

Interview mit Tony Heller

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Clintel

„Hallo, hier ist Tony Heller von realclimatescience.com, der über das Klima aufklärt“. Dies ist der Standard-Eröffnungssatz in den vielen Youtube-Videos, die Tony Heller online gestellt hat. Heller ist mit seiner Website, seinem [Youtube-Kanal](#) und seinem [Twitter-Account](#) zu einer bekannten Figur in der öffentlichen Klimadebatte geworden. Sein Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Wetter- und Klimageschichte und den Datenmanipulationen von US-Instituten wie der NASA und der NOAA.

Durch seine Klimaarbeit kam er in Kontakt mit der Japanerin [Kirye](#). Sie ist ebenfalls sehr aktiv auf Twitter und auf dem Klimablog [Notrickszone](#). Während der Covid-Pandemie beschloss sie, in die USA zu kommen, und jetzt sind sie und Heller verheiratet. Sie leben in Cheyenne, Wyoming, mit ihren Hunden.

Wir begrüßen Tony als unsere Nummer 1500 der Weltklimaerklärung! Er war gerne bereit, einige Fragen zu beantworten, teilweise per E-Mail und teilweise in einem Telefoninterview.

Welchen Hintergrund haben Sie?

Ich habe in vielen verschiedenen Bereichen der Wissenschaft, Technik und Bildung gearbeitet. Hier ist eine unvollständige Liste.

Ausbildung:

BS Geologie, Arizona State University
Master in Elektrotechnik, Rice University
Boston Universität Geologie
Universität von Nord-Arizona Informatik
Colorado State University Informatik
Universität von New Mexico Geochemie

Ich bin und war schon immer Umweltschützer. Früher habe ich als Wildnis-Ranger im Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, und im Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, gearbeitet. Amüsanterweise hat der Betreiber des Sandia Peak Skigebiets außerhalb von Albuquerque das Gebiet in diesem Jahr wegen der Angst vor der globalen Erwärmung geschlossen. Heute Morgen war es dort -17 °C kalt, und das leere Skigebiet ist unter tiefem Schnee begraben. Dieses Gebiet liegt ganz in der Nähe von Albuquerque, und jetzt müssen die Leute 100 km zum nächsten Skigebiet fahren.

Ich habe 1972 bei meiner ersten Anhörung im Kongress zur Unterstützung von Wilderness ausgesagt.

Ich habe für die Gesetze über saubere Luft und sauberes Wasser gekämpft. Derzeit kämpfe ich gegen die Stadt Boulder, Colorado, um die Bebauung

der South Boulder Wetlands zu verhindern. Ich bin seit 40 Jahren Vollzeit-Radfahrer für alle meine Nahverkehrsmittel. Ich bin Mitglied der CO₂-Koalition.

Ich habe als Lehrer für Naturwissenschaften, Sportdirektor und Fußballtrainer an der Oak Creek Ranch School in Arizona gearbeitet. Als Mathematiklehrer an der Phoenix Country Day School und als Vertretungslehrer im Murphy School District in Phoenix, Arizona. Ich war EDV-Lehrer am Tomball College in Texas.

Ich habe in den Los Alamos National Labs Forschung im Bereich Geothermie und Ölschiefer betrieben. Später auch Thermodynamische Forschung an Methanhydraten und Vulkanforschung. Ich habe einen Sicherheitsanalysebericht für die DOE-Nuklearabfalldeponie im Permian Basin verfasst. Ich war ehrenamtlicher Kurator des Arizona Mineral Museum.

Ich wurde auch Elektroingenieur und arbeitete an vielen verschiedenen Projekten:

Compaq/SGI MIPS consortium design team

Power PC design team IBM/Apple/Motorola (Used in most game consoles over the last three decades, and PowerMacs)

Sandia Labs computer architect

Sandia Labs representative to Al Gore's Bankers Trust key escrow consortium

Cyrix Media GX microprocessor design team manager

Raycer Graphics OpenGL graphics processor verification lead

Design manager Hitachi/ST SH5 microprocessor

Verification lead MemoryLogix microprocessor

Founder, design lead Visual Media video effects/editing software

OpenGL driver development ATI

Itanium/i7 design team Intel (very likely being used by you right now)

Sped up Helicos DNA sequencing algorithm by 50X

Sped up NCAR weather microphysics kernel by 500X

Ported NCAR's radiative transfer model to GPU

Ported NCAR's WRF weather model to Windows

Drone visualization and control software for the US military

Medical device control systems (under NDA)

Virtual reality visualization design (under NDA)

Radio control and visualization software (under NDA).

Ich bin geschäftiger denn je. Ich habe ein Startup-Unternehmen gegründet, das Software entwickelt.

