

# Albert Gore

2007

*“Our world faces a true planetary emergency”*

Albert Gore was born in 1948 in Washington, D.C. His father was a Congressman from Tennessee. His mother was one of the first women graduates from Vanderbilt Law School.

Gore received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 for his work educating the world about environmental issues related to global warming. His film “An Inconvenient Truth” won an Oscar. This film began as a presentation for environmental groups and grew to be one of the most important statements of the problems of global warming on earth.

Gore grew up in Washington DC. As a teen he worked on the family farm in Tennessee. He attended Harvard and graduated with honors in government. His senior thesis was “The Impact of Television on the Conduct of the Presidency 1947-1969.”



Gore was **drafted** for service in the US Army during the Viet Nam war. Although he was opposed to the war he entered the military.

- **Vice President two terms for Democrat Bill Clinton**
- **Helped open the internet to widespread use**
- **Won an Oscar for “An Inconvenient Truth”**
- **Outspoken critic of George Bush and the Iraq War**

Gore was an army reporter during his time in Viet Nam. When he completed his service in 1971 he returned to Tennessee and worked as a reporter on the Tennessean Newspaper. He was assigned the city politics beat and uncovered a story about political **bribery** that led to convictions.

Gore studied **Philosophy and Phenomenology** during the time he worked at the Tennessean. He began to study law in 1974 but left two years later to campaign for the Tennessee Representative seat in the US House. He won that election and served four more terms. In

1984 he won a Senate seat. He was very active during this time on environmental issues. He was an integral part of the creation and passage of the 1980 **Superfund** bill to clean up chemical spills and dangerous land dumps. He also worked for nuclear **disarmament**.

In 1988 Gore made a bid for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States. He won five southern states on **Super Tuesday** but lost overall to Michael Dukakis. He remained in the Senate until presidential candidate Bill Clinton chose him as his running mate for the 1992 election. They were elected that year and re-elected in 1996. While in office, Gore continued his commitment to the environment. In 1992 he wrote "Earth in the Balance: Healing the Global Environment".

Clinton's second Presidency was a time of personal scandals and how people felt about Gore was influenced by Clinton's impeachment. Gore was investigated in 1997 and 1998 for his fund raising activities during the 1996 re-election campaign. He was investigated for making a number of fund raising telephone calls from his office in the White House. This was considered against the laws that prohibited elected officials from using federal property to ask for campaign contributions.

In both 1997 and 1998 Janet Reno, Attorney General of the US, refused to investigate him. Renewed interest in charges in 2000 brought the same result, a refusal to investigate the charges.

In 2000 Gore ran for President against Republicans George W. Bush, and Dick Cheney.

Gore chose Joe Lieberman as his running mate. Lieberman was the first Orthodox Jew ever to be named on the ticket for a major national party.

His strong support of campaign finance was an important part of his campaign.

Gore lost the Presidency with a controversial decision of the United States Supreme Court. Voting irregularities in Florida and other states put the Presidency in dispute. The Supreme Court was asked to decide the election between Bush and Gore. The Court awarded the presidency to Republican George W Bush.

Public opinion on this decision was divided on who actually won.

Gore was involved in the development and the mainstreaming of the Internet as both Senator and Vice President. Until the early 1990's public use of the internet was limited. Gore sponsored legislation that made public access easier to what was called the **information superhighway**. Gore also served on the board of Apple Computers and supported mainstream and educational use of the internet.

In the late 1990's Gore was a strong supporter for passage of the Kyoto Treaty which called for reduction in **greenhouse emissions** world wide. The treaty was opposed in the Senate which called the treaty a serious economic threat to the United States. The Treaty

failed to pass. Gore symbolically signed the Treaty to indicate his strong feelings for its positive environmental impact.

In 2002 Gore gave a speech strongly criticizing President George Bush and his handling of the Iraq war. It is considered one of the strongest anti war speeches to be given on this issue.

