

'Man-made Global Warming' Fraud Exposed at UN

On Sept. 22, the eve of the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development, Executive Intelligence Review convoked a press conference/seminar at the United Nations to present its new special report " 'Global Warming' Scare Is Population Reduction, Not Science." We present here the two core presentations of that seminar, given by Benjamin Deniston of the LaRouche PAC Science team, and Thomas Wismuller, of "The Right Climate Stuff," a NASA scientist and meteorologist. LaRouche PAC's Dennis Speed moderated the proceedings, which can be seen [here](#) in full.

Benjamin Deniston: My name is Benjamin Deniston. I wrote some sections of this report. I'm just going to give an overview of a few elements of the report. A lot of the details you can find in the report itself, but I want to just give a flavor of what we're discussing here today with this claim of a man-made climate catastrophe coming.

I think it's important just to start by clarifying the terms that are used, and the reality of the issue from some media publications right before this event. If you read the literal statements of these headlines (**Figure 1**), it's saying a certain specific thing. It's saying, "Obama Condemns Climate Change Deniers." "Bad News For Climate Change Deniers." "Climate Denier Group Likens Pope Climate Change Talk To Paganism."

Now this is a rather terrible misrepresentation of some of the scientific criticism that's being put forward, because many of the people

opposing what's being pushed right now as a response to a supposed climate catastrophe, are not basing their arguments on denying the existence of climate change. And their arguments are not based on the idea of denying the existence of the climate itself, which some of these headlines seem to imply, by the way they phrase the wording here. What is being addressed here is something rather different.

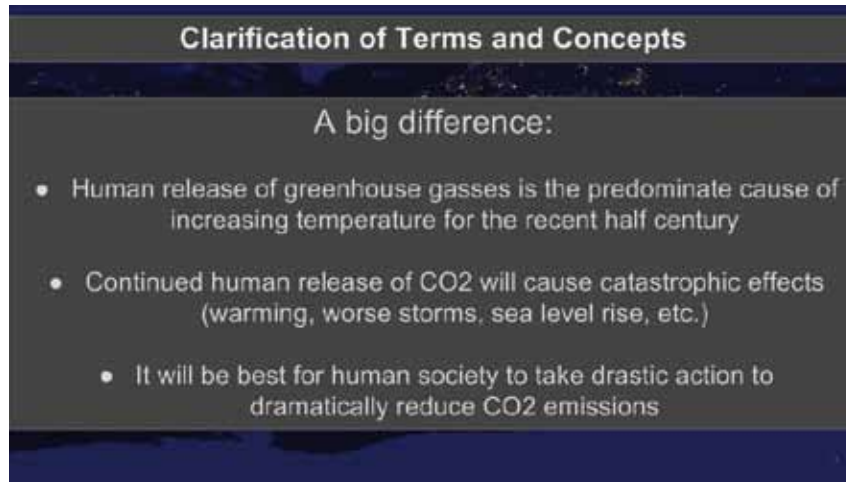
It's one thing to recognize climate change exists. We recognize that climate changes. We recognize human beings have been emitting large amounts of carbon dioxide. We recognize carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that can have an effect on the climate. Those are pretty well-established facts.

It is another issue to claim that the human release of greenhouse gases is the predominant cause of the increase in temperature of the past century. It is another statement to say the continued release of CO₂ will cause catastrophic effects for the planet, and then

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



there's another thing to say, it will be best for human society to take drastic action to dramatically reduce CO₂ emissions.

This is what we're taking issue with. We're not saying, CO₂ isn't potentially a small effect on the climate. **What we're taking issue with is the claim that human CO₂ emissions are having catastrophic effects that require dramatic action, to have major interventions to change our mode of existence to deal with.** That's what's being addressed here. (Figure 2)

The Phony Consensus

Now, just to put this up front, there is often talk of a "consensus" in the scientific community over the issue of climate change. And this is a website called [The Consensus Project](#). (Figure 3) It's based on a 2013 study, which claimed to show that there's a 97% consensus in the scientific community, in the climate community, over the issue of climate change.

Again, we have this distinction I just made, comes back up here, because this is often presented, as evidence presented by the President of the United States, for example. Barack Obama presented evidence saying that the majority of scientists agree, not just with the existence of climate change, not just with the existence of humans having an effect, but the claim that humans are causing catastrophic effects, that need to be dealt with immediately. (Figure 4)

Now other scientists have actually looked at the studies that were cited in this report, this report that claimed the 97% consensus. Other people have gone back and reviewed what works were supposedly going into that consensus. I've cited here the peer-reviewed published paper on the subject here in the slide. You can also go to this [website](#) called which has posted a nice

FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



list of 97 articles refuting this supposed consensus.

What was found when people looked back at this paper, was that after they reviewed almost 12,000 climate papers, only 41 of those 12,000 climate papers explicitly agreed with the statement that man is causing most of the warming since 1950. (**Figure 5**) So the consensus was that 97% agreed that humans are emitting CO₂, and that CO₂ has some effect on the climate! That's not a controversial claim. That was what most of these papers agreed to.

What was not a consensus by any means in these academic studies, was the claim that humans are *causing* most of the warming. Far less than 1% of the papers explicitly made a statement on that; and said that we're having such an effect that we need to take dramatic actions to reduce CO₂ emissions in the very short term. There are more details in the report, but I just want to put this out here to alleviate some of the misinformation that's been presented, as if there's a complete consensus on the issue of this being an emergency that we have to deal with immediately. That is not the case.

