

2030

ALL

RISE

FOR THE PLANET

INDICTMENT

The year is 2030. Scientists' warnings from 2019 went unheeded and the consequences of climate destruction are now apparent. Civilisation has been devastated by the effects of climate breakdown and you are summoned for jury duty, as the Citizens' Court holds a 'show trial' for the ultimate crime against life and humanity. Governments, industry, the media, academia, art institutions, and the citizenry are called to account and their actions assessed in light of what they knew in 2019. Part-theatre, part-art installation, part-people's court, this groundbreaking event about climate justice and accountability presents evidence that with your participation brings this trial to life as an immersive experience. Overseen by a judge, it is up to you, the jury, to decide whether each party is guilty as charged. Join climate litigation charity Plan B, visual arts organisation 198 Contemporary Arts and Learning, People's Bureau and Extinction Rebellion, amongst others for the trial of our lives.

The four counts of the indictment (i.e. the different allegations) will be heard on 13 – 14 July 2030¹.

¹ An 'indictment' is the formal document setting out the details of the criminal charges. The different charges are referred to as 'counts' on the indictment.

13TH JULY 2019

COUNT ONE

The Government abandoned its responsibility to protect its citizens.

12:00 – 12:10

Judge introduces the proceedings to the jury (the audience).

12:10 – 12:40

Evidence is presented in support of the charge.

12:40 – 13:30

Jurors self organise into groups to consider the evidence, and prepare short presentations to the assembly.

13:30 – 14:00

The submissions from the assembly are heard.

14:00 – 14:15

Votes are cast. In the event of a guilty verdict the judge will pass sentence.

COUNT TWO

Corporations prioritised profit over life.

15:00 – 15:10

Judge introduces the proceedings to the jury (the audience).

15:10 – 15:40

Evidence is presented in support of the charge.

15:40 – 16:30

Jurors self organise into groups to consider the evidence, and prepare short presentations to the assembly.

16:30 – 17:00

The submissions from the assembly are heard.

17:00 – 17:15

Votes are cast. In the event of a guilty verdict the judge will pass sentence.

14TH JULY 2019

COUNT THREE

The Arts, Media & Academia failed to raise the alarm.

12:00 – 12:10

Judge introduces the proceedings to the jury (the audience).

12:10 – 12:40

Evidence is presented in support of the charge.

12:40 – 13:30

Jurors self organise into groups to consider the evidence, and prepare short presentations to the assembly.

13:30 – 14:00

The submissions from the assembly are heard.

14:00 – 14:15

Votes are cast. In the event of a guilty verdict the judge will pass sentence.

COUNT FOUR

We, the Citizens, were complicit in these crimes, and failed to prepare our children for what was to come.

15:00 – 15:10

Judge introduces the proceedings to the jury (the audience).

15:10 – 15:40

Evidence is presented in support of the charge.

15:40 – 16:30

Jurors self organise into groups to consider the evidence, and prepare short presentations to the assembly.

16:30 – 17:00

The submissions from the assembly are heard.

17:00 – 17:15

Votes are cast. In the event of a guilty verdict the judge will pass sentence.

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COUNT

ONE

THE GOVERNMENT
abandoned its responsibility
to protect its citizens

WHAT THEY KNEW

Citizens of a broken world, we present to you evidence that the Governments of the high-consuming world, which promised 'leadership' on climate change, abandoned their responsibilities to their people. Citizens, here is the evidence that the basic mechanism of the 'greenhouse effect' was already understood nearly 170 years ago, in the mid-nineteenth century. In a 1917 paper, Alexander Graham Bell wrote that the unrestricted burning of fossil fuels 'would have a sort of greenhouse effect.' The man who invented the telephone four decades earlier added, 'the net result is the greenhouse becomes a sort of hot-house.' He urged the development of new energy technologies, including solar.

ON RADIATION THROUGH THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.*

Nobody ever obtained the idea of a line from Euclid's definition. The idea is obtained from a real physical line drawn by a pen or pencil, and therefore possessing width, the notion of width being afterwards dropped by a process of abstraction. So also with regard to physical phenomena: we conceive the invisible by means of proper images derived from the visible, and purify our conceptions afterwards. Definiteness of conception, even though at some expense to delicacy, is of the greatest utility in dealing with physical phenomena. Indeed it may be questioned whether a mind trained in physical research can at all enjoy peace without having made clear to itself some possible way of imaging those operations which lie beyond the boundaries of sense, and in which sensible phenomena originate.

It is well known that our atmosphere is mainly composed of the two elements oxygen and nitrogen. These elementary atoms may be figured as small spheres scattered thickly in the space which immediately surrounds the earth. They constitute about 99½ per cent. of the atmosphere. Mixed with these atoms we have others of a totally different character; we have the molecules, or atomic groups, of carbonic acid, of ammonia, and of aqueous vapour. In these substances diverse atoms have coalesced to form little systems of atoms. The molecules of aqueous vapour, for example, consist each of two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen; and they mingle as little triads among the monads of oxygen and nitrogen, which constitute the great mass of the atmosphere.

A medium embraces our atoms; within our atmosphere exists a second and a finer atmosphere, in which the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen hang like suspended grains. This finer atmosphere unites not only atom with atom, but star with star; and the light of all suns, and of all stars, is in reality a kind of motion propagated through this interstellar medium. This image must be clearly seized, and then we have to advance a step. We must not only figure our atoms suspended in this medium, but we must figure them vibrating in it. In this motion of the atoms consists what we call their heat. 'What is heat in us,' as Locke has perfectly expressed it, 'is in the body heated nothing but motion.' We must figure this motion communicated to the medium in which the atoms swing, and sent through it with inconceivable velocity. Motion in this form, unconnected with ordinary matter, but speeding through the interstellar medium, receives the name of Radiant Heat; and if competent to excite the nerves of vision, we call it Light.

Aqueous vapour is an invisible gas. If vapour be permitted to issue horizon-

* A public lecture, referred to at pp. 384 and 392; *Proceedings of the Royal Institution*, vol. iv. p. 4.

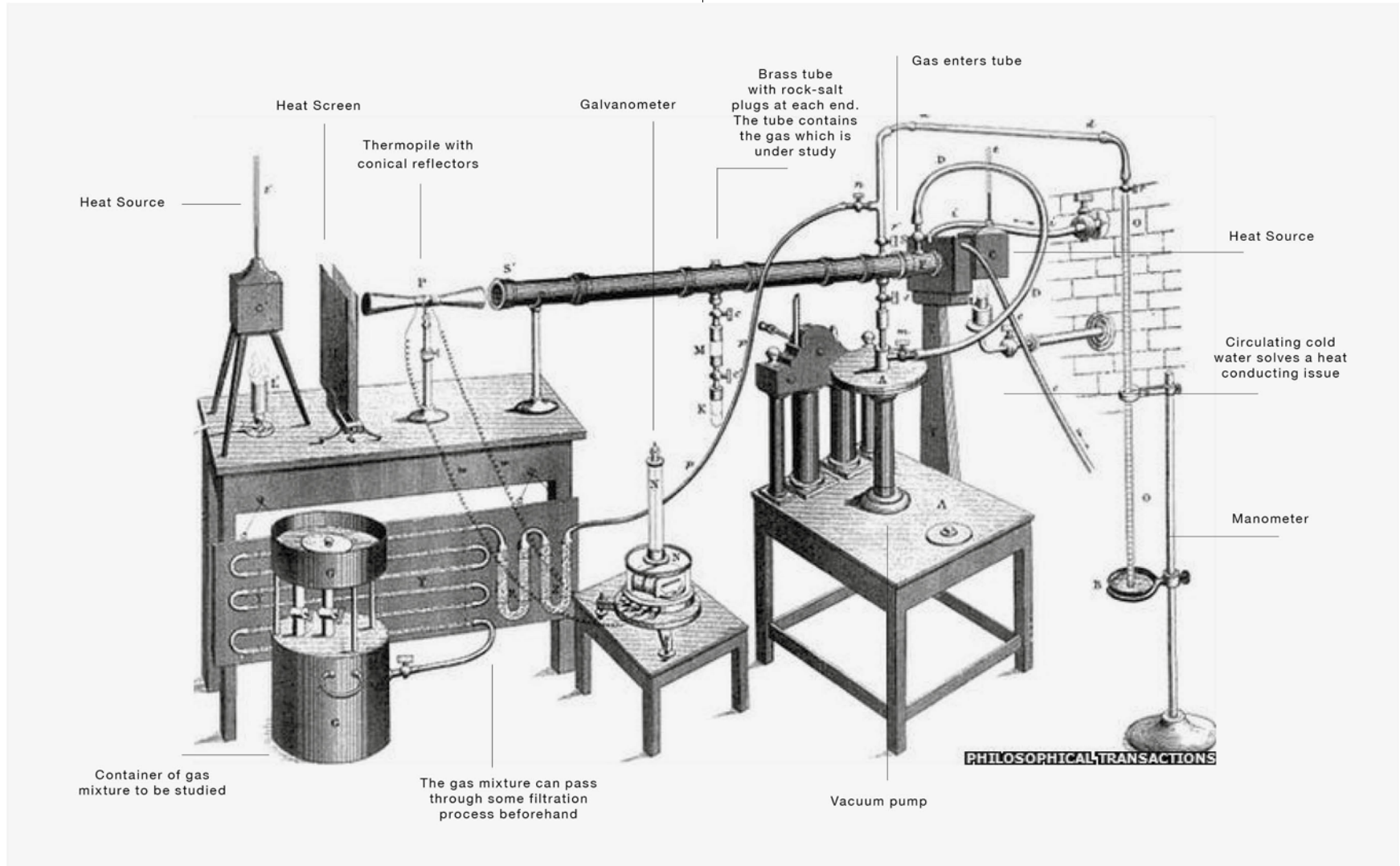
422 ON RADIATION THROUGH THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

