

The Big Bad Forces of Censorship and Intimidation in Climate Science

Willie Soon¹

Independent Scientist

December 8, 2016

TPPF at Washington, DC

¹All Views Expressed Are Strictly My Own and Please “Don’t Mess with Science”

NATIONAL

Deeper Ties to Corporate Cash for Doubtful Climate Researcher

By JUSTIN GILLIS and JOHN SCHWARTZ FEB. 21, 2015



Wei-Hock Soon of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, whose articles have been tied to corporate funding. Pete Marovich

For years, politicians wanting to block legislation on [climate change](#) have bolstered their arguments by pointing to the work of a handful of scientists

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☒ **Receive campaign updates from Climate Hawks Vote.**

Note: This petition is a project of Climate Hawks Vote and MoveOn.org. By signing, you agree to receive email messages from Climate Hawks Vote, MoveOn Political Action, and MoveOn Civic Action. You may

Harvard-Smithsonian: Drop Koch-Funded Climate Denier Wei-Hock Soon

Petition by [Brad Johnson](#)

To be delivered to **Charles R. Alcock, Director of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics**

End your association with climate denier Dr. Wei-Hock "Willie" Soon, financed by Koch, Exxon, and Southern Company, and stop accepting funding from the fossil-fuel industry.

There are currently 8,698 signatures. NEW goal - We need 10,000 signatures!



PETITION BACKGROUND

The fossil fuel industry's campaign to promote climate denial, led by the Koch brothers, has corrupted Harvard University and the Smithsonian, two of the most trusted scientific institutions in the world.

Willie Soon's home toilet



Big Bullies: Forces of Censorship and Intimidation

- Incident regarding *Climate Research* and Hans von Storch (2003)
- Incident regarding a last-minute cancellation of AGU Fall meeting session (2009)
- Incident regarding PNAS (2015)

The Big Bullies: CR and von Storch and at least five editors resigned

Soon and Baliunas controversy (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

The **Soon and Baliunas controversy** involved the publication in 2003 of a review study written by aerospace engineer [Willie Soon](#) and astronomer [Sallie Baliunas](#) in the journal [Climate Research](#), which was quickly taken up by the [G.W. Bush administration](#) as a basis for amending the first [Environmental Protection Agency Report on the Environment](#).

The paper was strongly criticized by numerous scientists for its methodology and for its misuse of data from previously published studies, prompting concerns about the peer review process of the paper. The controversy resulted in the resignation of half of the editors of the journal and in the admission by its publisher [Otto Kinne](#) that the paper should not have been published as it was.

The Big Bullies: This kind of intimidation and censorship is not unique

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and what the science really says...

- 1 Climate's changed before
- 2 It's the sun
- 3 It's not bad
- 4 There is no consensus
- 5 It's cooling
- 6 Models are unreliable
- 7 Temp record is unreliable
- 8 Animals and plants can adapt
- 9 It hasn't warmed since 1998
- 10 Antarctica is gaining ice

[View All Arguments...](#)

Journal editor resigns over 'fundamentally flawed' paper by Roy Spencer

Posted on 3 September 2011 by John Cook

Professor Wolfgang Wagner has stepped down as editor in chief of the journal *Remote Sensing*. The reason for his resignation was his journal's publishing of the paper *On the misdiagnosis of surface temperature feedbacks from variations in Earth's radiant energy balance*, by Roy Spencer and Danny Braswell, which we examine at <http://sks.to/negspencer>. Wagner concluded the paper was "fundamentally flawed and therefore wrongly accepted by the journal".

Some key excerpts from [Wagner's editorial](#):

- I would also like to personally protest against how the authors and like-minded climate sceptics have much exaggerated the paper's conclusions in public statements, e.g., in a [press release of The University of Alabama in Huntsville](#) from 27 July 2011, the main author's [personal homepage](#), the story "[New NASA data blow gaping hole in global warming alarmism](#)" published by *Forbes*, and the story "[Does NASA data show global warming lost in space?](#)" published by *Fox News*, to name just a few.
- Aside from ignoring all the other observational data sets (such as the rapidly shrinking sea ice extent and changes in the flora and fauna) and contrasting theoretical studies, such a simple conclusion simply cannot be drawn considering the complexity of the involved models and satellite measurements.
- The editorial team unintentionally selected three reviewers who probably share some climate sceptic notions of the authors
- The problem is that comparable studies published by other authors have already been refuted in open discussions and to some extent also in the literature, a fact which was ignored by Spencer and Braswell in their paper and, unfortunately, not picked up by the reviewers.

Details of Wagner's resignation have been added to the "[Roy Spencer finds negative feedback](#)" rebuttal which has the short URL <http://sks.to/negspencer>

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[View All Arguments...](#)

Why I Resigned from the Editorial Board of *Climate* over its Akasofu Publication

Posted on 4 September 2013 by Chris Brierley

Guest post from Dr Chris Brierley, University College London

My name is Dr Chris Brierley and I lead the *Climate Change* MSc program at University College London. I have recently resigned from the editorial board of the journal *Climate* launched by the publisher MDPI this summer. This action was prompted by the inclusion of a paper entitled "[On the present halting of global warming](#)" in their first issue. I do not believe that the paper is of sufficient quality for publication and have decided that I do not want to be associated with a journal with such lapses of judgment.

The scientific method is self-correcting - results influence subsequent thinking that is then tested by experiments. If a theory does not successfully explain the facts, it is either improved upon or it is ignored and a new theory devised. The same process works on the scientific literature, with erroneous papers being either ignored or proved wrong. It can take years for this process to fade papers away though, in which time their mistakes may permeate through to the general public. As this paper also states that humans have little influence on *climate change* (which is of interest beyond the scientific community), I would like to openly state why I feel this paper should not have reached publication in its present form. I, personally, do not find the paper of sufficient rigour to be considered as scientifically valid. I would like to stress that I level these criticisms at this particular paper - not at the hypothesis being proposed, nor at the author (Prof. Akasofu has deserved reputation as a *leading researcher into the aurora*).