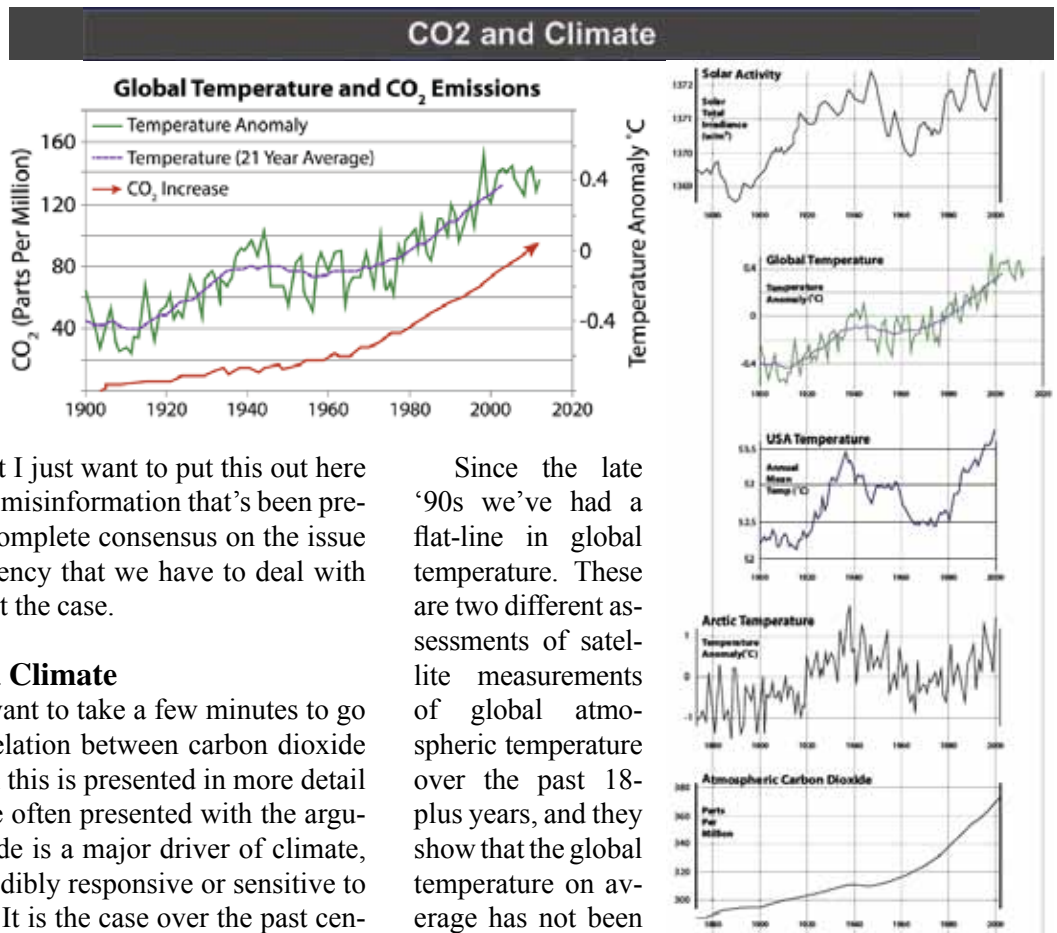
Carbon Dioxide and Climate

With this stated, I want to take a few minutes to go over the issue of the relation between carbon dioxide and temperature. Again this is presented in more detail in the report. But we're often presented with the argument that carbon dioxide is a major driver of climate, that the climate is incredibly responsive or sensitive to changes in CO₂ levels. It is the case over the past century, that we've seen general increasing amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere; and we've seen a general increase in temperature since around the 1950s, 1960s, up to the turn of the century. (**Figure 6**)

FIGURE 5

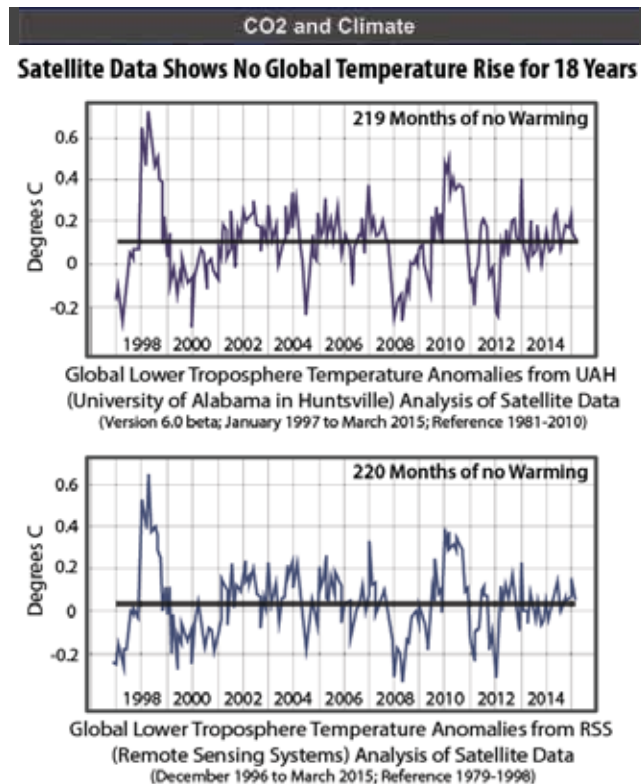


FIGURE 6



Since the late '90s we've had a flat-line in global temperature. These are two different assessments of satellite measurements of global atmospheric temperature over the past 18-plus years, and they show that the global temperature on average has not been increasing; it's flat-lined. (**Figure 7**) Some people refer to this as a pause, or a hiatus, in global warming. But this is one of a number of pieces of evidence that point very clearly to

FIGURE 7



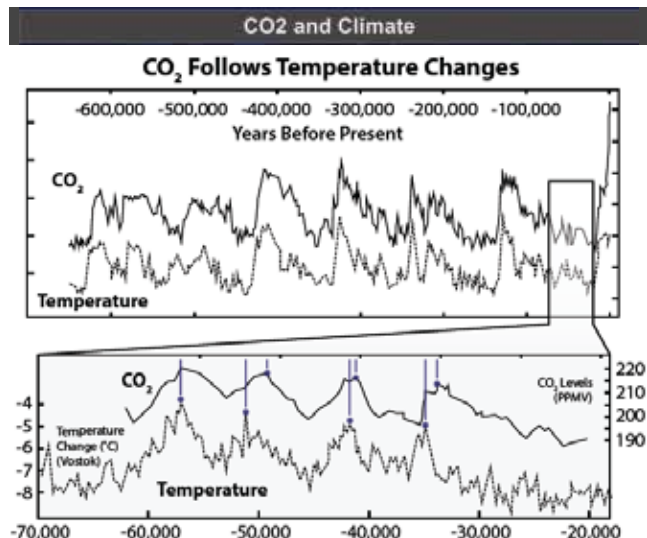
Satellite measurements show that global temperature remains flat while CO₂ emissions have continued to accelerate.

the reality that the atmospheric system, the climate system, the global temperature, are not highly sensitive, or highly responsive to CO₂ emissions. Over the past 20 years we've been putting more CO₂ into the atmosphere than we ever have before, and we're not seeing a warming trend in the atmosphere as a response.

I want to show this as another presentation of this issue, because Al Gore had used this graphic in his science-fiction video, "An Inconvenient Truth," which showed a correlation between CO₂ and temperature for the past half-million years, the past 600,000 years. He claimed it as evidence that the temperature is highly sensitive to CO₂, that CO₂ itself is a major driver of what the global climate, the global temperature does. And as you can see in the top graphic, yes, it's clear that there's a correlation between CO₂ and temperature. (Figure 8)

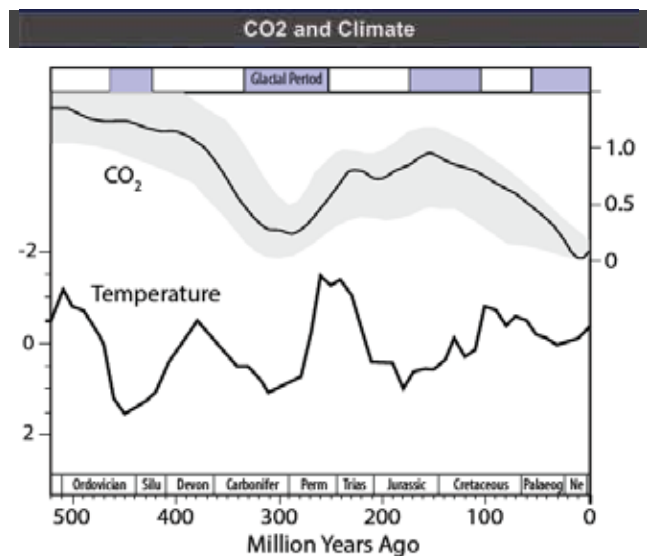
However, what Al Gore did not say, and what many of the alarmists have not said and will not admit, unless pressed on the issue, is that a number of studies have shown very clearly that the CO₂ changes for this entire

FIGURE 8



Measurements of temperature and CO₂ for the past 600,000 years. Image adapted from "Analysis of ice core data from Antarctica," by Indermühle et al. (GRL, vol. 27, p. 735, 2000), and the science fiction film An Inconvenient Truth.

