



Climate change priorities

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In terms of pollution and ecosystem destruction, if not also global warming, humanity's escalating impact upon Earth is now inescapable and inexcusable. The looming repercussions are almost unthinkable and unspeakable. However, throwing money at a home to make it more sustainable does not always achieve the desired result. What good is an organic roof-top garden if the underlying structure can't support the additional weight? With respect to sustainability, the climate science problem space needs to be better defined. And if we don't, much new technological development will be for naught. The imperative is to find and facilitate practical and immediate solutions rather than hoard the funds and make recommendations for further research. Yet, climate change, like cancer, is becoming more profitable to treat than to cure. How serious are we? Is this truly an SOS or are we still "playing house?"

Climate science is in its infancy. We don't know how to fully register and interpret the climate history data that has already been gathered from ice cores, sediment analysis and other natural records. If anything, progress has been slowed by pretending that we do have a handle on that data. For example, ice core data from Greenland and Antarctica reveals many rapid and extreme temperature swings (through element "proxies"). Scientists generally have assumed that those swings are representative of past global climate change.

Only recently has it been suspected that local climate change is not necessarily indicative of global climate change. For example, it was once thought that the so-called "Little Ice Age" in Europe reflected a general cooling of the entire planet during that epoch. This conclusion is now very much in doubt, if not outright disproven. Still, scientists do not know why Europe and



In contrast to Antarctica, Greenland became ice-free, or nearly so, during the last interglacial period (Eemian), and reasonably does so during every interglacial period. Yet, interglacial periods still come to an end, and rather suddenly. Greenland, therefore, is a crucial indicator. An ice-free Greenland means that the next ice age, just like the Grinch and Christmas, is on its way. If the glaciers of Greenland are large and healthy, then an ice age is not likely in the immediate forecast. Estimates for how long it will take for Greenland's ice to melt vary from centuries to over a millennium. However, there are also indications that large sections of the Greenland ice sheet are already destabilised and could actually break apart in the near future. To expect a gradual and orderly meltdown of Greenland is wishful thinking in the extreme.

the American northeast were colder than normal and what the lesson is for today's climate chaos. They have also not perceived that as one region of the planet becomes colder and drier, a region on the opposite side of the globe becomes warmer and wetter. (See clear examples of this in the detailed analysis section, below.) It is a definite sign that the "Earth's attitude" is not nearly as "equitable" as we thought. The hefty Milankovitch cycle is on thin ice, at least in terms of climate change.

Examples of runaway warming are evident in the climate data, but that data also shows that out-of-control warming is invariably reversed, and just as quickly as it begins—stopped in its tracks by some unknown mechanism. Every interglacial period exhibits at least one sudden and unexplained increase in ice temperature of 10 to 15 degrees. (We are now sweating it out over a possible 1–6 degree increase.) However, extreme warming is then followed directly by an equal or greater cooling response. How is the Earth doing this? And, now that we are discerning this very same phenomenon in our own times, what should be the response? Is human-made global warming helping or hurting the situation? Does increasing the rate of warming actually postpone a new ice age or precipitate that inevitable cooling event? Is there more danger of a hell on Earth or the early onset of ice age dementia? We need to stop politicising climate change and understand its root causes.

The great continent of Antarctica (nearly double the size of Australia) has permanent glaciation. To say that portions of Antarctica's coastline don't or can't ever melt is not science but conjecture. If a glacier should advance on a local/regional basis, then it would erase the record of a prior retreat. Climate science needs to free itself of the polarising biases (*bi-ices*) that prevent it from discovering the actual dynamics of our living planet in all its extremes.

If humans don't find a means of "cooling it," then our friendly planet will happily do the job for us. Earth's chilling answer to a thermal race condition appears to be an epic geographic pole flip, and this is at least partly why Earth has not gone the way of the planet Venus. Due

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to greatly diminished Arctic and Greenland ice (in counterbalance to a perennially frozen Antarctica), the planet reaches a literal "tipping point" and upon a suitable "bump-in-the-night" initiates the flip launch sequence. Basic simulations of this phenomenon (referred to as the "Dzhanibekov effect") have been presented (see references). More advanced models are certainly desired (are you listening, Stanford?). The current implication is that once the Earth's axis of rotation becomes inertially unstable and is perturbed, it begins to "flip out" (i.e., starts to rock back and forth with increasing amplitude and twist) until it overcomes the equatorial bulge and completely "flips over". The perturber, if one is actually required, could be a meteorite impact or even a large earthquake or eruption. When the inversion is done, the continent of Antarctica rests over the North Pole and retains its ice. Meanwhile, back at the South Pole, Greenland and the Arctic will gradually reglaciate. "Global cooling" becomes the new mantra and the proverbial *fait accompli* is a freshly-minted ice

age. After many more thousands of years, maximum glaciation and inertial imbalance of the poles is achieved once again, but this time due to significantly more ice at the North Pole than the South. The "Tao Tipping" that ends an ice age is not quite the same as the one that begins an ice age, but both put "Mr Toad's Wild Ride" to shame!

