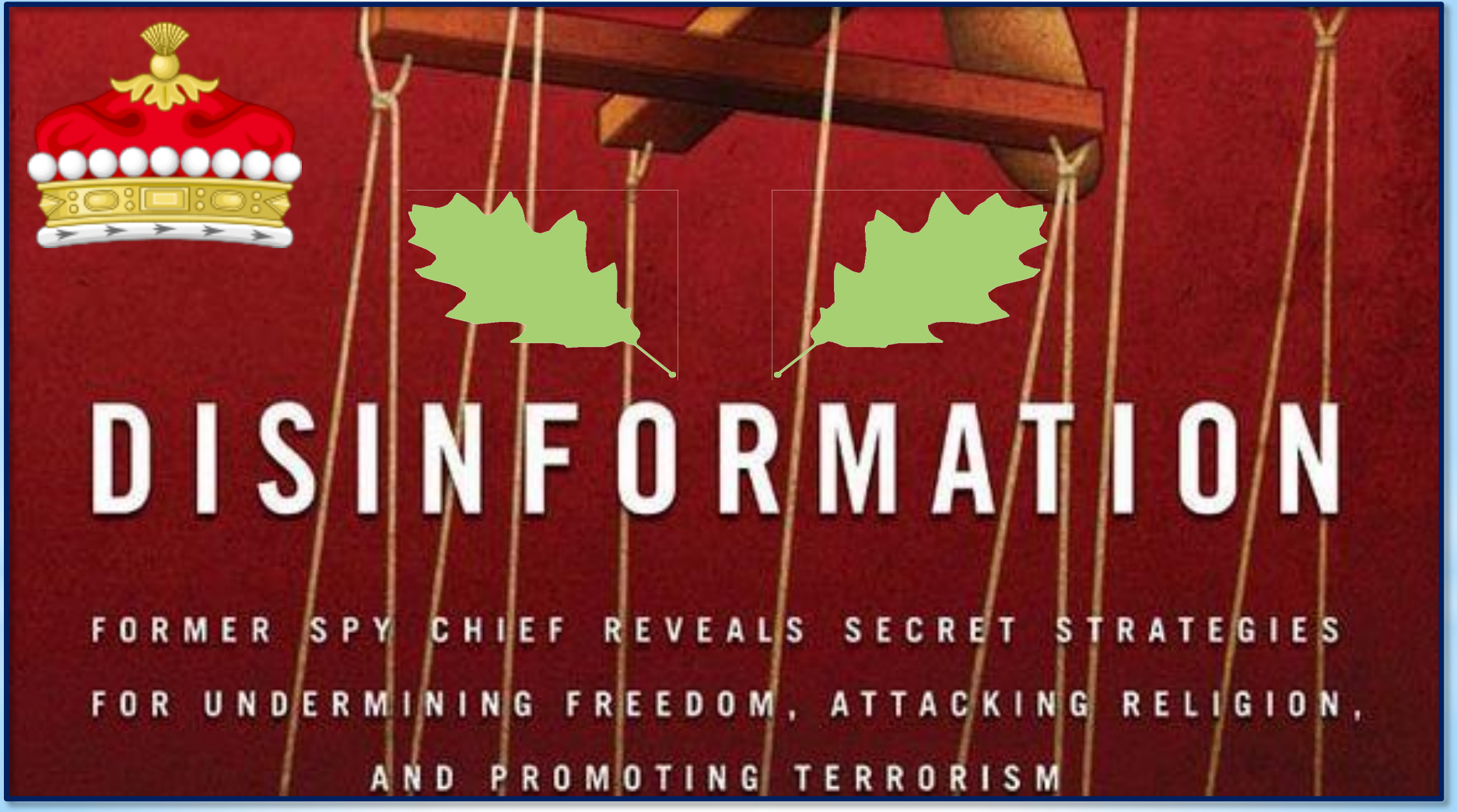

Invited speaker turned away
Fireworks detonated
Opponents intimidated
Fires started
‘Sanctuary for immigrants’
Violence at the ‘University’ of California at Berkeley
February 2017


Support Brexit <10% 5%
Stronger defense <5% 3%
Less immigration <5% 2%
Less climate hype <5% 1%
‘Does Trump have a point?’
Politics Society debate, King’s College, Cambridge
October 2016


Origin of the vicious ideological
monoculture of totalitarianism


There is no truth beyond the ~~Party Line~~ consensus


Ion Mihai
Pacepa


DISINFORMATION
FORMER SPY CHIEF REVEALS SECRET STRATEGIES
FOR UNDERMINING FREEDOM, ATTACKING RELIGION,
AND PROMOTING TERRORISM

UN Copenhagen Climate Summit, 2009


Why one should doubt consensus
the climate-Communist ~~Party Line~~

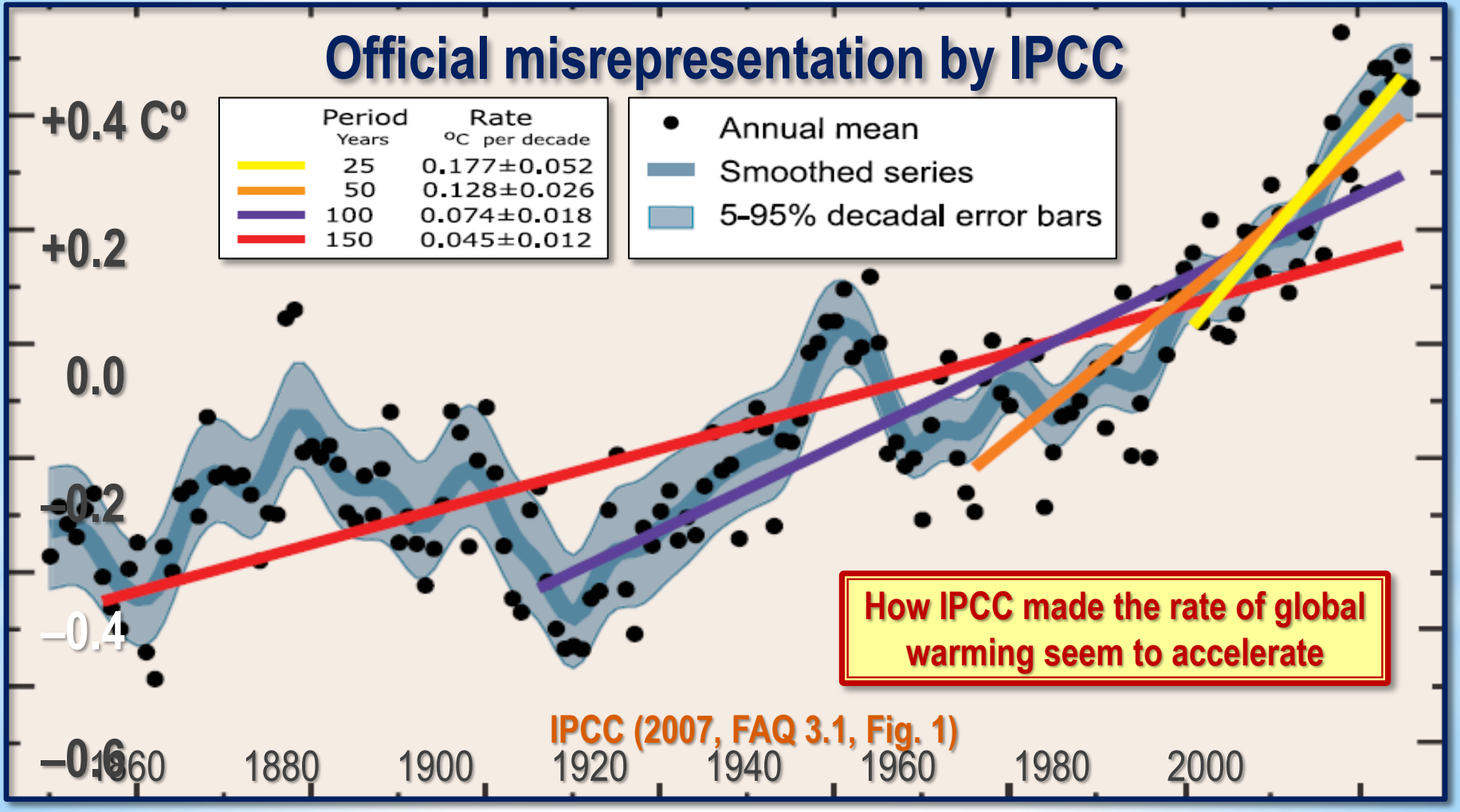
0.3% consensus, not 97.1%

'The scientific consensus that human activity is very likely causing most of the current GW (anthropogenic global warming, or AGW)'

Cook *et al.* (2013)

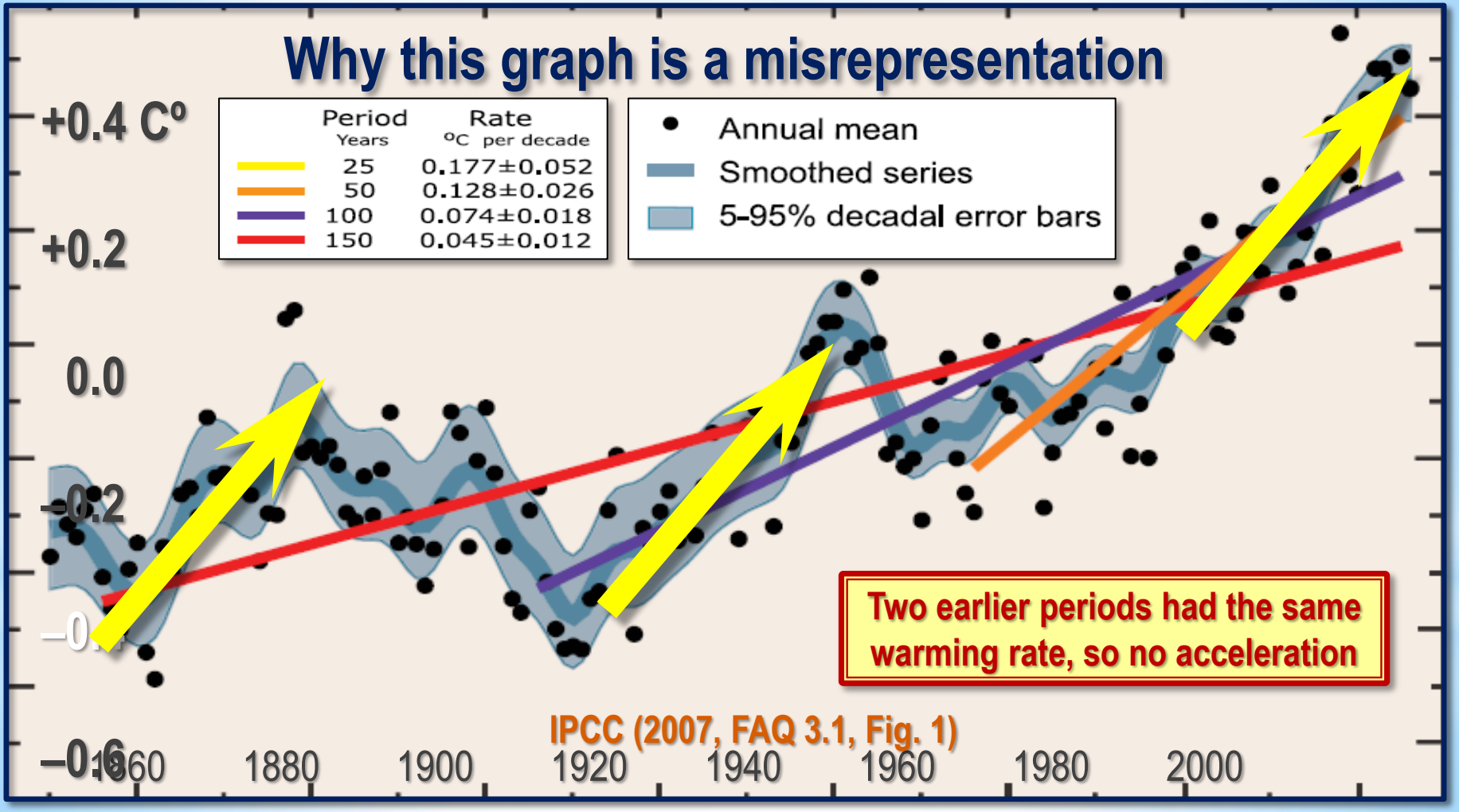
11944	ABSTRACTS REVIEWED BY COOK *ET AL.* (2013)	100%
~~7930~~	were *excluded* for expressing no opinion about warming	~~66.4%~~
3896	were *marked* as agreeing we cause *some* global warming	32.6%
64	were *marked* as stating we cause *most* global warming	0.5%
41	*actually* stated that we cause *most* global warming	0.3%
0	were *marked* as endorsing *manmade catastrophe*	0.0%

Official misrepresentation by IPCC



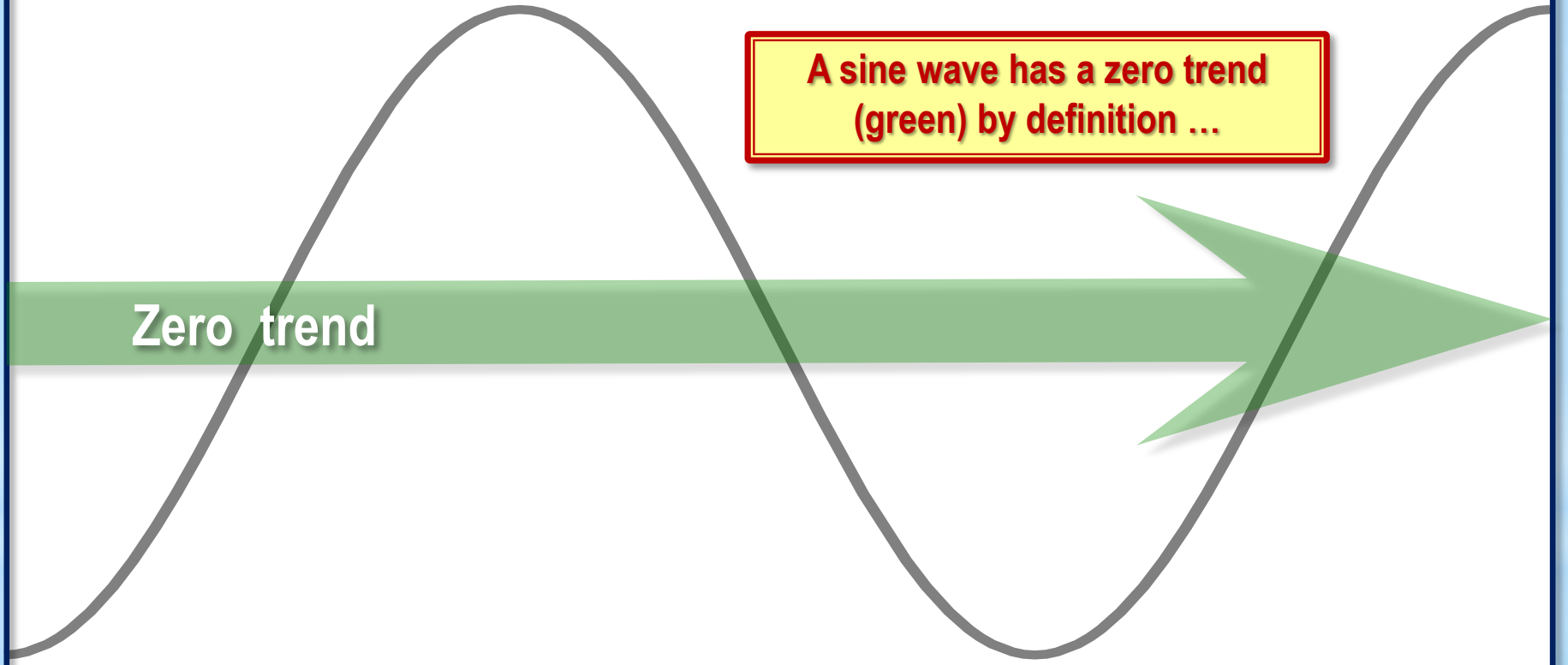
IPCC (2007, FAQ 3.1, Fig. 1)

