

Past Climate Change Beliefs

New York Times Feb 24, 1895 p6

PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER GLACIAL PERIOD Geologists Think the World May Be Frozen Up Again.

The question is again being discussed whether recent and long-continued observations do not point to the advent of a second glacial period, when the countries now basking in the fostering warmth of a tropical sun will ultimately give way to the perennial frost and snow of the polar regions. The researches of geologists have proved the existence in Greenland and other arctic lands of fossil palms and other tropical plants, which show that these regions were once covered with a rich vegetation, which only equatorial climates can now produce.

New York Times Oct. 7, 1912 p1

SEES GLACIAL ERA COMING.

Prof. Schmidt Warns Us of an Encroaching Ice Age.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—According to Nathaniel Schmidt, one of the history professors at Cornell University, we are now living in an inter-glacial period, and mankind will some day have need of all its knowledge and science to combat the perils of encroaching ice.

Prof. Schmidt refers to the records of discoveries of four distinct glacial periods in Switzerland, and to Prof. Winchell's discoveries in Kansas as proving that glacial periods were contemporaneous on both hemispheres.

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New York Times Sent. 20, 1922 n6

PENGUIN STARTLES FRANCE.

Bird, Probably From Shackleton Ship, Seen as Ice-Age Harbinger.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A penguin which has arrived on the French coast near Cherbourg has caused considerable consternation in the country. Never hitherto has a penguin been known to visit France and, combined with the Arctic weather conditions from which France is suffering, the appearance of the bird in some minds suggests that the ice age is about to set in again.

The more probable explanation, however, is that the penguin escaped from Shackleton's ship, the Quest, during her voyage home and has crossed the Channel on the first stage back to the South Pole.

New York Times June 10, 1923 Amusemnts p3

MENACE OF A NEW ICE AGE TO BE TESTED BY SCIENTISTS

Indications in Arctic That Have Caused Some Apprehension—MacMillan Expedition Will Leave for Greenland Next Month to Study Recent Movements of Glaciers.

Is another ice age coming? Are the signs of the last glacial period which has recently passed over our continent to be repeated? These are the questions which are being asked by the scientists who are studying the recent movements of glaciers on that island continent. The great ice age which, according to modern estimates, began about 25,000 years ago, has left its footprints, by which its advances and retreats and movements may be traced.

New York Times July 4, 1923 p14

NEW YORK TIMES

MacMILLAN SAILS NORTH.

Explorer Hopes to Determine Whether New "Ice Age" Is Coming.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 3.—Captain Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, and his picked crew of six sailed for the Far North tonight on the Bowdoin on another long cruise. The primary object is to determine if possible whether another "ice age" is in the process of formation. The advance of glaciers in the last seventy years has indicated this, and Captain MacMillan hopes to bring back the scientific proof.

He also intends to make a further study of terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity. His craft is equipped with a powerful radio sending outfit, and he will send out messages to determine whether radio can be sent

New York Times May 15, 1932 Science p4

SCIENCE NEXT GREAT DELUGE FORECAST BY SCIENCE

Melting Polar Ice Caps to Raise the Level of Seas and Flood the Continents.

What will speak of "the ice age" as it is known to the remote geological past. The geologists have reached the conclusion that there were several ice ages. What is more, the last Ice Age, known as the Quaternary, is only about half over, despite our blithering "Summers." "Elemental ice" or "terrestrial snow" are fragments of the poetic imagination. Very slowly the great ice sheets in the Arctic and Antarctic regions are melting and pouring their torrents into the oceans. The earth must inevitably change its aspect and its climate. How the change is slowly taking place, the sea level will rise fifty feet. Professor Meinardus doubts that the studies of Byrd and Wegener before him, believes that the rise will be 150 feet. Such floods are nothing new, as we see by the marine fossils found on the tops of the Rockies, Andes and other mountain ranges.