tally with considerable force from a tube connected with a small boiler, the track of the cloud produced by the precipitation of the vapour is seen. What is seen, however, is not vapour, but vapour condensed to water. Beyond the visible end of the jet the cloud resolves itself again into true vapour. A lamp placed under the jet cuts the cloud sharply off, and when the flame is placed near the efflux orifice the cloud entirely disappears. The heat of the lamp completely prevents precipitation. This same vapour may be condensed and congealed on the surface of a vessel containing a freezing mixture, from which it may be scraped in quantities sufficient to form a small snowball. When a luminous beam is sent through a large receiver placed on an air-pump, a single stroke of the pump causes the precipitation of the aqueous vapour to a cloud within. This, illuminated by the beam, produces upon a screen behind a richly-coloured halo, due to diffraction by the little cloud.

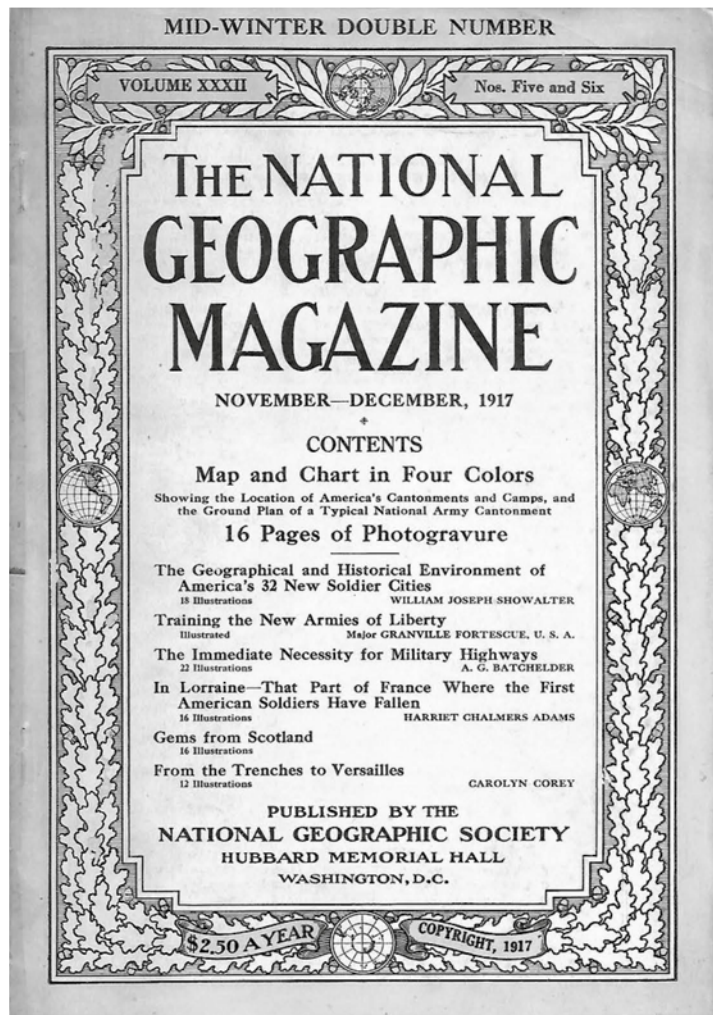
The waves of heat pass from our earth through our atmosphere towards space. These waves meet in their passage the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen, and the molecules of aqueous vapour. Thinly scattered as these latter are, we might naturally think meanly of them as barriers to the waves of heat. We might imagine that the wide spaces between the vapour molecules would be an open door for the passage of the undulations; and that if those waves were at all intercepted, it would be by the substances which form 99½ per cent. of the whole atmosphere. It had, however, been found that this small modicum of aqueous vapour intercepts fifteen times the quantity of heat stopped by the whole of the air in which it was diffused. It was afterwards found that the dry air then experimented with was not perfectly pure, and that the purer the air became the more it approached the character of a vacuum, and the greater, by comparison, became the action of the aqueous vapour. The vapour was found to act with 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 times the energy of the air in which it was diffused; and no doubt was entertained that the aqueous vapour of the air which filled the Royal Institution theatre, during the delivery of this discourse, quenched 90 or 100 times the quantity of radiant heat absorbed by the main body of the air of the room.

Looking at the single atoms, for every 200 of oxygen and nitrogen there is about 1 molecule of aqueous vapour. This 1, then, is 80 times more powerful than the 200; and hence, comparing a single atom of oxygen or nitrogen with a single molecule of aqueous vapour, we may infer that the action of the latter is 16,000 times that of the former. This is a very astonishing result, and it naturally excited opposition, based on the philosophic reluctance to accept a fact of such import before testing it to the uttermost. From such opposition a discovery, if it be worth the name, emerges with its fibre strengthened; as the human character gathers force from the healthy antagonisms of active life. It was urged that the result was on the face of it improbable; that there were, moreover, many ways of accounting for it, without ascribing so enormous a comparative action to aqueous vapour. For example, the cylinder which contained the air in which these experiments were made, was stopped at its ends by plates of rock-salt, on account of their transparency to radiant heat. Now rock-salt is hygroscopic; it attracts the moisture of the atmosphere. Thus, a layer of brine readily forms on the surface of a plate of rock-salt; and it is well known that brine is very impervious to the rays of heat. Breathing for a moment on a polished plate of rock-salt, the brilliant colours of thin plates (soap-bubble colours) flash forth, these being caused by the film of moisture which over-

02



03



04

SCIENCE IN REVIEW

Warmer Climate on the Earth May Be Due To More Carbon Dioxide in the Air

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

The general warming of the climate that has occurred in the last sixty years has been variously explained. Among the explanations are fluctuations in the amount of energy received from the sun, changes in the amount of volcanic dust in the atmosphere and variations in the average elevation of the continents.

According to a theory which was held half a century ago, variation in the atmosphere's carbon dioxide can account for climatic change. The theory was generally dismissed as inadequate. Dr. Gilbert Plass re-examines it in a paper which he publishes in the *American Scientist* and in which he summarizes conclusions that he reached after a study made with the support of the Office of Naval Research. To him the carbon dioxide theory stands up, though it may take another

starches) causes a large loss of carbon dioxide, but the balance is restored by processes of respiration and decay of plants and animals.

Despite nature's way of maintaining the balance of gases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is being artificially increased as we burn coal, oil and wood for industrial purposes. This was first pointed out by Dr. G. S. Callendar about seven years ago. Dr. Plass develops the implications.

Generated by Man

Today more carbon dioxide is being generated by man's technological processes than by volcanoes, geysers and hot springs. Every century man is increasing the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere by 30 per cent—that is, at the rate of 1.1° C. in a century. It may be a chance coincidence that the

The Washington Post

SCIENTIST SAYS GREENHOUSE EFFECT IS SETTING IN

By Michael Weiskopf
June 24, 1988

Man-made gases that trap solar heat, resulting in the so-called "greenhouse effect," have left the Earth warmer today than ever before and increase the likelihood of the type of drought now parching U.S. farmland, a NASA scientist told a congressional hearing yesterday.

James E. Hansen, chief of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, said it is impossible to blame a specific heat wave or drought on the "greenhouse effect." But he said the record-breaking, global warming of the 1980s, hitting hardest in the American Southeast and Midwest, is the first firm evidence that gases emitted by automobiles and coal-burning factories have accumulated in the atmosphere, shrouding the Earth and trapping its heat like a greenhouse.