Why this graph is a misrepresentation

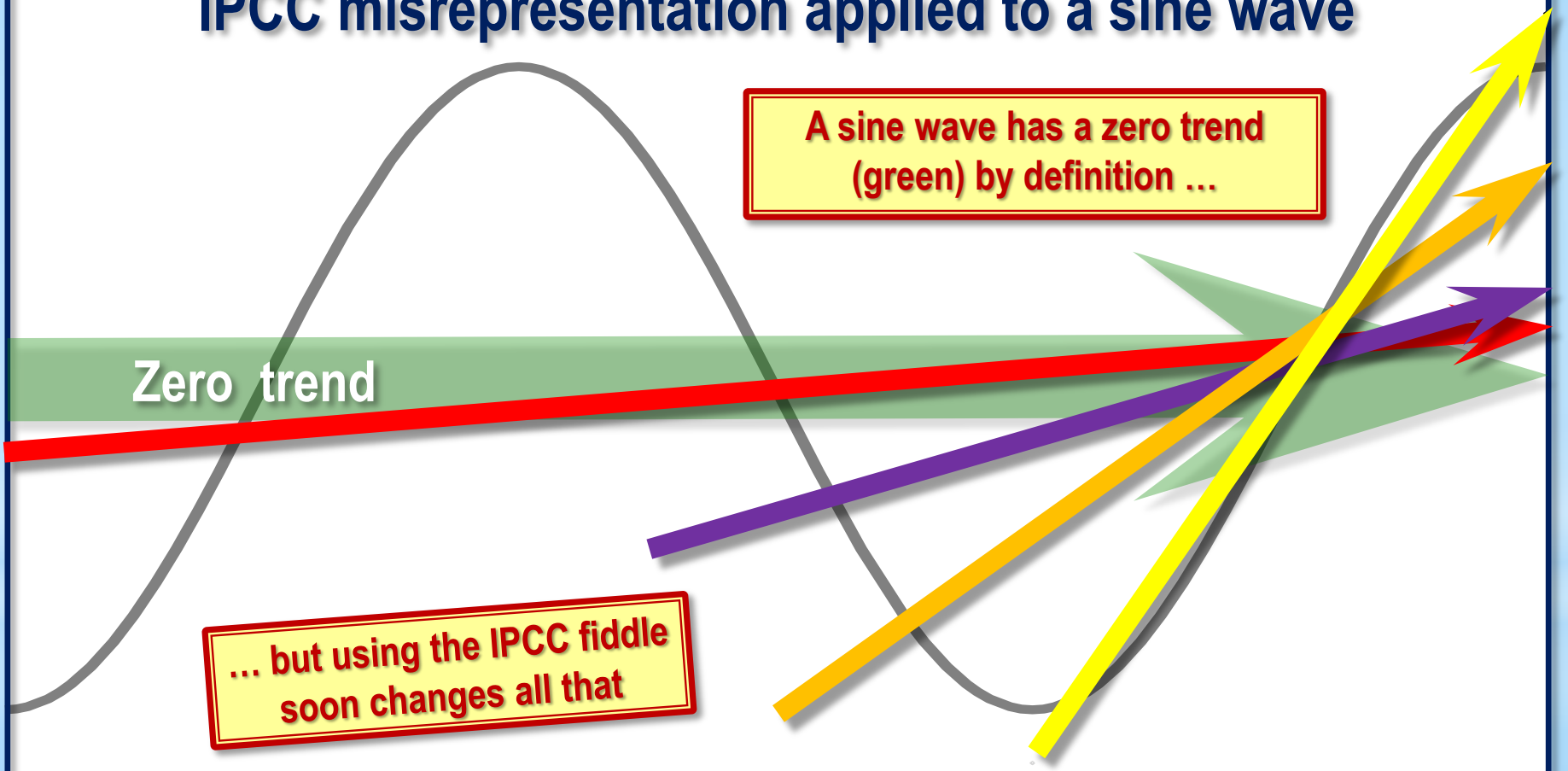


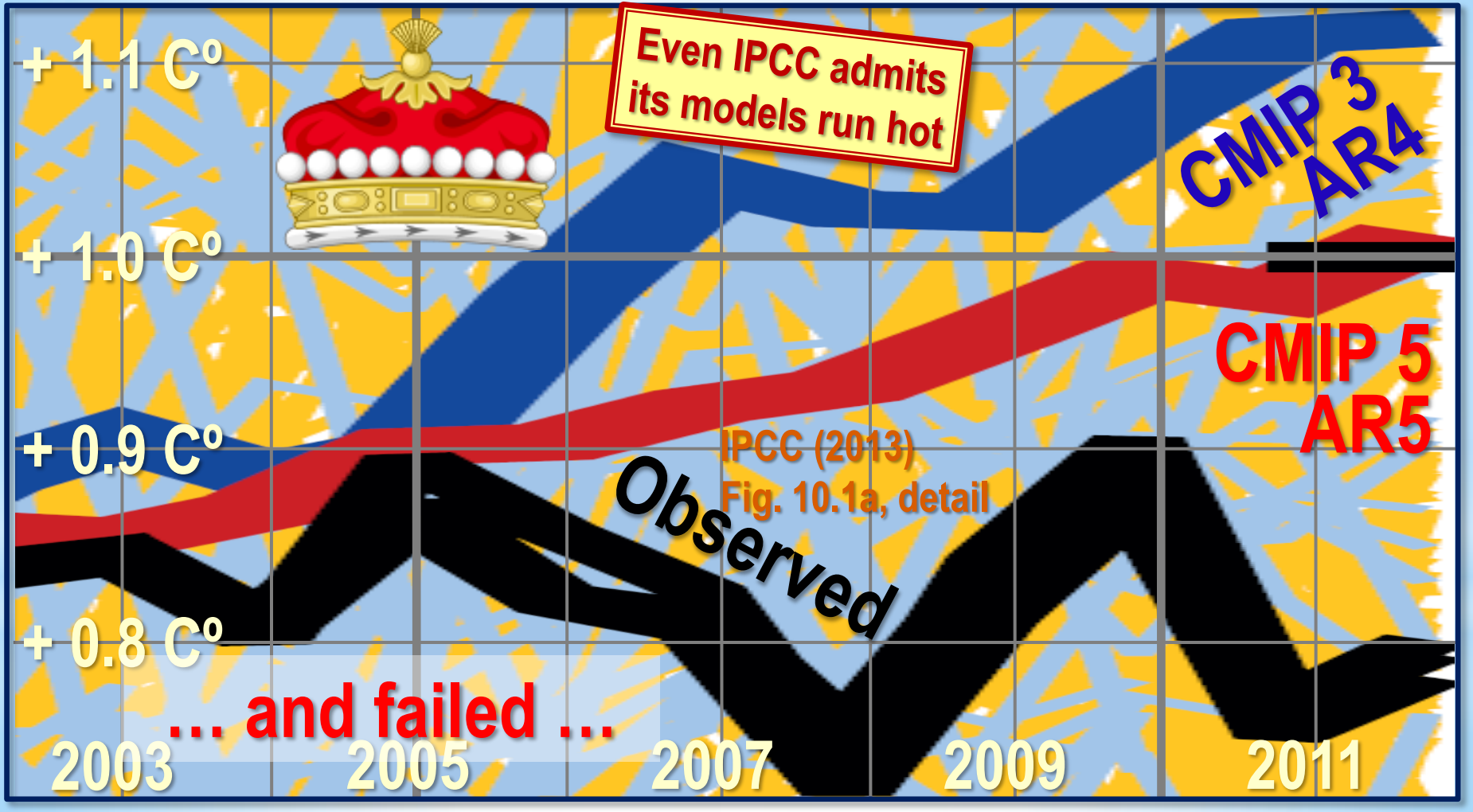
IPCC (2007, FAQ 3.1, Fig. 1)

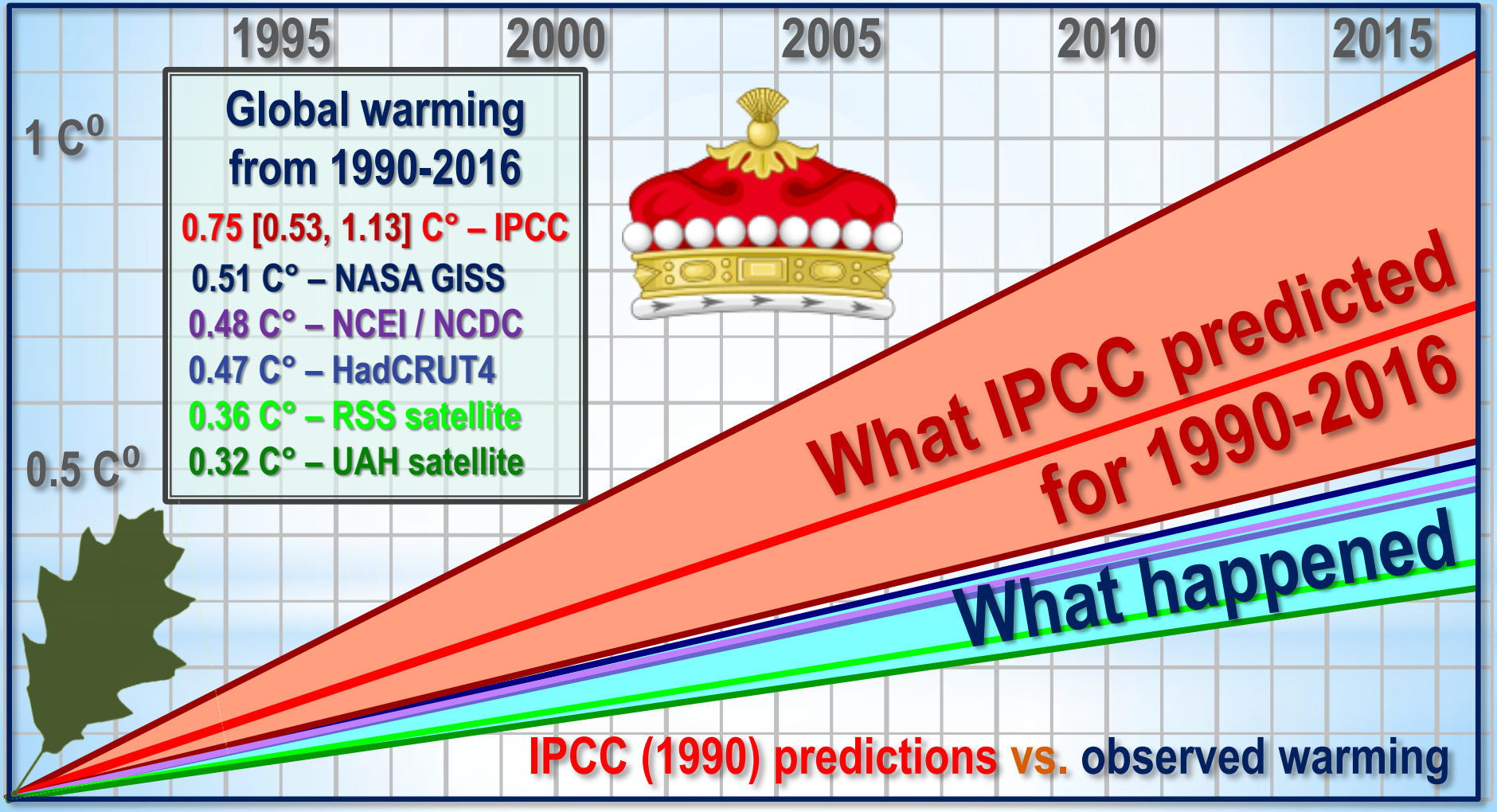
This is a sine wave

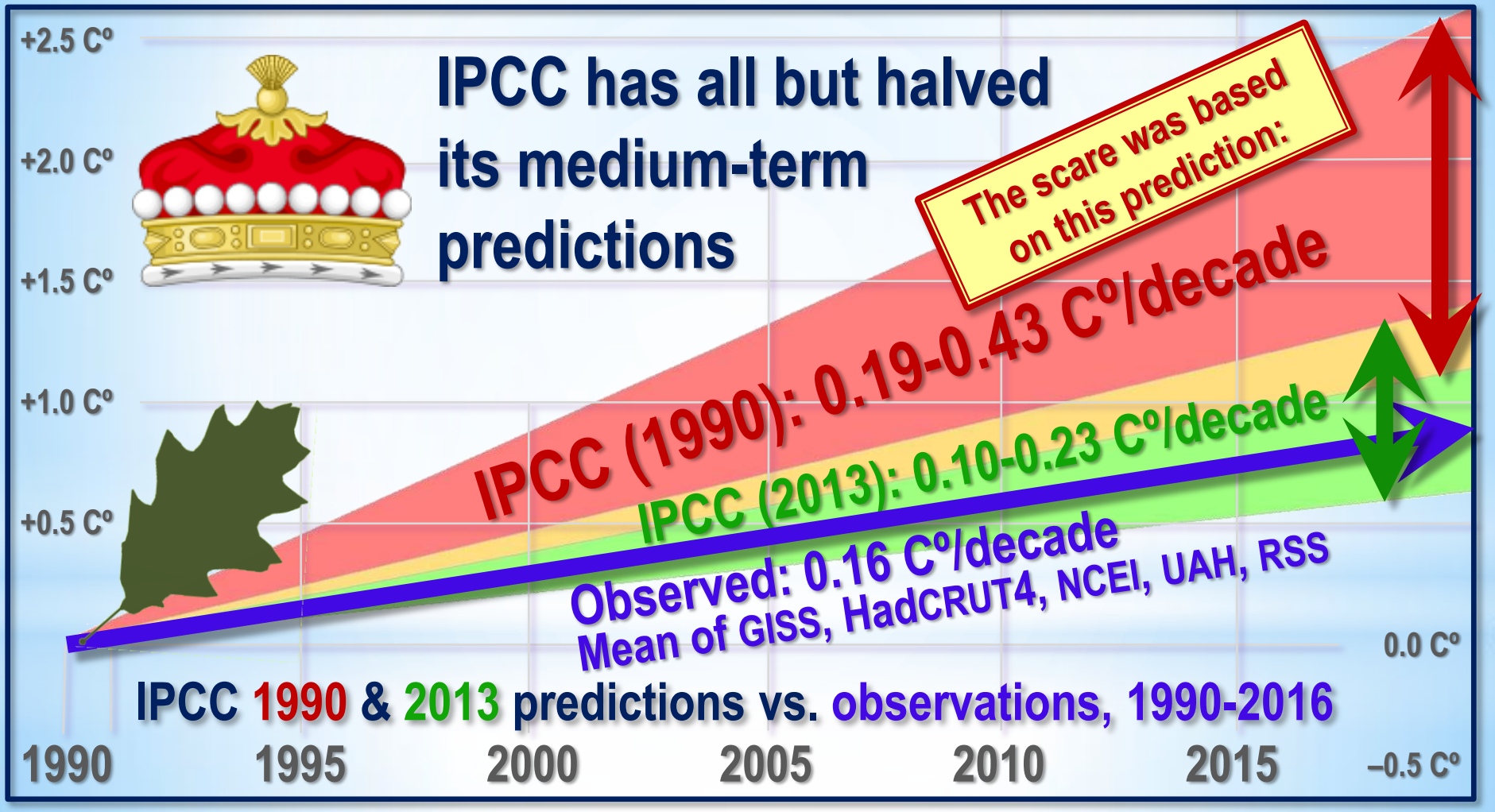


IPCC misrepresentation applied to a sine wave




+ 1.1 C°
+ 1.0 C°
+ 0.9 C°
+ 0.8 C°
Even IPCC admits its models run hot
CMIP 3 AR4
CMIP 5 AR5
IPCC (2013)
Fig. 10.1a, detail
Observed
… and failed …
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011


1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
1 C°
0.5 C°
Global warming
from 1990-2016
0.75 [0.53, 1.13] C° – IPCC
0.51 C° – NASA GISS
0.48 C° – NCEI / NCDC
0.47 C° – HadCRUT4
0.36 C° – RSS satellite
0.32 C° – UAH satellite
What IPCC predicted
for 1990-2016
What happened
IPCC (1990) predictions vs. observed warming

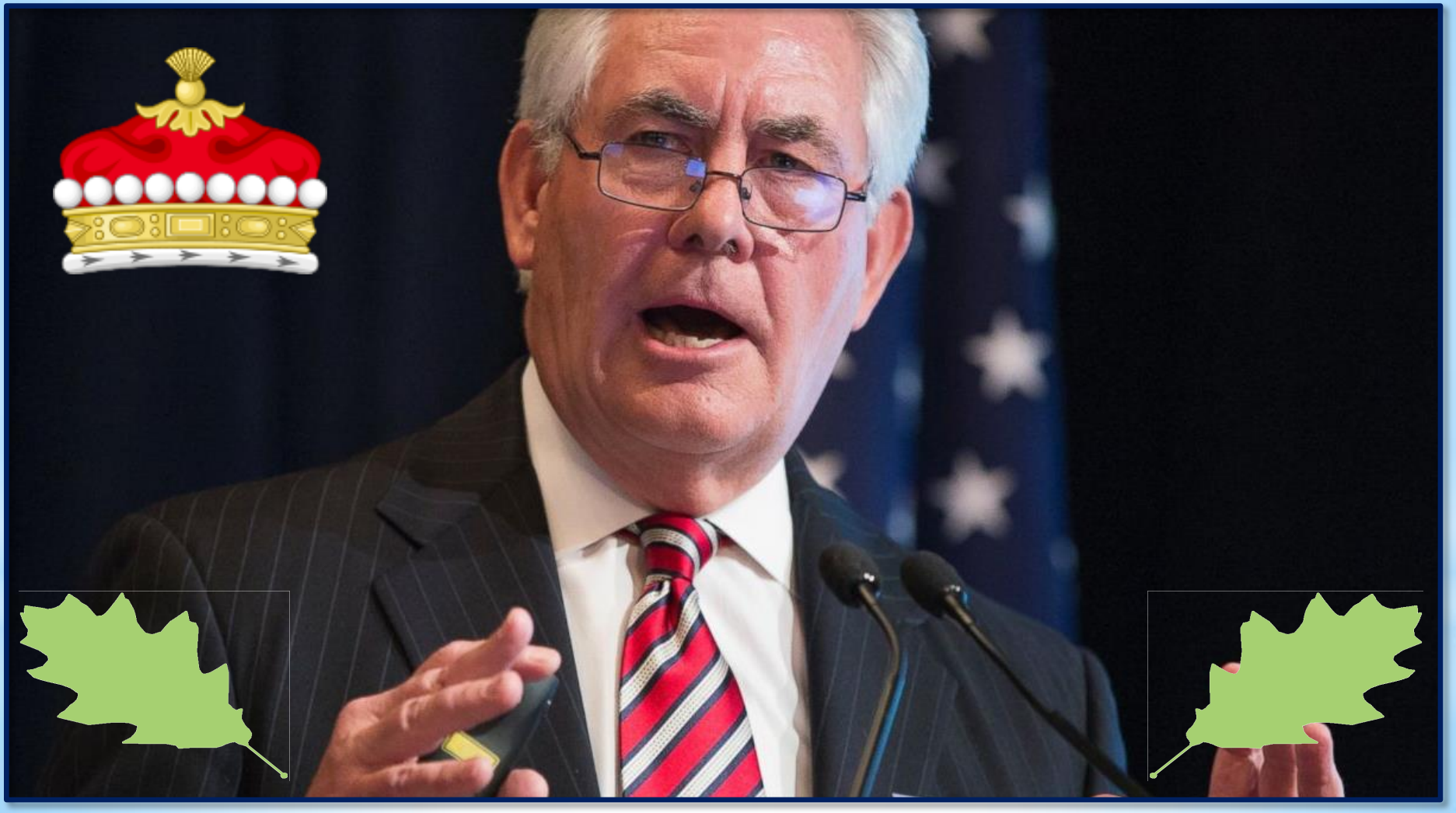

+2.5 Cº
+2.0 Cº
+1.5 Cº
+1.0 Cº
+0.5 Cº
0.0 Cº
–0.5 Cº
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
IPCC has all but halved its medium-term predictions
The scare was based on this prediction:
IPCC (1990): 0.19-0.43 Cº/decade
IPCC (2013): 0.10-0.23 Cº/decade
Observed: 0.16 Cº/decade
Mean of GISS, HadCRUT4, NCEI, UAH, RSS
IPCC 1990 & 2013 predictions vs. observations, 1990-2016


Whom must we convince that
global warming is no problem?

See no truth, hear no truth, speak no truth


‘Some politicians even want to shut down the EPA’s ability to regulate carbon. I would like to strap their mouth to an exhaust pipe of a truck, turn on the engine and let’s see how long it would take them to tap out.’
Arnold Schwarzenegger
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=98zm-AGmckE


Google




TRUMP
DIGS COAL
TRUMP
DIGS COAL
TRUMP

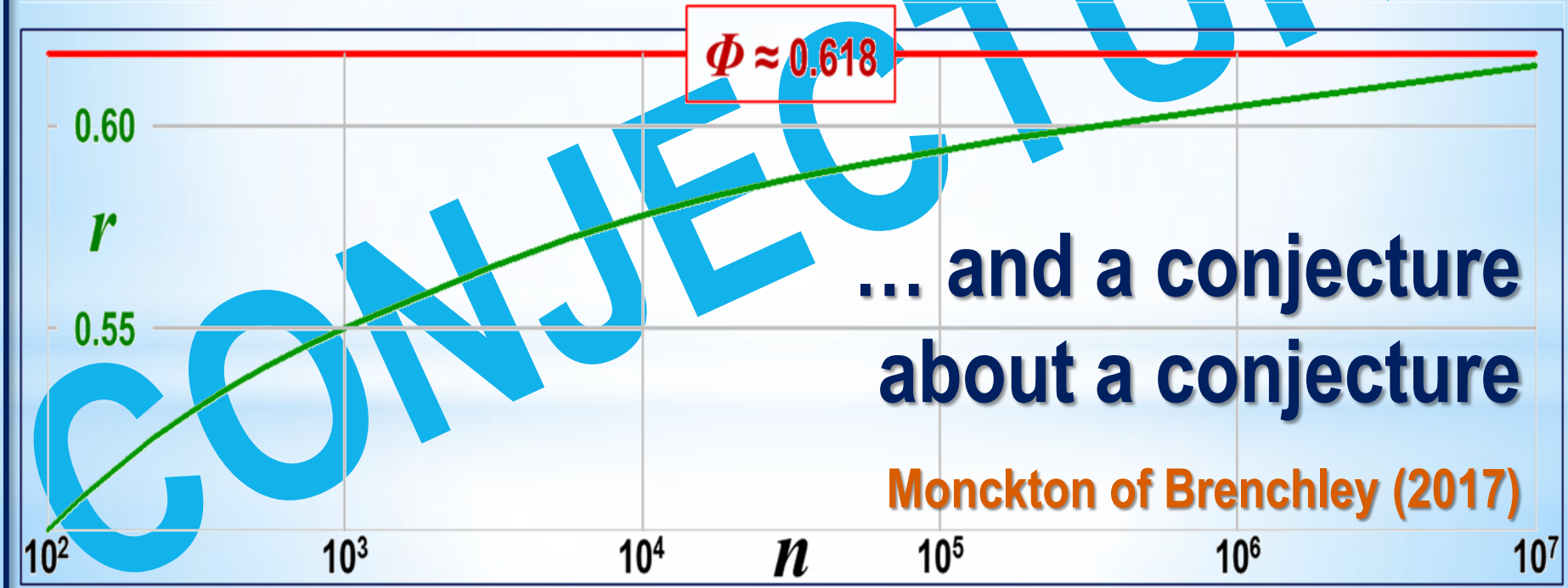

Can we convince even the extreme extremes?
Reichsführer - SS
J. Cook


YES WE CAN!
Reichsführer - SS
J. Cook


There is a way to compel the assent
of all parties in the climate debate

$$\forall\, n > 2, \exists\, p, q \in \mathbb{P}, 2n = p + q$$

Every composite is the mean of two primes



CONJECTURE

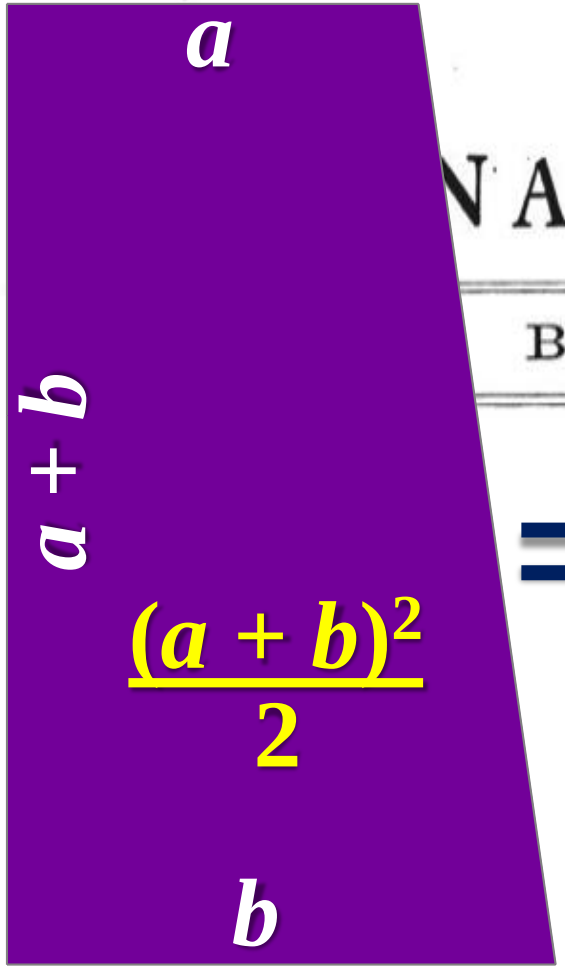
… and a conjecture about a conjecture

Monckton of Brenchley (2017)

NEW-ENGLAND
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume III. Boston, Mass., April 1, 1876. Number 14.

