Last year's Nobel Prize winner in physics:

- There is no climate crisis

- af Christian Skaug - Document.no, 11. maj 2023, LINK

American physicist John Clauser, who was awarded the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics, says that climate pseudo-science has misled people, media and politicians, creating a situation that threatens the global economy and billions of people.

Clauser's statement comes in connection with his election on 5 May to the board of the CO2 Coalition, a non-profit US-based organization that seeks a better understanding of climate change, humanity's role in the Earth's climate system and the limitations of climate models.

Clauser lashes out strongly against what he almost perceives as a madhouse:

«Public perception of climate change reflects a dangerous corruption of science that threatens the global economy and the welfare of billions of people. Misguided climate science has spread in the form of a massive and sensationalised pseudo-science, which in turn has spawned a host of other evils in completely different areas. This pseudo-science has been promoted and expanded by equally misguided marketing people, politicians, journalists, government agencies and environmental activists.»

In reality, there is no climate crisis," he says:

«In my view, there is no real climate crisis. There is, however, a very real problem of providing a decent standard of living for the vast population of the world, and with it an associated energy crisis. This is being unnecessarily exacerbated by what I believe is flawed climate science.»

John Clauser, who won the Nobel Prize for his groundbreaking research on the phenomenon of quantum entanglement, will bring even greater intellectual weight to the organization, which already has many scientists in its ranks, comments CO2 Coalition chairman William Happer.

Clauser has previously criticized the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physics for rewarding work with computer-based climate models, and is himself in the process of developing a climate model that takes greater account of the role of clouds in the climate system.

The process involves the visible light reflected by cumulus clouds, which on average cover half the Earth. Existing models have vastly underestimated this cloud response, which provides a very powerful, dominant thermostatic control of the Earth's temperature.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) itself admits that the impact of clouds creates the greatest uncertainty in climate modelling projections, but no particular progress has been made in this area, comments the CO2 Coalition.

Clauser joins a number of eminent physicists who have criticised the over-reliance on climate models, which have not been rejected despite their lack of predictive ability and are also mutually contradictory. Other critics include Freeman Dyson, Ivar Giæver, Lennart Bengtsson, Franco Prodi, Steven Koonin and William Happer.

There is little doubt that the time is ripe for a colossal paradigm shift in climate research, but powerful interests are resisting those who want to *make science scientific again*.



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