

Review of A Guide to the Climate Apocalypse

Czech Vítězslav Kremlík writes with authority on climate change, a subject that most readers believe primarily concerns countries west of the former Soviet block. Wrong! Not only is Kremlík concerned, but a significant number of the authorities he cites, such as ex-President Václav Klaus and author of the book's forward, are as well.

The 21st century is one of powerful government-backed narratives, supported by the media, non-governmental organizations, academia and business entities whose survival depends on the goodwill of government. Moneyed interests play an outsized role in the political process, bending politicians and watchdog agencies to their will, and all parties play along in unison. This has been true in military affairs, public health, medicine, environmental issues, and race, sex and gender issues just to name a few.

The curious thing is that government narratives, while propagated through coercive government policies, media propaganda, advertising, corporate policy and the like, are rarely supported by full-length scholarly books. Though publishing houses regularly suppress books offering opinions they don't like, relatively few books appear supporting the party line. A skeptic seeking balancing opinions does well to search for books by established scholars and, more recently and delightfully, publications by such people on Substack, Rumble and the many other outlets for dissent. On a related note, Substack intelligence guru [Sebastian Jensen](#), noting that he does not have the clout to write such a book, projects that it will take until 2040 or so to see another honest book about race and IQ, a sequel to *The Bell Curve* and Jensen's *The g Factor*.

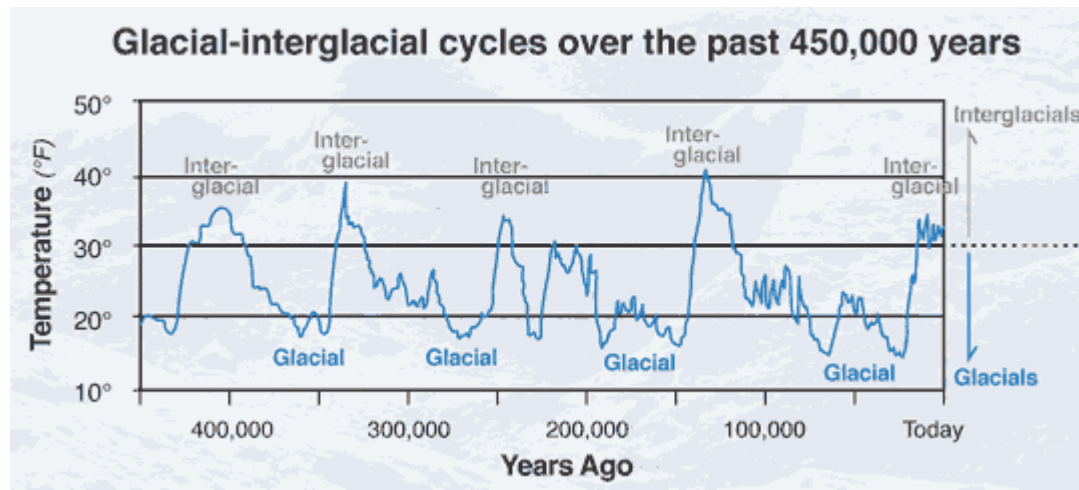
The powers that be such as Amazon in book distribution, YouTube in video, and the academic publishing houses such as Elsevier and Springer regularly heed governments' calls to suppress what they call "malinformation, misinformation and disinformation." They do not fear false information. Most people are able to figure out when something is wrong, such as the "global cooling" fears of the 1970s. A person's ears should prick up when those powers attack scientists supposedly spreading falsities with regard to the narratives that government favors. Kremlík's work debunking Catastrophic Anthropomorphic Global Warming (CAGW) is such a book. There has never been an instance in which a person was better off heeding a government warning to avoid "malinformation, misinformation and disinformation" rather than investigating what the fuss was about.

With that introduction, here is Kremlík's highly informative Table of Contents, by chapter and subhead. A well-informed member of the public will remember most of the incidents to which the author refers, such as the polar bears that didn't drown, the Himalayan glaciers that didn't melt, and the East Anglia Climategate emails that showed the extent to which pure science had become the victim of careerism and moneyed interests.