"In a personal interview with James A. Garfield, Member of Congress from Ohio, we were shown the following demonstration of the [Theorem of Pythagoras], which he had hit upon in some mathematical amusements and discussions with other M.C.'s. We do not remember to have seen it before, ..."



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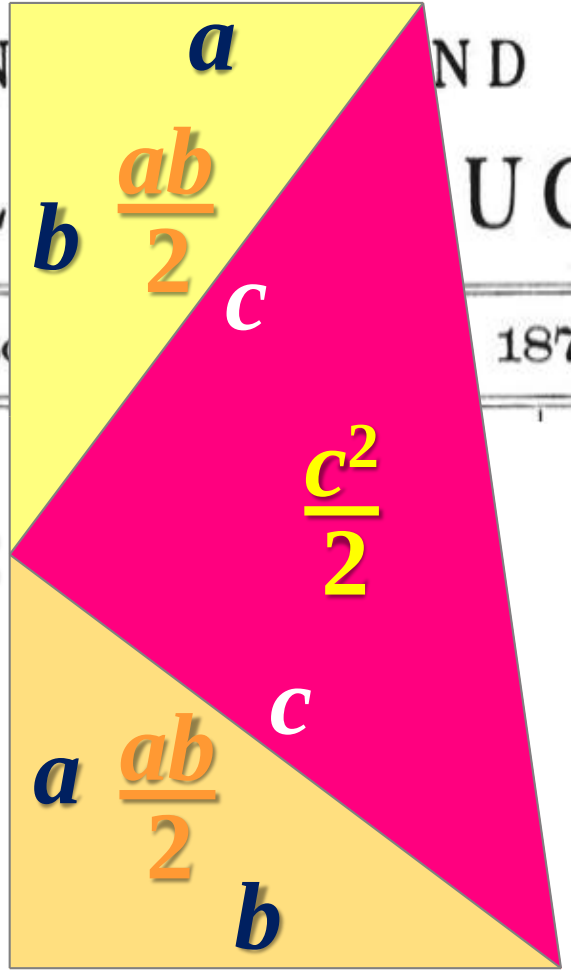


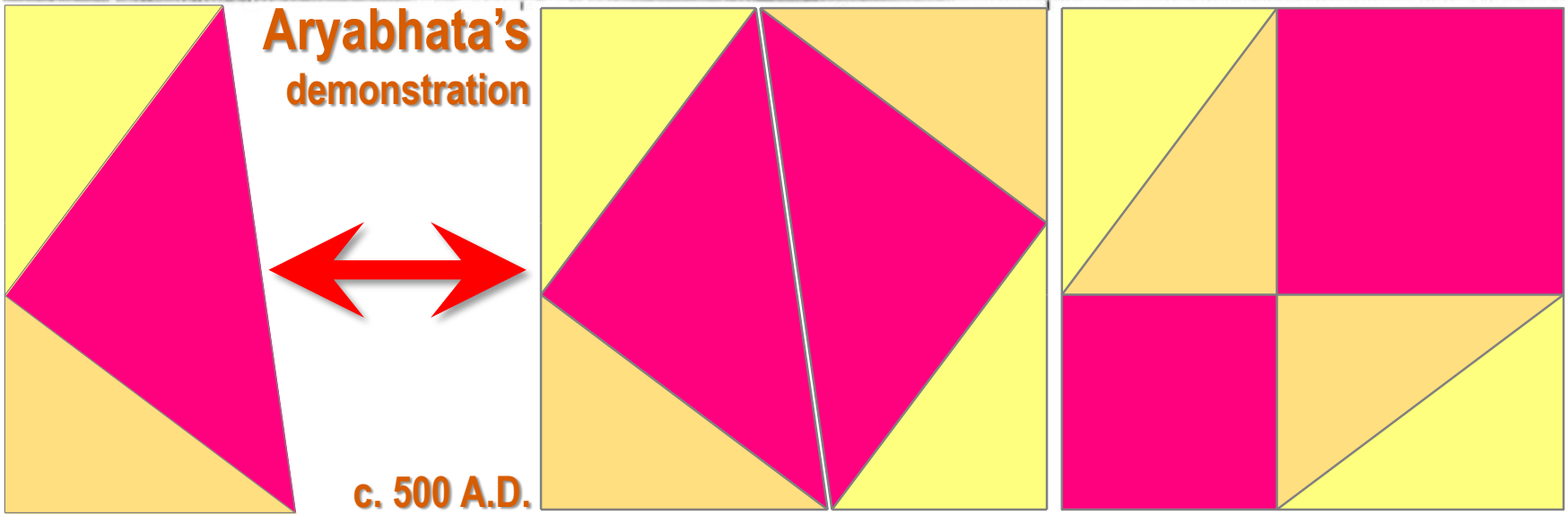
$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{2} = \frac{2ab + c^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

James Garfield's
demonstration (1876)

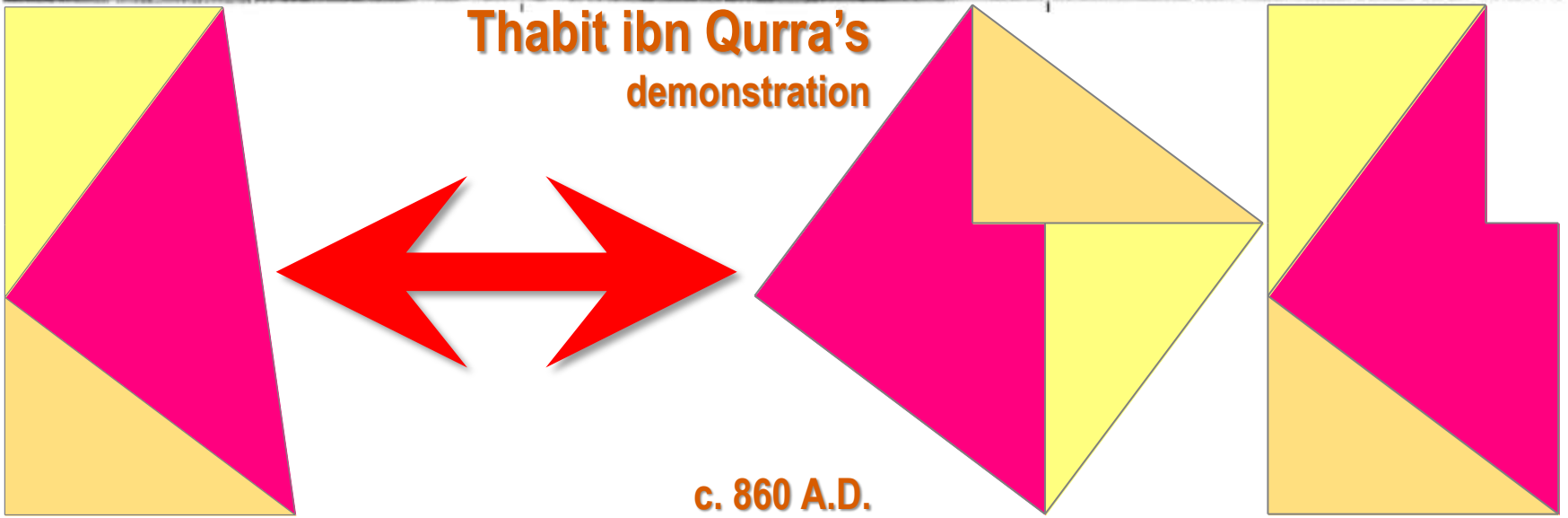
NEW-ENGLAND
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

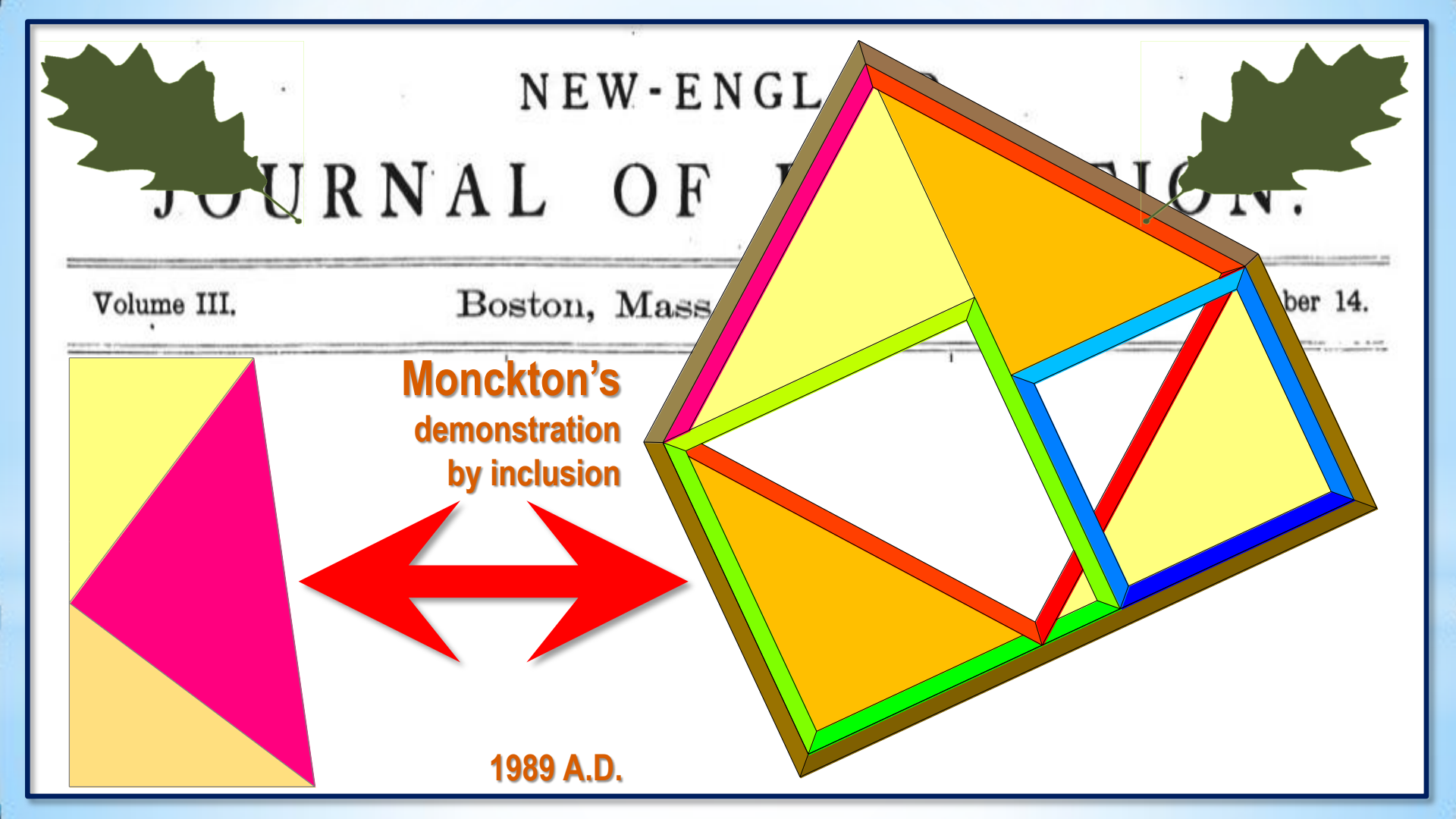
Volume III. Boston, Mass., April 1, 1876. Number 14.



NEW-ENGLAND
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume III. Boston, Mass., April 1, 1876. Number 14.

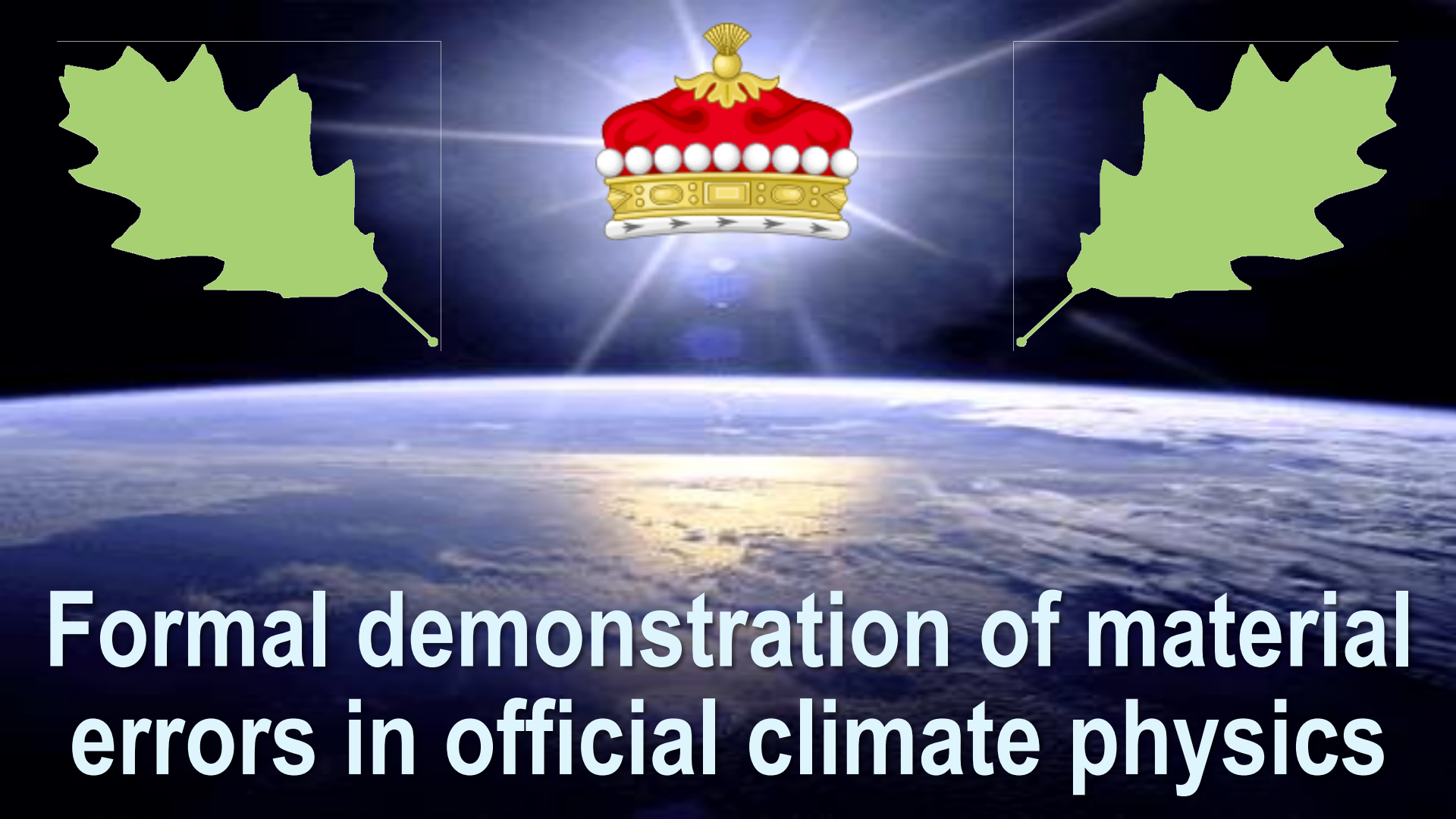



NEW-ENGL
JOURNAL OF
Volume III.
Boston, Mass
ber 14.
Monckton's
demonstration
by inclusion
1989 A.D.

NEW-ENGLAND
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume III. Boston, Mass., April 1, 1876. Number 14.

"...we think it something on which the members of both houses can unite without distinction of party."


Formal demonstration of material errors in official climate physics

If substantial errors in the determination of climate sensitivity are demonstrable –

1. **The 'consensus' notion will be busted**
2. **Warming will be small and beneficial**
3. **The 'social cost of CO_2' will be tiny**

Equilibrium sensitivity

Roe (2009, eq. 5): K

Radiative forcing

AR3 (p. 358): W m^{-2}

Reference sensitivity parameter

AR4 (p. 631 fn.): K W^{-1} m^2

Temperature feedback sum

AR5 (fig. 9.43a): W m^{-2} K^{-1}

$$\Delta T = \Delta F_0 \lambda_0 (1 - \lambda_0 c)^{-1}$$

$$\Delta F_0 = k \ln \frac{C}{C_0} = 5.35 \ln(2) = 3.708 \text{ W m}^{-2}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{\Delta T_S}{\Delta F_0} = \frac{T_S}{4F_0} = \frac{288}{4(238.2)} = 0.311 \text{ K W}^{-1} \text{ m}^2$$

