

# Die „sozialen Kosten“ des Klima-Betrugs

geschrieben von Chris Frey | 3. Februar 2022

[Tony Heller](#)

In der Presse gibt es zuhauf Artikel des Inhalts, dass *Klimawandel rassistisch* ist:

<https://www.bbc.com> › [future](#) › [article](#) › [20220125-wh...](#) ⋮

## Why climate change is inherently racist - BBC Future

5 days ago — **Climate change** divides along **racial** lines. Could tackling it help address longstanding injustices? W. When Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans in ...

<https://foreignpolicy.com> › [2021/07/21](#) › [the-racial-violen...](#) ⋮

## The Racial Violence of Climate Change - Foreign Policy

Jul 21, 2021 — There is a **racial** dimension to air pollution in London, another example of environmental injustice and an echo of the Black Lives Matter ...

<https://www.globalcitizen.org> › [content](#) › [why-is-climat...](#) ⋮

## Why Is Climate Change a Racial Justice Issue? - Global Citizen

Apr 20, 2021 — **Climate change** disproportionately impacts Black people, Indigenous people, and people of color worldwide due to historic injustices.

<https://iconbooks.com> › [Titles](#) ⋮

## Climate Change Is Racist - Icon Books

Jun 10, 2021 — **Climate Change Is Racist** (Paperback). Race, Privilege and the Struggle for **Climate** Justice. Jeremy Williams. Dr Shola Mos-Shogbamimu.

<https://www.theguardian.com> › [commentisfree](#) › [jan](#) › [i...](#) ⋮

## Inaction on global warming amounts to racism – let me tell you ...

Jan 14, 2022 — Because the **global** south is bearing the brunt of **climate** breakdown, it's people of colour who are suffering most, says Elise Yarde, ...

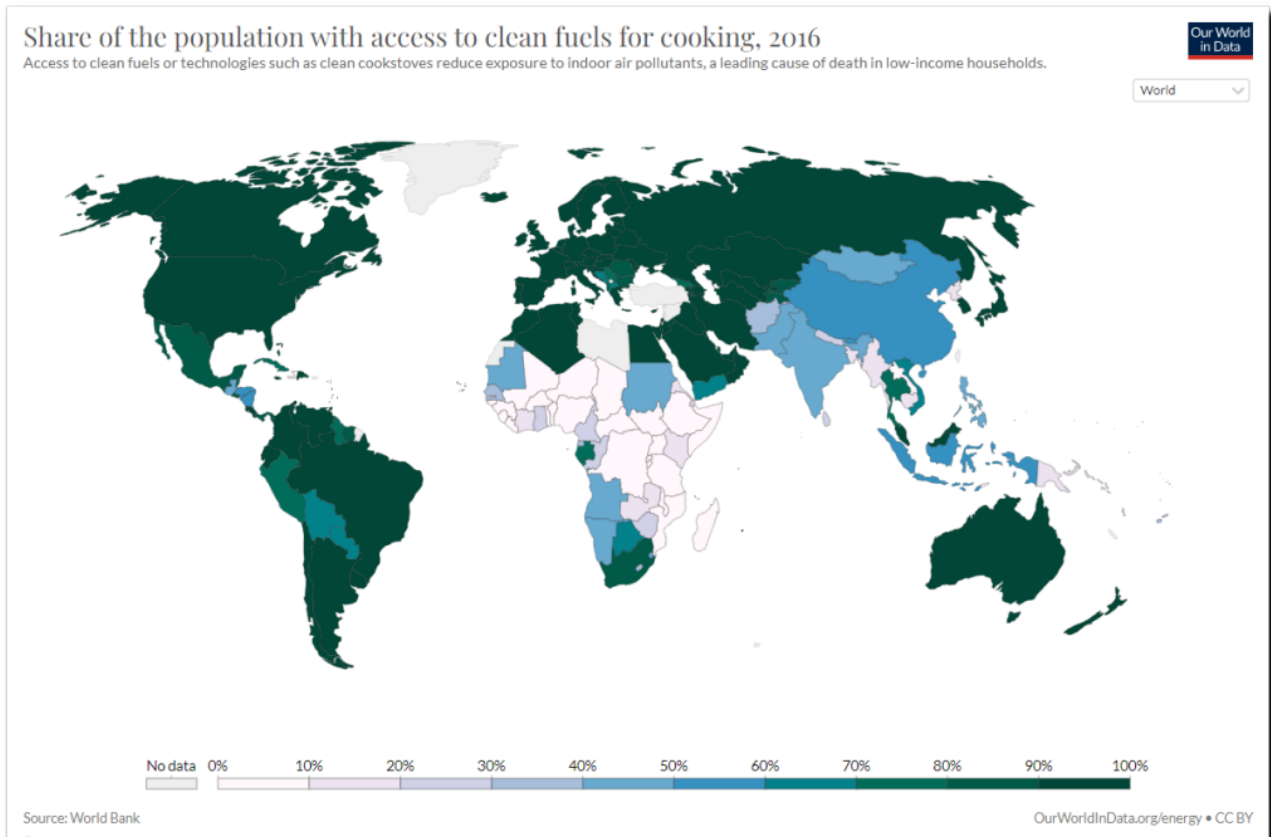
<https://e360.yale.edu> › [features](#) › [unequal-impact-the-d...](#) ⋮

## The Deep Links Between Racism and Climate Change - Yale ...

Jun 9, 2020 — Activist Elizabeth Yeampierre has long focused on the connections between **racial** injustice and the environment and **climate change**.