Sadly, in the Earth's present state, even if humans manage to amend our ways and reduce our component of global warming to *neutral* or even *negative*, this probably is still *insufficient*. As effective as solar, wind, geothermal, hydrogen and other clean energy may eventually be, Greenland wants to melt whether we humans are here to "aid and abet" it or not. It's only a matter of how fast it will happen. Various means of saving Greenland's glaciers have already been proposed, but none of them may be practical or effective. Notwithstanding, we must either artificially maintain Arctic Ocean and Greenland ice or remove an inertially equivalent amount of ice from Antarctica. Shockingly, the bombing of Antarctica for this very purpose was proposed decades ago! But, maybe, just maybe, we could devise a more surgical approach today, such as harvesting the Thwaites "Doomsday" Glacier? Playing with ice is the new playing with fire.

Realistically, we have to drastically reduce human pollution *and* overcome the natural deglaciation cycle already well in progress. If we don't or can't prevent the next ice age, then we could begin preparing for the worst. The "great reboot" doesn't necessarily have to be as in the days of Noah. Yet, that is precisely the philosophy driving continuity of government funding. Arks have been prepared for leaders, the rest of us will be eliminated before, during and after the Great Reset button is pushed. However, if history is any indication, "designated survivors" will be few and only a few others will just "get lucky." The type of flip that begins an ice age appears to be relatively more survivable than the type that ends one. But, in a technological, interdependent civilisation, there is far more vulnerability. Will we graduate to a Level I civilisation on the Kardashev scale, or is it back to square zero? Is it instead a choice between saving ourselves or the planet? Would the Earth be more sustainable (with a significant human contribution to global warming) in the flipped (ice age) state? Anyway, good luck to a New World Order in which "political animals" vastly outnumber the *moana sapiens*!

Detailed Analysis: 12,000 years of Climate Change

The spiral path of the North Pole proposed by Scott Creighton (*The Great Pyramid Void Enigma*, p. 60) explains every major climate change since the end of the last ice age. One can easily demonstrate this with a simple desk globe. It is at least as obvious as the theory

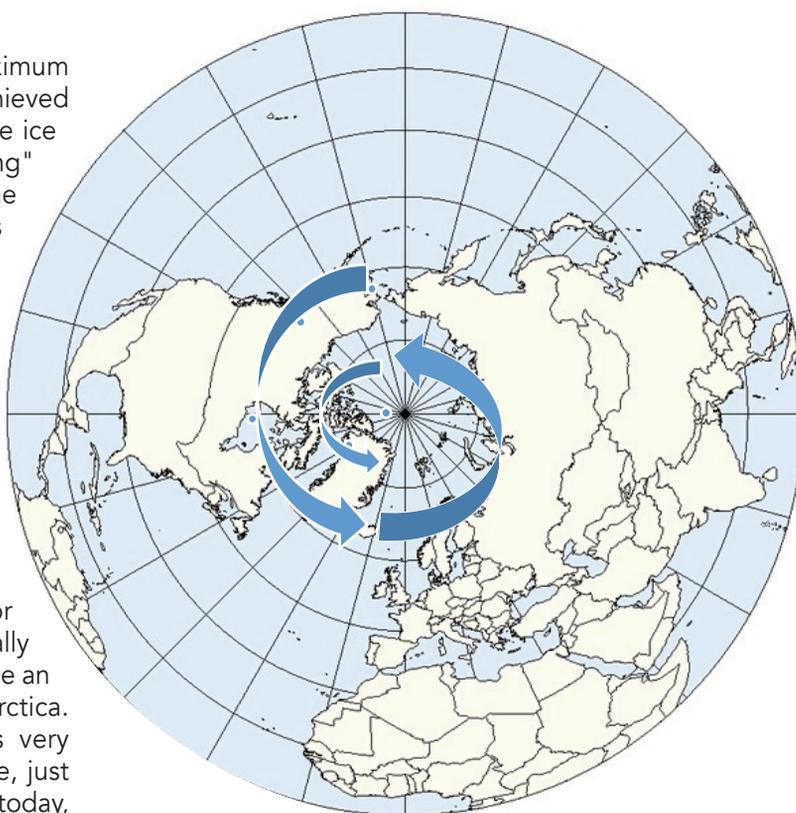


Image: "Spiral (Dzhanibekov) Recovery of the North Pole" overlaid on a Polar View of the Northern Hemisphere (Wikimedia Commons)

of continental drift, which science rejected for decades. It is, of course, the prerogative and often the glory of scientists to deny the obvious.

