

Communique'

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If the cloud cover permits, we hope you get to see one of God's miraculous shows in the **total solar eclipse** on April 8. Totality will occur over the Northwest side of Bexar County and counties west and northwest of SA in the Hill country. In Kerrville the eclipse will be in totality (total coverage of the sun) from 1:32 till just after 1:36 pm. You do need special glasses to watch this evidence of God's very special designed relationship between the positions and size of the sun and moon allowing us to see the sun's corona.



Scripture tells us that in the end, God will destroy this world by fire. But His word also tells us it will not be us who destroys it. Genesis 8:22 says, "As long as the earth endures, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night will never cease." That should be of comfort to us.

But the consensus today is supposed to be that we are on the verge of destroying our climate with man-made CO2. Our SABBSA program this month shows that consensus, however, is not science. It will show that good science begins with a respect for the Creator.

In line with that, we have an amalgamation of articles showing the mounting evidence that Global Warming is not the man-made catastrophe our media and government tries to convince us it is. Rather, it is a natural warming cycle which in some ways is good for us and the planet.

Our **Genesis Commentary** covers **Jacob's Children with Leah in Genesis chapter 29**. As always, we have a full rundown of all the creation education opportunities coming up in our area, including **Rocks Cry Out: The Age of Creation**, which is being shown on Friday April 26th this month. We pray all these articles edify and help you to see God in His creation!

Scientists Expose Major Problems With Climate Change Data

Excerpted from an article by Alex Newman in the Epoch News

'Climate activism has become the new religion of the 21st century—heretics are not welcome and not allowed to ask questions,' said astrophysicist Willie Soon. Temperature records used by climate scientists and governments to build models that then forecast dangerous manmade global warming repercussions have serious problems and even corruption in the data, multiple scientists who have published recent studies on the issue told The Epoch Times.

Scientific experts from around the world in a variety of fields are pushing back on the U.S. National Climate assessment and the U.N.'s IPCC. In peer-reviewed studies, they cite a wide range of flaws with the global temperature data used to reach these dire conclusions; they say it's time to reexamine the whole narrative.

Problems with temperature data include a lack of geographically and historically representative data, contamination of the records by heat from urban areas, and corruption of the data introduced by a process known as "homogenization." The flaws are so significant that they make the temperature data—and the models based on it—essentially useless or worse, three independent scientists with the Center for Environmental Research and Earth Sciences (CERES) explained.

The experts said that when data corruption is considered, the alleged "climate crisis" supposedly caused by human activities disappears. Instead, natural climate variability offers a much better explanation for what is being observed, they said.

Some experts said that deliberate fraud appeared to be at work, while others suggested more innocent explanations. But regardless of why the problems exist, the implications of the findings are hard to overstate. With no climate crisis, the justification for trillions of dollars in government spending and costly changes in public policy to restrict carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions collapses, the scientists explained in a series of interviews about their research...

Looking at timescales highlights major problems with this narrative, Mr. Soon said. "When people ask about global warming or climate change, it is essential to ask, 'Since when?' The data shows that it has warmed since the 1970s, but that this followed a period of cooling from the 1940s," he said.

While it is "definitely warmer" now than in the 19th century, Mr. Soon said that temperature proxy data show the 19th century "was exceptionally cold." "It was the end of a period that's known as the Little Ice Age," he said.

Data taken from rural temperature stations, ocean measurements, weather balloons, satellite measurements, and temperature proxies such as tree rings, glaciers, and lake sediments, "show that the climate has always changed," Mr. Soon said.

"They show that the current climate outside of cities is not unusual," he said, adding that heat from urban areas is improperly affecting the data. "If we exclude the urban temperature data that only represents 3 percent of the planet, then we get a very different picture of the climate."

Homogenization

One issue that scientists say is corrupting the data stems from an obscure process known as "homogenization." According to climate scientists working with governments and the U.N., the algorithms used for homogenization are designed to correct, as much as possible, various biases that might exist in the raw temperature data. These biases include, among others, the relocation of temperature monitoring stations, changes in technology used to gather the data, or changes in the environment surrounding a thermometer that might impact its readings...

But a closer examination of the process as it now occurs reveals major concerns, Ronan Connolly, an independent scientist at CERES, said. "While the scientific community has become addicted to blindly

using these computer programs to fix the data biases, until recently nobody has bothered to look under the hood to see if the programs work when applied to real temperature data.”

Since the early 2000s, various governmental and intergovernmental organizations creating global temperature records have relied on computer programs to automatically adjust the data. Mr. Connolly, and a team of scientists around the world spent years looking at the programs to determine how they worked and whether they were reliable.

One of the scientists involved in the analysis, Peter O'Neill, has been tracking and downloading the data daily from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and its Global Historical Climatology Network since 2011. He found that each day, NOAA applies different adjustments to the data. “They use the same homogenization computer program and re-run it roughly every 24 hours,” Mr. Connolly said. “But each day, the homogenization adjustments that they calculate for each temperature record are different.” This is “very bizarre,” he said.

CERES scientists found that just 17 percent of NOAA's adjustments were consistently applied. And less than 20 percent of NOAA's adjustments were clearly associated with a documented change to the station observations. It appears in many cases the data is being changed rather than fixed.

“When we looked under the hood, we found that there was a hamster running in a wheel instead of an engine,” Mr. Connolly said. “It seems that with these homogenization programs, it is a case where the cure is worse than the disease.”

Urban Heat Islands

One of the major flaws in the temperature data that creates a need for homogenization in the first place is the so-called urban heat island effect. In essence, the temperature stations that were once located in rural areas are now in many cases surrounded by roads, buildings, airports, and cities. This produces additional localized warming around the thermometer, which gives the appearance of drastic “global warming” when many similar stations are examined together. The IPCC says this is a “minor issue.”

In a new peer-reviewed study, the coalition of scientists estimate that as much as 40 percent of the observed warming since the 19th century used by the IPCC is actually the result of this urban heat bias—not CO₂-driven global warming. “When we look at non-urban temperature data for the land, oceans, and other temperature records, the warming is much less dramatic and seems similar to other warm periods prior to the Industrial Revolution,” Mr. Connolly said. The IPCC doesn't control for the urban heat island effect, he said.

