English language version (the film's original)

The Great Global Warming Swindle

--Final Script DVD Version—

2007

Written & Directed by
MARTIN DURKIN

Wag TV

(Edited from the film by Makoto Masuo
in June, 2017, under the permission of Wag TV UK)

Scientists

Professor Tim Ball , Dept. of Climatology, University of Winnipeg

Professor Nir Shaviv, Institute of Physics University of Jerusalem

Lord Lawson of Blaby, Chancellor of the exchequer (A leading figure in a House of Lords enqiry in 2005)

Professor Ian Clark, Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of Ottawa

Dr. Piers Corbyn, Solar physicist, Climate forecaster, Weather Action

Professor John Christy, Dept. of Atmospheric Science, University of Alabama in Huntsville. Lead Author, IPCC

Professor Philip Stott , Dept. of Biogeography, University of London

Professor Paul Reiter, Pasteur Institute in Paris, IPCC

Professor Richard Lindzen, Dept. of Meteorology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology IPCC

Patrick Moore, Environmentalist, Co-founder of Greenpeace

Professor Patrick Michaels , Dept. of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia

Dr. Roy Spencer, Weather Satellite Team Leader, NASA

Nigel Calder, Former Editor, New Scientist

James Shikwati, Economist, Author

Professor Syun-ichi Akasofu, Director, International Arctic Research Centre

Professor Frederick Singer, Former Director, US National Weather Service

Professor Eigil Friis-Christensen , Director, Danish National Space Centre

Paul Driessen, Former environmental campaigner, Author: Green Power, Black Death

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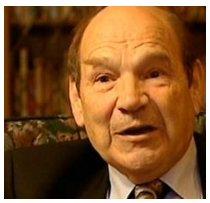
IT'S NOT TRUE

The global warming alarm is dressed up as science but it's not science its propaganda . (Professor Paul Reiter, Pasteur Institute in Paris, IPCC)

There is no direct evidence which links 20th century global warming to anthropogenic greenhouse gases." (Professor Nir Shaviv Institute of Physics University of Jerusalem)

We're just being told lies. That's what it comes down to.
（Nigel Calder, Former Editor, New Scientist）

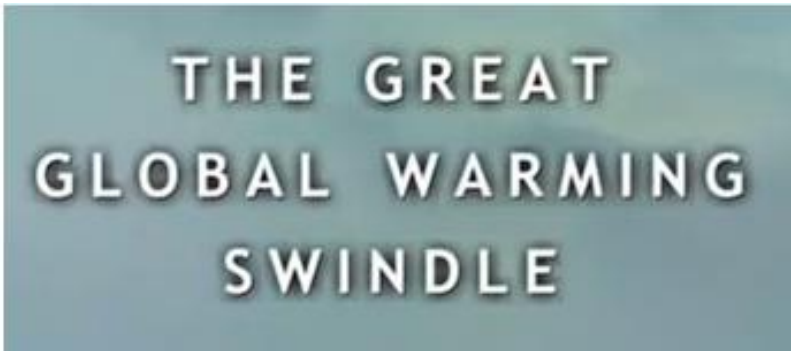
You can't say that CO_2 will drive climate, it certainly never did in the past (Professor Ian Clark, Dept of Earth Sciences, University Of Ottawa）



If the CO_2 increases in the atmosphere as a greenhouse gas then the temperature will go up but the ice core records show us exactly the opposite. So the fundamental assumption of the whole theory of climate change due to humans is shown to be wrong （Professor Tim Ball Dept of Climatology University of Winnipeg ）

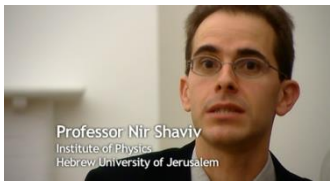
Man-made global warming is no longer just a theory about climate … it is one of the defining moral and political causes of our age. Campaigners say the time for debate is over, any criticism no matter how scientifically rigorous is illegitimate … even worse dangerous

But in this film it will be shown that there is nothing unusual about the current temperature, that the earth's climate is always changing and that the scientific evidence does not support the notion that climate is driven by carbon dioxide, manmade or otherwise. Everywhere, you are told, that man-made climate change is proved beyond doubt … but you are being told lies



Outline

"When people say we don't believe in global warming, I say, I believe in global warming I just don't believe that human CO_2 is causing that warming"



"A few years ago if you'd ask me I would tell you it's CO_2. Why? Because just like everyone else in the public I listened to what the media had to say."

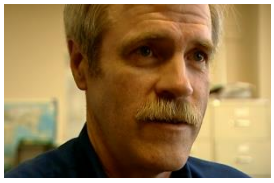
"Each day the news reports about manmade global warming grow more fantastically apocalyptic. And yet a number of senior climate scientists now say the theory simply doesn't make sense.

There were periods, for example, in earth's history when we had three times as much CO_2 as we have today, or periods when we had ten times as much CO_2 as we have today and if CO_2 has a large effect on climate you should see it in the temperature reconstructions.

If we look at climate from the geological timeframe we would never suspect CO_2 as a major climate driver

None of the major climate changes of the last thousand years can be explained by CO_2 （Dr. Piers Corbyn, Solar physicist, Climate forecaster, Weather Action）

You cant say that CO_2 will drive climate, it certainly never did in the past



I've often heard it said that there is a consensus of thousands of scientists on the global warming issue, and that humans are causing a catastrophic change to the climate system. Well I am one scientist and there are many, that simply think that is not true. (Professor John Christy, Dept of Atmospheric Science, University of Alabama in Huntsville.　Lead Author, IPCC)

Man made global warming is no ordinary scientific theory.　It is supported by a powerful political body, the UN's intergovernmental panel on climate change or IPCC.

The IPCC like any UN body is political, the final conclusions are politically driven.
（Professor Philip Stott , Dept. of Biogeography, University of London）

This claim that the IPCC is the world's top 1500 or 2500 scientists, you look at the bibliographies of the people and its simply not true, there are quite a number of non scientists.

And to build the number up to 2500 they have to start taking reviewers and government people, any one who ever came close to them.　And none of them are asked to agree, many of then disagree.　（Professor Richard Lindzen, Dept. of Meteorology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology　IPCC）

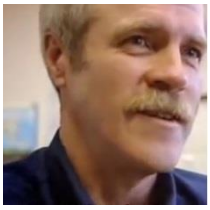
Those people who don't agree with the polemic and resign, and there have been a number that I know of, they are simply put on the author list and they become part of this 2500 of the world's top scientists

This is a story of how a theory about climate turned in to a political ideology

See I don't even like to call it an environmental movement anymore because really it is a political activists movement and they have become hugely influential at a global level. (Patrick Moore, Environmentalist, Co-founder of Greenpeace）

It is the story of the distortion of a whole area of science

Climate scientists need there to be a problem in order to get funding
（Dr. Roy Spencer, Weather Satellite Team Leader, NASA）



We have a vested interest in creating panic because then money will flow to climate science

There's one thing you shouldn't say and that is, this might not be a problem.

It is the story of how a political campaign turned into a bureaucratic bandwagon.

The fact of the matter is that tens of thousands of jobs depend upon global warming right now. It's a big business.
（Professor Patrick Michaels , Dept. of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia）

It's become a great industry in itself and if the whole global warming farrago collapsed there'd be an awful lot of people out of jobs and looking for work.

This is a story of censorship and intimidation.

