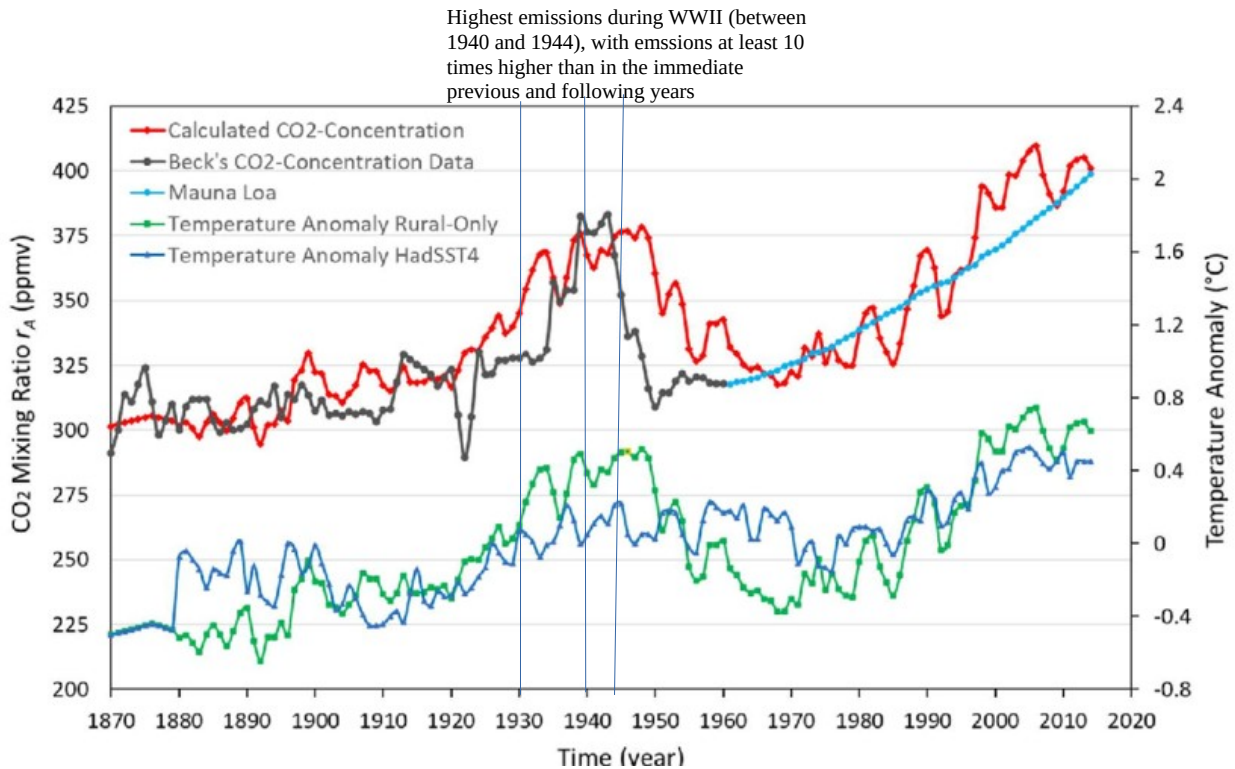


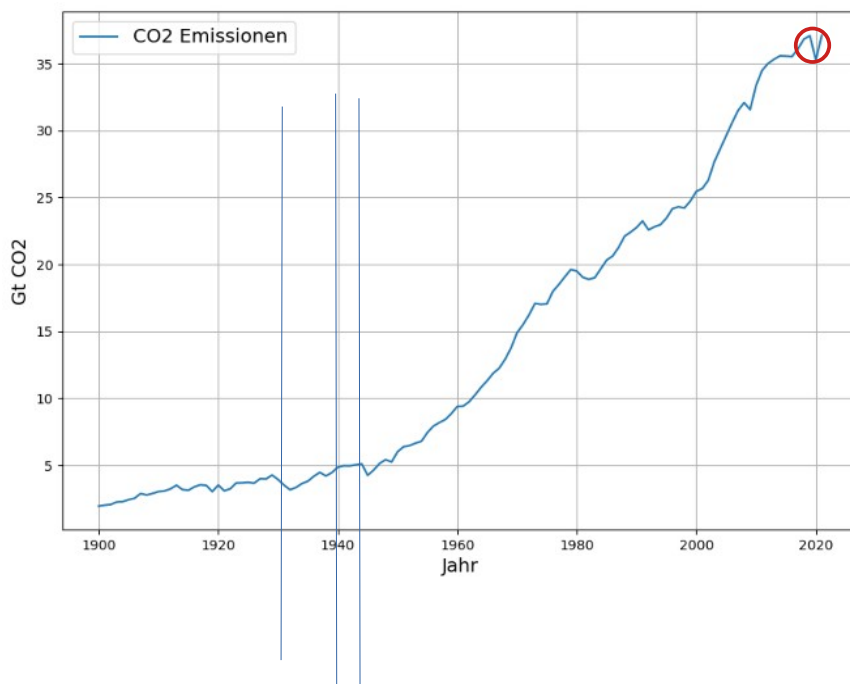
CO₂ Emission gap between 1940 and 1944

Thousands of bombers flew over the European and Pacific theatres of war every day, dropping hundreds of thousands of bombs. Thousands of ships (warships and civilian cargo ships alike) travelled the oceans and towed hundreds of thousands of war vehicles to the European continent. Millions of shells and endless amounts of ammunition were fired or otherwise detonated (incl. two atom bombs). And last but not least an industrial output – due to a gigantic war machinery – that surpassed that of 1946 by at least by several 100 percent. Most of the production based on the consumption of fossile fuels. War production: Some 1,2 Mio military aircrafts, 2000 warships, 400.000 tanks and several million of armed vehicles during WWII (de.statista.com).

Compared to the immediate pre- and post-war years, this is likely to have triggered an increase in emissions by a factor of 10 or more. However, these values do not appear in any emissions diagram (see below), while the slightly diminished traffic volume due to the Covid pandemy should have resulted in a significant drop in CO₂ emissions (see bottom of this page).



Comparison of Beck's historical CO₂ concentration (Dark Dots) with calculation (Red Diamonds) for $m = 0.6$ and $QL = 30\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$, based on Northern Hemisphere rural land air temperature data (Green Squares, Soon et al. 2015) over a period of 145 yrs. Additionally this is compared with the Mauna Loa observations (Light Blue Dots, CDIAC 2017).