"The greenhouse effect has been detected and it is changing our climate now," Hansen testified at a hearing of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. "We already reached the point where the greenhouse effect is important."

Although scientists have previously theorized about the greenhouse effect and issued vague projections of rising temperatures sometime in the next century, Hansen is the first to concretely link warming and greenhouse gases and to

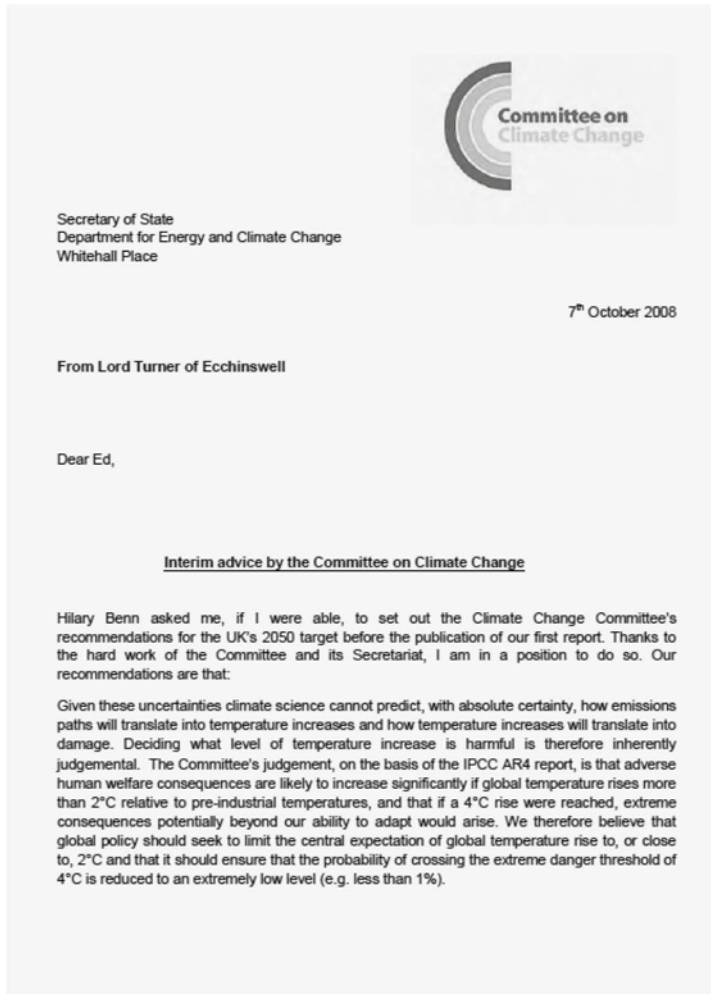
**UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

UNITED NATIONS
1992

Article 2**OBJECTIVE**

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

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Letter from Lord Adair Turner to Ed Miliband, 7 Oct 2008, stating that 4°C warming represents 'extreme danger'

08



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Open Letter to New York Times, Dec 2009 to Barack Obama signed by Donald Trump, Ivanka Trump, Eric Trump and The Trump Organization

09

Synthesis Report, 3.2, p. 77 :

Estimates of warming in 2100 without additional climate mitigation efforts are from 3.7°C to 4.8°C compared with pre-industrial levels (median climate response); the range is 2.5°C to 7.8°C when using the 5th to 95th percentile range of the median climate response.

Summary for Policy Makers, s.3.2, p.18:

In most scenarios without additional mitigation efforts... warming is more likely than not to exceed 4 degrees C above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

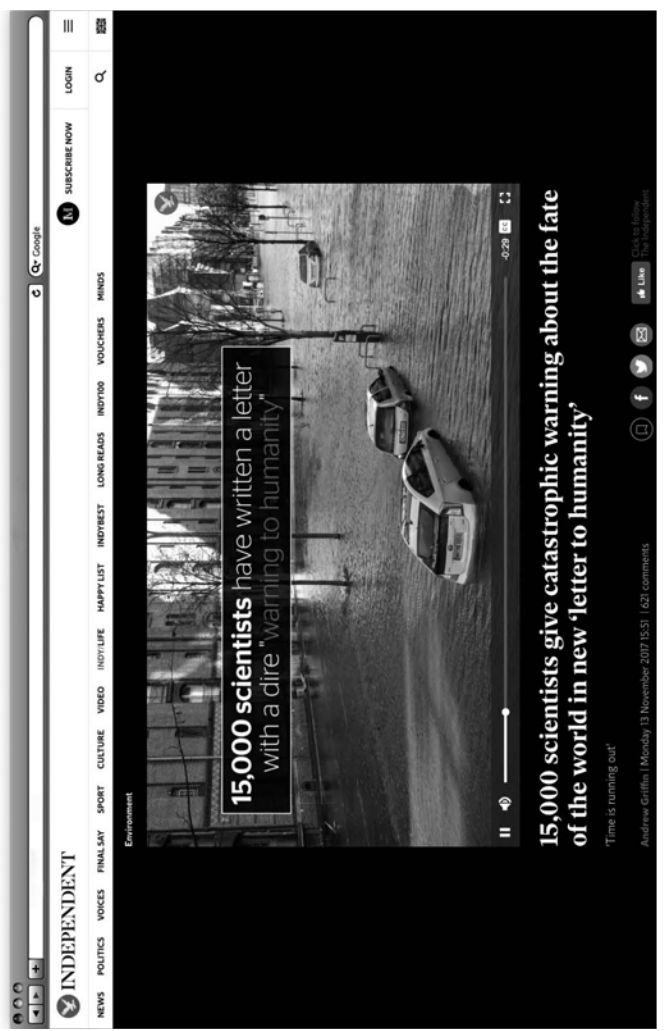
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local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Also acknowledging the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the impact of the implementation of response measures and, in this regard, decisions 5/CP.7, 1/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 8/CP.17,

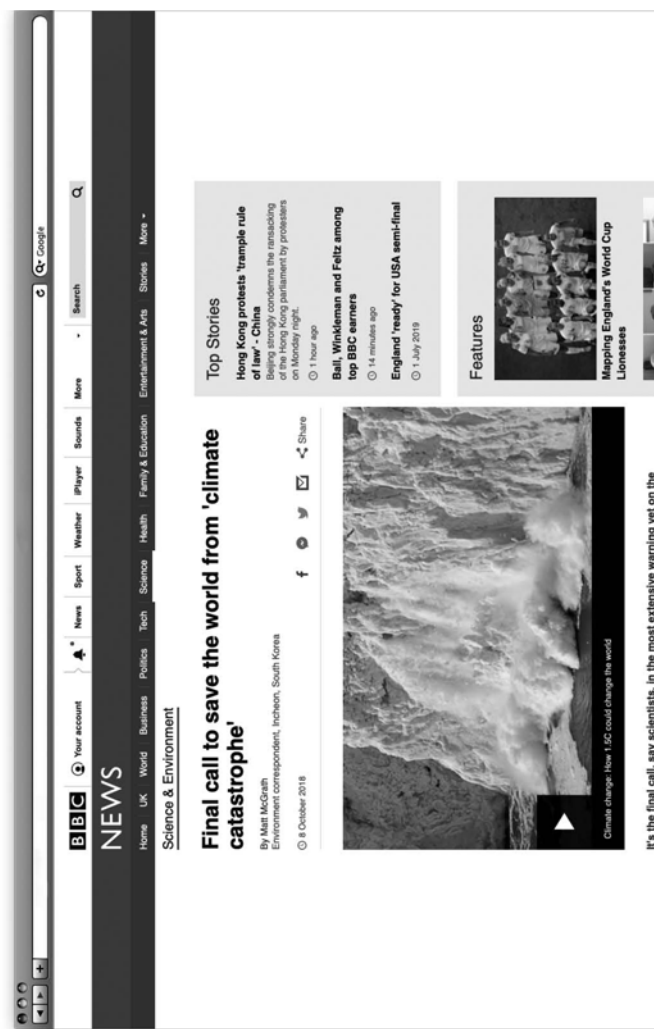
Emphasizing with serious concern the urgent need to address the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels,