Don't panic!	Climate scandals
A brief history of climate	Hockey stick
Cold quaternary	Congressional probe
Climate disruption in the stone age	The most influential tree in the world
Desertification of the green sahara	Undercover science
My name is bond, gerald bond	Mike's trick
The end of vikings in greenland	The lord of tree rings
Little ice age	In her majesty's secret service
Climate change can fuel wars	State penn or penn state?
A century of risk	Post-normal science
Eugenics	Climate models
Nature reserves	Greenhouse effect
Ddt	Global cooling
Population bomb	Pause in global warming
Club of rome	Drifting models
Ehrlich's wager	Cloud cover
Chernobyl	Ocean cycles
The ozone hole	The sun
Ecological footprint	Volcanoes
Science in crisis	Water vapor
Science-based policy	Jupiter
The wizard of boca grande	Polarization of society
Birth of the ipcc	Skeptical scientists
Forging a consensus	Social dimension of skepticism
Very likely	Publish or perish
Thou shalt not exceed x degrees	Wiki bias
Glaciergate	Safeguarding impartiality at bbc
Africagate	Holocaust deniers
Amazongate	Skewed surveys
Fifty shades of grey literature	Merchants of doubt
United nations in the spotlight	The skeptical environmentalist, lomborg
All the king's men	Great global warming swindle
Pachaurigate	Skeptical weathermen
Climate change impacts	The case of roger pielke
Carbon pollution	Who pays the price?
Extreme weather	Subsidies from rio
Floods	Kyoto scheme
Deluge	Climate exchange
Casualties	Carbon footprint
Polar bears	Insurance
Ocean acidification	Stern review
Hurricanes	Biofuels
Penguins	Profitable non-profit sector
Forest fires	Energy poverty
An inconvenient truth	Green epidemic
The end is near	State of emergency
	Clexit
	The path ahead
	Afterword

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The **brief history of climate** chapter drives home the point that the climate is in constant change. The planet has experienced four ice ages in the past 450,000 years, the last of them ending approximately 12,000 years ago. It has varied significantly even during this relatively warm period. The collapse of civilization at the end of the Late Bronze Age some 3,000 years ago is attributed to a cooling phase, as was the end of the Roman empire. On the other hand, the Medieval Warming Period led to the advance of civilization. There were vineyards in England and farming in Greenland, neither of which is possible today.



The **Century of Risk** chapter addresses the ebb and flow of societal attitudes as our fears wax and wane. In the late 19th century, the eugenicists were concerned about the degradation of human stock. Darwin himself observed that there was no farmer so ignorant that he allowed his worst animals to breed the way people do. Without the harsh checks of disease, famine and warfare to purge the genomes of weaker individuals from the gene pool, the human stock would become totally degraded.

Though Kremlik does not dwell on the issue, many modern scientists and philosophers – Richard Lynn, Edward Dutton, Sebastian Jensen to name three – are convinced that this is exactly what is happening, and the candidates vying for leadership in Europe and the Americas in 2024 serve as testimony. We may see the fulfillment of H. L. Mencken's prediction that "the White House will be adorned by a downright moron."

Kremlik attributes the attack on DDT to misguided fearmongering. Authors who would agree totally with his take on climate, such as Stephanie Seneff, Forrest Mearns and Suzanne Humphries, would take exception with regard to DDT. Not as a matter of mis-, dis- or malinformation, but simply such disagreements as are healthy among scientists.

Kremlik's **science-based policy** chapter addresses the efforts to turn the open, inquisitive spirit of science into a set of dogmas that brook no heretics. The players have been named before: Maurice Strong, James Hansen, Michael Mann et. al. Their follies, foibles and fantasies have been thoroughly exposed, and yet they remain standing tall. There is a lot of money to be made supporting the bad science of global warming – carbon credit swaps, solar panels, windmills, electric cars and biofuels among them.

The politics of forging consensus is on display as I write. This time about pandemics. The UN put forth a proposition on controlling the next pandemic. There was a deadline for questions and discussions, after which, without a vote, it became a done deal. Thus those in power can claim a consensus when in fact all they have done is to rush policies through without vast objection.

