

Klima-Berichterstattung der BBC für das Jahr 1961 (was sie heute nicht mehr senden dürften!)

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 30. Dezember 2021

Paul Homewood, [NOT A LOT OF PEOPLE KNOW THAT](#)



Ben Richs Klima-Check beginnt mit den Worten:

„Wenn irgendwo auf der Welt ein Jahr mit extremen Wetterereignissen zusammengefasst werden kann, dann in Kanada.“

Das ist höchst ironisch, denn er hätte genau dieselbe Einleitung auch für den Klimacheck von 1961 verwenden können!

Die Dürre in jenem Sommer in der kanadischen Prärie wurde damals als noch schlimmer eingeschätzt als die „dustbowl“-Jahre der 1930er Jahre. Vielerorts hatte es eineinhalb Jahre lang nicht richtig geregnet, und die Ernten waren völlig vernichtet.

CBC Archives has a new look: Please go to [cbc.ca/archives](https://www.cbc.ca/archives) to access the new site.

The page you are looking at will not be updated.

1961 drought worse than the '30s?
61 years ago | Archives

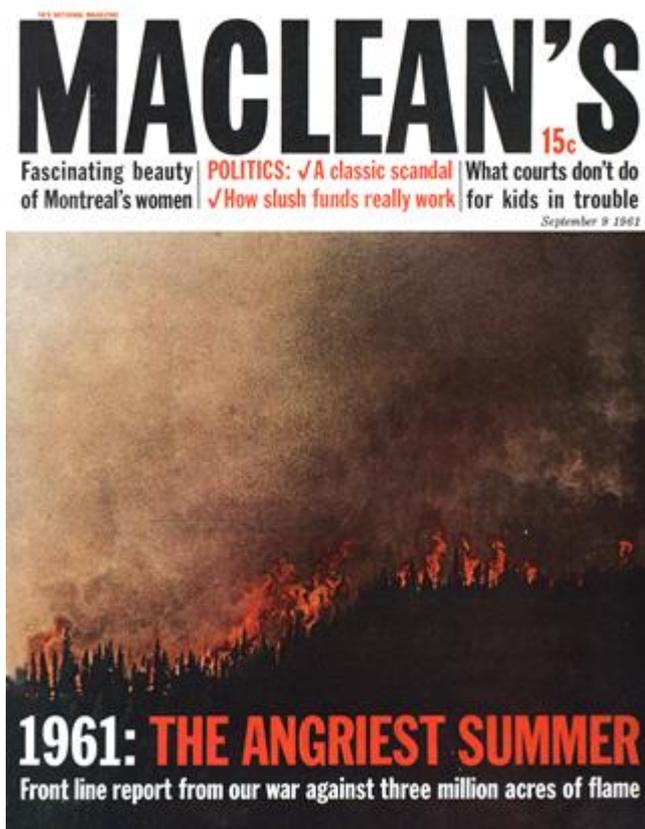

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1961 drought worse than the '30s?

<https://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/1961-drought-worse-than-the-30s>

Buschbrände haben Tausende Quadratkilometer Landfläche in ganz Kanada heimgesucht. Jener Sommer ging als „The Angriest Summer“ [etwa: der böseste Sommer] in die Annalen ein:



<https://archive.macleans.ca/article/1961/9/9/1961-summer-of-the-angry-forest-fires>

Als Clou des Ganzen wurde eine fünfköpfige Familie Opfer einer Sturzflut in der Ortschaft Timmins in Ontario, nachdem dort rund 150 mm Regen innerhalb von 12 Stunden gefallen waren:



Timmins, Ontario – August 1961

<https://www.mytimminsnow.com/55741/timmins-history-a-tragic-flood-in-1961/>

In jenem Jahr kam es in vielen Teilen der Welt zu katastrophalen Überschwemmungen.