• The African Humid Period (9000 BCE to 3000 BCE)

After global sea level dropped by about 400 feet due to ocean water being transferred to continental and polar glaciers, the Earth eventually was induced to change its axial tilt in response. The result was the end of the last ice age and beginning of an entirely different climate paradigm. With the new North Pole located in the Bering Sea (56 N, 178 W) between Alaska and Russia near the Aleutian Chain of Islands, North Africa found itself shifted downward and into the tropics. The Giza Plateau in Egypt was located near or along the equator. The African Humid Period likely would have begun sooner, however it was postponed by whatever rude interruption (such as a huge comet strike) caused the Younger Dryas Period.

A dramatic shift in the location of the poles, if not also an axial shift, can be confirmed, because the "Green Sahara" was not mirrored on the opposite side of the globe. Climate in Japan, Korea and Eastern China hardly improved in the early Holocene and did not reach an "optimal" condition until the African Humid Period had ended. Like North Africa, Australia became warmer and wetter in the early Holocene, but only because it is in the

Southern Hemisphere and was therefore shifted toward the tropics during the African Humid Period. East Asia was shifted away from the tropics.

By around 4000 BCE, global sea level had recovered significantly, and the land masses could no longer dictate and preserve the new equilibrium. The North Pole began an inexorable drift, and due to geological and cosmic (further impact event) factors, it made a number of pauses along the way and approached its current location along a specific path, i.e. one that resulted in the "conservation of angular momentum" of our spinning big, blue marble.



When the pole was in the Bering Sea, the British Isles would have been up to 34 degrees south of its present latitude and enjoying a subtropical climate. Spain and North Africa were shifted by the same amount and would have been fully tropical in climate. The location of Giza in Egypt was about 30 degrees south of its current location. Britain, Spain and North Africa would, then, have been ideal locations for survivors of the Younger Dryas catastrophes to begin their recovery (e.g. refugees of a sunken Mid-Atlantic Ridge). This is perhaps the time when monoliths were erected in Tunisia and Libya, i.e. as the "Atlanteans" made their way toward the Nile valley.

• Empires of the Middle East (3000 BCE to 250 BCE)

As the pole moved away from the Bering Sea into the Alaskan Yukon (60 N, 135 W) and on toward the Hudson Bay (66 N, 78 W), locations on the direct opposite side of the globe began to be shifted toward the equator. The equator initially passed through the Strait of Gibraltar, then on to Giza (in Lower Egypt), then just south of Petra (Jordan) and on to Kuwait, and then south of New Delhi (India).

These regions became much warmer and wetter in climate; first Morocco, Libya and Egypt, then Arabia and Mesopotamia, next Persia, and India after that. This was of course the time of the great successive dynasties of Egypt, Israel, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece (centred in the Near East rather than Greece proper) and the Maurya Empire founded by Chandra Gupta in India.

The African Humid Period was over before the first dynasties (Old Kingdom) of Egypt. However, the Nile received most of its rain from points well south of Egypt and therefore continued to be adequately supplied with water until late in the pharaonic period. During the

Egyptian Middle Kingdom, there was even a super-abundance of annual Nile floodwater. During the African Humid Period proper, there was actually far too much water in the great river systems. Stable civilisations could not be founded along the Nile and the Tigris/Euphrates until rainfall diminished.

• Roman Warm Period (250 BCE to 400 CE)

During this time, Egypt and southeastern/Mediterranean Europe remained warm but began drying out. Rome increasingly sustained with resources acquired by conquest.

The largest and most important constellation for navigating in the Mediterranean Sea during the Classical Age (and probably before) was Argos or Argos Navis. The brightest star of this ancient constellation of 50 stars was Canopus (now designated as *Alpha Carinae*), which is the second brightest star in the night sky after Sirius. Sirius is also located directly above Canopus like a "plumb line." Canopus was the "ship's captain" or "helmsman" of the Argos constellation, which was depicted as a great funeral boat in the sky. Astronomers are perplexed that part of the Argos constellation did not seem to be visible in the Greek Islands during the period in which it was so prominent. However, if the Aegean Sea (and Giza Plateau) was then at a lower latitude, then the mystery is solved.