Seit wann und warum interessieren Sie sich für den Klimawandel?

Ich interessiere mich für das Wetter, seit ich ein kleines Kind war, und beschäftige mich mit der globalen Erwärmung, seit ich 1980 in den Los

Alamos Labs damit bekannt gemacht wurde.

Wie haben sich Ihre Ansichten zum Klimawandel entwickelt?

Ich war jahrzehntelang ein überzeugter Anhänger der globalen Erwärmung. Mein Chef in Los Alamos machte mich mit diesem Gedanken bekannt. Das Ganze erschien mir recht plausibel, ich sah Veränderungen im Wetter. In den neunziger Jahren flog ich häufig nach London. Einmal bin ich im Februar geflogen und habe westlich von Heathrow Leute beim Wasserskifahren gesehen, das ist schon bemerkenswert. Aber dann, eines Tages im Januar, nahm ich einen Zug von London nach Cambridge und blieb wegen starken Schneefalls stecken. Ich begann, Veränderungen im Wetter zu beobachten, die eher zyklisch als linear zu sein schienen. Ich begann, mir die Klimadaten der NASA und der NOAA anzusehen, und entdeckte, dass sie unter dem Deckmantel von „Anpassungen“ manipuliert wurden – was im Falle der Vereinigten Staaten sogar zu einer Umkehrung des Trends führte. Mir wurde schnell klar, dass dies wahrscheinlich die schlechteste Wissenschaft war, die ich je gesehen hatte.

Nachdem ich historische Aufzeichnungen der Gletscherschmelze untersucht hatte, stellte ich fest, dass sie nicht mit den NASA-Temperaturdiagrammen übereinstimmen. Meine Nachforschungen haben keine Beweise für eine Zunahme von Wetterextremen ergeben.

Ungefähr im Jahre 2008 begann ich, einige Artikel für The Register zu schreiben, dann für den Blog von Anthony Watts und dann begann ich meinen eigenen Blog. Das tue ich nun schon seit 15 Jahren.

Sie scheinen sich auf Wetter- und Klimageschichte spezialisiert zu haben, wie kam es dazu?

Ich habe mich schon immer für das Wetter interessiert, schon als Kind. Als ich anfang, mir die Temperaturdaten der NASA anzusehen und sie mit den tatsächlichen historischen Aufzeichnungen zu vergleichen, stellte ich schnell fest, dass es überhaupt keine Korrelation gab. Nehmen wir das Jahr 1921: Es war ein sehr warmes Jahr, sowohl in den Vereinigten Staaten als auch auf der ganzen Welt. Es gab schreckliche Hitzewellen und Dürren, über die in den Zeitungen ausführlich berichtet wurde. Viele Menschen hungerten in Osteuropa, Russland und Asien:

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 blizzeting, withering heat, carrying on its wings famine, disease 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, but none so blizzeting 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 blizzeting heat in some sections; while in others—where excessive 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 "Chinooks"; in Mediterranean countries as the "Sirosos" and in Russia as the "Buran." These "waves" are accompaniments of areas of low atmospheric pressure, and while they vary in their origin and effect may be relatively local, they are generally formed from a heating of the air over a given section, drawing toward their center vast amounts of warm air; dry warm air from interior and arid lands, and moist air free from clouds 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 lingered and in their lingering have parched the Central States to the very great degree of water, cere and crops and, long periods of heat and high humidity have caused many famines in the Western States. According to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture, there was a decline from the normal amount of summer crops represented by a quarter of a million dollars. Wheat alone was \$1,000,000 below the normal amount.

All other crop was adversely affected by unusually high temperatures and absence of rain. Little rain fell in any of the Central or Western States, and in Montana, parts of North Dakota, Illinois, Missouri and other Central States 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