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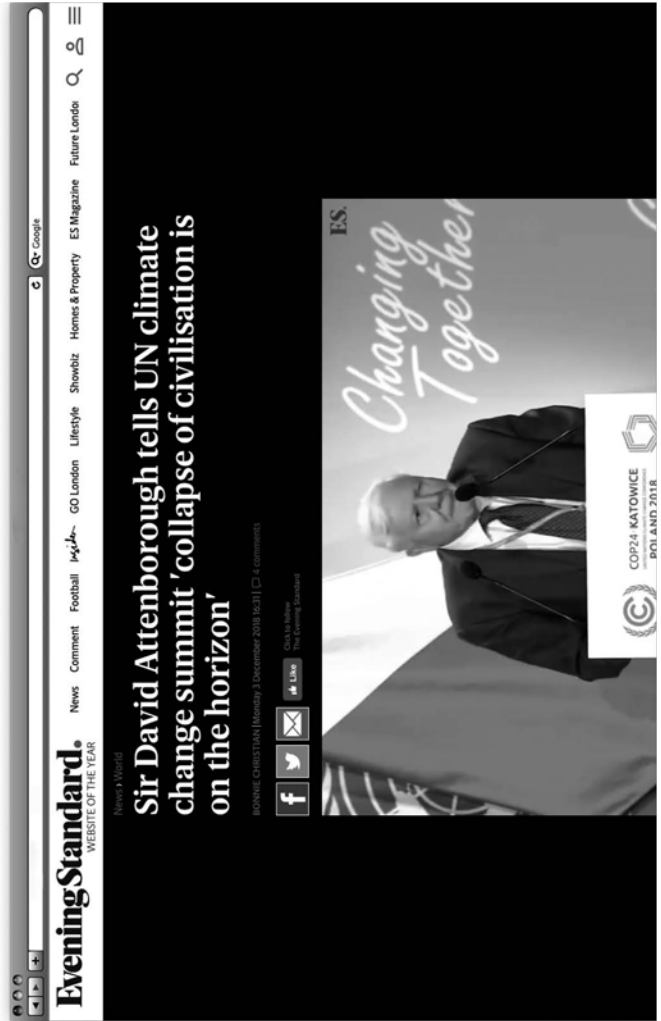


15,000 scientists give catastrophic warning about the fate of the world in new 'letter to humanity', The Independent, 13 Nov 2017, [LINK](#)

12



Final call to save the world from 'climate catastrophe', BBC, 8 Oct 2018, [LINK](#)

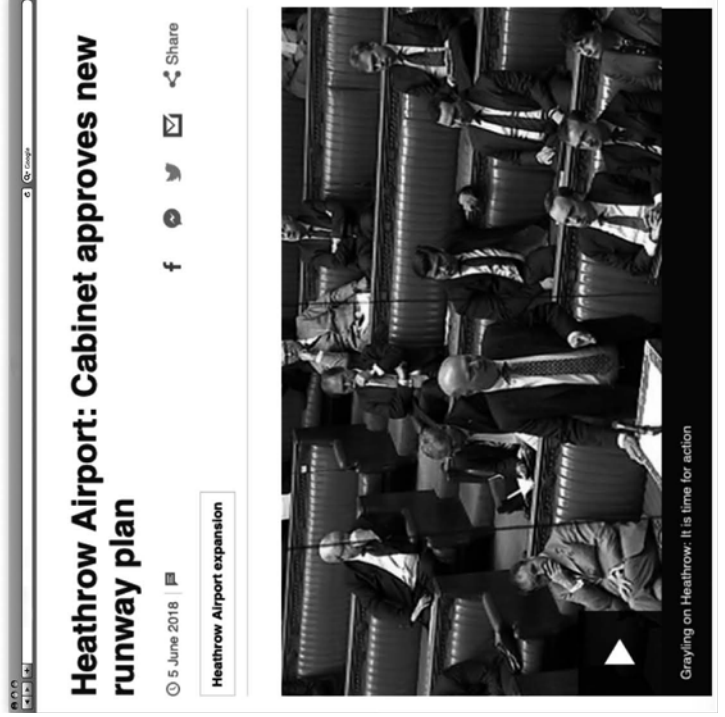


Sir David Attenborough tells UN climate change summit 'collapse of civilization is on the horizon', Evening Standard, 3 Dec 2018, [LINK](http://www.eveningstandard.com/news/world/sir-david-attenborough-tells-un-climate-change-summit-collapse-of-civilisation-is-on-the-horizon-1.5000000)

WHAT THEY DID

Citizens of a broken world, you've seen the evidence that Government understood the consequences of their policies of extraction and consumption. Now let us consider what they did. They planned to expand aviation, the most carbon intensive form of transport, invested in new sources of fossil fuels at home and overseas. By 2019 the net effect was already clear. Blueprint graphic, based on data from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (p.31), shows how, as knowledge of the climate crisis increased, global emissions rose only faster.

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This article is more than 3 months old

Ban Ki-moon tells Britain: stop investing in fossil fuels overseas

Former UN secretary-general says country must live up to Theresa May's commitment

- Stop funding climate change, says Ban Ki-moon



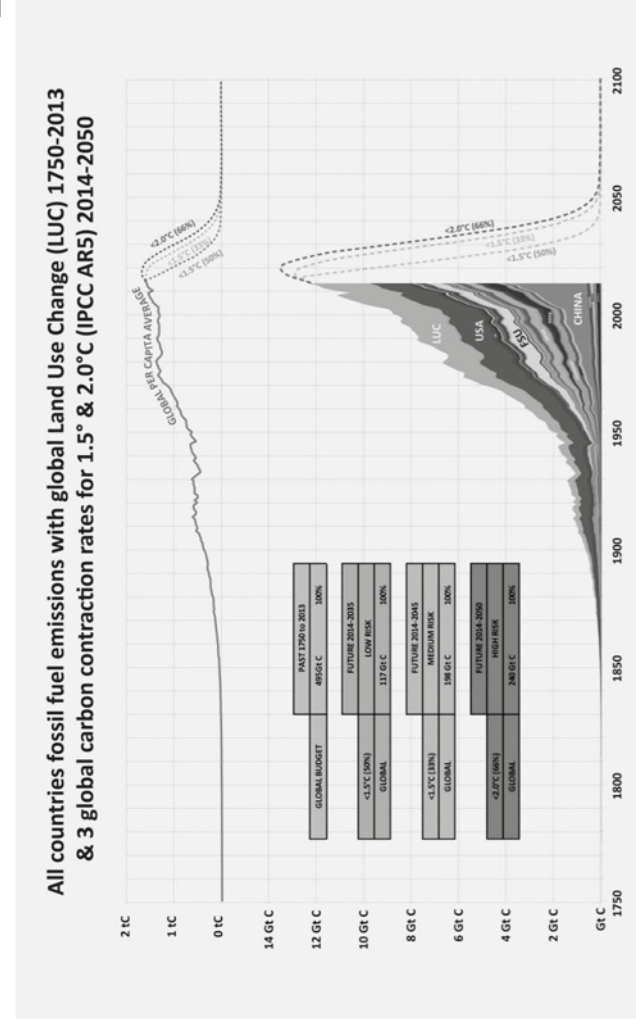
Fossil fuels

Adam Vaughan
 @adamvaughan_uk
 Sun 24 Feb 2019 13:01 GMT

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Ban Ki-moon tells Britain: stop investing in fossil fuels overseas, The Guardian, 24 Feb 2019, [LINK](#)

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Blueprint graphic, based on data from CDIAC and the IPCC

COUNT

TWO

C O R P O R A T I O N S


prioritized
profit over life

W H A T T H E Y K N E W

Citizens of a broken world, we present to you evidence for your consideration, that some of the world's most powerful 'companies', those that specialised in energy supply, consciously took the decision (so far as such companies possessed consciousness) to prioritise short term profitability over life on earth. Citizens, the profits of the fossil fuels companies were so vast, they were able to conduct research, beyond the dreams of academia, into all potential threats to their profit lines, including the ultimate threat from their product. Let us see what they learned.

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA



Final Report

**SOURCES, ABUNDANCE, AND FATE
OF GASEOUS ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS**

Prepared for:
AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE
1271 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020
ATTN: MR. W. A. BURHOUSE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

By: E. ROBINSON AND R. C. ROBBINS
///

SRI Project PR-6755

14007

Approved: N. K. HIESTER, DIRECTOR
CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

February 1968

18 μ . As such CO_2 prevents the loss of considerable heat energy from the earth and radiates it back to the lower atmosphere, the so-called "greenhouse" effect. Thus the major changes which are speculated about as possibly resulting from a change in atmospheric CO_2 are related to a change in the earth's temperature.