I've seen and heard their spitting fury at anybody who might disagree with them which is not the scientific way. Climate science is an incredibly angry science and I take that anger as actually a sign weakness

1. A House of Lords enquiry was set up to examine the scientific evidence of manmade global warming

In 2005 a House of Lords enquiry was set up to examine the scientific evidence of manmade global warming. A leading figure in that enquiry was Lord Lawson of Blaby who as chancellor of the exchequer in the 1980s was the first politician to commit government money to global warming research.

"We had a very very thorough enquiry, took evidence from a whole lot of people, expert in this area and produced a report. What surprised me was to discover how weak and uncertain the science was. In fact there are more and more thoughtful people, some of them a little bit frightened to come out in the open but who quietly, privately and some of them publicly are saying hang on way a minute this simply doesn't add up." (Lord Lawson of Blaby, Cchancellor of the exchequer)

2. In the medieval period climate change was bigger than it is today

We are told that we should be worried, because the earth climate is changing, but the earth's climate is always changing.

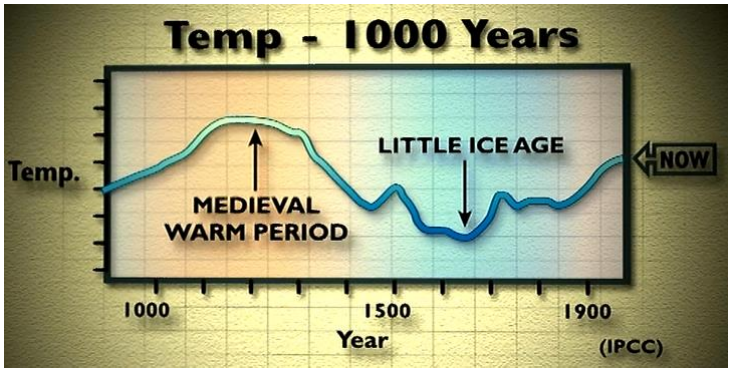
In earth's long history there have been countless periods when it was much warmer and much cooler than it is today. The climate has always changed and changed without any help from us humans.

We can trace the present warming trend back at least 200 years, to the end of a very cold period in earth's history. This cold spell is known to climatologists as the little ice age.

"In the 14th century Europe plunged into the little ice age and where we would look for evidence of this are the old illustrations and prints of old father Thames because during the hardest and toughest winters of that little ice age the Thames would freeze over.

And there were wonderful Ice fairs held on the Thames, skating and people actually selling things on the Ice."

If we look back further in time, before the little ice age, we find a balmy golden era, when temperatures were higher than they are today. A time known to climatologists as the medieval warm period.

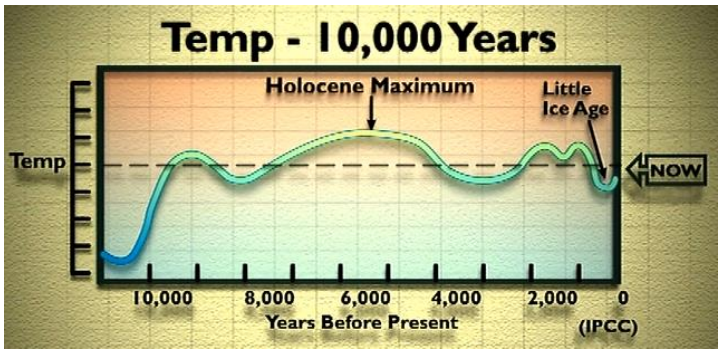


"It's important that people know that climate enabled a quite different lifestyle in the medieval period. We have this view today that warming is going to have apocalyptic outcomes. In fact wherever you describe this warm period it appears to be associated with riches."

"In Europe this was the great age of the cathedral builders. A time when, according to Chaucer, vineyards flourished even in the north of England."

"All over the city of London there are little memories of the vineyards that grew in the medieval warm period … So this was a wonderfully rich time. And this little church in a sense symbolises it because it comes from a period of great wealth"

"Going back in time further still before the medieval warm period we find more warm spells, including a very prolonged period, during the bronze and stone ages, known to geologists as the Holocene Maximum, when temperatures were significantly higher than they are now, for more than three millennia."



If we go back 8000 years in the Holocene period, our current interglacial, it was much warmer than it is today. Now the polar bears obviously survived that period, there with us today, they're very adaptable and these warm periods in the past, what we call hypsithermals, pose no problem for them.

3. Temperature change in recent years dose not consist with the development of industry and economy

Climate variation in the past is clearly natural. So why do we think it's any different today?

In the current alarm about global warming the culprit is industrial society.

Thanks to modern industry, luxuries once enjoyed exclusively by the rich, are now available in abundance to ordinary people.

Novel technologies have made life easier and richer. Modern transport and communications have made the world seem less foreign and distant. Industrial progress has changed our lives. But has it also changed the climate?"

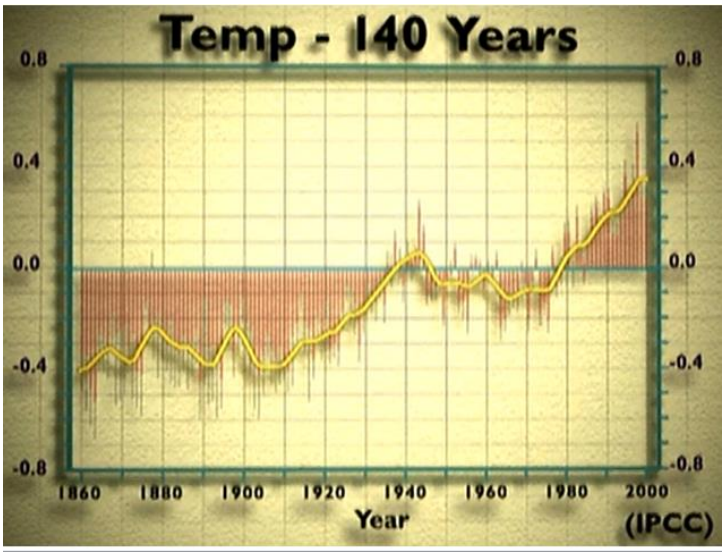
According to the theory of man made Global Warming, industrial growth should cause the temperature to rise, But does it?

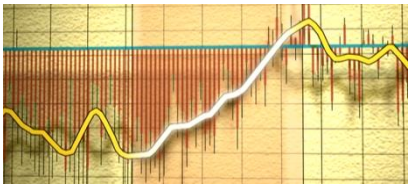
"Anyone who goes around and says that carbon dioxide is responsible for most of the warming of the 20th century hasn't looked at the basic numbers"

"In the early decades of the 20th Century, much of the world was still pre-industrial. Very few people had cars or even electricity. Industry was still fairly primitive, restricted to only a few countries and crippled by economic depression.

But after the second world war, things changed. Consumer goods like refrigerators and washing machines and TVs and cars began to be mass produced for an international market. Historians call this global explosion of industrial activity, the post-war economic boom. So how does this compare with the temperature record?

This is the record of world temperature during the 20th century used by the IPCC. In the past 150 years the temp has risen just over half a degree Celsius, but the strange thing is, most of that rise occurred in the early decades of the 20th Century, between 1905 and 1940, when industrial production was still relatively small. After 1940, as industry expanded, for some reason, the world cooled down.





This cooling is even more pronounced in other temperature reconstructions. This graph shows temperature change in the Arctic during the 20th Century. Again, most of the rise occurs before 1940. And again, during the postwar economic boom, the temperature falls, and continues falling for 35 years.

"CO_2 began to increase exponentially in about 1940 but the temperature actually began to decrease in 1940 and continued 'til about 1975. So this is the opposite to the relation. When the CO_2's increasing rapidly but yet the temperature decreasing then we can not say that CO_2 and the temperature go together." （Professor Syun-Lchi Akasofu, Director, International Arctic Research Centre）

"Temperature went up significantly up to 1940 when human production of CO_2 was relatively low and then in the post-war years when industry and the whole economies of the world really got going and human production of CO_2 just soared, the global temperature was going down. In other words the facts didn't fit the theory."

