

In 1957 Dodd, Mead & Company published Frank H. Forrester's *1001 Questions Answered About the Weather*. This was long before the notion of global warming became such an important issue.

Global warming is either a great crisis or a great hoax. Can Frank H. Forrester's book illuminate the subject?

On page 22 he states the following about the chemosphere, "The chemosphere is a layer of considerable chemical activity involving the breakup of water and carbon dioxide molecules by short-wave radiation. This change in molecular structure causes the molecular components to produce some longer wave length radiation of their own. The lowest of the auroral glows are found here. The chemosphere is that part of the atmosphere between approximately 20 and 50 miles above the Earth."

On page 20 he states the following about the stratosphere, "Temperature remains constant at minus 70 degrees Fahrenheit until about 40 miles above the earth where a concentration of ozone exists. This ozone layer, sometimes called the ozonesphere, absorbs

a great deal of ultraviolet radiation from the sun that drives the temperature up to 170 degrees Fahrenheit.”

On page 25 he states, “The shorter the wave is, the higher the frequency and energy. Long-wave radiations are of lower frequency and lower energy. Thus, gamma waves, at the short-wave end of the scale will penetrate a foot of lead while ultraviolet waves of radiation, though on the same scale, are highly absorbable by transparent media.”

On page 23 he states, “Air, being a poor conductor of heat, is, therefore, a good insulator. In meteorology, conduction is of secondary importance because air is a poor conductor. Conduction is only important in heating immediate layers of air in direct contact with the ground.”

The following quotations are not conclusive, but they seem to show that increased levels of the greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide and water vapor, in the atmosphere would lower the temperature on the surface of the Earth. Increased levels of carbon dioxide and

water vapor in the atmosphere, specifically the chromosphere, would absorb more of the high energy, short-wave radiation from the sun. Thus, the chromosphere would become hotter, but the heat would not be transferred to the surface of the Earth in any appreciable amount. If more of the sun's energy were absorbed by the chromosphere, then less of the sun's energy would reach the surface of the Earth, and the surface of the Earth would cool.