The Deluge of the Future.
So, within 20,000 or 40,000 years there will be another deluge. Salt water will sweep over the continents, leaving only the higher land. Holland will be inundated. Fish will swim in Buckingham Palace and

Atlantic December 1932 pg. 749

New York Times Aug 7, 1952 p23

New York Times August 10, 1952 e8

THIS COLD, COLD WORLD

Science Takes a Look at the Weather

BY W. J. HUMPHREYS

RIISING WORLD HEAT SEEN LEVELING OFF

Northern Hemisphere, After Long Warm Spell, Is Cooling Off, Swedish Expert Says

LULL ON SINCE THE 1940'S

indifferent respond.

OUR CHANGING CLIMATE

Largely through the publications of Dr. Hans W. Ahlmann, Swedish climatologist known the world over for his work in the Arctic regions, we have learned that the world has been getting warmer in the last half century. Spitsbergen's mean temperature was higher by ten degrees in 1950 than it was in 1900. Eskimos are catching and eating cod—a fish that they had never seen before 1920 or so. The

U.S. News & World Report

ARE WINTERS GETTING WARMER?

Yes for the East, No for the West

What's going on with the weather? Are winters getting milder, despite the cold snaps? The answer is important. It affects every-thing from steel business to world-wide cul-ture. Our whole way of life is involved. That is why scientists, others are taking a careful look at the winter weather. And they find strange things—winters milder, droughts expanding, southern animals in the North, har-vesting changing. Farmers are killing land that was once used for cropland. Here is a report to show exactly what is happening in the weather—in the U. S. and abroad—and what the experts make of it.

Washington Post Jan 11, 1970 pg. 1

Colder Winters Held Dawn of New Ice Age

By David H. Boldt
Washington Post Staff Writer

Get a good grip on your changes in farming patterns—long Johns, cold weather and colder late season foot-haters—the worst may be yet ball games.

That's the long-range matologist at the govern-ment's Environmental Sci-ences Services Administration, says the average world-tem-perature has fallen about one-third of a degree centigrade since 1950. That may not seem like cause for immediate panic.

Time June 24, 1974 pg. 86

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A WARMER EARTH EVIDENT AT POLES

Arctic Findings in Particular Support Theory of Rising Global Temperatures

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The theory that the world is grow-ing slightly warmer is receiving

Science Digest Feb. 1973

Expert Says Arctic Ocean Will Soon Be an Open Sea

Other Specialists See No Thinning of Polar Ice Cap

Time June 24, 1974 pg. 86

Brace yourself for another Ice Age

By Philip Lytle

The report also noted that periods of benign climate comparable to the present one are unusual and have existed for about only 8 per cent of the last 700,000 years.

New York Times Jan. 19, 1975 pg. 31

Another Ice Age?

In Africa, drought continues for the sixth consecutive year, adding terribly to the toll of famine victims. During 1972 record rains in parts of the U.S., Pakistan and Japan caused some of the worst flooding in centuries. In Canada's wheat belt, a particularly chilly and rainy spring has delayed planting and may well bring a disappointingly small harvest. Rainy Britain, on the other

Science News March 1, 1975 p138



New York Times May 21, 1975 pg. 92

Climate Change: Chilling Possibilities



The unusually beneficial climate of the past few decades may be degenerating, facing humanity with a new challenge to survival

Science Dec. 10, 1976

The New York Times

Scientists Ask Why World Climate Is Changing; Major Cooling May Be Ahead

Publisher May: Sue Author Who Went to Rival House

10 December 1978, Volume 134, Number 4710 SCIENCE

Variations in the Earth's Orbit: Pacemaker of the Ice Ages

For 200,000 years, major climatic changes have followed variations in obliquity and precession

D. Hays, John Imbrie, N. J. Shackleton

The last interglacial on the basis of these studies have ranged from 40,000 to 100,000 years ago (2). The record and these critical periods, however, the critical theory has been the uncertainty of geological chronology. Until recently the accuracy of dating methods limited the record over which a meaningful test could be made to the last 10,000 years. Hence the most com- pelling arguments advanced in support of the orbital theory to date have been based on the ages of 80,000, 125,000, and 125,000-year-old interglacial deposits from Barbados (3) and from New Britain (4) and from 125,000-year-old interglacial deposits from Barbados (3) and from New Britain (4) and from 125,000-year-old interglacial deposits from Barbados (3) and from New Britain (4).