Climate: The Movie-The Cold Truth

Last Revised April 4, 2024

The movie is available on both Rumble and YouTube. It was written, directed and narrated by the British filmmaker Martin Durkin. He also made 'Great Global Warming Swindle' video 17 years ago.

Rumble

Retrieved March 22, 2024 from https://rumble.com/v4klh96-climate-the-movie-the-cold-truth.html

YouTube

Clintel, Climate: The Movie (The Cold Truth) EN/ES/DE/FR/PL (Updated version), March 22, 2024, Retrieved March 22, 2024 from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmfRG8-RHEI The transcript was taken from YouTube. I (WT Watson) placed the names and graphs. The transcript was checked against both Rumble and YouTube versions which are identical.

Climate: The Movie-The Cold Truth Transcript

Greta Thunberg: People are dying. Entire ecosystems are collapsing. We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money, and fairy tales of eternal economic growth. How dare you!

Narrator: This is the story, of how an eccentric environmental scare, grew into a powerful global industry.

Professor Steven Koonin, NYU- It's a wonderful business opportunity, okay? You want climate, we'll give you climate!

Tony Heller-Geologist: There's a huge amount of money involved. This is a huge big money scam.

Dr. John Clauser-Nobel Physicist: There are not just now billions, but there are trillions of dollars at stake.

Narrator: It's a story of self-interest, and big government funding.

Roy Spencer: People like me, our careers depend on funding of climate research. This is what I've been doing, just about my whole career. This is what the other climate researchers are doing with their whole career. They don't want this to end.

Dr. Matthew Wielicki-Geologist: If CO_2 isn't having the huge negative impacts that we claimed it was having originally. How are we going to stay in business?

Tony Heller: A lot of people's livelihoods depend on it. They're not gonna give that up.

Narrator: This is the story, of the corruption of science.

Patrick Moore: There's no such thing as a climate emergency, happening on this planet now. It's ... there's no, no evidence of one!

Will Happer: The climate alarm is nonsense you know. It's a hoax. I've never liked "hoax." I think "scam" is a better word, but I'm willing to live with "hoax."

Narrator: It's a story about the bullying and intimidation of anyone who dares to challenge the climate alarm.

Dr. Matthew Wielicki: To speak up against or about climate change in any sort of skeptical way, was essentially career suicide.

Dr. Benny Peiser: Activists are even calling for any skepticism to be criminalized.

Narrator: It's the story of an assault on individual freedom.

Will Happer: It's a wonderful way to increase government power if there's an existential threat out there that's worldwide. Well, you need a powerful worldwide government, you know, to cope with it.

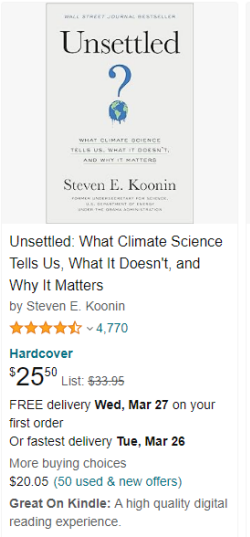
Dr. Benny Peiser: We see all these kind of authoritarian measures being adopted, in the name of saving the planet.

Will Happer: You've suddenly got the population under control all over the world.

Climate The Movie-The Cold Truth

Narrator: We called it industrial progress. Since the industrial revolution, the development of free market capitalist mass production, has made ever more goods, ever more affordable, to ever larger numbers of people. Mass production marched hand in hand with mass consumption. In the modern age, ordinary people enjoy a level of prosperity never before achieved in human history. But all the while we're told we were destroying the planet.

Computers have calculated what is in store for us as we produce and consume ever more. The weather will get worse. The planet will boil. We greedy humans must accept limits on our lifestyle. Consume less. Travel less. Those who deny the climate crisis are not just wrong ... They're dangerous! Spreading the poison of doubt, among a gullible population. These deniers should be shunned, and shamed, and censored. For these climate deniers are flat-Earthers. They are anti-science.



Narrator: Teaching at New York University is one of these climate deniers. Professor Steven Koonin, is one of America's leading physicists. He was a science advisor to President Obama, and both Vice President and Provost of Caltech, one of the most prestigious scientific institutes in the world.

Steven Koonin: I teach climate science to my students at NYU. And I always tell them: Check the data or the papers yourself. And they all come out of that course with their eyes wide open.

Narrator: Professor Koonin's best selling book "Unsettled," argues that mainstream scientific studies accepted by official agencies do not support the notion that there is any kind of climate crisis at all.

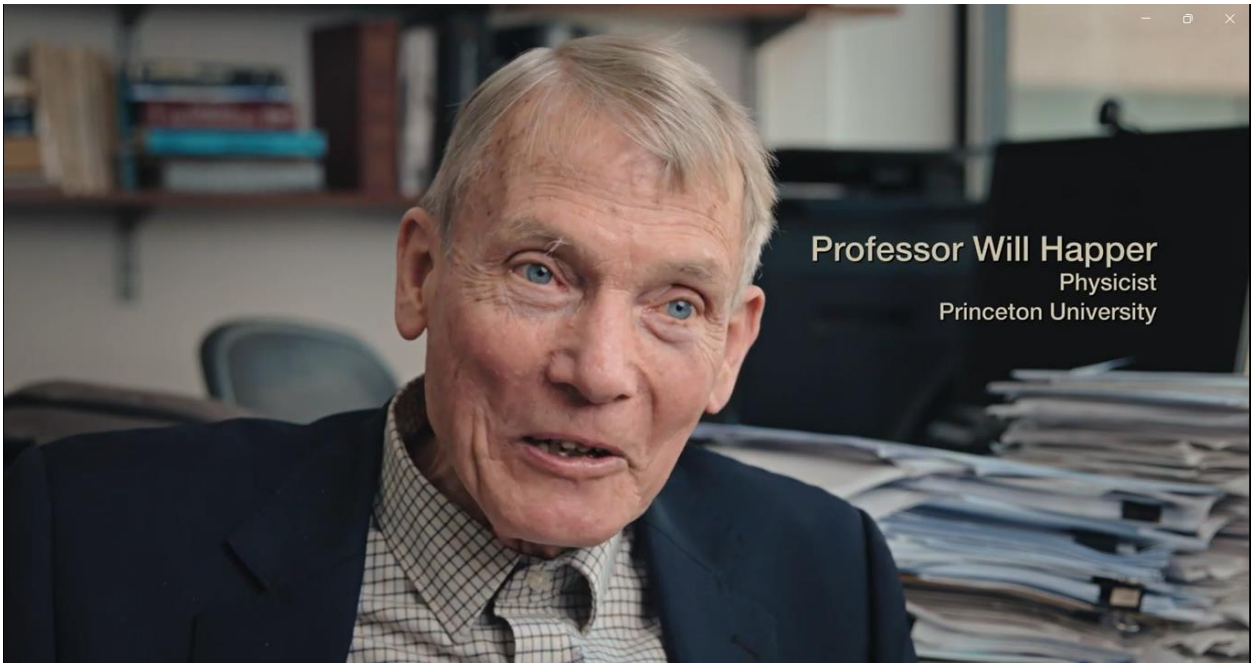
Steven Koonin: Of course I've been called a denier. And my response is: Tell me what I'm denying. Because I'm quoting from you directly, from the official UN scientific reports.

Narrator: Dick Lindzen also dismisses the claims of climate alarmists. He's one of the world's leading meteorologists. He was Professor of Meteorology at both Harvard University and MIT, and has served on the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC.

Dick Lindzen: Even the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. If you go to their section, of Working 1 ... Group 1, which is the science: They don't support any of these claims. And I assure you, having served on it ... it's biased. But you couldn't get any real scientists to agree some of the nonsense that's being promoted.

Narrator: Will Happer is also a denier, and is another of America's leading physicists. He has been science advisor to three Presidents, and Professor of Physics at both Columbia and Princeton University.

Will Happer: There's this mischievous idea that's promoted, that scientific truth, is determined by consensus. In real science, you know, there are always arguments. No science is ever settled you know, it's just ... it's absurd when people say the science of climate is settled. It's not ... there's no such thing as "settled science." Especially climate!



Narrator: Dr John Clauser is one of the most respected scientists in the world. In 2022, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.

Dr. John Clauser: The science that's being done, is appallingly bad in my opinion. There are a large number of scientists who are in violent disagreement. They refer to themselves as skeptics. Since I am no longer worried about losing funding, or a job whatever ... I call myself a climate change denier.

Narrator: These very eminent and respected scientists and others like them, are not flat-Earthers. They do not deny science. So what's the evidence that has caused them to dismiss the climate alarmist's nonsense?

The Science

We are told, that current temperatures are unprecedented, and dangerously high.
It's possible to check if this is true, because we have evidence of Earth's climate history, dating back hundreds, thousands, even millions of years.

Narrator: The desert of Judea, by the Dead Sea. Professor Nir Shaviv from the Racah Institute of physics, has come here looking for clues. Thousands of years ago this place was underwater, and etched into the rocks are lines, which, if you know how to read them, tell a story of Earth's climate history.

Professor Nir Shaviv: And here's the climate: We're at the lake bed of what used to be Lake Lisan. It’s a lake that existed until the end of the last ice age. Back then, the lake level was maybe a hundred meters above where we're located. When we want to reconstruct the climate of the past, we have to look for evidence, for clues. And when the lake existed, it had deposits ... and by looking at these layers here, we can actually reconstruct how the climate has changed.

Narrator: Warmer water, means more life: The accumulation of more shells and bones from sea creatures, and other changes, that are reflected in the ancient layers of the lake bed. The lines act, as a kind of thermometer. And this is just one way geologists can reconstruct past climate.

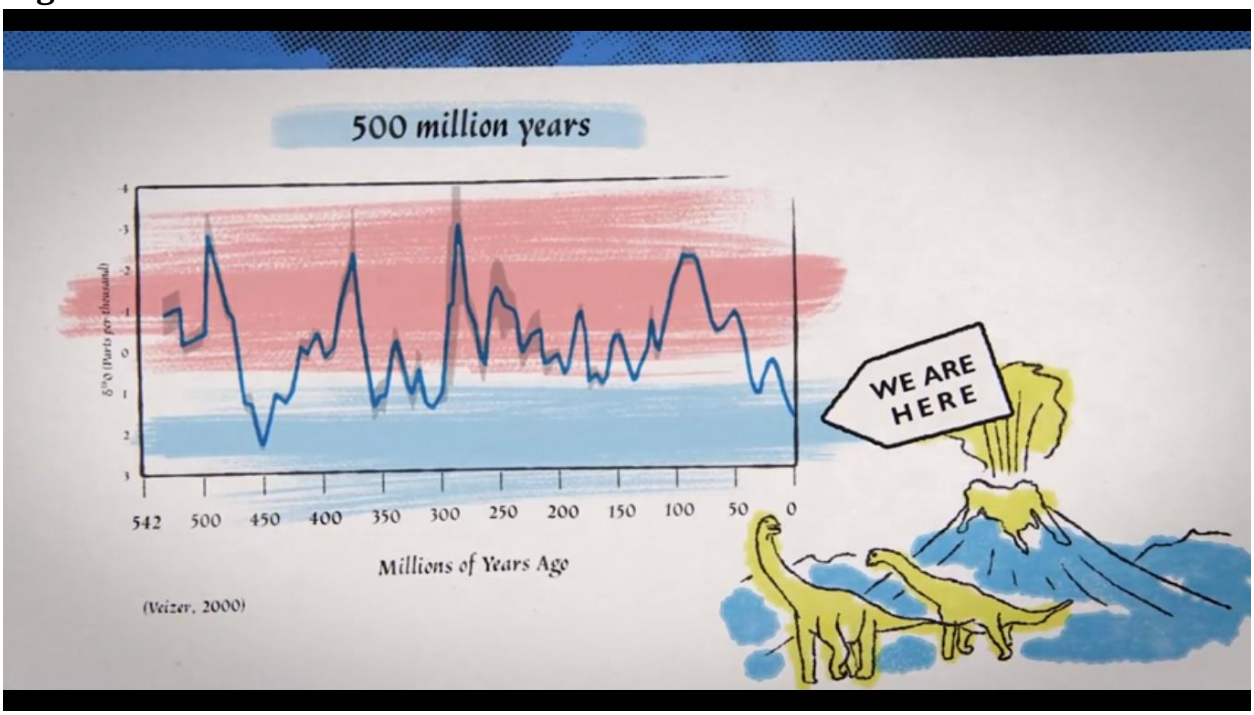
Professor Nir Shaviv: In other places, we can go to stalagmite caves and see the annual rings that we have in the stalagmites, or we can drill cores from the bottom of the ocean and then look at layers there, or many other places. But here, I think

this is one of the nicest places, because you can actually see, you can actually see, how the climate has changed.

Narrator: So, when we look back in time, what do we find? For 200 million years, dinosaurs roamed the Earth. An Earth marked by fertile dense forests, teeming with life. And at no time during those 200 million years, were temperatures as cold, as they are today.

Steven Koonin: If you go back let's say ... 200 million years, it was maybe 13 degrees warmer, than it is now. So, on the geological perspective, this is not at all unprecedented.

Figure 1: 500 Million Years



Narrator: For the last 500 million years (Figure 1), temperatures have varied greatly. But for almost all that time, the Earth was much much warmer than today. Compared to the last half billion years, the Earth right now, is exceptionally cold. In fact, there are very few times, when it's been this cold.

Steven Koonin: We're relatively cold. Maybe not quite the coldest it's been, in 500 million years, but pretty close to it.

Dr Matthew Wielicki: We are in a remarkably cool period, if we look over the last 550 million years. In fact, in only one other time period in that last 550 million years, was the temperature as cool as it is now.

Narrator: The mammals who now inhabit the Earth began to evolve around 60 million years ago, when the world was much warmer than today.

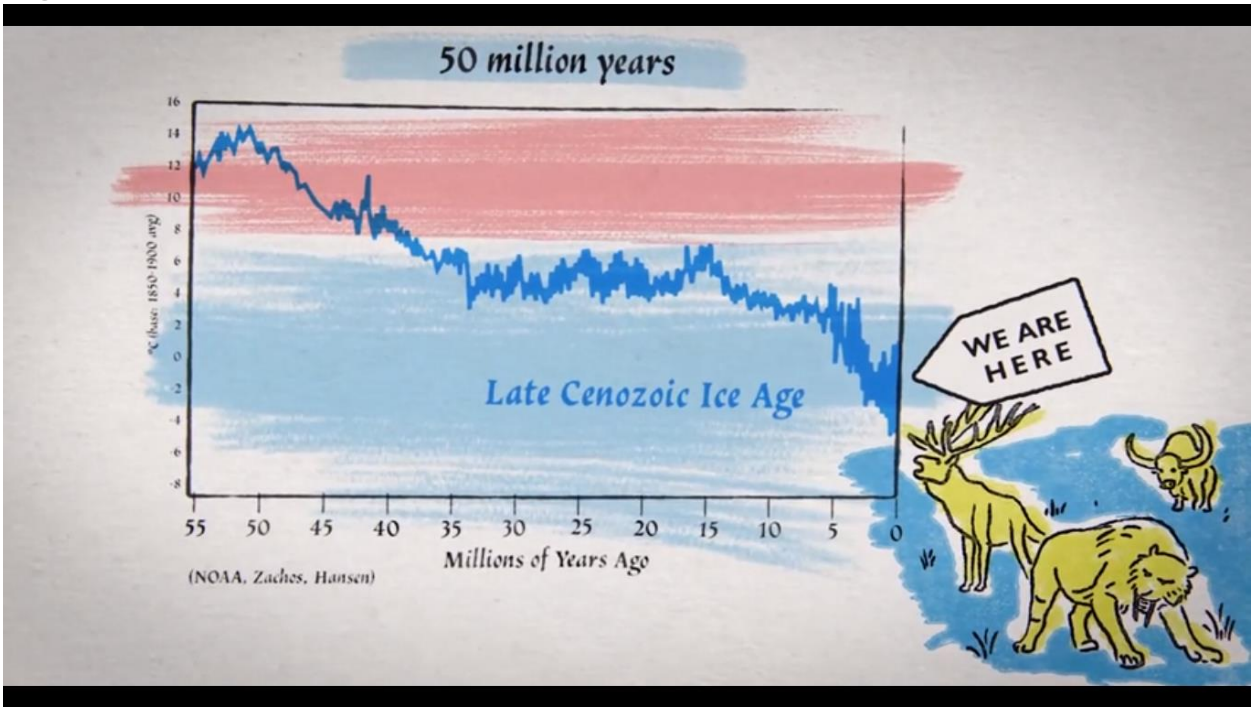
Dr Matthew Wielicki: If we just look at the last 65 million years. So this is, after the dinosaurs go extinct. Mammals really start to take over and our evolutionary ancestors start to live on the land. Any time period, within the last 65 million years was warmer than it is essentially today.

Narrator: The Earth's mammals, humans included, appear to thrive when it's warm. Warmer than it is now.

Patrick Moore: There is no doubt, that warm is better than cold and geological history. We are a tropical species. A human being in the shade naked dies at 20°C,

from hypothermia. We evolved on the equator in Africa. And the only reason we were able to get out of there eventually, was fire, shelter, and clothing.

Figure 2: 50 Million Years



Narrator: Over the last 50 million years (Figure 2), temperatures steadily declined, plunging the Earth, into what geologists call the Late Cenezoic Ice Age. We are still in that ice age.

Patrick Moore: The reason there's all that ice on the poles, is because we're in an ice age. Everybody knows that, who knows anything about the history of the Earth. This is an ice age. We're at the tail end of a 50 million year cooling period, and they're saying it's too hot.