When Mr. Connolly and other scientists created a temperature record using only rural temperature stations, almost half of the global warming alleged by the U.N. body disappeared. Indeed, the rural-only datasets match the weather balloon and satellite data much more closely.

Taken together, the rural-only record shows that the moderate warming is likely just a recovery from the Little Ice Age from about A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1900, which itself followed the Medieval Warm Period from about A.D. 800 to A.D. 1200 that saw Vikings farming in Greenland. “The Medieval Warm Period seems to have been about as warm as the modern warm period, but only when we use the rural-only record,” Mr. Connolly said.

While there has been global warming since the end of the Little Ice Age, if the urban datasets are excluded, all of the primary global temperature estimates show “that the planet alternates between phases of warming and cooling,” he said....

Michael Connolly, another independent scientist at CERES and Ronan Connolly’s father, noted that urban warming in cities, which cover about 3 percent of the Earth’s land surface, is in fact becoming a “major problem” that ought to be addressed. “But it cannot be cured by greenhouse gas policies,” he said. “Instead, we should be investing more into urban greening and other measures to try and reduce urban heat waves.” Israel has done a remarkable job of this lowering the nation’s ambient temperature.

Blending Rural and Urban Data

A separate issue with homogenization algorithms was examined in another paper published last year in the Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology. The problem, which Ronan Connolly and his colleagues refer to as “urban blending,” involves the comparisons made between temperature records from one station and others in the surrounding area.

If one seems way out of sync with the others, the program assumes it was a non-climactic bias that should be corrected. Perhaps the biggest problem with this is that it allows urban warming to contaminate the entire temperature record by blending it with rural data. The result is that urban and rural data are blended together, allowing some of the urban warming to be mixed in with the rural data that doesn’t have the problem.

“A useful analogy is if you mix strawberries and bananas in a blender, afterward you have a blended homogenous mix that is neither strawberries nor bananas,” Ronan Connolly said. “Looking at the temperature data, this means that the homogenized rural records contain the urban warming, too.”

The supposed “unusual” global warming cited by the IPCC and other sources is only found in the urban data contaminated by heat associated with cities, he said. But by using the homogenized data, all of it becomes artificially biased by the urban heat effect.

“If we look at the temperature data that has not been contaminated by urban warming, it seems that the temperature changes since before the Industrial Revolution have been almost cyclical—cooling periods followed by warming periods,” Ronan Connolly said. “This cannot be explained in terms of increasing greenhouse gases since those have been only going upward. Instead, it suggests that the scientists who have been mistakenly mixing together urban warming with non-urban temperature changes have been chasing a red herring with their belief that CO2 is the main climate driver.”...

Several critics of the manmade global warming narrative asked to speak off the record for fear of retaliation by their institutions, colleagues, journals, or funding sources.

Computerized climate models used to drive changes in energy policy are even more faulty.

Lt. Col. John Shewchuk, a certified consulting meteorologist, said the problems with temperature readings go beyond heat bias. The retired lieutenant colonel was an advanced weather officer in the Air Force. “After seeing many reports about NOAA’s adjustments to the USHCN [U.S. Historical Climatology Network] temperature data, I decided to download and analyze the data myself,” Lt. Col. Shewchuk told The Epoch Times. “I was able to confirm what others have found. It is obvious that,

overall, the past temperatures were (intentionally and artificially) cooled while the present temperatures were (intentionally and artificially) warmed.”

“There are two main biases in the surface temperature network for the United States, and most likely the world, that I have identified,” Mr. Watts said. “The biggest bias is the urban heat island effect. What happens is that because heat is retained by the surfaces and released into the air at night, the night’s low temperature is not as low as it could be if the thermometer were outside of town and in a field.”

Over the years, he said, more and more infrastructure has been built up around the thermometer locations, and at night, the asphalt and concrete release the absorbed heat and push up the temperature.

“You can look at any set of climate data, no matter who produces it, and you can see this effect. The low temperatures are trending upward much faster, and the high temperatures are virtually unchanged. But it’s the average temperature that’s being used to track climate change,” Mr. Watts said.

He said that even though both NOAA and NASA claim that they can adjust their data to account for the urban heat island effect, the bias is impossible to overcome because the problem impacts 96 percent of surface stations.

He said the few thermometers located at climate stations not experiencing a heat bias show half the rate of warming currently being reported.

Other Problems

Historical temperature data don’t really exist prior to the 1970s, which hampers any type of long-term study. And outside of Europe and North America, there’s very little coverage. Until recently, data from the oceans—making up more than two-thirds of the planet’s surface—were also sparse, confined primarily to occasional readings from major shipping lanes in the Northern Hemisphere.

NOAA has been criticized for allowing more than 90 percent of its climate stations to be affected by the urban heat bias, The Epoch Times reported in January, citing scientists and a separate study examining NOAA’s temperature records. By 2022, about 96 percent of the stations failed to meet the agency’s own standards for reliability, a study by meteorologist Anthony Watts revealed...

“Many research groups—in a rush to get grants and to get their work published—seem to have overlooked the serious problems of the data they are using,” he said, adding that many scientists are concerned about job security and are unwilling to speak out. But some analysts who have seen the issues say it’s deliberate fraud.

Scientist and engineer Tony Heller of the website Real Climate Science said that the temperature data—both historical and geographical—are “grossly inadequate.” Echoing the concerns about homogenization and blending, he told The Epoch Times that “the operating theory seems to be that mixing in a lot of very bad ingredients will create a good soup.” Mr. Heller accuses NOAA of tampering with its data to create the “appearance of warming” and calls the global and U.S. temperature records “propaganda, not science.” The misleading adjustments made to the data and the broader deception are “absolutely intentional,” he said. “Trillions of dollars are being poured in to push global warming and climate change.”

So far, the studies by Mr. Soon and others haven't been countered in any peer-reviewed literature.

UN Says Melting Arctic Ice Is Key Indicator of Climate Change—But It's Not Melting Excepted from an article by Katie Spence

Climate policy based on an assumed relationship between CO₂ and Arctic ice levels is problematic, say scientists... The U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated because of increasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gas emissions, modeling and simulations predict the Arctic will be without ice during the month of September by 2050. A similar prediction was made in 2013, but at that time, the prediction was for no ice by about 2033.