FIGURE 9

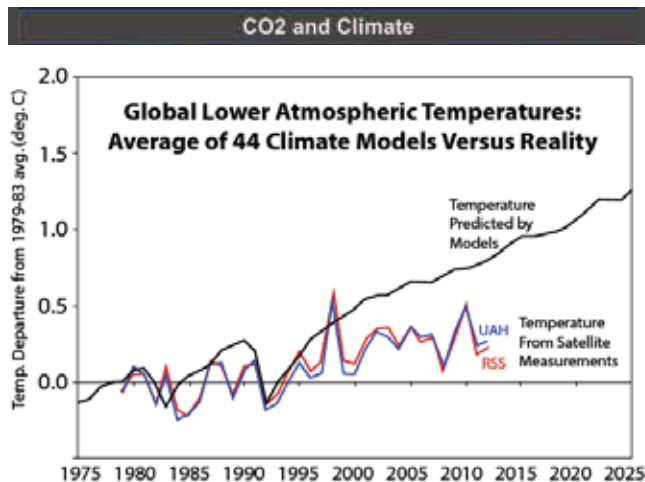


Temperature and CO₂ levels for the past 500 million years. Image adapted from Berner and Kothavala, 2001 and Veizer et al., 2001.

period come *after* the changes in temperature. So this is not at all evidence that changes in CO₂ levels drive temperature changes or climate changes, but quite the opposite. It's showing us that the CO₂ levels in the atmosphere tend to respond to a change in climate, which is being changed by other factors.

If you go back further—this graphic (Figure 9) is

FIGURE 10



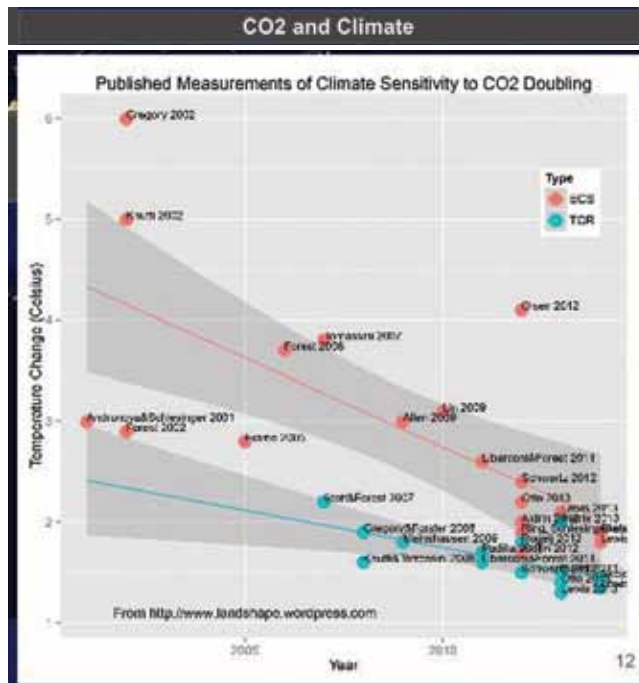
"The global temperature predicted by an average of 44 climate models compared against actual global temperatures measured by satellites. Image adapted from Dr. Roy Spencer, "95% of Climate Models Agree: The Observations Must be Wrong," February 7th, 2014, <http://www.drroyspencer.com/>

going back a very long time period, the past half-billion years, the past 500 million years, in an attempt to get some type of estimate of temperature changes and CO₂ changes over this time period. And again, we do not see a clear causal correlation. We see periods when CO₂ is increasing and temperature is decreasing, for tens of millions of years.

Here is another, coming back to the more recent period. (Figure 10) Again, these are lines of evidence showing us that we don't have any clear proof that the atmosphere is as sensitive or as responsive to CO₂ levels as we're supposedly being led to believe. This is a comparison that's been made with the predictions by climate models for what they would forecast global temperature to be doing, under the influence of rising CO₂ levels compared with measurements from satellite instrumentation of the global average temperature. Again, we're seeing a very large deviation now, between what the actual temperature is doing and what is being claimed it should do, under the false assumption, the false belief, that the atmospheric system is highly sensitive, or highly responsive, to CO₂ levels.

Here's another interesting graphic. (Figure 11) This is a plot of various academic papers, which have been published on the subject of how sensitive is the atmosphere to changes in CO₂ levels. On the bottom axis, this time we're going from around 2000 to 2015, and the vertical axis shows us basically how much we

FIGURE 11



David Stockwell <https://landscape.wordpress.com/2015/06/20/6921/>

would believe the temperature should change, if the CO₂ levels doubled. As we can see, even in the "climate community," even in the climate literature, we're seeing a dramatic reduction in the assessment of how sensitive the climate is to CO₂ levels.

I want to just present this, because all this comes together in painting a very clear picture that, again, we recognize CO₂ levels are increasing. We recognize CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that can have some effect on the atmosphere. But then to make the leap to say that what we know to be the coming human emissions of CO₂ will cause some catastrophic activity—sea-level rise, increased storms, major temperature increase, droughts, all these things you see on the news headlines—the connection between human CO₂ emissions and these extreme, catastrophic statements, is not there. It's not in the scientific consensus; it's not in what's been scientifically demonstrated. It may exist in some climate models, where it exists because it was put in as an assumption from the start.

The actual evidence is not showing us that the climate is so incredibly sensitive to CO₂ emissions, that we should be taking dramatic actions in lowering CO₂ emissions, stopping using coal, stopping using gasoline, activities which will have, as Dennis discussed in

the opening, serious catastrophic consequences on the livelihood, the well-being, the economic viability of populations and nations around the world.

That's what I wanted to just present, to open up here. And do you want to introduce Tom? And then we're going to have our next speaker.

Speed: Our next speaker is Tom Wysmuller. He's a trained meteorologist at NYU, worked at NASA for five years. He works with a group of former NASA employees, astronauts and others. They call themselves the Right Climate Stuff Club. So, Tom.

Some Straight Talk On Sea-Level Rise

Tom Wysmuller: All right, well, actually we're a group mainly centered at the Johnson Space Center. ...[technical interruption]

What you're going to be seeing here are some slides that are a sub-set of a much larger presentation that I'll be giving at the 10th Annual Water Conference that's going to be held in Bulgaria in a couple of weeks. I think if you google "water conference bulgaria" <http://www.waterconf.org/>, you'll find it.¹

Anyway, what you are seeing here is what many people are saying is going to be the future for New York City. (**Figure 12**) Turns out that this is a cover of a book by Heidi Cullen, and the fact is, this isn't going to happen in anybody's lifetime, at all. It's a scare. It makes people get anxious about climate change and CO₂. It is not the future for New York City.

What you're seeing on this graphic (**Figure 13**) is the great ice sheet that covered North America, sometimes one and two miles thick during the last 100,000 years, but it started melting around 18,000 years ago. Right here you see a lake. This is not the Great Salt Lake in Utah. This is Lake Bonneville. Lake Bonneville was held in place by an ice dam, or an alluvial fan, but it broke open, and for about a year, it literally flooded the oceans with the water that was coming out of that ice sheet as it melted.

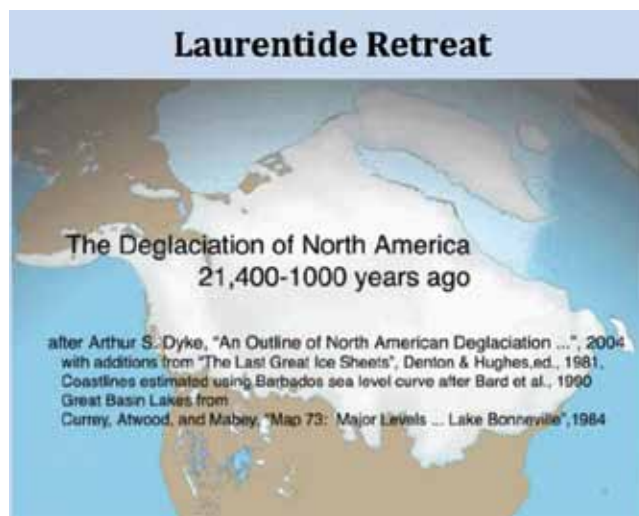
You're looking here at the sea-level history. (**Figure 14**) And you notice right here about 18,000 years ago,

1. Mr. Wysmuller's presentation at the Bulgarian Water Conference is entitled "Sea-Level Rise, Tide Gauges/Satellites—Different Linear Measures, Inconsistent Results, & Apparently Unaffected by Recent CO₂ Increases."