Figure 3: 5 Million Years

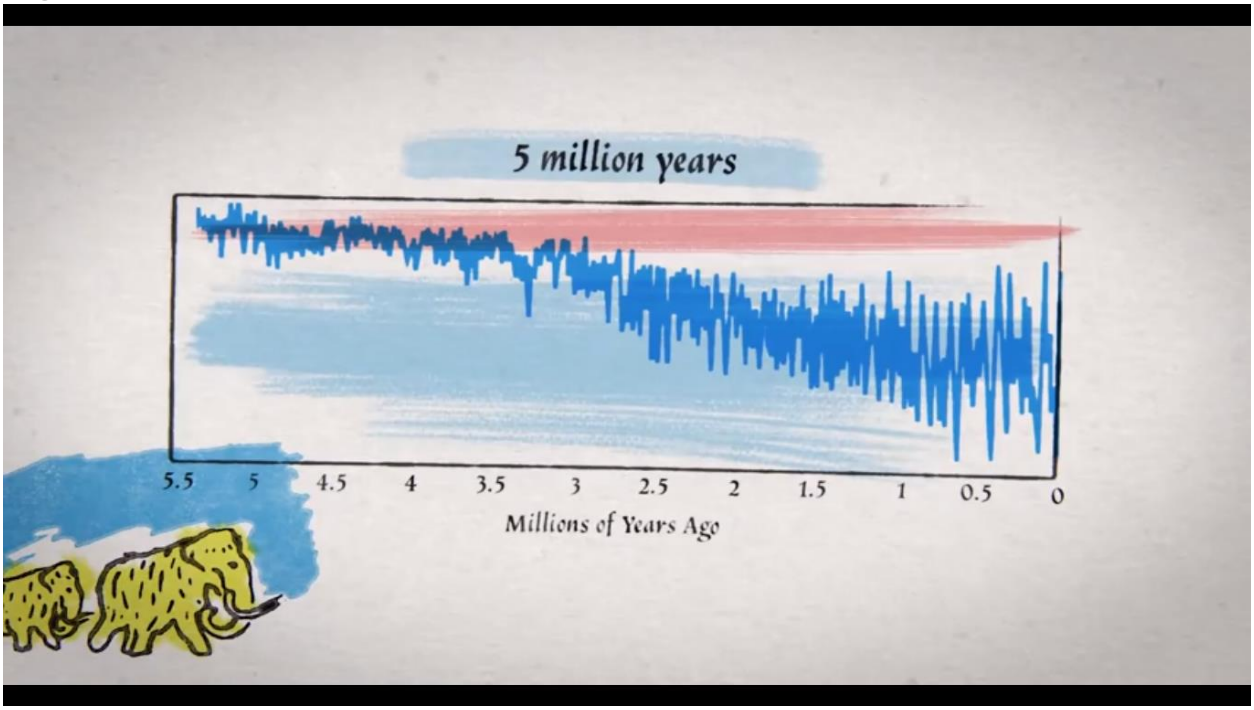
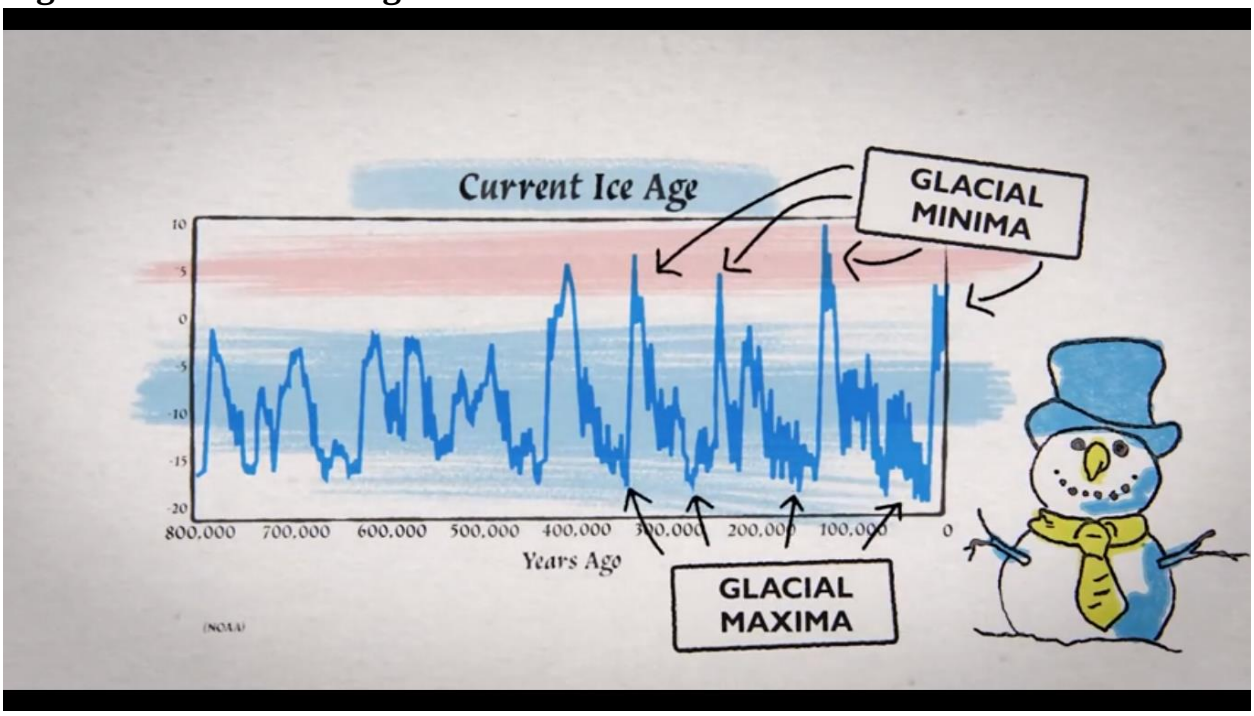


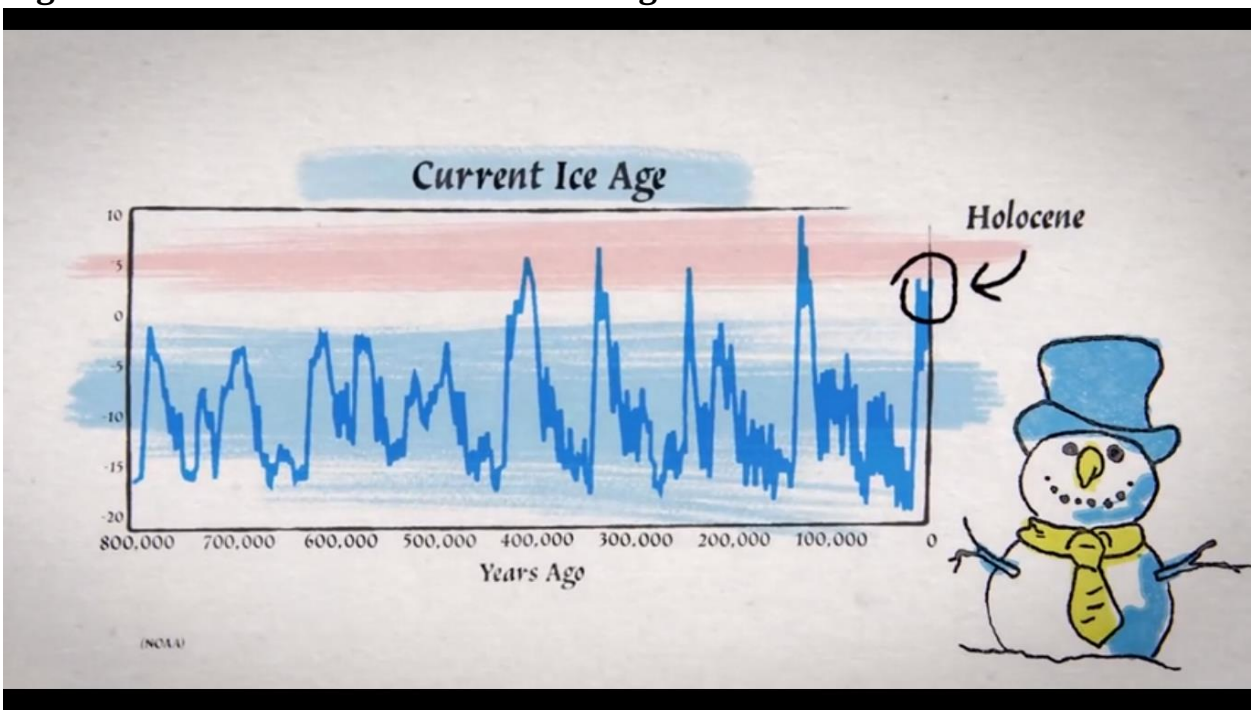
Figure 4: Current Ice Age



Narrator: If we zoom in on the past few million years (Figure 3), we see temperatures sinking. And as they do, fluctuating between extremely cold periods

and slightly milder periods. The extremely cold periods are called glacial maxima, when the planet is mostly covered in ice. And the slightly less cold, are called glacial minima (Figure 4), when there's just ice at the poles. For the past 10,000 years fortunately, we've been in a slightly less cold glacial minimum known as the Holocene (Figure 5),

Figure 5: Holocene of the Current Ice Age



With milder weather, humans began to emerge from their caves, and several thousand years ago, we see the rise of the first great civilizations. In a blissful period which according to many studies was considerably warmer than today. This is known as the "holocene climate optimum."

Steven Koonin: It was called an optimum, because people thought that warmer was better.

Narrator: Since then, temperatures have declined and begun to fluctuate. In Roman times, there was a blissfully warm period, followed by a brutal cold period and the dark ages. Then came the balmy Medieval warm period, according to many studies, as warm or warmer than today, followed by an especially cold period, known as the Little Ice Age, possibly the coldest in the last 10,000 years. And here it is (Figure 6): The Roman warm period ... the cold dark age ... the Medieval warm period and

then the very cold Little Ice Age from which, for the past 300 years or so, we've been recovering.

Figure 6: 2000 Years

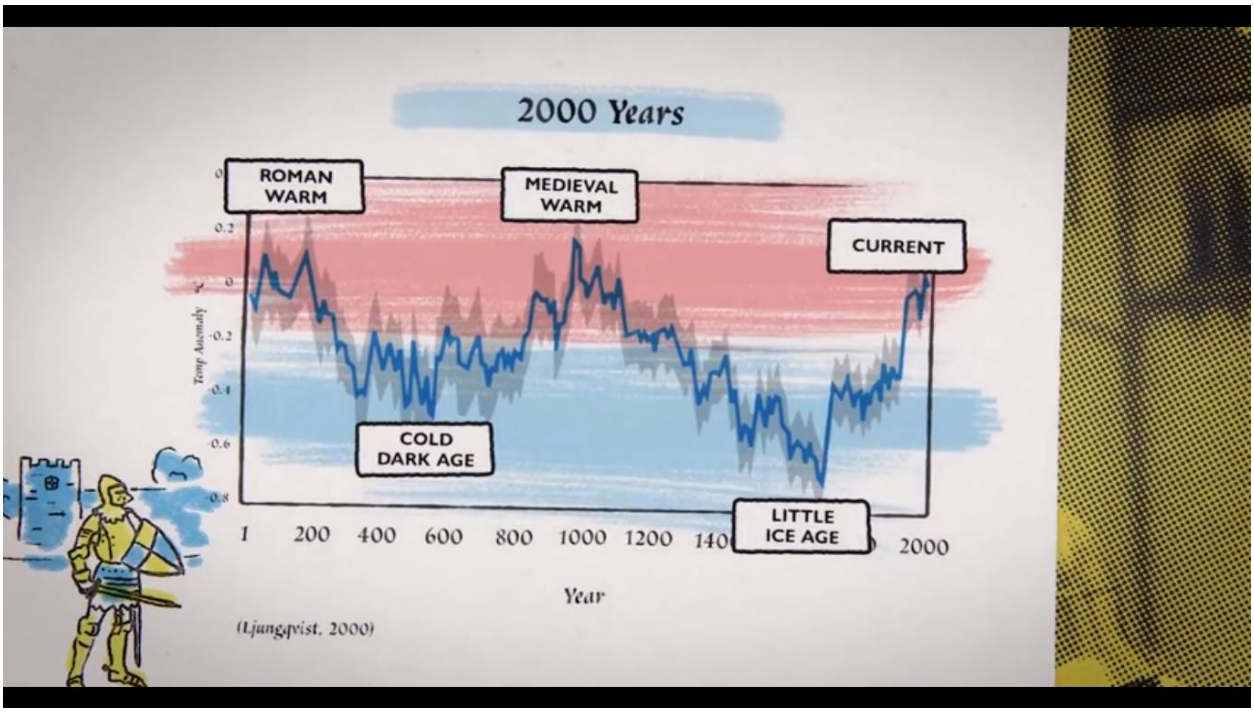
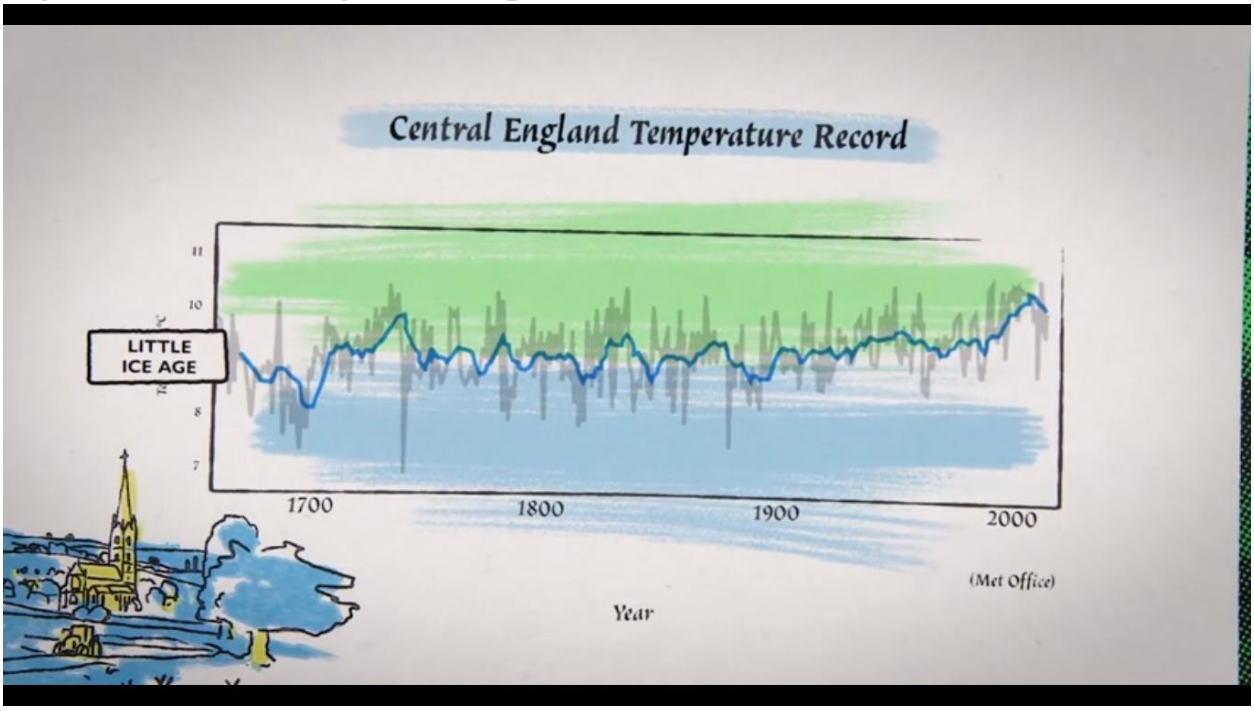


Figure 7: Central England Temperature Record

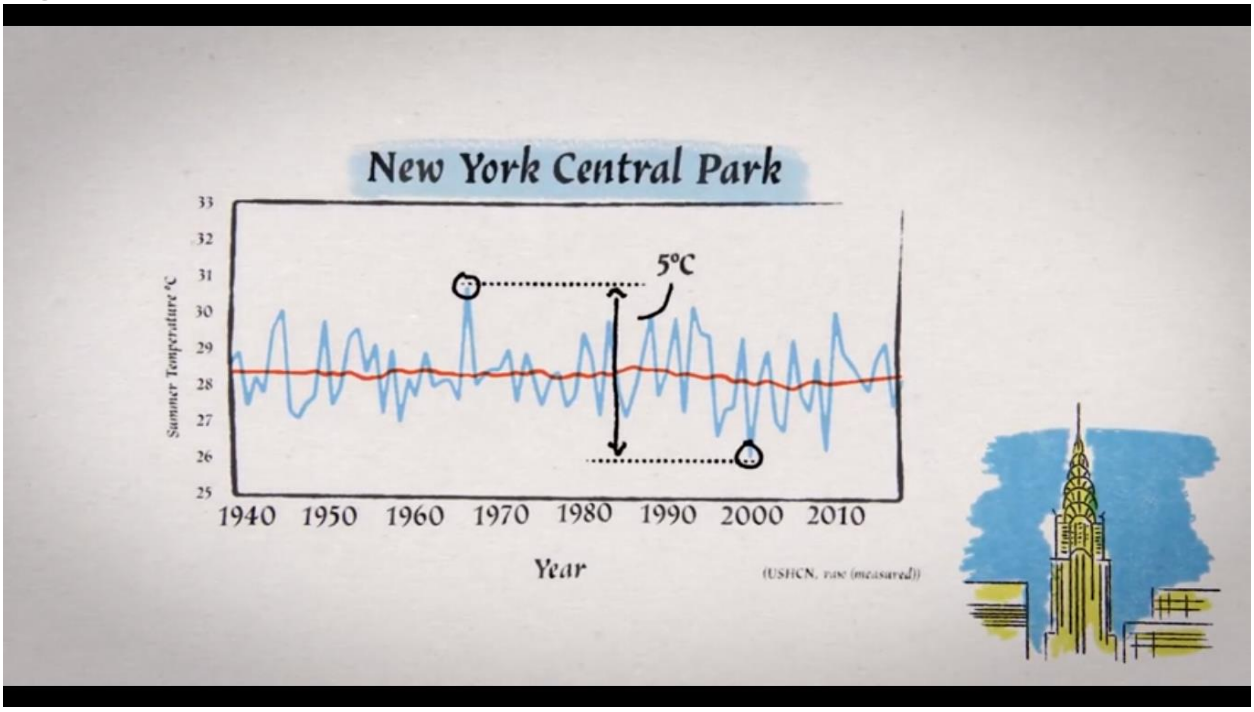


The longest instrumental record of temperature in the world comes from central England (Figure 7), and this is what it shows: Since the worst of the little ice age from 1650 ... the temperature has risen, gently, by little more than 1 degree Celsius.

Will Happer: The central England record of temperature is a world treasure, you know. It's the longest continuous record that we have, and it's certainly not a very alarming record. It began in the depths of the Little Ice Age, and so you can see the slight warming that followed the little ice age and there's certainly nothing very alarming that's happening today, at the very end of the record. Most of the warming that we're observing today is the recovery from the Little Ice Age, whatever caused that.

Dick Lindzen: Well you know, we're talking over the entire industrial period ... of about 1 degree centigrade.

Figure 8: New York Central Park



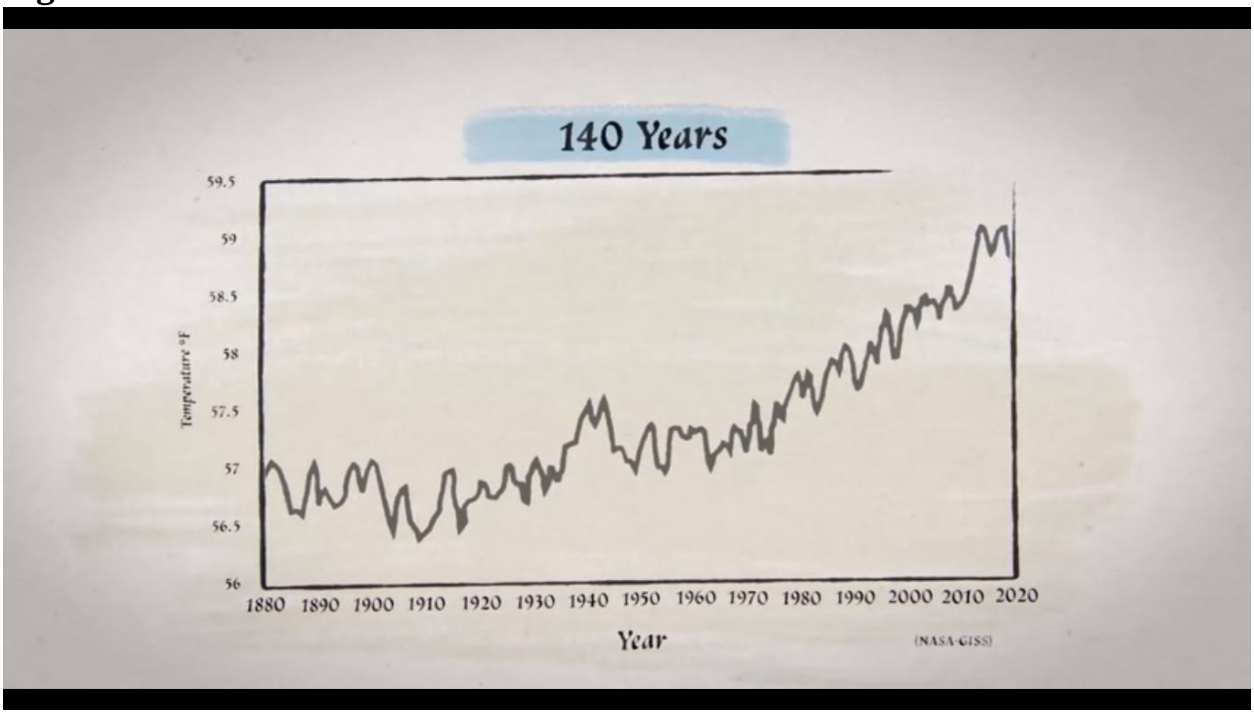
Narrator: To put this one degree in perspective, let's look at New York Central Park (Figure 8). Records show, that there has been no overall change in temperature here, since 1940. But from one year to the next, the average temperature can vary by 3°C, without many New Yorkers even noticing. In fact between the warmest year in the 1960s, and the coolest in 2000, there's a difference of 5°C.