Aber in Wirklichkeit ist der Klimaalarmismus selbst rassistisch. Nach [Angaben](#) der Universität Oxford haben in Nordamerika und Europa 100 % der Bevölkerung Zugang zu sauberen Brennstoffen zum Kochen. In der Zentralafrikanischen Republik sind es jedoch weniger als 1 %. Saubere Brennstoffe sind für die meisten Menschen Methan und mit fossilen Brennstoffen betriebene Elektrizität, aber westliche Klimaalarmisten arbeiten daran, den Afrikanern die

gleichen sauberen Brennstoffe zu verweigern, die sie selbst nutzen.



Der Mangel an fossilen Brennstoffen in der Dritten Welt verursacht [vier Millionen vorzeitige Todesfälle](#) pro Jahr:

## Comparison of *In Vitro* Toxicological Effects of Biomass Smoke from Different Sources of Animal Dung

[Claire E. McCarthy](#)<sup>1,4</sup> [Parker F. Duffney](#)<sup>1,4</sup> [Jeffrey D. Wyatt](#)<sup>2</sup> [Thomas H. Thatcher](#)<sup>3,4</sup> [Richard P. Phipps](#)<sup>1,3,4</sup> and [Patricia J. Sime](#)<sup>1,3,4</sup>

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### Abstract

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Worldwide, over 4 million premature deaths each year are attributed to the burning of biomass fuels for cooking and heating. Epidemiological studies associate household air pollution with lung diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and respiratory infections. Animal dung, a biomass fuel used by economically vulnerable populations, generates more toxic compounds per mass burned than other biomass fuels. The type of animal dung used varies widely depending on local agro-geography. There are currently neither standardized experimental systems for dung biomass smoke research nor studies assessing the health impacts of different types of dung smoke. Here, we used a novel reproducible exposure system to assess outcomes related to inflammation and respiratory infections in human airway cells exposed to six different types of dung biomass smoke. We report that dung biomass smoke, regardless of species, is pro-inflammatory and activates the aryl hydrocarbon receptor and JNK transcription factors; however, dung smoke also suppresses interferon responses after a challenge with a viral mimetic. These effects are consistent with epidemiological data, and suggest a mechanism by which the combustion of animal dung can directly cause lung diseases, promote increased susceptibility to infection, and contribute to the global health problem of household air pollution.

Die Protagonisten des Klima-Alarms in Amerika und Europa verwehren den Afrikanern den Zugang zu gesünderer Energie, die sie brauchen, um sich vor Lungenkrebs und anderen Krankheiten zu **schützen**, die durch das Kochen mit Brennstoffen aus Biomasse verursacht werden:

When the dung cakes are burnt, hazardous gases are released and women sitting next to these chulhas inhale these gases. ... When people burn dung cakes, over 25 per cent of the arsenic in fumes could be absorbed by the respiratory tract and this leads to **lung cancer and other diseases**. Mar 5, 2012