FIGURE 12

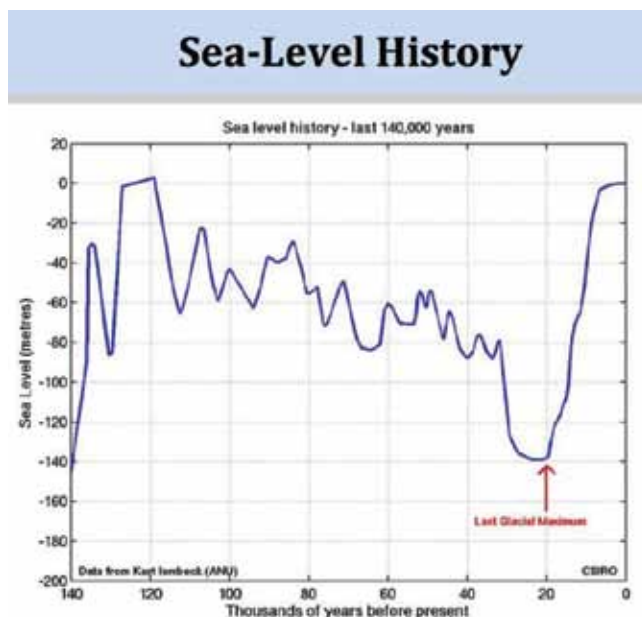


FIGURE 13



sea levels started rising, as that ice sheet melted. So during this period, from the last inter-glacial, down to 18,000 years ago that ice sheet was building up, accumulating more and more snow and ice. Long Island, which is right around here, is the terminal moraine, or end point of that last glacier. What happened is that when the glacier was formed, it moved south. It didn't move like a snowplow. It didn't push things in front of it. What it did, it may have encapsulated a rock in northern Quebec, and then as the ice sheet moved south, that rock was transported, and at the southern end, it termi-

FIGURE 14



nated, and the ice melts, and leaves the rock.

So if you are familiar with the Long Island area, the southern part of Long Island is called an out-wash plain. It is flat as a pancake. It's great to build airports; that's where JFK is built. And the beaches tend to be the sand that's left over from what was dragged. The northern part of Long Island is lumpy. You go by places like Huntington, you have 200-foot hills, which are basically the rubble that was left. Then the ice sheet retreated, and as it retreated, it melted and filled the oceans, and that's what you are seeing here.

The next slide will have a little bit more detail. **(Figure 15)** Between the arrows is what I call the great meltwater spike, or pulse. Here is where Lake Bonneville dumped its contents over a year into the Snake River, and then eventually into the Columbia River. And you see a sharp upwards spike. So here the ice starts melting. Spike here, a couple of other spikes. And then finally, about 8,000 years ago, the sea level rise kind of flattens out. Now, why does it flatten out? Maybe because all the ice is gone! The great ice sheet has already melted. So sea level is flat. And it is flat basically until this day.

Now you notice there is still a slight upward rise, and here is the key. Global warming, in the sense of oceans getting warmer, is real. The oceans are accumulating heat, and the thermal expansion, without more ice coming into the ocean, allows the ocean to slightly

FIGURE 15

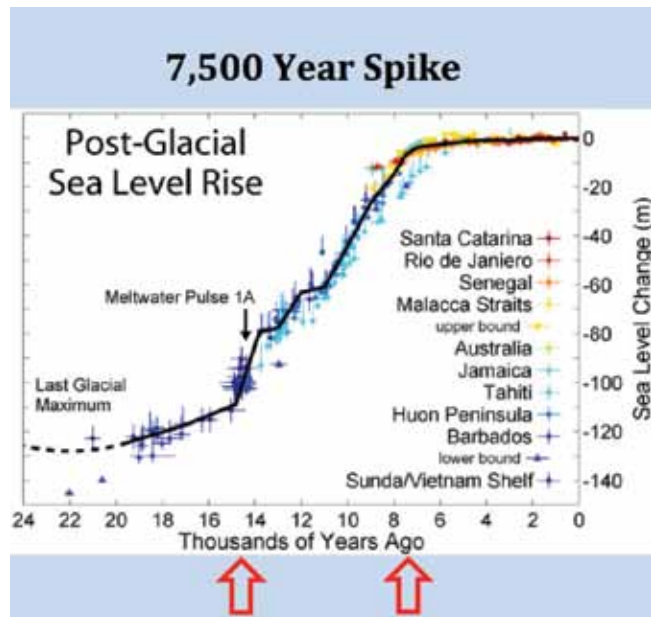
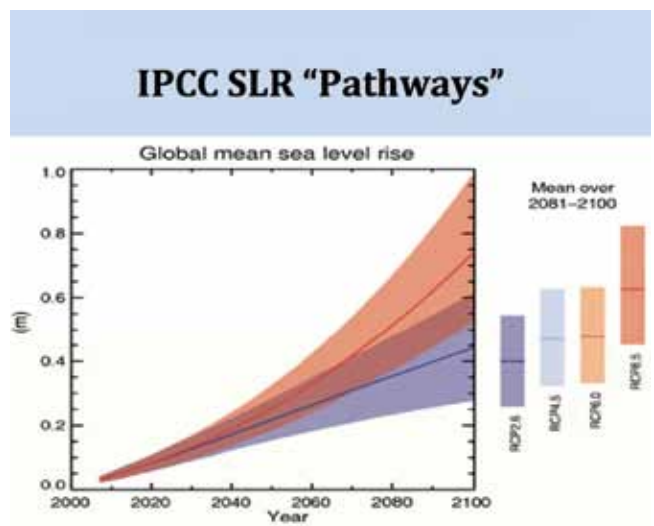


FIGURE 16

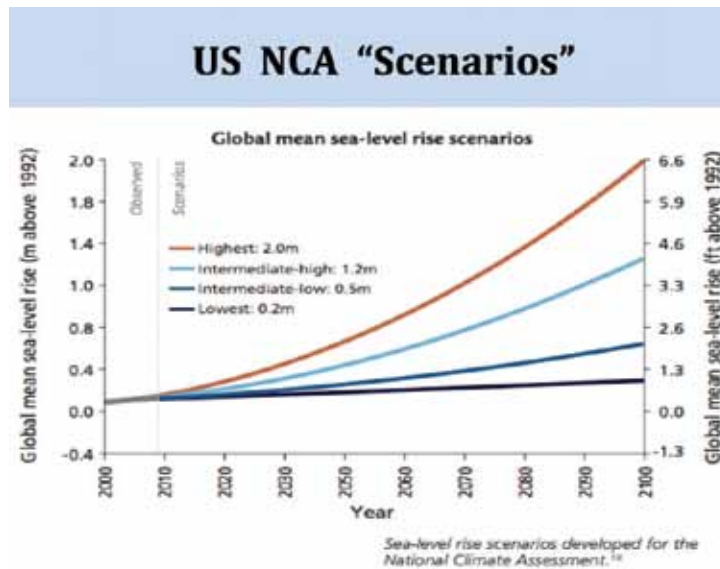


rise. And you'll see that fairly clearly in a few more slides.

