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GLOBAL WARMING: IS THE CARBON DIOXIDE NARRATIVE A LOGICAL EXPLANATION? AND: WHAT CAN BE DONE? AN OPINION

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ABSTRACT

Humanity is facing new weather phenomena. This is explained by the greenhouse effect and the increase in carbon dioxide. However, there are considerable doubts about this simplified, monocausal hypothesis. The history of warm and ice ages is not taken into account, nor are cyclical processes in the solar system. Therefore, the enormously expensive fight against CO² is pointless and will be unsuccessful. Plants need CO², therefore, we should build greenhouses. We should take meaningful and inexpensive measures which are presented here.

Keywords:

Global warming, Climate Change, CO² Narrative, Alternative Opinion.

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INTRODUCTION

Health is based to a certain extent on a good climate and good food. And it is based on an absence of fear. However, the world's population is fearful about the future, which seems dangerous. Negative prophecies are put out into the world every day. A major topic here is the CO² hypothesis or the CO² narrative. So it makes sense to take a closer look at this. Let's start by asking a question: is it useful to fight something that cannot be changed? Does it make sense to fight windmill blades like Don Quixote? Does it make sense to combat climate change by reducing CO² if we cannot win this fight? Do the many economic and financial burdens make sense if the fight against CO² is ultimately futile and will be unsuccessful?

An example : Let's take a look at the Netherlands for this purpose: about half of the country lies below sea level (at high tide). In 1953, there was a major flood disaster (1). What did the country do? They built dams and dykes against potential flooding, which have held up to this day. The country does not fear a rise in sea level, even though it is theoretically at great risk. In recent years, they have increasingly covered the land with greenhouses, which contributes to a significant export of food. Although the country is small and has a high population density, food production is sufficient to export a large part of it

and earn a lot of money. How do they achieve this? They pump CO² gas into the greenhouses, thereby significantly increasing productivity. Could we possibly use this logic and follow these two approaches taken by the Dutch? Would it therefore be logical not to combat the rise in CO², but to see it as an opportunity? An opportunity to increase food production and to feed the growing world population? The greenhouse effect in our atmosphere could be put to good use in this way, because all efforts to reduce CO² production on earth have been in vain so far and will remain so.

Questionable predictions: Let's take a look at who was wrong. In 1972, the Club of Rome predicted that fossil fuels would soon peak and that there would then be a shortage of oil and gas: «limits of growth». What happened? There is no shortage whatsoever; rather, today—more than 50 years later—there is a surplus. This results from the false assumption that oil and gas originate from trees and plants that died in the Tertiary period. However, our earth is constantly producing new oil, which is the “blood of the earth.” There will be no shortage; the Club of Rome was wrong (2,3). In the early 2000's, Al Gore said that the rise in CO² is the cause of the simultaneous rise in global temperatures. (4,5,6) He showed impressive graphs of the parallel curves and claimed that CO² was the cause of the temperature rise. Is this statistically correct? No, because cause and effect could just as easily be linked in reverse: the temperature curve could be the cause of

the rise in CO². It could also be a correlation in which two phenomena run parallel without being causally linked. Let's take a look at a graph based on measurements from ice drilling cores taken from Greenland and Antarctica (figure 1 (7)). It goes back 2 million years. The red curve corresponds to temperature changes, while the green curve shows CO² levels. What stands out? On the one hand, this issue is a rhythmic and cyclical phenomenon, taking place without human influence. On the other hand, temperatures regularly preceded CO² levels by around 1,000 years. So, if there is a causal relationship, then the cyclical rises in temperature would be the cause and CO² increase the effect.