To summarise the paper, it concludes that the recent hiatus in global warming can be ascribed to natural variability (which it calls the internal "multi-decadal oscillation") masking the upward trend. There is merit in this suggestion - for example [Katsman & van Oldenborgh \(2011\)](#) compute a chance of 25-30% for natural variability to mask the upper-ocean warming for an 8 year period up to 2020 (note [the correction](#) they published about this though). Despite my suspecting the paper's conclusion about natural variability



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Making sense of climate science denial

ENROL NOW!



Date: Thu, 3 Jul 2003 13:06:25 +0200
From: Inter-Research Science Publisher <ir@int-res.com>
To:



**48 co-editors:
would anyone
stand up for
science and
the scientific
methods?**

Subject: Climate Research

To
CLIMATE RESEARCH
Editors and Review Editors

Dear colleagues,

In my 20.06. email to you I stated, among other things, that I would ask CR editor Chris de Freitas to present to me copies of the reviewers' evaluations for the 2 Soon et al. papers.

I have received and studied the material requested.

Conclusions:

- 1) The reviewers consulted (4 for each ms) by the editor presented detailed, critical and helpful evaluations
- 2) The editor properly analyzed the evaluations and requested appropriate revisions.
- 3) The authors revised their manuscripts accordingly.

Summary:

Chris de Freitas has done a good and correct job as editor.

Best wishes,
Otto Kinne
Director, Inter-Research

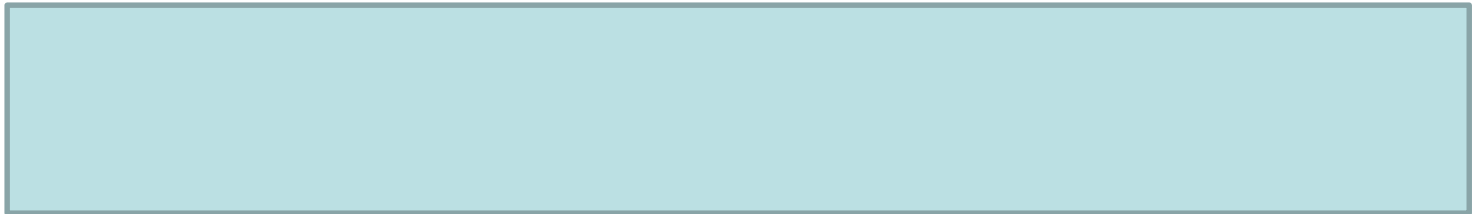
“We need to discuss how we deal with authors like Soon and Baliunas, who obviously are not accepting the publication rules by CR. These rules say that only original work may be published, but they published the same material in another journal. I think this is enough from barring them from future publications in CR.”

—Hans von Storch July 24, 2003’s email (announcing the pressure from Chris Miller of EPW)

Date: Thu, 24 Jul 2003 13:38:48 +0200

From: Hans.von.Storch@gkss.de

To:



Cc: Hans.von.Storch@gkss.de, Otto Kinne <kinne@int-res.com>

Subject: Climate Research, action required


Dear colleagues,

After I had been appointed CR Editor-in-Chief by Otto Kinne, the publisher of Climate Research, as I have waited a bit to allow for your input. There were not many responses, and almost all were positive. I wanted to wait a bit longer, but now I got this e-mail:

„Hello Herr Doktor von Storch - My apologies, but I know only very little Deutsch. As you may know, the US Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a hearing on Tuesday, July 29th, at which will be discussed an article (W. Soon, S. Baliunas - vol 23:89-110, 2003) from Climate Research. Can you tell me where I might find the journal's peer-review guidelines that would have governed the publication of that article? Thanks, Christopher Miller

Christopher J. Miller
Professional Staff Member
Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works
456 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 2003
chris_miller@epw.senate.gov"

**von Storch, the man of
science, trying to impress
US Senate EPW committee?**

A red arrow originates from the bold red text and points diagonally down and to the left towards the bottom of the email body.

It seems we have to do our homework now.

*Editorial responsibility: Chris de Freitas,
Auckland, New Zealand*

*Submitted: April 11, 2002; Accepted: August 29, 2002
Proofs received from author(s): January 3, 2003*

SB03

Proxy climatic and environmental changes of the past 1000 years

Willie Soon^{1,2,*}, Sallie Baliunas^{1,2}

¹Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, MS 16, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA
²Mount Wilson Observatory, Mount Wilson, California 91023, USA

ABSTRACT: The 1000 yr climatic and environmental history of the Earth contained in various proxy records is reviewed. As indicators, the proxies duly represent local climate. Because each is of a different nature, the results from the proxy indicators cannot be combined into a hemispheric or global quantitative composite. However, considered as an ensemble of individual expert opinions, the assemblage of local representations of climate establishes both the Little Ice Age and Medieval Warm Period as climatic anomalies with worldwide imprints, extending earlier results by Bryson et al. (1963), Lamb (1965), and numerous intervening research efforts. Furthermore, the individual proxies can be used to address the question of whether the 20th century is the warmest of the 2nd millennium locally. Across the world, many records reveal that the 20th century is probably not the warmest nor a uniquely extreme climatic period of the last millennium.

KEY WORDS: Paleoclimate proxies · Climate change · Environmental change · Little Ice Age · Medieval Warm Period

RECONSTRUCTING CLIMATIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES OF THE PAST 1000 YEARS: A REAPPRAISAL

Willie Soon (wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu) and Sallie Baliunas

*Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, Massachusetts and Mount Wilson
Observatory, Mount Wilson, California*

Craig Idso and Sherwood Idso

Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change, Tempe, Arizona

David R. Legates

Center for Climatic Research, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware

SBLI03

ABSTRACT

The 1000-year climatic and environmental history of the Earth contained in various proxy records is examined. As indicators, the proxies duly represent or record aspects of local climate. Questions on the relevance and validity of the locality paradigm for climatological research become sharper as studies of climatic changes on timescales of 50–100 years or longer are pursued. This is because thermal and dynamical constraints imposed by local geography become increasingly important as the air-sea-land interaction and coupling timescales increase. Because the nature of the various proxy climate indicators are so different, the results cannot be combined into a simple hemispheric or global quantitative composite. However, considered as an ensemble of individual observations, an assemblage of the local representations of climate establishes the reality of both the Little Ice Age and the Medieval Warm Period as climatic anomalies with world-wide imprints, extending earlier results by Bryson et al. (1963), Lamb (1965), and numerous other research efforts. Furthermore, these individual proxies are used to determine whether the 20th century is the warmest century of the 2nd Millennium at a variety of globally dispersed locations. Many records reveal that the 20th century is likely *not* the warmest nor a uniquely extreme climatic period of the last millennium, although it is clear that human activity has significantly impacted some local environments.