Classical age astronomers Eudoxus and Ptolemy measured an axial tilt/obliquity of 23 to 24 degrees, i.e., very close to that observed today. During the Renaissance, Copernicus measuring a similar value. If these values are correct, then it suggests the Earth can change its pole location without significantly changing its obliquity, i.e. it is the result of the exotic twisting associated with a Dzhani-bekov-type manoeuvre. That would indeed be a further surprise, and one that needs to be explored with improved models. The basic simulations created by Dr David Brown of North Carolina State University indicate that the Dzhani-bekov effect

allows for a pronounced wobble movement (in addition to pole excursions along a spiral path) and could even be associated with the mysterious precession of the equinoxes.

• **The Maya Civilisation (900 BCE to 900 CE)**

The North Pole arrived and paused in the Hudson Bay (of Canada) by no later than 950 CE). By then, Central America had been shifted out of the tropics and well northward and into the arid mid-latitudes. The Mayans initially compensating by the increased reliance on corn (a temperate plant) rather than tropical plants.

Locations in the American Southwest, such as the Anasazi Pueblo and Chaco Canyon were shifted out of the mid-latitudes and into more temperate regions where they thrived for many centuries. However, as the North Pole moved on from the Hudson Bay, these locations returned to the arid subtropical zone where they are today.

It's not yet clear whether shifts cause upheavals or if upheavals cause shifts, or both. There have been a number of possible trigger events since the one that ended the last ice age, such as the return of a long-period comet (until it played out). There was some type of impact event ~4440 BCE and a separate one in 2345 BCE. A terrestrial impact occurred in 1159 BCE, which stunted tree growth in Europe for 20 years. The first two were likely ocean impacts (rather than terrestrial) strikes in that a "nuclear winter" scenario did not follow.

• **Medieval Warm Period and Viking Age in Europe and Scandinavia (950 CE to 1250 CE)**

As the pole moved across North America and into Hudson Bay, this allowed warm Gulf Stream currents to penetrate the Arctic and open up the "Northwest Passage" from Scandinavia to the Orient, and which resulted in the Viking Age.

Prior to the "Discovery of America" by Columbus, Central America had begun shifting back toward the tropics, and became warmer (if not wetter). The collapsed Mayan culture was eventually replaced by the Aztecs, the target of Cortés. The Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan, Mexico, which according to Dr Mark Carlotto (*Before Atlantis*, 2018) is aligned to a point in the Hudson Bay, would then likely have been built well after 3000 BCE and as late as 1250 CE.

In the Southern Hemisphere, this would have brought warming to the Weddell region of Antarctica (facing Patagonia). As the poles continued to shift, different sections of the coastline would be subjected to warming. However, each coastal section would, in turn, be shifted back toward the pole and be covered over again by ice as the glaciers advanced. All evidence of coastal warming would eventually be completely erased by this process.

• **Khmer Empire (800 CE to 1500 CE)**

As the pole reached the Hudson Bay, Cambodia (on the opposite side of the globe from Central America) was being shifted into a more tropical climate with abundant rain. This led to the rise of the mighty Khmer Empire with its large artificial lakes and canal system.

The seat of Empire in the Old World was continuing to shift eastward to exploit the most favourable climate and fertility conditions induced by Earth's shifting poles. The equator moved on from New Delhi (India) to north of Bangladesh (India) and then onward across Burma.

It never seems to have dawned upon science that these widely separated human developments were caused by a single climate change driver. In other words, an interglacial period is the recoil from the end of an ice age. When the recoil is over, another Ice Age begins!

• **Easter Island (950 CE to 1700 CE)**

By the time the pole had reached Hudson Bay, Easter Island had become occupied by Polynesian explorers and the island would have been located very near the equator. However, by the time of its discovery by a Dutch explorer in 1722, Easter Island had experienced a radical shift southward, and was likely a good 10 degrees south of its current location. It has been assumed that the palm trees of the island had been over-harvested and exhausted by the mid 17th Century. It may instead be that the shift in latitude of around 40 degrees no longer supported palm tree cultivation (due to seasonal freezing temperatures). Therefore, climate change must have been a significant factor in the downfall of the Rapanui culture.