However, a new report by Allan Astrup Jensen, research director and CEO at the Nordic Institute of Product Sustainability and Environmental Chemistry and Toxicology in Denmark, shows that from September 2007 through September 2023, Arctic sea ice declines were near zero. "The facts are that the Arctic Sea ice extent measured by satellites since 1978 expresses annual variations, and it has declined considerably from 1997 to 2007. However, before that time period, from 1978 to 1996, the downward trend was minimal, and in the last 17 years, from 2007 to 2023, the downward trend has also been about zero," the report states. "Therefore, there is no indication that we should expect the Arctic Sea summer ice to disappear completely, as predicted, in one or two decades." ...

CO₂ and Sea Ice

In September 1979, the NOAA reported that the Arctic sea ice yearly minimum was 2.72 million square miles. At that same time, CO₂ concentrations were 337.1 parts per million (ppm), according to The Nature Conservancy. Nearly 20 years later, in 1996, CO₂ concentrations had risen to 362.58 ppm, and the September Arctic sea ice yearly minimum had increased to 2.93 million square miles.

After 1996, the sea ice extent declined until 2007, with the most significant drop occurring between 2006 and 2007—from 2.26 million square miles in 2006 to 1.65 million square miles by 2007. CO₂ concentrations were 383.37 ppm...

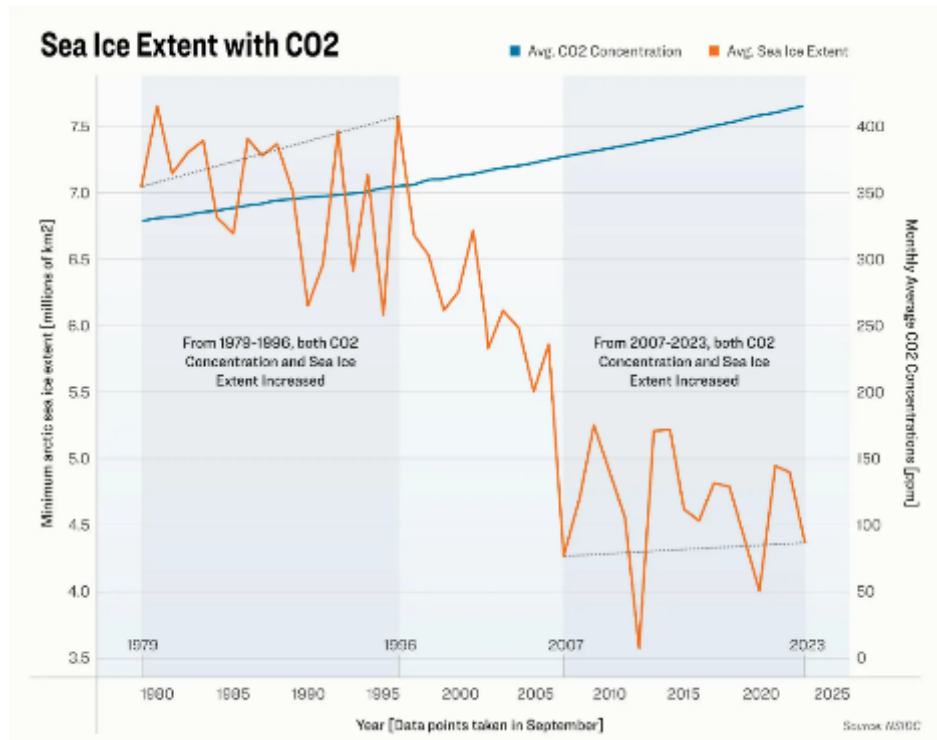
But the sea ice extent recordings in the Septembers of 2008 and 2009 increased, and despite hitting a record low in 2012, from 2007 to 2023, sea ice declines have been close to zero. In September 2023—during what NOAA's Ms. Kapnick called "by far" the warmest year in NOAA's 174-year climate record—the Arctic sea ice yearly minimum was 1.69 million square miles, an increase of about 40,000 square miles from 2007. CO₂ was 421.55 ppm in 2023. (There seems to be no correlation here)...

Questioning the Data

The NSIDC takes satellite measurements of sea ice and records where ice concentrations are at least 15 percent to understand sea ice extent. NOAA then uses the September measurements to plot sea ice extent over time. However, the margin of error is significant. "During summer melt and freeze-up in the fall, the extent may be underestimated by 1 million square miles; during mid and late winter before melt starts, the error will be on the low end of the estimates," the NSIDC states...

The sea ice area data can be off by up to 1 million square miles when measured in September, according to the NSIDC, compared to March, which has a smaller margin of error. When plotted on a graph, the decrease in sea ice extent from 1979 to 2023 using March's more accurate number shows half the rate of decline at 15,000 square miles compared to September's rate of decline at 30,000 square miles.

Climate models are only as good as the data put into them, Mr. Jensen said. "The sharp decrease in Arctic sea ice extent before 2007, when the Nobel Prize was delivered to IPCC and Al Gore, was supposed to continue forever. In that light, the predictions were fair," he said. "However, when it became clear that the decrease had stopped, they should have stopped such predictions."



NSIDC data showing sea ice extent trends with CO2 overlay. (The Epoch Times)

"That was, however, difficult politically for them because that would put the whole issue of climate change by CO2 in doubt since the Arctic sea ice decline had been a major argument for the CO2 theory."

Additionally, satellite imagery of sea ice extent didn't start in 1979, despite most graphs using that as their starting point. Using imagery from its old

satellites, NASA has pieced together rough estimates of sea ice extent as far back as the 1960s. Mr. Jensen pointed out that though the satellite images from the 1960s weren't as accurate as today's models, they still give an overall picture that doesn't align with NOAA's consistently declining sea ice extent claims.

"The extent was possibly lower in some years before 1978. Thus, 1978–1996 levels were possibly a maximum period. Such a max could show up again in the future if CO2 is not the driver of Arctic sea ice extent," Mr. Jensen said... Mr. Jensen said "it seems clear" that changes in Antarctic sea ice are driven mainly by El Nino and La Nina. "Maybe the Gulf Stream from the Atlantic and other Pacific Ocean currents are the Arctic's main sea ice driver? More research is needed," he said...

Meanwhile, in the third-highest monthly gain in 45 years, Arctic sea ice increased by 4.63 million square miles in December 2023, according to the NSIDC's latest report. The sea ice extent increased by an average of 33,700 square miles per day, "markedly faster than the 1981 to 2010 average of 24,700 square miles per day," the report states.

