

# Catastrofi all'orizzonte o business del green?

1989: Senior UN environmental official tells Associated Press, published around the world

We have to fix climate change by 1999 or climate change goes beyond human control:

“Global disaster, nations wiped off the face of the earth, crop failures”



1972: UN “environment protection boss” warns:

“We have ten years to stop the catastrophe”



Molti governi adottano risoluzioni quali il taglio del 50% dell'emissioni di CO2 per mantenere il presunto aumento temperature <1.5 gradi.

Enormi profitti per l'industria delle tecnologie rinnovabili

Proliferano Fondazioni, Progetti, Tavole Rotonde, Fondi d'investimento e multinazionali.

“Rothschild Australia e il gruppo ambientalista australiano E3 International hanno lanciato un nuovo fondo per consentire alle aziende altamente inquinanti di compensare le proprie emissioni acquistando crediti di carbonio.”

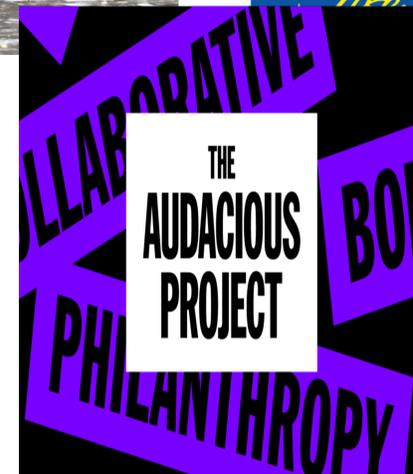
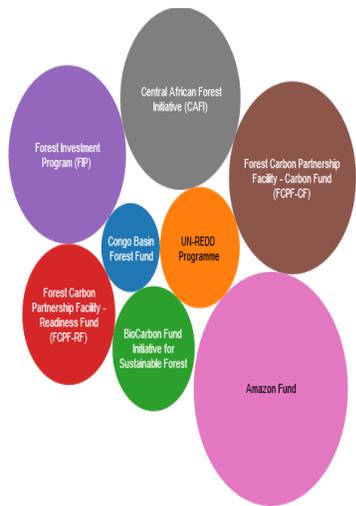
Humanity's capacity to adapt to global heating is not limitless, scientists warn

By Valentina Romano | Euractiv.com

14 Nov 2022 (updated: 16 Nov 2022)



Supporter

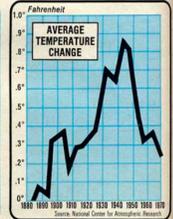
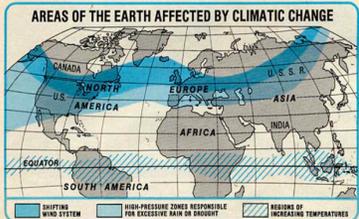


The Cooling World

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 ten years from now. The regions destined to feel its impact are the great wheat-producing lands of Canada and the U.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 hand-

ic 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."  
**Extremes:** 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 recent temperature that produces large numbers of pressure centers in the upper atmosphere. These break up into 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



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 200 people and caused half a billion dollars' worth of damage in thirteen U.S. states.

**Trend:** To scientists, these seemingly disparate incidents represent the advance signs of fundamental changes in the world's weather. The central fact is that after three quarters of a century of extraordinarily mild conditions, the earth's climate seems to be cooling down. Meteorologists disagree about the cause and extent of the cooling trend, as well as over its specific impact on local weather conditions. But they are almost unanimous in the view that the trend will