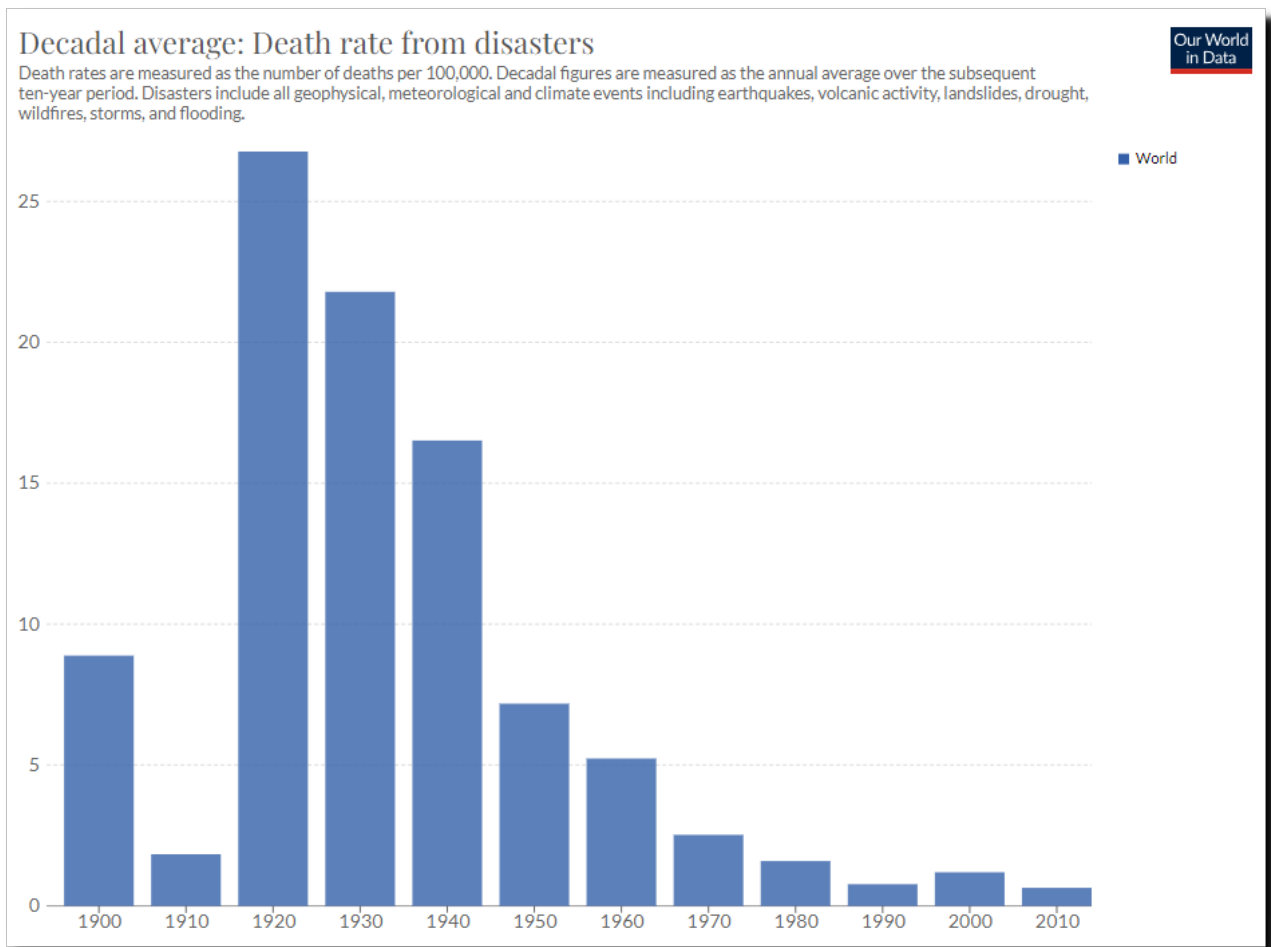


<https://www.deccanherald.com> › content › those-dung-ca... ⋮

[Those dung cakes could be harmful: Study | Deccan Herald](#)

Außerdem gibt es keine Beweise für die Behauptungen der

Klimaalarmisten. Während die Nutzung fossiler Brennstoffe im letzten Jahrhundert stetig zugenommen hat, ist die Zahl der **Todesfälle** durch Naturkatastrophen, einschließlich Unwetter, um mehr als 95 % zurückgegangen:



Im Jahre 1921 war es weltweit zu einer **Dürre und Hungersnot** gekommen, in welcher Millionen Menschen dem Verhungern nahe waren:

# DEATH FOR MILLIONS IN 1921'S RECORD HEAT WAVE

### Immense Areas, Usually Fertile, Dried Up in Europe and Asia, and Famine Stalks Helpless People—Our Own Crops Damaged

By E. B. "FARMER" DUNN, Author of "The Weather and How to Forecast It."

WHEN the south wind blew softly, there came a blithering, withering heat, carrying in its wings famine and death to an already afflicted people.

The great heat wave, which has spread over the world during the present summer, has no parallel in history. There have been hot waves; there have been famines; there have been pestilences, at various times and in many places, and when the blithering and terrible as this. Although high temperatures have prevailed in almost all parts of the northern hemisphere and have continued for an unprecedented length of time.

The burning rays of the sun caused a dry, blistering heat in some sections; while in others—where extreme heat was accompanied by high humidity—human suffering has been great. Dry heat burns and withers. Moist heat kills.

#### Where Heat Waves Grow

The great, scorching hot waves of the Western States are known as the "Chinook"; in Mediterranean countries as the "Sirocco"; and in Russia as the "Bura". These "waves" are accompaniments of areas of low atmospheric pressure, and while they vary, their origin and effect may be relatively local, they are generally broad, from a belt lying in the Pacific Ocean to the south of Japan and Corea, westward along our northern border, across northern sections of Europe and until they are lost in China and Siberia.

These low pressure areas are known as "cyclonic disturbances" and, when they have developed in magnitude and force, as "cyclones." In other words, all storms, big or little, are areas of relatively low pressure, and, therefore, potential cyclones. In summer they are generally expansive and move rapidly westward without very appreciable rotary or progressive force. They might then be well termed "atmospheric depressions." To the southeast their paths the winds are usually light south and southwesterly and they often bring rain to a given section, drawing toward their center vast amounts of warm air; dry warm air from interior and arid lands; and moist air from bodies of water and along the sea coast.

The hot waves that have passed over this country during the past two months have not related themselves to previously established records, but they have been in their blithering have parched the Central States to the very great damage of wheat, corn and other crops, and long periods of heat and high humidity have caused many casualties in the Atlantic States. According to reports issued by the Department of Agriculture, there was a decline from the maximum of some major crops represented by a quarter of a billion dollars. Wheat alone was \$1,000,000 bushels short of estimated production. All most every crop was adversely affected by unusually high temperatures and absence of rain. Little rain in any of the Central or Western States, and in Montana, parts of North Dakota, Illinois, Missouri and other Central States almost a drought prevailed.

The condition has been due to the unusual frequency of the passage of areas of low pressure across our northern tier of States or southern Canada. They have proceeded in almost constant succession and their progress has been comparatively slow.

#### Areas of Low Pressure

##### Caused July's Discomfort

These depressions passed over the Atlantic, became laden with moisture and their approaches across entered Europe over the Scandinavian Peninsula. The heat which has been intense in Great Britain and practically all of Europe, has been accompanied in western parts by high humidity and the same sluggish atmospheric conditions that have been notable in this country. The low areas began in their progress across northern Europe, completely drawing heat into the central portion, from Norway toward the Siberia. All these atmospheric disturbances have normally active, the heat waves would have come at intervals; instead, such depressions overlapped the preceding one and maintained a steady flow of southerly and southwesterly winds, which caused the heat to be as great in northern as in more southerly parts. The vast plains of Russia are thousands of miles long, and so far as temperature is concerned, compare favorably with our Middle West, where summer temperatures, in the sun, range from 125 to 150 degrees.

