

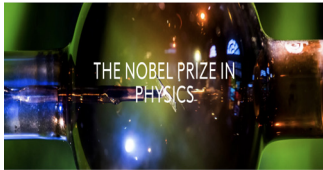


Letters

Spring 2026

Which Nobel Prize-Winning Physicist Is Right?

by Steve Milloy, Senior Policy Fellow
As appearing on the *Daily Caller*



The two most outspoken Nobel physics prize winners when it comes to the climate controversy are 1997 winner Steven Chu and 2022 winner John Clauser. Which one makes the better case?

Chu was President Obama's first Secretary of Energy. He won his Nobel for using lasers to trap atoms, work that was unrelated to climate science. Chu started talking about global warming when he became the director of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in 2004.

"For me, it has been a gradual awakening over the last five or six years – a growing realization that global warming is a serious problem. At the Lab, a number of people were increasingly looking at this as one of the major problems that science and technology have to solve. There was already a groundswell, and so when I came in and started talking about it, it wasn't as though I had to convince a lot of people," he said.

"There are stronger and stronger indications that global warming is happening, that it's caused by humans, and its consequences are looking more and more ominous. You can draw a parallel to the early days of [research into] cigarette smoking, the '50s and '60s, where scientists said, 'Hey, there seems to be a link between lung cancer and cigarette smoking,'" he added.

Chu made no mention of doing any independent analysis. He just cites a "groundswell" among "people" at his lab. When he became Obama's Energy secretary he advocated [exorbitant] "European-style" gas prices for America to reduce combat warming.

And Chu is still at it today. In a December 2025 address to the Chinese Academy of Sciences – of which he is a foreign member – he said: "We haven't even slowed the ship down in terms of greenhouse gas emissions."

Like Chu, John Clauser's Nobel was unrelated to climate. His prize was awarded for disproving some of Albert Einstein's beliefs about an aspect of quantum mechanics (i.e., action at a distance). "I was very sad to see that my own experiment had proven Einstein wrong. But the experiment gave a 6.3-sigma result against him" [a five-sigma result or higher is considered the

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Newsom Gets Annihilated by Int. Secretary

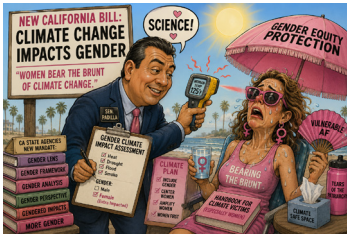


During a trip to the Golden State, Interior Secretary Doug Burgum hammered Gov. Newsom and his terrible energy and environmental policies that have led to California's honor of having the most expensive energy prices in the U.S.

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Only in California: New Bill Claims Climate Change Impacts Gender

by Katie Grimes, Senior Media Fellow
As appearing in the *California Globe*



'Women bear the brunt of climate change'

Climate change now impacts genders?

According to State Senator Steve Padilla (D-San Diego), Climate change impacts gender.

And according to Dr. Nancy L. Cohen of the Gender Equity Policy Institute, “Women bear the brunt of climate change.”

“Climate emergencies don’t affect everyone equally,” said Senator Padilla.

His Senate Bill 10 would require the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the Natural Resources Agency to conduct an assessment of the disparate and differentiated gendered impacts and risks of extreme heat.

You read that right.

If you think I am being hyperbolic, Sen. Padilla issued a press release today about his gut-and-amend bill:

Today, Senator Steve Padilla (D-San Diego) introduced Senate Bill 10, a measure protecting vulnerable communities by requiring state agencies to include a gender analysis and perspective in climate emergency plans.

“Climate emergencies don’t affect everyone equally,” said Senator Padilla. “By requiring a gender analysis in our climate plans, we can better understand who is most at risk and ensure our policies protect those who are too often overlooked. This approach leads to smarter, more equitable solutions that strengthen the resilience of entire communities.”

How do we know this? Senator Padilla says “A global scientific consensus has emerged in the last 15 years that women are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change.”

So we are the fairer sex, after all. That global consensus is from

the UN, which is “committing to advancing gender equality in climate action.”