Feedback factor f

Roe (2009): Unitless

Reference or pre-feedback climate sensitivity

$$\Delta T_0 = 1.15 \text{ K}$$

AR3, p. 354, eq. (6.1): K

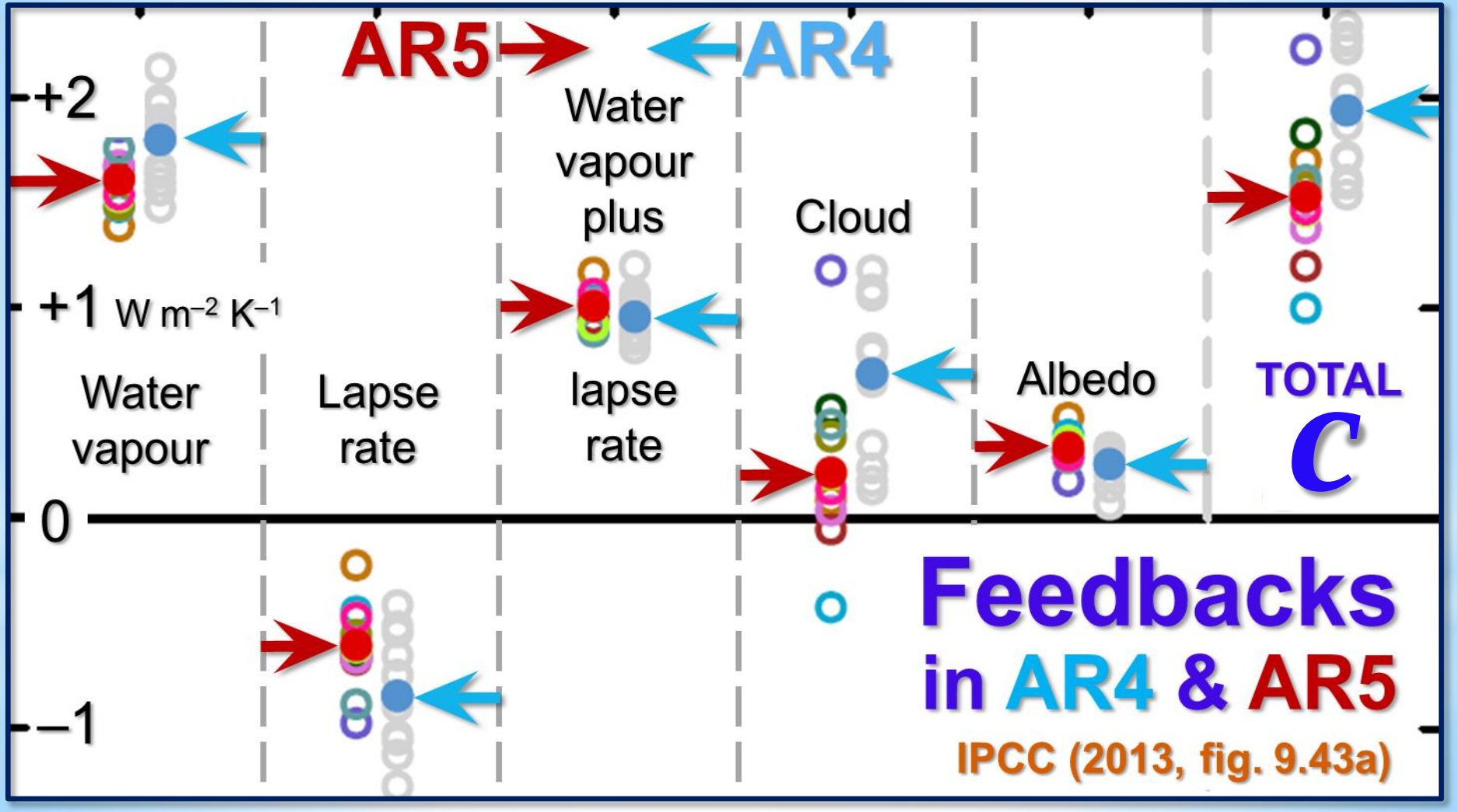
Final gain factor G

AR4 (p. 631 fn.); Roe (2009): Unitless

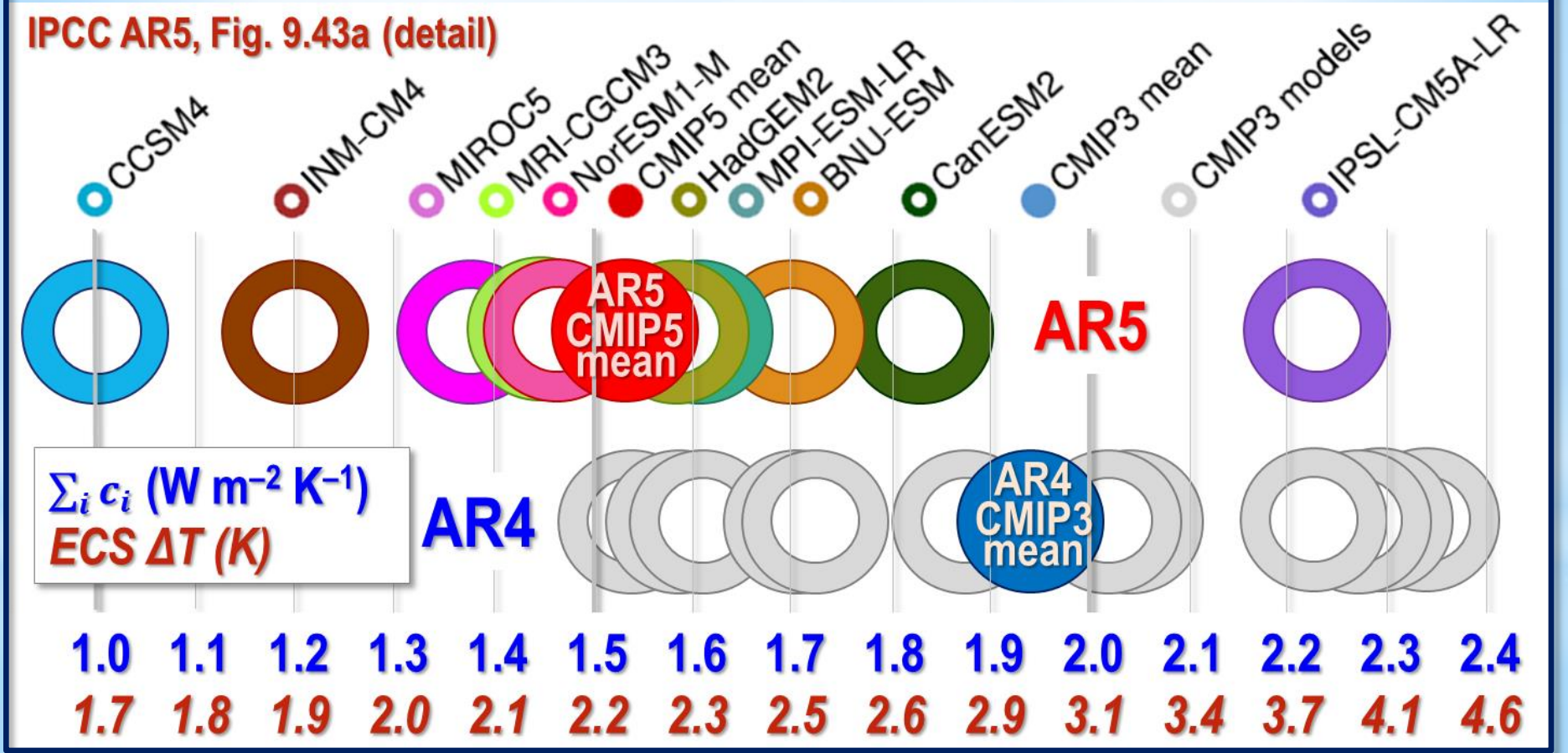
Climate sensitivity (Celsius degrees)

HJ Schellnhuber (2017):

"… we will end up with a planet warming by 4, 5, 6 or even 12 C°. It would be the end of the world as we know it."


AR5
AR4
+2
+1
W m⁻² K⁻¹
0
–1
Water vapour
Lapse rate
Water vapour plus lapse rate
Cloud
Albedo
TOTAL
C
Feedbacks in AR4 & AR5
IPCC (2013, fig. 9.43a)

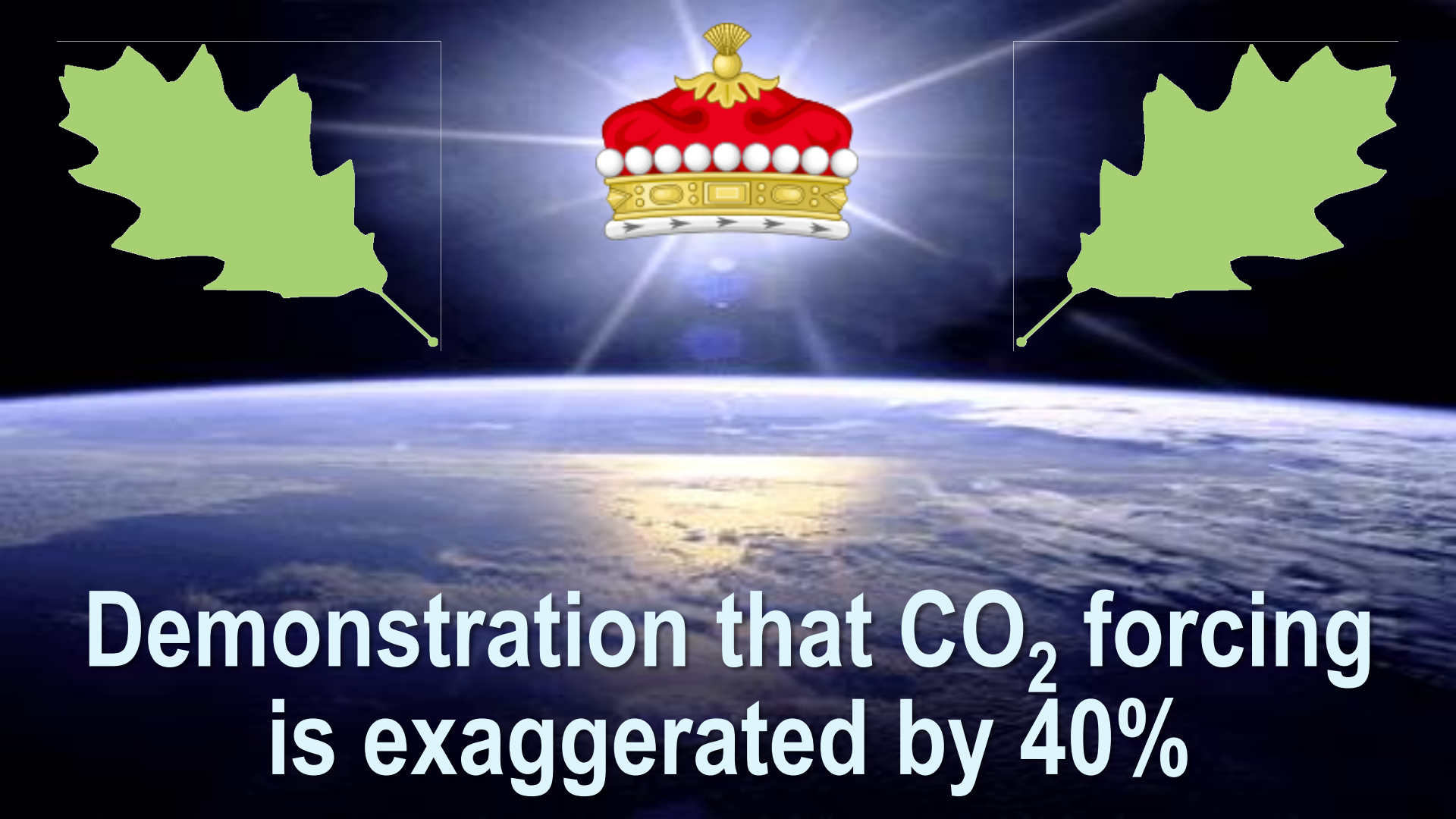
AR5 feedback sum $c = \sum_i c_i$ on 1.53 [1.00, 2.25] W m^{-2} K^{-1}



Calibrating Their equation

$$\Delta T = \Delta F_0 \lambda_0 (1 - \lambda_0 c)^{-1}$$

Source	ΔT_0	f_{min}	f_{mid}	f_{max}	Derivation	ΔT_{min}	ΔT_{mid}	ΔT_{max}
CMIP5 models	1.41 K Vial+ (2013)	0.313	0.485	0.703	From eq.	2.0 K	2.7 K	4.7 K
		0.287	0.478	0.669	f_{mid} ± 40%	2.0 K	2.7 K	4.2 K
		Andrews et al. (2013)				2.1 K	3.4 K	4.7 K
		IPCC AR5, table 9.5, p. 818				1.9 K	3.2 K	4.5 K


Demonstration that CO_2 forcing
is exaggerated by 40%

Normalized line shapes: $\int_0^\infty G_{eg}\,dv = 1$

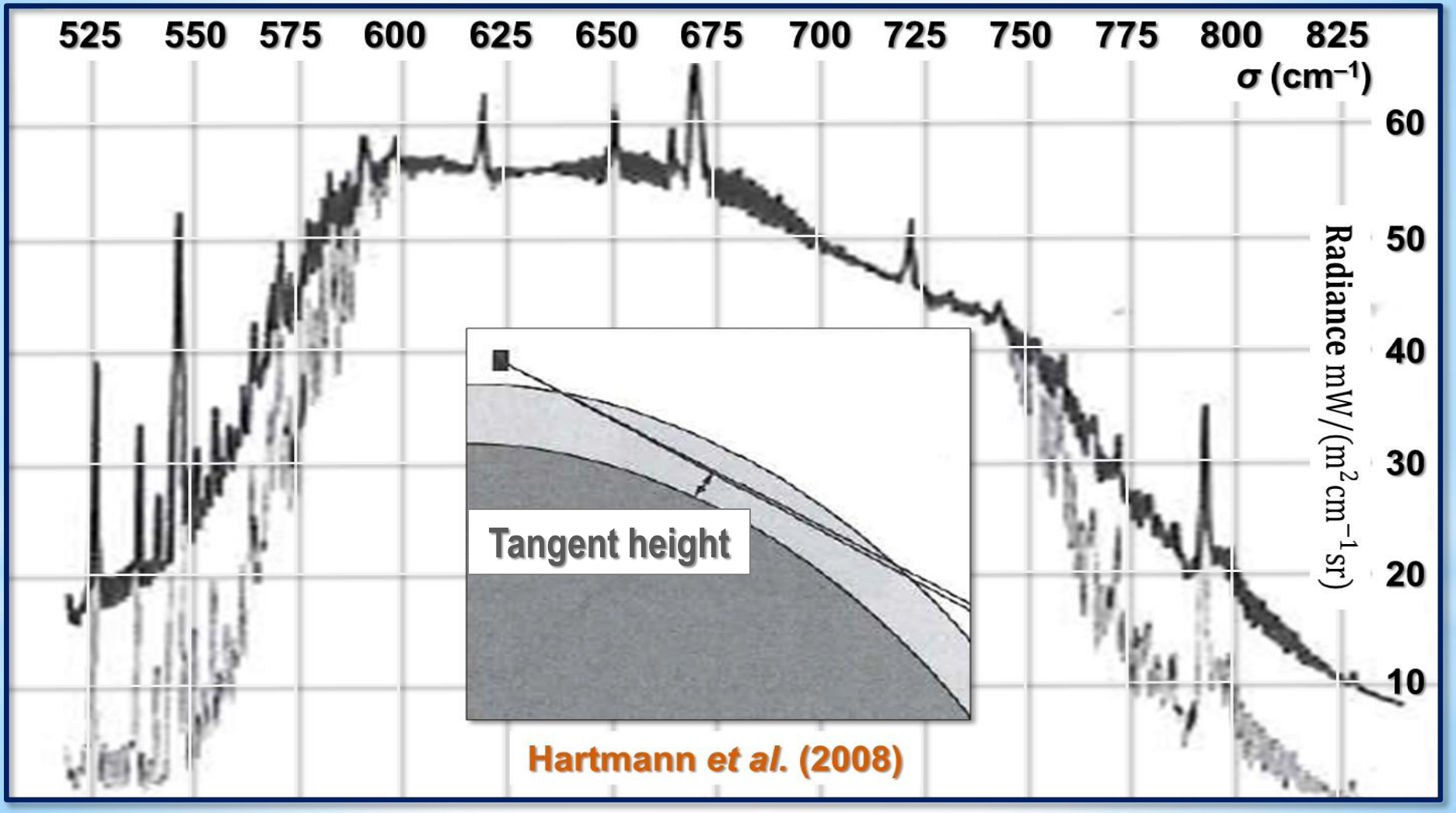
A Lorentzian line shape: $$G_{eg} = \frac{\frac{\mu_{eg}}{\pi}}{\mu_{eg}^2 + \left(\nu - \nu_{eg}\right)^2}$$

μ_{eg} = broadening; ν = frequency; ν_{eg} = resonance

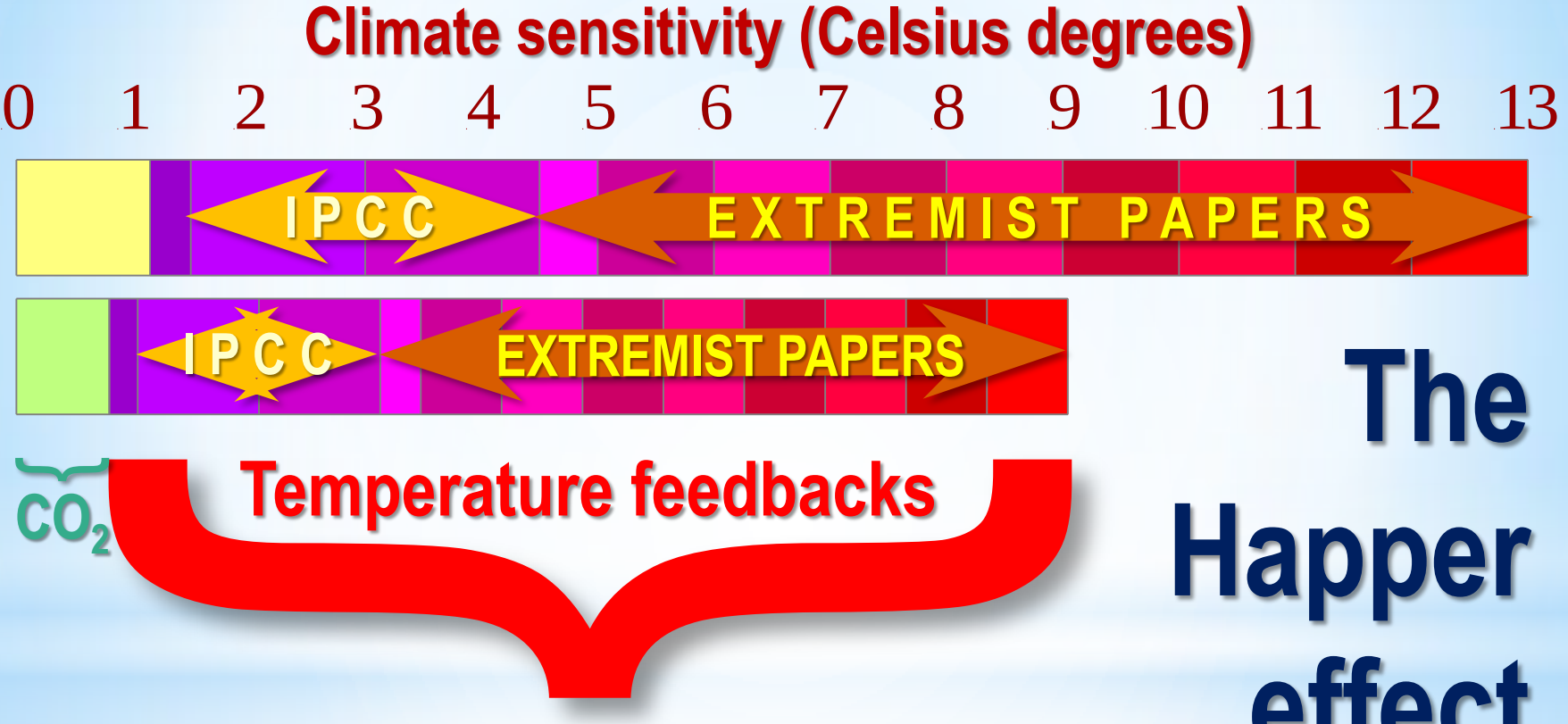
A Voigt line shape:

$$G_{eg} = \frac{\mu_{eg}}{\pi}\sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi kT}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-mv^2/2kT}\,dv}{\mu_{eg}^2 + \left[v - v_{eg}\left(1 + \frac{u}{c}\right)\right]^2}$$

Happer (2015)



Hartmann *et al.* (2008)


Climate sensitivity (Celsius degrees)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
IPCC
EXTREMIST PAPERS
IPCC
EXTREMIST PAPERS
CO2
Temperature feedbacks
The Happer effect


Demonstration that the high-end
effect of feedbacks is excessive

551.510.4 : 551.521.3 : 551.524.34

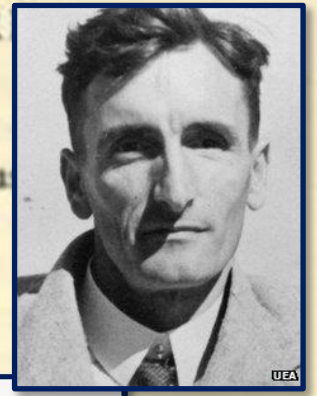
THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON TEMPERATUR

By G. S. CALLENDAR

(Steam technologist to the British Electrical and Allied Indu
Research Association.)