Transient Temperature

The second primary bias that Mr. Watts identified is the transient temperature readings, which are short-term temperature changes that can give a false reading.

NOAA started switching out their mercury thermometers in the mid-to-late 1980s, according to Mr. Watts. The majority of its network now consists of electronic thermometers that can measure temperature within seconds.

“But they’re only recording the high and the low temperature of the day, and these can be biased by simple effects of wind,” he said. “For example, you can have one of these temperature sensors placed near a parking lot, which happens to be to the east of the thermometer. And the wind has been predominantly from the south all through the day. But then, all of a sudden, you get a wind shift, and the wind shift could be caused by a number of different things. It could be caused by a change in the weather patterns. It could be caused by something blocking the wind from the south, like a semi-truck pulling up nearby...”

“The bottom line is that the Cooperative Observer Network, the COOP network which maintains thermometer sites—it’s literally a ragtag bunch of volunteers combined with some public agencies, such as police stations, fire stations, forest service, and so on. “This is not a rigorously scientifically controlled network at the operational level.”

Adjusting Temperature Readings

NOAA has also been adjusting historical temperature data. “Normally, when correcting data errors, you would expect a more random result in the data adjustments—both up and down—but the results instead show a systematic process of cooling the past and warming the present,” Lt. Col. Shewchuk said.

An example is Iceland’s Reykjavik station. The February 1936 record for the Reykjavik station showed a mean temperature of minus 0.2 degrees Celsius for the month and an annual mean temperature of 5.78 degrees Celsius, according to the Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP). The original GISTEMP monthly data was known as v2, or version 2.

In 2019, NOAA released an updated version of its software, GISTEMP v4. It shows Reykjavik station’s mean temperature for February 1936 as minus 1.02 degrees Celsius, and the annual mean temperature as 5.01 degrees Celsius. That’s a downward adjustment of 0.82 degrees Celsius for the month and 0.77 degrees Celsius for the year after the software update.

When comparing the GISTEMP v2 monthly data against the v4 monthly data, an overall cooling of the past is observed. “Incredibly, the range of data adjustments exceeds 2 degrees Fahrenheit, which is significant with respect to current temperature trends,” Lt. Col. Shewchuk said.

“NOAA also employs a very unusual follow-on data adjustment process, where they periodically go back and re-adjust the previously adjusted data. This makes it difficult to find ground truth, which seems more like shifting sands.” The data is being intentionally manipulated.

Satellite Readings

To get a more accurate reading of the Earth’s fluctuating surface temperatures, Mr. Spencer and climatologist John Christy developed a global temperature data set from microwave data observed from satellites.

Mr. Christy is a professor of atmospheric science at the University of Alabama in Huntsville and director of the Earth System Science Center, who, along with Mr. Spencer, received NASA's Exceptional Scientific Achievement Medal for his work with satellite-based temperature monitoring.

They started their project in 1989 and analyzed data going back to 1979. According to satellite data, since 1979, the Earth's temperature has been increasing at a steady rate of 0.14 degrees Celsius every 10 years. And while 2023 was the hottest year on record due to linear warming trends, they say it's not a cause for public panic.

"Yes, it appears 2023 was the warmest in the last 100 years or so. But numbers matter. The magnitude isn't large enough for anyone to feel," Mr. Spencer said. "Besides, a single year is weather, not climate. What matters is the long-term trend, say many decades."

He said the 2023 data, added to the 45 years of data since 1979, doesn't alter the overall trend of 0.14 degrees Celsius increase every 10 years. "I believe both satellites and thermometers show a warming trend, especially since the 1970s," Mr. Spencer said. "But the strength of that trend is considerably less than what climate models predict, and it is those models which are used to argue for changes in energy policy and CO2 emissions reduction."

Lt. Col. Shewchuk agreed that satellite-based temperature data is more precise, and it shows a much smaller warming trend than NOAA's surface-based warming trend. "The satellite data are a better measure of global temperature change because [they] do not suffer from conventional surface temperature station location problems or the numerous forms of NOAA data editing activities," he said. Satellite readings are also "routinely calibrated to radiosonde (weather balloon) data, which are the gold standard for atmospheric data."

Mr. Spencer published a report on Jan. 24 that addresses inaccuracies in climate modeling. "Warming of the global climate system over the past half-century has averaged 43 percent less than that produced by computerized climate models used to promote changes in energy policy," the report reads. "Contrary to media reports and environmental organizations' press releases, global warming offers no justification for carbon-based regulation."

Mr. Spencer said the public has been led to believe that modeling is "fairly accurate," but a number of additional variables have been added to the modeling that result in higher temperature estimates. "Current claims of a climate crisis are invariably the result of reliance on the models producing the most warming, not on actual observations of the climate system which reveal unremarkable changes over the past century or more," he wrote...

Mr. Watts said that when he looked at data from ground surface stations in grassy fields (absent an urban heat island effect), the temperature readings closely matched Mr. Spencer's satellite data...

'There's Been No Increase': Scientists Debunk Climate Change Claims About Hurricanes Excerpted and adapted from an article by Katie Spence

Hurricanes are now 'smaller and more compact' says a meteorologist, but the predicted ferocious season will become a 'political football' for climate alarmism. This year's hurricane season, which officially starts June 1, is being predicted by WeatherBELL as the "hurricane season from hell," with

weather patterns similar to those of 2005, 2017, and 2020. Along with it, says the firm's meteorologist and chief forecaster Joe Bastardi, will come the climate change blame game, which he calls a false narrative.

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina hit Louisiana, killing an estimated 1,833 people and causing approximately \$161 billion in damages. In 2017, Hurricane Harvey hit Texas, Irma hit the Caribbean, and Maria hit the Caribbean and Puerto Rico, resulting in at least 3,364 fatalities and a combined cost of over \$294 billion in damages. In 2020, six major hurricanes landed, resulting in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) dubbing 2020 the "most active season in recorded history."

Following each season, government officials, committees, and scientists were quick to blame climate change.... After the 2020 season, Jim Kossin, an atmospheric research scientist at NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information, blamed "warmer-than-average ocean temperatures" for the hurricane "hyper-activity."