Gore chartered two planes to evacuate **Hurricane Katrina** victims and was critical of the US governments handling of assistance to New Orleans residents following that natural disaster.

In 2007 Gore wrote “The Age of Reason” and won the Quill award for History and Political commentary.

In recent years Gore has remained busy traveling the world speaking and participating in events mainly aimed towards global warming awareness and prevention. His keynote presentation on global warming has received standing ovations, and he has presented it at least 1,000 times according to his monologue in *An Inconvenient Truth*. *An Inconvenient Truth* calls for people to conserve energy and become aware of the issues facing the planet earth.

Gore was awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize, which was shared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The award was given on October 12, 2007 “for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change” and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change.

# Activities

## Al Gore

### Vocabulary Terms:

1. **philosophy and phenomenology**
2. **superfund**
3. **disarmament**
4. **supertuesday**
5. **information superhighway**
6. **greenhouse emissions**
7. **hurricane katrina**

### Suggested Classroom Activities

#### Comprehension Questions

1. Gore fought in what war? What was his job in this war?
2. What did Gore study before he ran for the US House of Representatives?
3. What two causes did he work on during his time in the house?
4. What is the information superhighway?
5. How did the scandals in the Clinton presidency affect Gore's run for president?
6. What are some of the ways Gore is educating people about global warming?

#### Study Questions

1. What are the effects of switching to compact fluorescent lights in your home?
2. How much of a difference does recycling make?
3. What would happen if everyone in the United States recycled 50% of their household waste?
4. How could we persuade people to increase the amount that they recycle?
5. What is the relationship between human-produced heat, such as hot water and heated air in homes, and carbon dioxide savings?
6. Why do we actually care about carbon dioxide?
7. Sleep mode or turn the electronic devices off? Explain your answer from the point of view of an environmentalist.
8. If Al Gore had been the president for the last 7 years instead of the idiot-in-chief, how might the universe be better off?

## Introductory and Extended Exercises

1. Plant a tree.
2. Research other things that people can do to reduce carbon emissions from their vehicles.
3. How does a ZipCar work? Would you be willing to drive one? Why or why not.
4. Find out what the Energy Star label means when it is on new appliances.
5. Research the work of the Energy Federation.
6. Does the Telework Coalition represent a reasonable approach to the issue of carbon emission reduction? Explain your answer.

## *Technology Option*

Show the video “An Inconvenient Truth” at school. Discuss and carry out some of the strategies that are suggested at the end of the movie related to what you can do.

## *Bibliography*

[www.AlGore.com](http://www.AlGore.com) (video of Nobel acceptance speech)

<http://www.climatecrisis.net/pdf/10things.pdf>

<http://www.climatecrisis.net/takeaction/whatyoucando/index6.html>

Video “An Inconvenient Truth”

American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy

[SPEECH BY AL GORE](#)  
**ON THE ACCEPTANCE  
OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE  
DECEMBER 10, 2007  
OSLO, NORWAY**

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, Honorable members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen.

I have a purpose here today. It is a purpose I have tried to serve for many years. I have prayed that God would show me a way to accomplish it.

Sometimes, without warning, the future knocks on our door with a precious and painful vision of what might be. One hundred and nineteen years ago, a wealthy inventor read his own obituary, mistakenly published years before his death. Wrongly believing the inventor had just died, a newspaper printed a harsh judgment of his life's work, unfairly labeling him "The Merchant of Death" because of his invention – dynamite. Shaken by this condemnation, the inventor made a fateful choice to serve the cause of peace.

Seven years later, Alfred Nobel created this prize and the others that bear his name.

Seven years ago tomorrow, I read my own political obituary in a judgment that seemed to me harsh and mistaken – if not premature. But that unwelcome verdict also brought a precious if painful gift: an opportunity to search for fresh new ways to serve my purpose.

Unexpectedly, that quest has brought me here. Even though I fear my words cannot match this moment, I pray what I am feeling in my heart will be communicated clearly enough that those who hear me will say, "We must act."