The latest data available for estimating CO_2 temperature effects are those of Moller (1963). From Moller's data a CO_2 increase of 25% would result in an increase in temperature at the earth's surface of between 1.1 and 7°F, depending on the assumption made regarding the likely humidity changes accompanying this temperature change. If the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere remained unchanged, the smaller increase would occur, but if the relative humidity were to remain constant then the larger calculated increase would prevail. If, instead of a 25% increase, the CO_2 content were to double, the expected change would be about three times this figure. For atmospheric calculations, Moller's model is still a relatively simple one and has not included all of the possible major interactions occurring in the atmosphere. For this reason it is likely that Moller's calculations overestimate the effects on temperature of an increase in CO_2 . More comprehensive models are under development and should be available shortly.

If the earth's temperature increases significantly, a number of events might be expected to occur, including the melting of the Antarctic ice cap, a rise in sea levels, warming of the oceans, and an increase in photosynthesis. The first two items are of course related since the increase in sea level would be mainly due to the added water from the ice cap. Estimates of the possible rate at which the Antarctic ice cap might melt have been made. If the poleward heat flux were increased 10%, the ice cap could disappear in about 4000 years. A shorter time, about 400 years,

With regard to sea level changes, if 1000 years were required to melt the Antarctic ice cap, the resulting 400 foot rise in sea level would occur at a rate of 4 feet per 10 years. This is 100 times greater than presently observed changes.

Changes in ocean temperature would change the distribution of fish and cause a retreat in the polar sea ice. This has happened in recent time on a very limited scale.

Changes in CO₂ might also bring about increased photosynthesis in areas where CO₂ might be a limiting factor in present growth patterns. Where temperature has been a limiting factor to growth and development, an increase in biological activity might be expected.

Although there are other possible sources for the additional CO₂ now being observed in the atmosphere, none seems to fit the presently observed situation as well as the fossil fuel emanation theory.

C. Summary of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere

In summary, Revelle makes the point that man is now engaged in a vast geophysical experiment with his environment, the earth. Significant temperature changes are almost certain to occur by the year 2000 and these could bring about climatic changes.

Since Revelle's report, McCormick and Ludwig (1966) have studied the possible world-wide change of atmospheric fine particles. An increase in fine particulate material will have the effect of increasing the reflectivity of the earth's atmosphere and reducing the amount of radiation received from the sun. Thus this effect would be the opposite of that caused by an increase in CO₂. The argument has been made that the large-scale cooling trend observed in the northern hemisphere since about 1955 is due to the disturbance of the radiation balance by fine particles and that this effect has already reversed any warming trend due to CO₂.

It is clear that we are unsure as to what our long-lived pollutants are doing to our environment; however, there seems to be no doubt that the potential damage to our environment could be severe. Whether one chooses the CO₂ warming theory as described in detail by Revelle and others or the newer cooling prospect indicated by McCormick and Ludwig, the prospect for the future must be of serious concern.

It seems ironic that in our view of air pollution technology we take such a serious concern with small-scale events such as the photochemical reactions of trace concentrations of hydrocarbons, the effect on vegetation of a fraction of a part per million of SO₂, when the abundant pollutants which we generally ignore because they have little local effect, CO₂ and submicron particles, may be the cause of serious world-wide environmental changes.

American Petroleum Institute
2101 L Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20037
202-457-7000



J. J. Nelson
(202) 457-6381

March 18, 1980

To: AQ-9 Task Force

Attached please find a copy of the minutes of the February 9, 1980 AQ-9 Task Force meeting. Please inform me of any errors or omissions.

Cordially,

CO₂ AND CLIMATE TASK FORCE (AQ-9)

Minutes of Meeting

9:15 a.m.
Friday, February 29, 1980

Manhattan Room
LaGuardia Airport
New York City, New York

MEMBERS PRESENT

K. Blower, Chairman
B. Bailey
H. Shaw

SOHIO
Texaco
Exxon R&E

OTHERS PRESENT

J. Laurman
J. Nelson
C. Showers

Consultant
API/EAD
SOHIO

OPENING REMARKS

K. Blower, Chairman, opened the meeting by listing the following goals of this meeting:

1. Increase industry's understanding of the CO₂ and climate problem.

REASONS FOR INCREASED CONCERN WITH THE CO₂ PROBLEM

- DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ GROWTH RATE MEASUREMENTS
- ITS CORRELATION WITH GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL CO₂ EMISSIONS, MOSTLY FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION
- SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS ON THE POTENTIAL FOR LARGE FUTURE CLIMATIC RESPONSE TO INCREASED CO₂ LEVELS
- REALIZATION THAT REMEDIAL ACTIONS WOULD TAKE A LONG TIME TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

CLIMATE MODELING - CONCLUSIONS

- GLOBAL AVERAGED 2.5°C RISE EXPECTED BY 2038 AT A 3% p.a. GROWTH RATE OF ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ CONCENTRATION
- LARGE ERROR IN THIS ESTIMATE - 1 IN 10 CHANCE OF THIS CHANGE BY 2005
- NO REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ESTIMATES YET POSSIBLE
- LIKELY IMPACTS:
 - 1°C RISE (2005): BARELY NOTICEABLE
 - 2.5°C RISE (2038): MAJOR ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES, STRONG REGIONAL DEPENDENCE
 - 5°C RISE (2067): GLOBALLY CATASTROPHIC EFFECTS

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- GLOBAL PROBLEM, BOTH IN SOURCE AND FOR REMEDIES
- TIME SCALE FOR SIGNIFICANT IMPACT, VERY ROUGHLY 50 YRS
- HIGH RISK, HIGH UNCERTAINTY SITUATION, RELATIVELY FAR AWAY
- TIME FOR ACTION ? MARKET PENETRATION TIME THEORY SAYS THERE IS NO LEEWAY

CONCLUSIONS

- AT A 3% PER ANNUM GROWTH RATE OF CO₂, A 2.5°C RISE BRINGS WORLD ECONOMIC GROWTH TO A HALT IN ABOUT 2025.
Even if this estimate is grossly wrong it is still probable that
- WHETHER THERE ARE GROUNDS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO THE THREAT DEPENDS ON THE VALIDITY OF THE LONG MARKET PENETRATION TIME CONCEPT.
- EVEN IF THE LATTER IS APPLICABLE, PRESENT DAY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT DEPENDS STRONGLY ON CHOICE OF A FUTURE DISCOUNTING FACTOR.
- NEED FOR IMMEDIATE POLICY ACTION HINGES ON THESE LAST TWO FEATURES.

GENERAL - 1981-19 INTRA-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE		DATE AUGUST 18, 1981
TO	REFERENCE	
W. Glass	SUBJECT	
FROM		
R. W. Cohen		

I have looked over the draft of the FED reply to the request from O'Loughlin. The only real problem I have is with the second clause of the last sentence in the first paragraph: "but changes of a magnitude well short of catastrophic..." I think that this statement may be too reassuring. Whereas I can agree with the statement that our best guess is that observable effects in the year 2030 are likely to be "well short of catastrophic", it is distinctly possible that the CPD scenario will later produce effects which will indeed be catastrophic (at least for a substantial fraction of the earth's population). This is because the global ecosystem in 2030 might still be in a transient, headed for much more significant effects after time lags perhaps of the order of decades. If this indeed turns out to be case, it is very likely that we will unambiguously recognize the threat by the year 2000 because of advances in climate modeling and the beginning of real experimental confirmation of the CO₂ effect. The effects of such a recognition on subsequent fossil fuel combustion are unpredictable, but one can say that predictions based only on our knowledge of availability and economics become hazardous.

I would feel more comfortable if the first paragraph concluded with a statement to the effect that future developments in global data gathering and analysis, along with advances in climate modeling, may provide strong evidence for a delayed CO₂ effect of a truly substantial magnitude, a possibility which increases the uncertainty surrounding the post-2000 CPD scenario.