He said an increase in more ferocious hurricanes over the past 40 years was linked to climate change. Mr. Bastardi said he expects to hear similar messaging (propaganda) this year if it pans out like he's predicting. "If you hang around people constantly spouting negative stuff and how bad it is, guess what you're going to believe? ... It's a great strategy for pushing this thing—if I wanted to argue the CO2 [carbon dioxide] argument, I'd do exactly what they're doing," Mr. Bastardi told The Epoch Times.

"But there's been no increase. And the size of the storms is getting smaller. That's the other thing: hurricanes are smaller and more compact."

Oceanographer and certified consulting meteorologist Bob Cohen concurred. He said there's currently a transition from El Niño patterns to La Niña, which is "correlated with higher-than-normal hurricane activity." "Right now, the subsurface temperatures are much cooler than during El Niño," he told The Epoch Times. "The immediate near-surface temperatures are still warmer, but the subsurface water pool and the warm water pool have dissipated, and so once that pops to the surface, it becomes La Niña," Mr. Cohen said.

He said he expects "we'll hear a lot more alarmist messaging" if 2024 is a busy hurricane season, as predicted. But, like Mr. Bastardi, Mr. Cohen said hurricanes aren't getting bigger or more intense. He said that as temperatures naturally warm coming out of the Little Ice Age, hurricanes and weather events will get less intense—not exponentially worse.

Basic Physics and Temperature

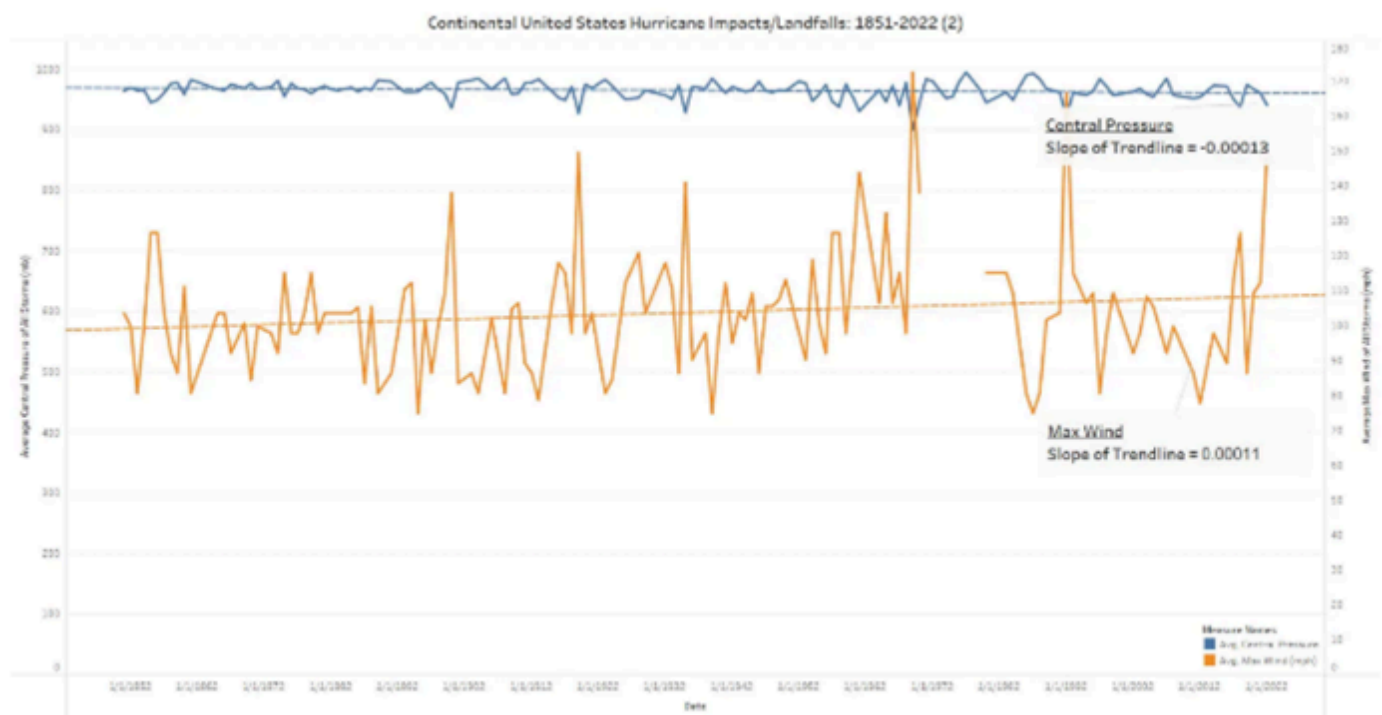
The Earth endeavors to exist in a state of equilibrium; it tries to equalize the temperature between the equator and the poles, which drives weather, according to Mr. Cohen. "When you look at the 50,000-foot big picture, the Earth is a heat engine," he said. "The tropics remain fairly constant in temperatures, and it's the poles that have the greatest change. "The gradient drives the storms. ... If the poles warm, the temperature gradient decreases, which would mean less of a requirement for more intense storms from Mother Nature. It's basic physics."

Mr. Bastardi agreed. "Look at Ida (2021) versus Betsy (1965)," he said. "Betsy's hurricane-force winds extended out 150 miles to the west and 250 miles east. Ida 50 miles to the west, and 75 miles to the

east. They're both category 4. They both had similar pressures. Which was the worst storm? The bigger storm (Betsy in 1965). But they don't tell you that."

NOAA's hurricane division shows Hurricane Betsy hitting Florida and Louisiana in 1965 with a central pressure of 946 millibars and a maximum wind speed of 132 miles per hour. Hurricane Ida hit Louisiana in 2021 with a central pressure of 931 mb and a maximum wind speed of 149 miles per hour. However, NOAA data doesn't include the overall size of a hurricane.

"Hurricanes now are like fists of fury rather than giant bulldozers that come in and plow the coast," Mr. Bastardi said. "But [NOAA] won't show the entire picture. Because if they did, people would say, 'What the heck!'" He said the reason hurricanes are more costly now is because of increased infrastructure along the coasts (and inflation), not because of increased severity. NOAA's historical hurricane data dating back to 1851 supports the premise that hurricanes aren't getting worse...