"Just at a time when, after the second world war, industry was booming, carbon dioxide was increasing and yet the earth was getting cooler and starting off scares of a coming ice age. It made absolutely no sense, it still doesn't make sense."

4. Water vaper is the most important greenhouse gas

Why do we suppose that carbon dioxide is responsible for our changing climate?

CO_2 forms only a very small part of the earth's atmosphere. In fact we measure changes in the level of atmospheric CO_2 in 10's of parts per million."

"If you take CO_2 as a percentage of all the gases in the atmosphere, the oxygen, the nitrogen, and argon and so on, it's 0.054%. It's an incredibly small portion and then of course you've got to take that portion that supposedly humans are adding which is the focus of all the concern and it gets even smaller."

The greenhouse effect is only one part of the earth's climate system and CO_2 is a relatively minor greenhouse gas.

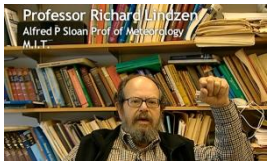
"The atmosphere is made up of a multitude of gases. A small percentage of them we call greenhouse gases and of that very small percentage of greenhouse gases 95% of it is water vapour. It's the most important greenhouse gas."

"Water vapour is a greenhouse gas. By far the most important greenhouse gas."

5. Simulation of greenhouse warming effect by using climate model

Not only is CO_2 only a secondary greenhouse gas, it is far from clear that greenhouse gas of any sort is responsible for climate change.

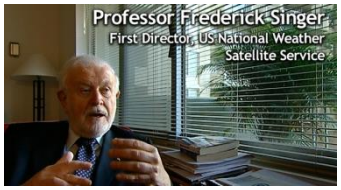
To find out, we must look up into the sky, or a part of the sky called the troposphere.



If it's greenhouse warming you get more warming in the middle of the troposphere, the first 10, 12 km of the atmosphere, than you do at the surface. There are good theoretical reasons for that, having to do with how the greenhouse works."

"The greenhouse effect works like this. The sun sends its heat down to earth. If it weren't for greenhouse gases, this solar radiation would bounce back into space, leaving the planet cold and uninhabitable. Greenhouse gas traps the escaping heat in the earth's troposphere, a few miles above the surface.

And it's here, according to the climate models, that the rate of warming should be highest, if its greenhouse gas that's causing it.



"All the models, every one of them, calculates that the warming should be faster as you go up from the surface into the atmosphere … and in fact the maximum warming over the equator should take place at an altitude of about 10km." (Professor Frederick Singer, Former Director, US National Weather Service)

6. Climate model does not match the measurements of atmosphere: denies the hypothesis of man-made global warming

"A Scientist largely responsible for measuring the temperature in the earth's atmosphere is Professor John Christy. In 1991 Professor Christy was awarded NASA's medal for exceptional scientific achievement and in 1996 received a special award from the American Metrological society for fundamentally advancing our ability to monitor climate. He was also a lead author on the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC.

There are two ways used by scientists like Prof Christy to take the temperature in the earth's atmosphere: satellites and weather balloons."

"What we've found consistently is that in a great part of the planet that the bulk of the atmosphere is not warming as much as we see at the surface in this region and that's a real

head scratcher for us because the theory is pretty straight forward.

And the theory says that if the surface warms the upper atmosphere should warm rapidly. The rise in temperature of that part of the atmosphere is not very dramatic at all and really does not match the theory that climate models are expressing at this point."

"One of the problems that is plaguing the models is that they predict that as you go up through the atmosphere, except in the polar regions, that the rate of warming increases. And it's quite clear from 2 data sets, not just satellite data which everybody talks about, but from weather balloon data that you don't see that effect. In fact it looks like the surface temperatures are warming slightly more than the upper air temperatures. That's a big difference."

"That data gives you a handle on the fact that what you're seeing is warming that probably is not due to greenhouses gases."

"There is the observations do not show an increase with altitude, in fact most observations show a slight decrease in the rate of warming with altitude. So in a sense you can say that the hypothesis of man-made global warming is falsified by the evidence."

The recent warming of the earth happened in the wrong place and at the wrong time.

If CO_2 were driving climate change, then the temperature should have gone up during the postwar economic boom and the rate of warming should higher in the troposphere than at the surface.

But the very opposite happened.

7. Ice core records confirmed that the warming produced the increase in carbon dioxide

So is there any evidence from earth's long climate history, that carbon dioxide has ever driven temperature change?

One way of looking back in time is to drill down deep into the ice.

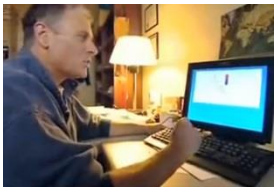
And here, scientists have indeed found a connection between CO_2 and the earth's changing temperature.

The ice cores are frequently cited in support of the theory of man made global warming. But there is something in the ice core data that is very rarely mentioned.

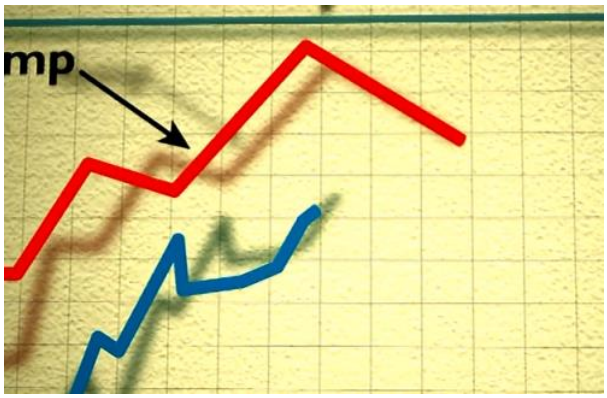
Professor Ian Clark is a leading Arctic paleoclimatogist, who looks back into the earth's temperature record hundreds of thousands of years."

"When we look at climate on long scales we're looking for geological material that actual records climate. If we were to take an ice sample for example, we use isotopes to reconstruct temperature but the atmosphere that's imprisoned in that ice, we liberate and then we look at the CO_2 content."

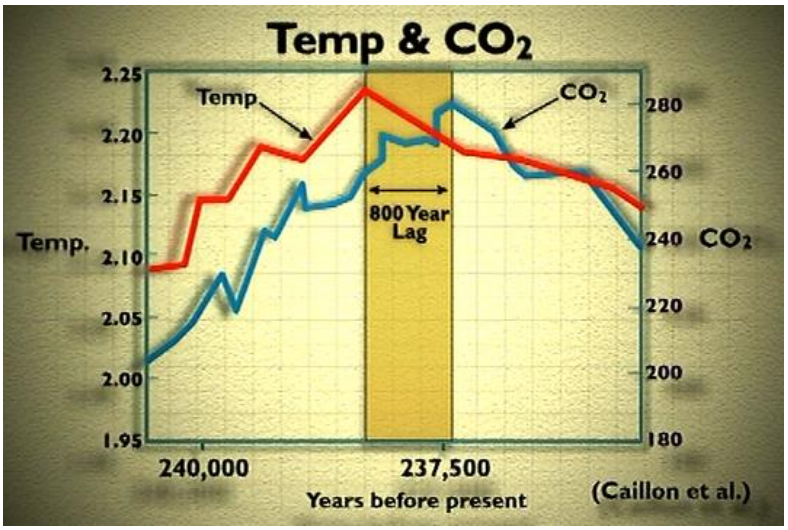
"Professor Clarke and others have indeed discovered, a link between carbon dioxide and temperature but the link is the wrong way round."