Steven Koonin: The average temperature on this day, in this year, might be 5 degrees different, from the average temperature a year ago, or two years.

Will Happer: You know, when I hear people pontificating about 1.5 degrees leading to the end of civilization, I think, what have they been smoking, you know, are you crazy?

Narrator: According to thermometer readings since 1880 (Figure 9), there's been a very mild increase in temperature. Only by stretching the Y-axis on this graph, is the increase noticeable. This is the rising line used by official agencies as proof of global warming. But is it accurate?

Figure 9: 140 Years



Narrator: Professor Ross McKitrick is an expert in statistical analysis, at Guelph University. He noticed something odd about modern thermometer records. Thermometers even in the same region, give out very different readings, depending on where they're located.

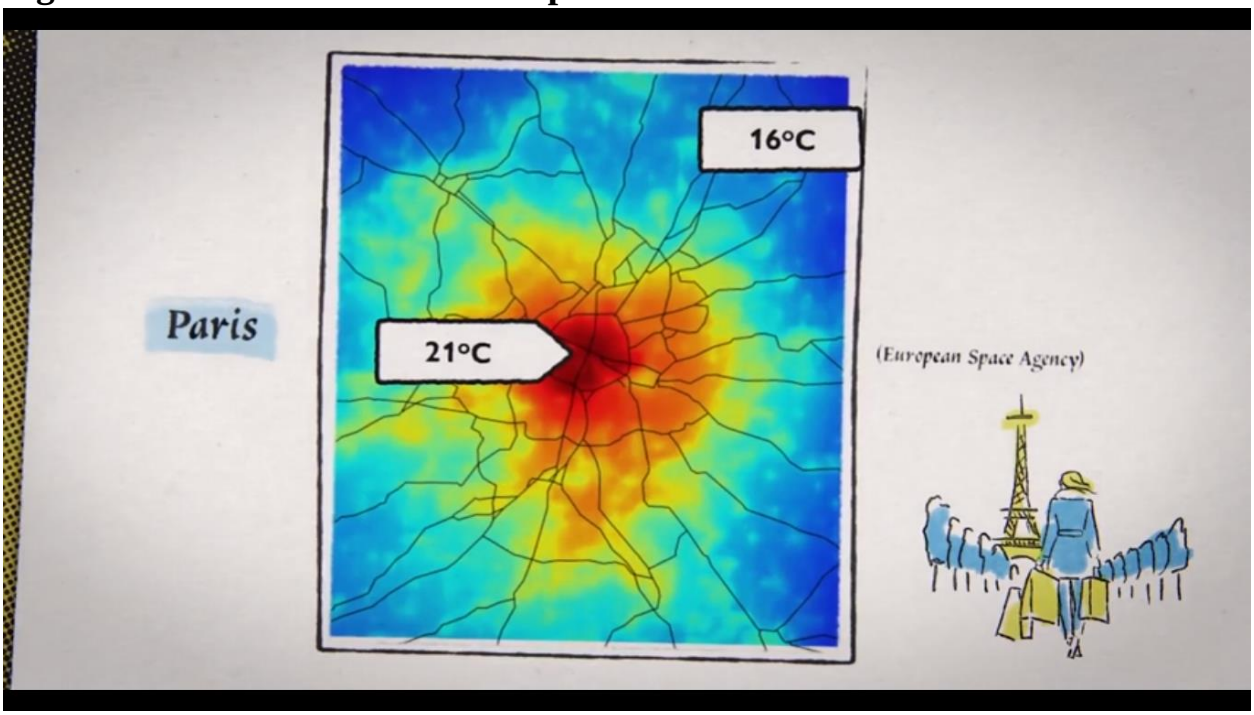
Professor Ross McKitrick: I was interested in the question of how do you explain the spatial pattern of warming. So some places warm a lot, some places don't warm much. And it turns out tightly correlated with the spatial pattern of economic activity.

Narrator: Where there are more people, and there is more human activity, there's more heat. This is known as the urban heat island (UHI) effect.

Willie Soon: Urban heat island effect is essentially London right. You pick London, with buildings, with a lot of activities, tend to be of a few degrees, I mean we're talking now Celsius, right. Even 4 or 5 degrees Celsius warmer, than outskirts. This is a phenomenon of urbanization. These days, the obvious effect is actually concrete retaining heat.

Narrator: This can be illustrated with the satellite heat map of Paris (Figure 10). The center of Paris can be as much as five degrees Celsius warmer, than the surrounding countryside.

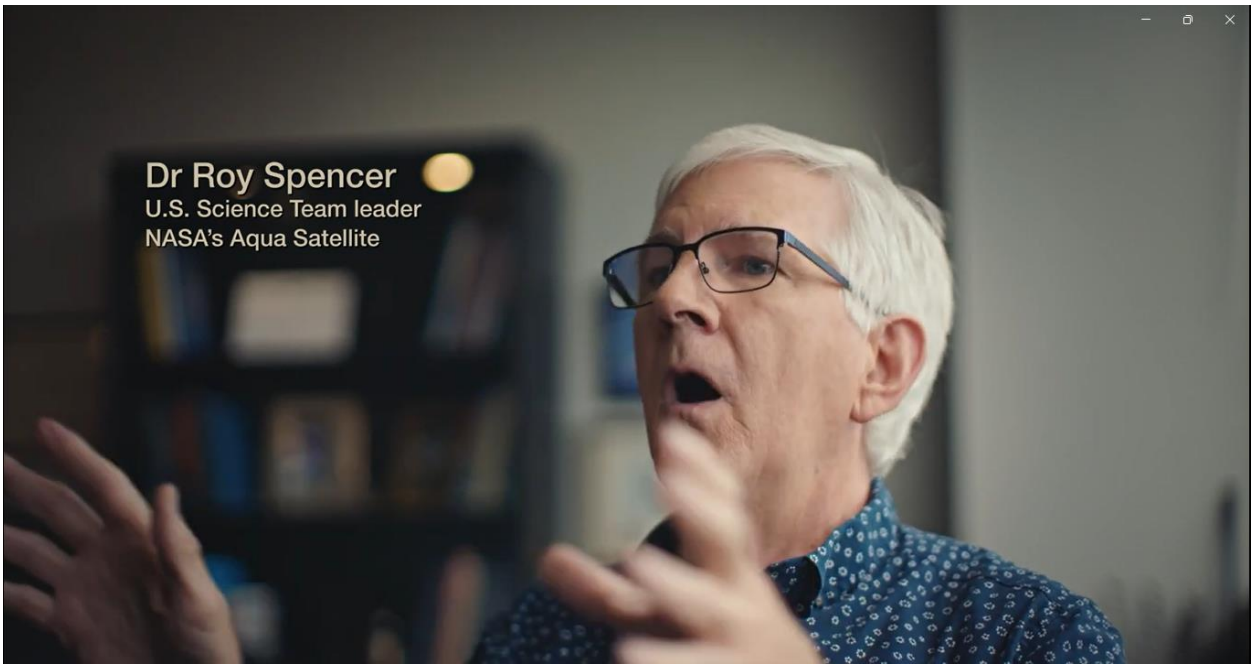
Figure 10: Paris Satellite Heat Map



Willie Soon: Paris, London, Beijing, Shanghai ... you name it ... New Delhi ... all of them, absolutely demonstrated those effects.

Narrator: So how has this affected the official temperature record? In the early part of the 20th century, it was normal to erect weather thermometers just outside towns.

Close enough to check every day, but away from the heat of urban life. But over the 20th century, those towns have expanded. Suburbs have spread. There are more roads, more cars. Thermometers which were once OUTSIDE towns, are now surrounded, by shopping malls, offices, factories, and houses.



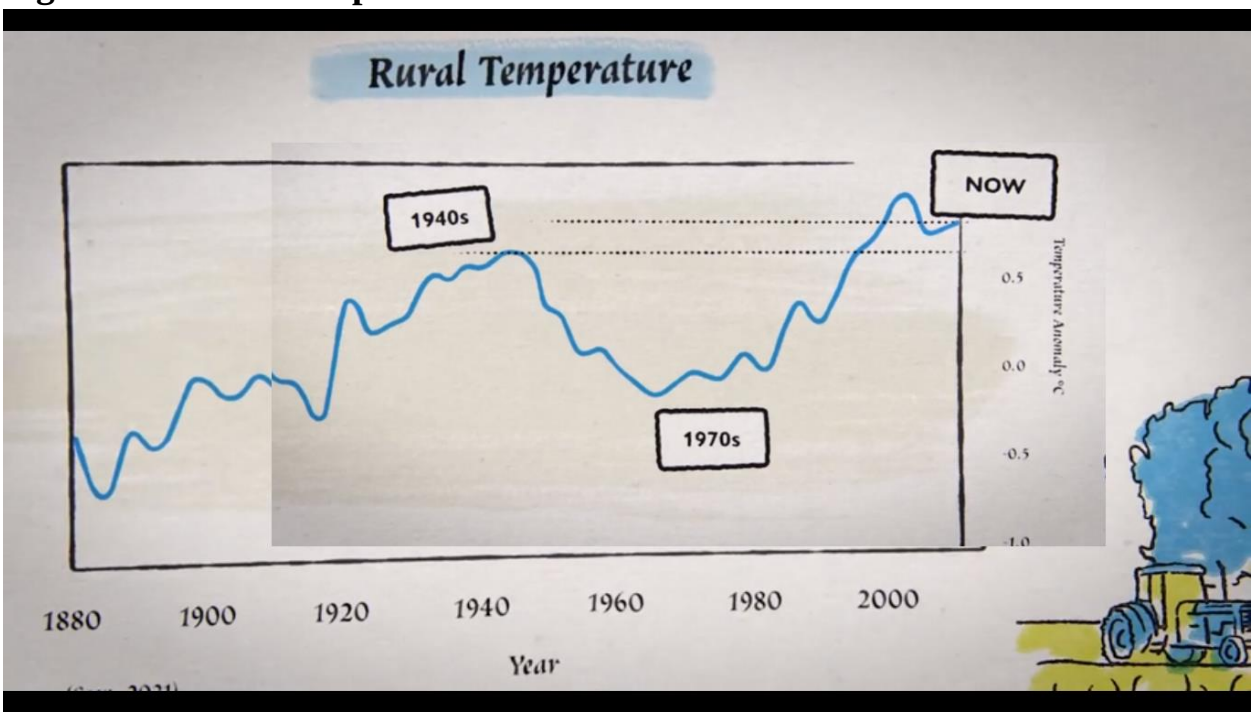
Dr. Roy Spencer: These towns, and all the locations where thermometers are located on average, they've all grown in population, let's say since 1880. You've got buildings growing up around the thermometers, you've got parking lots, so you've got all of these non climate influences, which are affecting the temperatures which raises questions about the quality of thermometer data for monitoring global warming.

Narrator: To correct for this corruption of the data, an obvious solution, is to use only records from rural weather stations, which have been less affected by urban development. This has now been done by a team, led by Dr Willie Soon.

Dr. Willie Soon: We combined all the best rural stations. Any .. anything that we can correct for, we correct for. And we show, if you don't use this dataset, and use only rural, you .. you get a very different kind of picture.

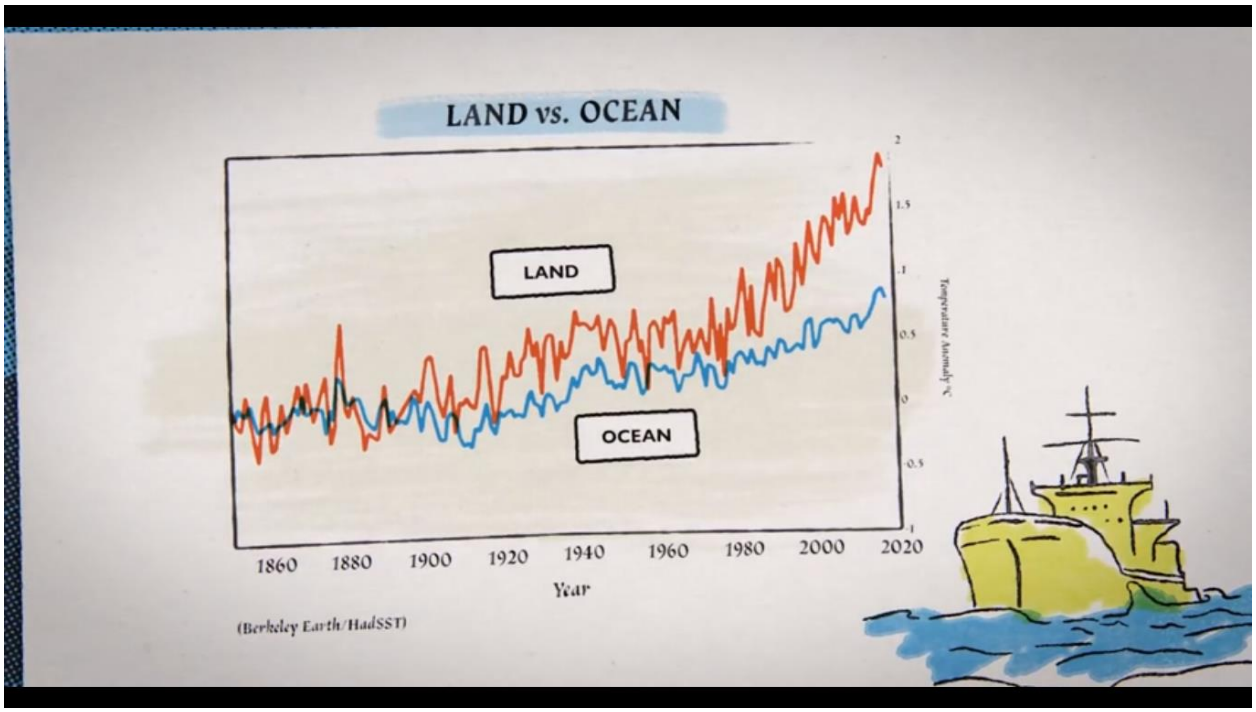
Narrator: According to rural temperature records (Figure 11), temperatures rose from the 1880s but peaked in the 1940s. Then, there was a marked cooling until the 1970s. After that, temperatures recovered, but are still today barely higher than they were in the 1940s.

Figure 11: Rural Temperature



Dr. Willie Soon: What we see is that basically, you have a warming, from the 1900s, 1850s or so to the 1930s and 40s and started to warm and then cool, in a substantial way, to the 70s about 76 or so. Instead of a long term systematic warming trend, it has a variability. Multi-decade, or like every 50 - 60 years or so kind of a variation.

Figure 12: Land versus Ocean

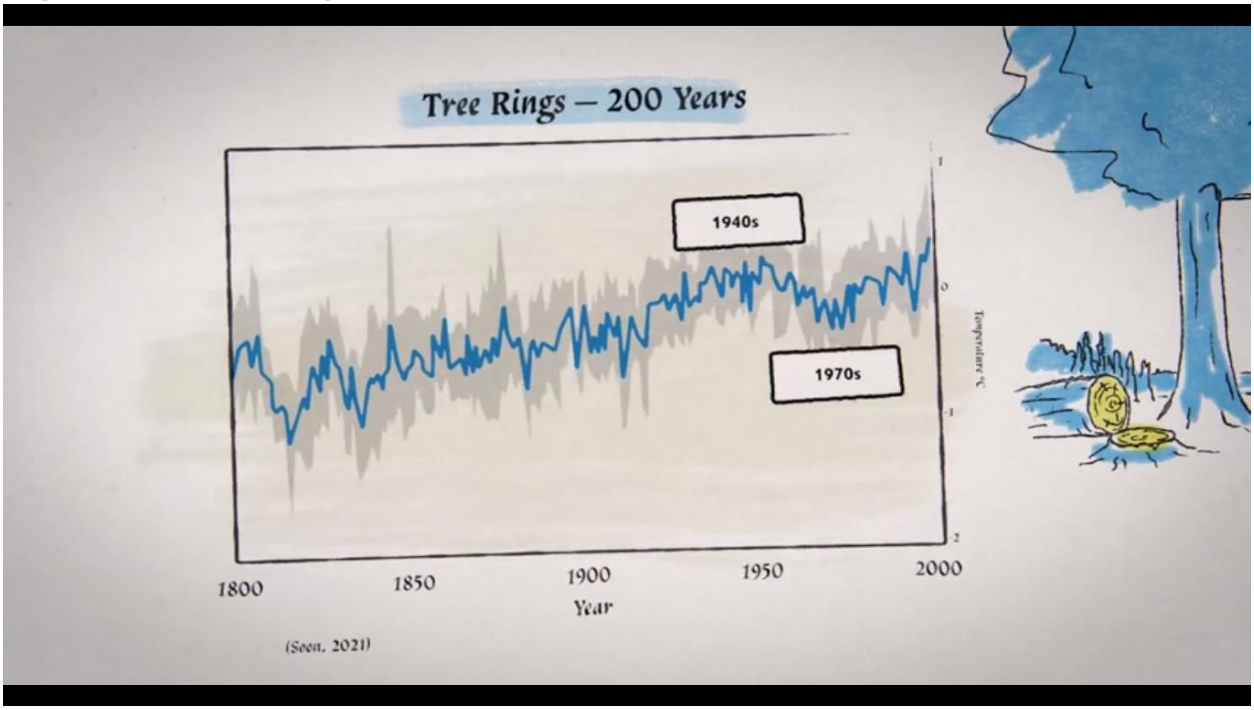


Narrator: It's not just rural thermometers that show little warming. Merchant ships and other naval vessels have been measuring the temperature of the sea since the 19th century (Figure 12). In red, we see the land temperature record, since the 1860s which has been inflated by urban thermometers. But in blue, is the ocean temperature record. From around 1900, the two begin to diverge. Ocean records show far less warming in the 20th century, and the pattern more closely resembles the rural temperature record.

Dr. Willie Soon: Sea is not supposed to be "contaminated" by urban heat island effect. Am I right, yes? So, when we compare the two records, within the range of uncertainty: this behavior actually fits.

Narrator: Scientists have also studied temperature change, by looking at tree rings, which again shows very little warming (Figure 13). There's a gentle rise till the mid 20th century, a cooling to the 1970s, followed by a mild recovery. Once again it shows, temperatures today, are barely different to those of the 1930s and 40s, and the pattern closely resembles rural temperatures.

Figure 13: Tree Rings-200 Years



Satellites too, seemed to be telling a different story. Our ability to measure global temperature accurately took a leap forward, when satellites began to orbit the Earth. One of the scientists who pioneered the use of satellites to measure temperature, is Dr Roy Spencer, who, in the 1980s, was senior scientist for climate
at NASA's Marshall space flight center.

Roy Spencer: We were discussing over lunch: isn't there some way we can use satellites to monitor global temperatures. Because, as you know the temperature network of thermometers is pretty skimpy around the world. So it's kind of hard to get a global temperature.

Narrator: Dr Spencer's development of weather satellites was revolutionary. He, and his colleague, Prof John Christy have been awarded NASA's medal for exceptional scientific achievement.

Dr. Roy Spencer: Our satellite data begins in January of 1979. That's when we had complete global coverage, and we have it right up to the present.