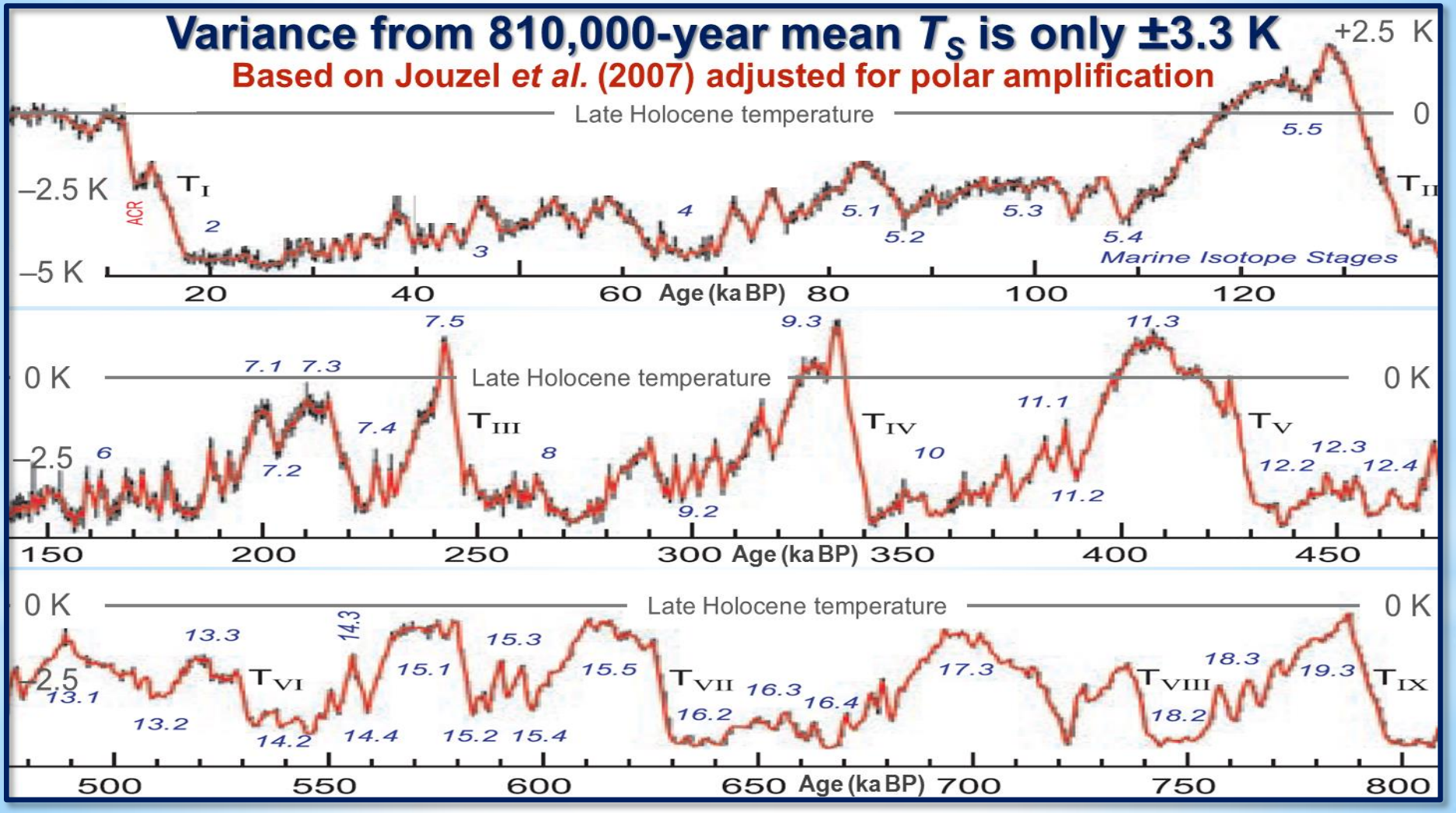
(Communicated by Dr. G. M. B. Dobson, F.R.S.)

[Manuscript received May 19, 1937—read February 16, 1938.]



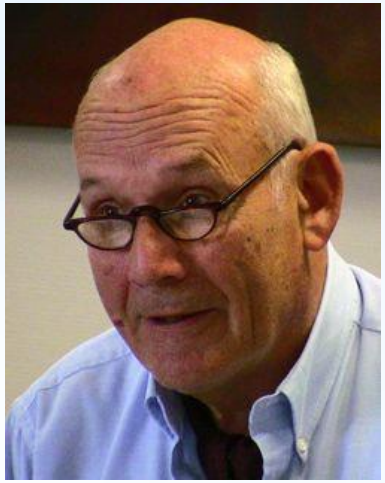
"A change of water vapour, sky radiation and temperature is corrected by a change of cloudiness and atmospheric circulation, the former increasing the reflection loss [albedo] and thus reducing the effective sun heat"

of ca tons
estin thor
quar three
vapo water
tion. adia-
the
artificial production of carbon dioxide, is estimated to be at the rate of 0·003°C. per year at the present time.


Variance from 810,000-year mean T_S is only ±3.3 K
Based on Jouzel et al. (2007) adjusted for polar amplification
+2.5 K
0
–2.5 K
–5 K
Late Holocene temperature
T_I
T_{II}
T_{III}
T_{IV}
T_V
T_{VI}
T_{VII}
T_{VIII}
T_{IX}
ACR
Marine Isotope Stages
Age (ka BP)
0 K
–2.5

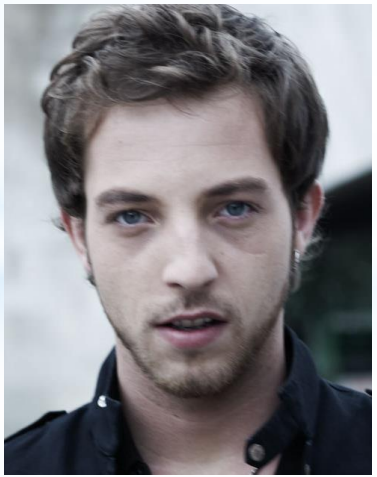
Matt Briggs

David Legates



Michael Limburg

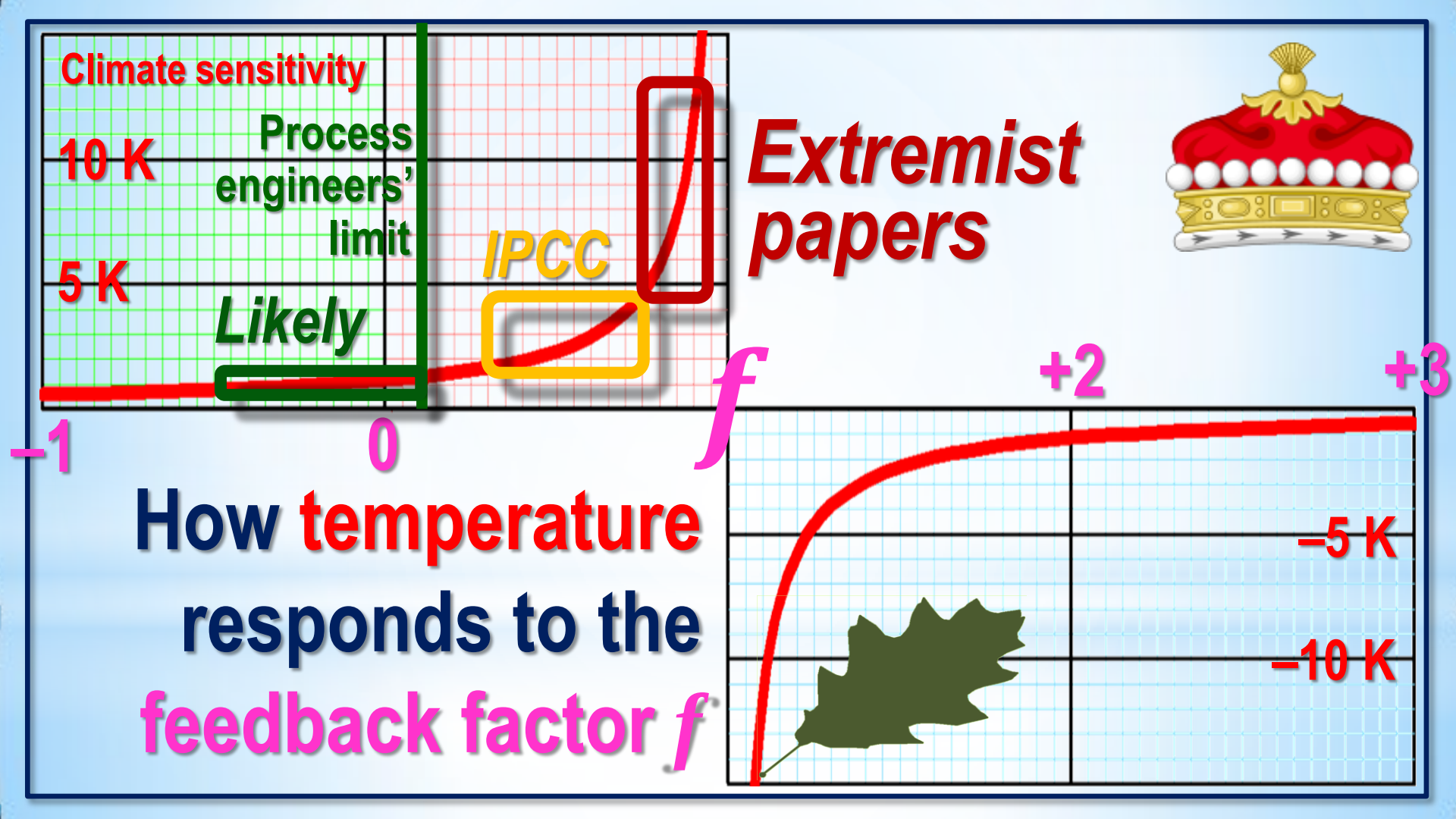
Christopher Monckton

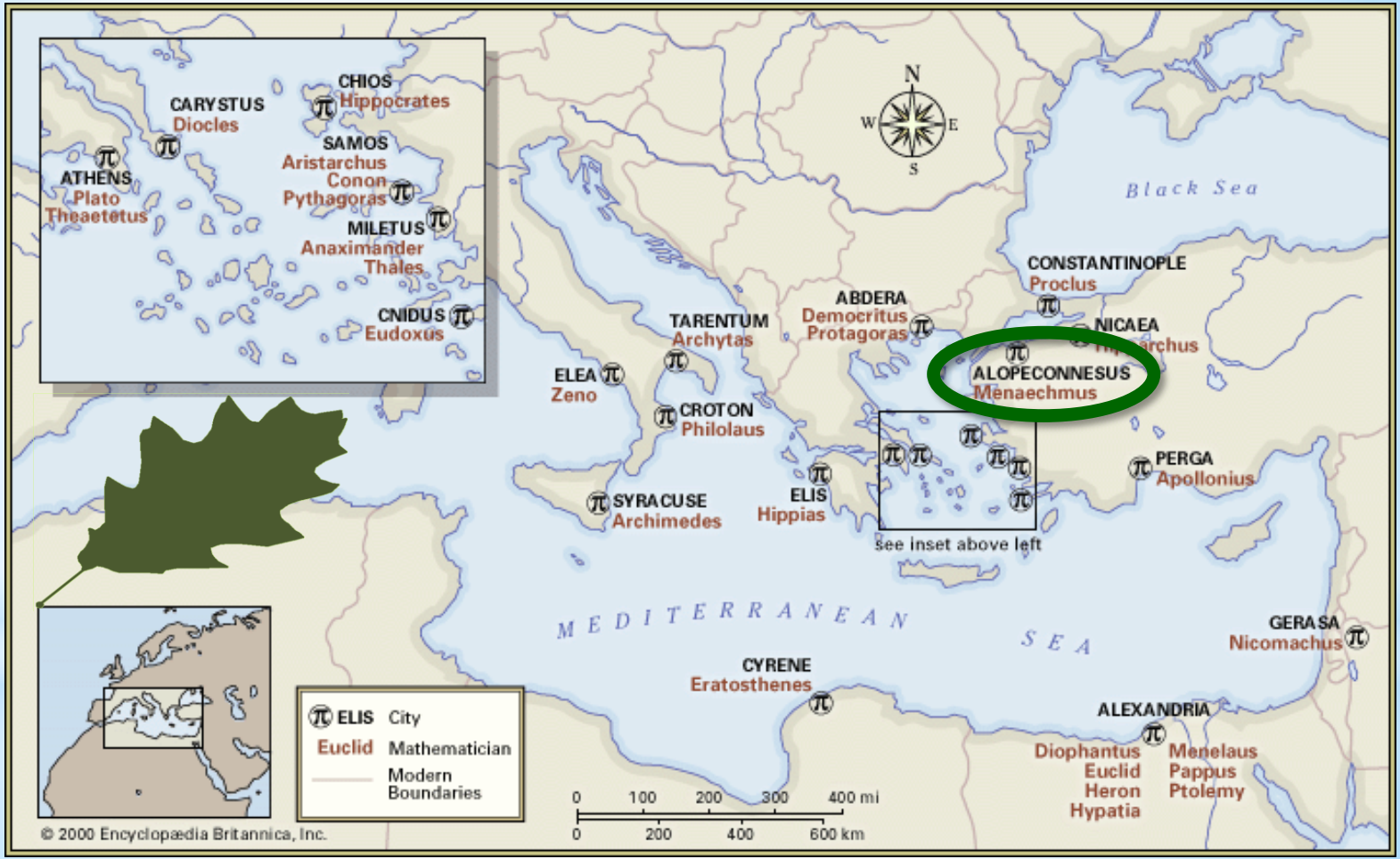


James Morrison

Willie Soon

Feedbacks and the constraint of climate sensitivity


Climate sensitivity
10 K
5 K
Process engineers' limit
Likely
IPCC
–1
0
f
+2
+3
–5 K
–10 K
Extremist papers
How temperature responds to the feedback factor f


CARYSTUS
Diocles
CHIOS
Hippocrates
SAMOS
Aristarchus
Conon
Pythagoras
ATHENS
Plato
Theaetetus
MILETUS
Anaximander
Thales
CNIDUS
Eudoxus
N
W
E
S
Black Sea
CONSTANTINOPLE
Proclus
ABDERA
Democritus
Protagoras
TARENTUM
Archytas
NICAEA
ALOPECONNESUS
Menaechmus
ELEA
Zeno
CROTON
Philolaus
PERGA
Apollonius
SYRACUSE
Archimedes
ELIS
Hippias
see inset above left
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GERASA
Nicomachus
CYRENE
Eratosthenes
ALEXANDRIA
Diophantus
Euclid
Heron
Hypatia
Menelaus
Pappus
Ptolemy
ELIS City
Euclid Mathematician
Modern Boundaries
0 100 200 300 400 mi
0 200 400 600 km
© 2000 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Temperature feedbacks are officially very uncertain

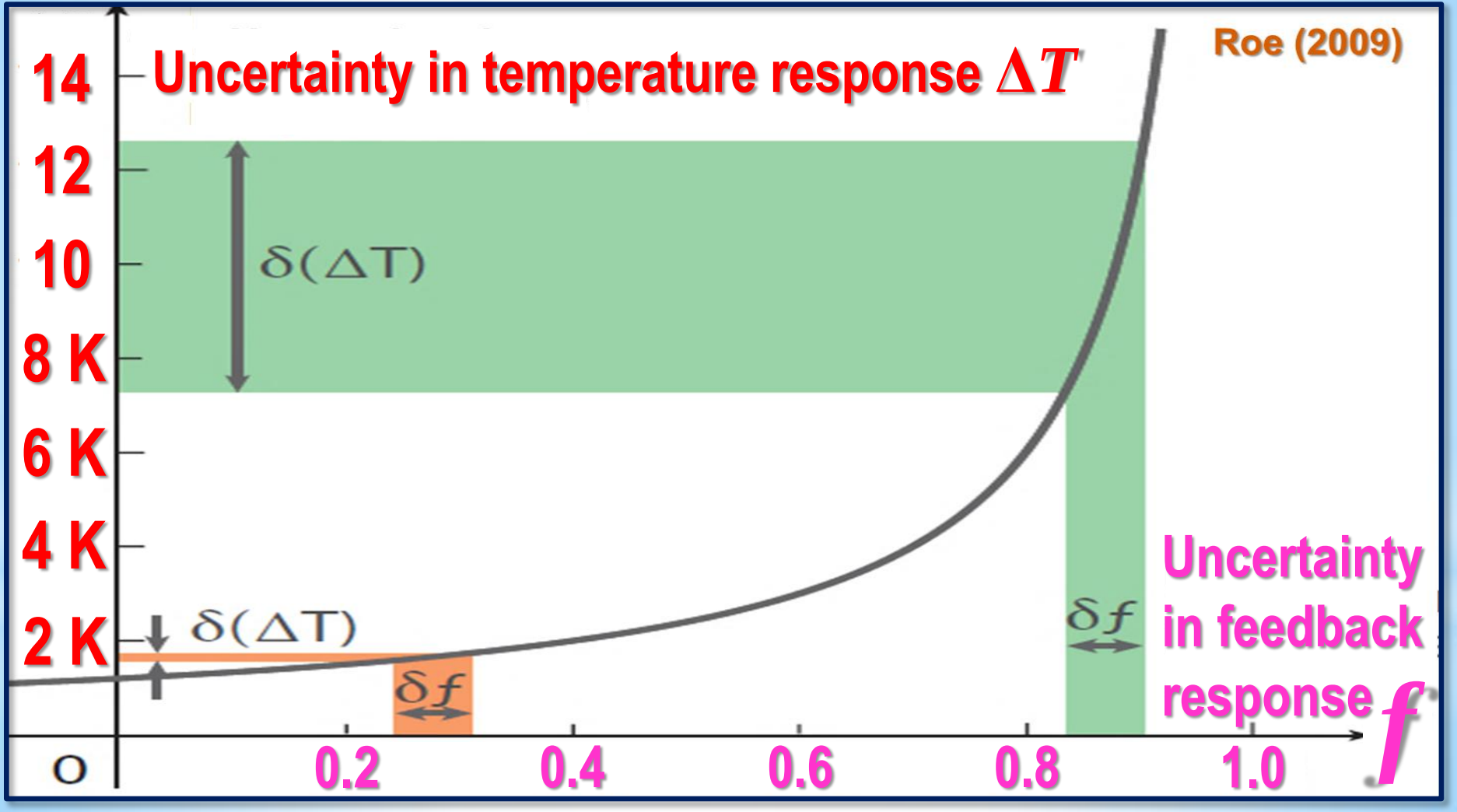
1 standard deviation is 20% of the central estimate C_{mid} of the feedback sum C

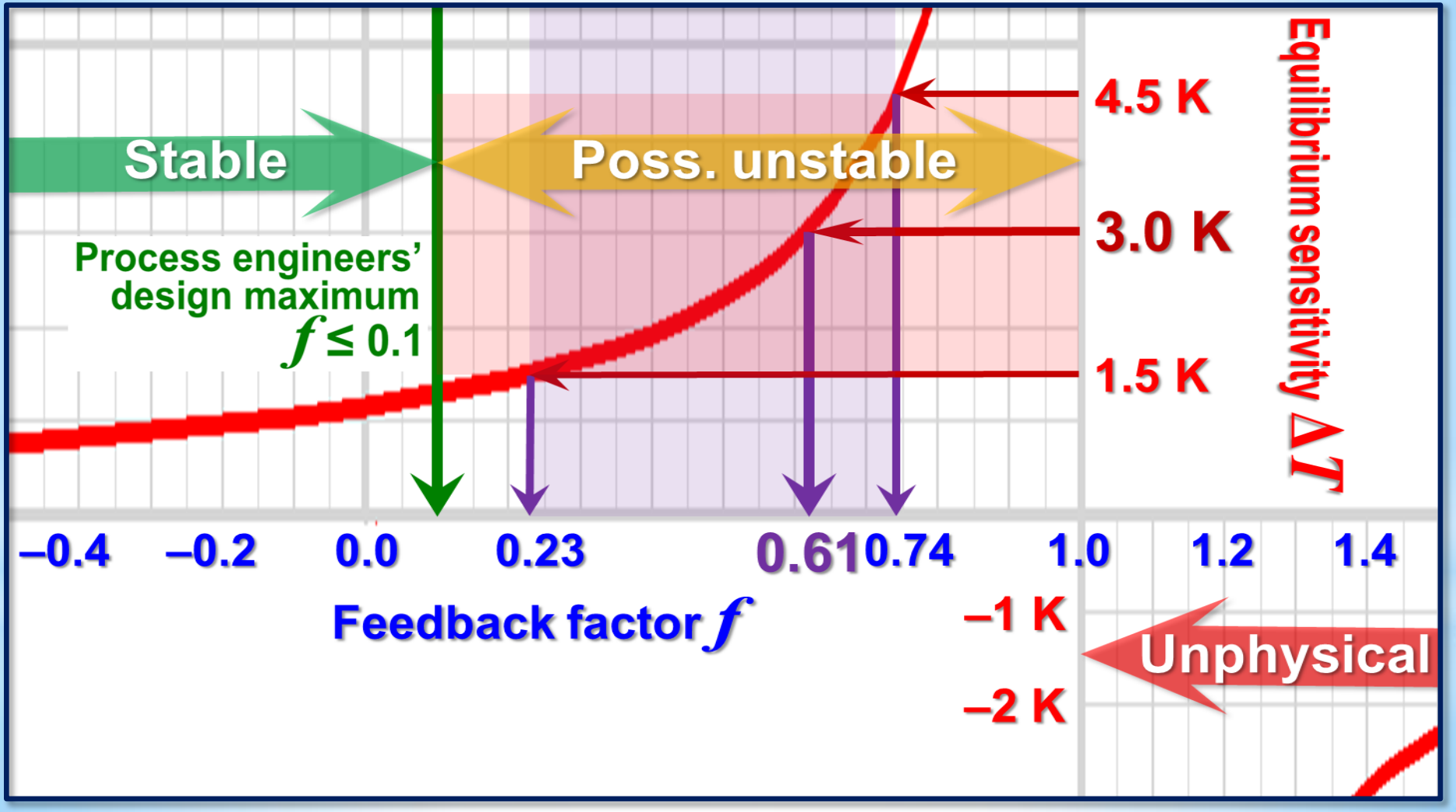
Vial *et al.* (2013, Fig. 3, detail)