ROGER W. COHEN

RWC:tmw

Attachment

cc: H. N. Weinberg
A. J. Callegari

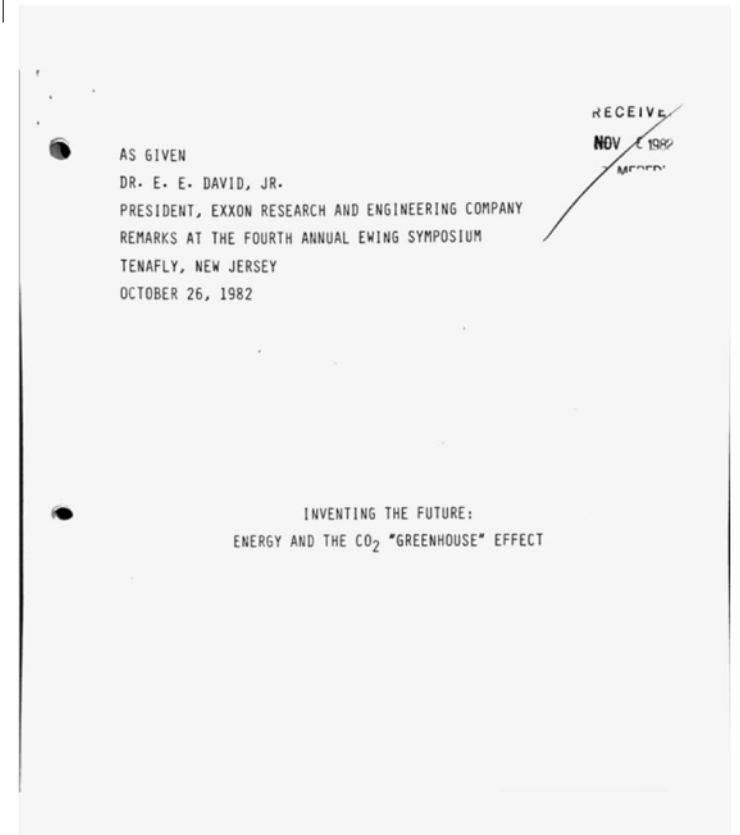
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Exxon decides to terminate research project, 14 Jul 1982

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Exxon Report, 26 Oct 1982

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-2-

BUT FAITH IN TECHNOLOGIES, MARKETS, AND CORRECTING FEEDBACK MECHANISMS IS LESS THAN SATISFYING FOR A SITUATION SUCH AS THE ONE YOU ARE STUDYING AT THIS YEAR'S EWING SYMPOSIUM. THE CRITICAL PROBLEM IS THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE CO₂ BUILDUP MAY BE SO LONG DELAYED. A LOOK AT THE THEORY OF FEEDBACK SYSTEMS SHOWS THAT WHERE THERE IS SUCH A LONG DELAY THE SYSTEM BREAKS DOWN UNLESS THERE IS ANTICIPATION BUILT INTO THE LOOP. THE QUESTION THEN BECOMES HOW TO ANTICIPATE THE FUTURE SUFFICIENTLY FAR IN ADVANCE TO PREPARE FOR IT.

ONE ANSWER IS TO INVENT THE FUTURE IN ANOTHER WAY-- THROUGH A SYSTEM OF CONTINGENCY PLANNING BASED ON AN ASSESSMENT OF A NUMBER OF FUTURES. AS HARVEY BROOKS HAS NOTED, SCENARIOS HAVE LIMITED USE IF THEY ARE MERELY "SURPRISE FREE" PROJECTIONS OF CURRENT TRENDS; INSTEAD, THEY MUST SOMEHOW TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THOSE CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND THAT CAN TURN OUT TO BE DOMINANT INFLUENCES IN TWENTY YEARS. INADEQUATE SCENARIO-MAKING EXPLAINS THE POOR PERFORMANCE OF MOST SOCIAL RESEARCH TO DATE--WHICH SO OFTEN GIVES THE SENSE OF TOO LITTLE TOO LATE, WHETHER THE TOPIC IS TOXIC WASTE, FROST BELT AND SUN BELT, OR THE SHIFT FROM MANUFACTURING TO INFORMATION SOCIETY. THE KEY IS TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH THAT WILL TEND TO BE INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE EVENTS, OR, RATHER, RELEVANT ACROSS A BROAD SPECTRUM OF SCENARIOS.

RECENT ENERGY HISTORY

IT IS IRONIC THAT THE BIGGEST UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT THE CO₂ BUILDUP ARE NOT IN PREDICTING WHAT THE CLIMATE WILL DO, BUT IN PREDICTING WHAT PEOPLE WILL DO. THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY IS APPARENTLY REACHING SOME CONSENSUS ABOUT THE GENERAL MECHANISMS OF THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT. IT IS CONSIDERABLY LESS AGREED ON HOW MUCH FOSSIL FUELS MANKIND WILL BURN; HOW FAST ECONOMIES WILL GROW; WHAT ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES SOCIETIES WILL FOSTER AND WHEN; AND SO HOW FAST THE BUILDUP WILL OCCUR.

BUT WE DO KNOW ABOUT THE RECENT PAST AND THE PRESENT. IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE ENERGY PRICE INCREASES OF THE PAST DECADE, CONSUMERS HAVE REACTED TO THE PRICE FEEDBACK MECHANISM VERY MUCH AS CLASSIC ECONOMIC THEORY WOULD PREDICT. THEY HAVE

WHAT THEY DID

Citizens of a broken world, you've heard the evidence that the fossil fuel companies understood the 'globally catastrophic' consequences of their actions as early as the 1960s. Now let us consider what they did. They studied how the tobacco industry had dealt with evidence of lung cancer, and the threat that that evidence presented to the industry's profits. Learning from the tobacco industry's tactics, the fossil fuel industry began to plant doubt in the public imagination. Infiltrating governments, they sold us fantasies.

SMOKING AND HEALTH PROPOSAL

FVB
S.M. What we want to do this morning is to take a summary look at the smoking and health question and then make a proposal to you for a B&W project to counter the anti-cigarette forces.

FVB This is a chronological table of smoking and health activities. Not all the activities by any means. We have been selective in making up this chart -- just picked those events that caused headlines to be made and probably left strong impressions with the public. As we look at it I believe we can see how we became an harassed and restricted industry and how we came to conflict with the awesome forces of the federal government.

In thinking over what we might do to improve the case for cigarettes, I have looked at the problem somewhat like the marketing of a new brand. Here is a chart where I have defined the basic marketing elements which I see in the smoking and health problem. Our consumer I have defined

as the mass public, our product as doubt, our message as truth -- well stated, and our competition as the body of anti-cigarette fact that exists in the public mind.

Doubt is our product since it is the best means of competing with the "body of fact" that exists in the mind of the general public. It is also the means of establishing a controversy. Within the business we recognize that a controversy exists. However, with the general public the consensus is that cigarettes are in some way harmful to the health. If we are successful in establishing a controversy at the public level, then there is an opportunity to put across the real facts about smoking and health. Doubt is also the limit of our "product". Unfortunately,

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Climate change: don't ignore the facts

*The issue reaches into every home
and
pocketbook around the world.*

by Lee R. Raymond
Chairman, Exxon Corporation

In the debate over global climate change, one of the most critical facts has become one of the most ignored - the undeniable link between economic vitality and energy use.

Achieving economic growth remains one of the world's critical needs, and with good reason. It creates more and better jobs, improves our quality of life and enables us to safeguard the environment. When economies grow, their energy consumption rises. It's no accident that nations with the highest standard of living have the highest per-capita use of energy, about 85 percent of which comes from fossil fuels.

This would have profound implications since developing nations face real and immediate problems. The World Bank says one-third of the world's population lacks adequate sanitation and more than one billion people are without safe drinking water -- conditions that inevitably lead to disease and suffering.

Solving these problems as populations increase requires economic growth, which, in turn, requires rising energy use.

Politicization stirs fears

Proponents of the global warming theory say that higher levels of greenhouse gases -- especially carbon dioxide -- are causing world temperatures to rise and that burning fossil fuels is the reason. (See *Global Warming -- What to Think? What to Do?*) Yet scientific evidence remains inconclusive as to whether human activities affect global climate.

While the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases is increasing, 96 percent of the carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere is produced by nature and is beyond our control. Even a small increase

Global climate change everyone's debate



Exxon shares with people around the world the goal of protecting Earth's environment. We take seriously our responsibility to conduct our operations in an environmentally sound way. For that reason, for many years, we've carefully studied and worked to increase understanding of the issue of global climate change — often referred to as “global warming.” It's one of the knottiest and most contentious scientific subjects. Essentially, the question is whether the use of fossil fuels — oil, natural gas and coal — is causing Earth's temperature to rise beyond normal variation.

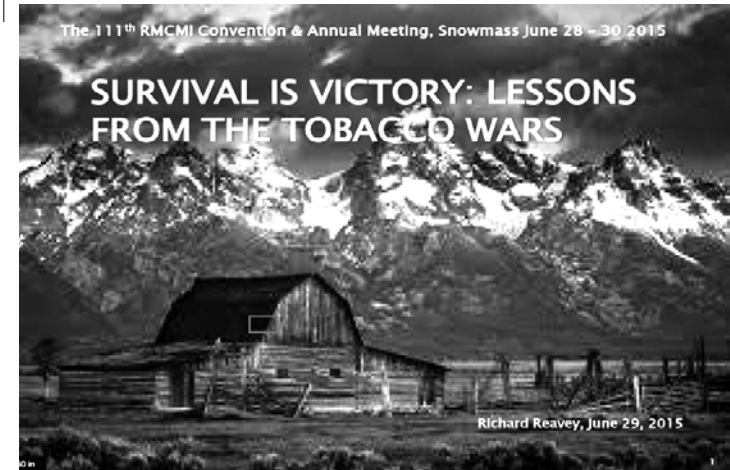
Our analysis indicates that the current state of climate science is too uncertain to provide clear answers to many key questions about global climate change. Even if global warming were a proven threat — which it is not — targets agreed on in Kyoto, Japan, fail to provide a fair, practical or cost-effective solution.