Narrator: There was one critical question about temperature, that satellites were singularly well equipped to answer.

Dr. Roy Spencer: Has there been a spurious warming that has crept into the global temperature record over land, that's just a result of an increase in population? And that's something that we've been analyzing, and working a lot on lately, and we're finding that, especially in urban areas ... It's large! **And since 1880, most the warming, it looks like, is due to the urban heat island effect.**

Will Happer: We're lucky to have a few independent scientists, like John Christy and Roy Spencer, with their satellite measurements of temperature. You know, before they started releasing this, ground based temperature records were going wild. And they were going up, you know, Like crazy, with no bounds, but now they have to contend with the fact that there's this independent, and probably better way of measuring, the whole globe's temperature, which is not alarming at all.

Narrator: Evidence from multiple sources now agree, that the official global temperature record as used by world governments and reported in the world's media, is showing far too much warming over the last 120 years, artificially inflated ... by urbanization.

Ross McKitrick: You look at the weather balloon record, the satellite record, the rural record. The ocean record doesn't warm nearly as much as land. All of these indications show that the, like ... the big warming pulse in the record, is the northern hemisphere land record. And that's also, where most of this data contamination is happening.

Narrator: But, of the mild warming that has taken place in the last three to four hundred years, can any of it be attributed to human emissions of CO_2?

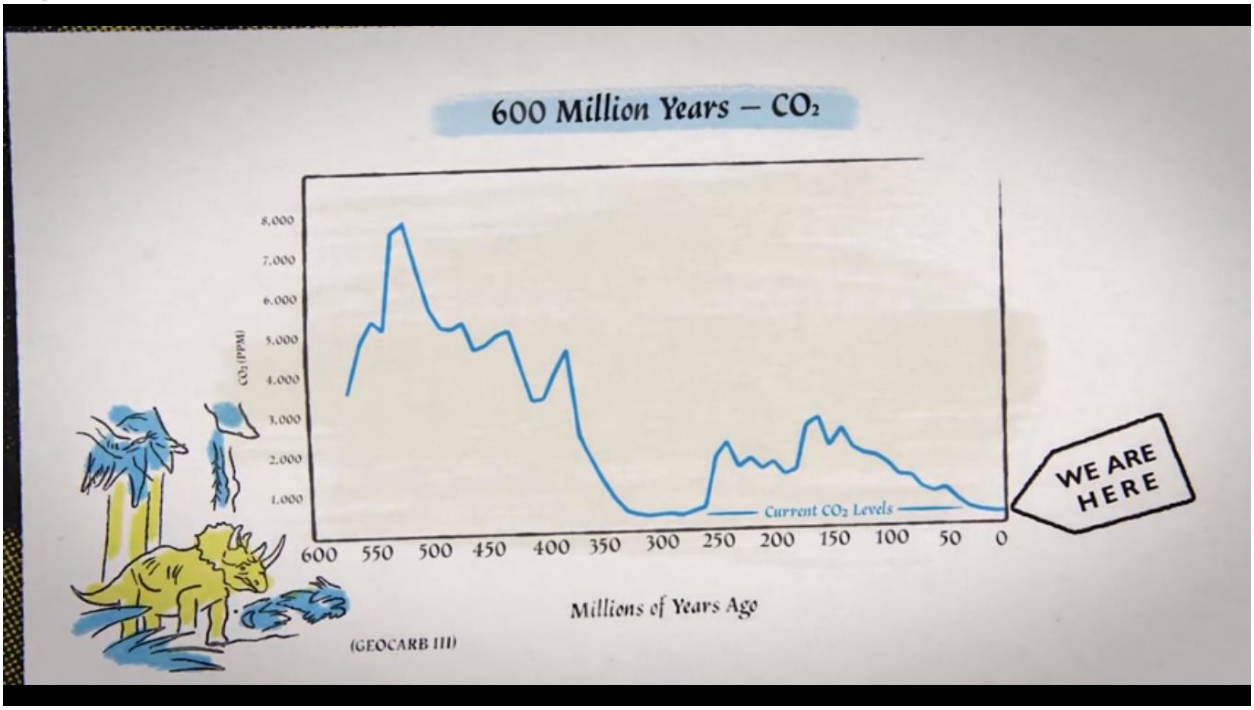
The Science Part 2: CO_2

Narrator: Professor Henrik Svensmark is visiting the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and taking a stroll in the evolution garden, dedicated to preserving the oldest surviving plant species on Earth. These plants aren't just pleasing on the eye. They can also tell us about levels of CO_2 in the atmosphere in Earth's geological past.

Henrik Svensmark: What we have here is a Ginkgo tree, and it's actually a living fossil in the sense that this type of tree first appeared about 270 million years ago. On the underside of the leaf, there are what we call stomata, the cells, where they can uptake CO_2. So they're actually measuring how much CO_2 is in the air, and then they adjust the number of these stomata, to how much CO_2 there is. And by looking at fossils, and measuring how many there are at a different time, it says something about what was the level of CO_2 back in time.

Narrator: So, when we look back in time (Figure 14), what do we find? Over almost all, of the last 500 million years, the level of CO_2 in the atmosphere has been far, far higher than it is now. Even with modern industry's contribution to CO_2 levels, by geological standards, the level of atmospheric CO_2 today is close to being as low, as it has ever been.

Figure 14: 600 Million Years- CO_2



Henrik Svensmark: At present, we have about uh, 400 parts per million. Fifty million years ago, it might have been 2000 parts per million. So, a much much higher concentration of CO_2.

Matthew Wielicki: I think current estimates of global CO_2 is 423 or so parts per million today. If we look through the phanerozoic the last 550 million years, we would see CO_2 on the order of 7000 parts per million.

Narrator: CO_2 is plant food, and the result of much higher levels of atmospheric CO_2 in the past, was a much, much greener world.

Matthew Wielicki: Periods of elevated CO_2 tend to be time periods of huge biodiversity on the planet. In fact, we're in a CO_2 famine if we look over the last 550 million years.

Narrator: At the depths of the most recent glacial maximum, the amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere sank so low, all life on Earth came close to extinction.

Tom Nelson: They say CO_2 is higher than it's been for 100 thousand years, but what they don't tell you in that period they're talking about, is that CO_2 sank so low, that all life on Earth nearly died.

Patrick Moore: 20,000 years ago, CO_2 is at the lowest level it has ever been in the history of the Earth, 180 parts per million. If it had gone down another thirty parts per million, we'd all be dead.

Matthew Wielicki: There is a low point of CO_2, where photosynthesis becomes so inefficient, that plant life would die. Then everything else starts to perish after that.

Will Happer: During the last glacial maximum, there's good evidence that, in many parts of the world there was plant starvation, from not enough CO_2. So, we should be very grateful that CO_2 levels are beginning to go back up. We're still far from the historical norms which would be several thousand parts per million. There's not enough fossil fuel to get there, but at least we're making a start.

Narrator: But has the small recent increase in CO_2, affected the temperature? We would now show you a picture of CO_2, but we can't, because it's invisible. CO_2 makes up a tiny fraction of the gases in the atmosphere. Just 0.04 of a percent. It is just one of 25 different greenhouse gases, which taken as a whole, form only one part of Earth's complex climate system. So what evidence is there, that this trace gas is having any noticeable impact on the climate? If it were true, that high levels of CO_2 caused higher temperatures, we should be able to see that in Earth's climate history.

Here, scientists are drilling into ancient ice cores. These cores tell us both about past temperatures, and CO_2 levels. Scientists have indeed found a link between temperature and CO_2. The trouble is, it's the wrong way around.

Will Happer: Though it's true over the last few million years of the ice age we're in now, that CO_2 and temperature are correlated. But if CO_2 is the driver, it has to change first. and the temperature has to change second.

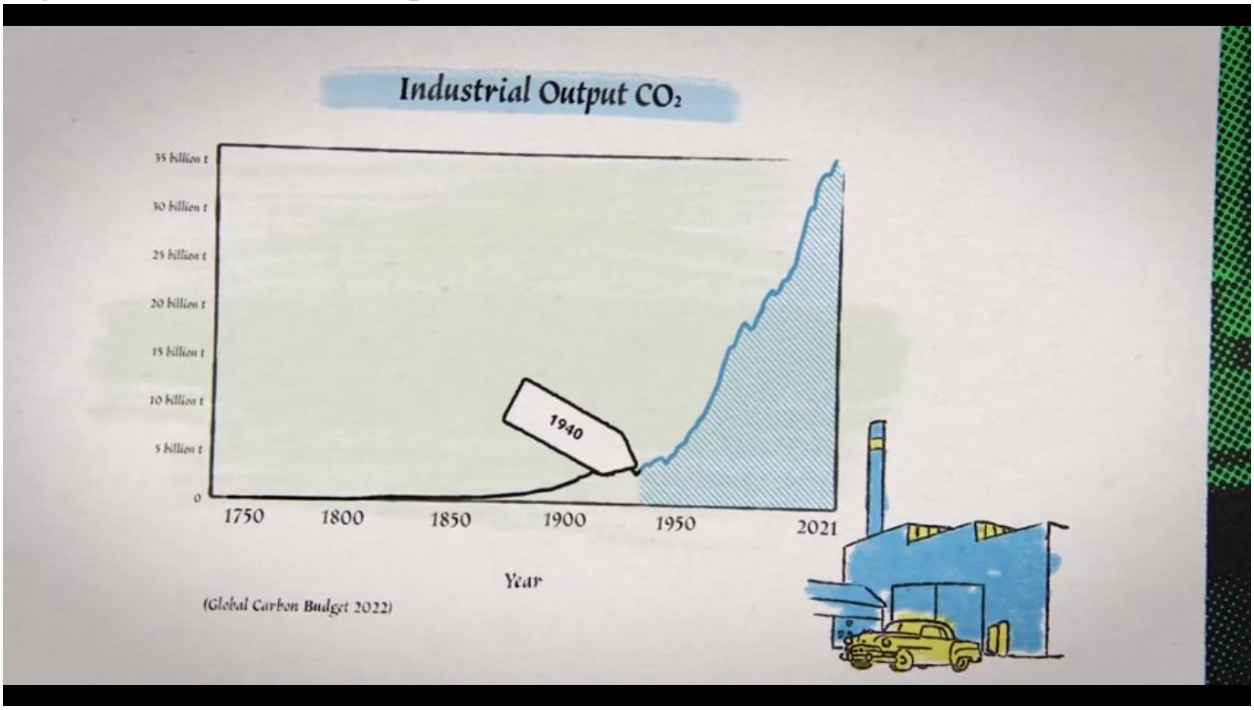
Dr Matthew Wielicki: In fact, when you start to look at the data very specifically you see the exact reverse. Temperature starts to rise first, and then, on the order of a century to a few centuries later, we start to see us a rise in CO_2.

Professor Ross McKitrick: It's long been known that the temperature actually moves first. So, temperature goes up, CO_2 goes up after that. Temperature goes down, CO_2 goes down.

Tony Heller: Ice ages start when CO_2 is at its maximum, and ice ages end, when CO_2 is at its minimum, which is the exact opposite of what would occur if carbon dioxide was controlling the temperature.

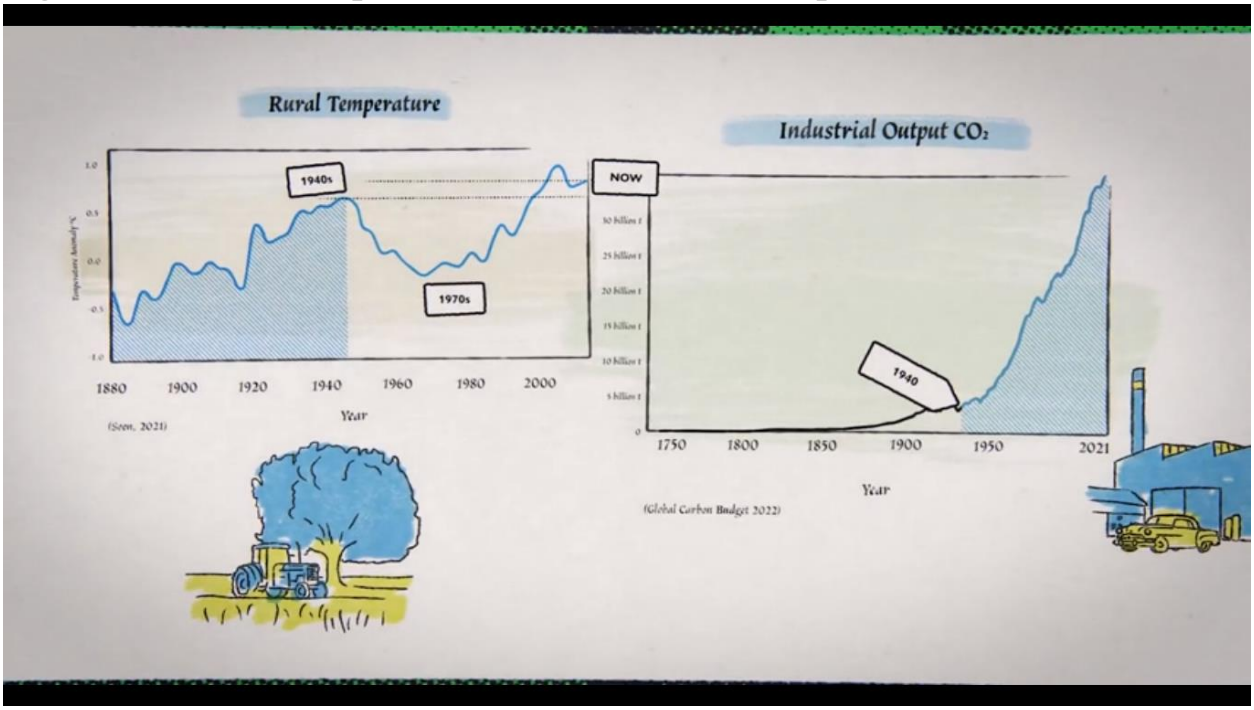
Tom Nelson: The question of whether CO_2 drives the climate is easily resolved. You can look back in time over hundreds of millions of years, CO_2 levels have changed radically many times. Does this cause temperature change? No! Absolutely not! CO_2 has never driven temperature changes in the past, never.

Figure 15: Industrial Output CO_2



Narrator: Nor is it clear in recent times, that CO_2 is having any effect on temperature. Here (Figure 15) we see industrial output of CO_2 since 1750. From the mid 19th century, to the mid 20th century, there was only a slight increase. It's not until the 1940s, that industrial production of CO_2 begins to take off. But this doesn't match the temperature record)Figure 16). According to rural thermometers, most of the warming in the past 200 years, occurred before the 1940s, and have barely changed since then.

Figure 16: Rural Temperatures and Industrial Output CO_2



Steven Koonin: One of the embarrassments, that IPCC doesn't like to talk about, was that the 1930s, when human influences were much smaller, were particularly warm.

Willie Soon: That's the puzzle that the first early part, where we have such a sharp warming, from the 1900s and 1930s and 1940s ... the CO_2 could never cause that temperature rise.

Narrator: That the 1930s and early 40s were so hot, is puzzling. More puzzling still, is what happened next.

Will Happer: By the end of World War 2, CO_2 was really going up. And yet, the temperature was going down.

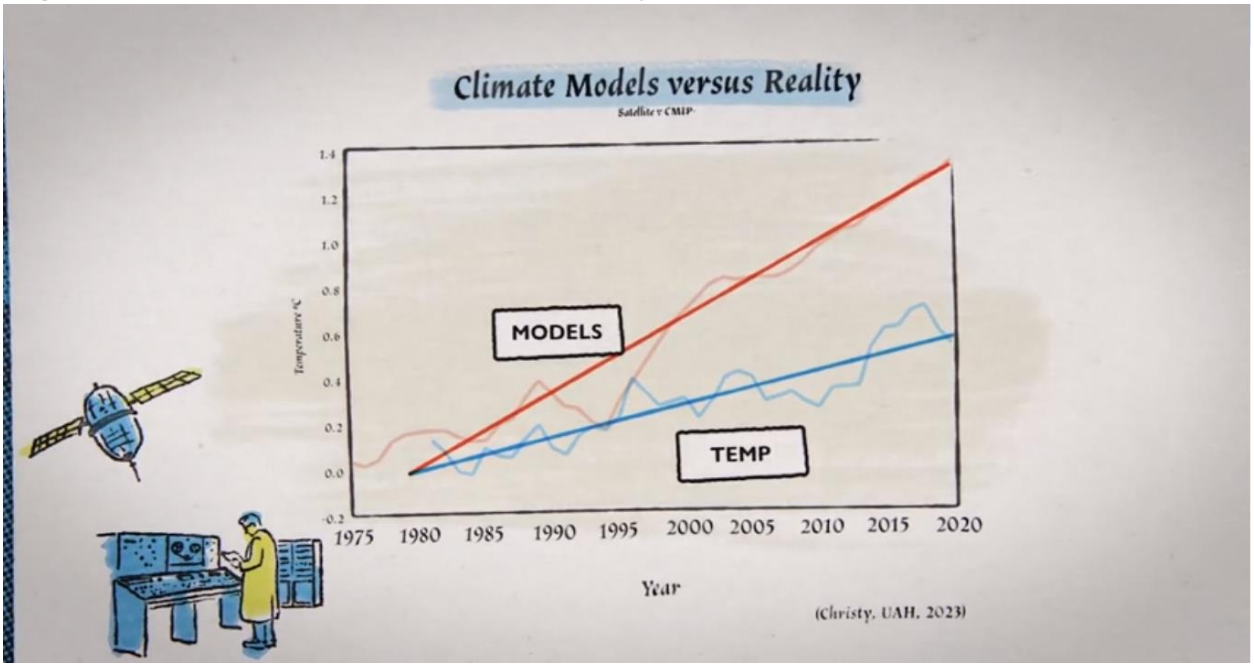
Willie Soon: From 40 to 70, while the CO_2 do continued to rise, this thing started to cool ... What happened?

Patrick Moore: Journalists were writing about the coming ice age. It was on the cover, of Time Magazine.

Tony Heller: The 1970s new ice age was the big story.

Narrator: And how about since the 1970s? According to computer climate models, over the past half century (Figure 17), rising CO_2 should have led to this increase in temperature. But, according to multiple satellite and balloon measurements, what actually happened was this.

Figure 17: Climate Model Versus Reality



Roy Spencer: Well what we've found from the satellite data, is that the global atmosphere is not warming up as fast, as the climate models say it should be. There's a couple dozen climate models now that have been worked on for decades. You know, billions of dollars, tens of billions of dollars have been invested in these climate modeling efforts, and we find that generally speaking, virtually all of the climate models produce too much warming, over this period, since 1979 up to the present. Now, even if we say the surface thermometers are correct. They still don't produce as much warming, as most of the climate models say there should have been, let's say in the last fifty years.

Steven Koonin: The models, individually and even collectively, when you average over all of them, in so-called ensembles: They don't get it right.

Will Happer: You can already see, that the main support of the climate alarm movement which are these enormous computer models, They're clearly wrong! They don't agree with what we observe. And they .. they're all running much too hot. They don't get the geographical distribution of temperatures anywhere close.
They don't get El Niño, La Niña cycles. They're just ... nonsense.

Narrator: All climate models are based on the assumption, that CO_2 drives temperature change. But actual observations and historical evidence, clearly suggests that it doesn't.

Dr. John Clauser: Yes, I assert, that there is no connection whatsoever, between CO_2 and climate change. It's all a crock of crap in my opinion.

Patrick Moore: There is no truth to the idea, that the Earth is warmer now, than it has been in the past. It's a lie. There is no truth, that CO_2 is higher than it should be. That is a lie.