NOAA's data also shows hurricanes are getting less severe in terms of central pressure. Even with possible missing data, the NOAA data show an average central pressure decline of 0.00013mb per year between 1851 and 2022 (2023 data isn't included yet), and max wind had a marginal average increase of 0.00011mph per year for that same period. The agency uses the Saffir-Simpson scale to categorize hurricanes from 1 to 5 based on maximum sustained wind speed.

Fear Before Reality

Government agencies, such as NOAA, often lead with an alarming statement about increased weather severity, but beyond the headlines, the data show a different story, Mr. Cohen said... "It's very confusing because it goes back and forth between blaming climate change and blaming natural variability," he said.

The reliance on climate modeling instead of observed reality is one of the problems with government reports, Mr. Cohen said. In its fact sheet, NOAA says it hasn't found clear evidence of a "greenhouse

gas-induced change in historical observed Atlantic hurricane behavior.” “Since a highly confident attribution has not yet been established for Atlantic hurricanes, future projections rely mostly on climate models alone.”

Mr. Cohen said the real observations don't agree with the models. “Some will say, ‘Well, if the observations don't agree, then the observations are wrong.’ But it's the opposite. It's the models that are wrong,” he said. Mr. Bastardi concurred and added that much of what's being presented to the public is propaganda, not science, intended to facilitate a specific outcome.

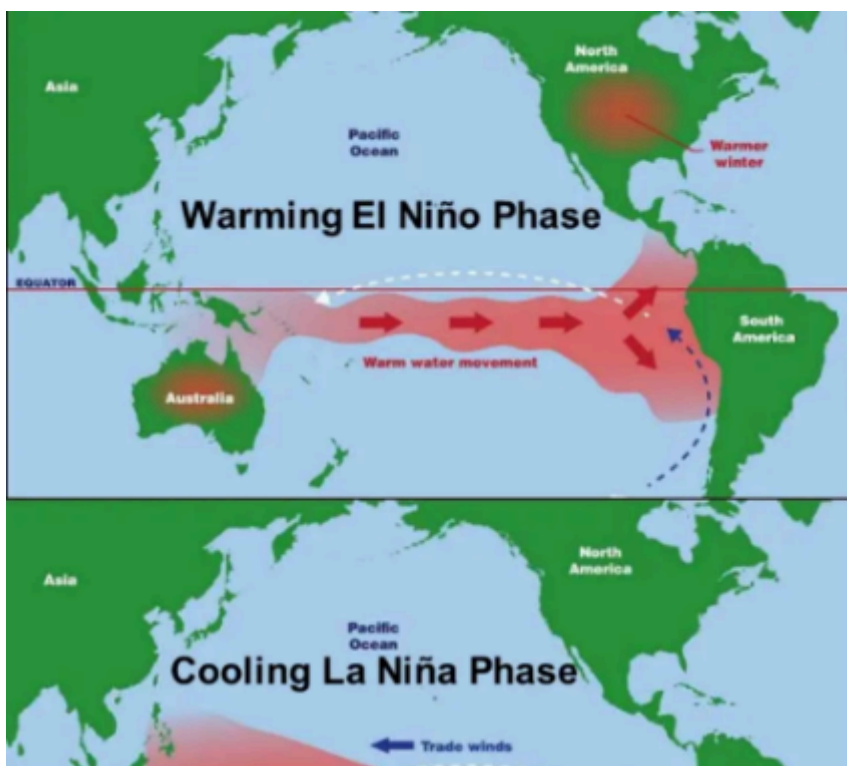
“The climate agenda is the nail in freedom's coffin. We're more prosperous, we have five times the number of people, and we have one-fiftieth the number of climate disasters than we did in the 1900s,” he said. “But we've got this mass brainwashing going on, and it's all-over incremental nonsense—very, very small things that are just amplified to make people think that things are really bad.”

CO2 Impact

When asked if human-caused CO2 has an impact on hurricanes, Mr. Bastardi was quick to say “no.” Mr. Cohen agreed. “Greenhouse gas doesn't warm the ocean, except in the top millimeter. The deep warming is caused by the sun. The greenhouse gas theory, which is effect, irradiates heat that tries to escape back down to the Earth in a wavelength that only goes into the oceans at the top—the ocean's skin or the top few millimeters. So, you don't get changes in ocean heat content because of greenhouse gasses,” he said...

During the incoming change to the La Niña pattern, upwelling in the oceans brings cold, nutrient-rich water to the surface, pushing the Pacific jet stream northward. That can result in droughts in the southern United States, increased rain and flooding in Canada and the Pacific Northwest, and an increased risk of hurricanes, according to NOAA.

“The warming of the oceans is a big deal,” Mr. Bastardi said. “But there may be a countering going on. As far as La Niña goes, the planet is warming. And it's warming in a way that creates stronger than average easterly winds across the Pacific, which means upwelling, and upwelling means cooler water.



“All a La Niña is a resistance to the warming that's taking place. And unless there is a shutdown of whatever input that is—if you're a CO2 guy, you think it's manmade, and if you're me, you believe it's natural—until that shutdown occurs, the oceans will continue to warm. “Now, here's a dirty little secret: We don't have the data to know exactly what's happening.”

The warming currents of El Nino drive temperatures up; the reverse process called La Nina drives temperatures down. (NOAA)...

Mr. Cohen added, “You never see it asked: ‘For humans, what is the optimal temperature?’ “Nine times more people die from cold than heat. The yields in Africa now because of the CO2 are huge, feeding millions of people. So many articles, particularly in the mainstream media, are written to scare people. And that leads to the general public thinking we’re heading into a bad situation. And that’s not the case. “Warmer weather is better.”

If you read our **January 2024 Communique** it detailed how human deaths over the past 100 years have plummeted, while the temperature got warmer showing no correlation of danger for us so far. Also, that article showed that we have, in fact, experienced a “greening” of the earth as 20% more vegetation is now covering the earth than just 40 years ago due to greater CO2 which is great for plants.

Too much of what we hear in the media and from governments is propaganda pushing a political agenda to control our lives rather than to save the planet. In spite of mistakes we might have made or might be making with the environment, you can rest assured that God’s word means it when He promised in Genesis 8:22 that we will not be the ones to destroy this cradle for life He created for us.

Prayer Needs and Praises!