Because fossil fuels account for about 90 percent of the energy people use in the world today and form the basis for economic growth, everybody has a stake in the debate. Clearly, Exxon employees, shareholders and customers are especially affected.

This booklet will help inform you about the science, economics and other aspects of the issue. It will tell you about the many steps Exxon and others are taking — from research to reforestation.

We hope to gain your interest in this matter, and we encourage you to join the important debate about global climate change.

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Why “Lessons from the Tobacco Wars”?

- ▶ The parallels are remarkable and eerie:
- ▶ Well funded, well organized NGO opposition driving regulatory policy, media messaging, and shaping public opinion – often with poor/no science
- ▶ Multi-pronged attack: 1) diminish social acceptability; 2) drive up costs and cut profits through massive increase in regulation; 3) cut demand/market access; 4) drive down share prices
- ▶ Binary debate with little dialogue: scene from film Independence Day: President to Alien – “What is it you want from us?” Response: “Die”.





Arnold Schwarzenegger to sue oil company for 'first-degree murder', The Washington Times, 12 Mar 2018, [LINK](#)

COUNT

THREE

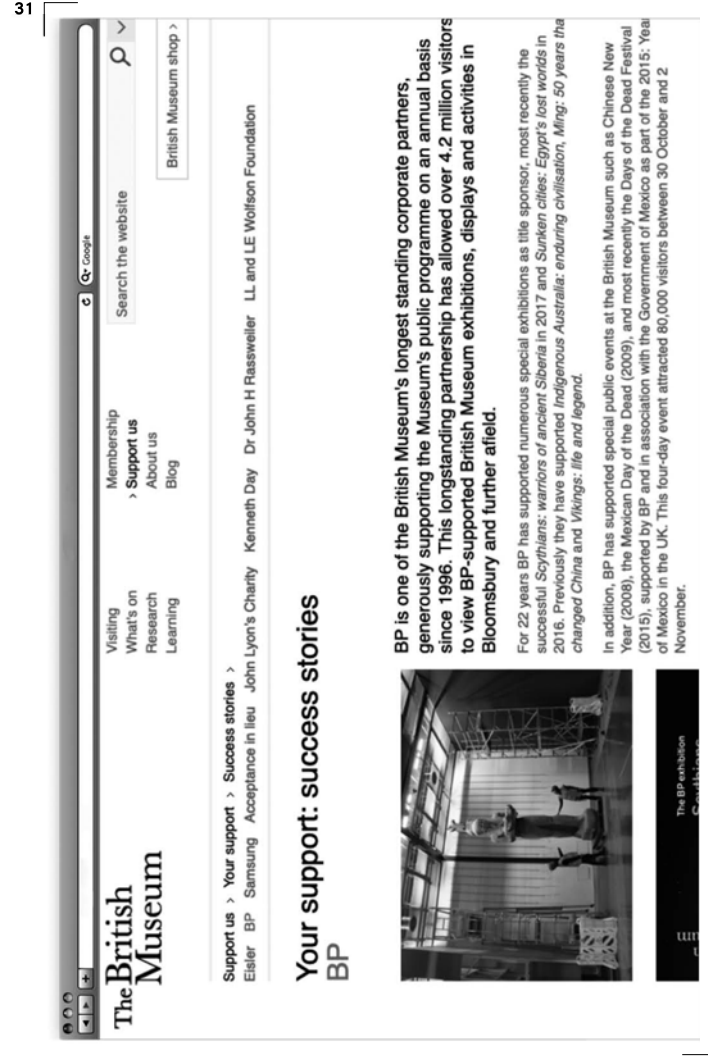
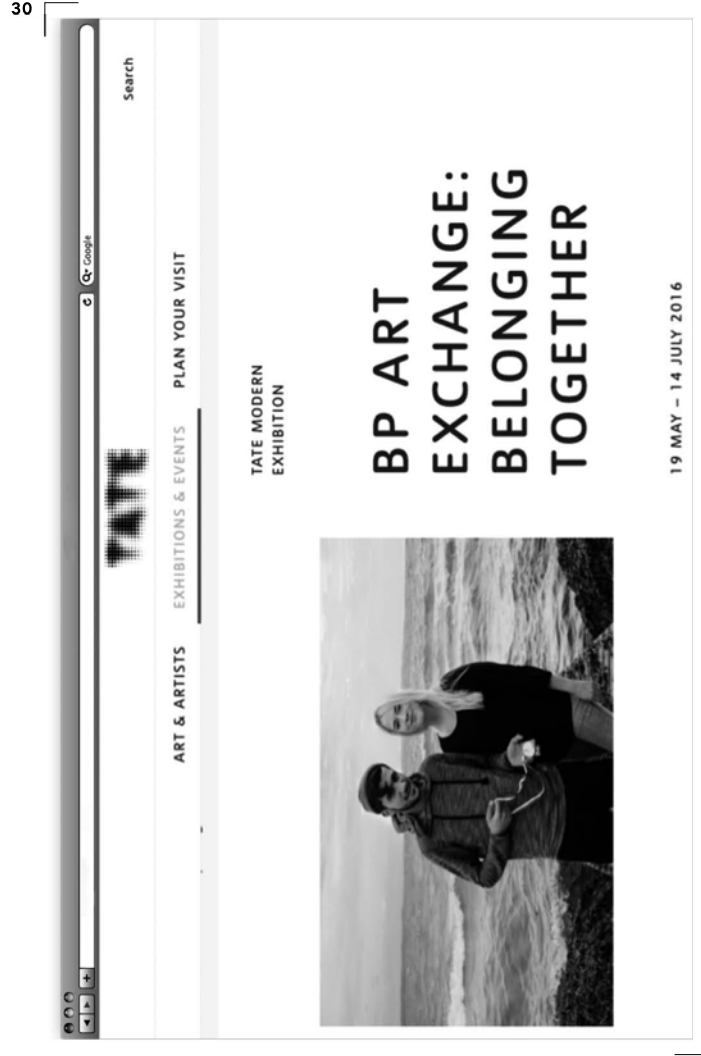
THE ARTS, ACADEMIA, MEDIA
(The guardians of our children)
failed to raise the alarm

WHAT THEY KNEW

Citizens of a broken world, we present to you evidence for your consideration, that those we rely on to test and interrogate those in power, the arts, the media and academia, the guardians of our children, allowed themselves to be co-opted by the wealth and power of the fossil fuel industry, so that they were powerless to raise the alarm. Citizens, we will summarise for you the evidence of what our guardians knew or ought to have known. That is the evidence from counts 1 & 2 of this indictment – the evidence available to government and fossil fuel companies. By 2019 this evidence was well known.

WHAT THEY DID

And now, Citizens, let us consider how our guardians honoured their sacred duties. Let us consider whether they used their intellect and creativity to preserve beauty and tell the truth.



TheNationalStudent

The National Student > Student

Kings' students suspended after divestment protest

Laurie Presswood at Edinburgh, University of
7th February 2017

Share This Article:

Last Wednesday Kings' students Roger Hallam and alumni David Rhys Alan were arrested whilst spraying chalk on the walls of university buildings to draw attention to the institution's investment in oil and gas companies.

Following a 14-hour detention by the police both men have been excluded by the university, with an emergency suspension being implemented for Hallam, who is a PhD candidate studying effective radical political campaigning. Hallam reports that on Thursday morning students entering the Tutu Building were asked to show their IDs, to ensure that he was not inside.

Bright Green

Green Parties Labour Movement Social Movements News About

Police disrupt student divestment protest at Oxbridge boat race

Chris Jarvis 7 April 2019 News, Social Movements No Comment

— Image credit: Cambridge Zero Carbon (This image is of the 2018 boat race protest)

The screenshot shows a webpage titled "The Guardian Holidays" with a search bar and navigation icons. Below the header, there is a vertical text element: "you are looking for we certainly have a wealth of trips to choose from, the difficulty is deciding where to go." The main content area features three expedition cards, each with a small image and text:

- Rajasthan & Rajput Explorer** (from £570): Overland truck expeditions are all about taking the road less travelled, with a group of like-minded travellers who are...
- Saharan Gems of Sudan & The Kutsh** (from £900): Starting and finishing in Khartoum, this 8 day overland truck expedition will allow you to explore the highlights of...
- Serengeti & Zanzibar Wanderer** (from £1,020): Join us in Nairobi and discover what the local area has to offer, with a variety of optional activities to kick-start...