Great Britain, France and Russia seem to have been the greatest sufferers. In those countries the heat and drought were greater than any experienced during the past forty years. In France the heat was so intense during most of July that much business was suspended. On the 16th of July, the national holiday, it was so hot that all parades, outdoor festivities and sports were, by an act of the Senate, prohibited.

Map showing the immense areas in Asia and Europe afflicted by the 1921 hot wave. Dotted line shows southern limit; shaded part within the blocked line shows Russia's famine district where millions face death.



On July 10 the official temperature at Paris touched 93 degrees, the highest official record for forty-two years. This temperature, attained by high humidity and absence of appreciable breeze, caused intense suffering. For many days it was actually dangerous to venture into the sun and many prostrations were reported.

The Agricultural Department of France reported extensive harvest; even the only good crop, and all other vegetation in bad condition; crops extremely short and production extremely low. The drought covered all of France and at that time no rain had fallen since the 25th of May, and the soil was merely a shower. All wells and cisterns were becoming dry and drinking water was at a premium. Suffering at five stages, combined with the shortage of vegetable products and their high prices, caused cattle to be rushed to market to be sold at any price, but even those sacrificed did not do the upward swing of prices upon all food products, including coal.

Mr. Henningsen, Vice-Consul for Denmark at New York, who has just returned from his country, says: "I left Denmark three weeks ago, after having experienced some of the heat and drought. Things were in a bad condition and have been for some time, but before I met a good supply of rain and saved the crops and replenished the wells. Fortunately, Denmark has a very rich soil and recovered very rapidly. Famine was seriously affected by drought and needed rain very badly. The light, steady rain there does not retain, the moisture. Water was very scarce and everything was drying up."

#### Series Results in England and on Continent

A London medical correspondent advises that all water be boiled, "as drought is having its effect on sanitation." Deaths, attributable to the heat, have been reported from many places; cattle are suffering; Yorkshire wells are practically exhausted. Northamptonshire farmers report their barley to be a complete failure and the farmers of Kent are cutting their hay. All crops are very poor. In London few are being imported for drinking water.

The most reliable information upon atmospheric conditions over Europe is furnished by the maps issued by the London Meteorological Office, which show that nearly all of the low pressure areas that have crossed Europe during the past few months have followed more southerly parallels than has been customary. Some of the centers of depression have been well within the Arctic Circle, and, lacking deflection of the wind, have remained practically motionless over northern Russia and Siberia. Low pressure areas are, as a general rule, more progressive over moist land or waterways, but have their energy over dry plains. For that reason Russia is peculiarly subject to drought, for the warm air

### Even Moist England Has Shortage of Potable Water, but Scandinavia and Germany Get Welcome Rain in Time to Save Their Crops

waves and aridity, those are not the primary causes, for unusual atmospheric conditions do not occur at such regular intervals as do the periods of average or more or another. It is possible that some parts of China are in great distress and urgently in need of food at the present time, but the recent hot waves over Europe and the East is not the cause of their suffering.

Poland seems to have been well cared for by the elements and to have escaped the devastation suffered by her neighbors. She seems to possess a sufficient quantity of water and thereby presents to the border of starving Russians a more attractive prospect for food. The Volga districts are already migrating southward as fast as possible. Commander John J. London, U. S. N., of the cruiser St. Louis, is reported to have said that the fleet of seven destroyers was kept busy caring for refugees coming from the Black Sea ports. He described the condition of the 150,000 Russian refugees in Constantinople as pitiable.

The health situation, as reported by Mrs. Harrison and others, is distressing. Cholera is making a wide harvest along the Volga and in remote districts. Reports state that it is spreading throughout Russia. Famine is causing the prevalence of cholera in the city, but Moscow acknowledges many. The health department is embarrassed by limited means of transportation. More than 50,000 cases had been reported up to July 31. The health department has started a series of compulsory inoculation in the hope of retarding the spread of the illness. Typhus has been mentioned as a by-product of the war, with the approach of cold weather.

It is well known that the transportation facilities of Russia are at their lowest ebb. Railways are very nearly useless, and other means are inadequate; all are



This was the beautiful Swiss Lake Morat, now dried by the great drought, barring the foundations of lake dwellers' homes built in the Stone Age. Note the piles on which the prehistoric houses rested.

from more westerly climes must pass over her territory toward the relative atmospheric vacuities that linger over her bare northern coasts.

The Russian Empire in eastern Europe and northern Asia covers an area exceeding 4,000,000 square miles, or one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. It is mostly confined to the cold temperate zone. The climate of Russia presents a striking uniformity; the dry, southeast winds extend over immense spaces of flat plains. Warm weather sets in definitely in June, generally reaching a maximum temperature in July, and near the Black Sea in August. The summers are much warmer than in corresponding latitudes of the western countries of Europe, and periods of extreme heat, as have just been experienced, are quite uncommon.

The steppes are very fertile plains land, intersected by numerous ravines, and furnish pasture for cattle and sheep, but for the past two months those waterways have been dry. Over those broad plains of thousands of square miles, which are extremely productive in seasonable weather, is now only black earth and desolation. There is no breeze, the air is dry and stifling; even the hardy Russians meet with a case of the survival of the fittest, but of the survival of the fittest, they who have it will survive; the others will die. In the income land an infatigable plow breaks over the land and permits the human wither. It is almost to venture abroad in search of monotonous. Outside is preferable to slow starvation, and is being adopted. No animals are visible; all horses and horses have been eaten. The water is to be had, except in the last drops of the Volga, and that is polluted

in the hands of the Bolshevists and it is they that upon dispensing what may be doled out. Therefore, as Captain Ernest Kitchin says: "If America starts relieving the Russians, I hope it will watch the food go down the throats of the hungry, otherwise the Communists will be the only ones provided for. Already the Soviet is sending out propaganda articles that only the U. S. should get food. All others must wait."

