

"Journalists Should Do Their Job"

The drive for Net Zero is a catastrophe for the people. It is a dastardly money and power grab masked as environmentalism. But it's a drive that is exhausting itself. It's pushed too hard and is now in pieces. The people have awoken, finally.

More than \$6 trillion has been spent globally on renewable energy over the past few decades, including vast sums on 300,000 wind turbines. Yet fossil fuels still account for more than 80% of the world's energy consumption, where it stood at the end of the last century, with the economic behemoths of *China* and *India* only increasing their reliance on coal and gas.

UK journalist/political presenter *Andrew Neil* has been calling out the circus for years.

It's a pity Neil didn't do the same when it came to the criminal COVID-19 lockdowns, but that's another story.

In a recent addressing (or dressing down) of the government's plans (or lack thereof), he said this: "In this very building, in this Parliament, there was near unanimity in going for Net Zero. I'm not sure there was even ever a debate on it, it just became the law of the land. It is when there's a consensus like that, that journalists should do their job."

Video courtesy of [Net Zero Watch](#) on X.

Here's that GB News interview Neil was referring to, from 2021:

And here's a more recent interview, further exposing UK politicians as an unknowing know-nothing pawns of the establishment:

It *has* been made difficult for today's mainstream journalists to do their job (and keep them, at least). Roadblocks to the truth have been put in their way. These guardrails keep The Narrative in check. That's no excuse for bad reporting, none at all, it exposes modern journalists as spineless agents of the state, not in anyway deserving of the title.

But there are hoops, hurdles and rules — truth isn't enough, particularly when it comes to anything 'global warming'.

Journalists are being handed a [guide](#) instructing them on how to "properly" report on extreme weather and climate change. The guide blatantly seeks to limit investigative endeavors and instead promote a single, universal take on the topic.

This World Weather Attribution initiative is supported by the University of Oxford and Imperial College London (*the latter should ring a bell to those in the UK, with Imperial College now synonymous with doom-and-gloom —and woefully inaccurate— COVID-19 modelling*), and its guide is intended to "help" journalists navigate this key question: "Was this event caused by climate change?"

“First, it introduces the science of ‘extreme event attribution’ — the method of attributing (or not) the degree to which the weather event was influenced by climate change,” reads the guide’s introduction.

“Second, it lays out the statements that can reliably be made about some of the extreme weather types of greatest public interest, even when no specific scientific study is being performed. This is based on current state-of-the-art knowledge using studies of recent extreme events and the latest IPCC report.

“And further down, it provides an easy-to-read checklist for each type of extreme weather event.”

Clearly, this guide is antithetical to true journalism. It reads more like a 1984 boot camp seeking to restrict a journalist’s curiosity and ability to dig, which will ultimately render the profession obsolete. Forwarding *their* global warming agenda is clearly the aim here, but said agenda would be just as well served with automated bots programmed to assign any gust of wind or passing cloud to ‘the climate emergency—which is basically what they’re getting. They want journalism, by its definition, dead.

“Every heatwave in the world is now made stronger and more likely to happen because of human-caused climate change,” continues the guide. “Journalists should be confident of attributing *any* extreme heat to human caused climate change.”

What we're watching is a state propaganda wheel turning in real time.

—It’s sickening to see, that stomach-churning nervous kind.

The guide stumbles on numerous occasions, unsurprisingly. In fact, almost every other paragraph is a slap in the face to honest scientific inquiry.

It flat-out lies and all: “Every instance of extreme cold across the world has decreased in likelihood and intensity due to climate change.” Their own doctrine calls that one out: "Cold outbreaks are expected to increase in intensity as the Arctic warms" ... "It seems very counterintuitive and surprising that a warmer planet can actually increase your odds of experiencing severe winter weather events--but that’s what our research has shown," said *Judah Cohen*, principal scientist at Verisk Atmospheric and Environmental Research.

Then you have *Kristina Dahl*, of the Union of Concerned Scientists, who has a more reasoned take: "It’s a very active area of research and something that scientists are passionately debating

and trying to figure out at the moment. It's definitely not settled science." Watch out Dahl, you're verging perilously close to those guardrails.

Below is *The Bible's Guide's* "easy-to-read checklist for each type of weather event":

Extreme events and climate change

One-page checklist!

The following is a very basic overview for each extreme weather type covered in this guide. Further information on each type is given in the guide, including the best current science, descriptions of how it works and important points to note to ensure accurate reporting.

Extreme weather	Key messages	Points of note and caution
Heatwave	Every heatwave in the world is now made stronger and more likely to happen because of human-caused climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't be too cautious — heatwaves are unilaterally linked to global warming.
Floods	Extreme rainfall is more common and more intense because of human-caused climate change across most of the world. Flooding has likely become more frequent and severe in some locations as a result, though it is also affected by other human factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding is linked to heavy rain but is also caused by human factors, such as water management and defences. Coastal flooding is generally on the rise due to sea level rise, but is unrelated to rainfall-based floods.

Tropical cyclones	The overall number of tropical cyclones per year has not changed, but climate change has increased the occurrence of the most intense and destructive storms. Extreme rainfall from tropical cyclones has increased substantially, in line with rainfall from other sources. Storm surges are higher due to climate change-driven sea level rise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no increase of cyclones overall. Individual cyclone intensities and wind speeds are not currently higher because of global warming.
Heavy snow	Every instance of extreme cold across the world has decreased in likelihood and intensity due to climate change. It is unclear how heavy snowfall events have changed in most places, but they may have increased in intensity in parts of East and North Asia, North America and Greenland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is very high confidence of fewer cold extremes, though these are still possible. Snowfall changes are extremely uncertain. Polar vortices changes are not yet clear.
Droughts	Droughts are becoming more common and more severe due to climate change in some areas only, including Europe, the Mediterranean, southern Africa, central and eastern Asia, southern Australia, and western North America — there is some evidence of increases in western and central Africa, northeast South America, and New Zealand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Droughts are very complex and diverse, making it difficult to acknowledge certainty. There are many factors to consider other than climate change in the case of impactful droughts, particularly regarding water management.
Wildfires	Fire weather is increasing in parts of all continents, with clear attributable increases in both probability and total burned area in southern Europe, northern Eurasia, the US, and Australia, and some evidence in southern China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data records of fires are very limited in some areas, making attribution very challenging. Human activities, such as forest management and ignition sources, are also important factors.

[Reporting extreme weather and climate change](#) — a guide for journalists

Again, any journalist adhering this propaganda pamphlet is undeserving of the title.

Enjoy your weekend.

I'll be back Monday, as always.

*Best,
Cap*