

Global Warming

The Science and the Politics

EDITED BY LAURA JONES



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Dr. Idso is the author or co-author of over 500 scientific publications. For his early work in the field of remote sensing, he was honoured with an Arthur S. Flemming Award, given in recognition of "his innovative research into fundamental aspects of agricultural-climatological interrelationships affecting food production and the identification of achievable research goals whose attainment could significantly aid in assessment and improvement of world food supplies." Shortly thereafter, Dr. Idso became one of the first scientists to go on record against the growing "consensus" about CO₂-induced warming, writing an article in the issue of *Science* for March 28, 1980 in which he suggested that global-climate models were predicting a warming fully 10 times greater than any that could ever occur. When rebuffed by the scientific establishment for his stand on the issue, he responded in 1982 with his book, *Carbon Dioxide: Friend or Foe?*, followed in 1989 by *Carbon Dioxide and Global Change: Earth in Transition*. Both books refute the current hysteria over carbon-dioxide emissions and paint a bright picture of earth's future as a result of the aerial fertilization effect of atmospheric CO₂.

LAURA JONES is the Environment Economist at The Fraser Institute. She joined The Fraser Institute in 1996 to develop the Institute's policy on the environment and has recently organized a series of conferences on mining, forestry and fishing in British Columbia. Ms Jones has published articles in *Fraser Forum* and the *Ottawa Citizen*, and edited the Fraser Institute Critical Bulletin *Environmental Indicators for Canada and the United States*. She received her B.A. in Economics from Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, and her M.A. in Economics from Simon Fraser University in British Columbia. Prior to joining the Institute she taught economics at various colleges throughout the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, and is currently teaching *Economic Issues* at the British Columbia Institute of Technology.

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ROGER POCKLINGTON (FCIC) received his B.A. (1961) in Chemistry from Oxford University, his M.Sc. (1964) in Chemistry and Oceanography from the University of British Columbia, and his Ph.D. (1970) in Chemical Oceanography from Dalhousie University. From 1971 to 1997, he was research scientist at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. He worked from 1969 to 1971 as research associate at the Bermuda Biological Station for research in St. George's, where he has now returned as Visiting Scientist. From 1963 to 1965, he was research assistant at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. Programs at the Bedford Institute studying emissions from power plants burning fossil fuels have involved Dr. Pocklington in advisory and consultative activity with governments, nationally and internationally, and with industry. For a published report of this work, see P. Stoffyn-Egli, T.M. Potter, J.D. Leonard, and R. Pocklington (1997), The identification of black carbon particles with the analytical scanning electron microscope: methods and initial results (*The Science of the Total Environment* 198: 211–23).

Since 1991, in conjunction with colleagues in physical meteorology, Dr. Pocklington has analyzed temperature trends at coastal stations around the northern North Atlantic that are crucial in determining changes in ocean climate. He has been a speaker at a variety of energy-related forums and was a member of the Canadian Review Committee, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group III. His earliest paper on climatic trends in the North Atlantic Ocean (*J. Geophys. Res.* 77: 6604–07) was published in 1972, his most recent, on cooling in the North Atlantic region in relation to secular climate change, in December 1996 (Pocklington and Morgan 1996). Early in his career, he participated in the discovery of hot brines and heavy metal deposits in the Red Sea (Hoffmann [1991], *American Scientist* 79: 298–99).

WILLIE SOON is a physicist at the Solar and Stellar Physics Division of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics and an astronomer at the Mount Wilson Observatory. His present research effort concerns the natural and industrial causes of recent climatic change. His research also includes an empirical examination of the variance in magnetism and broadband brightness on the surfaces of the sun and other lower main-sequence stars, and the possible connection of these variances to long-term terrestrial climatic change. He has also worked on atomic and molecular processes in partially ionized plasmas, detection of extra-solar planetary systems, and statistical methods of analysis. He received his Ph.D. (1991), with distinction, in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California. His thesis research was awarded the 1991 Rockwell Dennis Hunt Scholastic Award and the 1989 IEEE Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Society Graduate Scholastic Award.