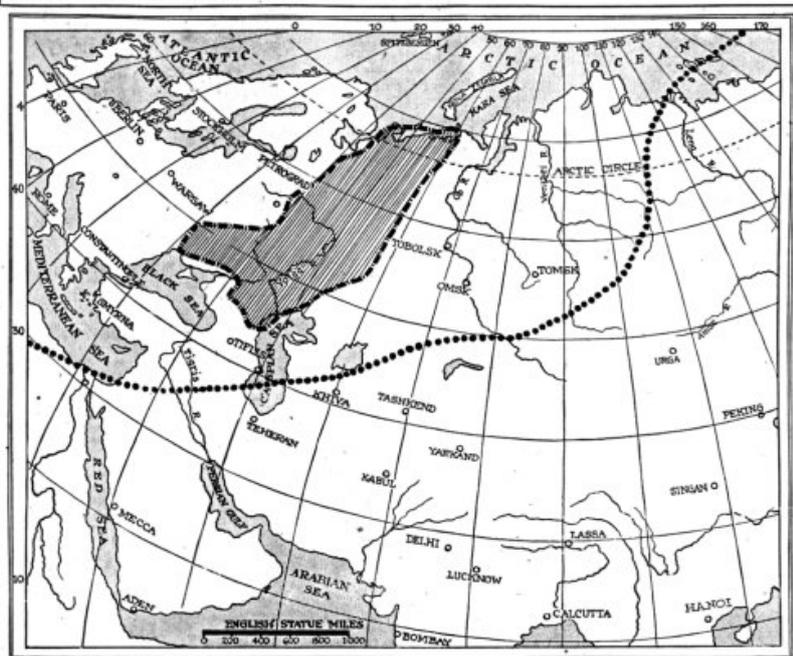
Caused July's Discomfort

These depressions passed over the Atlantic, because late in the month their approximations center entered Europe over the Scandinavian Peninsula. The heat which has been intense in Great Britain and practically all of the Western parts by high being accompanied in the Eastern states by conditions that have been notable in this country. The low areas caused a slow progress across northern Europe, incessantly drawing heat into the central portions, from Norway and the southern coast.

Had these atmospheric depressions been normally active, the heat wave would have ceased at intervals, instead each depression 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 desiccated of heat, and so far as temperature is concerned, compare favorably with our Midwestern desert, where summer temperatures, in the sun, range from 125 to 150 degrees.

Great Britain, France and Russia seem to have been the least sufferers. In those countries the heat and drought were greater than any experienced during the past forty years. In France the heat was an 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, pro-

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.



hibited. On July 10 the official temperature at Paris touched 93 degrees, the highest official record for forty-two years. That temperature, attended 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 practitioners were reported.

The Agricultural Department of France reported another record; even the only good crop, and all other vegetation in bad condition. Crops extremely short and production extremely low. The drought caused all of France and at that time no rain had fallen since the 21st of May, an eight weeks' shower. All wells and cisterns were becoming dry and drinking water was at low ebb, and the shortage of vegetable products and their high prices, caused cattle to be refused to market to be sold at any price, but even those sacrificed did not cover the upward swing of prices upon all food products, including meat.

Mr. Hennrichsen, 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 left a good supply of rain came and saved the crops and replenished the wells. Fortunately, Denmark has a very rich soil and recovered very quickly. Finland was seriously affected by drought and needed rain very badly. The light, sandy soil there does not retain the moisture. Water was very scarce and everything was drying up.

It has been learned from competent authorities that Belgium has suffered very seriously. The drought began there in May and since then only a few showers have occurred. But even these have been so scanty many streams and wells have given out and it was difficult to obtain sufficient water for household purposes. The relative lack of water in the mountains of Switzerland and Italy has driven millions of people from their hiding places, and they left the roads, villages, and made it rather unadvisable to walk's step. From Germany, Switzerland, comes the news that never before have there been more accidents among the climbers, and the reason is attributed to the relatively high temperatures, which have caused snow glaciers to melt and to slide, and they in turn the dangerous crevasses among the Alps, and, for the reason, the heat of other lands has sent more tourists to meet the accidents. All pine lakes have dried to the extent that the foundations of certain houses, laid some 2,000 years ago, have been exposed and found to be in perfect preservation.

Paris grew despondent because that Russian famine from both heat and drought; that temperatures of 100 degrees have occurred at many places, accompanied by high humidity, and that all industry has been impeded. Mr. R. Mack, secretary in the Norwegian Consul at New York, says: "While Norway has been very hot, the crops were not so affected. In the West, where there are plenty of water, but we need rain and snow." Great Britain has had the full share of



This was the beautiful Swiss Lake Murat, 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 northern shores.

The Russian Empire in eastern Europe and northern Asia covers an area exceeding 4,500,000 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 contrast; the dry, southeast winds extend over immense masses 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 continent of Europe, and periods of extreme heat, such as have just been experienced, are quite unseasonable.

The steppes are very fertile plains land, intersected by numerous ravines, and furnish pasture for cattle and sheep, but for the past two months these waterways have been dry. Over these broad plains of those made of sparse miles, which are extremely productive in unseasonable weather, is now only black earth and desolation. There is no longer the air is dry and still; even the hardy Russian must approach to his desolating influence. It is not a case of the survival of the fittest, but of water and food. They who have it will survive; the others will die. In the income land an infinite silence broods over the land and permeates the human with terror. It is almost to venture abroad in search of consolation. Soldiers are probably able to slow starvation, and is being adapted. No animals are visible; all deaths and losses have been noted. The water is to be found, except in the last drops of the Volga, and that is polluted

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 one sort 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 wave over Europe and the East is not the cause of their suffering.