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 percent 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 7 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 rosted oven 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 climat-

ic 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."  
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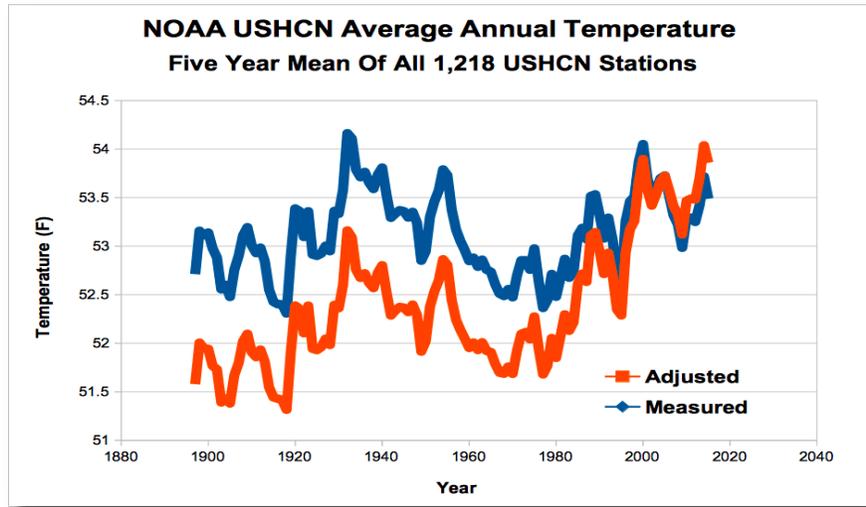
Newsweek 1973 prevedeva un minaccioso raffreddamento del nostro pianeta.



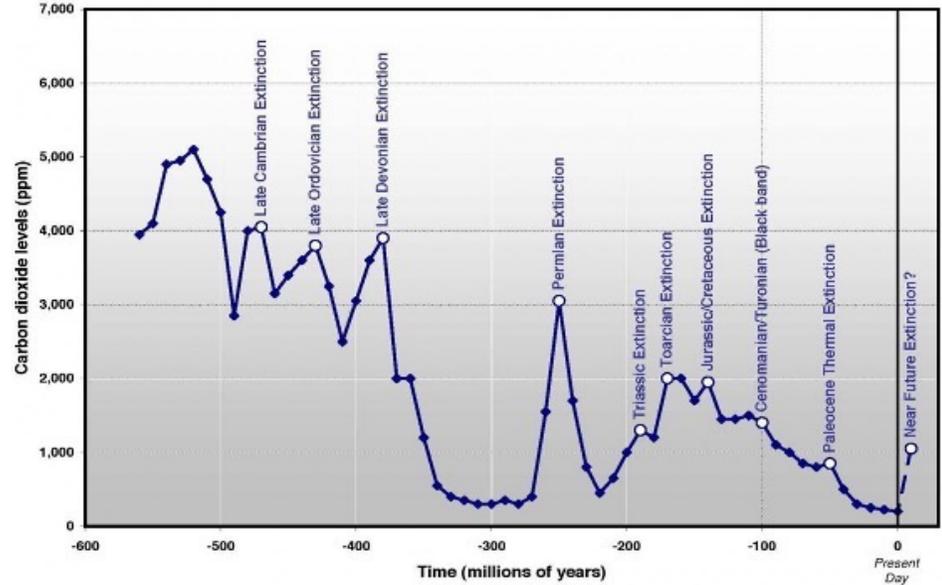
## La soluzione: Tecnologie "Verdi" ?

L'economia verde sta espandendo la domanda per l'estrazione distruttiva di minerale di ferro, rame, petrolio e minerali delle terre rare necessarie a realizzare impianti d'energia «ecologici»

# Il problema: risultati discordanti



Le stazioni di climatologia Statunitensi inviano dati affidabili solo nel 50% dei casi. Gli "aggiustamenti" ma non i dati effettivi sono sempre a sostegno del modello riscaldamento globale. I picchi di temperature tra gli anni '20 e '30 non corrispondono ad aumenti di CO2 nell'atmosfera.



Proiezioni dei livelli di CO2 negli ultimi 400 milioni di anni. I livelli attuali sono tra i più bassi mai registrati.

## Risultati manipolati

Altro caso di "aggiustamento" é il celeberrimo "Climate Gate" esposto nel 2009 con una pubblicazione di J. Castella. Le università di East Anglia (UK) e Penn State (USA).