At the bottom left of the page, there is a "hide" button and a "overland truck expeditions" label.

British Foreign Office's Secret Department and Intellectuals

Kenan Musa Igrek

In the Cold War era governments saw books as a powerful means to win hearts and minds, and therefore, they became involved in this production and distribution process. Britain's use of printed books in this battle was very real but is little known. In 1948, the British Foreign Office created a secret unit the 'Information Research Department' (IRD) tasked with promoting Western democracy, contesting Communism and promoting the 'British way of life', using all media, including printed books.

The IRD was an organisation whose existence and finance were hidden from the public even from members of Parliament. It was a front-line body, in a battle without bullets but with words, to demolish the 'Soviet myth' during the Cold War. Through British embassies, libraries, bookshops and 'special friends', IRD's small pocket-sized books were distributed all around the world. Within Britain more than 100 titles appeared across areas of politics, philosophy, economics, and current affairs, published by the seemingly independent Ampersand, Batchworth Press, Phoenix House, and Bodley Head all with the secret support of the IRD. The Department supported the publication, both in English and in translation, of works by such well-known writers and intellectuals as George Orwell, Bertrand Russell and Arthur Koestler.

The IRD managed to clear the copyright of Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *1984*, they were published in translation in Eastern Europe and in the Middle East with the secret support of the IRD. Orwell's novels *Animal Farm* and *1984*, with their anti-totalitarian messages, were widely read during the Cold War and with their direct messages, these books, were practiced as major tools against 'the evils of Communism'. Orwell's involvement with the IRD can be seen as one of the most controversial activities of his career. As the archival material shows, the IRD tried to employ him, and he permitted the department to circulate his current books, and he offered a list of intellectuals that were supposed to be crypto-Communists and therefore not appropriate for the IRD directives. By allowing the IRD to publish/circulate their works intellectuals including Orwell and other names were willing to be part of this large state's covert propaganda process and their cultural products, books, were some of the most effective weapons for winning the ideological battle in the Cold War.

The intellectuals hold a power that can influence broad masses, they have the ability to access media and have discursive strategies that allow them to manipulate or influence opinion and this privileged access to public discourse can serve the authority. As the official archival materials show, the IRD considered intellectuals as one of the active powers that could pass the state's message to mass audiences. The intellectuals' ability to capture the hearts and minds of the public was seen as very valuable. Therefore, the IRD put substantial effort into widening its intellectuals circle, as the Department was aware that to work closely with writers who had power to shape public opinion would help to maintain and reproduce state power.

Working closely with well-known prominent writers allowed the IRD to validate and spread its messages and gave to the state a secret but powerful voice in public discourse. The IRD's close relationship with the intellectuals served to maintain and reproduce the power that operated for the benefit of the dominant group. Intellectuals were part of a strategy that the authority wanted to control, and by being part of the discourse and political establishment they engaged with this political agenda and promoted the ideology of the authority. In other words, they were part of the political agenda to shape the public opinion. Does one group, writers, holding power and representing the message/ideology of the authority thereby damage their intellectual position or do they fit in this category anymore?

Intellectuals have a meaningful cultural, and political role in society and their overt or covert involvement with the authority brings up a question of the purposes of intellectual activity. Nevertheless, the covert relationship between these seemingly independent writers and the state characterises this kind of social practice as illegitimate in that it is a form of communication that is only in the interest of one party and against the best interest of the recipients. However, the true or real intellectual is always an outsider, who speaks to, as well as for, a public, necessarily.

Foreign Office,
17 Carlton House Terrace
London S.W.1.
30. 4. 49

Dear George,

Thank you so much for your helpful suggestions. My department were very interested to see them. They thought that Cholerton in particular was a good idea which they for some reason had failed to hit on themselves.

They have asked me to say that they would be very grateful if you could let us look at your list of fellow-travelling and crypto journalists: we would treat it with the utmost discretion.

Yours ever Celia.
George +Orwell Esq.,
Cotswold Sanatorium,
Cranham,
Gloucestershire.

NAME	JOB	REMARKS
Anderson, John	Industrial Correspondent (Manchester Guardian)	Probably sympathiser only. Good reporter. Stupid.
Aldred (Christian name?)	Novelist ("Of many Men" etc.)	Qy. whether open C.P. member.
Beavan, John	Editor (Manchester Evening News and other papers)	Sentimental sympathiser only. Not subjectively pro-C.P. May have changed views.
Blackett, Professor P.M.S.	Scientific populariser (physics)	
Carr, Professor E.H.	The "Times". Aberystwith University. Books on Bakunin etc.	Appeaser only.
Chaplin, Chas.	Films	?
Crowther, J.G.	Scientific populariser	Qy. whether open C.P. member.
Childe, Professor Gordon	Scientific populariser (anthropology and history of science)	??
Calder-Marshall, Arthur	Novelist and journalist	Previously close fellow-traveller. Has changed, but not reliably. Insincere person.
Deutscher, I.	Journalist (Observer, Economist and other papers)	Sympathiser only. Is Polish Jew. Previously Trotskyist, and changed views chiefly because of Jewish issue. Could change again.
Duranty, W. (Anglo-U.S.)	Well-known foreign correspondent. Books on Russia etc.	
Driberg, Tom	M.P. for Malden, and columnist (Reynolds' News, previously Daily Express)	Usually named as "crypto" but in my opinion NOT reliably pro-C.P.
Dover, Cedric	Writer ("Half Caste" etc.) and journalist. Trained as zoologist.	Is Eurasian. Main emphasis anti-white (especially anti-U.S.A.), but reliably pro-Russian on all major issues. Very dishonest, venal person.
Goldring, D.	Writer (mainly novels)	Disappointed careerist.
Hooper, Major (initials?)	Military expert. Pamphlets, books on U.S.S.R.	
Jacob, Alaric	Foreign Correspondent (D. Express and other papers)	

Mr Sheridan
Mr Watson
Mr Murphy

1135 / G

30/3

Yesterday I went to visit George Orwell, who is in a sanatorium in Gloucestershire. I discussed some aspects of our work with him in great confidence, and he was delighted to learn of them, and expressed his whole-hearted and enthusiastic approval of our aims. He said that he could not agree to write an article himself at present, or even to re-write one, because he is too ill to undertake any literary work at all; also because he does not like to write 'on commission', as he feels he does not do his best work that way. However I left some material with him, and shall send him photostats of some of his articles on the theme of Soviet repression of the arts, in the hope that he may become inspired when he is better to take them up again.

He suggested various names of writers who might be enlisted to write for us, and promised to think of more in due course and to communicate them to us. The ones he thought of while I was there were:-

D'Arcy Gillie, the Manchester Guardian Paris correspondent, who he says is a serious opponent of Communism, and an expert on Poland as well as on French politics;

C.D. Darlington, the scientist. Mr Orwell considers that the Lyzenko case should be fully documented, and suggested that Darlington might undertake this;

Franz Borkensu, the German professor, who wrote a History of the Comintern, and

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

COUNT

FOUR

WE, THE CITIZENS
were complicit in these crimes,
and failed to prepare our children
for what was to come

WHAT THEY KNEW

Citizens of a broken world, we present to you the evidence for your consideration, that we the citizens were complicit in these crimes, and failed to prepare our children for what was to come. Citizens, the evidence of what was known, as early as 2019, is set out under Count 1 & 2. This evidence was so well known, children were struck dumb. But from 2018, some of our children began to recover the power of speech.

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EVIDENCE & CONCEPT
Tim Crosland, Director,
Plan B

CURATORS
Amy McDonnell and Eva
Sajovic, Peoples Bureau

PRODUCER
Lucy Davies, Director,
198 Contemporary Arts &
Learning and Trustee Plan B

CURATORIAL ASSISTANT
Nicki Minnai

PRODUCTION TEAM

Izzy Inkpen, Julian Maynard
Smith, Sophia Compton and
Polly Creed

VISIBLE JUSTICE

LCC TEAM

James Pritchett, Sara Lopes,
Lisa Derand, Sheng Zhang
and Weiqiang Shi, led by
Corinne Silva

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Stinsensqueeze

LOGO DESIGN

Andrea Almeyda Abraham

POSTER DESIGN

Jenna Mayhew

CONSULTANTS

Clare Farrell, Linda Doyle

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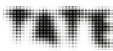
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