Narrator: Earth's climate has changed many times, over the course of its long history, and will continue to change, without any help from us.

Will Happer: Climate always changes, you know. Who denies climate change? It's always changing.

Narrator: But if CO_2 doesn't drive climate change, what does?

The Science Part 3: Nature

Narrator: In Earth's atmosphere, there are powerful forces at work. And perhaps the most powerful of all, are clouds.

Dr. John Clauser: CO_2 is quite unimportant, in controlling the Earth's climate. What is important is clouds. Clouds don't absorb any energy at all. They simply reflect all the sunlight, back out into space. Big bright white clouds. If you look at the Earth, you see lots and lots of them, and they vary dramatically, from one day to the next. That is hundreds of times more powerful, than the trivial effects of CO_2.

Narrator: But what controls the number and density of clouds on Earth? Professor Henrik Svensmark from the Danish National Space Institute is in Jerusalem with the astrophysicist Nir Shaviv. Together, they've been exploring cloud variation, and its effect on climate. And strangely, they found a link between clouds and exploding supernovae, far off in our galaxy.

Henrik Svensmark: When we have big stars, they don't live very long, and relatively, only maybe, a few million years, up to forty million years. But they end their life in a huge explosion which we called a supernova.

Narrator: An exploding supernova sends out vast quantities of debris. Tiny charged subatomic particles, known as cosmic rays, traveling almost at the speed of light. And as they hit Earth, they develop into seeds which attract water vapor, and form clouds.

Narrator: Professor Shaviv noticed, that the amount of cloud cover on Earth, is related to our journey around the Milky Way. As our solar system orbits the galaxy over millions of years, It passes through the galaxy's spiral arms, dense clusters of stars. As it does, we are exposed to more or less cloud forming cosmic rays. And this corresponds, to historic temperature changes on Earth.

Nir Shaviv: The really mind boggling thing, is that using geology, you can reconstruct the climate on Earth over the past billion years, and you can reconstruct our galactic journey. And both tell the same story.

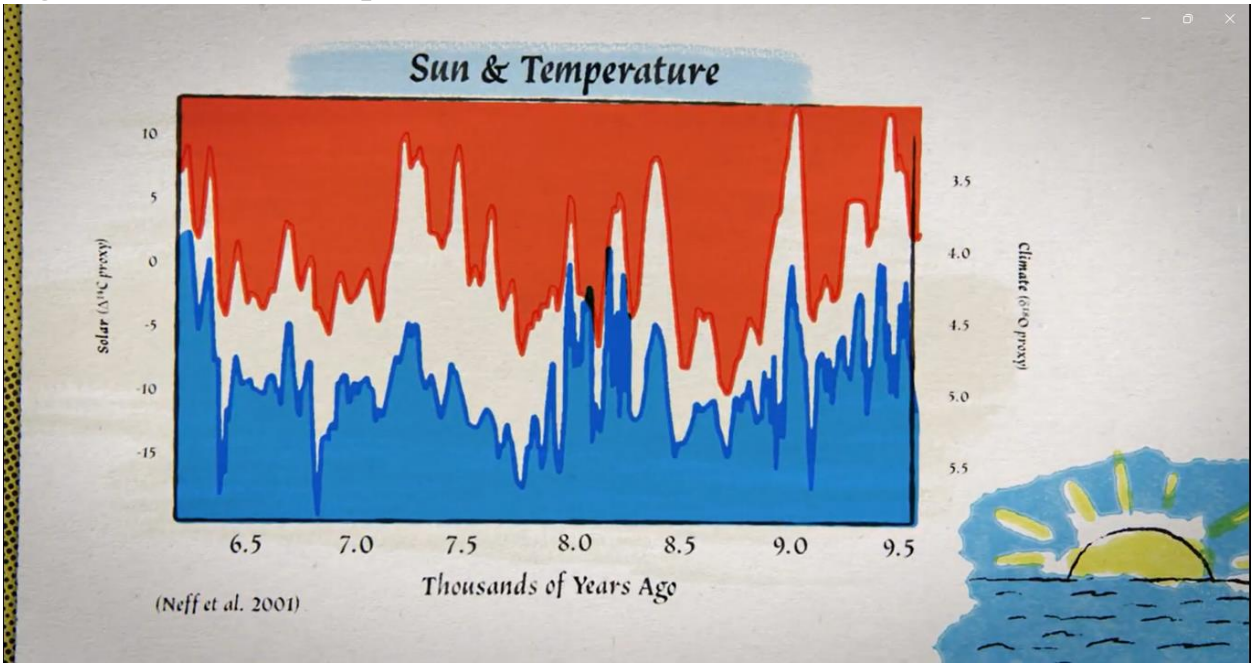
Narrator: But what about temperature change on shorter timescales? The Sun, our source of heat and light. A seething mass of gigantic magnetic storms, which vary in strength and number over time, and which affect us directly and indirectly.

When it is very active, the sun sends giant gusts of solar wind through the solar system. The solar wind warms us indirectly, by acting as a barrier, limiting the number of cloud-forming cosmic rays reaching Earth.

Henrik Svensmark: So, from the sun, we have the solar wind, that carries the sun's magnetic field. Out to a large distance, and it works like a shield, against the cosmic rays.

Nir Shaviv: That when the sun is more active, you have a stronger solar wind. You have less cosmic rays reaching the inner solar system, and reaching the atmosphere, and the clouds, which are then formed, are less white. They reflect less of the sunlight. Which means, that it's going to be warmer here on Earth.

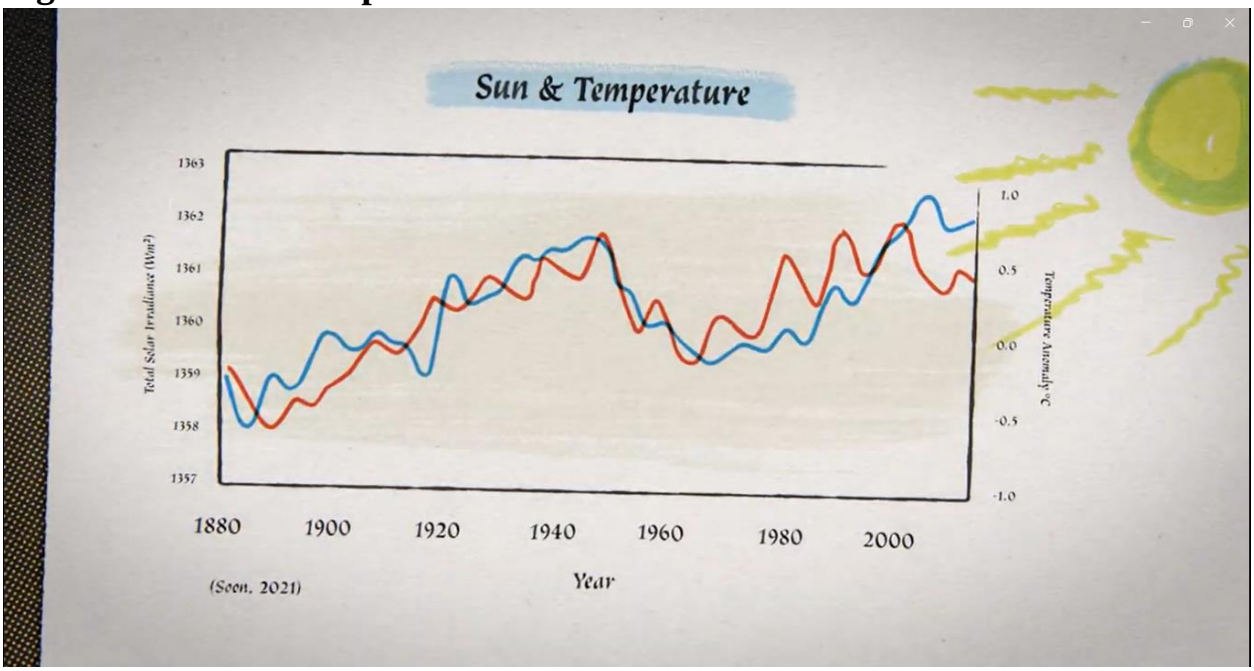
Figure 18: Sun & Temperature



Narrator: Here's a proxy reconstruction (Figure 18) of ocean temperatures, over thousands of years. And here is one of solar activity, over the same period. What is causing the ocean temperature to change is clearly variations in solar activity.

Willie Soon: Because IPCC is determined to go on a narrative, that only CO_2 can drive the climate system, they turn off the sun essentially, right? Because the sun is just a background thing for them, that it doesn't do anything.

Figure 19: Sun & Temperature



Narrator: Astrophysicist Willie Soon decided to look again at the rural temperature record for the past 150 years (Figure 19). Then he looked at a record of changes in solar activity over the same period. To Dr Soon, it was obvious that it was the sun, not CO_2 that was driving temperature.

Willie Soon: As of 2023, IPCC says this, that the sun has absolutely zero chance to explain the changes of the climate system, on a broad scale. Let's say global warming in the northern hemisphere. We say no! We can easily demonstrate it. All of it has zero for the CO_2, 100% for the sun, how's that?

Narrator: Why are these and other studies never reported in the mainstream media? And if climate change is natural, what are we to make of the alleged terrifying

increase in extreme weather events? Of the heat waves and hurricanes? Of forest fires, droughts and the rest?

Science Part 4: Extreme Weather

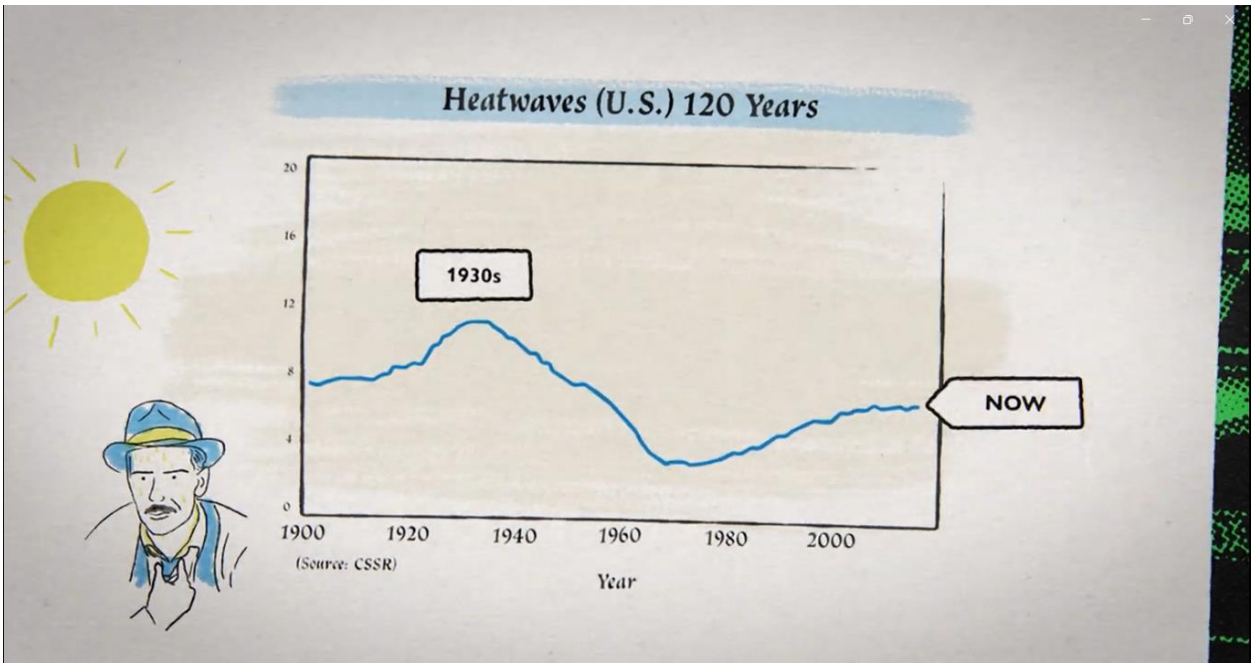
0:37:05

Steven Koonin: My first instinct as a scientist, and what I teach my students is, well let's look at the data. And when you do that, you discover, as you can read in the IPCC reports themselves, that it's pretty hard to find trends in extreme events, much less attribute them to human influences.

Ross McKitrick: You now had decades of putting the idea in people's heads, that anytime the weather's bad, it's climate change and greenhouse gases. So I think people at this point can't help themselves. If you have a heatwave, immediately everybody's thinking: "Oh, what have we done to the weather?"

Steven Koonin: If somebody says in the news "This is the warmest day since 1980" or something, well you can look up the temperature records, and see for yourself, whether it was in fact, warmer in the 1930s, as it often is.

Figure 20: Heatwaves (US) 120 Years



Narrator: US temperature records are the best in the world. And here is the official U.S. government record of heatwaves in the U.S. over the past century (Figures 20 and 21). It shows very clearly that the 1930s were far more prone to heat waves, than

we are today. Not only were there more heatwaves in the 1930s. The heatwaves then, were much hotter than those of today. Likewise, official figures show, that the number of hot days (Figure 22) in the U.S. has markedly declined.

Figure 21: Heatwaves (US) 120 Years

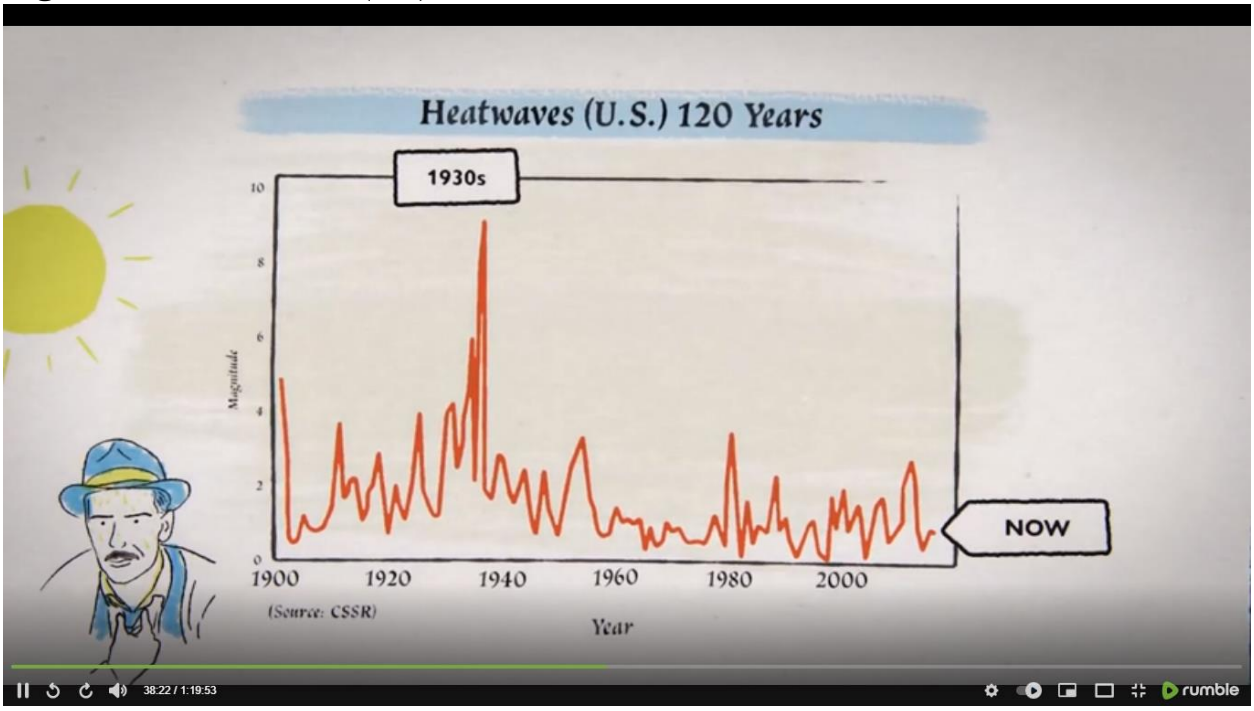
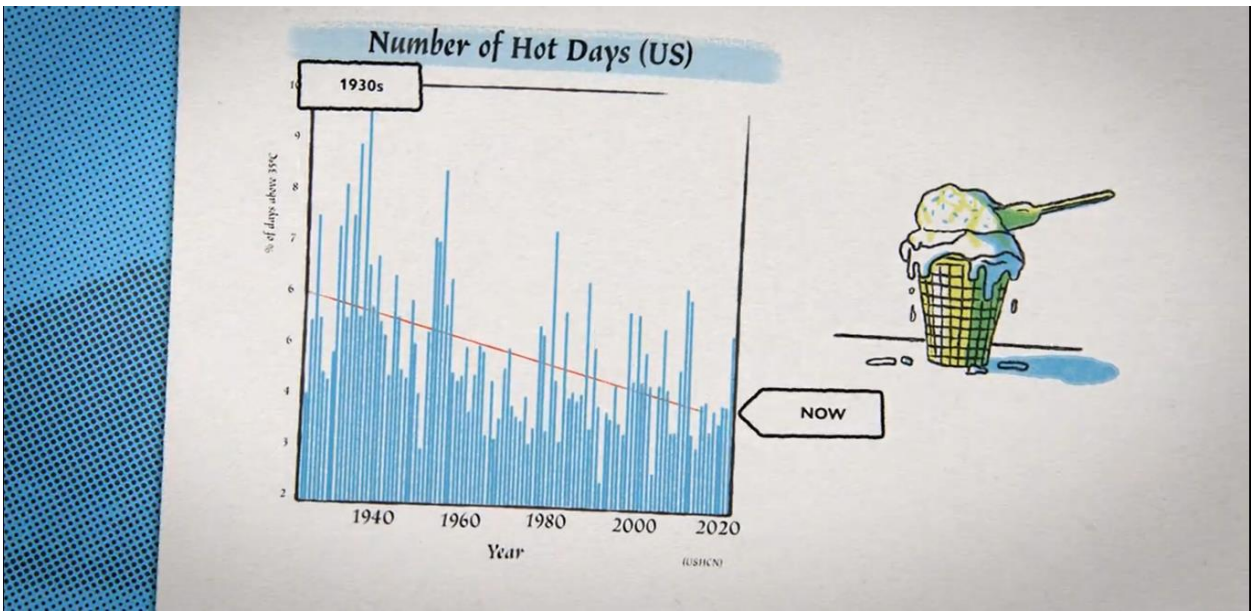


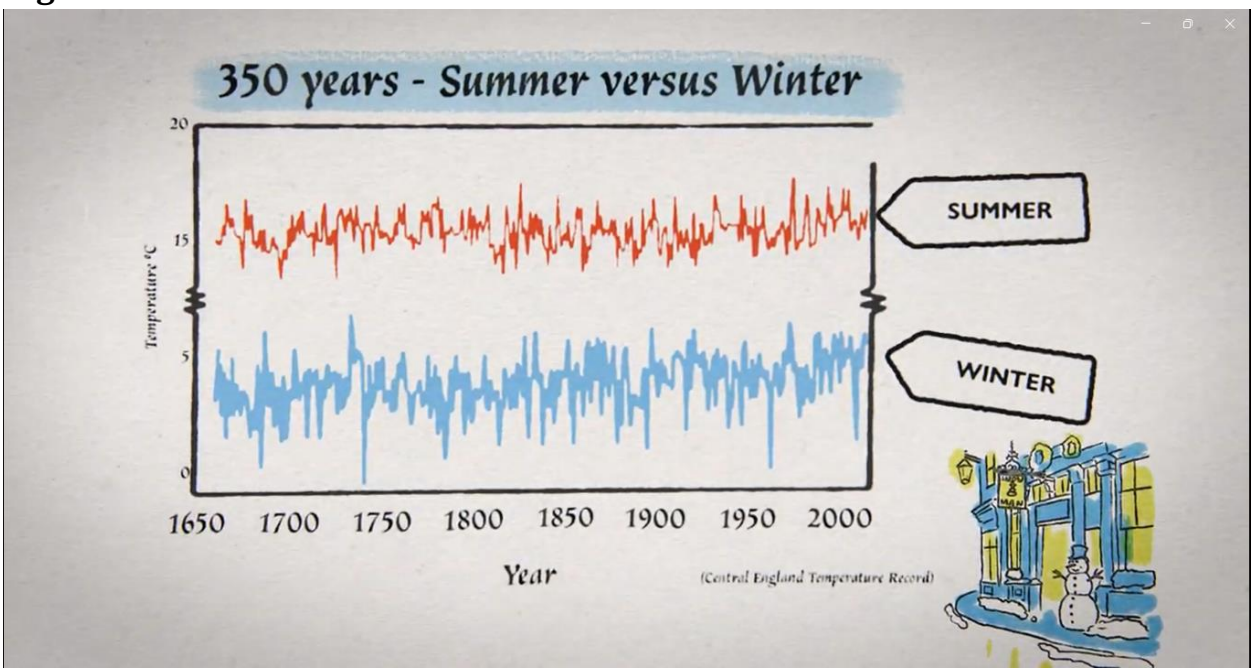
Figure 22: Number of Hot Days (US)



Tony Heller: The United States was much hotter in the 1930s. North Dakota reached 121°F (49°C). South Dakota was 120°F (49°C). Wisconsin was 114°F (46°C). These sort of temperatures are just completely out of range of anything people experience now.