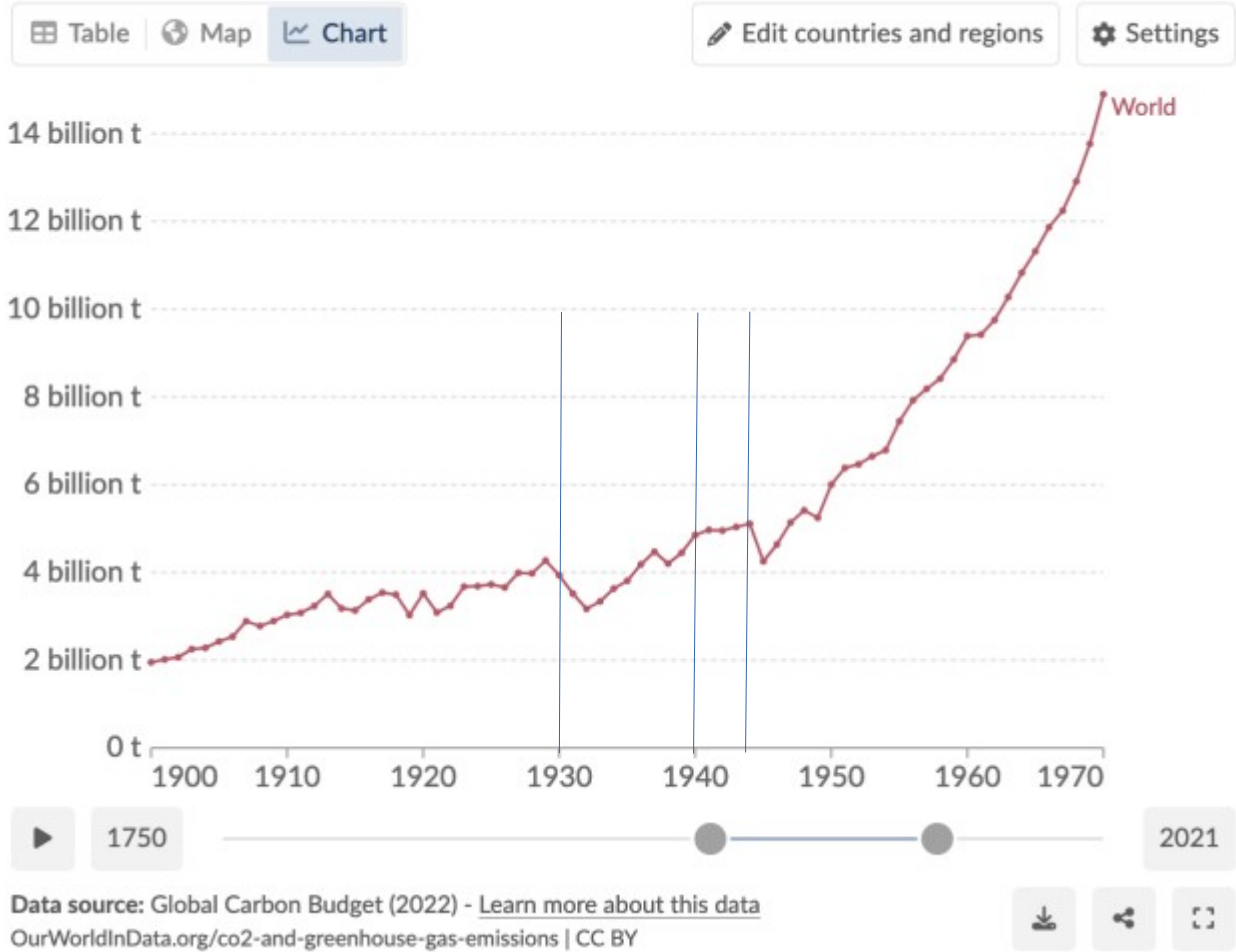


According to the [Global Carbon Project](#) the measures taken in 2020 by many countries to contain the corona pandemic have allegedly drastically reduced global carbon dioxide emissions. At times, CO₂ emissions fell by 17 percent compared to the usual daily value of around 100 million tonnes. 17 percent drop of CO₂ emissions should be due to a world wide yet slightly reduced transport and traffic volume in 2020, while a gigantic war machinery should have caused almost no rise in CO₂ emissions between 1940 and 1944 – there's definitely something wrong in this calculation (see diagram below).

Annual CO₂ emissions

Our World
in Data

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels and industry. Land use change is not included.



The above [GCB diagram](#) shows a very moderate rise in CO₂ emissions between 1940 and 1944 and an abrupt fall immediately after 1944. While this harsh fall does correspond with the immediate post-war reality, where both production in heavy industries and air, road and water traffic have dropped to less than a tenth of war production and traffic, the equally abrupt pre-war rise between 1938 and 1940 contradicts every bit of pre-war reality (in comparison to the huge main war output of emissions). This leads to the assumption that CO₂ emission diagrams may have very little to do with an anthropogenic climate change.

One reason for this may lie in the fact that [climate models](#) – computer simulations of the atmosphere – are thoroughly flawed, so the conclusion of a new paper published by Net Zero Watch. Neither sun storms nor volcanic or cloud influences, let alone the effects of sea currents, jet streams or planetary wind systems and circulations have been sufficiently explored.

The question rises:

Why are such thoroughly flawed climate models published in the first place and, even worse, used for political decision making when the whole scientific society knows that all it can say about the climate change: WE DO NOT KNOW WHY!!!! ????