KEY WORDS: Paleoclimate proxies; Climate change; Environmental change; Little Ice Age; Medieval Warm Period.

A shocking revelation?

SB03 was ultimately a hoax.

The pal-review gate keepers at CR demanded that we remove all direct criticisms of MBH99 and they removed essentially 40 pages of printed material from **SBLI03.**

The Big Bullies:

So what is so scary/bad about SBLI03?

Mark Eakin adds:

Since the White House has shown interest in this paper, the Office of Science & Technology Policy really does need to receive a measured, critical discussion of flaws in Soon and Baliunas's methods. I agree with Tom that a noted group ... such as Mann, Crowley, Briffa, Bradley, Jones and Hughes should spearhead such a letter. Many others of us could sign on in support. This would provide Dave Halpern with the ammunition he needs to provide the White House with the needed documentation that hopefully will dismiss this paper for the slipshod work that it is.



Mark Eakin, NOAA



David Halpern, NASA JPL

The Big Bullies:

So what is so scary about SBLII03?

From: "Michael E. Mann" <mann@multiproxy.evsc.virginia.edu>
To: mark.eakin@noaa.gov
Subject: Re: My turn
Date: Thu, 24 Apr 2003 12:39:14 -0400
Cc: Tom Wigley <wigley@ucar.edu>, Phil Jones <p.jones@uea.ac.uk>, Mike Hulme <m.hulme@uea.ac.uk>, Keith Briffa <k.briffa@uea.ac.uk>, James Hansen <jhansen@giss.nasa.gov>, Danny Harvey <harvey@cirque.geog.utoronto.ca>, Ben Santer <santer1@llnl.gov>, Kevin Trenberth <trenbert@ucar.edu>, Robert Wilby <rob.wilby@kcl.ac.uk>, Tom Karl <Thomas.R.Karl@noaa.gov>, Steve Schneider <shs@stanford.edu>, Tom Crowley <tcrowley@duke.edu>, jto <jto@u.arizona.edu>, "simon.shackley" <simon.shackley@umist.ac.uk>, "tim.carter" <tim.carter@vyh.fi>, "p.martens" <p.martens@icis.unimaas.nl>, "peter.whetton" <peter.whetton@dar.csiro.au>, "c.goodess" <c.goodess@uea.ac.uk>, "a.minns" <a.minns@uea.ac.uk>, Wolfgang Cramer <Wolfgang.Cramer@pik-potsdam.de>, "j.salinger" <j.salinger@niwa.co.nz>, "simon.torok" <simon.torok@csiro.au>, Scott Rutherford <srutherford@deschutes.gso.uri.edu>, Neville Nicholls <n.nicholls@bom.gov.au>, Ray Bradley <rbradley@geo.umass.edu>, Mike MacCracken <mmaccrac@comcast.net>, Barrie Pittock <Barrie.Pittock@csiro.au>, Ellen Mosley-Thompson <thompson.4@osu.edu>, "pachauri@teri.res.in" <pachauri@teri.res.in>, "Greg.Ayers" <Greg.Ayers@csiro.au>, wuebbles@atmos.uiuc.edu, christopher.d.miller@noaa.gov, mann@virginia.edu

Who is who on the emailing list:

**Wigley, Jones, Hulme, Briffa,
Hansen, Santer, Trenberth, Karl,
Bradley, MacCracken, Ellen Mosley-
Thompson (editor of Eos), Pachauri**

Mann and Jones colluding with Eos/Ellen Thompson

In email 2530 on June 17 at 10:53 GMT, Jones tells Mann that EOS editor Moseley-Thompson has the article for review:

I've not heard any more about the EOS piece but Ellen has got it – I got an email from her to Judy....

They had just received notice of acceptance of Mann and Jones 2003 (the article that Bradley later disliked so much). Jones suggested to Mann that they replace the long Briffa series with Yang's more hockey-stick shaped series (which they had used in Mann and Jones 2003):

I would suggest with EOS we add this series into Fig 1, back to AD200, possibly by replacing the long Briffa series.

In the rest of email 2530, Mann and Jones separately instructed Rutherford to switch the series in EOS Figure 1, with Jones saying that he would check with Moseley-Thompson to see if possible. (None of the other authors appear to have been consulted thus far.)

*Scott,
I'm off home now. Do you want to see if you can switch the two series around as Mike suggested.
Replace the long Briffa one with the appended and alter caption accordingly. I'll email Ellen and Judy to see if possible.
Cheers, Phil*

The next morning, (email 2-3637), Jones reported to the Team that the article was with AGU and should go soon to Ellen Moseley-Thompson for reviewing (Moseley-Thompson having participated in the earlier email chain discussing what to do about Soon and Baliunas.) He reported the acceptance of Mann and Jones 2003 and outlined the plan discussed the previous day with Mann to substitute the more hockey-stick shaped Yang series for the long Briffa series:

Here's a brief update on the EOS article. It is currently with AGU and should go soon to Ellen Moseley-Thompson for assessment/reviewing. Mike and I are trying to co-ordinate its hopeful publication with the attached. This is the GRL paper that Mike has mentioned. Copy is for your info, so don't pass around. Both reviews were positive and the attached is the resubmitted version. If co-ordination isn't possible we will still replace the long Briffa et al series (going back over the 2 millennia) in Figure 1 with the blue line from Figure 2a in the GRL article. Text will alter, but only to refer to the new curve.

Jones explained that the substitution "should increase the impact".

I'm in discussion with AGU and Ellen about co-ordination as this should increase the impact of both pieces. Mike or I will let you know when we hear more.