Narrator: A common mistake is to suppose, that higher average temperature will mean more hot weather, but this isn't true. Here again, is the central England temperature record, the longest instrumental temperature record in the world (Figure 23). Summer temperatures, over the past 300 to 400 years, since the end of the Little Ice Age, have barely changed at all. It is winter temperatures, that have been slightly rising. The Earth's climate has not been getting hotter, it's been getting milder.

Figure 23: 350 Years- Summer versus Winter



Will Happer: That's certainly been observed all over the world. If you look at temperature records, high temperatures are almost unchanged. But cold temperatures at night or during the winter, are going up a little bit. Not very much but you can measure it.

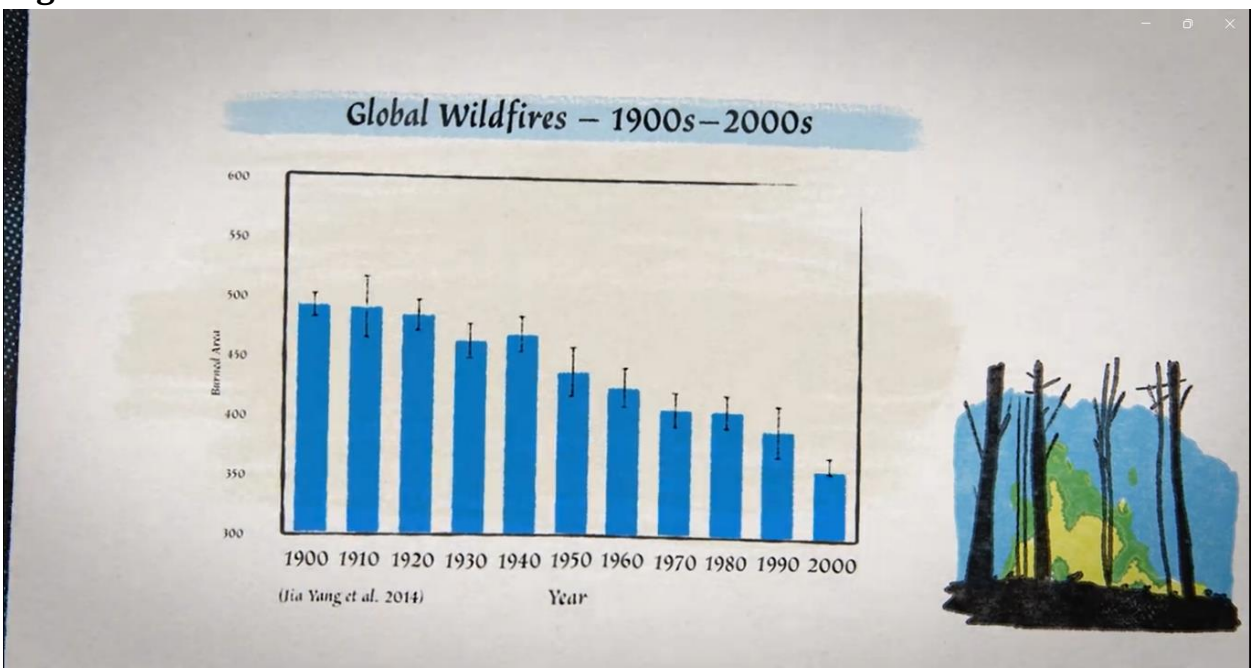
Steven Koonin: When the average goes up, It's really more due to the coldest temperatures getting warmer. So the temperature's getting milder, rather than getting hotter.

Narrator: What about the increasing number of wildfires we're often told about?

Steven Koonin: If you look at the actual number of forest fires, from satellite observations, the actual number's going down.

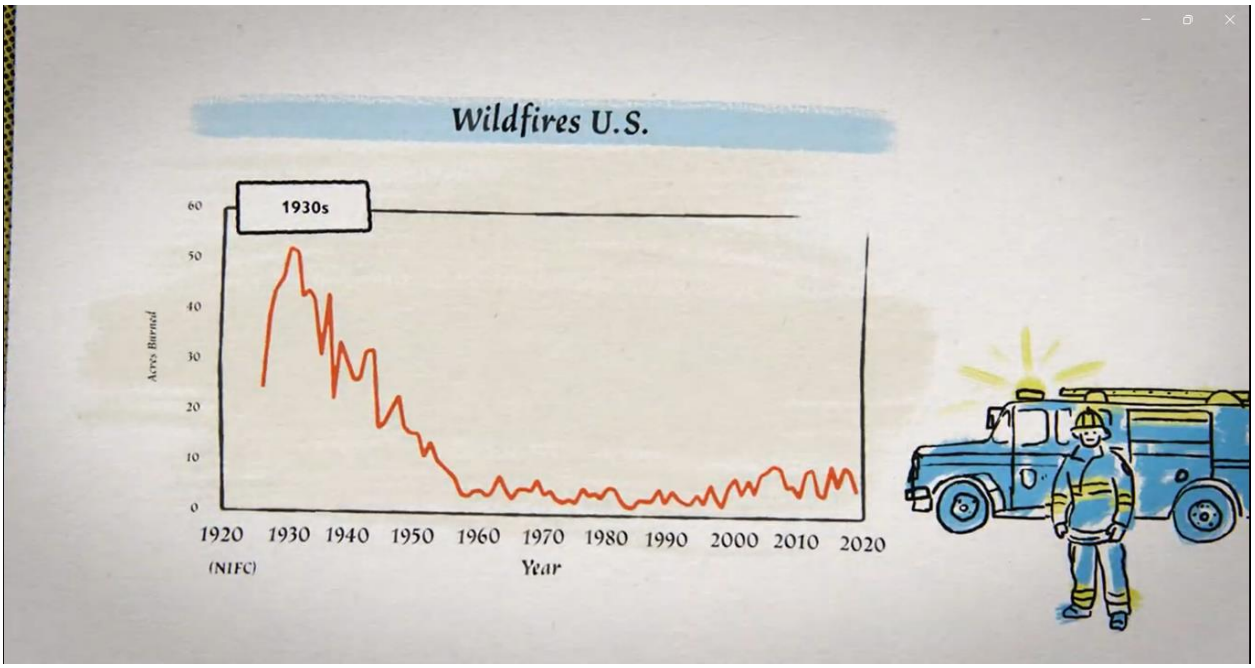
Narrator: Here's an estimate of global wildfires since 1900 (Figure 24). It shows a clear decline.

Figure 24: Global Wildfires-1900s-2000s



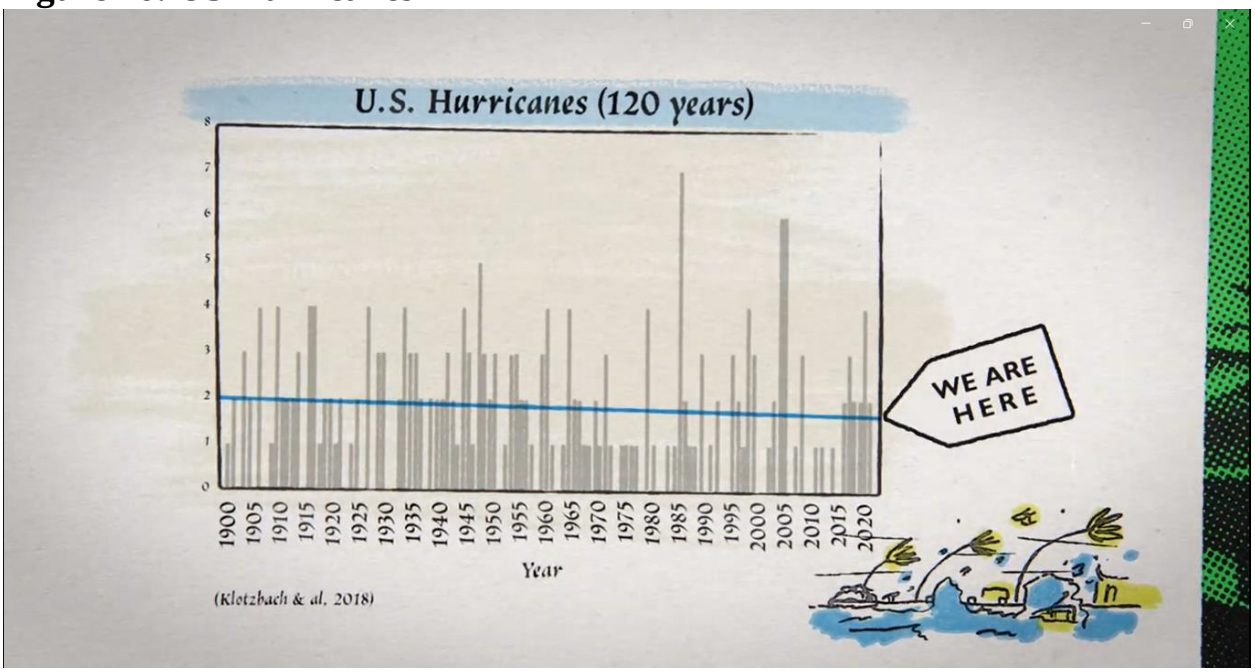
And here is record of areas affected by wildfires in the U.S. (Figure 25). It shows that wildfires were far, far worse in the 1930s.

Figure 25: Wildfires US



Willie Soon: From 1930s and 1920s when you have data, the thing was huge! Five to ten times bigger than the current level.

Figure 26: US Hurricanes

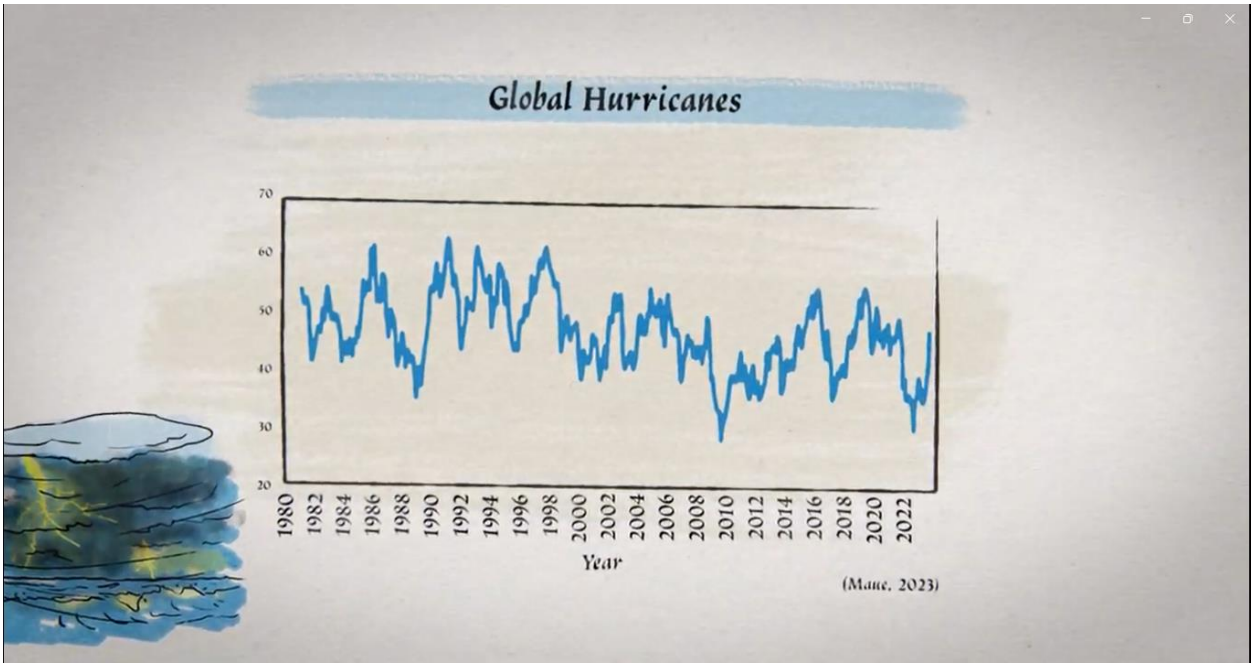


Narrator: How about hurricanes? The U.S. has by far, the best record of hurricane activity in the world. Over the past 120 years, there is no overall change (Figure 26). In fact, the trend is slightly down.

Steven Koonin: When you look at the data for hurricanes, technically tropical cyclones, you see, that there is no long term trend.

Narrator: How about the rest of the world? Here is a chart of global hurricane activity over the past forty years (Figure 27).

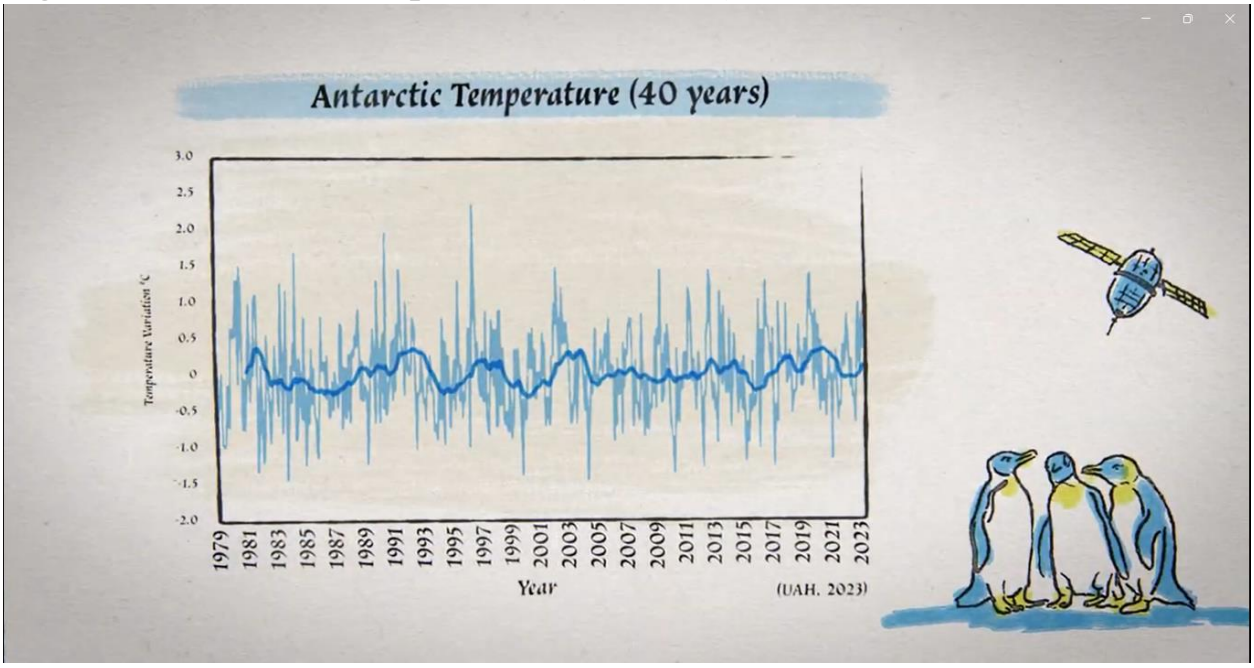
Figure 27: Global Hurricanes



Will Happer: Hurricanes have been around forever, you know. We've got good proxy records of hurricanes, and there's been no change in their frequency. Even the IPCC admits that.

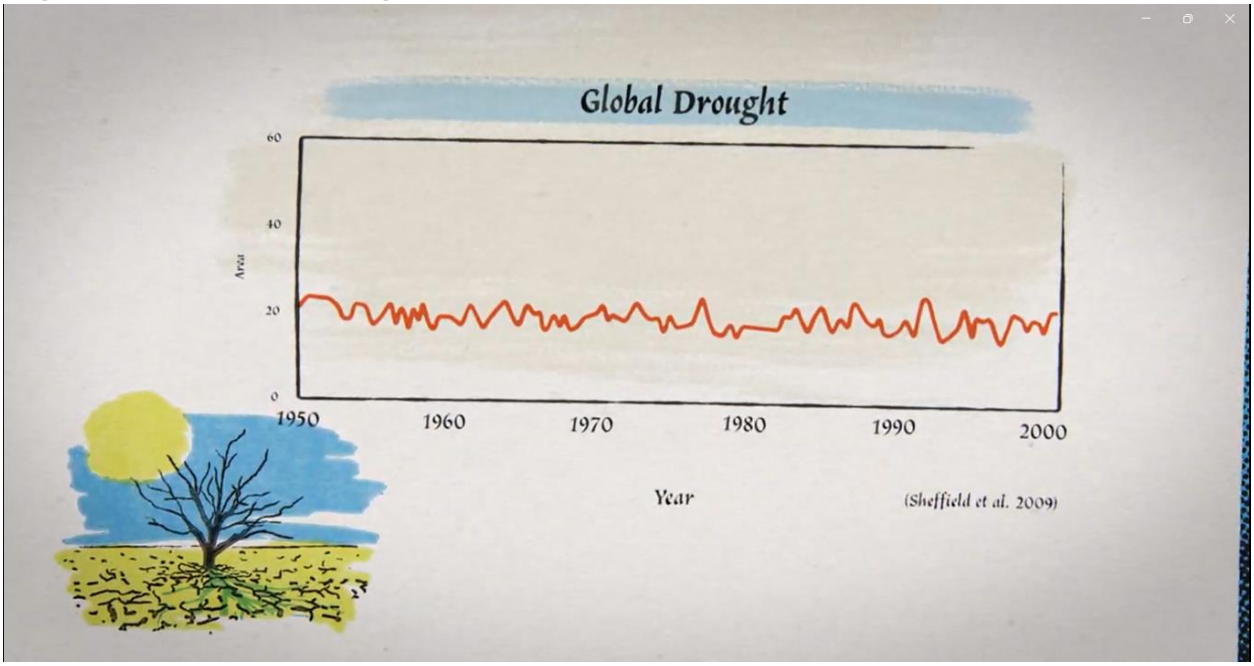
Narrator: How about melting ice caps and drought? Here's a satellite record of temperature in Antarctica, since the late 1970s (Figure 28). It shows no increase whatsoever.

Figure 28: Antarctic Temperatures (40 Years)



And here is record of global drought since 1950 (Figure 29). There is no observable increase at all.