Commenting on this subject, a Vice-Consul said: "The Bolshevists took all the produce from the farmers last year, so this year they planted only enough for their own use and that is gone. The supplies that are sent by America will be delivered to the Bolshevists and the sufferers will have a hard time getting any. The cities are always in want."

The Bolshevist newspapers admit the deplorable condition of the railways and say: "This disorganization of the railway traffic has become worse, despite efforts of the Soviet Government to alleviate it. They further admit that the famine may be even worse than in previous years of Bolshevist regime."

The most difficult problem to be solved is not the furnishing, but the delivery of food to the starving. It will require great ingenuity to get it beyond the hands of the Bolshevists. Mr. Hoover and his allied organization will find great difficulty in following the delivery of supplies, regardless of any understanding or agreement with the Soviet Government. Most of the famine strikes are in the heart of Russia and under the present deplorable transportation facilities it would take from three to four weeks to reach them. Cold weather will be at hand long before the survivors can possibly be secured.

Dies war verbunden mit einem der stärksten Sonnenstürme jemals:

# Aurora Borealis Lights S. F. Skies; Seen as Far South As Mexico Border

Phenomenon Causes Telegraph  
Wires Between Here and Chi-  
cago to Cut Startling Capers

The Aurora Borealis, lights of various colors in the sky, common in the north but seldom seen as far south as San Francisco, startled many last night with what looked like a "shimmy of colors" in the heavens.

As far south as the Mexican border electric discharges in the sky were plainly visible, the first time in history, according to old time residents.

Santa Fe train dispatchers say the lights were also clearly seen on the Mojave desert, nearly all points reporting having witnessed them for the first time within the records of the various weather offices.

## OPERATORS PUZZLED.

Those who saw the strange lights were not more puzzled than telegraph operators between Chicago and San Francisco whose machines cut up queer capers. For a time the instruments clicked away, sometimes sending what made sense and at other times sending dashes of almost intelligence which left operators wondering what was happening.

Bei einem verglichen mit heute niedrigeren CO2-Gehalts in der Luft im 19. Jahrhundert **starben** Zehner-Millionen Menschen an Hunger und Dürre:

**Table P1**  
**Estimated Famine Mortality**

India	1876–1879	10.3 million	Digby
		8.2 million	Maharatna
		6.1 million	Seavoy
	1896–1902	19.0 million	<i>The Lancet</i>
-----		8.4 million	Maharatna/ Seavoy
-----		6.1 million	Cambridge
India Total		12.2–29.3 million	
China	1876–1879	20 million	Broomhall
		9.5–13 million	Bohr
	1896–1900	10 million	Cohen
China Total		19.5–30 million	
Brazil	1876–1879	0.5–1.0 million	Cunniff
	1896–1900	n.d.	
Brazil Total		2 million	Smith
Total		31.7–61.3 million	

Source: Cf. William Digby, *“Prosperous” British India*, London 1901; Arap Maharatna, *The Demography of Famine*, Delhi 1996; Roland Seavoy, *Famine in Peasant Societies*, New York 1986; *The Lancet*, 16 May 1901; *Cambridge Economic History of India*, Cambridge 1983; A. J. Broomhall, *Hudson Taylor and China’s Open Century*, Book 6, *Assault on the Nine*, London 1988; Paul Bohr, *Famine in China*, Cambridge, Mass. 1972; Paul Cohen, *History in Three Keys*, New York 1997; Roger Cunniff, “The Great Drought: Northeast Brazil, 1877–1880,” Ph.D. diss., University of Texas, Austin, 1970; and T. Lynn Smith, *Brazil: People and Institutions*, Baton Rouge, La. 1954. [Chapters 3](#) and [5](#) have detailed discussions of these estimates.

