

GENESIS

מִזְבֵּחַ

Altar - (miz-bay-akh) - Altar from a root word meaning for slaughter for sacrifice, however, the verb built

בָּנָה

Built - (baw-naw) - to build up

רִיחַ

Smell - (roo-ack) - To smell, perceive, to accept. This is a breathing in, not a breathing out which is the Hebrew word רוּחַ - roo-ach means Spirit or breath of God.

FOUR THINGS ARE PROMISED BY GOD TO REFUTE GLOBAL WARMING ALARMISTS:

- 1) Seedtime and Harvest**
- 2) Cold and Heat**
- 3) Winter and Summer**
- 4) Day and Night**

Scientist predicts a new ice age by 21st century

Air pollution may obliterate the sun and cause a new ice age in the first third of the next century if population continues to grow and the earth's resources are consumed at the present rate, a pollution expert predicted yesterday.

James P. Lodge Jr. also warned that if the current rate of increase in electric power generation continues, the demands for cooling water will boil dry the entire flow of the rivers and streams of continental United States.

Looking into his "smoggy crystal ball," Lodge also warned that by the next century "the consumption of oxygen in combustion processes, world-wide, will surpass all of the processes which return oxygen to the atmosphere."

Lodge, a scientist at the national center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., said the nation's states, with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, "are already consuming more oxygen than their own green plants replace and that we are importing the balance from the neighboring oceans."

Lodge, speaking at the Institute of Environmental Sciences, at the Sheraton Boston, said three factors could prevent these disasters: population control, a less wasteful standard of living, and a major technological breakthrough in the way man consumes the earth's resources.

“Earth Day” 1970 Kenneth Watt, ecologist:

“The world has been chilling sharply for about twenty years. If present trends continue, the world will be about four degrees colder for the global mean temperature in 1990, but eleven degrees colder in the year 2000. This is about twice what it would take to put us into an ice age.”

**January 1970 Life Magazine "Scientists have solid experimental and theoretical evidence to support ...the following predictions:
In a decade, urban dwellers will have to wear gas masks to survive air pollution...by 1985 air pollution will have reduced the amount of sunlight reaching earth by one half..."**

July 9, 1971, Washington Post: "In the next 50 years fine dust that humans discharge into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuel will screen out so much of the sun's rays that the Earth's average temperature could fall by six degrees. Sustained emissions over five to ten years, could be sufficient to trigger an ice age."

April 28, 1975 Newsweek "There are ominous signs that Earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically....The evidence in support of these predictions has now begun to accumulate so massively that meteorologists are hard-pressed to keep up with it....The central fact is that...the earth's climate seems to be cooling down...If the climate change is as profound as some of the pessimists fear, the resulting famines could be catastrophic."

Space satellites show new Ice Age coming fast

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

WORLDWIDE and rapid trends towards a mini Ice Age are emerging from the first long term analyses of satellite weather pictures.

Of potentially great importance to energy strategies and to agriculture, but barely observable yet in Britain because our weather is strongly buffered by the Atlantic, a preliminary analysis carried out at Columbia University, New York, by the European climatologists Doctors George and Helena Kukla indicates that snow and ice cover of the earth increased by 12 per cent during 1967-1972.

This appears to be in keeping with other long-term climatic changes, all of which suggest that after reaching a climax of warmth between 1935 and 1956, world average temperatures are now falling. But the rate of increase of snow and ice cover is much faster than would be expected from other trends.

The technique employed, which was first described in this country last year during a conference at the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, depends on the averaging of information from standard and infra-red satellite weather pictures. In spite of

the newness of the technique the findings are important and it is a matter of some urgency that they should be re-examined by other groups.

It is particularly important to know whether the earth's reflectivity is changing, for this is one of the factors in which a change tends to be self-perpetuating until some new worldwide balance is reached. An increase of snow and ice cover coupled with a decrease in cloud, or even with no change in cloud cover, means that more of the incoming energy from the sun is reflected straight out again, thus further reducing temperatures.

The Columbia University findings suggest that at present the main changes are not in the general area of winter snow and ice coverage but in the continuation of coverage later and later into the spring. This appears to be true of both the northern and southern hemispheres.

In the highly complex dynamics of world weather patterns an interconnection of some kind between major events is inevitable, but often obscure. It could be, for example, that the extraordinary occurrence of a stationary low pressure area over Brisbane, with its attendant disas-

trous flooding, is a feature of the overall trend.