This is a result of economic inequality, caregiving responsibilities, and biological risks that make them more exposed during climate-related disasters.

This is where it gets really sketchy, but evident that they are attempting to expand the climate grift at a time when most people are done with it:

In alignment with global practice, recently gender was added to California’s definition of climate “vulnerable communities.”

Despite California’s commitment to climate equity, in the past gender had been mostly overlooked and unaddressed in the state’s climate policy and planning. Given this record, action is needed to ensure that a gender perspective will be integrated in California’s climate work to advance community resilience and promote racial and gender equality.

SB 10 will require specified state agencies to integrate a gender assessment into their climate plans, to address and avoid worsening gender inequities alongside existing priorities for vulnerable communities and environmental justices.

The gender assessment will provide guidance for addressing women’s unique vulnerabilities to climate change, as well as surface distinct impacts that men and LGBTQ+ people face.

SB 10 will establish California as a national innovator in integrating a gender equality perspective into climate policy, bringing the state into alignment with global neighbors and peers. This bill expands on California’s recent addition of gender to the definition of climate “vulnerable communities” by establishing a legislative mandate for responsible agencies to integrate gender into their climate planning and policy. It will lodge the first effort in meaningful climate plans, while also yielding concrete success.

This didn’t come out of nowhere. In 2024, Senator Padilla authored SB 990, “which directs the Office of Emergency Services to establish what best practices state and local governments are to use when addressing the needs of the LGBTQ+ community after a disaster.”

Because the implication is that the LGBTQ+ community is more ad-

versely affected by disasters? Really?

Or is it just a funding shake-down?

Sen. Padilla continues:

In 2025, The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation recognized that gender is one of several vulnerabilities to climate change and updated the definition of climate vulnerable communities to include gender. SB 10 takes an important step in protecting vulnerable communities and supports Senator Padilla’s ongoing efforts to advocate for equitable emergency planning.

SB 10 is sponsored by the Gender Equity Policy Institute.

“Women bear the brunt of climate change. Our research also finds that California women face greater affordability challenges than men,” said Dr. Nancy L. Cohen, CEO of Gender Equity Policy Institute. “A pillar of California’s climate policy is equity, but up to now the gendered impacts of climate change have been largely overlooked. SB 10 tackles that missing piece in California’s climate policy. It is a groundbreaking measure that will ensure that California’s climate solutions benefit everyone. Gender Equity Policy Institute is proud to sponsor SB 10 and we applaud Senator Padilla’s visionary leadership in introducing this bill.”

I am sure that Dr. Nancy Cohen will be happy to tackle that “missing piece in California’s climate policy.”

Is this just another way to claim discrimination and get more grants to fund their nonprofit?

The Gender Equity Policy Institute sees everything through the lens of gender inequity. Their mission: Gender Equity Policy Institute (GEPI) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization dedicated to accelerating women’s equality in the United States...

The Gender Equity Policy Institute relatively small nonprofit, with about \$1 million in revenue in 2024, and one employee – Dr. Nancy Cohen, who is paid about \$115,000 in salary and benefits. Their 2024 IRS Form 990 reported receiving \$113,000 in government grants. And they more than doubled some publicly traded securities – \$307,193 beginning of the year, to \$774,659 end of the year. Not bad. ☐

Where \$ meets environmental power

by Greg Walcher, Senior Policy Fellow
As appearing in *The Daily Sentinel*



I follow ups and downs of the environmental industry almost like a part-time hobby, for several reasons. For one, many environmental groups pretend to be local, grassroots activists, when in fact many are nationally organized and funded as part of a larger network. But also, their growth, influence, finances, and occasional declines offer fascinating insights into Americans' interest in the environment, and their perceptions of groups who presume to speak for them.

I use the term “environmental industry” to illustrate the unparalleled growth of these organizations, both in money and power — often the primary objectives. U.S. environmental organizations reported to the IRS assets of well over \$200 billion by 2022 (most recent available data). That represents astonishing growth over the past 35 years — an increase of 1,275%, six times faster than inflation over the same period.