Throwing “crap” and “rubbish” to rebut SB03 and SBLII03 in Eos: Ray Bradley to Phil Jones

Bradley complains about the proxies

On June 22, four days later, (email 4207), Bradley complained to the team [emphasis added] about the Yang composite that Mann and Jones had unilaterally substituted.

Phil:

You commented that the Chinese series of Yang et al (GRL 2002) looked weird. Well, **that's because it's crap**—no further comment on what stuff gets into GRL!

You appear to have used their so-called “complete” China record. You really should consider what went into this –2 ice core delta 18O records of dubious relationship to temperature (one is cited as correlating with NW China temperatures at $r=0.2-0.4$), 3 tree ring series, one of which is a delta C-13 record of questionable climatic significance (to be generous). The other series include two records from a Taiwan lake—a carbon/nitrogen isotope and a total organic carbon series (interpreted as high=“warm, wet”) and an oxygen isotope series from cellulose in peat!!! (& don't ask about the C-14 based chronology, interpolated to decadal averages!)

I loved this sentence:

“Although a quantitative relationship between the proxy records of the Jinchuan peat, the Japan tree-ring series and the Taiwanese sediment records with modern climate data are not given in the original works, the qualitative connectivity with temperature as the dominant controlling factor has undoubtedly been verified”

Oh, undoubtedly!! And these are 4 of the 9 series going into the “complete China” record..

Finally, they use another record based on “phenology” and (somehow) this provides a winter temperature series....

You just shouldn't grab anything that's in print and just use it 'cos it's there—**that just perpetuates rubbish**. This series needs to be removed from Figure 2 in the EOS forum piece—and if you included it in your GRL paper, I suggest that you reconsider it.

Ray

Despite all the soul searching: Mann was able to insist on featuring this proxy in the final Eos attack. Note that Ray Bradley is also the co-author of the Eos attack

Bradley's complaint about the loose treatment of warm and wet in Yang had particular resonance because that was the criticism that the Team was levelling against Soon and Baliunas.

SB03 hijacking the press office?

On April 24, 2003 (email 1999), Mann complained to a very large email distribution list that Soon and Baliunas' association with Harvard-Smithsonian added damaging prestige to their article:

This latest assault uses a compromised peer-review process as a vehicle for launching a scientific disinformation campaign (often vicious and ad hominem) under the guise of apparently legitimately reviewed science, allowing them to make use of the "Harvard" moniker in the process.

On May 14, 2003, (email 2524), Mann wrote to Trenberth and other "colleagues" alleging that Soon and Baliunas had "hijacked" Harvard's public relations office. Mann requested contacts at Harvard:

*Dear Colleagues,
Baliunas and co. appear to have successfully hijacked Harvard's PR office on this. Any of you have contacts there you might be able to get some information from? Both of these appeared in the "Harvard Gazette":*

[1]<http://www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/2003/04.24/04-sun.html>

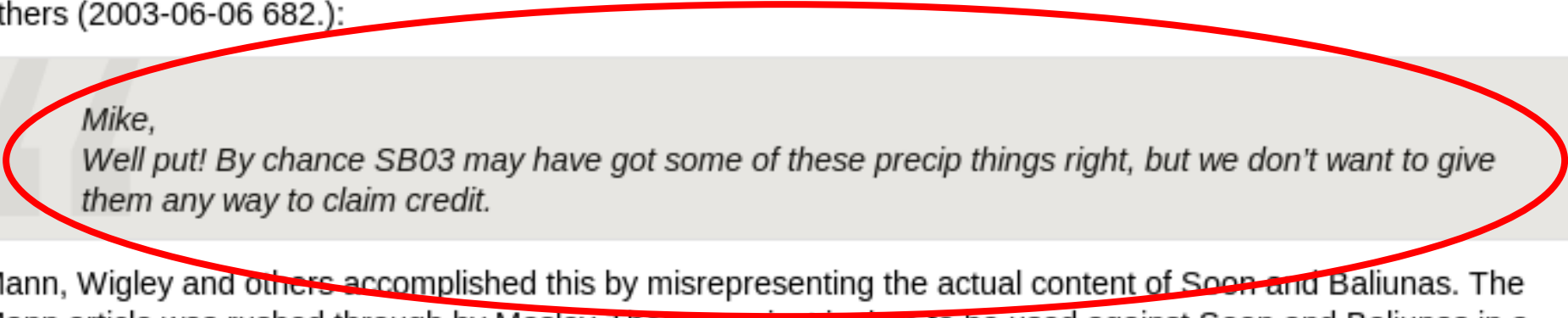
[2]<http://www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/2003/04.24/01-weather.html>

That provides the appearance of Harvard's stamp of approval for unsound claims which have otherwise been ignored by any other mainstream media outlets (despite the repeated attempts of the authors and their promoters to get wider coverage, the story has generally only been picked up by right-wing online sites and Murdoch-owned newspapers).

Trenberth wrote back suggesting Dan Schrag and Paul Epstein.

Don't tell anyone that SB03 may be right

Postscript 2 – Ellen Mosley-Thompson has an interesting cameo appearance in the Climategate emails. She was the EOS editor who rushed through the Mann et al 2003 EOS article on Soon and Baliunas 2003. The article took about 10 days from being commissioned to being accepted. They giggled among themselves when Willie Soon inquired about the peer review process. The character assassination of this article has not been fully analysed. In one despicable email, Tom Wigley acknowledged that Soon and Baliunas might have a point that 20th century precipitation was not unusual (a theme revisited in AR5 Zero and First Draft), writing to Mann and others (2003-06-06 682.):



*Mike,
Well put! By chance SB03 may have got some of these precip things right, but we don't want to give them any way to claim credit.*

Mann, Wigley and others accomplished this by misrepresenting the actual content of Soon and Baliunas. The Mann article was rushed through by Mosley-Thompson just in time to be used against Soon and Baliunas in a Senate hearing in late July 2003 – the hearing at which von Storch announced his resignation as editor of Climate Research.