The Scare-Mongers

Now, unfortunately, here are the scare tactics. **(Figure 16)** The IPCC has sea-level rise pathways; they're called representative concentration pathways, and they're all dependent on the amount of CO₂ that gets put into the air. So within this century, they're expecting a one meter sea-level rise with current or ex-

FIGURE 17



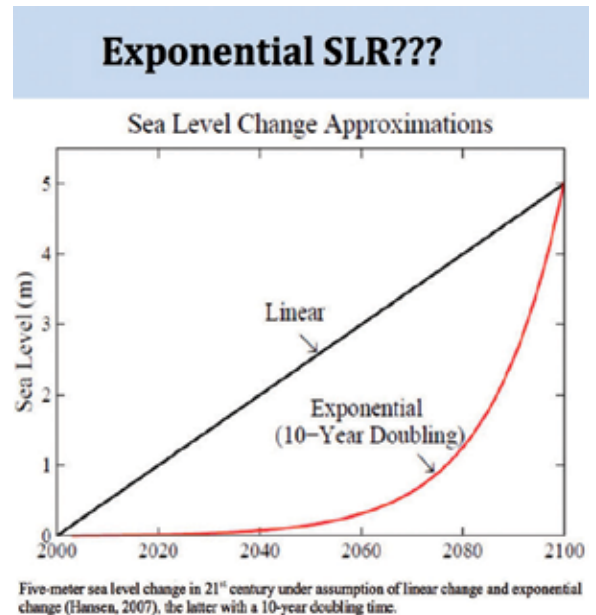
pected emissions of CO₂. The other targets are reductions, but you notice they're all rising.

Well, our Administration decided to go one better. The National Climate Assessment (**Figure 17**) said, "Nah, the IPCC is wrong. We're going to go 2 meters up!" Basically 6.6 feet. Again, here's where we are, flat, and even this line here is *double* the increase of the last century, that we've experienced. And again, the pathways are different, depending on the CO₂ emissions.

Now we're going to see there's not a lot of linkage there. When, it turns out, Jim Hansen was talking to a reporter in 1988, standing in his office; and the reporter says, "What are you expect to see in the next 50 years, or so?" And Jim Hansen looks out the window and says, "You're going to see a lot more traffic." And the reporter said, "Well, how come?" He said, "Well, you see the West Side Highway [in Manhattan], which is on the other side of that road, is going to be flooded. You're going to have sea-level rise to such an extent, that all of the traffic is going to be spilled over, into the city streets. And there will be other things going wrong too." I won't go over the whole article.

Well, it turned out—and by the way, this was predicated on a doubling of the pre-industrial CO₂ levels. Well, CO₂ levels are about half-way there now, from when Jim Hansen was talking, about maybe 40%. The actual sea-level rise along the West Side Highway is not 10 feet, which would have inundated it, like he said. It's

FIGURE 18



1 inch. So, 1 inch. We have 25 more years for his prediction to come true, to get the other 9 feet, 11 inches. It's not going to happen, folks.

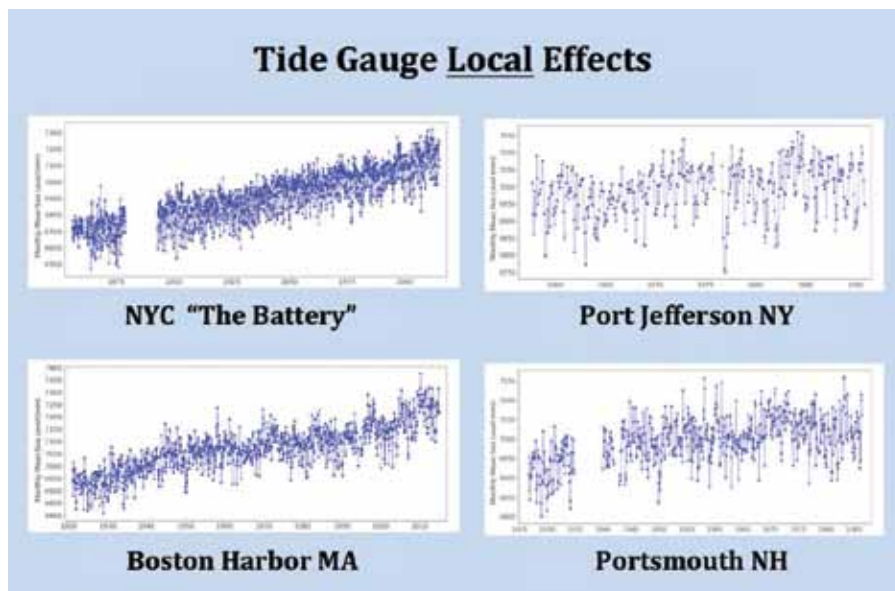
Originally they had a linear relationship of the sea-level rise. Well, Jim Hansen got real smart; he's a good mathematician, and he figured, "Uh-oh, this is not working," so he created this exponential curve in 2007, (**Figure 18**) which basically tracks exactly what's happening now! We have really no sea-level rise, and then he expects in the last 20 years for it to sky-rocket for another 15 feet, or 16 feet. That's not going to happen either, folks.

The Reality

Here are some local effects in New York City. (**Figure 19**) The press comes to New York; you notice in New York City, in the Battery, you have a steady rise in sea-level. And the same with Boston, particularly after 1961, which is right here. Boston kind of shoots up. Now, what's happened in Boston? They have 19 new skyscrapers, built in Boston, since 1960, over what's called frangible bedrock. So basically, Boston is being pressed down by the buildings; Boston is sinking, and they're saying, "Gee, look at that. We have accelerating sea-level in Boston."

New York is a little bit different. New York has a *very* steady rise, but it is about double the world sea-

FIGURE 19



level rise. Why? Look outside the window here. You got all these skyscrapers, all these buildings. They're on bedrock, but that bedrock rests on something called the asthenosphere, which is a layer between magma, that will create volcanoes—we don't have any of those here—but it basically allows this bedrock, which we are putting these huge buildings on, to press down, slowly but surely. So we experience sea-level rise.

I've got Port Jeff [Port Jefferson, Long Island] here: Port Jeff is in the same ocean, and this is a subset of this particular graphic, and Port Jeff really is not showing

which is tectonically inert, meaning it is neither rising nor falling.

I'm going to be showing you a slide about a tectonically inert place. This is actually the good way to look at it. (Figure 20) This is by Axel Möner, a brilliant oceanographer from Scandinavia. And what Möner does, he takes the areas which are getting uplifted, and he takes the areas that are experiencing subsidence; obviously in the areas that are sinking, they are noting a sea-level rise, and the places that are rising, there's not that many of them, but there are some in Alaska and the West Coast where the sea level is not rising; it's actually falling.

The actual statistic you want to look for is in the middle. It's the ones that are not rising, not falling, and the rise is quite gradual, and mainly due to thermal expansion of the oceans. There is some glacial meltwater coming in, but it is very minimal. Again, the great Laurentide Glacier has long gone. And by the way, I can give you citations to the paper that this shows up in, so you can get a really good clean graphic. OK? For the people in the press who keep on taking the pictures of it. [laughter]

Where's the Temperature Rise?