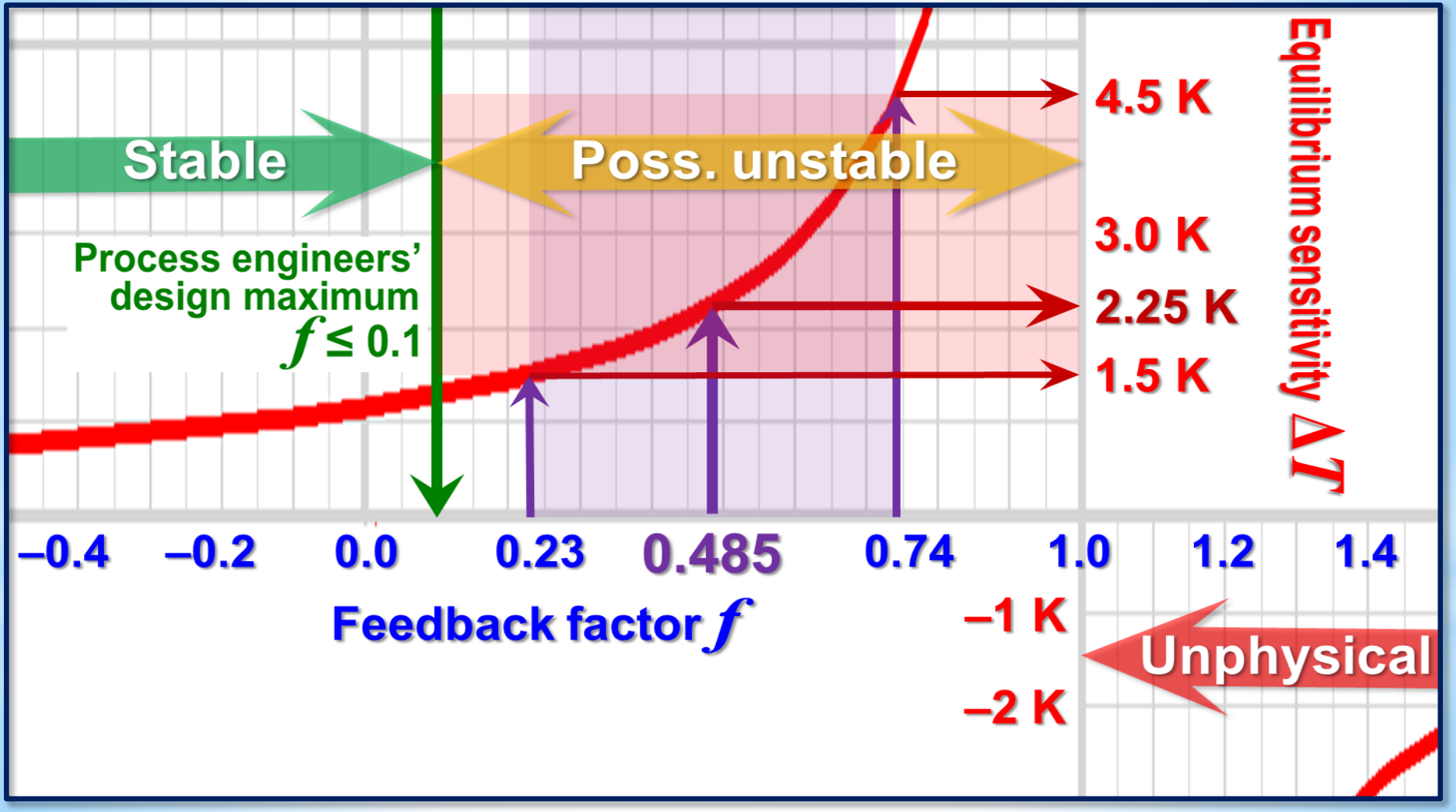
$\lambda_{wv+lr+alb+cl}$
c (1σ)
1.54 (0.32)
1.59 (0.33)
0.06

	λ_p	λ_{lr}	λ_{wv}	λ_{wv+lr}	λ_{alb}	λ_{clsw}	λ_{cllw}	λ_{cl}	$\lambda_{wv+lr+alb+cl}$
Multimodel mean and intermodel standard deviation									
GFDL	-3.22 (0.04)	-0.60 (0.21)	1.61 (0.14)	1.01 (0.11)	0.34 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.33)	0.28 (0.23)	0.22 (0.42)	1.54 (0.32)
NCAR	-3.18 (0.05)	-0.60 (0.20)	1.68 (0.14)	1.08 (0.09)	0.28 (0.06)	0.06 (0.32)	0.22 (0.24)	0.27 (0.41)	1.59 (0.33)
Diff	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.06

Table 3 Vertically-integrated (up to tropopause), global and annual mean of feedbacks parameters (in Wm^2K^{-1}) estimated using both the GFDL and NCAR models' radiative kernels, and their multi-model mean and inter-model standard deviation. Also shown for each model, with the same units, is the difference in feedbacks' strength between the two models' kernels.


Uncertainty in temperature response ΔT
Roe (2009)
14
12
10
8 K
6 K
4 K
2 K
$\delta(\Delta T)$
$\delta(\Delta T)$
δf
δf
Uncertainty in feedback response f
O
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
f


Stable
Poss. unstable
Process engineers' design maximum
$f \leq 0.1$
4.5 K
3.0 K
1.5 K
Equilibrium sensitivity ΔT
–0.4
–0.2
0.0
0.23
0.61
0.74
1.0
1.2
1.4
Feedback factor f
–1 K
–2 K
Unphysical


Stable
Poss. unstable
Process engineers' design maximum
$f \leq 0.1$
4.5 K
3.0 K
2.25 K
1.5 K
Equilibrium sensitivity ΔT
–0.4
–0.2
0.0
0.23
0.485
0.74
1.0
1.2
1.4
Feedback factor f
–1 K
–2 K
Unphysical

Network Analysis and Feedback Amplifier Design

By

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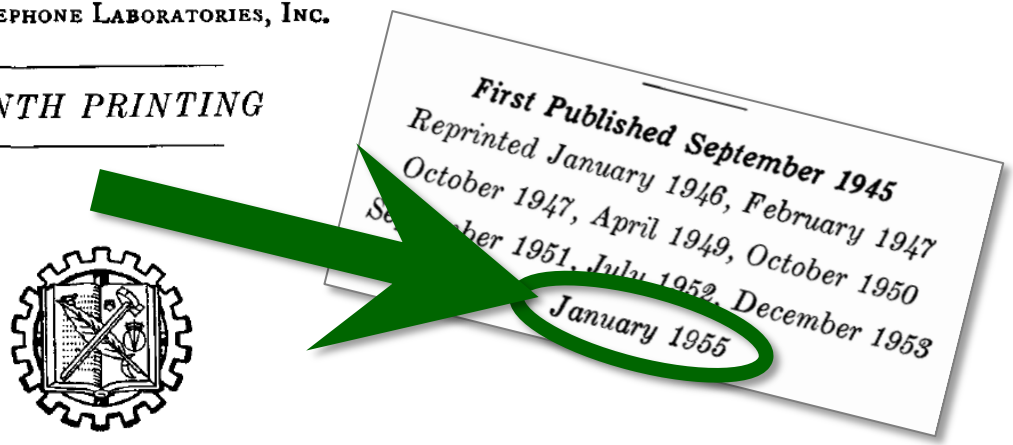
BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES, INC.

TENTH PRINTING



E	generic symbol for voltage	2, 12
$*E_A, E_B, E_C, \cdots$	node voltages	2
E_R	output voltage	
E_i	impressed voltage in mesh i, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$	
E_i	response voltage on node i, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$	10
E_0	input voltage	22, 32
$*E_1$	output voltage, of tu	404
$*E_1$	" returned " voltage	32
$*E_\beta$		385
$*E_\mu$		385
F		47
$F(k)$		
		50
$F_k(W)$	return difference of W for reference k	47

Input and output voltages are *absolute* values

Bode (1955, p. vii)

In all feedback analysis, the input and output voltages are *absolute* values

ABSOLUTE
input voltage E_0

ABSOLUTE
output voltage E_R

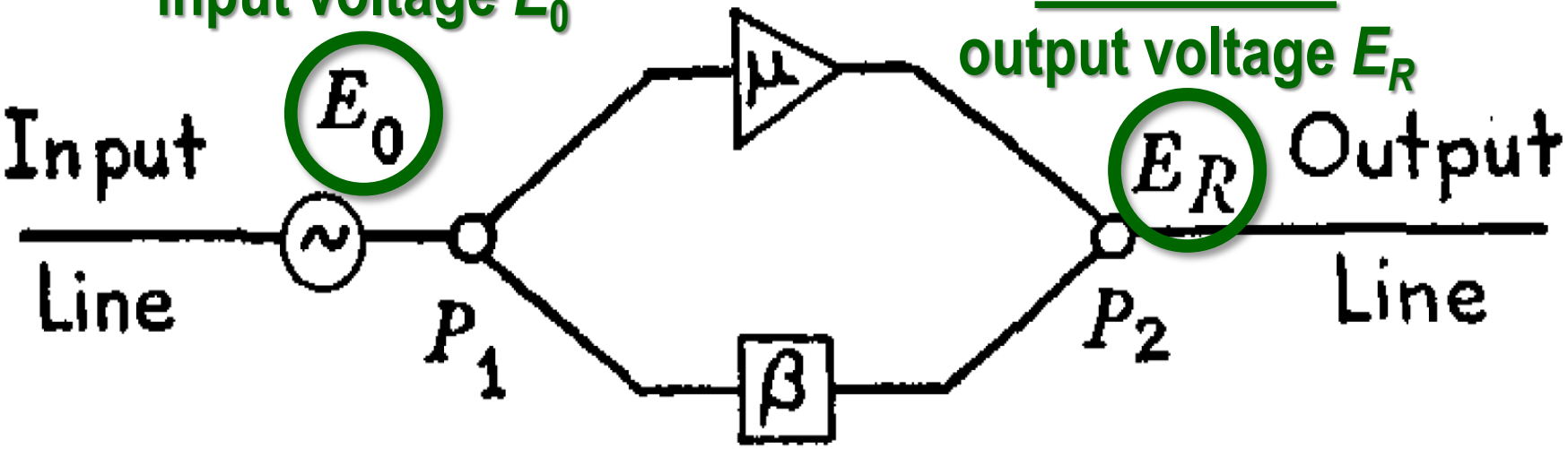
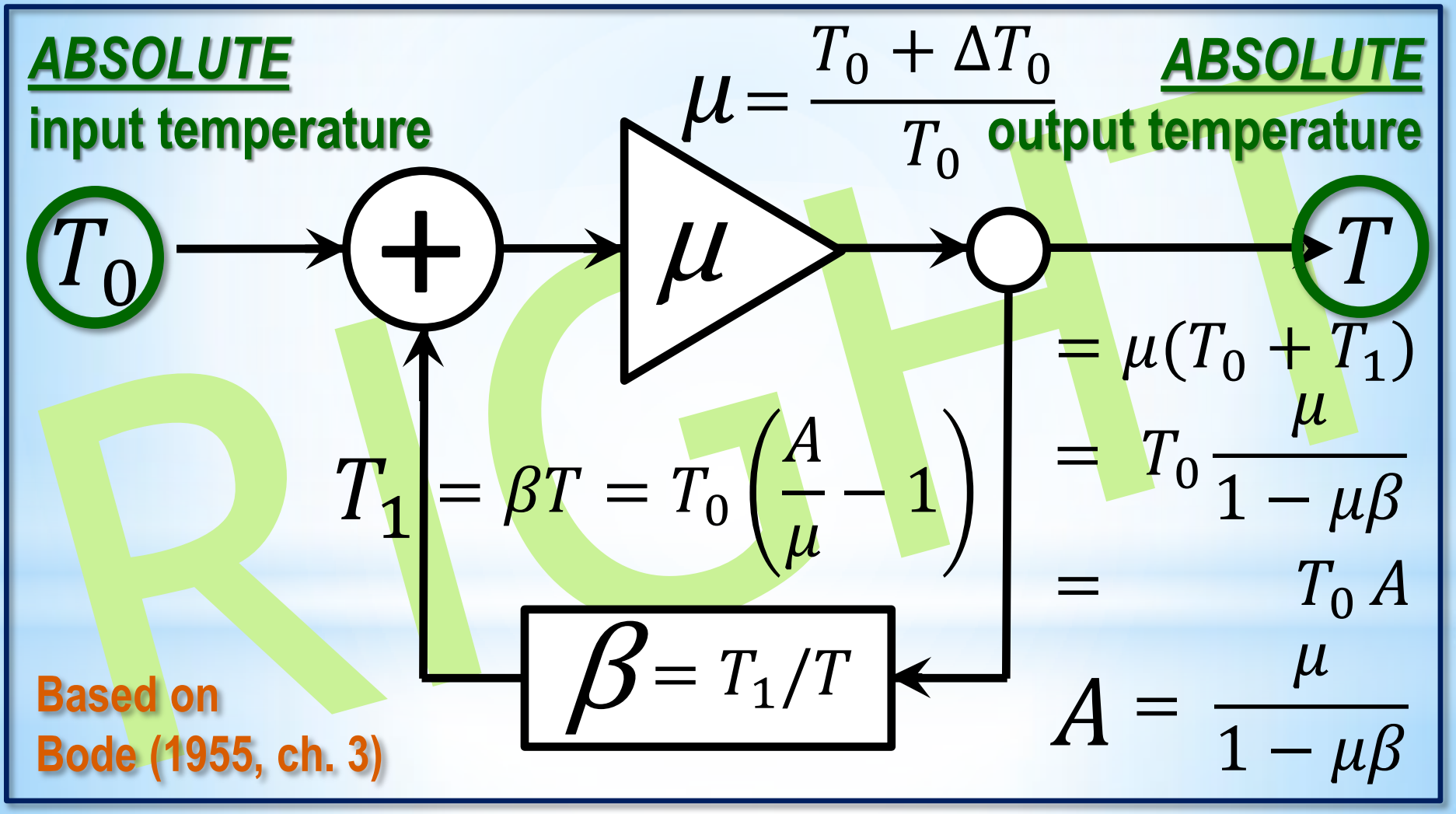


FIG. 3.1

Bode (1955, p. 31)


ABSOLUTE
input temperature
$\mu = \frac{T_0 + \Delta T_0}{T_0}$
ABSOLUTE
output temperature
T_0
μ
T
$T_1 = \beta T = T_0\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - 1\right)$
$= \mu(T_0 + T_1)$
$= T_0 \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu\beta}$
$= T_0 A$
$A = \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu\beta}$
$\beta = T_1/T$
Based on
Bode (1955, ch. 3)

$$T = \mu(T_0 + T_1) \bigwedge T_1 = \beta T$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \mu(T_0 + \beta T)$$

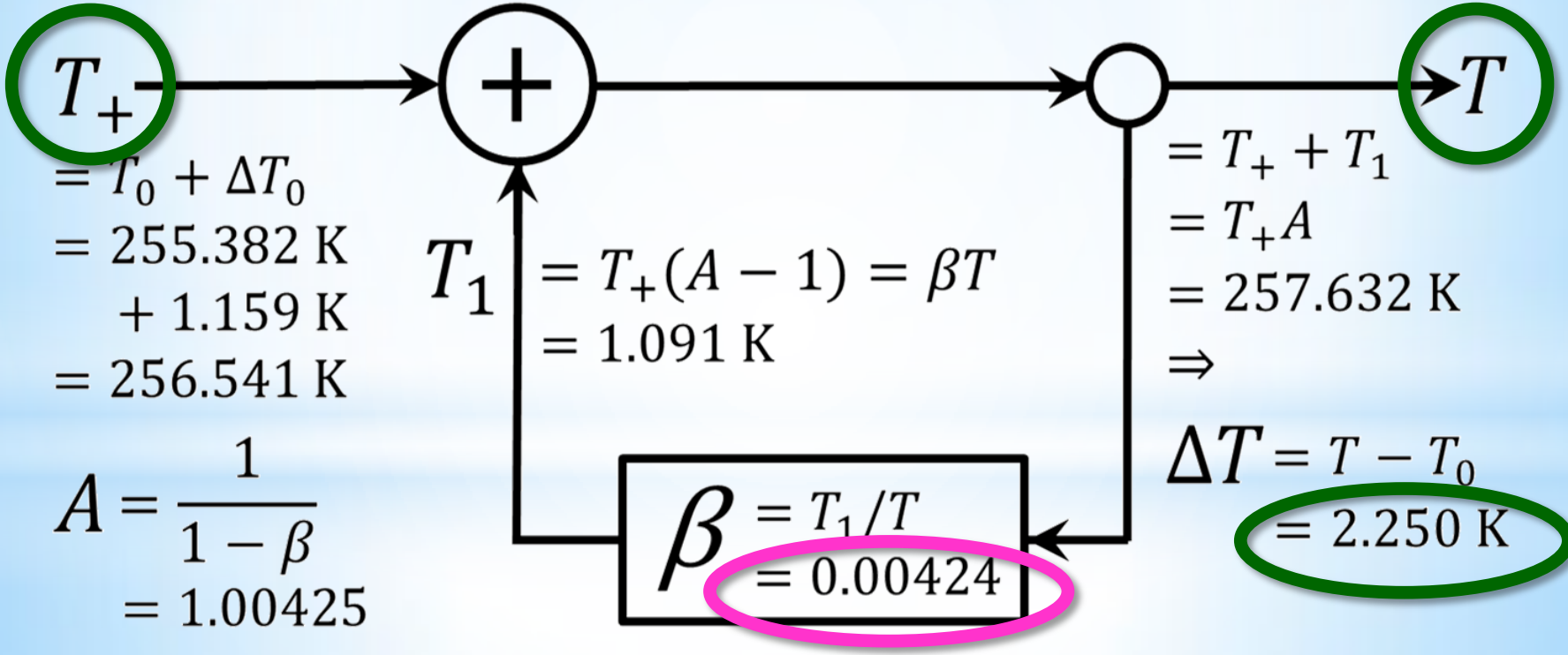
$$= \mu T_0 + \mu\beta T$$

$$\Rightarrow T(1 - \mu\beta) = \mu T_0$$

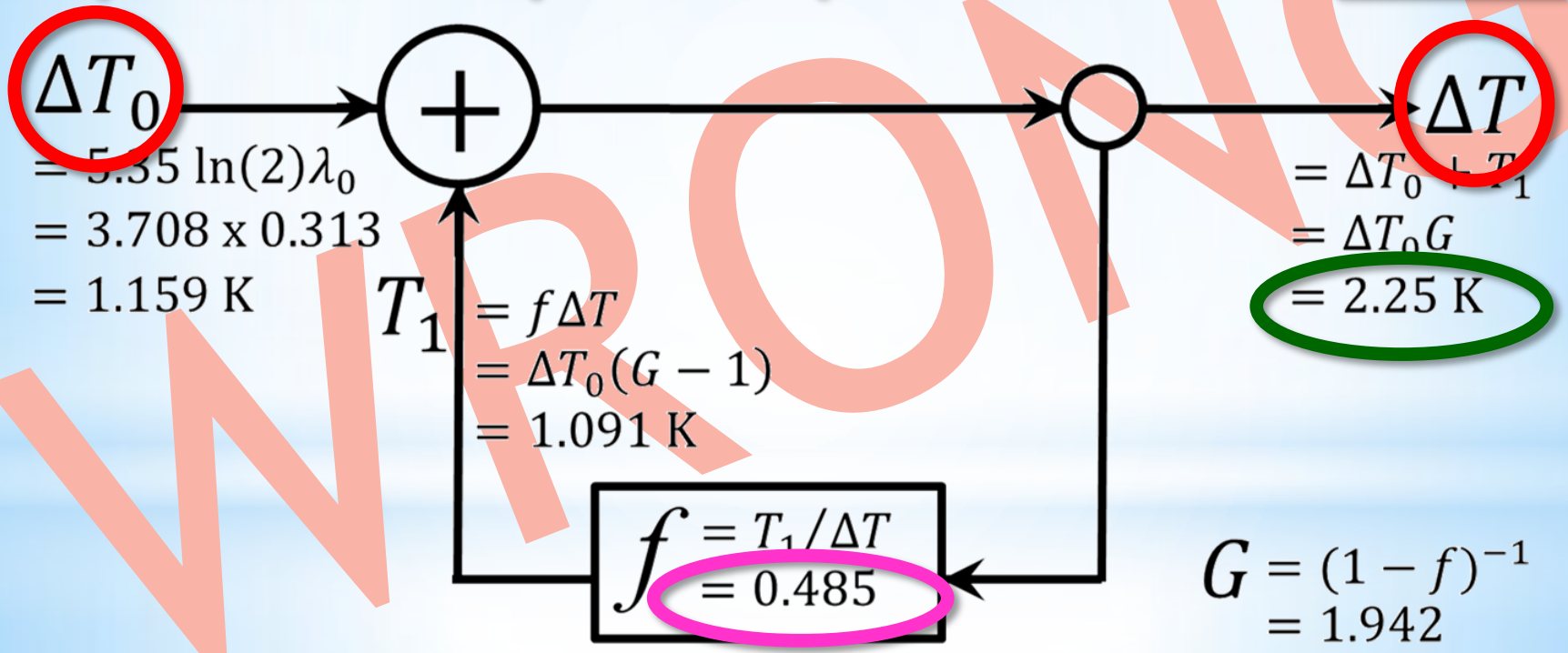
$$\Rightarrow T = T_0 A = T_0 \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu\beta}$$