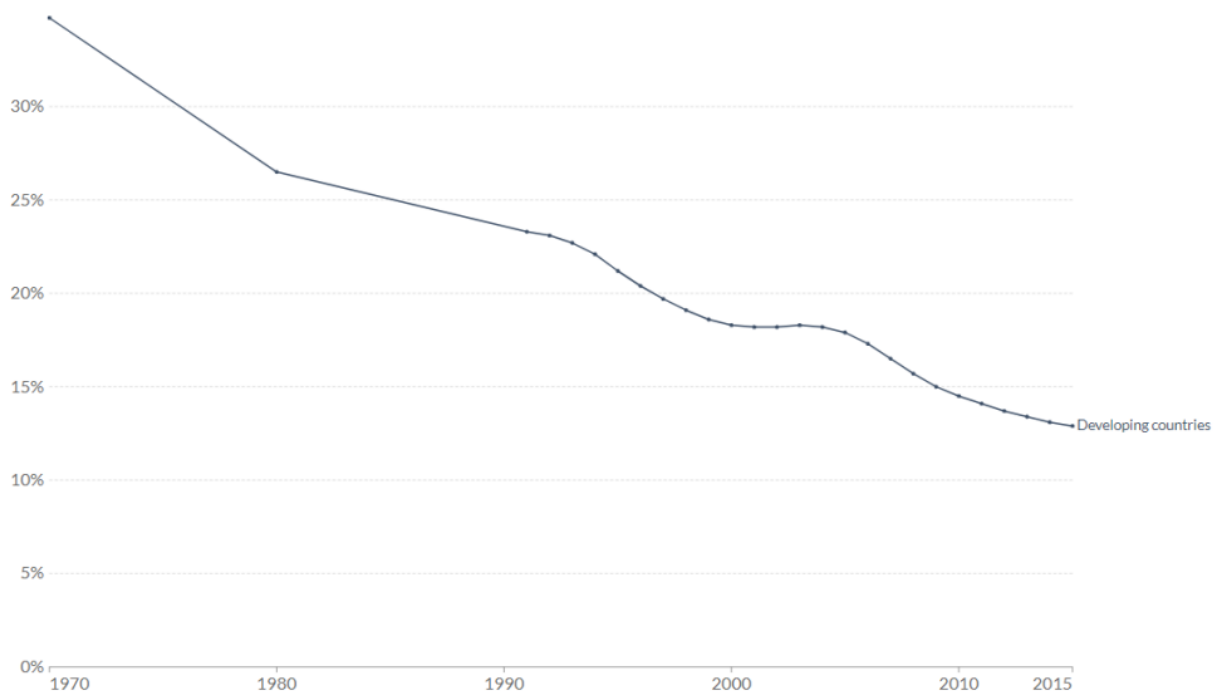
Die vorliegenden Beweise stützen nicht die Behauptung, dass die Nutzung fossiler Brennstoffe die Erde für die Menschen gefährlicher gemacht hat – die historischen Belege zeigen genau das Gegenteil. Die Unterernährung ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten stark **zurückgegangen** und die **Lebenserwartung** ist gestiegen:



## Prevalence of undernourishment in developing countries, 1970 to 2015

This is the main FAO hunger indicator. It measures the share of the population that consumes an amount of calories that is insufficient to cover the energy requirement for an active and healthy life (as defined by the minimum dietary energy requirement).

Our World  
in Data



Source: FAO and ESS Indicators

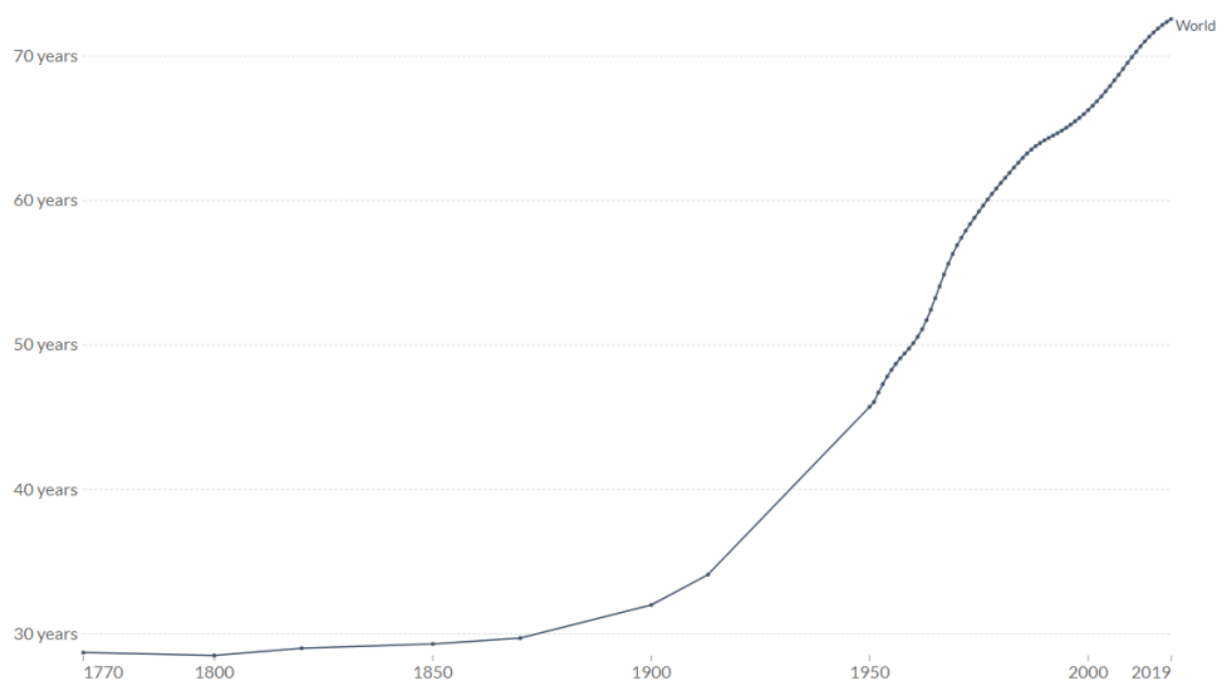
Note: Data from 1990 onwards is well-established within FAO estimates. Earlier estimates are significantly more uncertain.

OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment/ • CC BY

## Life expectancy, 1770 to 2019

LINEAR LOG + Add country

Our World  
in Data



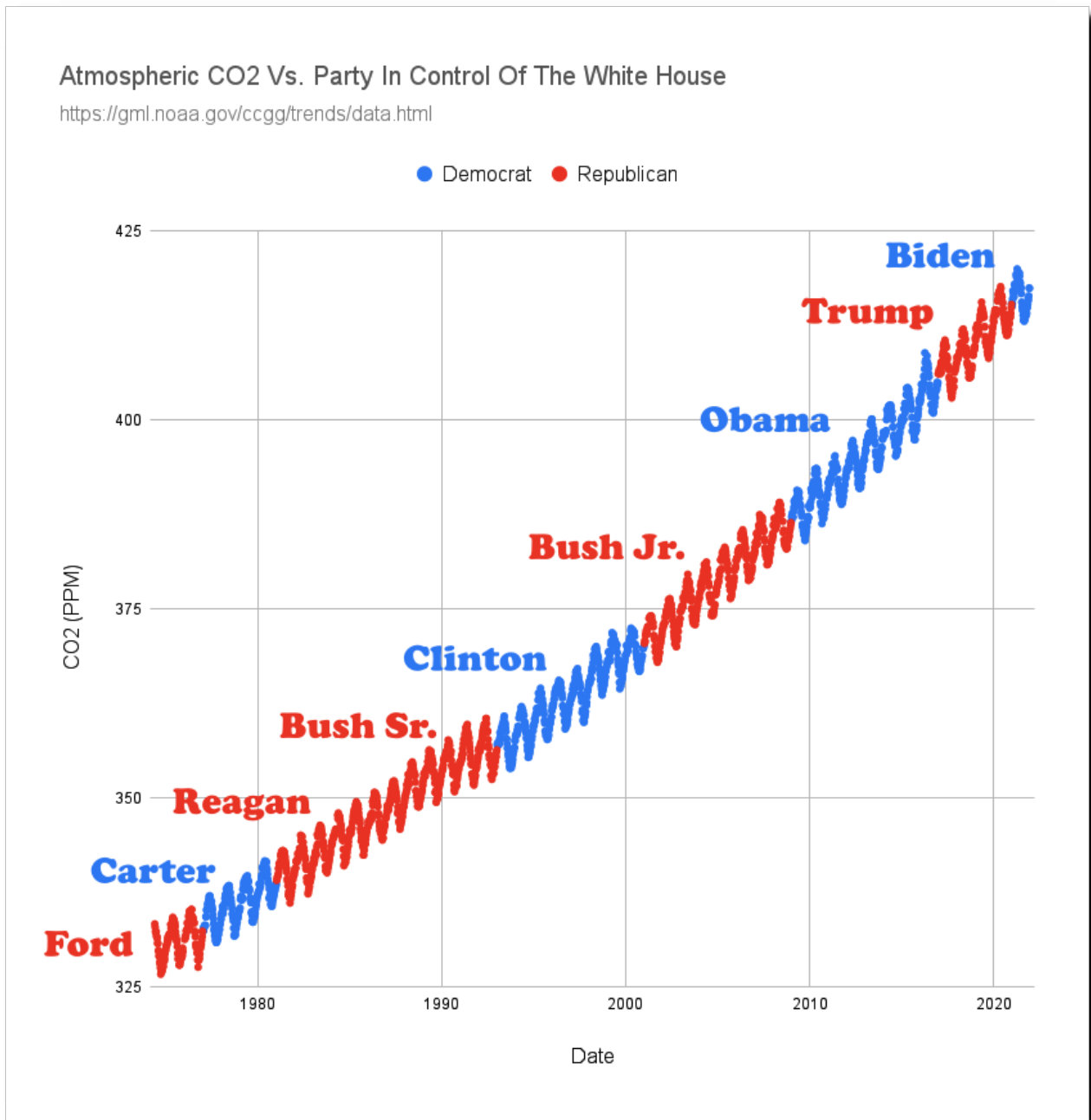
Source: Riley (2005), Clio Infra (2015), and UN Population Division (2019)

Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

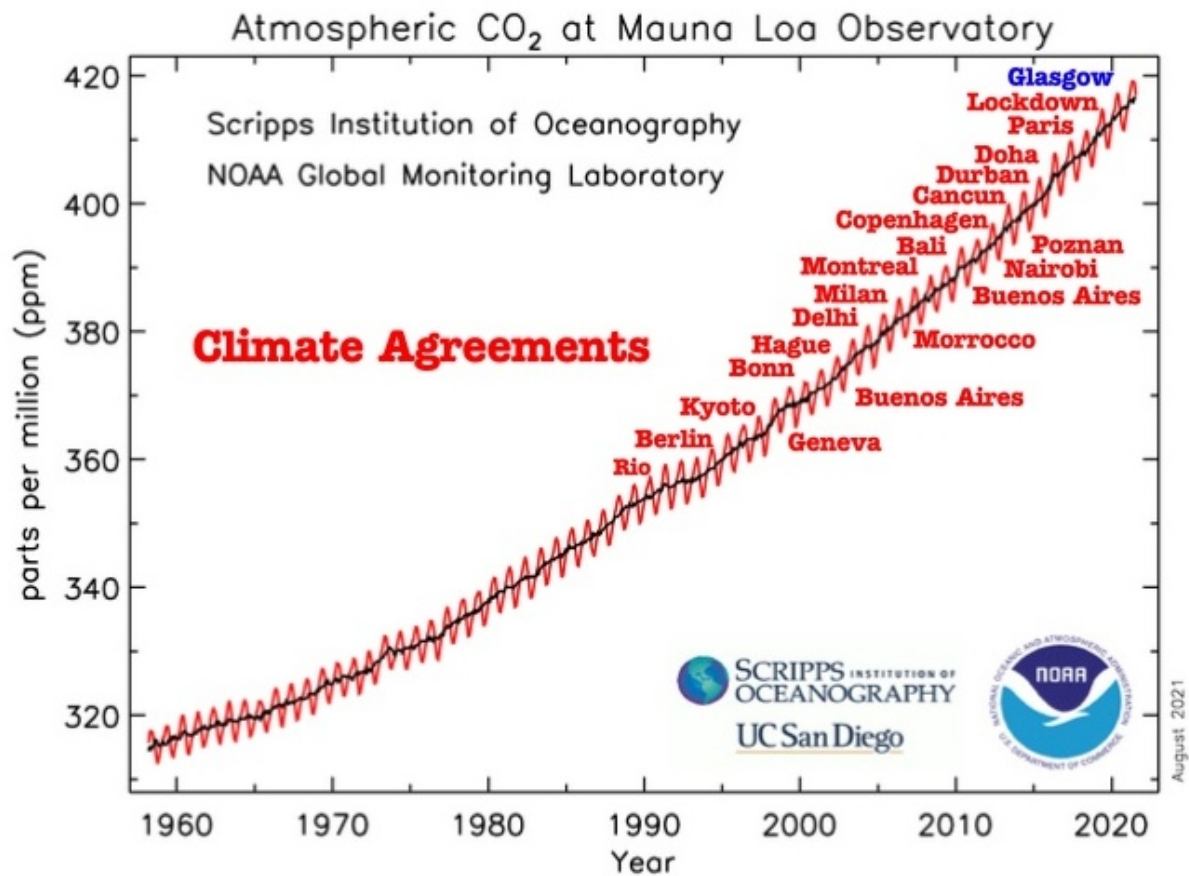
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Die Behauptungen der Klimaalarmisten werden als politische Waffe eingesetzt, aber es gibt keinen Beweis dafür, dass es einen Unterschied macht, welche Partei an der Macht ist. Die CO<sub>2</sub>-Konzentration in der Atmosphäre steigt mit Demokraten an der Macht