"So here we're looking at the ice core record from Vostok and in the red we see



temperature going up from early time to later time at a very key interval when we came out of a glaciation and we see the temperature going up and then we see the CO_2 coming up.



CO_2 lags behind that increase. It's got an 800 year lag. So temperature is leading CO_2 by 800 years. "

"There have now been several major ice core surveys. Every one of them shows the same thing. The temperature rises or falls, and then after a few hundred years, carbon dioxide follows."

"So obviously, Carbon dioxide is not the cause of that warming, in fact we can say that the warming produced the increase in carbon dioxide

"CO_2 clearly, can not be causing temperature changes, it's a product of temperature, it's following temperature changes."

"The ice core record goes to the very heart of the problem we have here. They said if the CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, as a greenhouse gas, then the temperature will go up but the ice core records show us exactly the opposite. So the fundamental assumption, the most fundamental assumption of the whole theory of climate change due to humans is shown to be wrong."

8. How can it be that higher temperatures lead to more CO_2 in the atmosphere

"But how can it be that higher temperatures lead to more CO_2 in the atmosphere? The answer lies deep in the oceans.

The oceans contain vast amounts of carbon dioxide, and each year they emit large quantities into the atmosphere - far more than humans do. But the oceans also absorb large amounts of CO_2 back out of the atmosphere.

And much they emit, and how much they absorb, depends on the temperature.

As every school child knows from their Geography text book, the oceans and the atmosphere exchange carbon dioxide. When the oceans warm up they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. When they cool down again they take in the carbon dioxide and they store it.

But why is there a time lag of hundreds of years between a change in temperature and a change in the amount of carbon dioxide going into or out of the sea? The reason is that the oceans are so big and so deep it takes literally centuries for them to heat up and cool down.

The oceans are vast and they occupy most of the surface of the earth and it's because of this vastness that they take such a long time either to warm up or cool down. Often hundreds of years.

9. Sunspots and weather forecast

The common belief that carbon dioxide is driving climate change is at odds with much of the available scientific data. Data from weather balloons and satellites, data from the ice cores and from the historical temperature records.

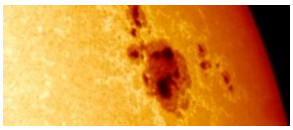
But if CO_2 isn't driving climate, what is?

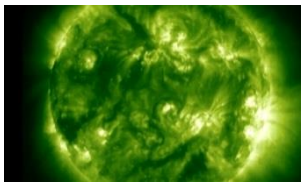
Isn't bizarre to think that it's humans, you know, when were filling up our car, turning on our lights, that we're the ones controlling climate. Just look in the sky, look at that massive thing, The sun. Even humans at our present 6 and a half billion are minute relative to that."

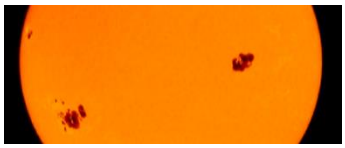
"In the late 1980s solar physicist Piers Corbyn decided to try a radically new way of forecasting the weather. Despite the huge resources of the official Met Office, Corbyn's new technique consistently produced more accurate results. He was hailed in the national press, as a Super-Weather man. The secret of his success was the sun."

"The origin of our solar weather technique of long range forecasting came originally from the study of sunspot and the desire to predict those and then I realised that it was actually much more interesting to use the sun to predict the weather"

"Sunspots, we now know, are intense magnetic fields which appear at times of higher solar activity.







But for many hundreds of years, long before this was properly understood, astronomers around the world used to count the number of sunspot, in the belief that more spots heralded warmer weather.

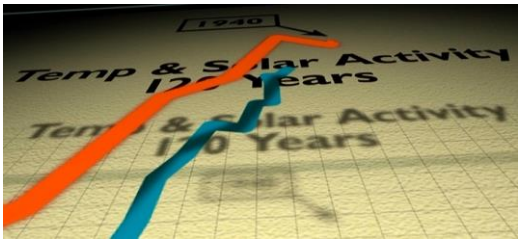
In 1893 the British astronomer Edward Maunder, observed that during the little ice age, there were barely any spots visible on the sun, a period of solar inactivity which became known as the Maunder Minimum. But how reliable are sunspots as an indicator of the weather."

"I decided to test it by gambling on the weather through William Hill against what the Met office said was, you know, a normal expectation. And I won money month after month after month after month. Last winter the Met office said it could be, it would be an exceptionally cold winter. We said no that is nonsense it's going to be very close to normal and we specifically said when it would be cold i.e. after Christmas and February. We were right, they were wrong"

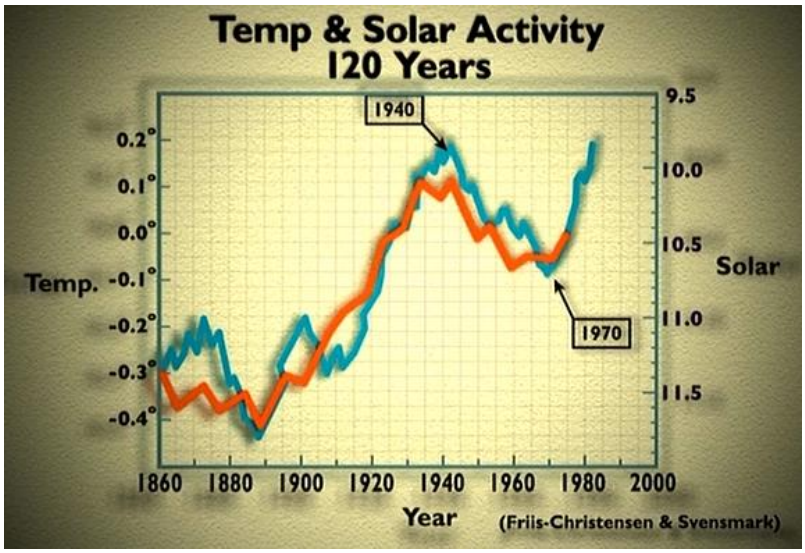
10. Solar activity closely correlated with temperature on earth

"In 1991 senior scientists at the Danish Metrological Institute decided to compile a record of sunspots in the 20th Century and compare it with the temperature record.

What they found was an incredibly close correlation between what the sun was doing and changes in temperature on earth.

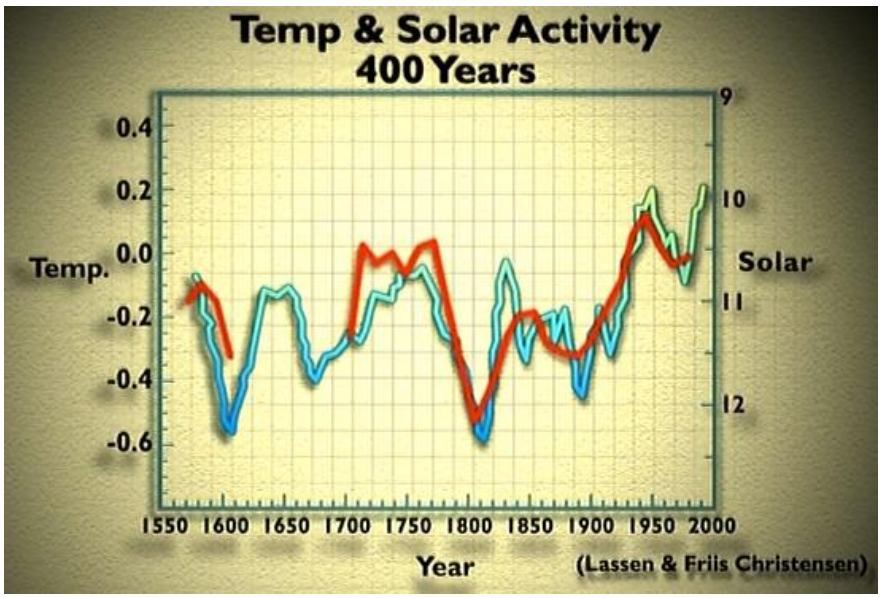


Solar activity, they found, rose sharply to around 1940, fell back until the 1970s and then started to rise again."