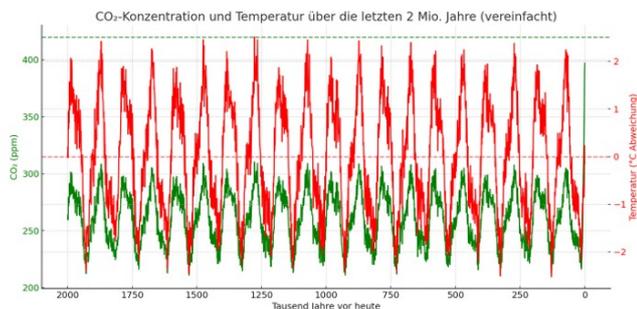


Fig. 1. CO² concentration (green) and earth temperature (red) in the last 2 million years

Was Galilei wrong? Now, proponents of the CO₂ hypothesis argue that since 97% of scientists support this theory, hence, it must be true. In response to this, we should look back to Galileo Galilei. In his day, 97% of scientists and 100% of priests said that the sun revolves around the earth. After all, you see it appear in the morning and disappear in the evening. If these 97% were right, was Galileo Galilei wrong? Well, we know today that the 97% were mistaken; a mainstream majority does not necessarily have a monopoly on the truth. We are seeing a division among the population, almost 60% of people believe what mainstream science and mainstream media proclaim; they are authority-oriented. Approximately 30% doubt the claims but do not know what may be the solution. Approximately 10% trust their common sense and are guided by alternative views. Based on the experiences of recent years, this minority is gradually growing. Finally, we can look at a woman named Greta Thunberg from Sweden (8): initially, there was widespread agreement with her views on CO² and climate change, but this has since waned considerably. Unfortunately, it is always the case that monocausal, simplistic views enjoy a high level of support until a more complex understanding takes hold.

Energy always ends up in heat: Energy cannot be lost, it can only be converted. At the end of the chain, heat is always the lowest-grade form of energy. Hence, energy production (and consumption) has undoubtedly an influence on climate change. And it rises permanently, new power plants are built everywhere. In addition, nature constantly presents us with new events that have caused climate phenomena in the past: volcanic eruptions, ice ages, warm periods, earthquakes, tsunamis, variations in ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream. Why should the present, in which a transformation of the Earth and humanity is looming, be spared such events? There is no reason to believe, it will be. It is also known that warm periods often occurred before ice ages (7).

Our Earth is a living being: We should recognize that our Earth is a living organism, just like the sun, the Milky Way,

and the entire universe. The only certainty is constant change; this can be described as a law of nature. These changes occur cyclically. It is difficult to understand why the apologists for CO² climate change are so determined to fight against this law and want to ensure that the state of the past must also be the state of the future. Stability or even rigidity are incompatible with life and also with the Earth. Since all this already took place when there were hardly any humans and certainly no industry, it is independent of human behavior. In many periods of the past, temperatures were significantly higher than they are today. (9)

Earth and our solar system are rhythmic: It is therefore highly probable that the rise in temperature is related to the sun, our galaxy with its black hole at the center, and other phenomena in the universe. These are all cyclical in nature and independent of human behavior. This is not to say that the greenhouse effect in our atmosphere is insignificant. Based on the available information, the author has come to the following conclusion: Three factors contribute to the climate change:

- Cyclical processes in our solar system, independent of human activity: 60%
- Man-made, due to increased energy production and technical electromog: 30%
- Man-made, due to civilizational CO² production: 10%.

There are nonsensical attempts to halt climate change, such as geoengineering and other forms of weather manipulation. All we can say is: once Pandora's box is open, we will be in for a surprise. Does it therefore make sense to spend billions or even trillions of dollars/euros on the futile fight against CO²? Is a CO² tax a good idea? No.

CONCLUSION

Instead, there needs to be a shift in people's awareness in the following sense: Quantitative growth in the production of energy and consumer products and of the gross national products lead into a disaster. What we need is a dynamic equilibrium, as in nature, combined with qualitative growth. Working toward this goal makes more sense than the waste of money in order to reduce CO² in the atmosphere. And: we should follow the example set by the Dutch (mentioned at the beginning) by building dams and many greenhouses. In the near future, free energy, as discovered and described by Nikola Tesla, will replace unnatural methods of energy production anyway. (10)

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