Polish peasants have been well cared for by the elements and to have escaped the devastation suffered by their neighbors. (She seems to possess a sufficient quantity of stock and thereby presents to the border of starving Russians a more attractive prospect for food than have the necessities of which they have been deprived through no fault of their own. Thousands of the starving from the Volga districts are already migrating southward as foot. Commander John J. Landon, U. S. N., of the cruiser St. Louis, is reported to have said that the best of areas destroyed 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 rapid march along the Volga and is remote districts. Reports state that it is spreading throughout Russia. Patriarch Demetrius of Moscow is reported to be 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 11. The health department has started a system of compulsory inoculation in the hope of retarding the spread of the disease. Typhus has been mentioned as existing in the vicinity with the approach of cold weather. It is well known that the transportation facilities of Russia are at their lowest efficiency. Railways are very nearly useless, and other means are inadequate; all are

in the hands of the Bolsheviks and it is they who insist upon dispensing with what they deem to be superfluous. Therefore, as Captain Ernest Richmond says: "If America starts relieving the Russians, I hope it will watch the boat 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 not food. All other people die."

Commenting on this subject, a Vis-Com said: "The Bolsheviks took all the produce from the farmers last year; so this year they planted only enough to eat their own seed and that is gone. The supplies that are sent by America will be delivered to the Bolsheviks and the sufferer will have a hard time getting any. The cities are always in want."

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

The most difficult problem to be solved is not the forwarding, but the delivery of food to the starving. It will require great ingenuity to get it beyond the hands of the Bolsheviks. Mr. Hoover and his kindred 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 victims are in the heart of Russia and under the present deplorable transportation facilities it would take from three to five weeks to reach them. Cold weather will be at hand long before the survivors can possibly be succored.

Aufzeichnungen war, was absurd ist. Das ist absurd. Was sie tun, ist Betrug in höchstem Maße.

Haben Sie einen Preis dafür gezahlt, dass Sie sich zu diesem Thema geäußert haben?

Ja, ich habe auf jeden Fall eine Menge Jobs und Verträge wegen meiner Klimaarbeit verloren. Man kann sagen, dass ich ein frühes Opfer von Cancel Culture war. Finanziell konnte ich mich durch [Spenden](#) auf meinem Blog über Wasser halten. Und ich bin auch ein ziemlich guter Programmierer, so dass ich in der Regel etwas Programmarbeit finden kann. Ich bereue es nicht, dies getan zu haben. Ich habe erkannt, dass es wichtig ist und dass die Leute, die das tun, ruchlose Dinge im Schilde führen. Es ist wichtig, die Menschen wissen zu lassen, was vor sich geht. Meine Beobachtung aus der Geschichte ist, dass Regierungen, die mit solchen großen Lügen beginnen, sehr schlechte Absichten haben und viele Menschen töten.

Welchen Standpunkt vertreten Sie in Bezug auf die Klimasensitivität?

Ich denke, dass das ganze Konzept der Klimasensitivität ein Witz ist. Es basiert auf einem sehr vereinfachten Modell, das davon ausgeht, dass es nur eine Variable im Klimasystem gibt. Ich war sehr gut mit Dr. Bill Gray befreundet. Sein Hauptargument war, dass, wenn die Temperaturen steigen, auch die Konvektion zunimmt, was zu Gewitterwolken führt, wodurch mehr Wärme in die obere Atmosphäre abgeleitet wird. Selbst die Zahlen, die Judith Curry verwendet, z. B. 1,5 Grad Celsius für eine Verdoppelung, sind viel zu hoch angesetzt. Meiner Meinung nach sind diese Zahlen von vornherein absurd und gehen von einem statischen Klima aus. Für mich ist die ganze Idee der Klimasensitivität eine Farce.

Ist der Klimawandel in Ihrem Land ein großes Thema und wie merken Sie das?

In den USA werden wir ununterbrochen mit Klimapropaganda bombardiert.

Wie sollte Ihrer Meinung nach die Klimapolitik idealerweise aussehen?

Es sollte keine „Klimapolitik“ geben – die ein trojanisches Pferd für die Steuerung der Energiepolitik ist. Wir brauchen eine rationale Diskussion über Energiepolitik, die nicht durch Aberglauben über einen imaginären Zusammenhang zwischen Energie und Klima getrübt wird.

Was ist Ihre Motivation, die Clintel World Climate Declaration zu unterzeichnen?

Die Möglichkeit, zur Aufklärung der Öffentlichkeit beizutragen.

Link: <https://clintel.org/tony-heller/>

Übersetzt von Christian Freuer für das EIKE