AR5 (2013) agrees with us

The IPCC AR5 Zero Draft summarize the present evidence on precipitation extremes over the past millennium as follows:

*Overall, multiple studies suggest that current drought and flood regimes **are not unusual within the context of last 1000 years** [(e.g., Cook et al., 2010; Seager et al., 2008; Graham et al., 2010)].*

I expect that this finding is not one that will be heavily promoted by WWF or Greenpeace. It would have been nice if they had also cited Soon and Baliunas, who, as Wigley had recognized, had drawn a similar conclusion about precipitation from similar evidence.

The Big Bullies: AGU

1. Union session; 2009 Fall Meeting of the AGU

2. **Session Title:** Diverse Views from Galileo's Window: Researching factors and processes of climate change in the age of anthropogenic CO₂

3. **Session Description:**

Understanding the Earth's climate and its ecological system requires knowledge that spans across an extremely diverse range of expertise in which no single person or organization can master or capture. Synthesizing the myriad of complex inter-relationships that comprise the Earth's climate system requires an integrated assessment of the vast array of disciplines that affect and, in turn, are affected by, the Earth's climate. Thus, our proposed session is open to all scientists who are interested in such a master synthesis. Invited speakers will discuss emerging progress in the key areas of atmospheric processes, oceanography, hydrologic variation, paleoclimatic research, biological processes, geological sciences, mathematical and computational sciences, and solar variability. The ultimate goal of this session is to contribute to the scientific discussion for the upcoming UN IPCC's fifth assessment report which is due 2014. We plan to publish new results from this session.

4. **Convener Information:**

- (i) Sultan Hameed
School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences
Stony Brook University
Stony Brook, NY 11794-5000
(631) 632-8319
hameed@notes.cc.sunysb.edu
- (ii) David R. Legates
University of Delaware
College of Earth, Ocean, and Environment
212A Pearson Hall
Newark, DE 19716-2541
(302) 831-4920
legates@udel.edu
- (iii) Willie Soon
Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
60 Garden Street, MS 28
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 485-7488
wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu

The Big Bullies: AGU

- February-June: Idea formulated and proposed
- July 17: Oral session was approved
- Sep 14: Merged our 15 papers with 12 papers from N. Scafetta and collapsed both sessions into one oral session
- Sep 24: This unified session was subsequently dissolved and the 27 papers were redistributed into six other poster (non-oral) sessions
- Sep 29-30: Request for re-instatement of the session was made and summarily rejected

The Big Bullies: AGU

It should be noted that nowhere in your session description did you explain your proposed session title, "Diverse Views From Galileo's Window," which only left AGU members guessing at your intent. Certainly none of the abstract submissions have anything to do with the Galilean moons of Saturn, which have nothing to do with terrestrial climate change, and nothing to do with solar forcing. When the solar abstracts were merged, there was no coherent topic among the remaining abstracts, just a hodgepodge of random issues, some barely intelligible and not even overtly scientific. A grab-bag of topics does not merit an oral session, much less a Union session.

I have no idea what you are talking about when you say that "plans were made and money changed hands" (below). This is absurd, insulting and offensive. AGU is a not-for-profit institution, and there were no financial transactions of any sort made in the process of allocating sessions. I am quite surprised that you would make such a statement, as it is beneath the dignity of a respectable scientist to make such allegations among peers.

If you feel that you and your session has been treated unfairly, you are mistaken. There was no "breach of understanding", just unreasonable expectations and misunderstanding on your part of how the process works. Every effort has been made to treat each abstract submission fairly. No abstracts were rejected, and no "damage" has been done. No "precipitous action" has been taken, just the normal process of allocating abstracts. There is no need to demand a resolution by October 9. As has been stated previously, the decisions of the Program Committee are final.
-Steven Lloyd

Dr. Steven A. Lloyd
Chief Scientist, GES DISC, B32-S153
Code 610.2, Wyle Information Systems
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, MD 20771

What is climate?

What area of expertise is required to master it?

Ian Plimer said that studies of the *Earth's atmosphere* tell us nothing about future climate.

An understanding of climate requires an amalgamation of astronomy, solar physics, geology, geochronology, geochemistry, sedimentology, tectonics, palaeontology, paleoecology, glaciology, climatology, meteorology, oceanography, ecology, archaeology and history.

Nothing to do with “terrestrial climate change” or “hodge-podge of random issues”?

#	Control ID	Final ID	Title	Presenting Author	Start Time	End Time	Presentation Type	Duration	Order
1 Add Placeholder	710497	Withdraw	Climate Theory and the Mysteries of Averaging	Christopher Essex	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee (Invited)	9	1 ▾
2 Add Placeholder	689683	Withdraw	Hydrology and Change (Invited)	Demetris Koutsoyiannis	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee (Invited)	9	2 ▾
3 Add Placeholder	711194	Withdraw	Direct measurement of climate feedbacks from fluctuations in radiation observed by ERBE and CERES	Richard Lindzen	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee	9	3 ▾
4 Add Placeholder	722732	Withdraw	Validation of the IPCC AR4 Monthly Mean Surface Downward Shortwave and Longwave Radiative Fluxes against the BSRN Data	Taiping Zhang	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee	9	4 ▾
5 Add Placeholder	721577	Withdraw	The satellite total solar irradiance database	Richard Willson	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee	9	5 ▾
6 Add Placeholder	693179	Withdraw	Total Solar Irradiance Composites and the empirical analysis of the solar contribution to global mean air surface temperature change	Nicola Scafetta	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee (Invited) [see scheduling request]	9	6 ▾
7 Add Placeholder	693568	Withdraw	Empirical Evidence for the Solar Irradiance Modulation of the Equator-to-Pole Temperature Gradient	Willie Soon	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee	9	7 ▾
8 Add Placeholder	689685	Withdraw	Monsoonal Responses to External Forcings over the Past Millennium: A Model Study	Jian Liu	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee (Invited)	9	8 ▾
9 Add Placeholder	704731	Withdraw	Revised Assumptions and a Multidiscipline Approach to a Solar/Climate Connection	Charles Perry	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee	9	9 ▾
10 Add Placeholder	713271	Withdraw	Summer Rainfall over the Sahel Modeled by the Atmospheric Centers of Action	Sultan Hameed	<i>no times</i>		Assigned by Committee	9	10 ▾

Starting 2012: No Sun-climate research for Willie Soon if the funding sources are from private enterprises

From: [redacted]
Date: Tue, Apr 10, 2012 at 2:15 PM
Subject: Re: a question
To: wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu

Hi Willie,

The policy distributed on Mar 8 only applies to private funding sources. NSF, NASA, and NOAA are government sources, so they are not part of this policy.