- **Pray for spiritual healing in our nation.**
 - **Pray for SABBSA’s Public Seminars**
 - **Pray for our Radio Ministry**
 - **Pray for our effectiveness of monthly meetings and speakers**
 - **Pray for how we can get the gospel out better**
 - **Please pray for Mrs. Cindy Williams who is battling cancer.**
-



Genesis Commentary

Jacob’s Children

³¹When the LORD saw that Leah was not loved, he enabled her to conceive, but Rachel remained childless. ³²Leah became pregnant and gave birth to a son. She named him Reuben, (*Reuben* sounds like the Hebrew for “*he has seen my misery*”; the name means “*see, a son.*”) for she said, “It is because the LORD has seen my misery. Surely my husband will love me now.”

Reuben was the firstborn son of Jacob and thus was the logical one to inherit the promise God had made to Abraham and passed on to Isaac and then to Jacob.

Leah’s idea = “Now therefore, my husband will love me”: Jacob, even though he did not love Leah, still was willing to have sex with her. This demonstrates a principle that is still true, that a man will often be willing to have sex completely apart from love, and only a foolish woman regards the willingness to have sex as proof of love. Leah was not the first, nor the last, to live under this problem of male nature.

³³She conceived again, and when she gave birth to a son she said, “Because the LORD heard that I am not loved, he gave me this one too.” So she named him Simeon (*Simeon* probably means “*one who hears.*”).

³⁴ Again she conceived, and when she gave birth to a son she said, "Now at last my husband will become attached to me, because I have borne him three sons." So he was named Levi (Levi sounds like and may be derived from the Hebrew for "attached.").

³⁵ She conceived again, and when she gave birth to a son she said, "This time I will praise the LORD." So she named him Judah. (Judah sounds like and may be derived from the Hebrew for "praise.") Then she stopped having children.

God met Leah's need when her husband would not. Leah, though she was neglected by Jacob and despised by Rachel, had a great purpose in God's plan. The two greatest tribes came from Leah, not Rachel: Levi (the priestly tribe) and Judah (the royal tribe). And most importantly, the Messiah came from Leah, the less-attractive sister who was neglected and despised, but learned to look to the LORD and praise Him. (Ch. 28 and 29 commentary used excerpts from the Enduring Word Commentary)

Coming to SABBSA on the second Tuesday of each month in 2024

April 2024 - The Rocks Cry Out" # 10 – "Science starts with Creation"

May 2024 - The Rocks Cry Out" # 11 – "Brilliant: Made in the Image of God" (Ancient cultures reveal rapid development of intelligence by God, not slow evolution of mankind)

June 2024 - The Rocks Cry Out" #12 – "A Matter of Time" (The vast majority of dating methods reveal a recent creation)

SABBSA on KSLR

Please join the **San Antonio Bible Based Science Association** "on the air" each Saturday afternoon with "**Believing the Bible!**" Join us **Saturday afternoons at 1:45 pm on radio station KSLR 630 AM in San Antonio and airing for 15-million people across the U.S. in thirteen major markets and internationally in 120 countries on WWCR.**

Here is our schedule of upcoming program topics

3/16 **David Rives, part II**

3/23 **Easter**

3/30 **ChatGPT Church services?**

4/ 6 **Humanism**

4/13 **Dinosaurs and the Bible**

4/20 **Where Evolutionists and Creationists**

Agree

4/27 **Chicken or the Egg?**



5/4 **No Place for Kids?**

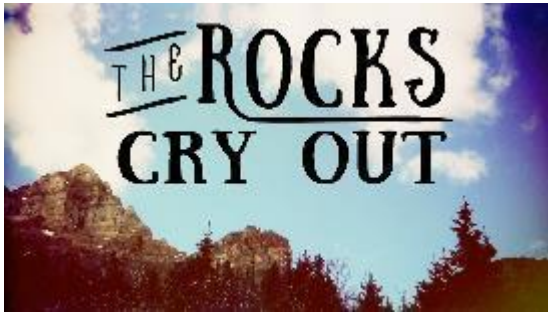
5/11 **Dr. Andy McIntosh #1**

5/18 **Dr. Andy McIntosh #2**

5/25 **Dr. Andy McIntosh #3**

If you cannot tune in on Saturday afternoons or would like to sample our program or hear previous shows, they are available on podcast on the KSLR website (kslr.com). Click on the link below to go to the KSLR podcast page and scroll down till you find "**Believing the Bible.**"

"Believing the Bible" - SABBSA on KSLR Radio



[“The Rocks Cry Out” series at Calvary Chapel Jesus is the Way](#)

In 2024 we will complete a 6-part seminar this year on the southside of S.A., featuring

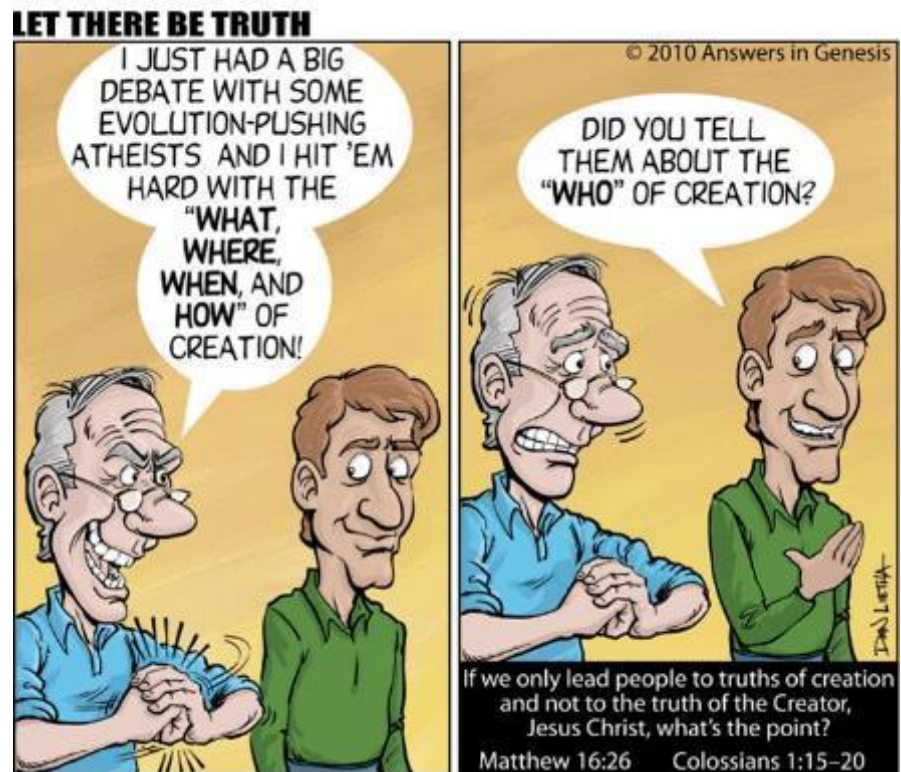
“The Rocks Cry Out” series from [Search for the Truth Ministries](#). This seminar is being hosted by the [Homeschool Resource Center](#), but all are invited to attend at 10 am on the fourth Fridays the first four months in 2024.