Kremlík's **Climate change impacts** describes how recurrent phenomena such as storms, floods, temperature extremes and such are invariably interpreted as indications of climate change. Every day of every year weather breaks some record somewhere.

One amazing example is the United States' finding that carbon emissions amount to pollution. Carbon dioxide is essential to life on earth. Eliminate it and we all die. That is not the definition of a pollutant! Both measurements and projections of ocean acidification, hurricanes, fires, animal populations such as penguins and polar bears - just about everything – are taken to be signs of impending doom.

The **climate scandals** chapter describes the brazen untruths being successfully foisted on us. Scientists who refuse to share their data. Slight of hand with data. Bait and switch. And... because there are careers and a lot of money at play, the scandals don't hurt anybody's career. The people who point them out, however, suffer greatly. Thou shalt not break the rice bowl of another scientist.

Climate is a vastly complex thing to model. The **climate models** chapter describes all of the things that are wrong with most models. Wrong because scientists don't know what right is. One example, which has not changed in fifteen years, is the estimate of the effect of doubling the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Figures range from 1.5° to 5° Celsius. The range has not gotten tighter. They just don't know.

The subheads for the chapter describe a large number of factors that the models either exclude altogether or do not adequately address. The result is that just about all climate predictions over the forty or more years models have been in use have significantly overestimated warming. They just don't know.

Sinclair Lewis wrote that it is difficult to get a man to understand something when his paycheck depends on his not understanding it. Kremlík's **polarization of society** chapter goes into the perverse incentives. A skeptical scientist such as Bjorn Lomborg, Roger Pielke or S. Fred Singer can attain a bit of fame by publishing books. Al Gore, an unscientific hypocrite of the first order, got filthy rich scaring people with An Inconvenient Truth. If there is no global warming, a vast number of jobs are not needed. Just as there is no need for armies of diversity experts if racism is no long a burning issue.

In his final chapter, **who pays the price?**, Kremlík assesses the cost to society of the global warming grift. The common people do. Entire countries, such as Germany, decrease their competitiveness by making power too expensive for manufacturing companies. Biofuels displace food crops, resulting in starvation in poorer countries.

This book agrees down the line with [the 20 or so climate books I have reviewed](#) during this young century. Kremlík cites Fred Singer, Michael Shellenberger and other of the authors.

There are relatively few popular books by supporters of the catastrophic anthropomorphic global warming (CAGW) theory. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the International Panel on Climate Control serves as the primary messenger, and [IPCC publications](#) serve the purpose. I observe as well that while skeptics have a broad range of views on topics such as the benefits of CO2 and the influence of Milankovitch cycles, the IPCC has a strong desire to speak with one voice, the premise being that "the science is settled."

It is worth reading the IPCC reports. Science is the process of falsifying theories. A scientist proposes a theory, such as relativity, evolution or plate tectonics in the expectation that it will be attacked. If, after decades of attacks, the theory has not been disproven, it is accepted.

The IPCC – the whole global warming scheme – operates like religious dogma. Inconvenient facts from one IPCC report are simply ignored in subsequent reports. Glaciers didn't melt? Polar bears didn't disappear? You won't hear it from them. And, most significantly, one will never, ever read in an IPCC report that the earth has not warmed. They concoct explanation after explanation with regard to the accuracy, methodology and placement of instruments, but they can never concede that warming has been minimal, or has simply tracked

previous warming/cooling cycles. Likewise the IPCC will not concede what is obvious to honest scientists – that there is an upside to increasing CO2 in the air. The earth is greener. Harvests are bigger. Life at higher latitudes is more bearable.

As a closing aside from a resident of Ukraine, it is impressive to see a large number of Czech scientists, and works in the Czech language, quoted. There is a lot going on in that country one thirtieth the size of the United States. It is also interesting to note the commonalities of the Slavic language. Václav is an analog of the Ukrainian Вячеслав, all glory. Vitězslav is the analog of Витослав, related to Vitaliy, from the Latin root Vital, also combined with glory.

In summary, this book thoroughly addresses the reality most of the issues raised in support of the Catastrophic Anthropomorphic Global Warming argument. There is not much there, certainly not enough to be worth mortgaging our future and sacrificing our children.