Figure 29: Global Drought



Polar bears are meant to be going extinct, but studies suggest, their numbers are growing. The great barrier reef too, has recently reached record levels.

Patrick Moore: There's no such thing as a climate emergency happening on this planet now. It's ... there's no evidence of one.

Tony Heller: Yeah, the extreme weather event story is, is just absurd. There's no basis to it at all. It's just based on propaganda. The actual data shows the opposite.

Professor Steven Koonin: I've shown you the official data, the official science. Tell me, what I'm denying.

Will Happer: The climate alarm is nonsense you know, it's a hoax. I've never liked "hoax." I think "scam" is a better word. But I'm willing to live with "hoax."

Narrator: But why are we told, again and again, that manmade climate chaos is an undisputed scientific fact, beyond question, beyond doubt? To answer this, we must examine the so-called consensus on climate change.

The Consensus

Narrator: Until the 1980s, global warming was little more, than an eccentric scare story, put about by radical environmentalists. But then, the cause was picked up by an ambitious young Senator, Al Gore, who would soon become Vice President.
A billion dollars a year of public money was made available, for research into climate change. This quickly rose to two billion.

Al Gore: Up to that level ...

Narrator: Academic researchers in various disciplines, began to apply for this climate funding.

Steven Koonin: If you want to qualify for money, that's labeled "climate." Well, you take whatever you're doing, and you add a little bit of "climate speak" to it, and away you go.

Dick Lindzen: You're dealing with the sexual habits of cockroaches. You'll add ... add the impact of climate.

Ross McKitrick: So all I have to do, is add a little wrinkle to my grant application to explain how, well I'm worried that climate change will mean the death of all the maple trees, and so right away, you qualify for funding.

Narrator: Academics of every kind, lined up for climate funding. Climate, became an exciting new area of interest, for sociologists, biologists, Professors of English literature, lecturers in gender studies, and many more.

Dick Lindzen: And it also served to create a community. I mean, you know, you've become a climate scientist now. Even though you know nothing, about the physics of climate.

Narrator: Thousands of papers were published ... on climate change and prostitution, climate change and beer, climate change and the black death, climate change and disability, climate change and video games, and everything else imaginable.

Ross McKitrick: There's an almost comical list of studies out there. Just do a Google search on "Climate change, AND" and everything comes up.

Narrator: Few of these papers ever questioned, whether climate change was actually true.

Steven Koonin: After you've done the research and you write the paper up, sometimes you find there's no effect at all, from climate. But you still have to say in your papers, oh yes, climate change is real, and we just need to study this some more.

Narrator: Since so few of these so-called climate studies challenged the idea of climate change. It was declared, that there was a scientific consensus. Climate change must be true. Climate also became a new focus for government-funded research bodies.

John Clauser: Scientific research in the United States tends to be dominantly funded by government grants. And so, whatever government grants are offered, sort of determines much of the science being done.

Narrator: It was during the cold war, that many government research bodies were set up. But the end of the cold war, and pressure on government spending has left many of them struggling to justify their continued funding.

Roy Spencer: The United States Congress only funds ... problems. Okay, research into problems. Whether it's money that goes to NASA, or NOAA, or National Science Foundation or Department of Energy, or any other alphabet soup, you know, organization.

Will Happer: It's always been a problem to support your research, or your existence, your raison d'etre. And so, climate was a godsend.

Roy Spencer: If congress is willing to pay you to find evidence of global warming, by golly, as a scientist, we're going to go find evidence of it. Because, that's what we're being paid to do. And guess what: If you don't find evidence, or say the evidence suggests, it's not a problem. Your funding ends. This totally corrupts the way we look at the science.

John Clauser: Who was the famous gangster who was asked "Why do you rob banks?" And he said: "Well, 'cause that's where the money is!"

Narrator: The climate alarm brought funds. And the bigger the supposed threat, the more funds seemed to flow. The publicly funded science establishment now had a direct financial interest, in playing up the alarm.

Dr Matthew Wielicki, Geologist: But there's a huge incentive to overexaggerate, or to speak in hyperbole, even if the data doesn't support exactly what you're saying, because that's what brings the funds. I was in that boat. I was someone that was defending climate change as a grad student quite a bit, because, the truth is, I didn't give it too much thought. But I ... I thought: Well, it's getting a ton of attention, it brings a ton of money into the Earth sciences. Even if I don't buy all the hyperbole, what's the problem?

Narrator: By the late 1990s, what had started as an environmental scare story, was gaining momentum.

The Climate Bandwagon

Narrator: Western governments, and their senior civil servants were more than willing to address the climate problem. Green taxes were levied, green regulation expanded, and this in turn, generated more climate related jobs and activity.

Ross McKitrick: Take the banking sector for instance and say to a banker what we want you to file reports with the regulatory commission, on how climate change is going to affect your bank. Well, a banker doesn't know anything
about this subject. So then, they have to commission studies from academics. And of course, the academics are happy to come and tell them: "Well, It's going to be terrible for your bank. It's going to cause all kinds of problems. And you need to give us money to research this."

Narrator: Green subsidies and regulation meant, there was now money to be made in climate. Renewables firms sprouted, consultancy firms offered advice
on what they called sustainability, and climate compliance.

Steven Koonin: It's a wonderful business opportunity, okay? You want climate. We'll give you climate.

Narrator: The renewables industry alone, now turns over a trillion dollars a year, and that's expected to double in the next few years.

Dr. John Clauser: What used to be a cottage industry, has now blossomed, to become a major part of the world economy.

Narrator: The growth of this climate industry has seen an explosion of highly paid green jobs, Chief Sustainability Officers, Carbon Offset Advisors, ESG Consultants, Climate Compliance Lawyers, and countless others.

Matthew Wielicki: Students started to come in to our departments as Earth science departments ... with a focus on climate. That never happened before.
But they started to look at their career prospects, and they're smart, and they were looking at who's hiring. And the fact of the matter was, that everything in the hiring pool had "climate" somewhere attached to the name.

Ross McKitrick: I started a few years ago seeing programs like a master's degree in "Climate Finance." And, I just thought ... what on Earth is Climate Finance? I'd understand what a master's degree in Finance is. Well, now you need a university that's gonna teach this program. You need "Professors" of Climate Finance.

Dr. Benny Peiser: Every single school, or university, or business, will have a climate office, or climate officers, and a climate program. And you look at any of these institutions, or businesses, you will find they all are signed up to it, and anyone who hasn't signed up ... will come under pressure.

Narrator: At the last gathering of the publicly funded UN's IPCC, 70,000 delegates flew in, from around the world. Government bureaucrats, green NGO's, Carbon Sequestration Consultants, environmental journalists, heads of renewables companies. But this is just the tip of the iceberg. Many hundreds of thousands of jobs worldwide, now depend on the climate crisis.

Ross McKitrick: You start building this enormous population, whose job is ... to manage the crisis. And, and also explicitly, to make sure the people are alarmed about the crisis, because this whole industry depends on the existence of the crisis.

Narrator: But therein lies, the one great threat to this multi-trillion dollar industry. All the jobs, all of the funding, are totally dependent on there being a climate crisis.

Dr. Matthew Wielicki: If CO_2 isn't having the huge negative impacts, that we claimed it was having originally. How are we going to stay in business? How do we justify our existence, if climate change isn't this existential threat that we claimed it was over the last four decades or so?

Roy Spencer: People like me, our careers depend on funding of climate research. This is what I've been doing just about my whole career. This is what the other climate researchers are doing with their whole career. They don't want this to end.

Tony Heller: If NASA said: "global warming is not a problem." What if their funding disappears, right? So, they can't say that. I mean, you've got the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: if they said the climate isn't changing, they'd have no reason to exist.

Matthew Wielicki: The IPCC has a self-preservation instinct, to show that climate change is an existential threat. Otherwise there's no reason for them to be collecting the money and doing the work in the first place.

Dr. John Clauser: There are not just now billions, but there are trillions of dollars at stake.

Tony Heller: There's a huge amount of money involved. This is a huge big money scam. A lot of people's livelihoods depend on it. They're not going to give that up.

Steven Koonin: If suddenly, the notion becomes apparent, that this is not such a problem. You're going to see that as an existential threat.

Narrator: Scientists who studied the natural causes of climate change, began to be viewed with suspicion, as two Harvard astrophysicists discovered.

Willie Soon: How much does the sun change? And how does it change? And why does it change? And then, we didn't even want to get into the temperature record, and this climate thing. Immediately, they will come after us because, when we started to estimate that the sun changed by quite ... significantly in terms of climatic sense. Immediately they attack us there, because it's not following the narrative. Because they need the CO_2 to be the only one, the only dominant player.

Professor Sallie Baliunas: When you tried to say, we're just looking for the background of natural variability, weak ... the response would be: We can't have natural changes. As an effect it has to be human caused. And ... some of that was directly stated, but most of it was indirect. Your funding for this kind of project will be dropped. This kind of project doesn't go anywhere.

Dick Lindzen: By that time, anything that contradicted the narrative of global warming, as a serious problem, was not going to get funded.

Narrator: Editors of academic journals came under pressure not to accept papers, which were deemed to be skeptical of the climate crisis.

Dick Lindzen: We will not publish anything that questions this. I mean, it's not something surreptitious.

Narrator: Scientists who dared to point out in public, that there was no climate chaos, began to be sidelined and shunned.

Ross McKitrick: If a scientifically qualified person stands up and says: "We don't see an upward trend, in the data on Pacific typhoons." Well, suddenly they lose standing, to address the topic of Pacific typhoons. Not because what they said is wrong, but because it's off message. They can marginalize any kind of criticism of the narrative, by saying: "You're not qualified to talk about this," because you don't support the narrative. That is then ... And then, having marginalized everyone who doesn't support the narrative they can turn around and say: Well, everybody who counts, supports the narrative, so he must be right.

Narrator: Environmental journalists ignored skeptics, and instead offered headlines to anyone prepared to make the most outrageous claims and predictions about a climate apocalypse.

Roy Spencer: It's gotten to where it has nothing to do with the science any more. It doesn't matter, if your alarmist prediction, doesn't come true. You're still going to retain your status as an expert, and the media is still going to come and ask you for your opinion, even though you were "crazy wrong" about your predictions.

Narrator: But the consensus on climate, is not only enforced by those in the climate industry. To explain the broader appeal of the climate alarm, we must look at the politics behind climate.

The Politics of Climate

Narrator: From the start, the climate scare was political. It came from the environmental movement, the sworn enemy, of free market industrial capitalism.

Dr Benny Peiser: Finally, we've got them. We can claim, that it is the free markets who are destroying the planet, and we need big government to save us.

Narrator: The climate problem, it is said, stems from the irresponsible actions of greedy feckless individuals, who have too many babies and drive too much, and consume too many products, under the capitalist corporations who pander to their whims. The solution is for government to have greater power to regulate private companies, but also to guide and reshape the lives and habits of individuals.

Ross McKitrick: Policy agenda has sprawled into micromanaging everybody's lives, on the most minute detail. What kind of stove you can use, what kind of heater you can have, how much you can set the thermostat at, where you can drive, what kind of car, you can't ... According to the planners, we're not going to have internal combustion engines, an hour from now ...

Roy Spencer: All of these things require the government to get involved right? Because the government has to sort-of force changes upon the public. If it was up to the public, we wouldn't be buying electric vehicles, because you know, they're impractical.

Narrator: Support for the climate alarm is now virtually synonymous with disdain for free market capitalism and a yearning for bigger government.

Roy Spencer: It's liberals vs. conservatives in the United States, and generally speaking, liberals are worried, that we're destroying the planet. and they're also of course for big government. And then, conservatives are at the other end of the spectrum. Where they, a lot of them don't believe, that we're destroying the planet and ... they don't want government involved in their personal lives.

Narrator: Paying lip service to the climate alarm has become almost universal among those who depend on government for their livelihoods. This includes those

in the publicly funded education arts and science establishments. Tony Heller recalls his time at Los Alamos labs.

Tony Heller: The entire county of Los Alamos was kept going by government money, that we had the highest incomes in the state. So naturally, people who lived at Los Alamos supported big government, because that was where their livelihood came from. That was where their good schools came from. Everything good in Los Alamos, came from the government. So of course, they were all believers in big government.

Narrator: Among the largely publicly funded western intelligencia, support for more government spending and regulation is almost a defining moral badge. In these circles, to question the climate alarm is socially unacceptable. To be a climate skeptic, is taboo.

Dr. Matthew Wielicki: Somebody that goes against it, really does get met with a lot of anger and vitriol and ... you know, you're called a denier, the science denier, the heretic.

Dr. Steven Koonin: Your colleagues won't engage with you anymore. You don't get invited to conferences. Your students may desert you. This is all really terrible.

Narrator: Professors Henrik Svensmark and Nir Shaviv, describe what happened, when they published their results, on the climatic effects of solar activity.

Henrik Svensmark: It was like all hell had broken loose, because of this work. I had no idea, that the things would escalate as they did. And it completely changed my life.

Nir Shaviv: Once we said that, people didn't like hearing it, and we became "persona non grata."

Henrik Svensmark: I mean, I have so many instances of people doing really nasty things. When I applied for a job. A group of scientists write to the university, saying they shouldn't hire me. And that's a typical story ... unfortunately.

Nir Shaviv: If you don't agree with the standard polemic, you become an outcast. You're shunned, as if you have leprosy.

Narrator: For Professor Sallie Balliunas, the personal attacks became too much.

Sallie Balliunas: I retired early. And my family said, I should have retired even sooner. Years sooner So, they notice the toll. It took a toll on them ... and me.

Narrator: Dr Matthew Wileicki, was an Assistant Professor of Geology at the University of Alabama, when he decided to speak out about the climate scare. As a result of the backlash, he has decided to leave teaching.

Matthew Wielicki: To speak up about climate change, in any sort of skeptical way, was essentially career suicide, absolutely. There was no possible way, that I would ... publish in, quite a few of the mainstream journals, that I was required to publish in. I essentially isolated myself from many of the funding institutions. This is one of the reasons, you can build a concensus in a community, is because anybody who is skeptical of that consensus, essentially gets kicked out of the community.

Professor Steven Koonin: Speaking out, in scientific ways that go contrary to the consensus, I would say, is a career killer for people at the early stage of their careers.

Will Happer: If I were 30 years old in a university, trying to make a career, I would certainly keep my mouth shut. And in fact, I went to some effort to keep my mouth shut when I was younger. I knew climate was nonsense then, but I was a little bit careful.

Dick Lindzen: If a young person is questioning this. They can't put that in a proposal. The proposal will be denied. And they can't effectively publish. Because the gatekeeper will keep them out, and so it would end their career.

Tony Heller: You have to go along with the global warming story. If you don't, you're going to get cut off. You'll lose funding, you're going to get your career ruined. You're going to be trashed by the community. You'll be despised by your coworkers.

Narrator: The so called consensus on climate, has itself become a weapon. A form of bullying, intimidation, and censorship, used against those, who refuse to conform.

Matthew Wielicki: It's a tool, that people use to bludgeon their opponents and the skeptics, and to attack their character.

Narrator: According to its critics, far from being scientific, the militant, intolerant, climate consensus represents a devastating assault on free scientific inquiry.

Steven Koonin: I see my job as a scientist, as just laying out the facts, and letting people decide what they want to do. When you can't talk about the facts, things become corrupt.

Sallie Baliunas: If you shut the door on ideas. If you say, you're not allowed to test it. You're not allowed to have that idea. You've left the realm of science.

Roy Spencer: I don't think climate researchers will ever back down from their claim, that increasing CO_2 is the control knob, on today's climate system. I don't think they will ever back down from that, no matter what the evidence is.

Dick Lindzen: It's clear, it's now a cult! And completely divorced from science.

Narrator: But the apparently unstoppable climate scare, does not just represent an attack on science. It is starting to shape for us, a new kind of society.

Climate versus Freedom

Narrator: Environmentalists like to pose as anti-establishment. But their demands are well received and piously echoed by king Charles, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the BBC, the UN, the EU, by heads of government, the World Bank and World Economic Forum. In fact, by the entire state-funded ruling establishment.

Roy Spencer: Global warming is like the perfect problem that government can get involved in, to grow the influence of government.

Will Happer: It's a wonderful way to increase government power and, If there's an existential threat out there, that's worldwide. Well, you need a powerful worldwide government, you know, to cope with it

Claire Fox: If you're a climate activist, you're actually facilitating a huge validation, of the government running our lives.

Austin Williams: Many environmentalists, most environmentalists, all environmentalists, who consider themselves to be radical progressive alternatives, are in fact, simply reinforcing the mantras and the mainstream arguments of the entire establishment.

Claire Fox: The demands on the government mean, that the government suddenly gains the authority, to interfere into every nook and cranny of our lives, and how we live.

Matthew Wielicki: Everything, has a climate narrative attached to it. How much you consume, where you spend your money, how much you travel, who you interact with, what types of food you eat, whether you eat meat. Everything, has some sort of aspect, that can be controlled with a climate lens.

Ross McKitrick: Suppose 20 years ago, somebody had hatched the idea that: I would really like to ban cheap energy. I'd really like to control everybody's appliance purchases. I'd really like to tell everybody where they can go, and
basically, I'd like to have dictatorial control over everything. Well it's not going to fly. No, everybody would think you're a nut, and would ignore you. But ... fast forward 20 years, that's what's happening.

Narrator: The publicly funded establishment in the west, is so large and powerful, it is able to impose and enforce the official consensus on climate, through its control of schools, universities government, and much of the media. State broadcasters like the BBC, exclude climate skeptics. Broadcasting regulatory bodies, forbid private stations, from disseminating skeptical views, threatening them with having their broadcasting licenses revoked.

Dr. Benny Peiser: What normally happens in an emergency, is that all normal forms of openness and democracy have to be suppressed. Because, how else to deal with an emergency? So, we are facing a situation, not unlike lockdowns,
where basically, all normal forms of behavior, normal forms of social communication, and normal forms of democracy are essentially ruled out. Activists are even calling, for any skepticism to be criminalized.

Narrator: In certain jobs and professions, it is now dangerous to express dissent on climate.

Dr. Benny Peiser: It's no surprise that people, who are more skeptical, will think twice, before voicing their concerns, because they might risk their careers. They might risk their business. They might risk being sacked.

Patrick Moore: If you're a professional of any kind, in science, or law, or medicine. If you belong to a professional association, or you are in a university, you can be fired, for saying what you believe.

Dr. Benny Peiser: The consequence is a censorious authoritarian regime, that has to control every move, every word, everything you want to do. Because, everything you do, is a potential risk to the survival of mankind.

Climate versus the People

Narrator: Climate protesters condemn capitalism. But at their anticapitalist rallies, it's hard to spot anyone who looks like a worker. Like a docker, or crane driver, or steel worker, or a beautician, or a trucker. The workers it appears, are totally absent from these rallies, and for very good reason. Today's climate alarmists complain, not that capitalism isn't producing enough, but that it's producing too much.

Claire Fox: The modern capitalist system, has led to prosperity. More and more people, have more and more things. The modern anti-capitalism at the present time, is a critique of capitalism, that it gives us too much.

Dr. Stephen Davies: They think that the problem with capitalism now, is actually that it's giving out too many rewards, en masse, to ordinary workers.
And what they want instead, and this is often very explicit actually, is a much more austere simple ... the kind of lifestyle, in which the mass consumption, the consumption choices of the great bulk of the population, are controlled, or even prohibited.

Dr. Benny Peiser: You have to consume less, you have to holiday less, you have to drive less, you have to eat less and so on.

Narrator: It seems that what upsets many environmentalists, is not the failure, but rather the success of capitalism, in producing an abundance of affordable goods for the masses.