The Brisbane low pressure area appears to have started life as a normal Pacific cyclonic feature moving along a normal south-easterly curving track. But instead of recurving towards the south-west, it was blocked by an anticyclone to the south of Australia. It happens that blocking anticyclones play an important role in the characteristics of weather in the northern hemisphere and account for some adverse changes in our own climate.

The trends appear to be cyclic, fairly long-term and extremely important. It is therefore surprising that, in Britain at least, support for scientific analysis of the history of climate is almost non-existent.

But Nottingham at least is fighting off the advancing ice age — grass is growing and seeds are sprouting there now.

The artificial spring has been created by the underground hot water pipes which now carry heat to thousands of homes in the city. As an experiment city officials scattered grass seeds on wasteland near the central library and grass is shooting up there and in other areas where the pipes are.

Science

Another Ice Age?

Monday, Jun 24, 1974

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 hand, has suffered from uncharacteristic dry spells the past few springs. A series of unusually cold winters has gripped the American Far West, while New England and northern Europe have recently experienced the mildest winters within anyone's recollection.

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. However widely the weather varies from place to place and time to time, when meteorologists take an average of temperatures around the globe they find that the atmosphere has been growing gradually cooler for the past three decades. The trend shows no indication of reversing. Climatological Cassandras are becoming increasingly apprehensive, for the weather aberrations they are studying may be the harbinger of another ice age.

Telltale signs are everywhere—from the unexpected persistence and thickness of pack ice in the waters around Iceland to the southward migration of a warmth-loving creature like the armadillo from the Midwest. Since the 1940s the mean global temperature has dropped about 2.7° F. Although that figure is at best an estimate, it is supported by other convincing data. When Climatologist George J. Kukla of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory and his wife Helena analyzed satellite weather data for the Northern Hemisphere, they found that the area of the ice and snow cover had suddenly increased by 12% in 1971 and the increase has persisted ever since. Areas of Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic, for example, were once totally free of any snow in summer; now they are covered year round.

Acid Rain Kills Life In Lakes

SPRINGFIELD, Va. (UPI) — Acid rain, which has already wiped out the fish in 107 of New York's Adirondack Mountain lakes, is rapidly killing other lakes in nearby eastern Canada, says a Canadian official.

Raymond Robinson, deputy minister in Canada's environmental agency, told the first interstate summit conference on acid rain Tuesday his country is determined to fight the spreading problem.

"We're simply not prepared to contemplate leaving the generations of the next century with tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of sterile lakes," he said. "As a practical matter, in

Canada, there's no question acid rain is a front page concern."

Robinson was a key speaker at the two-day acid rain meeting, sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The meeting attracted 200 representatives from a score of Eastern states, government, industry and environmental and civic groups.

Douglas Costle, EPA administrator, said in an opening address the object of the meeting was to reach mutual understanding on the cause and effects of acid rain and to open debate on possible solutions.

"I look at this conference as a first step for

building substantial agreement between the states on the seriousness of the problem and the kinds of near-term and long-term remedial actions that are appropriate," said Costle.

Although the acid rain phenomenon respects no political boundaries, Costle believes the main culprits in the United States are old coal-burning electric power plants that lack newly legislated anti-pollution safeguards.

In Canada, where half the acid rain pollutions wafts in from the United States, the pollution source seems to be heavy industry and non-feric metal smelters, said Robinson.

Acid rain no environmental crisis, study concludes

H. JOSEF HEBERT

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — A \$537 million, decade-long study ordered by Congress concluded today that acid rain should be "viewed as a long-term problem" requiring pollution controls but is not the environmental crisis some scientists have suggested.

The report by the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program was embraced both by those who support steep cuts in sulfur dioxide emissions and by critics of such cuts. The critics have long claimed that severe pollution controls, costing as much as \$5 billion a year, are an overreaction to the acid rain problem.

In its final draft report, the scientific group, known as NAPAP, reiterated that pollution-control measures are needed to return hundreds of lakes and streams — especially in the Northeast and the mid-Atlantic states — to healthy conditions.

The report also acknowledged that acid rain is affecting visibility across much of the East; causes damage to some forests, particularly red spruce at higher elevations; reduces soil nutrients; kills some aquatic life; erodes buildings and statues, and poses health problems to some humans exposed to acidic aerosols.

James Mahoney, director of NAPA, outlined the draft report to a final meeting of the group and said its findings have "reduced the scientific uncertainties" about acid rain.