genauso schnell an wie mit Republikanern:



Außerdem gibt es keine Beweise dafür, dass Dutzende von Klimagipfeln und -vereinbarungen der letzten drei Jahrzehnte irgendetwas bewirkt haben:



Die New York Times und die Washington Post behaupten, dass wir nur noch wenige Jahre haben, um fossile Brennstoffe durch Wind- und Sonnenenergie zu ersetzen:

Ocasio-Cortez says the world will end in 12 years. She is absolutely right.





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Panic might seem counterproductive, but in the case of climate change, we're at a point where alarmism and catastrophic thinking are valuable. This looming catastrophe demands an aggressive, global response, now.



**Opinion | Time to Panic**

The planet is getting warmer in catastrophic ways. And fear may be the only thing that saves us.

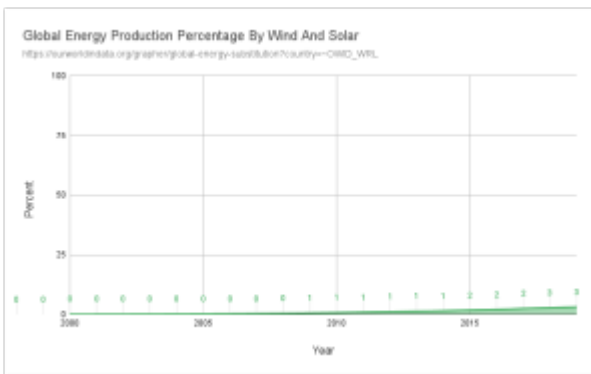
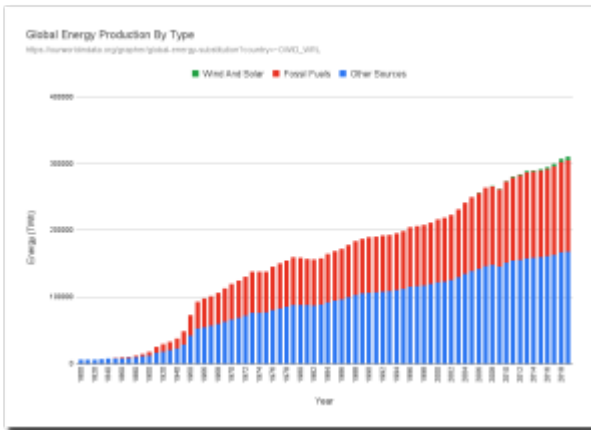
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Die Daten zeigen jedoch, dass Wind- und Sonnenenergie so gut wie keine Erfolge bei der Ersetzung fossiler Brennstoffe erzielen und derzeit weniger als 3 % des weltweiten Energieverbrauchs ausmachen. Bei der derzeitigen Steigerungsrate würden Wind und Sonne fast tausend Jahre brauchen, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen:



Wetterkatastrophen haben in der Vergangenheit viel mehr Leid verursacht als heute. Die Behauptungen der Klimaalarmisten beruhen nicht auf Beweisen, und sie benutzen pseudo-wissenschaftliche Fehlinformationen, um eine schlechte Politik zu fördern, die den Menschen in den Ländern der Dritten Welt direkt schadet. Klimaalarmismus ist von Natur aus rassistisch – Alarmisten wollen der Dritten Welt eben den gleichen Komfort verweigern, den sie selbst genießen.

**Autor:** [Tony Heller](#), geologist, electrical engineer: Another great contributor to understanding carbon dioxide from fossil fuels.

Link: <https://www.cfact.org/2022/02/01/the-social-cost-of-climate-fraud/>

Übersetzt von [Christian Freuer](#) für das EIKE