More than 77,000 environmental groups are now registered with the IRS, according to the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics (1,837 in Colorado alone). They are financed primarily by foundations, corporations, and government grants — at the rate of \$238 million a day, more than 10 times the revenue of America's largest coal mine. Environmental protection is an \$87 billion

industry in the U.S. alone. So, the image of small groups of neighborhood activists taking on corporate giants touches emotional heartstrings — but is mostly fiction.

Perhaps that's why polls show Americans' trust in their own government, and in institutions like the news media, advertisers, schools, and large environmental groups, is at an all-time low. Pew research shows public trust in government, nearly 80% in 1960, is barely over 20% today, and that over 51% of Americans are skeptical of climate change groups. The number of Americans self-identifying as “environmentalists” has plummeted from 77% in the 1980s to just 40% today.

Americans' trust in non-profit organizations in general has been declining for years, but that does not translate into any decline in the environmental industry. That's because almost none of its income comes from membership dues or individual contributions. Much of it comes from government grants, legal settlements, and foreign governments, but most from private foundations like the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the Hewlett and Packard Foundations. Ironically, much of that funding is from foundations created by successful industrialists and corporations — which now support organizations dedicated to destroying the very industries that created them.

The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, funded by the Intel computer chip fortune, gave \$100 million to stop Alaska's Pebble Mine project, a potentially massive source of copper, while Intel was buying copper from China. The

David and Lucile Packard Foundation (HP money) gave more than \$930 million to 193 climate change organizations in 14 countries, all of which oppose mining of the minerals needed to make computers. The Marisla Foundation and Rockefeller Brothers Fund both give tens of millions in oil money to groups that oppose oil production. Foundations created by Ford and General Motors both fund anti-automobile groups.

The National Audubon Society, League of Conservation Voters, National Wildlife Federation, Rocky Mountain Institute, Sierra Club, Sierra Club Foundation, and Earth Justice all reported revenue of more than \$100 million on IRS forms. The Trust for Public Land, World Resources Institute, World Wildlife Fund, Conservation Fund, Ducks Unlimited, Environmental Defense Fund, and Natural Resources Defense Council all showed income over \$200 million. Nature Conservancy brought in over \$1.4 billion.

Environmental Defense Fund and World Wildlife Fund both pay their CEOs more than \$1 million annually, while at least six others pay over \$750,000. Ironically, Greenpeace paid its U.S. leader \$875,000 to lead an attack on the Dakota Access Pipeline that led to lawsuits and a verdict the group's own lawyers say will bankrupt the organization.

Americans care as much about the environment as ever. There is as much need as ever for genuine conservationists to be heard. But it's hard not to wonder if these giant industry groups are more about money than bald eagles. □

The planet is still doing great. It's the climate cult that's broken.

by Steve Milloy, Senior Policy Fellow
and Jason Isaac, CEO of the AEI

As appearing on the *Washington Examiner*



Every April, like clockwork, a predictable ritual unfolds. Earth Day rolls around with the same tired apocalyptic sermon from the climate catastrophe cult.

The routine never changes: The planet is dying, humans are to blame, and only surrendering your freedom, your car, and your paycheck to the green elites will save it. Fifty-six years later, they're still wrong.

The planet is fine. It's the climate cult that's cracked.

You'd think after all the busted prophecies, they'd tone it down. Instead, they double down.

Remember when the "experts" said the Arctic would be ice-free by 2013? The ice is still there, just as thick and stubborn as ever.

We were told hurricanes would grow "more frequent and more powerful." Instead, there were near-normal seasons in 2023 and 2024.

So now they move the goalposts: Every weather event, hot or cold, wet or dry, is "caused by climate change." It's not science. It's superstition plotted on graphs.

They said snow would vanish from ski resorts — remember that "End of Snow" panic? Instead, skiers in the Northeast this year were digging out from record blizzards.

The 2023-2024 warming spike was caused by a natural El Niño. When the El Niño ended, the spike ended. February 2026 was cooler, in fact, than February 1998 despite a trillion tons of emissions.

Time after time, the "experts" predict apocalypse. And year after year,

Mother Nature refuses to corroborate their stories.

Meanwhile, the actual data tell a different story. U.S. air quality today is the cleanest it's been in 50 years.