[redacted]

On Tue, Apr 10, 2012 at 1:47 PM, Willie Soon <wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu> wrote:

Hi [redacted]

thanks for the chat and help just now ...

just for my correct understanding: if i work on sun-climate connection research and have the usual sources of govenment funding (nsf , nasa or even noaa),
then it would be ok to stay at cfa?

thanks again for the help and suggestions

willie



Arctic albedo changes are small compared with changes in cloud cover in the tropics

David R. Legates^{a,1}, Willis Eschenbach^b,
and Willie Soon^c

^aDepartments of Geography, and Applied
Economics and Statistics, University of
Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; ^bIndependent
Scientist, Occidental, CA 95465; and

^cHarvard-Smithsonian Center for
Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA 02138

1 Pistone K, Eisenman I, Ramanathan V (2014) Observational
determination of albedo decrease caused by vanishing Arctic sea ice.
Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 111(9):3322–3326.

2 Soon W, Legates DR (2013) Solar irradiance modulation of
Equator-to-Pole (Arctic) temperature gradients: Empirical evidence for
climate variation on multi-decadal timescales. *J Atmos Sol Terr Phys*
93(1):45–56.

3 Wielicki BA, et al. (2002) Evidence for large decadal variability in
the tropical mean radiative energy budget. *Science* 295(5556):
841–844.

4 Palte E, Goode PR, Montanes-Rodriguez P (2009) Interannual
variations in Earth's reflectance 1999–2007. *J Geophys Res* 114(D10):
10.1029/2008JD010734.

Author contributions: W.S. designed research; W.E. performed re-
search; W.E. analyzed data; and D.R.L. wrote the paper.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

¹To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: legates@
udel.edu.



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July 14, 2015

Dr. Willie Soon
Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
60 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Title: Arctic albedo changes are small compared with changes in cloud cover in the tropics

Ms. No.: 2014-04997

Dear Dr. Soon,

We shared your response regarding a potential conflict of interest with the Editorial Board. In the opinion of the Board, your Letter to the Editor should have included a statement to readers alerting them of your association with Southern Company. As we previously indicated, there is a multiplicity of potential conflicts and PNAS policies require authors to disclose any financial association or relationship which could influence objectivity or interpretation of a publication. Disclosing a potential association does not invalidate the research, but provides the reader information necessary to independently assess the work.

As noted in our policies, PNAS reserves the right to publish an erratum disclosing conflict(s) of interest related to a previously published paper. Accordingly, we will publish the following note for your Letter to the Editor:

Correction for "Arctic albedo changes are small compared with changes in cloud cover in the tropics," by David R. Legates, Willis Eschenbach, and Willie Soon, which appeared in issue 21, May 27, 2014, of Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (111:E2157-E2158; first published May 12, 2014; 10.1073/pnas.1404997111).

The editors note a conflict of interest disclosure was omitted and the statement should read "Conflict of interest statement: W.S. receives funding from Southern Company."

We sincerely hope that you will understand our position as we feel it is important that readers have this information when assessing your article.

The Big Bullies: PNAS

Correction for “Arctic albedo changes are small compared with changes in cloud cover in the tropics,” by David R. Legates, Willis Eschenbach, and Willie Soon, which appeared in issue 21, May 27, 2014, of Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (111:E2157–E2158; first published May 12, 2014; 10.1073/pnas.1404997111).

The editors note a conflict of interest disclosure was omitted and the statement should read “Conflict of interest statement: W.S. receives funding from Southern Company.”



PNAS said Kerry Emanuel is COOL: No need “stinking” disclosure

Deviating From the Truth

When MIT's Emanuel wrote his *Nature Climate Change* study in 2012, he didn't disclose his board memberships because he didn't think they constituted a conflict, he said. Emanuel said he was paid a fixed amount to sit on the boards, and neither company funded his research. In addition, the companies operate on one-year contracts and care only about short-term projections, while Emanuel studies trends 50 years into the future, he said.

The key question in conflict-of-interest cases is whether a company or client wants answers that deviate from the truth, he said. "I would never deal with someone who says 'we want you to give this answer.'"

When **Junk Science** contacted *Nature Climate Change*, the journal talked to Emanuel and then added his board memberships to the published study. A year later, when Emanuel wrote a paper for *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **Junk Science made a similar request**, but that journal determined the disclosure was unnecessary.

Pushing back the Big Bullies

Your proposed statement is factually incorrect. Dr. Soon has *never* received *any* funds from Southern Company. To the contrary, Dr. Soon draws his salary from the Smithsonian Institution, specifically the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, which he appropriately disclosed as his employer in the letter. Moreover, in response to inquiries by PNAS Deputy Executive Editor Daniel Salsbury, Dr. Soon clearly informed PNAS that this work was unfunded, which is hardly surprising for a mere Letter to the Editor. To be clear then, no funds from the Smithsonian Institution or any other source supported Dr. Soon's work on this publication. Any assertion to the contrary by PNAS would be false and knowingly harmful to Dr. Soon, and therefore defamatory.

Gordon Todd, Sidley Austin LLP (July 21, 2015)

Pushing back: Can PNAS please check Mann and Gleick too?

From: Legates, David R <legates@udel.edu>

Date: Mon, Jul 27, 2015 at 3:55 PM

Subject: Dr Wei-Hock Soon: alleged "conflict of interest" (14-04997)

To: "verma@salk.edu" <verma@salk.edu>

Cc: "wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu" <wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu>, "willis@surfacetemps.org" <willis@surfacetemps.org>, "dsalsbur@nas.edu" <dsalsbur@nas.edu>

Professor Verma,

I sent a request to Mr. Salsbury but have not yet received a response; could you answer my question?