New South Wales wurde im November 1961 von den schlimmsten Überschwemmungen seiner Geschichte heimgesucht, die wahrscheinlich nur noch von denen des Jahres 1900 übertroffen wurden. Die Nepean Times berichtete:

„Während einer Regenwoche, die bis gestern andauerte und in der das Postamt 474 mm Regen registrierte, erhielt Penrith an zwei Tagen die Hälfte seiner jährlichen Niederschlagsmenge...“



<https://www.smh.com.au/national/history-repeats-rescuer-from-1961-floods-says-lessons-not-learned-20210322-p57cwv.html>

THE BEST RANGE
OF
**XMAS
CARDS**
AT
SCHUBACH'S
PENRITH
NEWSAGENCY

The Nepean Times

Consisting throughout the Nepean District and Lower Macintyre with Inland Penrith, Kingswood, Orchard Hill, St. Marys, Mt. Druitt, Snowy Mts, Snowy Plains, Goodbrook, Shalston, Macintyre, Valley Heights, Springwood, Woodford, Goodbrook, Goodbrook, Catterburgh, Lancelin, Nepean, Yellaberr, Warragamba, Liddellbrook, etc.

Vol. 75—No. 4062. Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper. Penrith, Thursday, November 23, 1961. Telephone R 2001. P.O. Box 21.

FLOODS ENGULF NEPEAN VALLEY

Mayor Calls Emergency Meeting for Relief of Victims

The Mayor of Penrith, Ald. W. L. Chapman, has called an emergency meeting to form a relief organisation for victims of the biggest flood in the Nepean River valley since 1900.

This meeting will be held in Penrith Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow (Friday). The meeting, flood victims are invited in their private homes, service clubs, church organisations and individuals who helped in rescuing them from flooded homes.

The Nepean River reached a height of 25 feet at Victoria Bridge last evening. The highest recorded water level of 25 feet 9 in. in the 1958 flood.

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VICTORIA BRIDGE PYLONS SET UP "BOW" WAVES



Swelling floodwaters continued speed 21 knots against "bow" up to 100 feet high as they passed Victoria Bridge at Penrith. Floods were more than 20 feet from the 1958 level. 1000 people were taken down to the bridge area, together with household furniture, a truck and other debris.

located at the end of Penrith Lane, Kingswood. The building, which was destroyed, contained 2500 eggs before it was swept away at 11.45 on Monday. The site of the destruction was later cordoned off for the benefit of residents.

Other areas badly affected were Warragamba, where the water was 40 feet over the highest recorded level. Snowy Plains and Lancelin were also affected.

At Kingswood, about 1000 sheep were lost to the flood. The water was 40 feet over the highest recorded level at the top of the bridge at the time of the 1958 flood.

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**ERDONG ROAD BANK
WARRAWAT**

A 10 foot high road embankment collapsed to form a 1000 foot wide gap in the road at Erdong, near Warrawat.

The embankment was repaired by the highest ever built by a private contractor.

Flights from the West Macintyre (W.M.) were suspended for several days.

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Floods Alter Program for Festival

Although preparations will still be held through the streets of Penrith and St. Marys on Saturday morning, the floods in the Nepean district have undoubtedly caused part of the Nepean Summer Festival carnival program to be postponed.

No Parachutes

One of the events to be postponed is the parachute jump, in which the parachutists were to make the first descent at St. Marys.

Other events on the program have also been postponed for several days.

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RIVER HEIGHTS: 32 Ft. Max.

Maximum height of the river during the flood was 32 feet at Victoria Bridge, Penrith.

The Nepean was reported to be at its highest level at the time of the 1958 flood.

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BEIGHTVILLE HOUSE FLOODED



Metrop. Started

Combined committees of the Metropolitan Council and the City of Penrith have agreed to start the Metropolitan Council on Monday.

The new council will consist of 12 members, including the Mayor of Penrith, the Mayor of Snowy Plains, the Mayor of Kingswood, and the Mayor of Orchard Hill.

The council will be responsible for the management of the Metropolitan Council area, which includes the Nepean River valley.

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Flashback: Penrith's disastrous 1961 flood

We look back at the 1961 Penrith flood.



The Western Weekender



In genau der gleichen Woche berichtete die BBC von Überschwemmungen in Somalia:

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1961: RAF flies aid to flood-stricken Somalia
The Royal Air Force has begun airlifts to drop food supplies to flood victims in Somalia.