"When we saw this correlation between the temperature and solar activity or sunspot cycle lengths people said to us ok it can be just a coincidence. So how can we prove that it's not just a coincidence? Well one obvious thing is to have a longer time series or different time series, then we went back in time"
(Professor Eigil Friis-Christensen , Director, Danish National Space Centre)

So Professor Friis Chriatiansen and his colleagues gathered together astronomical records for the past 400 years, in order to compare sunspot activity against temperature variation.



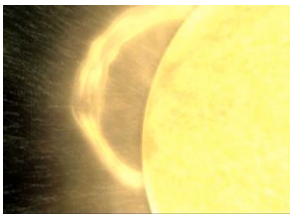
Once again they found that variations in solar activity were intimately linked to temperature change on earth. It was the sun, it seemed, not carbon dioxide or anything else that was driving changes in the climate.

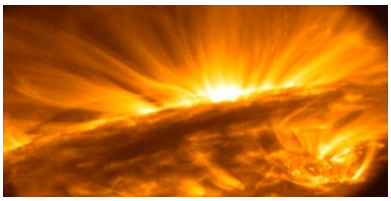
11. Sun also indirectly affects the earth by regulating the formation of clouds

The sun affects the earth directly, when it sends down heat, but scientists have now established that the sun also affects us indirectly by regulating the formation of clouds.

In fact the sun affects the earth in so many ways that perhaps it shouldn't surprise us that variations in solar activity correspond so closely with the earths changing climate

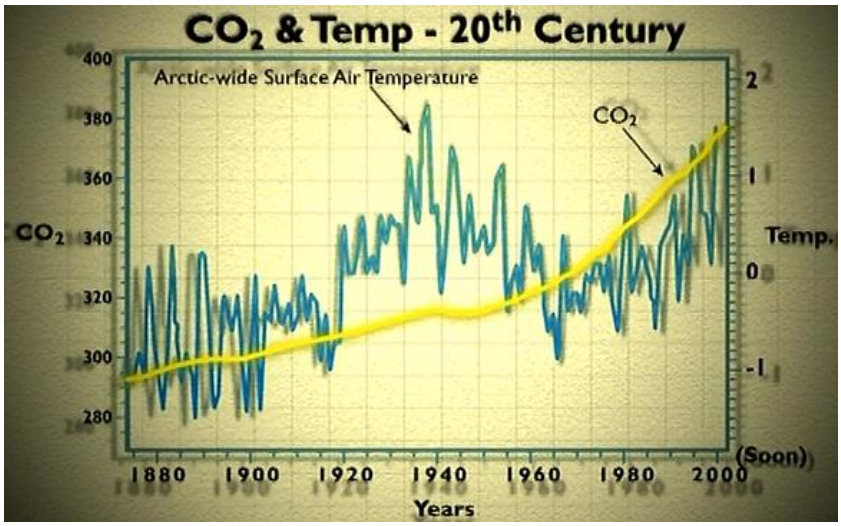
"If you had x-ray eyes, what appears as a nice friendly yellow ball would appear like a raging tiger. The sun is an incredibly violent beast. And it's throwing out great puffs of gas and endless solar wind that's forever rushing past the earth. We're in certain sense, inside the atmosphere of the sun. The intensity of its magnetic field more than doubled during the twentieth century."



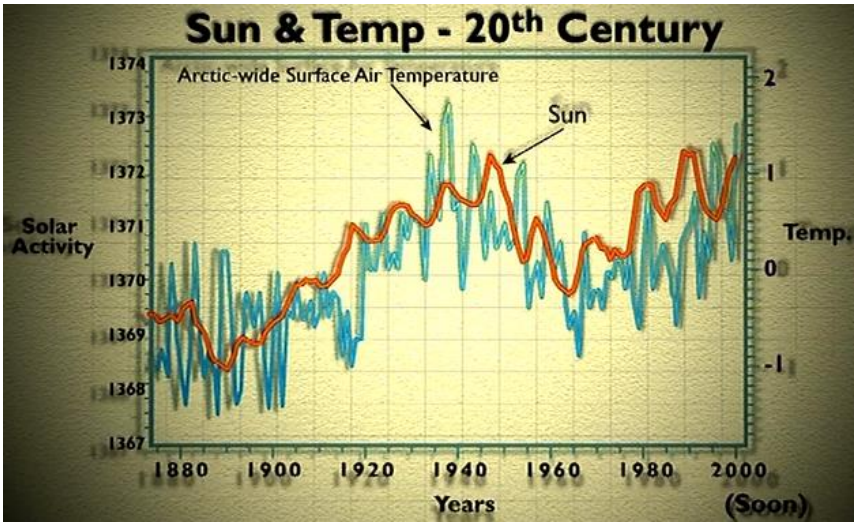


12. Temperature change in the arctic consists with variation in solar activity, but not with CO_2 content

In 2005 astrophysicists from Harvard University published the following graph in the official journal of the American Geophysical Union.



The blue line represents temperature change in the arctic over the past 100 years. And here is the rise in carbon dioxide over the same period. The two are not obviously connected.



But now look again at the temperature record, and at this red line, which depicts variations in solar activity over the past century as recorded, independently, by scientist from NASA and America's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration."

"Solar activity over the last hundred years, over the last several hundred years correlates very nicely on a decadal basis with sea ice and arctic temperatures."

"For many scientists, the conclusion is inescapable."

"The sun is driving climate change, CO2 is irrelevant."

13. How the man-made global warming theory came about and spread

"But why if this is so are we bombarded day after day with news items about man-made global warming? Why do so many people in the media and elsewhere regard it as an undisputed fact?

To understand the power of global warming theory we must tell the story of how it came about.

"Doom laden predictions about the climate are not new. In 1974 the BBC warned us that severe storms and droughts might be signs of an impending catastrophe.

"And what was to be the cause of this climate disaster? The man behind the series was former New Scientist editor Nigel Calder"

"In the weather machine, we reported the mainstream opinion of the time which was global cooling and the threat of a new ice age"

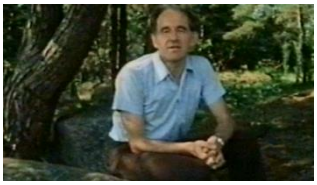
Nature's ice dwarfs us and…

"After decades of falling temperatures, experts warned that a cooler world would have catastrophic consequences …

「

There's the ever present threat of a big freeze. Will a new ice age claim our lands and burry our northern cities?

But amid the doom and gloom, there was one voice of hope. A Swedish scientist called Bert Bolin, tentatively suggested that man-made carbon dioxide might help to warm the world, although he wasn't sure."



"There's a lot of oil and there are vast amounts of coal left but we seem to be burning it with an ever increasing rate, and if we go on doing this in about fifty years time the climate may be a few degrees warmer than today, we just don't know."

"We were also the first to put Bert Bolin of Sweden on international television talking about the dangers of carbon dioxide and I remember being bitterly criticized by top experts for indulging him in his fantasy."

"At the height of the cooling scare in the 70s Bert Bolin's eccentric theory of man-made global warming seemed absurd. Two things happened to change that.