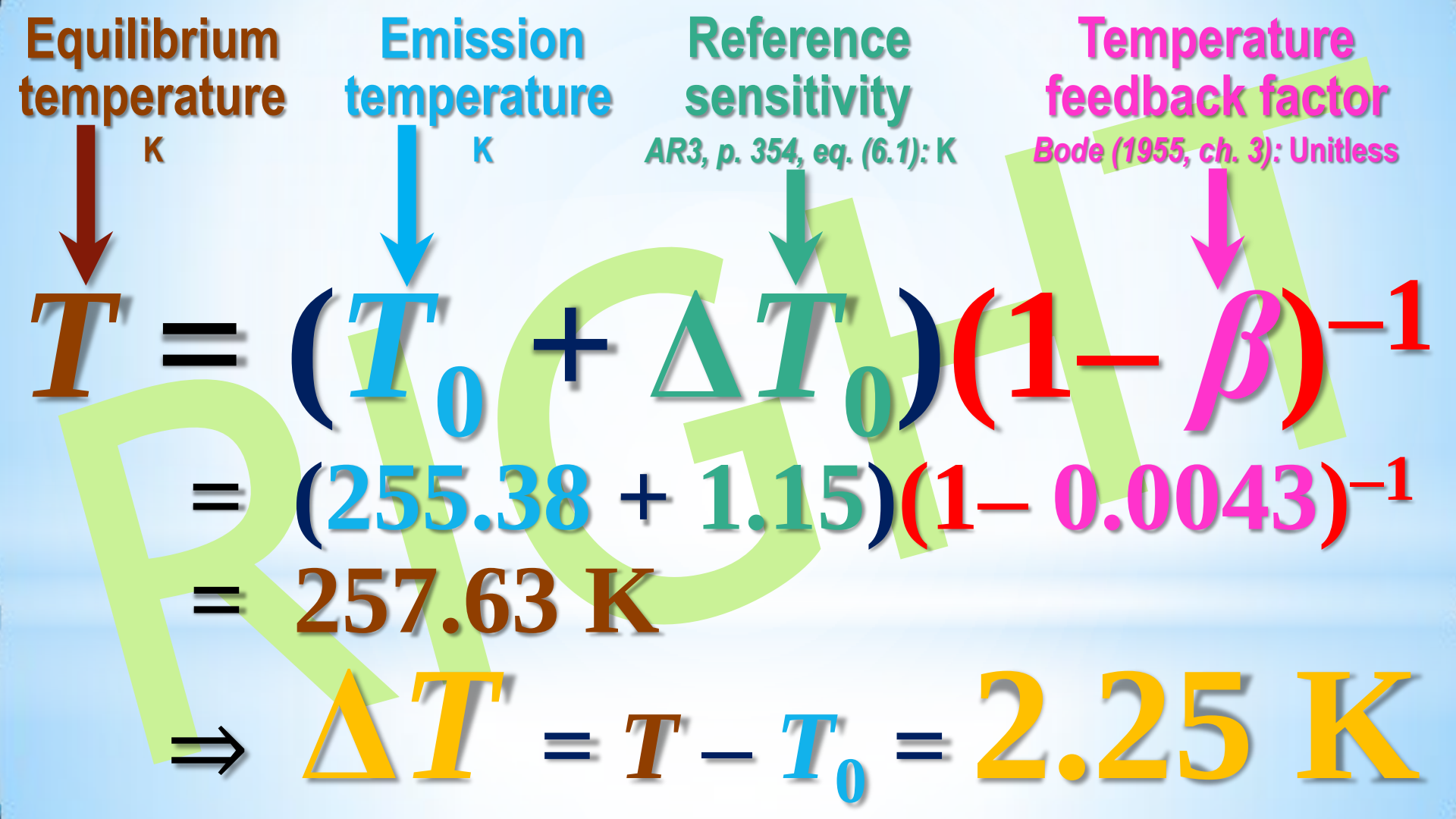
Based on Bode (1955, ch. 3)

In a correct climate feedback analysis, input & output temperatures are *absolute*



In 40 years' erroneous climate feedback analysis, input and output temperatures are *deltas*




Equilibrium temperature
K
Emission temperature
K
Reference sensitivity
AR3, p. 354, eq. (6.1): K
Temperature feedback factor
Bode (1955, ch. 3): Unitless
$T = (T_0 + \Delta T_0)(1 - \beta)^{-1}$
$= (255.38 + 1.15)(1 - 0.0043)^{-1}$
$= 257.63\ \mathrm{K}$
$\Rightarrow \Delta T = T - T_0 = 2.25\ \mathrm{K}$

Equilibrium sensitivity

Roe (2009, eq. 5): K

Reference sensitivity

AR3, p. 354, eq. (6.1): K

Temperature feedback factor

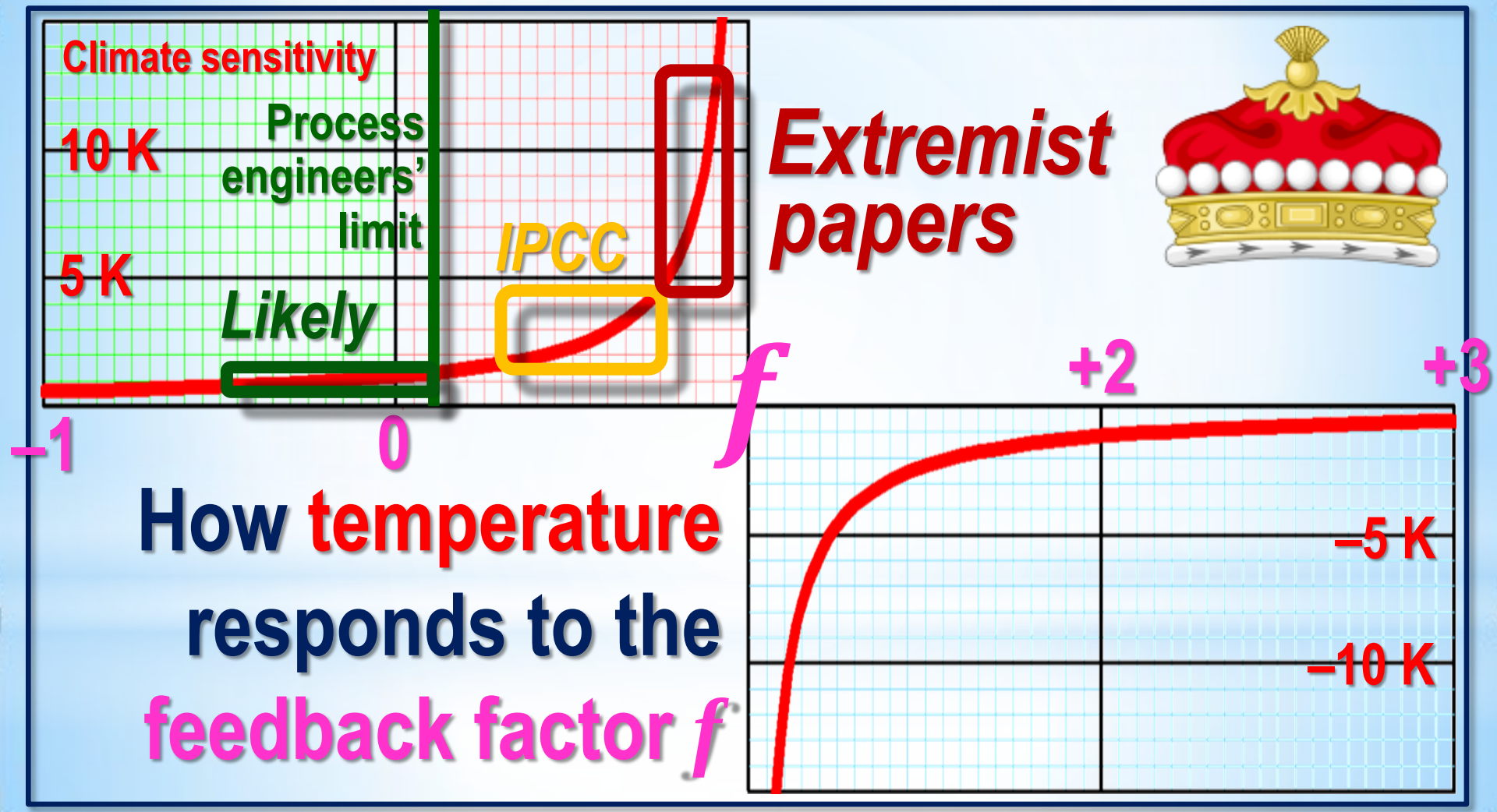
Roe (2009): Unitless

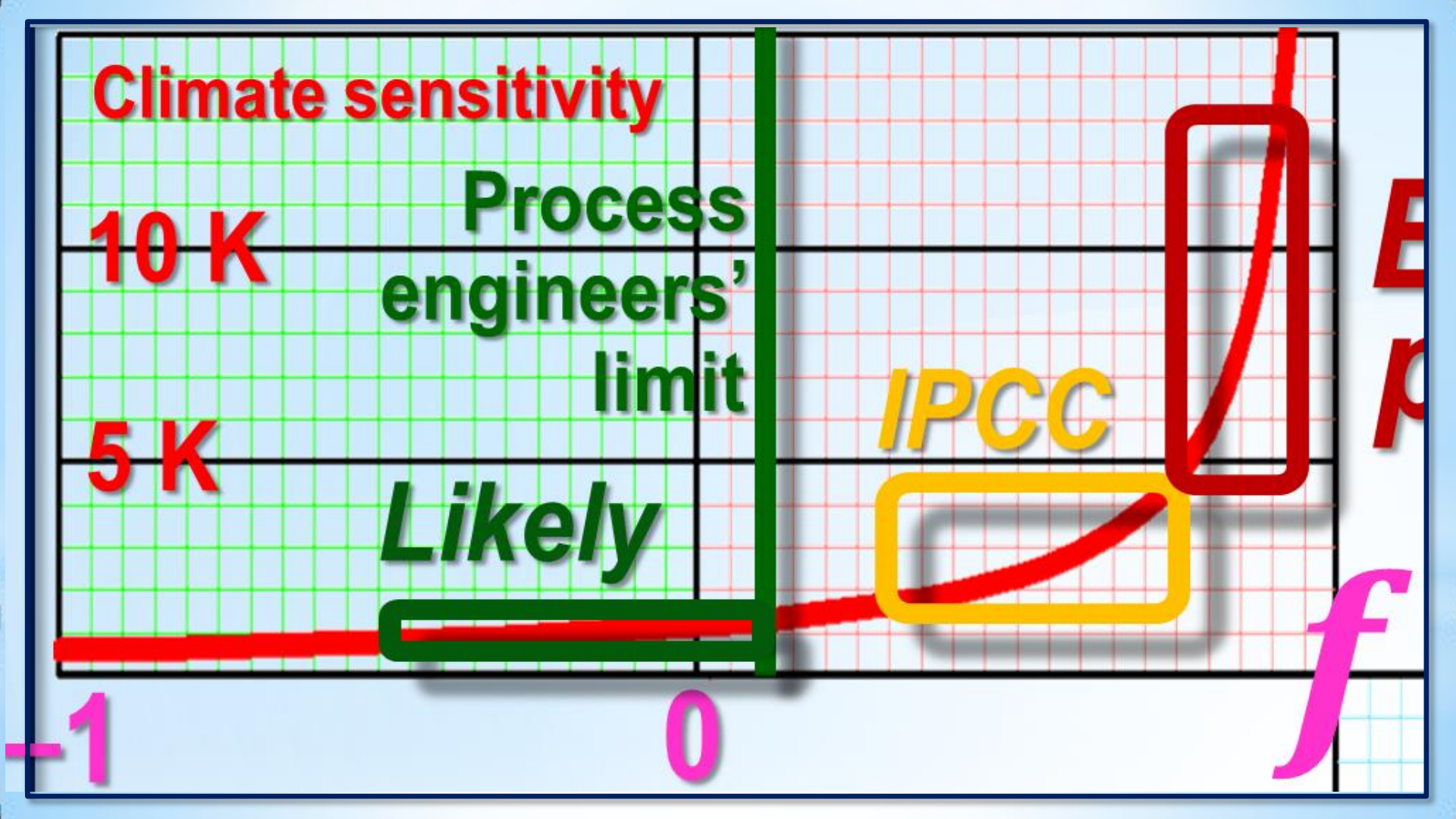
$$\Delta T = \Delta T_0 (1 - f)^{-1}$$

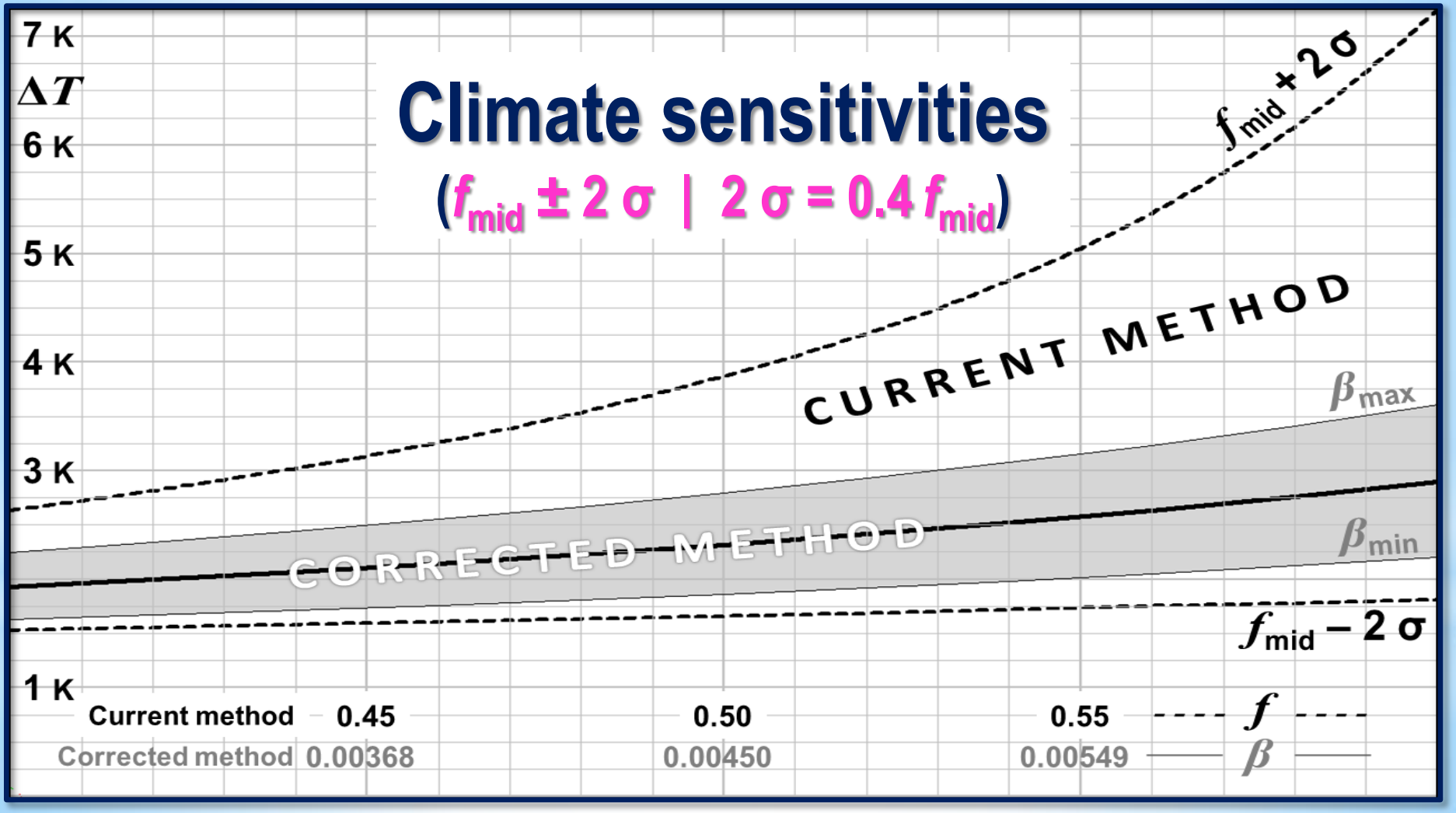
$$= 1.15(1 - 0.49)^{-1}$$

$$= 2.25 \text{ K}$$

WRONG


Climate sensitivity
10 K
5 K
Process engineers' limit
Likely
IPCC
–1
0
f
+2
+3
–5 K
–10 K
Extremist papers
How temperature responds to the feedback factor f


Climate sensitivity
10 K
5 K
Process engineers' limit
Likely
IPCC
-1
0
f


Climate sensitivities
($f_{mid} \pm 2\sigma$ | $2\sigma = 0.4 f_{mid}$)
7 K
ΔT
6 K
5 K
4 K
3 K
1 K
$f_{mid} + 2\sigma$
CURRENT METHOD
β_{max}
CORRECTED METHOD
β_{min}
$f_{mid} - 2\sigma$
Current method 0.45 0.50 0.55 f
Corrected method 0.00368 0.00450 0.00549 β

Climate sensitivity (Celsius degrees)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

IPCC

EXTREMIST PAPERS

IPCC

EXTREMIST PAPERS

Happer

IPCC

EXTREMIST PAPERS

Happer + Monckton

CO_2

Temperature feedbacks

Proven maximum sensitivity 1.9 K

Climate sensitivity to doubled CO_2: the proven bottom line in figures

IPCC:	1.5 K	3.0 K	4.5 K
Happer:	1.1 K	2.1 K	3.2 K
M of B:	1.8 K	2.3 K	2.7 K
Both:	1.3 K	1.6 K	1.9 K