Global deaths from natural disasters have plummeted over 90% since the early 20th century. Crop yields worldwide keep hitting records.

Humans are safer, wealthier, and more energy-secure than at any time in history. The planet isn't gasping for breath — it's very healthy.

That's exactly what George Carlin was getting at in his legendary bit, "The Planet Is Fine." Over three decades ago, long before "climate anxiety" was a diagnosis, Carlin, perhaps the most famous comedian of his time, saw through the sanctimony.

The planet's been through ice ages, asteroid strikes, and supervolcanoes — and it's still spinning. Yet today's enviroactivists think your SUV is going to do what Mount Tambora couldn't? Please. Their arrogance is nauseating.

The self-appointed saviors of Earth don't really care about the planet. They care about control.

Earth Day has turned into a political holiday — a green May Day for those who want to remake society in their image. Their "solutions" invariably mean more regulation, higher taxes, and fewer choices.

Shut down the power plants, outlaw gas stoves, ban plastic straws while flying private jets to elitist conclaves dressed up as "climate conferences."

It's not about saving Earth. It's about saving face.

When the predictions fail, the excuse shifts. Sea levels were supposed to swallow Manhattan, but the only thing underwater now is former Vice President Al Gore's credibility.

Polar bears were "going extinct" until the population hit record highs. Every "climate emergency" gets debunked, but the headlines roll on because fear sells.

Carlin joked that people crave bad news. The legacy media just industrialized it.

And the public is getting wise. Net-zero mandates are collapsing under their own absurdity.

Europe ran headfirst into the wall of "green reality" and came crawling back to coal and nuclear. Even California's self-inflicted energy shortages have people asking whether energy policy should be based on cockamamie models or common sense.

The answer should be obvious: If your plan can't keep the lights on, it's not saving the planet — it's sabotaging it.

"Follow the science" is their mantra. Fine. The science says carbon dioxide is plant food.

The science says climate models have blown past reality for decades. The science says mankind thrives in warmer eras.

None of this fits the narrative, so it gets buried under the next climate scare of the month. The apocalypse never arrives — but the grant money does.

Here's the part Earth Day activists really hate: The planet isn't fragile — we are.

Nature doesn't need our policies, our pledges, or our petitions. It will outlast every last panel discussion in Davos, Switzerland.

So instead of groveling over our collective "climate guilt," maybe they should celebrate what we've actually accomplished: clean air, longer lives, record food production, and energy that works at the flick of a switch.

The planet doesn't care about your compost bin or your latest electric car mandate. It's been around for 4.5 billion years, and cooling for the last 485 million years, and it will still be here when the last climate model is rotting on an obsolete hard drive.

It's humans who need perspective. As Carlin famously said, "The planet is doing great." The hysterical people who keep screaming that it isn't are the problem. □

Climate future not what it used to be

by Greg Walcher, Senior Policy Fellow
As appearing in *The Daily Sentinel*



In 1937 the French poet and philosopher Paul Valéry published “Reflections on the World Today,” in which he originated one of literature’s great lines: “The problem with our times is that the future is no longer what it was.” The line was perfected...by Yogi Berra, who said..., “The future ain’t what is used to be.”

Neither Valéry nor Berra were thinking about climate change, but it is a pithy way of recognizing that what was once widely — almost universally — expected to happen is no longer considered probable. Not even by the same experts who once insisted the science was settled.

The UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is revising and editing its “Seventh IPCC Report,” due out next year, and we have already learned that it has “adjusted its modeling framework.” That means IPCC will no longer defend its primary scenarios, known as SSP5-8.5 and SSP1-1.9, published in 2017, and upon which most of the world’s climate change policies were based — they were cited more than 45,000 times in academic papers and government studies.

Those scenarios predicted a 4-5 degree Celsius (7-9 degrees Fahrenheit) warming by the year 2100. That framework was used by hundreds of scientists around the world for their own analyses that forecast a dramatic rise in sea levels, global

crop failures, rapid melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, and mass extinctions.