4/26/24 **Lesson 6 – The Age of Creation** (Why belief in long ages distorts God’s character and why dating methods can be unreliable)

[Calvary Chapel Jesus is the Way](#) is located at [6615 S. Flores St. SA TX 78214](#)

[Cartoon Corner](#)

Thanks to [Answers in Genesis](#), who provides many of these cartoons each month for our newsletter and our presentations. Please think about donating to them in gratitude for this and all the ministries they give us.



Around Texas

Houston:

The **Greater Houston Creation Association (GHCA)** meet at Houston's First Baptist Church at 7 pm every first Thursday, in Room 143. Their meetings can be streamed live by going to www.ghcaonline.com.

Dallas-Ft Worth:

The Metroplex Institute of Origin Science (MIOS) meets at the Dr. Pepper Starcenter, 12700 N. Stemmons Fwy, Farmers Branch, TX, usually at 7:30 pm on the first Tuesday of each month. <http://dfw-mios.com/>

Greater San Antonio area: Listen to **Answers with Ken Ham** online at the address below. <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/audio/answers-daily> To hear creation audio programs from the **Institute for Creation Research**, listen online at this address. <http://www.icr.org/radio/> Also, tune in KHCB FM 88.5 (San Marcos) or KKER FM 88.7 (Kerrville) for **Back to Genesis** at 8:57 AM Mon-Fri, then **Science, Scripture and Salvation** at 1:30 AM, 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM on Saturdays.

Glen Rose:

Dr. Carl Baugh gives a “**Director’s Lecture Series**” on the first Saturday of each month at the **Creation Evidence Museum** just outside Glen Rose, TX. This museum is also a great and beneficial way to spend any day. Presentations are at 11 am and 2 pm. For more information, go to www.creationevidence.org

Dallas:

The Museum of Earth History uses the highest quality research replicas of dinosaurs, mammals, and authentic historical artifacts to not only lay out for the visitor a clear and easily understood connection between Genesis and Revelation but will do so in an entertaining and intellectually challenging way. Open M-F 9 to 6. <http://visitcreation.org/item/museum-of-earth-history-dallas-tx/>

ICR in Dallas:

Of course, the **ICR Discovery Center for Science and Earth History** is the foremost creation history museum in the Southwest. They are open from 10am to 5 pm Tuesdays through Saturdays. For more information on this exceptional facility go to <https://discoverycenter.icr.org/>

Dallas-Ft Worth:

The Metroplex Institute of Origin Science (MIOS) meets at the Dr. Pepper Starcenter, 12700 N. Stemmons Fwy, Farmers Branch, TX, usually at 7:30 pm on the first Tuesday of each month. <http://dfw-mios.com/>

Abilene:

The Discovery Center is a creation museum/emporium that exists primarily to provide scientific and historic evidence for the truthfulness of God’s word, especially as it relates to the creation/evolution issue. It also features some fascinating “Titanic Disaster” exhibits. <https://evidences.org/>

Scott Gillis with **Creation Ministries International** will be in **Snyder, Texas** **Sunday April 7, 2024**, at their evening service at **6:00pm**

Where: Faith Baptist Church of Snyder
208 37th St 5121, Snyder 79549, TX

His topic will be – “Creation: Impacting our Culture.”



Ken Ham with **Answers in Genesis** will also be in **Snyder, Texas** the next weekend for **Calvary Baptist Church's' “The Truth Conference.”**

Where: Calvary Baptist Church, 2405 35th St., Snyder, TX 79549

Conference Schedule

Sunday , April 14 at 10 a.m.

Ken Ham – “Divided Nation: Cultures in Chaos & a Conflicted Church”

Monday, Apr 15 at 6:30 p.m.

Ken Ham – “The relevance of Genesis and the Christian worldview”



Last Month at SABBSA

"Explosive Evidence for Creation"

Explosive Evidence for Creation from Search for the Truth Ministries. This film from "The Rocks Cry Out" series featured **Mt. St. Helens** which provides a model to understand the rapid geological change happening during the flood of Noah. In this film we got a glimpse of how the world was massively restructured at the time of the worldwide flood.



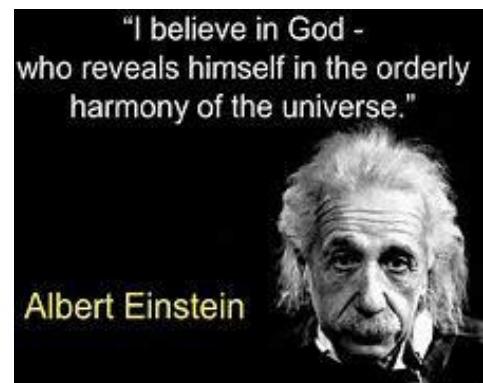
Next SABBSA Meeting: Tuesday, April 9, 2024, at 7 pm

Coming to SABBSA in April

"Science starts with Creation"

Consensus does not determine truth and not all scientists believe in evolution. **Consensus Science** is not science, but a form of philosophy which many practice as a religion.

The great scientists of the past which built our understanding of science today overwhelmingly believed God was the Creator. They had faith in His laws and intellect to guide their investigations into His creation. We still have giants in the realm of science today who believe the same way and testify that their faith does not hinder science but moves it forward!



Good science is the endeavor to try and “**think God’s thoughts after Him!**”

Please join us in April for creation science and biblical apologetics teaching you will find nowhere else in Bexar County. We meet at **Faith Lutheran Church** just **south of the corner of Jones Maltsberger and Thousand Oaks**. The address is 14819 Jones Maltsberger Rd., San Antonio, TX 78247.