Verification

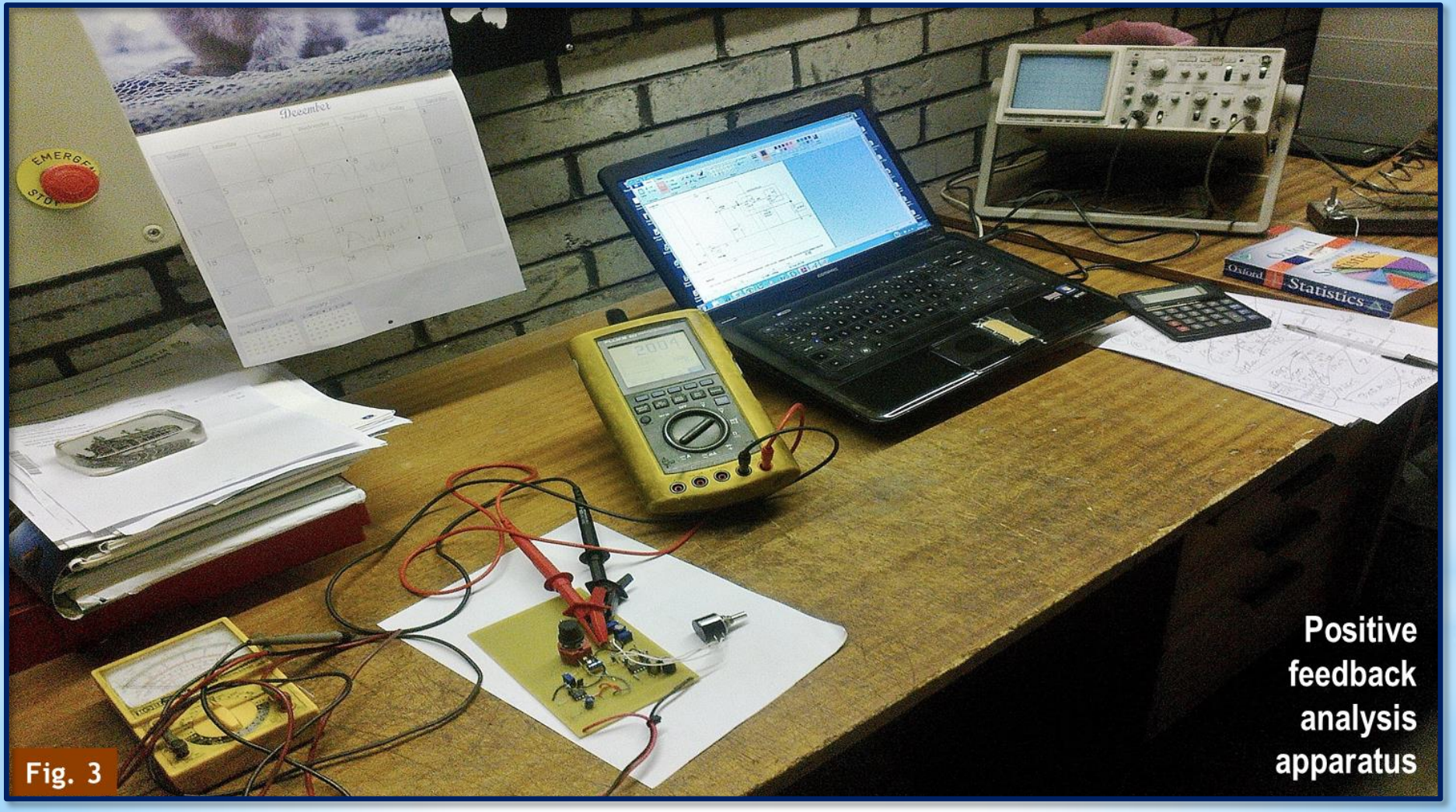
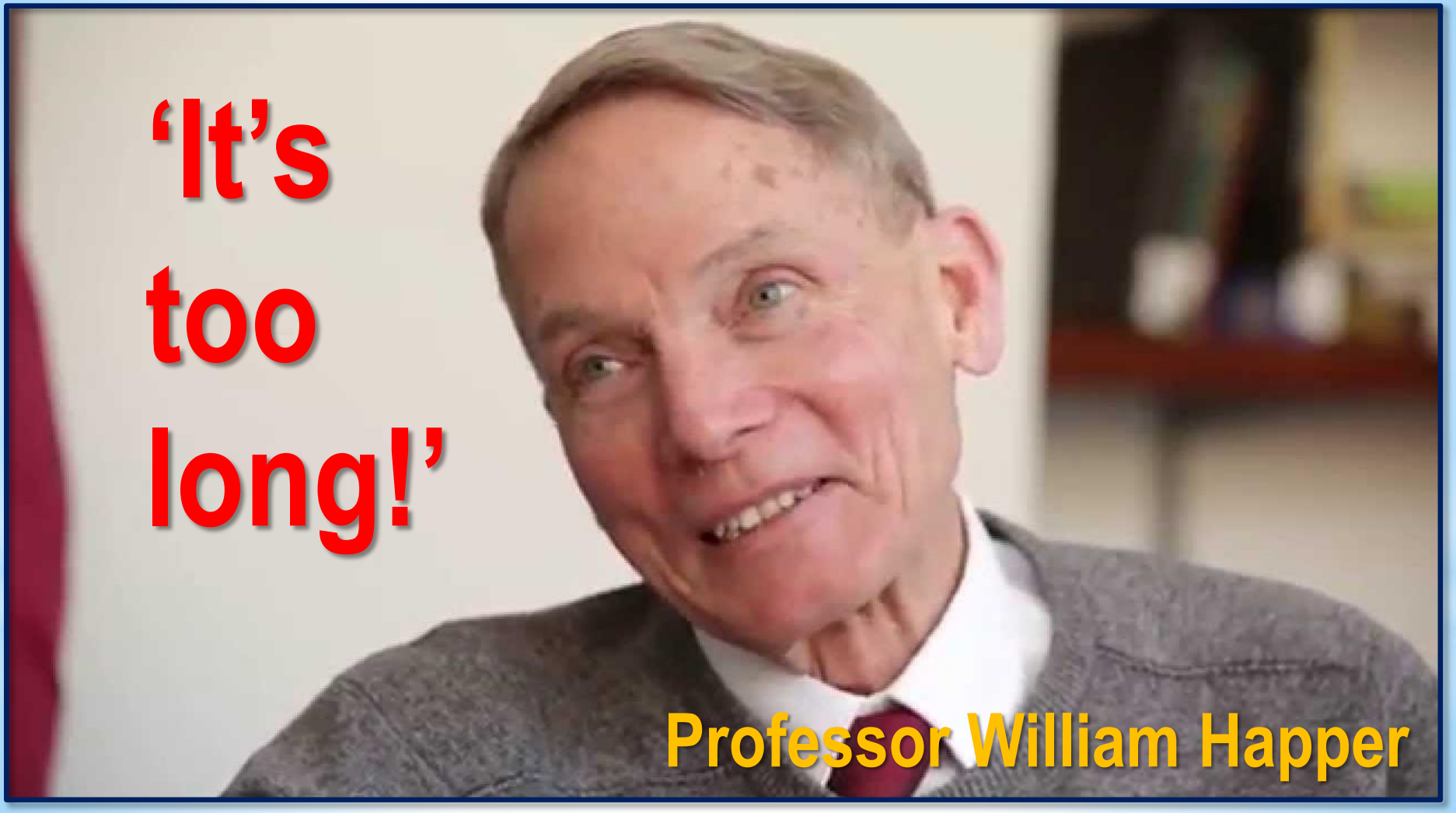
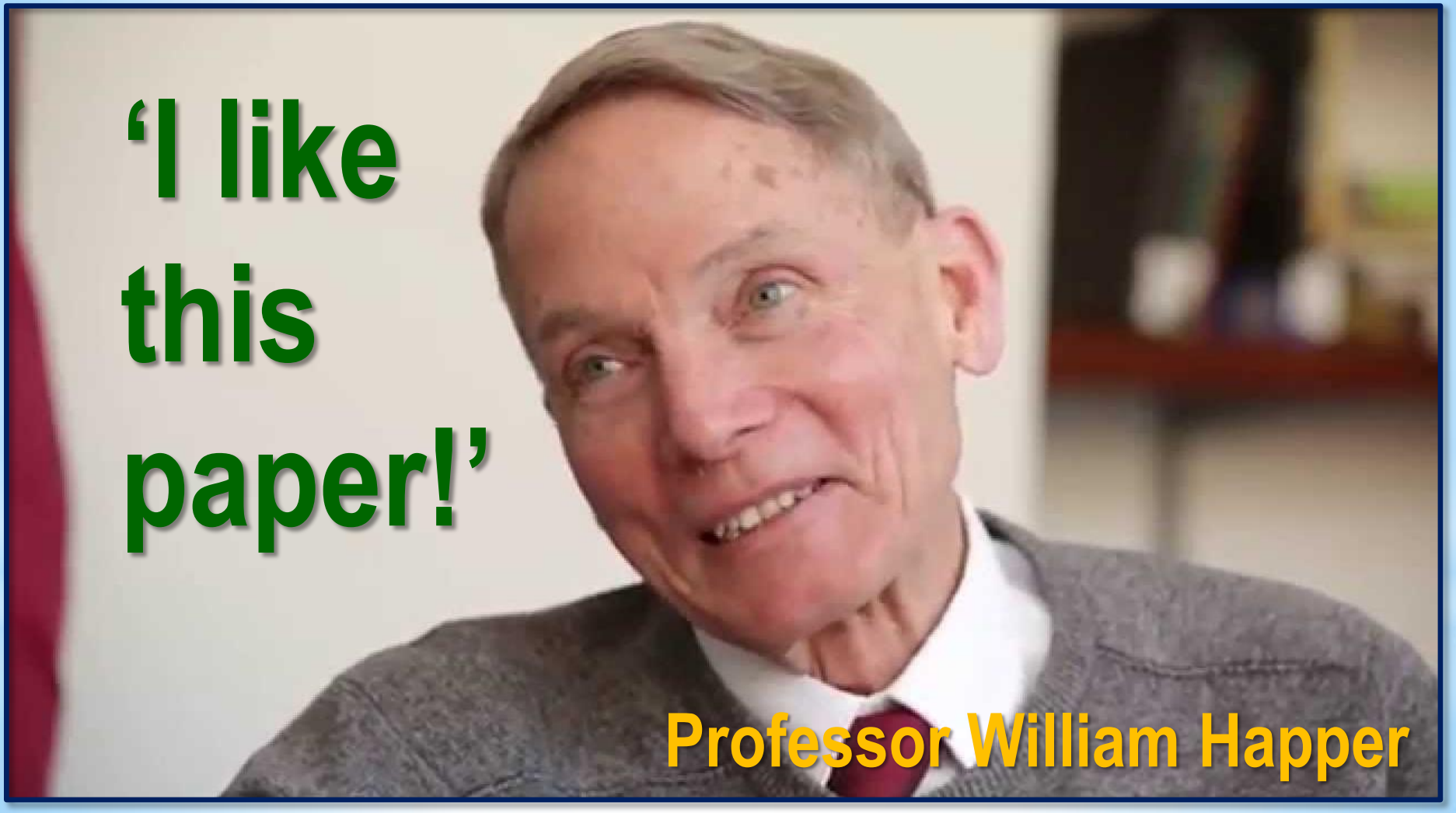

December
Statistics
Positive feedback analysis apparatus

Fig. 3

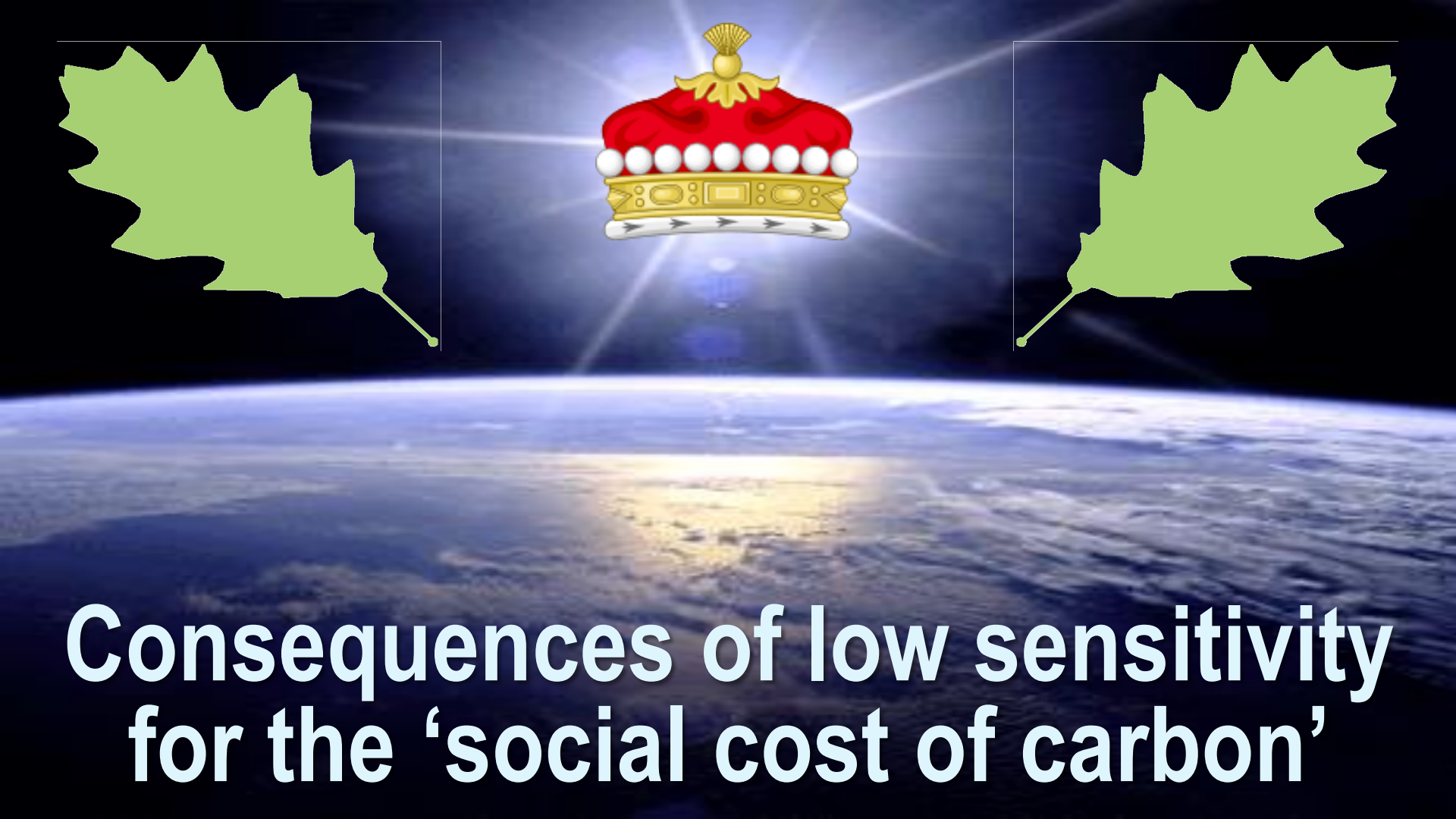
‘Experiments with the positive-feedback analysis apparatus … to verify those of the methods and conclusions of Monckton’s *Constraint* paper that are rooted in electronic network analysis confirm that **use of the correct methodology … reduces the upper bound of projected global warming compared with the previously published projections.’**

John Whitfield


‘It’s too long!’
Professor William Happer


‘I like this paper!’
Professor William Happer


‘The paper has a strong logic’
Professor Ray Bates


Consequences of low sensitivity
for the ‘social cost of carbon’

What is present value?

Present value is the value to us of future dollars at today's prices.

The bird-in-the-hand rule

A dollar today is worth more to us than a dollar 100 years hence.

Inter-temporal discount rate (Stern)

'The most straightforward and defensible interpretation (as argued in the Review) of [the utility discount factor] δ is the probability of existence of the world.

'In the Review, we took as our base case δ = 0.1%/year, which gives roughly a one-in-ten chance of the planet not seeing out this century.

. . .

'[Per-capita consumption growth] *g* is on average ~1.3% in a world without climate change, giving an average consumption or social discount rate across the entire period of 1.4% [or less].

Dietz *et al.* (2007)

Inter-temporal discount rate (Klaus)

"By assuming a very low (near-zero) discount rate, the proponents of the global-warming doctrine neglect the issues of time and of alternative opportunities. Using a low discount rate in global-warming models means harming current generations vis-à-vis future generations.

"Undermining current economic development harms future generations as well."

President Dr. Vaclav Klaus, Cambridge, May 2011

The market discount rate

"Economists representing very different schools of thought, from Nordhaus (2008) to Murphy (2008), tell us convincingly that the discount rate – indispensable for any inter-temporal calculations – should be around **the market rate of 5%,** and that it should be close to the real rate of return on capital, because only that rate represents the opportunity cost of climate mitigation."

President Dr. Vaclav Klaus, Cambridge, May 2011

Welfare losses from climate inaction

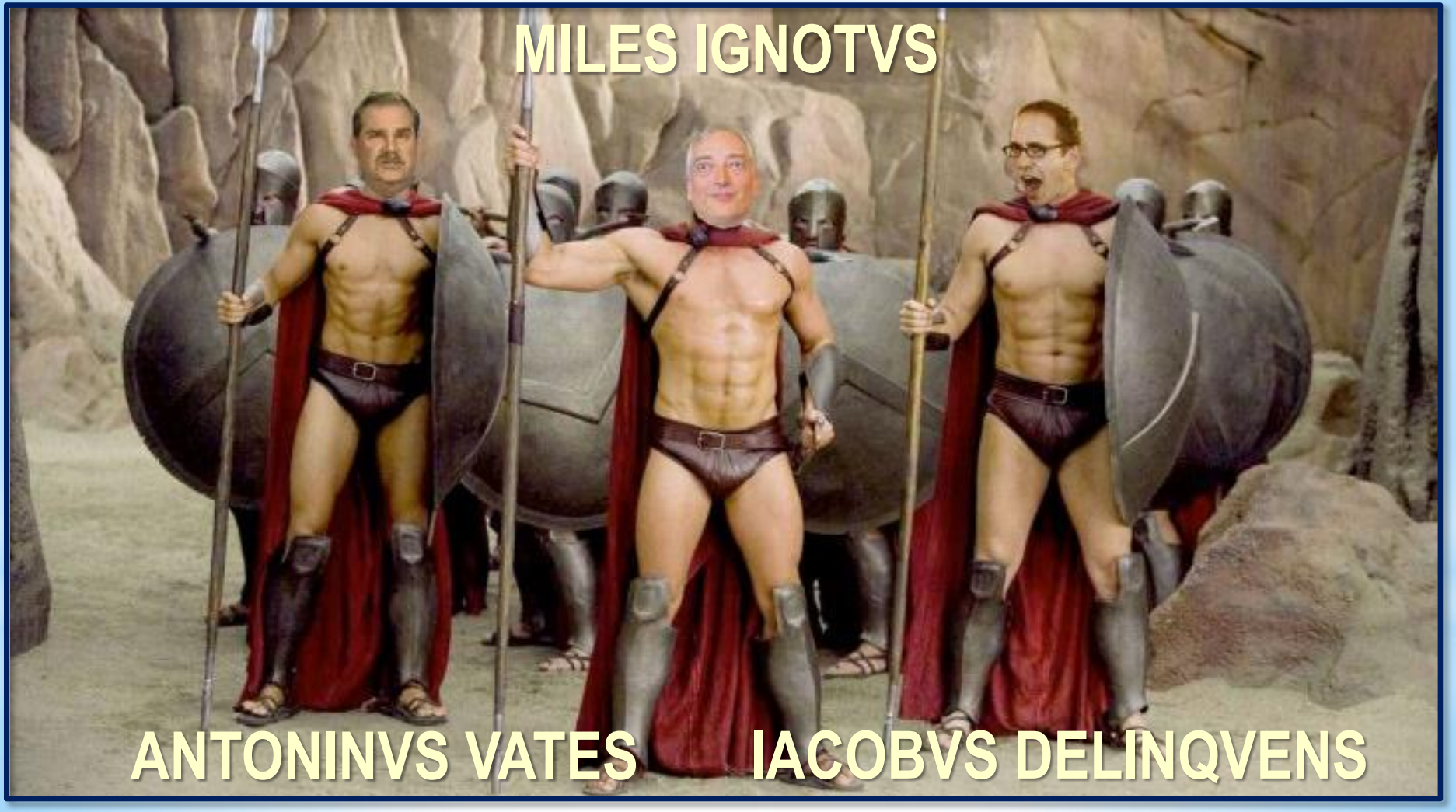
Stern's inaction costs Z_n if discount rate is the 5% market rate, not 1.4%

$$Z_{n,\text{adj}} = Z_n \frac{\sum_{a=1}^{100}\left(1+\frac{|g-d_m|}{100}\right)^{a\,\text{sgn}(g-d_m)}}{\sum_{a=1}^{100}\left(1+\frac{|g-d_s|}{100}\right)^{a\,\text{sgn}(g-d_s)}}$$

a	**Year no.**	**1-100**
g	Mean annual GDP growth rate	3%
d_s	Stern's discount rate	1.4%
d_m	Minimum market discount rate	5%
$Z_{1\text{-}3}$	Stern's 21st-century inaction cost	3.0, 5.0, 20,0% of GDP
$Z_{1\text{-}3,\text{adj}}$	**Adjusted 21st-century inaction cost**	**0.5, 0.9, 3.5% of GDP**


Climate Change
Reconsidered III


Your courage and persistence
have won the war for the truth


MILES IGNOTVS
ANTONINVS VATES
IACOBVS DELINQVENS


The scare
is over