The distinguished scientists with whom it is the greatest honor of my life to share this award have laid before us a choice between two different futures – a choice that to my ears echoes the words of an ancient prophet: "Life or death, blessings or curses. Therefore, choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live."

We, the human species, are confronting a planetary emergency – a threat to the survival of our civilization that is gathering ominous and destructive potential even as we gather here. But there is hopeful news as well: we have the ability to solve this crisis and avoid the worst – though not all – of its consequences, if we act boldly, decisively and quickly.

However, despite a growing number of honorable exceptions, too many of the world's leaders are still best described in the words Winston Churchill applied to those who ignored Adolf Hitler's threat: "They go on in strange paradox, decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all powerful to be impotent."

So today, we dumped another 70 million tons of global-warming pollution into the thin shell of atmosphere surrounding our planet, as if it were an open sewer. And tomorrow, we will dump a slightly larger amount, with the cumulative concentrations now trapping more and more heat from the sun.

As a result, the earth has a fever. And the fever is rising. The experts have told us it is not a passing affliction that will heal by itself. We asked for a second opinion. And a third.

And a fourth. And the consistent conclusion, restated with increasing alarm, is that something basic is wrong.

We are what is wrong, and we must make it right.

Last September 21, as the Northern Hemisphere tilted away from the sun, scientists reported with unprecedented distress that the North Polar ice cap is “falling off a cliff.” One study estimated that it could be completely gone during summer in less than 22 years. Another new study, to be presented by U.S. Navy researchers later this week, warns it could happen in as little as 7 years.

Seven years from now.

In the last few months, it has been harder and harder to misinterpret the signs that our world is spinning out of kilter. Major cities in North and South America, Asia and Australia are nearly out of water due to massive droughts and melting glaciers. Desperate farmers are losing their livelihoods. Peoples in the frozen Arctic and on low-lying Pacific islands are planning evacuations of places they have long called home. Unprecedented wildfires have forced a half million people from their homes in one country and caused a national emergency that almost brought down the government in another. Climate refugees have migrated into areas already inhabited by people with different cultures, religions, and traditions, increasing the potential for conflict. Stronger storms in the Pacific and Atlantic have threatened whole cities. Millions have been displaced by massive flooding in South Asia, Mexico, and 18 countries in Africa. As temperature extremes have increased, tens of thousands have lost their lives. We are recklessly burning and clearing our forests and driving more and more species into extinction. The very web of life on which we depend is being ripped and frayed.

We never intended to cause all this destruction, just as Alfred Nobel never intended that dynamite be used for waging war. He had hoped his invention would promote human progress. We shared that same worthy goal when we began burning massive quantities of coal, then oil and methane.

Even in Nobel’s time, there were a few warnings of the likely consequences. One of the very first winners of the Prize in chemistry worried that, “We are evaporating our coal mines into the air.” After performing 10,000 equations by hand, Svante Arrhenius calculated that the earth’s average temperature would increase by many degrees if we doubled the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

Seventy years later, my teacher, Roger Revelle, and his colleague, Dave Keeling, began to precisely document the increasing CO<sub>2</sub> levels day by day.

But unlike most other forms of pollution, CO<sub>2</sub> is invisible, tasteless, and odorless -- which has helped keep the truth about what it is doing to our climate out of sight and out of mind. Moreover, the catastrophe now threatening us is unprecedented – and we often confuse the unprecedented with the improbable.

We also find it hard to imagine making the massive changes that are now necessary to solve the crisis. And when large truths are genuinely inconvenient, whole societies can, at least for a time, ignore them. Yet as George Orwell reminds us: “Sooner or later a false belief bumps up against solid reality, usually on a battlefield.”

In the years since this prize was first awarded, the entire relationship between humankind and the earth has been radically transformed. And still, we have remained largely oblivious to the impact of our cumulative actions.