Here is a graphic taken from the National Climate Assessment, (Figure 21) and it shows

FIGURE 20

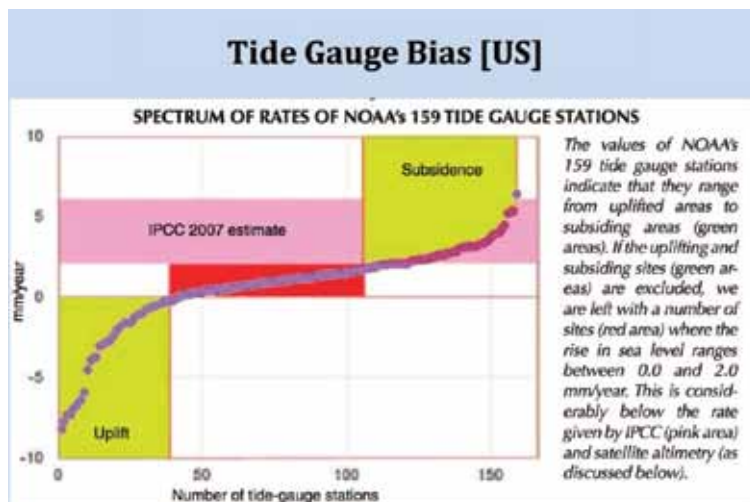
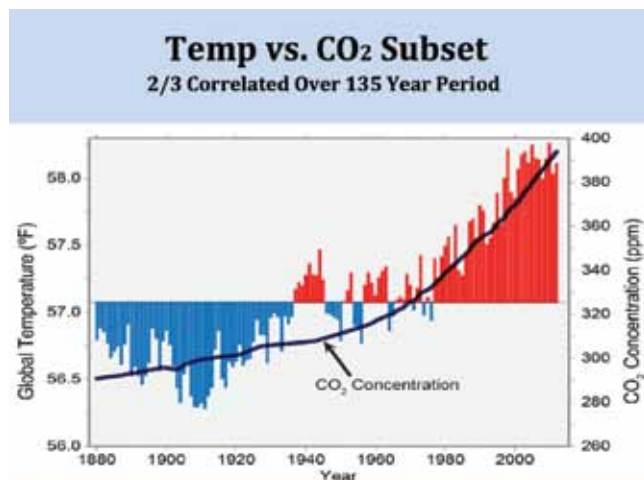


FIGURE 21



CO₂ going up from 1880, into the present. The graphic has a tiny little nitpick mistake in here, because we are actually in this flat-line area now. The British call it a stand-still, as far as temperature goes. But, be as it may, this is still pretty accurate.

Now, notice down here, temperature is going *down*, as CO₂ goes up. So this is only correlated for two-thirds of its entire term. Since the Industrial Revolution, we humans have put carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, and nobody is really going on a different path with that; I think we kind of agree on it. But the impact is not quite what you look at. You have some temperature drops here also; CO₂ is going up. Here you have decent correlation, but correlation is *not* causation, and that's the key.

So I call this a subset. Why? Because I'm going to go back now 2,000 years, and the green line is CO₂ for the last 2,000 years. (**Figure 22**) Under this little black arrow is the subset that you saw before. Right? So you can see, there is a similarity in that little subset. So here you have CO₂ tracking straight as an arrow: Medieval warm period, temperatures sky-rocket; the Little Ice Age, they plummet. CO₂ and temperature are just not linked.

Here, we get lucky, because we're putting CO₂ into the air, as temperatures are rising. We didn't have that happen here. Temperatures rose here, CO₂ didn't rise. The linkage between CO₂ is, in this case, less than 4.5%

FIGURE 22

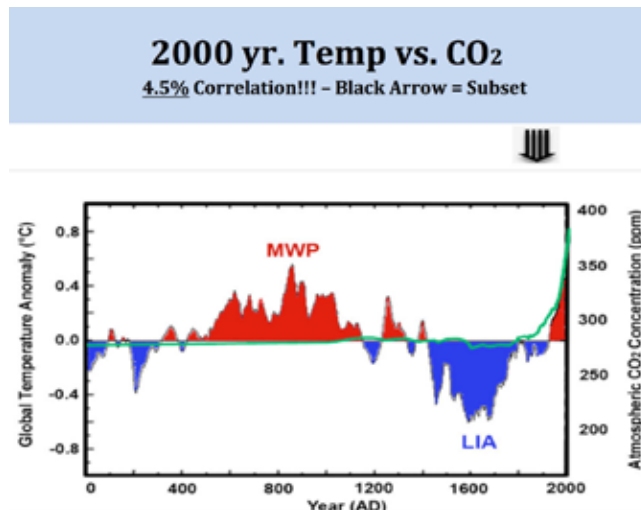
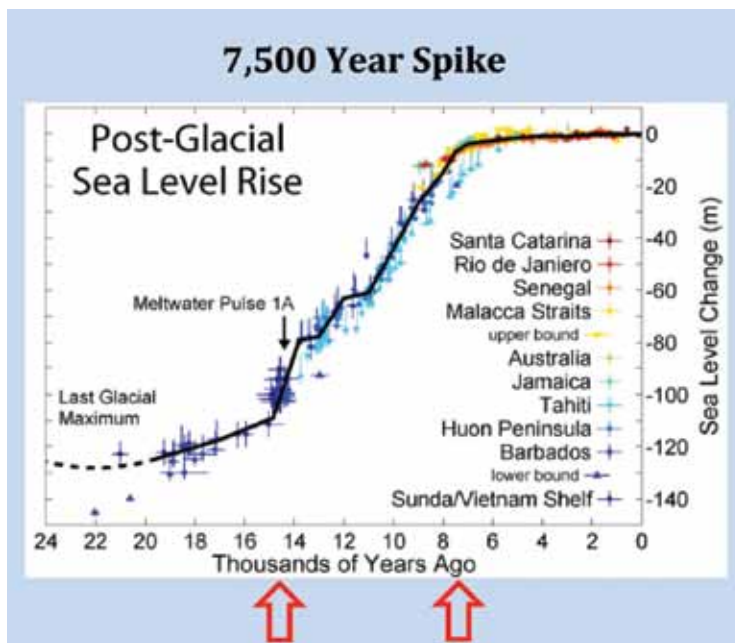


FIGURE 23



correlated. That is not one driving the other, by *any* stretch of anybody's imagination!

Here is your sea level now; that was temperature, you notice. (**Figure 23**) This is sea level: Again, sea level is relatively flat, just slightly rising because of thermal expansion, and some more glacial melt. This is CO₂. Now this is the Keeling Curve. (**Figure 24**) It varies. You see these little spiky things? They go up and down like a sawtooth. The Keeling Curve is