First, temperatures started to rise. And second, in Britain, the coal miners went on strike.

14. The politicization of this subject started with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

To Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher energy was a political problem. In the early 70's the oil crisis had plunged the world into recession.

In Britain a devastating miners' strike had also caused electricity blackouts and led to the downfall of a conservative government.

Mrs Thatcher was determined the same would not to happen to her.

"What we have seen in this country is the emergence of an organised revolutionary minority, who's real aim is the breakdown of law and order and the destruction of democratic parliamentary government "

"The politicisation of this subject started with Margaret Thatcher."

"She was very concerned always; I remember when I was secretary of state for energy, to promote nuclear power. Long before the issue of climate change came up because she was concerned about energy security and she didn't trust the Middle East and she didn't trust the national union of mine workers. So she didn't trust oil and she didn't trust coal so therefore she felt we really had to push ahead with nuclear power. And then when the climate change, global warming thing came up she felt well this is great, this is another argument because it doesn't have any carbon dioxide emissions, this is another argument why you should go for nuclear and that is what she was really largely saying, it's been misrepresented since then"

"And so she said to the scientists, she went to the royal society and she said there's money on the table for you to prove this stuff. So 'course they went away and did that"

"Inevitably the moment politicians put their weight behind something and attach their name to it in some way of course money will flow, that's the way it goes. And inevitably research, development, institutions started to bubble up, if we can put it that way, which were going to be researching climate but with a particular emphasis on the relationship between carbon dioxide and temperature."

"In 1988 at the request of Mrs Thatcher, the UK Met Office set up a climate modelling unit which provided the basis for a new and international committee, called the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC."

"They came out with the first big report which predicted climatic disaster as a result of global warming. I remember going to the scientific press conference and being amazed by two things. First the simplicity and eloquence of the message and the vigour with which it was delivered and secondly the total disregard of all climate science up till that time, including incidentally the role of

the sun which had been the subject of a major meeting at the Royal Society just a few months earlier."

15. Alliance with environmentalists

"But the new emphasis on man-made carbon dioxide as a possible environmental problem didn't just appeal to Mrs Thatcher."

It was certainly something very favourable to the environmental idea, what I call the medieval environmentalism of lets get back to the way things were in medieval times, and lets get rid of all these cars and machines, er, they loved it because for them, carbon dioxide was an emblem of industrialization

Carbon dioxide is an industrial gas and sort of tied in with er, economic growth, er with transportation and cars, with what we call civilisation and there are forces in the environmental movement that are simply against economic growth, they think that's bad.

"Patrick Moore is considered one of the foremost environmentalists of his generation. He is co-founder of Greenpeace."

"The shift to climate being a major focal point came about for two very distinct reasons.

The first reason was because by the mid 80's the majority of people now agreed with all of the reasonable things we in the environmental movement were saying they should do. Now when a majority of people agree with you it's pretty hard to remain confrontational with them and so the only way to remain anti-establishment was to adopt ever more extreme positions. When I left Greenpeace it was in the midst of them adopting a campaign to ban chlorine worldwide. Like I said you guys this is one of the elements in the periodic table you know, I mean I'm not sure if that's in our jurisdiction to be banning a whole element.

The other reason that environmental extremism emerged was because world communism failed, the wall came down and a lot of peaceniks and political activist moved into the environmental movement bringing their Neo Marxism with them and learned to use green language in a very clever way to cloak agendas that actually have more to do with anti-capitalism and anti-globalisation than they do anything with ecology or science."

"The left have been slightly disoriented by the manifest failure of socialism and indeed even more so of communism as it was tried out and therefore they still remain as anti-capitalist as they were but they have to find a new guise for their anti-capitalism."

"And it was a kind of amazing alliance from Margaret Thatcher on the right through to very left wing anti-capitalist environmentalist that created this kind of momentum behind a loony idea."

16. Explosion of government funding

"By the early 1990s man-made global warming was no longer an eccentric theory about climate, it was a full-blown political campaign attracting media attention, and as a result, more government funding."

"Prior to Bush, the elder, I think the level of funding for climate and climate related sciences was somewhere around the order of 170 million dollars a year which is reasonable for the size of the field. It jumped to 2 billion a year. More than a factor of 10. And yeah that changed a lot, I mean, a lot of jobs, it bought a lot of new people into it who otherwise were not interested. So you developed whole cadres of people whose only interest in the field was that there was global warming"

"If I wanted to do research on, shall we say the squirrels of Sussex, what I would do and this is anytime from 1990 onwards I would write my grant application saying I want to investigate the nut gathering behaviour of squirrels with special reference to the effects of global warming. And that way I get my money. If I forget to mention global warming I might not get the money."

"We're all competing for funds and if your field is the focus of concern, you have that much less work rationalising why your field should be funded."

17. How accurate are computer models

A large portion of those funds went into building computer models to forecast what the climate might do in the future. But how accurate are those models?

Dr. Roy Spencer was senior scientist for climate studies at NASA's Marshal Space flight centre. He has been awarded medals for exceptional scientific achievement from both NASA and the American meteorological society.

"Climate models are only as good as the assumptions that go into them. And they have hundreds of assumptions. All it takes is one assumption to be wrong for the forecast to be way off."

"All models assume that man-made CO_2 is the main cause of climate change rather than the sun or the clouds."

"The analogy I use is like my car's not running very well, so I'm going to ignore the engine which is the sun and I'm going to ignore the transmission which is the water vapour and I'm going to look at one nut on the right rear wheel which is the human produced CO_2. The science is that bad."

"If you haven't understood the climate system, if you haven't understood all the components, the cosmic rays, the solar, the CO_2, the water vapour, the clouds and put it all together, if you haven't got all that then your model isn't worth anything."

"The range of climate forecasts varies greatly. These variations are produced by subtly altering the assumptions upon which the models are based."

"I've worked with modellers, I've done modelling and with a mathematical model and you tweak parameters you can model anything. You can make it warmer; you can make it get colder by changing things."

18. Computer models provide spectacular stories for the media and their reporting are getting more hysterical

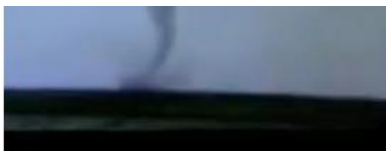
"To the untrained eye, computer models look impressive. They give often wild speculation about the climate, the appearance of rigorous science. They also provide an endless stream of spectacular stories for the media."

"The thing that has amazed me, as a life long journalist is how the most elementary principles of journalism seem to have been abandoned on this subject."

"You've got a whole new generation of reporters, environmental journalists. Now if you're an environmental journalist and if the global warming story goes in the trash can so does your job.

And the reporting has to get more and more hysterical because there are still fortunately a few hardened news editors around who will say you know this is what you were saying 5 years ago ah but now It's much, much worse, you know there's going to be 10 feet of sea level rise by next Tuesday or something. They have to keep on getting shriller and shriller and shriller."

"It is now common in the media to lay the blame for every storm or hurricane on global warming but is there any scientific basis for this?"



"This is purely propaganda. Every text book in meteorology is telling you the main source of weather disturbances is the temperature difference between the tropics and the pole and we're told in a warmer world this difference will get less. Now that would tell you you'll have less storminess, you'll have less variability but for some reason that isn't considered catastrophic so you're told the opposite."

19. Stories of catastrophic melting of the polar ice

"It is sometimes suggested that even a mild increase in global temperature could lead to a catastrophic melting of the polar ice caps. But what does earth's climate history tell us?"

"We happen to have temperature records of Greenland that go back thousands of years. Greenland has been much warmer. Just a thousand years ago Greenland was warmer than it is today yet it didn't have a dramatic melting event."