Indeed, without realizing it, we have begun to wage war on the earth itself. Now, we and the earth's climate are locked in a relationship familiar to war planners: “Mutually assured destruction.”

More than two decades ago, scientists calculated that nuclear war could throw so much debris and smoke into the air that it would block life-giving sunlight from our atmosphere, causing a “nuclear winter.” Their eloquent warnings here in Oslo helped galvanize the world’s resolve to halt the nuclear arms race.

Now science is warning us that if we do not quickly reduce the global warming pollution that is trapping so much of the heat our planet normally radiates back out of the atmosphere, we are in danger of creating a permanent “carbon summer.”

As the American poet Robert Frost wrote, “Some say the world will end in fire; some say in ice.” Either, he notes, “would suffice.”

But neither need be our fate. It is time to make peace with the planet.

We must quickly mobilize our civilization with the urgency and resolve that has previously been seen only when nations mobilized for war. These prior struggles for survival were won when leaders found words at the 11th hour that released a mighty surge of courage, hope and readiness to sacrifice for a protracted and mortal challenge.

These were not comforting and misleading assurances that the threat was not real or imminent; that it would affect others but not ourselves; that ordinary life might be lived even in the presence of extraordinary threat; that Providence could be trusted to do for us what we would not do for ourselves.

No, these were calls to come to the defense of the common future. They were calls upon the courage, generosity and strength of entire peoples, citizens of every class and condition who were ready to stand against the threat once asked to do so. Our enemies in those times calculated that free people would not rise to the challenge; they were, of course, catastrophically wrong. Now comes the threat of climate crisis – a threat that is real, rising, imminent, and universal. Once again, it is the 11th hour. The penalties for ignoring this challenge are immense and growing, and at some near point would be unsustainable and unrecoverable. For now we still have the power to choose our fate, and the remaining question is only this: Have we the will to act vigorously and in time, or will we remain imprisoned by a dangerous illusion?

Mahatma Gandhi awakened the largest democracy on earth and forged a shared resolve with what he called “Satyagraha” – or “truth force.”

In every land, the truth – once known – has the power to set us free.

Truth also has the power to unite us and bridge the distance between “me” and “we,” creating the basis for common effort and shared responsibility.

There is an African proverb that says, “If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you want to go far, go together.” We need to go far, quickly.



We must abandon the conceit that individual, isolated, private actions are the answer. They can and do help. But they will not take us far enough without collective action. At the same time, we must ensure that in mobilizing globally, we do not invite the establishment of ideological conformity and a new lock-step “ism.”

That means adopting principles, values, laws, and treaties that release creativity and initiative at every level of society in multifold responses originating concurrently and spontaneously.

This new consciousness requires expanding the possibilities inherent in all humanity. The innovators who will devise a new way to harness the sun’s energy for pennies or invent an engine that’s carbon negative may live in Lagos or Mumbai or Montevideo. We must ensure that entrepreneurs and inventors everywhere on the globe have the chance to change the world.

When we unite for a moral purpose that is manifestly good and true, the spiritual energy unleashed can transform us. The generation that defeated fascism throughout the world in the 1940s found, in rising to meet their awesome challenge, that they had gained the moral authority and long-term vision to launch the Marshall Plan, the United Nations, and a new level of global cooperation and foresight that unified Europe and facilitated the emergence of democracy and prosperity in Germany, Japan, Italy and much of the world. One of their visionary leaders said, “It is time we steered by the stars and not by the lights of every passing ship.”

In the last year of that war, you gave the Peace Prize to a man from my hometown of 2000 people, Carthage, Tennessee. Cordell Hull was described by Franklin Roosevelt as the “Father of the United Nations.” He was an inspiration and hero to my own father, who followed Hull in the Congress and the U.S. Senate and in his commitment to world peace and global cooperation.