Claire Fox: Ordinary working people for once, we've arrived at a point in history in the the western world at least, where mass manufacturers allowed them cheap clothes, cheap food, cheap furniture. Therefore, you get a clash when affluent environmentalists, express their disdain for mass consumption. People going on those big, huge, cruise ships. It's like thousands ... what are they doing? Oh my God ! All those crazy blogs ... ruining Venice, you know, ruining all our beautiful places ... We own them don't we? Hang on, what are they going there for?

Dr. Stephen Davies: What you have here is a classic example of class hypocrisy, and self-interest, masquerading as public-spirited concern. You could take these kinds of green socialists much more seriously, if they lived off grid, they cut their own consumption down to the minimum, they never flew. Instead, you get constant talk about how human consumption is destroying the planet, that the people making all this talk, show absolutely no signs of reducing their own.

Narrator: What environmentalists call "de-growth" is being achieved, by the trashing of our conventional energy and transport systems, and the forced introduction of expensive and unreliable alternatives. Already, this is having the desired effect on industrial manufacturing, which is straining, under the burden of punitive green taxes and regulation, and higher energy prices.

Tom Nelson: The people behind the climate alarm couldn't give a damn about manufacturing. They have nothing to do with it. They don't know people who work in manufacturing, whose jobs and lives depend on it. They're not excited by industry or industrial progress. They explicitly want to shut it down.

Climate versus the Poor

Narrator: Kisii, Kenya, East Africa. According to many leading environmentalists, the world's poorest people should not aspire to the lifestyle of people in the first world. The planet will not cope. Grace Nyakenanda, is one of the many Africans who do not have electricity or gas to cook with or heat their homes.
The resulting indoor smoke from burning wood, and dried dung, is the deadliest form of pollution in the world. For millions, the cause of lung disease, blindness, and early death.

Subtitles: If I continue like this, I'll go blind and my children are still young. Who is going to feed them? I worry about it, but what can I do?

Narrator: It's not just cheap reliable electricity that Africa needs. Agricultural productivity here, is incredibly low. Increasing it takes fossil fuels, to make fertilizer, and drive tractors and other farm machinery. Jusper Machogu is a farmer.

Jusper Machogu: Each and every African wants to develop, and increasing improving agriculture is one of the easiest ways, to do that. Agriculture is totally tied to fossil fuels. Fossil fuels, that the Western nations are saying, we should not have access to.

Narrator: Around a third of the food produced in Africa rots, before it ever reaches the mouths of consumers. To prevent this terrible waste, Africa needs plastic packaging, refrigerated lorries and good roads. All are opposed by western environmentalists. All come, with industrial development. All rely, on affordable, fossil fuel energy.

Diarrhea, from drinking dirty water still kills hundreds of thousands of African children. But clean water, requires large industrial water purification plants, and a modern water supply network. And this will come only, with cheap energy.

Jusper Machogu: I think it's pretty obvious, that the west has good what it has, because of fossil fuels. When people say Africa doesn't need fossil fuels, I wonder. I don't think they want what's best for us. They don't want us to develop, and that means, we continue being starving, we continue being poor. Most people don't know what climate change is they don't care. They just, they want food on their table. They want to beat poverty, they want to beat hunger. They need money to better their lives, they want to flourish. That's just it.

Austin Williams: When they use the words sustainable development, they're talking about no development. Exactly, I mean, the point is that, you know, to develop sustainably means, not to use too much energy, not to use too much carbon, you know, net-zero. The idea is that you shouldn't use too many resources. The fact you shouldn't produce enough consumer goods, because consumption is bad. So ultimately, the idea of development, is out the window.

Benny Peiser: The Greens think, the Africans should never use their resources the way the Europeans or the Americans or the Canadians or the Australians have used theirs. They are also in favor of punitive taxes, border taxes on any African country, that wants to export their goods to Europe, if they do use their resources. So, that sums up the ethical ruthlessness, and depravity of the green agenda.

Narrator: But climate alarmists have a problem. Many countries in Africa and across Asia, are simply ignoring the environmentalists' demands of western governments, and international agencies. Communist China is estimated to be building an average of two new coal power plants a week. China now uses more coal, than the rest of the world combined.

Benny Peiser: Which is one of the reasons, why this whole climate agenda is falling apart. Because the rest of the world is not cutting emissions, is not moving to renewables.

Narrator: In the west too, for many people, climate alarmism is wearing thin.

Tom Nelson: Ordinary people are not stupid. They have seen one ridiculous claim after another fail, over and over. What this does, is leave people with a profound, and justified cynicism about, what the scientific establishment says, and about, what the government says.

Narrator: To fix the climate crisis, we're told, we must give up our cars. We must pay more for fuel, heating, clothes, food. Fly less, limit where we go. This attack on mass travel, mass tourism, mass consumption, has little appeal to the masses.

Claire Fox: Ordinary people are starting to realize, it's going to cost them a lot of money, to simply live the lives that they were leading, that they want to lead.
And as soon, as that started to happen, I could see people in the United Kingdom, who had previously been indifferent to environmentalism, suddenly thinking: How dare they do that, right? How dare they try and take away, what we consider to be not luxuries, but necessities.

Austin Williams: The whole policy of sustainability, is about restraint, it's about restriction, it's about doing less, and that obviously for most people is anathema to their everyday needs.

Claire Fox: The fact that there is actually an ideological movement of people, who think that cheap mass production, whether it's houses or anything else is a problem. I mean, for God's sake no wonder, people become disdainful of the kind of middle class outlook of environmentalism. But that is literally what people say: How can we stop people, buying cheap things in shops?

Narrator: When climate protesters climbed onto an underground train in London's East End, they were not cheered on, by working commuters. They were hurled abuse (insulted), pelted, angrily dragged off the train, and received rough treatment on the platform.

Dr. Stephen Davies: If you were to go into a pub, frequented mainly by what the Americans call, blue collar workers, you will find that being skeptical about climate change policy, is not going to get you thrown out. Quite the countrary, somebody will probably buy you a drink. They can tell that, behind all the talk about climate emergency, climate crisis, what that actually is, is an animus and
a hostility towards them, their lifestyle, their beliefs, and a desire to change it by force if necessary.

Narrator: Punitive and restrictive policies, carried out both in the name of climate change and Covid, have sparked protests, in Britain, Canada, and other western countries. Anti-establishment politicians, and movements, are gaining support.

Claire Fox: What they underestimated was the fury, that they soon would meet with ordinary people. They're just like: you can't do this! So you suddenly got this new movement.

Narrator: Many working people are not merely skeptical, but positively angry, about the climate alarm and all that flows from it. There is a suspicion or perhaps realization, that climate change is an invented scare, driven by self-interest and snobbery, cynically promoted by a parasitic publicly funded establishment, hungry, for ever more money and power. An assault on the freedom and prosperity of the rest of us.

Written and Directed by Martin Durkin

Produced by Tom Nelson

In Memory of:
Dr Hamish Mykura, Dr Tim Ball, Professor Bob Carter, Nigel Calder, Nigel Lawson, Professor S Fred Singer, Professor Patrick Michaels, Professor Freeman Dyson, Dr Jay Lehr

Thanks to Professor John Christy

Director (Africa) Martin O'Toole (also Director of Photography)

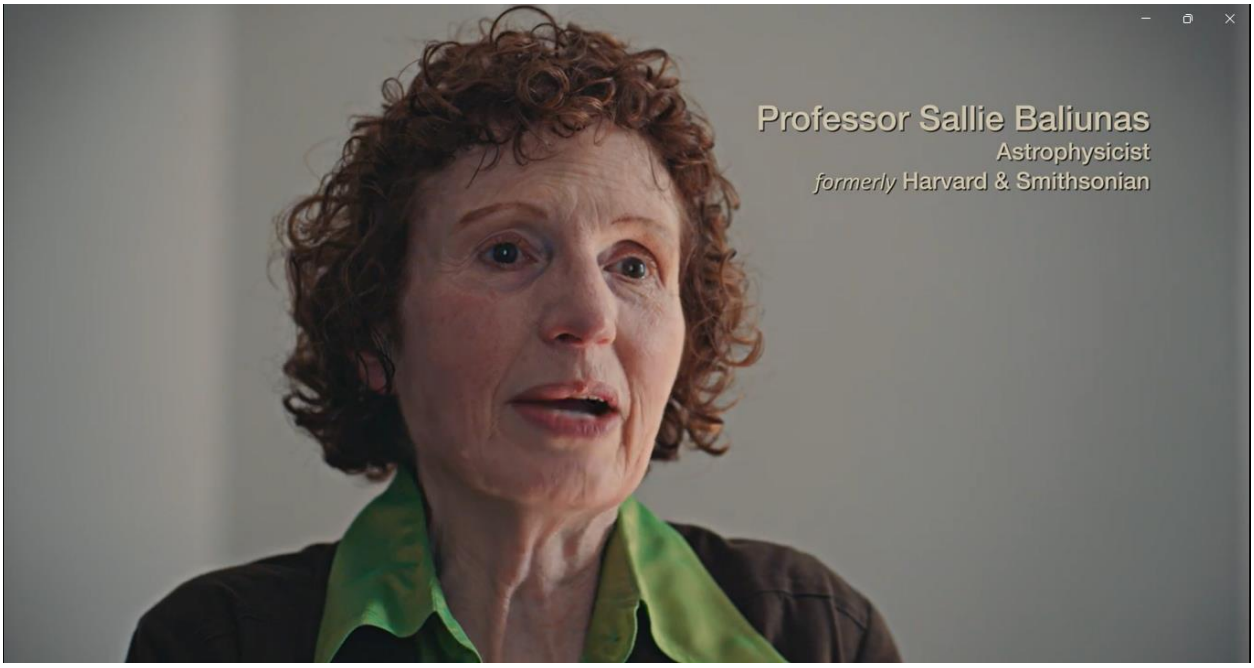
Various Credits

Archive
Artgrid (Stock footage site)
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Critical Past (archival stock footage providers)
Energy Research and Development Administration (It has the functions of the Atomic Energy Commission not covered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission-Wikipedia)
ESO (European Southern Observatory)
Ford Motor Company
Getty Images
Library of Congress
NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
NSF (National Science Foundation)
Prelinger (Archives of films relating to US cultural history, the evolution of the American landscape, everyday life and social history) 1982 to 2002 in New York but is now in San Francisco
POND5 (Stock Video & Royalty Free Music)
UCAR University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR manages the US National Science Foundation National Center for Atmospheric Research (NSF NCAR) on behalf of NSF)
United Nations Audiovisual Library
US Department of Agriculture
US National Archives
William J Clinton Presidential Library

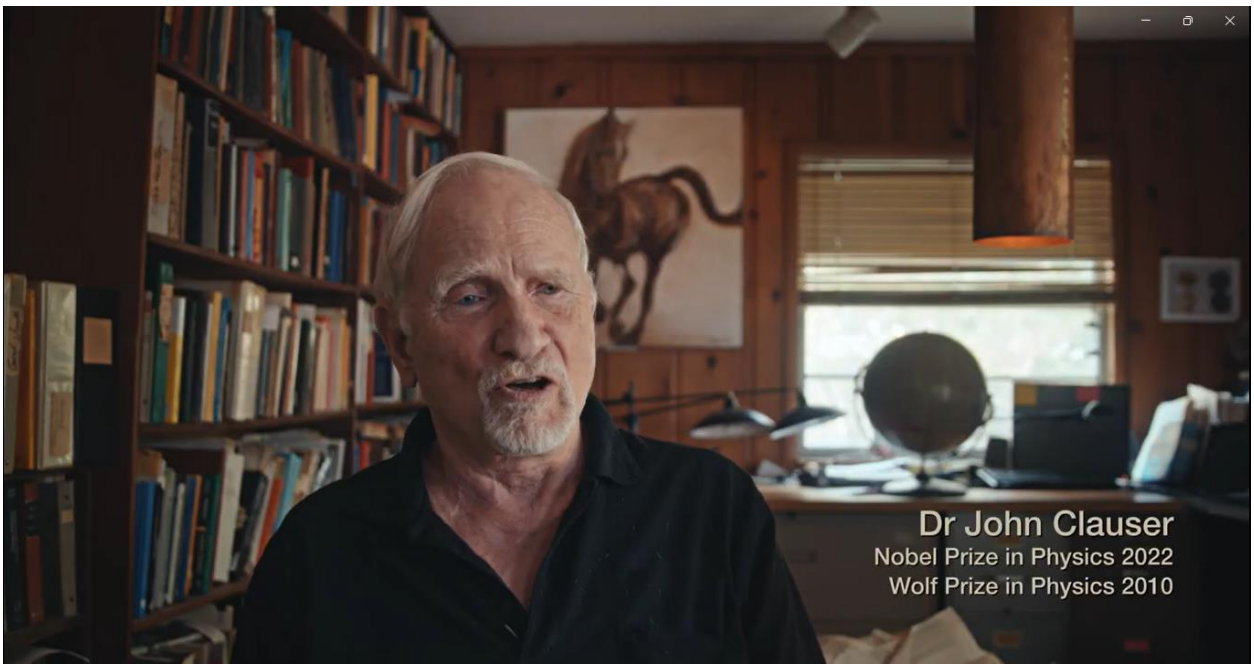
Fast Car Films

People

Sallie Baliunas



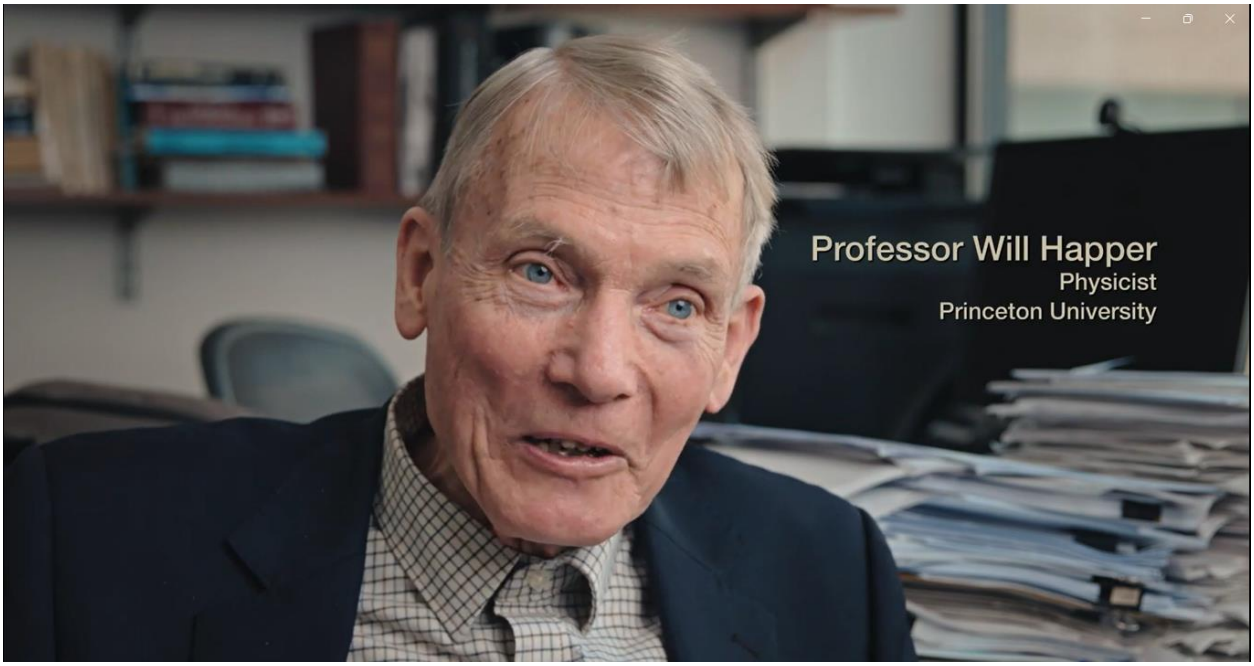
John Clauser



Dr Stephen Davies

Claire Fox

Will Happper



Tony Heller

Tony Heller (Stephen Goddard) has a BS in Geology from ASU and a masters in Electrical Engineering from Rice University1.

[1] Stephen Goddard (Tony Heller), DeSmog Blog, Retrieved March 24, 2024 from https://www.desmog.com/steven-goddard/

Steven Koonin

Richard Lindzen

Professor Dick Lindzen, Meteorologist, Harvard & MIT (1972-2013)
Richard Siegmund Lindzen (born February 8, 1940) is an American atmospheric physicis. He was a meteorology professor at Harvard then MIT. “Lindzen has disputed the scientific consensus (The flat earth was one time a consensus. Real science has nothing to do with consensus of simple or misguided minds.) on climate change and criticizes what he has called climate alarmism2”

[2] Richard Lindzen, Wikipedia, Retrieved March 24, 2024 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Lindzen

Jusper Machogu

Ross McKitrick

Patrick Moore

Tom Nelson

Benny Peiser

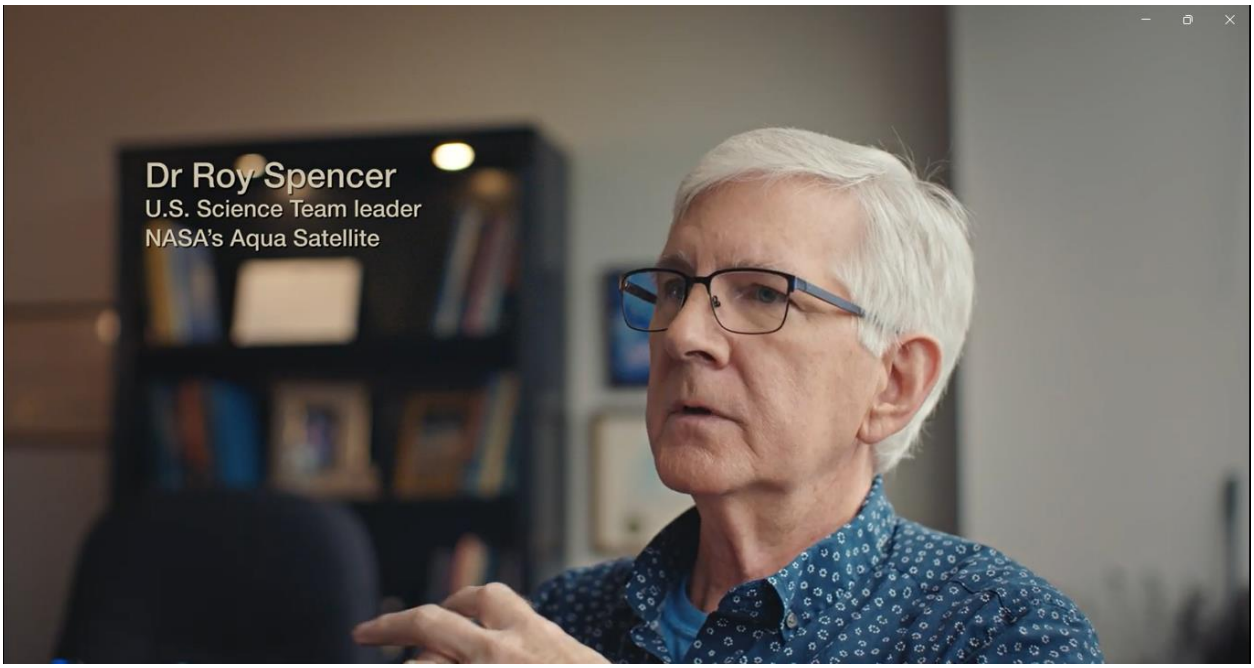
Willie Soon

Nir Shaviv


Professor Nir Shaviv
Racah Institute of Physics


Astrophysicist Nir Shaviv
Professor Henrik Svensmark from the Danish National Space Institute

Roy Spencer



Henrik Svensmark

Matthew Wielicki

Austin Williams