"Even if we talk about something like permafrost, a great deal of the permafrost, that icy layer under the forests of Russia for example, 7 or 8 thousand years ago melted far more than we're having any evidence about it melting now. So in other words this is a historical pattern again but the world didn't come to a crunching halt because of it."

"Professor Syun-Ichi Akasofu is head of the International Arctic Research Centre in Alaska. The IARC is the world's leading arctic research institute. Professor Akasofu insists that over time the ice caps are always naturally expanding and contracting."

"The reports from time to time of big chunk of ice will break away from Antarctic continent, those must have been happening all the time but because now we have satellite that can detect those that's why they become news."

"I see all the TV programmes that relate to global warming show big chunk of ice falling from the edge of the glaciers but people forget that ice is always moving."

"This data from NASA's satellites shows the huge natural expansion and contraction of the polar sea ice taking place in the 1990's."

"News reports frequently show images of ice breaking from the edge of the arctic. What they don't say is that this is as ordinary an event in the arctic as falling leaves on an autumn day."

"They ask me did you see ice falling from edge of glaciers. Yes, that's the spring break up. That happens every year. Press come to us all the time you know I want to see something that the greenhouse disaster, I say there is none."

20. Stories of sea level change

"It is now common to blames changing sea levels in different parts of the world on climate but how scientific is this?"

"Sea level changes over the world in general are governed fundamentally by 2 factors. What we will call local factors, the relationship of the sea to the land which often by the way is to do with the land rising or falling than anything to do with the sea.

But if you're talking about what we call Ustatic changes of sea, worldwide changes of sea level that's through the thermal expansions of the oceans, nothing to do with melting ice. And that would take a very long time. More than your or my lifetime, even to begin to detect it.

21. Stories of spread northward of malaria

"It is also suggested that even a mild rise in temperature will lead to the spread northward of deadly insect borne tropical diseases like malaria. But is this true?

Professor Paul Reiter of the Pasteur Institute in Paris is recognised as one of the world's leading experts on malaria and other insect borne diseases. He is a member of the World Health Organisation expert advisory committee, was chairman of the American Committee of Medical Entomology of the American Society for Tropical Medicine, and lead author on the Health Section of the US National Assessment of the Potential Consequences of Climate Variability.

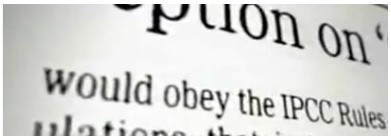
"Mosquitoes are not specifically tropical. Most people will realise that in temperate regions there are mosquitoes. In fact mosquitoes are extremely abundant in the arctic. The most devastating epidemic of malaria was in the Soviet Union in the 1920's. There were something like 13 million cases a year and something like 600,000 deaths. A tremendous catastrophe that reached up to the Arctic circle. Arch angel had 30,000 cases and about 10,000 deaths. So it's not a tropical disease yet these people in the global warming fraternity invent the idea that malaria will move northwards."

22. How reliable are official reports issued by IPCC

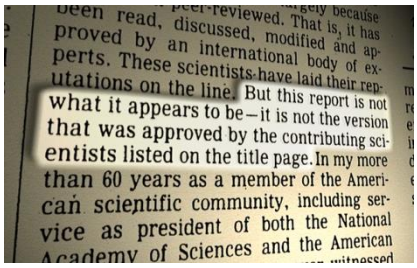
"Official reports issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are often very alarming but how reliable are they?

"I was horrified to read the 2nd and the 3rd assessment reports because there was so much misinformation without any kind of recourse or virtually without mention of the scientific literature, the truly scientific literature, the literature by specialists in those fields."

"In a letter to the Wall Street Journal Prof Frederick Seitz, former president of America's National Academy of Sciences revealed that IPCC officials had censored the comments of scientists.

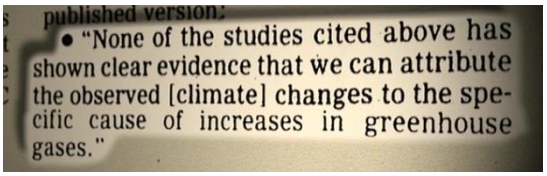


He said that *'this report is not the version that was approved by the contributing scientists'.* At least 15 key sections of the science chapter had been deleted

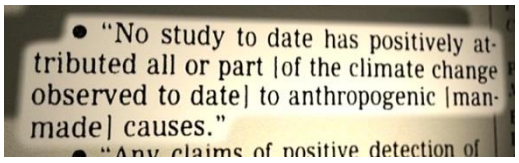


These included statements like

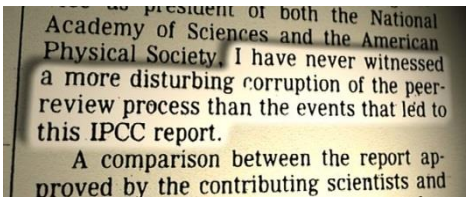
'none of the studies cited has shown clear evidence that we can attribute climate changes to increases in greenhouse gases.' "



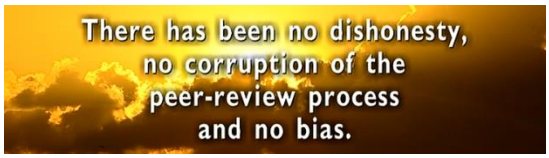
'No study to date has positively attributed all or part of the observed climate changes to man-made causes.'



Prof Seitz concluded *'I have never witnessed a more disturbing corruption of the peer review process than the events that led to this IPCC report.'"*



In its reply, the IPCC did not deny making these deletions, but it said that there was no dishonesty or bias in the report and that uncertainties about the cause of global warming had been included.



The changes had been made it said in response to comments from governments, individual scientists and non-governmental organisations.

"When I resigned from the IPCC I thought that was the end of it but when I saw the final draft my name was still there. So I asked for it to be removed. Well they told me that I had contributed so it would remain there. So I said no I haven't contributed because they haven't listened to anything I've said. So in the end it was quite a battle but finally I threatened legal action against them and they removed my name and I think this happens a great deal. Those people who are specialists but don't agree with the polemic and resign and there have been a number that I know of, they are simply put on the author list and become part of this 2500 of the world's top scientist."

23. Powerful institutional momentum : Conference sponsored by UN

There is now a powerful institutional momentum behind the idea of man made Global warming. Here In Nairobi, dedicated civil servants, professional NGO campaigners, carbon offset fund managers, environmental journalists and others have gathered for a ten day conference sponsored by the UN to discuss climate change. The number of delegates exceeds six thousand.

Where I live, we have a local council global warming officer, there's a huge tail out there, of people who have, in one way or another been recruited to join this particular bandwagon.

"The billions of dollars invested in climate science means there's a huge constituency of people dependant upon those dollars and they will want to see that carried forward. It happens in any bureaucracy."

"Anybody who then stands up and says hey wait a minute let's look at this coolly and rationally and carefully, see actually how much merit, how much this stands up, they will be ostracised."

"There's the old English saying, if you stand up in the coconut shy, they're going to throw at you, so I understand there's going to be some of that but it gets pretty difficult and pretty nasty and very personal. There have been you know death threats and all sorts of things so I'm not doing it for my health."

24. The global warming campaign: its great victory and the shadows

"These days if you are sceptical about the litany around climate change, you're suddenly like as if you're a holocaust denier."

"I'm certainly not the first or the last person to say that this whole global warming business has become like a religion. And people who disagree are called…I'm a heretic, the makers of this programme are all heretics.