FIGURE 24

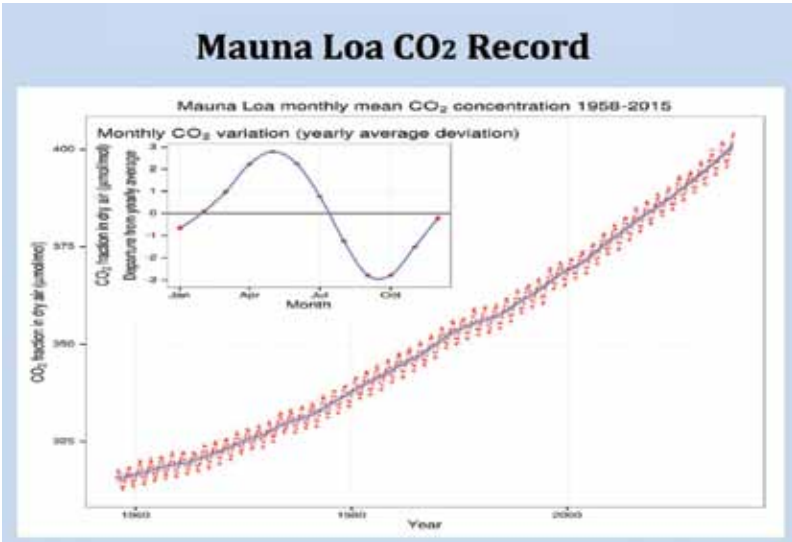


FIGURE 25

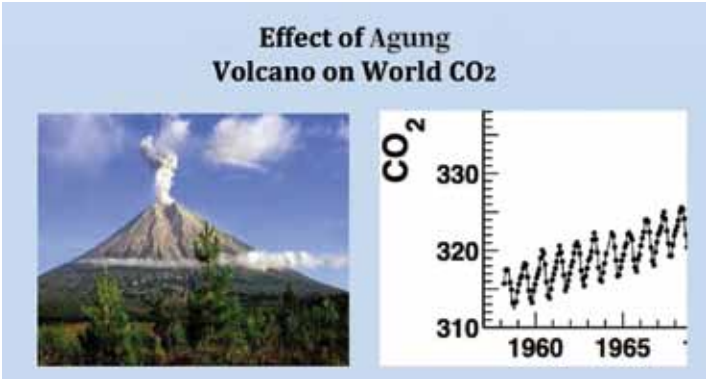
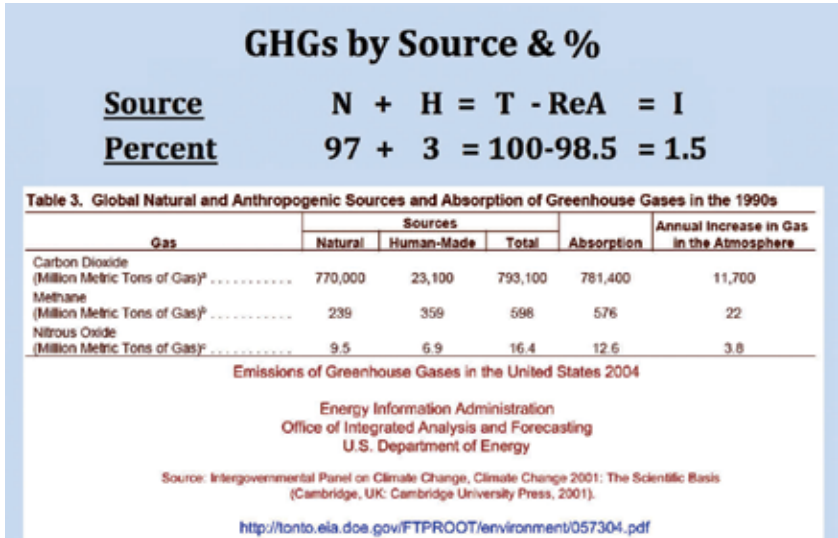


FIGURE 26



mainly Northern Hemisphere-oriented. It's on Hawaii. It's in the Scripps Howard Institute. It's in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, but the effects of CO₂ they're feeling are Northern Hemisphere. And you notice, in April, all of a sudden, CO₂ drops! It drops like a rock. And it drops because the plants are sucking in CO₂. They are growing. The trees are getting leaves on them again. In October, the leaves fall. It's harvest time and then sea level rises. How is sea level rising? Mainly through oceanic out-gassing; I'm going to get into that in a second.

But a couple of things I want to point out in the Keeling Curve. Number one, there are some places where CO₂ actually drops. Right here, a three-year drop. This happens

to coincide with the giant volcano Agung in Indonesia, which erupted, and basically blanketed the upper stratosphere with ash, dust, preventing sunlight from coming in, hitting the ocean, serving as nuclei for water vapor to form and create clouds, which again would reflect energy coming in. So the oceans didn't warm that much, and CO₂ flat-lined, or actually dropped. So again, oceanic out-gassing is that factor.

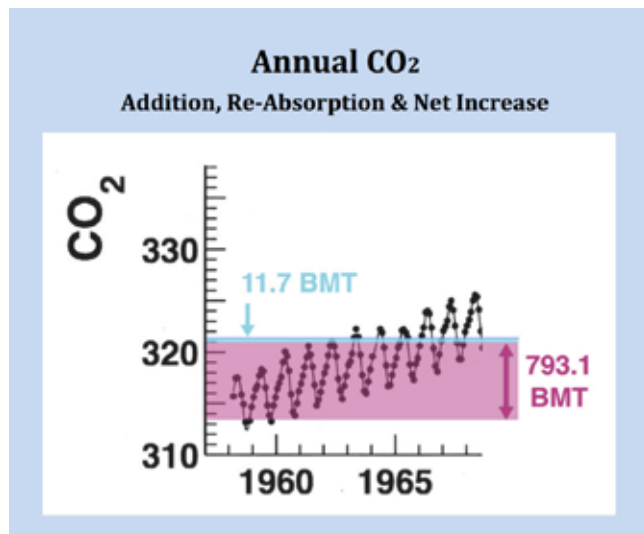
Up here again, Pinatubo in the Philippines did the same thing; it didn't quite drop CO₂, but came pretty close. And by the way, once the volcanic ash settles out of the atmosphere, everything's back to normal, CO₂ continues rising.

Here is Agung. That's a picture of it, (Figure 25) and here you can see the drop. Now I'm going to use this little subset, because I'm going to be talking about the increase from year to year in CO₂. You notice here again, this is April, then you have September, October, and then you have a slightly higher area (See Figure 24). And again, that is the increase, the annual increase in CO₂. And it turns out to be about 1.5%. Now let's see how that works.

No Evidence of Causation

This is a fairly complicated graphic, and I want to walk through it slowly, so you understand what's going on here.

FIGURE 27



This is from the IPCC report, and it goes over the sources for greenhouse gasses (**Figure 26**). And I'm going to concentrate on carbon dioxide, because that is the largest contributor, even though methane is about 20 to 23 times as much heat trapping, its effect is quite minimal. And you have natural sources, and again, this is mainly out-gassing from the oceans. As the oceans warm, they kick out the heavier CO₂ molecules that are dissolved in them, and they enter the atmosphere.

Humans do pretty well here. They get 23 million metric tons of CO₂. The total is 793 million, and the absorption at the end of the year, is 781. So what's left? The annual increase is 11.7—that's it. And most of it is probably due to humans. Now, I'm saying most, not all; because as the oceans warm, they are going to be kicking out more CO₂. And since the oceans, except for the Southern Ocean, are all still warming, you have that effect.

I'm going to go back, looking again on top, natural, 97% of all emissions of CO₂ come from nature. And by the way, plants exhale CO₂ at night. In humans, 3%; the total is 100%, and re-absorption is 98.5%. And this graphic here shows 1.5% is what's left over. The average over the years of the Keeling Curve, is about 1.49%, since they started taking it in Hawaii.

Now let's see what the effect is. I've tried to do it graphically here. (**Figure 27**) So here you see, the bottom here, and you have CO₂ going up in the Fall.

FIGURE 28



April comes, and then the net increase is this thin blue line you see right here. So you have 11 billion metric tons increase in a year; 793 [million] is the difference. And again I can go back here. Here is your 11 billion, and your 793, which is the total.