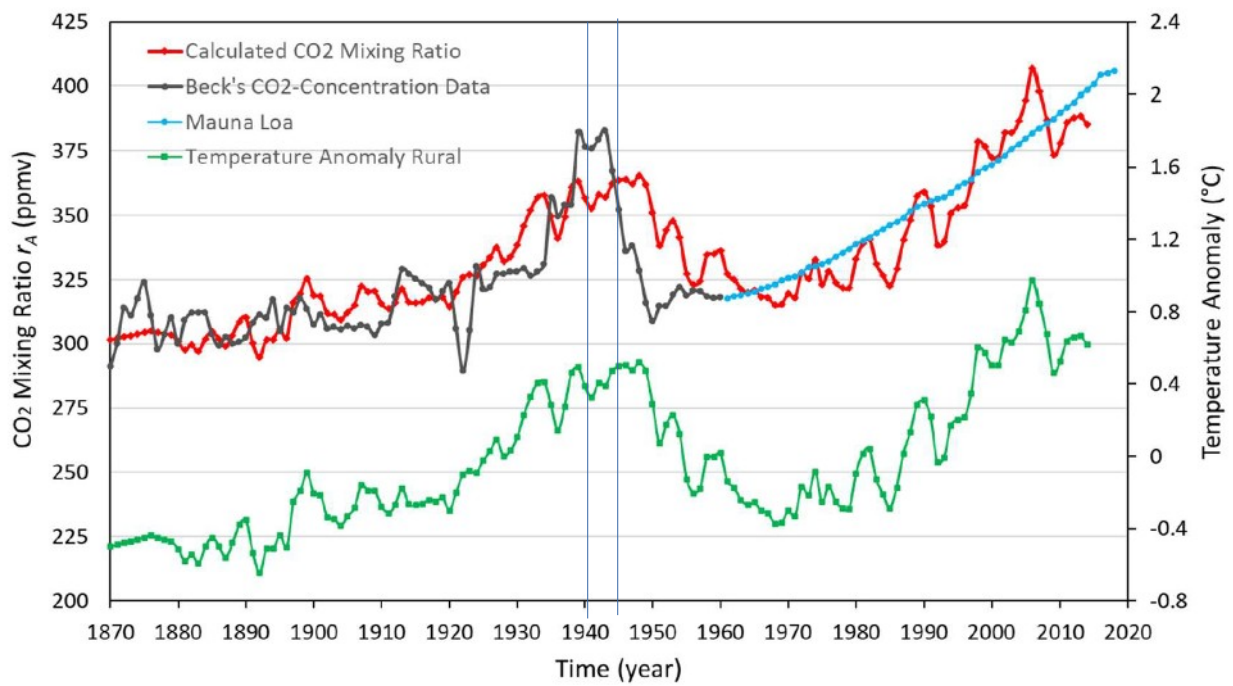


Fig. 1: Comparison of Beck's historical CO_2 concentration (Dark Dots) with calculation (Red Diamonds) for $m = 0.6$ and $Q_L = 30\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$, based on Northern Hemisphere rural land air temperature data (Green Squares, Soon et al. 2015) over a period of 145 yrs. Additionally this is compared with the Mauna Loa observations (Light Blue Dots, CDIAC 2017).

Crude corrections hide unrealistic physics.
The world's climate policies are based on

The paper, by US climate writer Willis Eschenbach, describes the results of a review of the computer code inside NASA's Model E climate simulation. It shows that, far from being based on basic physics, in many places the model incorporates crude corrections to make the output look vaguely reasonable.

Eschenbach says:

It's clear that in many places the physics in the computer code is simply wrong and gives ludicrous output. But instead of fixing it, NASA scientists have simply put crude corrections to hide the problem. This destroys the credibility of NASA's predictions."

Andrew Montford, Net Zero Watch director said:

We know from the Covid debacle that computer models are no basis for public policy. It would be a pity if politicians refuse to learn that lesson and allow further damage to be inflicted on the public."

The climate is far and away the most complex system we've ever tried to model. It contains at least six subsystems – atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, cryosphere, and electrosphere. All of these have internal reactions, forces, resonances, and cycles, and they all interact with all of the others. The system is subject to variable forces from both within and without. My First Rule of Climate says 'In the climate, everything is connected to everything else... which in turn is connected to everything else...except when it isn't.'

Der weltweite Journalismus bedient zunehmend der sog. Science Media Centers (SMC), die ein weltweites Netzwerk an wissenschaftlichen Informationen zu Verfügung stellen. Allerdings nur Informationen, die in das zeitgeistige Konzept z.B. der Klimaforschung und der damit verbundenen staatlichen Fördergelder passen. Bei der Bekämpfung des Klimawandels, beispielsweise, verrät schon der Einladungstext für einen Presse-Briefing, wohin die Reise zu gehen habe. «Wir haben Forschende gefragt, welche Auswirkungen die langsame Beschleunigung des Windenergieausbaus an Land auf den Kohleausstieg haben könnte, und wie dieser beschleunigt werden kann – zur Not auch am EEG vorbei», heisst es darin. EEG steht für das deutsche Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz (EEG). Es soll dafür sorgen, dass künftig vor allem Strom aus erneuerbaren Quellen ins deutsche Stromnetz eingespeist wird. Seine jüngste Änderung trat im Mai 2023 in Kraft. «Aber noch ist Zeit, um Genehmigungsverfahren zu beschleunigen, Wege für alternative, unter Umständen schnellere Finanzierungsverfahren als über das EEG zu öffnen und für mehr Akzeptanz durch Beteiligung von Bürgerinnen und Bürgern zu sorgen.»