My parents spoke often of Hull, always in tones of reverence and admiration. Eight weeks ago, when you announced this prize, the deepest emotion I felt was when I saw the headline in my hometown paper that simply noted I had won the same prize that Cordell Hull had won. In that moment, I knew what my father and mother would have felt were they alive.

Just as Hull’s generation found moral authority in rising to solve the world crisis caused by fascism, so too can we find our greatest opportunity in rising to solve the climate crisis. In the Kanji characters used in both Chinese and Japanese, “crisis” is written with two symbols, the first meaning “danger,” the second “opportunity.” By facing and removing the danger of the climate crisis, we have the opportunity to gain the moral authority and vision to vastly increase our own capacity to solve other crises that have been too long ignored.

We must understand the connections between the climate crisis and the afflictions of poverty, hunger, HIV-Aids and other pandemics. As these problems are linked, so too must be their solutions. We must begin by making the common rescue of the global environment the central organizing principle of the world community.

Fifteen years ago, I made that case at the “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro. Ten years ago, I presented it in Kyoto. This week, I will urge the delegates in Bali to adopt a bold

mandate for a treaty that establishes a universal global cap on emissions and uses the market in emissions trading to efficiently allocate resources to the most effective opportunities for speedy reductions.

This treaty should be ratified and brought into effect everywhere in the world by the beginning of 2010 – two years sooner than presently contemplated. The pace of our response must be accelerated to match the accelerating pace of the crisis itself.

Heads of state should meet early next year to review what was accomplished in Bali and take personal responsibility for addressing this crisis. It is not unreasonable to ask, given the gravity of our circumstances, that these heads of state meet every three months until the treaty is completed.

We also need a moratorium on the construction of any new generating facility that burns coal without the capacity to safely trap and store carbon dioxide.

And most important of all, we need to put a price on carbon -- with a CO<sub>2</sub> tax that is then rebated back to the people, progressively, according to the laws of each nation, in ways that shift the burden of taxation from employment to pollution. This is by far the most effective and simplest way to accelerate solutions to this crisis.

The world needs an alliance – especially of those nations that weigh heaviest in the scales where earth is in the balance. I salute Europe and Japan for the steps they've taken in recent years to meet the challenge, and the new government in Australia, which has made solving the climate crisis its first priority.

But the outcome will be decisively influenced by two nations that are now failing to do enough: the United States and China. While India is also growing fast in importance, it should be absolutely clear that it is the two largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitters — most of all, my own country — that will need to make the boldest moves, or stand accountable before history for their failure to act.

Both countries should stop using the other's behavior as an excuse for stalemate and instead develop an agenda for mutual survival in a shared global environment.

These are the last few years of decision, but they can be the first years of a bright and hopeful future if we do what we must. No one should believe a solution will be found without effort, without cost, without change. Let us acknowledge that if we wish to redeem squandered time and speak again with moral authority, then these are the hard truths:

The way ahead is difficult. The outer boundary of what we currently believe is feasible is still far short of what we actually must do. Moreover, between here and there, across the unknown, falls the shadow.

That is just another way of saying that we have to expand the boundaries of what is possible. In the words of the Spanish poet, Antonio Machado, "Pathwalker, there is no path. You must make the path as you walk."

We are standing at the most fateful fork in that path. So I want to end as I began, with a vision of two futures – each a palpable possibility – and with a prayer that we will see with vivid clarity the necessity of choosing between those two futures, and the urgency of making the right choice now.

The great Norwegian playwright, Henrik Ibsen, wrote, “One of these days, the younger generation will come knocking at my door.”

The future is knocking at our door right now. Make no mistake, the next generation will ask us one of two questions. Either they will ask: “What were you thinking; why didn’t you act?”

Or they will ask instead: “How did you find the moral courage to rise and successfully resolve a crisis that so many said was impossible to solve?”

We have everything we need to get started, save perhaps political will, but political will is a renewable resource.

So let us renew it, and say together: “We have a purpose. We are many. For this purpose we will rise, and we will act.”