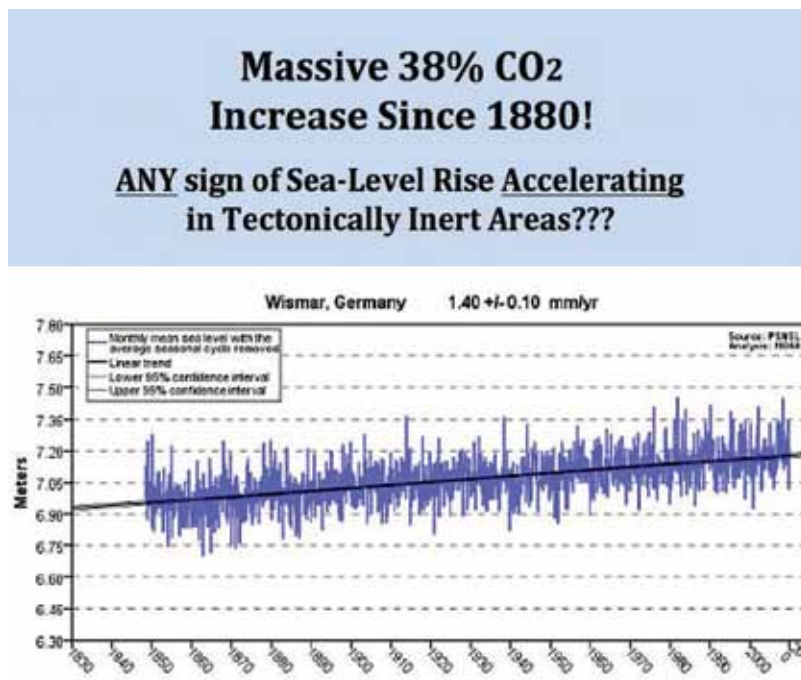
Let's try this one now. The biggest reduction plans that we can *possibly* hope for, as a result of the Paris talks (**Figure 28**), are a 400 million metric ton reduction in CO₂. That's significant; I'm not going to deny it. However, the 11 billion is the increase that you saw from the last graphic; the 400 million metric ton doesn't even fit within this thin line. It is *that* minuscule.

The point I'm trying to make is that the reduction plans that we're hoping for CO₂ are *almost* not measurable.

And here is the key graphic (See Figure 21): In the last 140 years, since 1880, we have increased CO₂ by 38%, and that's that last graphic that we saw from the National Climate Assessment—I go back here a couple. So since 1880 here, we've gone up 38% in CO₂. We really have increased it. All right.

This graphic here is from Wismar, Germany. (**Figure 29**) Do you see any acceleration of sea-level rise as a result of that 38% increase? The acceleration due to that 38% is *zero*. Now why did I pick Wismar, Germany? Wismar sits on the Mecklenburg Bend, in the Baltic Sea. It is kind of like halfway between Norway and Sweden, and the Netherlands. Now Norway is rising, because the ice sheet, when it melted, took lots of

FIGURE 29



weight off of Norway and Sweden, and Norway and Sweden are actually rising. So someone in Norway is saying, “Hey, sea levels are falling!” No, their land is actually going up. On the other side, you have Holland, and Belgium. Holland and Belgium, the land is sinking. It’s like a see-saw. Norway goes up, Holland goes down. Wismar, Germany is in between the two of them: It is tectonically inert, it neither rises nor falls.

So a really good example of what real sea level rise is, and it’s due mainly to oceanic warming. And it is straight and *totally unaffected* by the CO₂ that’s coming into the air. Now if it is unaffected on the way up, that little minuscule reduction that we’re talking about, the 400 million metric tons, is

not even going to be *detectable*, in the *noise* of the sea level. The sea level is basically *unaffected* by CO₂.

If 38% increase can’t make the sea level accelerate up, any *tiny* reduction that we make *cannot* affect it on the way down.

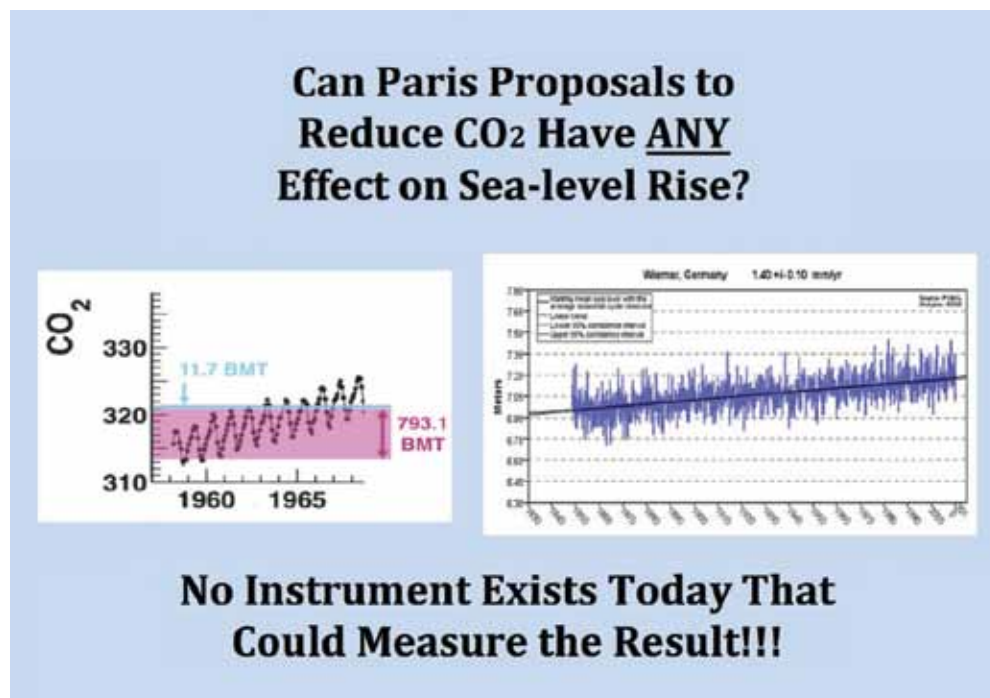
Electrify Africa!

So, that is my conclusion. Wish I could do more stuff for you guys.

So here’s the final slide: “Can the Paris Proposals To Reduce CO₂ Have *Any* Effect on Sea-Level Rise?” (Figure 30) And the answer is: We don’t even have an *instrument* that could measure it, on its effect on sea level—it *doesn’t exist*. It’s that inconsequential.

So why would you want to spend *billions* of dollars to reduce CO₂ by the 400 million metric tons, if you’re not going to have any effect on sea level? What you could do with that money,—and here’s where I am in league with these guys: What you could do with that money, is *electrify Africa*. Now what would happen if you electrify Africa? You would take people

FIGURE 30



who are sending their kids out, into the forest there to gather the firewood for four or five hours a day, so they can boil water in their huts, so they cannot get river blindness by drinking the water. And these people are spending their resources in that way. If we electrify Africa, those kids could be in school. They could be discovering cures for cancer. They could be doing *great things* for humanity!

And what we're doing is, we're saying, "We don't want more CO₂. We don't want more 'carbon pollution.'" "It is a ruse, it is *fatal* for the world, because it will drive us back into the Stone Age, if it goes to its natural conclusion.

So if CO₂ is not affected by the oceans, the oceans have *no* change, don't spend the money trying to do that: Spend it where it counts.

I have one more thing. I'm part of the NASA TRCS Group; TRCS stands for "The Right Climate Stuff." We originated in Houston. We got together a couple years ago. We wrote a couple letters complaining to the administrator of the agency, that they were focusing on the wrong things, as you can see here.

We at the TRCS group want to make ourselves

available, to any politician, any political party, and we will try to educate them on the real climate, and what's going on. This is not partisan: If a Democrat comes, or a Republican comes, they are going to get the same answers, because we're going to give them *data*, what you see there. And those facts are available, and you can contact either myself, tom@colderside.com or Hal-Doiron@[yahoo.com](mailto:haldoiron@yahoo.com). And the two of us will then redirect any questions to members of our group. We've got about 40 or 50 people now, who are in our group. It's a public service. We want to make sure you have the facts.

And those of you in the press here who want to follow me to Bulgaria, I'll be giving a much larger presentation with some of these slides, when I get to Bulgaria at the 10th Annual Water Conference; it's the last big water conference before Paris. And I hope that this message gets through to the people who are going to be going to Paris. And instead of spending \$1,000 a night in hotel rooms and eating in the luxury restaurants, they could do something for the world, by diverting resources towards things like the electrification of Africa, and things like that. Thank you.

**"You know, the
Earth can only carry
1 billion
people."**



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