"The environmental movement really it is a political act of this movement and they have become hugely influential at a global level. And every politician is aware of that today. Whether you're on the left, the middle, or the right. You have to pay homage to the environment."

“The global warming campaign has won a great victory. The United States government, once a bastion of resistance, has succumbed; George Bush is now an ally.”

“Western governments have now embraced the need for international agreements to restrain industrial production in the developed and developing world. But at what cost? Paul Driessen is a former environmental campaigner.”

“My big concern with global warming is that the policies being pushed to supposedly prevent global warming are having a disastrous effect on the world’s poorest people.”

（Paul Driessen , Former environmental campaigner, Author: Green Power, Black Death）

25. Precautionary principles: never talk about the risks of not using fossil fuels etc.

Global warming campaigners say, it does no harm to be on the safe side. Even if the theory of man made climate change is wrong we should impose draconian measures to cut carbon emissions, just in case. They call this the precautionary principle.

The precautionary principle’s a very interesting beast, it’s basically used to promote a particular agenda or ideology, its always use din one direction only, it talks about the risks of using particular technology, fossil fuels for example, but never about the risks of not using it, it never talks about the benefits of having that technology.

26. Africa lacks electric power

“Ann Mwgela is about to cook a meal for her children. She is one of the 2 billion people – a third of the world’s population – who have no access to electricity. Instead they must burn wood or animal

dung in their homes.　The indoor smoke this produces is the deadliest form of pollution in the world. Nor do people like Ann have access to clean water. As a result around 4 million children under the age of five die in poor countries each year from respiratory diseases and Diarrhoea."

"If you were to ask a rural person to define development, they'd tell you yes I'd know I've moved to the next level when I have electricity.　Actually not having electricity creates such a long chain of problems, because the first thing you miss is the light so you get that they have to go to sleep earlier because there is no light there is no reason to stay awake I mean you can't talk to each other in darkness."

（James Shikwati, Economist, Author ）

"No refrigeration or modern packaging means that food can not be kept, a fire in the hut is too smoky and consumes too much wood to be used as heating, there is no hot water.　We in the west cannot begin to imagine how hard life is without electricity.　The life expectancy of people who live like this is terrifyingly short. Their existence impoverished in every way.

A few miles away the UN is hosting its conference on global warming in its plush gated headquarters.　The gift shop is selling souvenirs of peasant tribal life while delegates discuss how to promote what are described as sustainable forms of electrical generation.

Africa has coal and Africa has oil, but environmental groups are campaigning against the use of these cheap sources of energy.　Instead they say Africa and the rest of the third world should use solar and wind power.

27. Wind and solar power is too expensive, not available for industrialization

A short drive out of Nairobi we find our first solar panel. A Kenyan public health official has bought us to a clinic which serves several villages.

The only electrical implements in the clinic are the electric lights and a refrigerator in which to keep vaccines, medicine and blood samples. Electricity is provided by 2 solar panels."

Official: "So what can you do successfully?

Health worker : Lighting.

Official: Lighting only.

H. worker: Yes

Official: What happens when you put lighting plus the refrigerator and others? What happens?

H. worker: It sounds an alarm.

Official: It sounds an alarm?

H. worker: Yes.

Official: Can we maybe see that?"

“The solar panels allow Dr Samuel Mawangi to use, either the lights or the refrigerator, but not both at the same time. If he does the electricity shuts down. Wind and solar power are notoriously unreliable as a source of electricity and are at least 3 times more expensive than conventional forms of electrical generation.”

“The question should be how many people in Europe, how many people in the United States are already using that kind of energy and how cheap is it? You see, if it’s expensive for the Europeans, if it’s expensive for the Americans and we’re talking about poor Africans, you know it doesn’t make sense.

The rich countries can afford to engage in some luxurious experimentation with other forms of energy but for us we are still at the stage of survival.”

“To former environmentalist Paul Driessen the idea that the world’s poorest people should be restricted to using the world’s most expensive and inefficient forms of electrical generation is the most morally repugnant aspect of the global warming campaign.”

“Let me make one thing perfectly clear, if were telling the 3rd world that they can only have wind and solar power what we are really telling them is you can not have electricity.”

“The challenge we have when we meet western environmentalists who say we must engage in the use of solar panels and wind energy is how we can have Africa industrialised. Because I don’t see how a solar panel is going to power a steel industry, how a solar panel you know is going to power maybe some railway train network. It might work maybe to power a small transistor radio.”

28. Environmental movements killed African dream

One clear thing that emerges from the whole environmental debate is the point that there’s somebody keen to kill the African dream and the African dream is to develop.”

"The environmental movement has evolved into the strongest force there is for preventing development in the developing countries."

"We are being told
don't touch your resources.
Don't touch your oil.
Don't touch your coal.
That is suicide."

"I think it's legitimate for me to call them antihuman like ok you don't have to think humans are better than whales or better than owls or whatever if you don't want to right, but surely it is not a good idea to think of humans as sort of being scum. That it's ok to have hundreds of millions of them go blind or die or whatever, I just can't relate to that."

Epilogue

"The theory of man-made global warming is now so firmly entrenched, the voices of opposition so effectively silenced, it seems invincible, untroubled by any contrary evidence, no matter how strong. The global warming alarm is now beyond reason."

"There will still be people who believe that this is the end of the world particularly when you have, for example, the chief scientist of the UK telling people that by the end of the century the only habitable place on the earth will be the Antarctic. And humanity may survive thanks to some breeding couples who moved to the Antarctic. I mean this is hilarious. It would be hilarious actually if it weren't so sad."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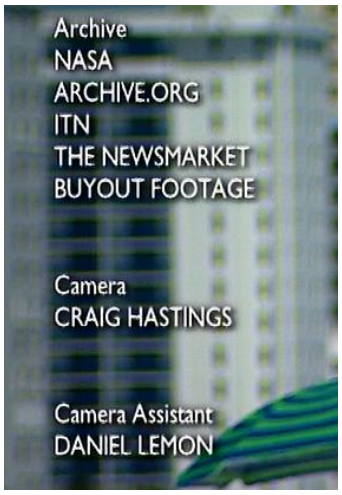
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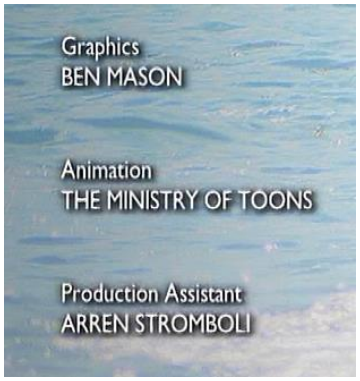
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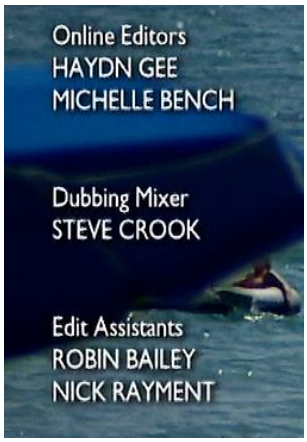
Production Assistant
ARREN STROMBOLI


Online Editors
HAYDN GEE
MICHELLE BENCH
Dubbing Mixer
STEVE CROOK
Edit Assistants
ROBIN BAILEY
NICK RAYMENT


Additional Editors
GILES LLEWELLYN-THOMAS
SUZI BRAND
Post Production Supervisor
SANDRA THERON
Researchers
PATRICK SMITH
JO LOCKE


Production Managers
ZOE GLOVER
KELLY HOOD
Head of Production
STEVEN GREEN
Assistant Producer
SEB CURTIS


Editor
ALEX FRY
Producer
ELIYA ARMAN


Written & Directed by
MARTIN DURKIN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