Now 45 IPCC scientists are citing more current data and writing in the *Geoscientific Model Development* journal that a broader set of models will alter the new IPCC report. “For the 21st century, this range will be smaller than assessed before,” they write, and the earlier forecasts — which have been touted as settled science — “have become implausible, based on trends in the costs of renewables, the emergence of climate policy, and recent emission trends.”

Translation: the range of temperature fluctuations will be much smaller than we said; renewable energy turns out to be less cost-effective than we claimed; and the globe is not warming as we predicted.

It is worth remembering what the IPCC, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize with Al Gore, has been saying for decades. The organization projected “dramatic” changes in both temperature and sea levels as a result of man-made greenhouse gas emissions, including a world-average temperature increase of up to 5 degrees, causing 3-5 foot rises in sea levels. Its 2007 report contained dire warnings that tens of millions of people would be flooded out of their homes each year, tropical diseases like malaria would spread, by 2080 hundreds of millions of people could face starvation, smog in the U.S. would worsen, ozone-related deaths would rise 4.5%, half of all plant species in Europe would be vulnerable to extinction, and polar bears and other animals would exist only in zoos.

One of that report’s authors said, “We truly are standing at the edge of mass

extinction.” IPCC reports were the basis for government policies around the world, spending trillions on renewable energy subsidies, and blocking development of more affordable energy. And now, modelers working on the IPCC update say the chances of this worst-case scenario actually happening are “negligible.”

What new data might prompt such determined science writers to re-assess? Well, actual global temperature has increased 1.2 degrees (not 5) in 150 years. Sea level rose about 3.9 inches in 30 years (not feet). From 1900 to 2017, the number of countries in which malaria was endemic was reduced from 200 to 86, and deaths declined from 4-5 million to about 600,000, nearly all of them in Africa (suggesting some cause other than global warming). Global starvation went from 800 per 100,000 population in 1920 to about 3 today. Ozone-related deaths have declined throughout the western world (not increased 4.5% globally). And while polar bears made a dramatic comeback between 1950 and 1980 (from 5,000 to over 25,000) their population has remained stable ever since, around 30,000 today.

A funny thing happens when you predict some dire event in some arbitrary year. Climate scientists said Glacier National Park in Montana would melt by 2020. So, when 2020 came and went and the glaciers were still there, the park’s doomsday signs had to be removed. Al Gore said the north polar ice cap would be gone by 2013, but it’s still there. In 2018 King Charles III said we had only eight years to save the planet. Did we do it? Or is the future just not what it used to be? □

Which Nobel Winner is Right? (Cont.) gold standard for significance in physics], Clauser stated.

Unlike Chu, who simply went with the crowd after he became leader of a government-funded national laboratory in the 2000s, Clauser’s interest in climate was piqued at the beginning of the climate alarmism in the 1980s. His office at NASA’s Goddard Institute of Space Studies was near that of James Hansen, the chief climate scientist for NASA. If there is one moment that can be said to have launched climate alarmism, it is Hansen’s Senate testimony about the subject in June 1988.

Clauser didn’t just go with the flow. While climate alarmists carried on

about a 97 percent and then a 99 percent consensus about emissions-driven catastrophic global warming, Clauser instead examined their claims as a scientist. He laid out his analysis last week at the Heartland Institute’s 16th International Conference on Climate Change [Disclosure: I am a member of Heartland’s board of directors.]

The two primary takeaway points from Clauser’s presentation are that: (1) the size of the change in the Earth’s energy flows claimed by climate alarmists (i.e., the “global warming”) is dwarfed by an error range that is an order of magnitude larger; and (2) the alarmists have “fudged” — as Clauser politely referred to the falsification — the uncertainty range to shrink its size by

that order of magnitude.

Clauser went on to lament the trillions of dollars that have been spent so far on this “fraudulent pseudoscience.”

So if you are a non-expert who has to choose a side in Chu versus Clauser, who do you believe? You don’t really need to understand the science to make the choice. One Nobel prize winning physicist reached his conclusion by following the crowd. The other reached his decision through his own curiosity and detailed analysis.

Is it just me, or are we overdue for a debate on climate featuring these two eminent scientists? □