"Acid rain is correctly viewed as a long-term problem which should be resolved by permanent measures," he concluded, summarizing the findings.

Mahoney said that while the study supports many of the scientific views expressed over the years on acid rain it also rejected other, "more extreme views" such as those that consider it "a flat-out crisis" or those "who would say there's no problem at all."

NAPAP was established by Congress in 1980 to improve the understanding of acid rain. During its decade of work it spent \$537 million.

The report stopped short of endorsing specific control requirements, including the 10-million-ton cut in sulfur dioxide emissions required by legislation nearing approval in Congress.

The study said, however, that if annual sulfur dioxide emissions were cut by 10 million tons the damaging trends would be reversed. Such emission controls would lead to the "chemical recovery" of lakes in the Adirondacks, where the acid rain problem is said to be most severe, and protect lakes in the higher elevations of the mid-Atlantic states. It also would reduce other damages caused by acid rain and improve visibility.

But the pollution controls would not be cheap, with the expense increasing sharply as steeper emission reductions are put in place. An 8-million-ton reduction in sulfur dioxide

emissions would cost \$1.7 billion to \$2.7 billion a year, while cuts of 10 million tons would cost as much as \$4 billion a year, the study estimated.

The most severe pollution control requirements would have to be imposed on electric utilities, especially those burning high-sulfur coal in the Midwest, for the results to be effective, the study said.

The National Coal Association issued a statement urging that Congress ease its acid rain pollution controls in light of the NAPAP study. "The report provides strong evidence that there is time to implement more cost-effective ways in which to mitigate the limited environmental impacts of acid rain," said Richard Lawson, the association's president.

But Eileen Claussen, a senior director involved with air pollution issues at the EPA, said the NAPAP report "clearly establishes the link between (sulfur) emissions and environmental damage."

GLOBAL WARMING:

June 30, 1989, Associated Press: U.N. OFFICIAL PREDICTS DISASTER, SAYS GREENHOUSE EFFECT COULD WIPE SOME NATIONS OFF MAP—entire nations could be wiped off the face of the earth by rising sea levels if global warming is not reversed by the year 2000. Coastal flooding and crop failures would create an exodus of 'eco-refugees,' threatening political chaos," said Brown, director of the New York office of the U.N. Environment Program. He added that governments have a 10-year window of opportunity to solve the greenhouse effect.

2008 Dr. James Hansen of the Goddard Space Institute (NASA) on a visit to Britain:
“The recent warm winters that Britain has experienced are a sign that the climate is changing.”

[Two exceptionally cold winters followed.
The 2009-10 winter may be the coldest experienced in the UK since 1683.]

Ten years ago, @AlGore predicted the North polar ice cap would be gone. Inconveniently, it's still there

Anthony Watts / December 16, 2018

On December 14, 2008, former presidential candidate Al Gore predicted the North Polar Ice Cap would be completely ice free in five years. As [reported on WUWT](#), Gore made the prediction to a German TV audience at the COP15 Climate Conference:



Al warned them that “the entire North ‘polarized’ cap will disappear in 5 years.”

Just 96 months to save world, says Prince Charles

The price of capitalism and consumerism is just too high, he tells industrialists

Robert Verkaik | Thursday 9 July 2009 00:00 |



GETTY IMAGES

SATAN IS:

The Ruler of this world

John 12:31

god of this age

2 Cor.4:4

prince of the power of the air

Eph.2:2

For every creature of God is good, and
nothing is to be refused if it is received
with thanksgiving;

I TIMOTHY 4:4

For it is sanctified by the word of
God and prayer.

I TIMOTHY 4:5

Therefore I judge that we should not
trouble those from among the Gentiles
who are turning to God,

ACTS 15:19

But that we write to them to abstain from things polluted by idols, from sexual immorality, from things strangled, and from blood.

ACTS 15:20

'Whoever kills any man shall surely be put to death.

LEVITICUS 24:17

**Whoever kills an animal shall make it
good, animal for animal.**

LEVITICUS 24:18

And whoever kills an animal shall restore it; but whoever kills a man shall be put to death.

LEVITICUS 24:21

And he said: "Naked I came from my mother's womb, and naked shall I return there. The LORD gave, and the LORD has taken away; blessed be the name of the LORD."

JOB 1:21

For he is God's minister to you for good. But if you do evil, be afraid; for he does not bear the sword in vain; for he is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath on him who practices evil.

ROMANS 13:4