In Mr. Salsbury's reply to Dr. Soon, he noted that a Conflict of Interest should have been declared; namely, that Dr. Soon had received funding from the Southern Company. Thus, the PNAS Board apparently has determined that simply being affiliated with an organization, even if it did not fund or sponsor the work in question, must be declared in the Conflict of Interest statement.

On June 26, Mr. Salsbury replied to Dr. Soon: "We apply the same policy to every submission and will be following up on the allegations in Dr. Legates' message received on June 17." I note the example that I pointed out in my e-mail to Mr. Salsbury on June 17:

I notice that an article was recently published by M.Mann and P.Gleick in Volume 112, No. 13, 3858-3859, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1503667112 (March 31, 2015) in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. They both admit "The authors declare no conflict of interest." Dr. Mann is a member of the Advisory Board of the Climate Change Communication Network (since 2010), Climate Communication (since 2011), OurEarth (since 2008), and 1Sky (since 2008). Dr. Gleick is an advisor to the Blue Planet Network. These are advocacy groups in support of climate change action and legislation.

In addition to these publications, Dr. Mann has published the following articles in PNAS since his participation with these advocacy groups without a disclosure of a conflict of interest:

Steinman et al. (2012): PNAS 109(29):11619-11623.

Kemp et al. (2011): PNAS 108(40):E783.

Kemp et al. (2011): PNAS 108(27):11017-11022.

Mann (2009): PNAS 106(11):4065-4066.

Mann et al. (2009): PNAS 106(6):E11.

Mann et al. (2008): PNAS 105(36):13252-13257.

In light of the PNAS decision on Dr. Soon's situation, am I correct in assuming that the above-cited articles will also be corrected and a similar adjustment to their Conflict of Interest statement will be included? Moreover, since Mr. Salsbury also has indicated that "we apply the same policy to every submission," can I expect that all articles published in PNAS by other researchers will be evaluated and corrected, if appropriate? If not, why?

I appreciate your concern to have a single standard that applies to everyone and your willingness to follow up on the issues I have raised. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Professor David R. Legates
University of Delaware

Pushing back: Total silence from PNAS (but with loaded gun to shoot)

From: Willie Soon <wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu>

Date: Mon, Sep 14, 2015 at 7:57 AM

Subject: Dr Wei-Hock Soon: alleged "conflict of interest" (14-04997)

To: verma@salk.edu

Cc: "legates@udel.edu" <legates@udel.edu>, Willis Eschenbach <willis@surfacetemps.org>, Daniel Salsbury <DSalsbur@nas.edu>, Christopher Monckton <monckton@mail.com>

Professor Verma,

I write in regard to prior correspondence with PNAS regarding the question whether PNAS should publish a "correction" in connection with a May 2014 Letter to the Editor to which I contributed entitled Arctic Albedo Changes are Small Compared with Changes in Cloud Cover in the Tropics.

As of this date, I have seen no response from either you or Daniel Salsbury to either the emails dated July 27 and August 17 sent by Professor Legates of the University of Delaware, or to the letter dated July 21 sent by Gordon Todd of Sidley Austin LLP.

Your original letter, dated July 14, implied that I was dishonest in disclosing my funding sources in the above-referenced PNAS comment. I asserted then, and I assert again now, that the comment we made directed to the Pistone et al. (2015) article was researched and written on our own time and was not funded by any external source.

I hope you will kindly offer an answer to the questions raised by both me and Professor Legates in our previous letters as silence from PNAS on this issue is less than satisfactory. Daniel Salsbury asserted that PNAS applies its publication ethics declaration fairly and equally to all authors; yet the few examples we noted do not appear to comply with your stated rules. Why is this the case? If PNAS honors its rules, are you revisiting suspected publications that may have violated your in-house ethical code violation rules? If not, why not? Surely this is an important issue that must be resolved.

I sincerely hope you provide a satisfactory answer to our questions. I note that to date, PNAS has added no comment on or response to our on-line paper. I therefore assume that PNAS has reviewed Daniel Salsbury's original letter and has decided that our assertion that we have no conflict of interest was indeed correct. A note from you to confirm this would be helpful as otherwise, PNAS leaves open the question of my integrity and your silence, to date, will reflect badly on your journal in public opinion.

Thank you.

Willie Soon

Centennial Variations of the Global Monsoon Precipitation in the Last Millennium: Results from ECHO-G Model

JIAN LIU,* BIN WANG,^{†,‡} QINGHUA DING,[†] XUEYUAN KUANG,* WILLIE SOON,[@] AND EDUARDO ZORITA[&]

** State Key Laboratory of Lake Science and Environment, Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China*

[†] Department of Meteorology, and International Pacific Research Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii

[‡] CPEO, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, China

[@] Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, Massachusetts

[&] Institute for Coastal Research, GKSS Research Center, Geesthacht, Germany

(Manuscript received 29 November 2007, in final form 3 September 2008)

ABSTRACT

The authors investigate how the global monsoon (GM) precipitation responds to the external and anthropogenic forcing in the last millennium by analyzing a pair of control and forced millennium simulations with the ECHAM and the global Hamburg Ocean Primitive Equation (ECHO-G) coupled ocean-atmosphere model. The forced run, which includes the solar, volcanic, and greenhouse gas forcing, captures the major modes of precipitation climatology comparably well when contrasted with those captured by the NCEP reanalysis. The strength of the modeled GM precipitation in the forced run exhibits a significant quasi-bicentennial oscillation. Over the past 1000 yr, the simulated GM precipitation was weak during the Little Ice Age (1450–1850) with the three weakest periods occurring around 1460, 1685, and 1800, which fell in, respectively, the Spörer Minimum, Maunder Minimum, and Dalton Minimum periods of solar activity. Conversely, strong GM was simulated during the model Medieval Warm Period (ca. 1030–1240). Before the industrial period, the natural variations in the total amount of effective solar radiative forcing reinforce the thermal contrasts both between the ocean and continent and between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres resulting in the millennium-scale variation and the quasi-bicentennial oscillation in the GM index. The prominent upward trend in the GM precipitation occurring in the last century and the notable strengthening of the global monsoon in the last 30 yr (1961–90) appear unprecedented and are due possibly in part to the increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration, though the authors' simulations of the effects from recent warming may be overestimated without considering the negative feedbacks from aerosols. The simulated change of GM in the last 30 yr has a spatial pattern that differs from that during the Medieval Warm Period, suggesting that global warming that arises from the increases of greenhouse gases and the input solar forcing may have different effects on the characteristics of GM precipitation. It is further noted that GM strength has good relational coherence with the temperature difference between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and that on centennial time scales the GM strength responds more directly to the effective solar forcing than the concurrent forced response in global-mean surface temperature.