• **"The Little Ice Age" of Europe (1250 CE to 1850 CE)**

After around 1250 CE, the location of the North Pole was on the move again and passed through Baffin Island and Southern Greenland (68 N, 64 W) en route to the Norwegian Sea (70 N, 0 W). Europe was shifted to



the north by this process, and the cooling effect on Europe was intensified as the Gulf Stream was inhibited from entering the North Atlantic.

While the pole passed over Southern Greenland, China and Japan were on the directly opposite side of the globe and therefore experienced the most potential for warming. "Climate during the Sui and Tang dynasties (581–907) was warm... Zhang examined the historical records of the northern limits of the plantation of a few subtropical crops and argued that the 13th century was warm in China." (Jie Fei, 2018)

With climate change, the Khmer Empire arose and declined, and the Far East became dominated by the Mongols and the Yuan Dynasty (founded by Kublai Khan) of China and then by Ming and Qing Dynasties. Mongolia in the time of Genghis Khan was already enjoying much warmer climate during the Medieval Warm Period, and even more so than Scandinavia. China also would have been increasingly warmer. The habitable steppe and its population would have greatly expanded during this period. Climate steadily improved in the Far East as the pole reached the Norwegian Sea, because the equator had shifted away from Burma and was progressively moving through Southern China and Taiwan. Once again, the seat of Empire was adjusting to climatic conditions dictated by Earth's shifting poles.

By the time the North Pole reached the Norwegian Sea (around 1400 CE), the Bering Sea was shifted well to the south and the Big Island of Hawaii was on the equator.

In the Southern Hemisphere, Australia was shifted away from the equator during this transition and consequently experienced increasingly arid conditions. In New Zealand, the onset of cooler climate began about 1450 CE and lasted until 1850 CE. Indications are that temperatures were in the range of 1.5–2.0 degrees Celsius lower (than present day) during the New Zealand Little Ice Age.

Nostradamus, writing in the late 1500s, predicted in his "Epistle to King Henry II" and Quatrain 1:56 a "great movement of the globe" accompanied by earthquakes, after which the azimuth of the sun and moon would be changed in their paths across the sky (John White, *Pole Shift*, p. 307). At the very least, Nostradamus demonstrates that it was known that the poles could shift (and had shifted in recent memory), and that this also led to the rise and fall of nations, if not also the institution of royalty. The Little Ice Age deepened in the 1600s, evidently in accordance with this phenomenon.

An earlier shift associated with the Medieval Warm Period would have contributed to "millennium hysteria," which manifested in the building of new "Towers of

Babel" known as Gothic Cathedrals, and in expectation of an "end-of-the-world" scenario around 1000 CE. As we approached the year 2000 CE, a new era of lofty towers, now known as "skyscrapers," began, and again in seeming anticipation of an "end of the world" scenario, perhaps associated with the next major pole shift, i.e., a pole flip. Is it inevitable, or can it be staved off by judicious action?

• Climate Change in Colonial America

Climate in Colonial America would not have improved until the pole approached a new location in the Norwegian Sea, which seems not to have happened until at least the mid-1600s. After a few moderate decades in New England, severe winters returned in the final two decades of that century (Kupperman, 2017). There would have been no permanent relief until the pole left the Norwegian Sea sometime in the early 1700s on its grand



circle around Siberia. Late 1500/Early 1600 volcanic eruptions further cooled the climate (White, 2017).

"However, work by Irving Friedman measuring deuterium, a stable isotope of hydrogen, in the wood of dated tree rings from the bristlecone pines of the White Mountains, California, has developed a proxy temperature record for the West Coast. It shows that the temperature decline reached its limit in the early to mid-1600s. After 1650 there was a steady increase in temperatures until 1800." (Baron, 1982)

As temperatures were dropping in Western North America, Europe was experiencing general warming in the late 1700s (Luterbacher et al., 2016). The implication is that by 1800 the pole was leaving Asia and reaching North America again. By around 1850 it had moved across North America to N. Greenland, at which time temperatures in New England had become colder again, as well as in Europe. Three decades later, temperatures peaked again in New England, which indicates the pole

had reached the opposite side of the globe. Within another three decades (by the early 1900s), temperatures had cooled once more in New England and reflects the spiral path of the pole as it converged on its final destination, i.e., its current location in the Arctic Ocean.

• Present Day Climate Change

This final phase brought the pole "full circle" from the Norwegian Sea across Asia and North America to the tip of Northern Greenland (80 N, 64 W). Europe eventually warmed and then cooled again as the spiral path of the pole became tighter around the "default" minimum-glaciation position. The pole is now in such a location that a general warming can be sustained indefinitely, at least until Greenland melts sufficiently to induce a more radical shift in the pole's location.

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