

A WARMER EARTH EVIDENT AT POLES

Arctic Findings in Particular Support Theory of Rising Global Temperatures

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The theory that the world is growing slightly warmer is receiving added confirmation from temperature data gathered at opposite ends of the earth.

Dr. H. E. Landsberg, director of the United States Weather Bureau's Office of Climatology, said that data gathered recently in the Antarctic was consistent with this theory of a gradual upward trend in the planet's temperature. He added, however, that information obtained at the other pole was much more conclusive on this score.

In the Arctic, Dr. Landsberg said, there is substantial physical evidence as well as temperature figures to support the warming trend theory.

While trees have advanced two or three miles in thirty years in Finnish Lapland, glaciers are retreating in Alaska. The ice in the Arctic ocean is about half as thick as it was in the late nineteenth century and the harbor of Spitsbergen is open twice as long each year as it was in the late nineteenth century.

Meteorologists say the trend began about 1900. Temperatures taken in New Haven, Conn., where the longest uninterrupted temperature record in the United States has been kept, show that annual averages were at, or slightly below, 50 degrees Fahrenheit from 1785 until the end of the last century.

After 1900 there was a steady

rise that touched 52 in the mid-Thirties. There have been fluctuations since that time. Other rural stations show a similar pattern. During the last two or three years there has also been what is considered a "spectacular" warming trend along the Pacific Coast from California to British Columbia.

Over-all, however, the warming phenomenon is not considered either alarming or steep. Dr. Landsberg estimates its increase at from two to three degrees a century.