Stories From 27 November

- ▶ 1975: TV presenter McWhirter shot dead
- ▶ 1967: De Gaulle's Britain - again
- ▶ 1988: G.I. Bill

Man geht davon aus, dass allein in diesem Gebiet über 200 Menschen ertrunken sind und etwa 230 Dörfer zerstört wurden. Unbestätigten Berichten zufolge wird die Zahl der Obdachlosen auf 300.000 geschätzt.

Vielerorts wurden Ausbrüche von Malaria, Dysenterie, rheumatischem Fieber und Grippe gemeldet. Der somalische Berater für öffentliche Gesundheit, Mohammed Naqi, warnte vor einer möglichen Typhus-Epidemie.

Die schlimmsten Überschwemmungen wurden verursacht, als die beiden Hauptflüsse, der Shabelle und der Juba, über die Ufer traten und sich in einer riesigen, 12 km breiten Flutfläche vereinigten.

Die Wassermassen überschwemmten weite Landstriche, rissen

Verkehrsverbindungen ab, legten Städte und Dörfer lahm, zerstörten Häuser und Vieh und vernichteten Bananenplantagen.

Im ganzen Land stehen Straßen und Landebahnen unter Wasser, was den Transport von Lebensmitteln und medizinischen Hilfsgütern fast unmöglich macht.

Premierminister Dr. Abdi Rashid Shirmarke hat vor sechs Tagen auf einer Pressekonferenz verzweifelt um Hilfe gebeten.

Er sagte, dass fast die gesamte Nahrungsmittelernte Somalias zerstört sei und dass bis zur nächsten Ernte acht Monate lang Lebensmittel für etwa 600 000 Menschen beschafft werden müssten.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/27/newsid_3230000/3230711.stm

Auch die USA wurden 1961 von Überschwemmungen [heimgesucht](#): Im Februar und März kam es in Mississippi, Louisiana und Alabama zu Überschwemmungen, die als „weit verbreitet, lang anhaltend und katastrophal“ beschrieben wurden.

Es folgten ausgedehnte Überschwemmungen im Mittleren Westen im Mai und schwere Überschwemmungen in Idaho im Juni. Die tragischste Überschwemmung des Jahres ereignete sich im Juli in Charleston, West Virginia, als eine kleinräumige Wolkenbruchflut 22 Todesopfer forderte.

Schwere Überschwemmungen gab es auch im Dezember in Mississippi, Louisiana und Alabama.

Die schlimmsten Überschwemmungen des Jahres 1961 in den USA verursachte [Hurrikan Carla](#) im September, ein Sturm der Kategorie 4 mit Windgeschwindigkeiten von 270 km/h, der eine Spur der Verwüstung von Texas bis Illinois hinterließ, mit 34 Toten, 1900 zerstörten Häusern und einer Rekordzahl von Tornados, darunter einer von nur zwei EF-4, die jemals bei einem Hurrikan beobachtet wurden.

In der atlantischen Hurrikansaison 1961 traten mit Esther und Hattie zwei Hurrikane der Kategorie 5 auf, was sie zu einer von nur sieben atlantischen Hurrikansaisons mit mehreren Hurrikanen der Kategorie 5 in einer Saison machte. [Hattie](#) verwüstete Belize City und beschädigte 70 % der dortigen Gebäude. Die Schäden waren so schwerwiegend, dass die Regierung sich veranlasst sah, die Stadt ins Landesinnere zu verlegen und Belmopan zu gründen.

Die Dürre in China zwischen 1959 und 1961 löste die große [Hungersnot](#) aus, bei der schätzungsweise 30 Millionen Menschen verhungerten. Obwohl die Zahl der Todesopfer größtenteils auf Maos „Großen Sprung nach vorn“ zurückzuführen war, spielte die Dürre sicherlich auch eine Rolle.

Und zu allem Überfluss gab es in Kalifornien auch noch Waldbrände:



Feuersbrunst in der Bel Air-Kommune im November 1961

<https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/november-1961-bel-air-fire-historic-california-wildfires-images-photos/2099005/>

Es ist betrügerisch, wenn die BBC behauptet, das Wetter sei in diesem Jahr extremer gewesen als in vergangenen Jahren.

Link:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2021/12/26/bbc-climate-check-for-1961-the-one-they-wont-broadcast/>

Übersetzt von [Christian Freuer](#) für das EIKE