1. Introduction

Monsoon climate varies on several characteristic time scales in addition to fluctuations of random origin. In the last two decades, significant progress has been made in the study of monsoon variability on intraseasonal,

interannual, interdecadal, and orbital time scales of tens of thousands of years. A review of recent progresses in the understanding of Asian monsoon variability has been summarized in Wang (2006). However, the centennial-scale variability of the global monsoon system has been considerably less studied. On time scale of centuries, the internal feedback processes that control the interannual-to interdecadal-scale variations become less important; in the meantime, the persistent, external forcing from centennial-scale variations in solar radiation, when viewed from the perspective of local and regional spatial domains,

Corresponding author address: Dr. J. Liu, State Key Laboratory of Lake Science and Environment, Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 73 East Beijing Road, Nanjing 210008, China.
E-mail: jianliu@niglas.ac.cn

Centennial Variations of the Global Monsoon Precipitation in the Last Millennium: Results from ECHO-G Model

JIAN LIU,* BIN WANG,^{†,‡} QINGHUA DING,⁺ XUEYUAN KUANG,* WILLIE SOON,[@] AND EDUARDO ZORITA[&]

^{*} State Key Laboratory of Lake Science and Environment, Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China

[†] Department of Meteorology, and International Pacific Research Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii

⁺ CPEO, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, China

[@] Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, Massachusetts

[&] Institute for Coastal Research, GKSS Research Center, Geesthacht, Germany

(Manuscript received 29 November 2007, in final form 3 September 2008)

ABSTRACT

The authors investigate how the global monsoon (GM) precipitation responds to the external and anthropogenic forcing in the last millennium by analyzing a pair of control and forced millennium simulations with the ECHAM and the global Hamburg Ocean Primitive Equation (ECHO-G) coupled ocean-atmosphere model. The forced run, which includes the solar, volcanic, and greenhouse gas forcing, captures the major modes of precipitation climatology comparably well when contrasted with those captured by the NCEP reanalysis. The strength of the modeled GM precipitation in the forced run exhibits a significant quasi-bicentennial oscillation. Over the past 1000 yr, the simulated GM precipitation was weak during the Little Ice Age (1450–1850) with the three weakest periods occurring around 1460, 1685, and 1800, which fell in, respectively, the Spörer Minimum, Maunder Minimum, and Dalton Minimum periods of solar activity. Conversely, strong GM was simulated during the model Medieval Warm Period (ca. 1080–1240). Before the industrial period, the natural variations in the total amount of effective solar radiative forcing reinforce the thermal contrasts both between the ocean and continent and between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres resulting in the millennium-scale variation and the quasi-bicentennial oscillation in the GM index. The prominent upward trend in the GM precipitation occurring in the last century and the notable strengthening of the global monsoon in the last 30 yr (1961–90) appear unprecedented and are due possibly in part to the increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration, though the authors' simulations of the effects from recent warming may be overestimated without considering the negative feedbacks from aerosols. The simulated change of GM in the last 30 yr has a spatial pattern that differs from that during the Medieval Warm Period, suggesting that global warming that arises from the increases of greenhouse gases and the input solar forcing may have different effects on the characteristics of GM precipitation. It is further noted that GM strength has good relational coherence with the temperature difference between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and that on centennial time scales the GM strength responds more directly to the effective solar forcing than the concurrent forced response in global-mean surface temperature.

1. Introduction

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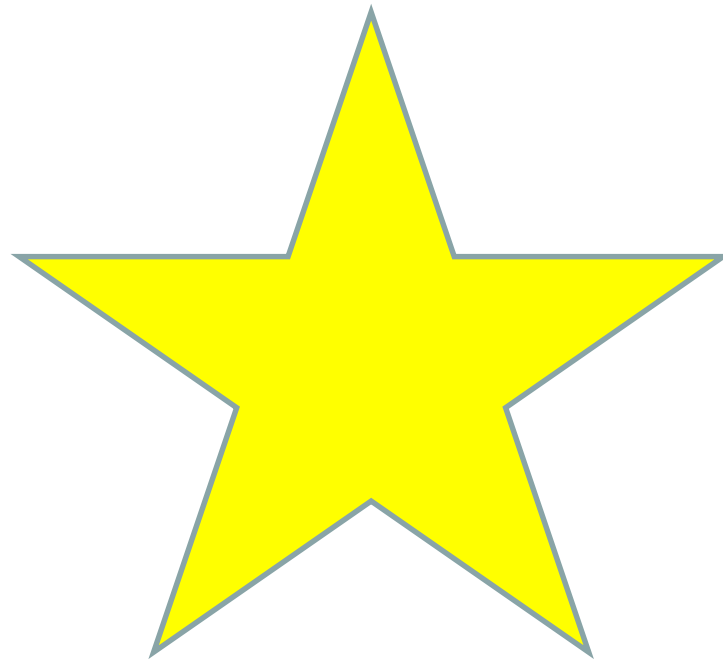
interannual, interdecadal, and orbital time scales of tens of thousands of years. A review of recent progresses in the understanding of Asian monsoon variability has been summarized in Wang (2006). However, the centennial-scale variability of the global monsoon system has been considerably less studied. On this scale of

Corresponding author address: Dr. J. Liu, State Key Laboratory of Lake Science and Environment, Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 73 East Beijing Road, Nanjing 210008, China.
E-mail: jianliu@niglas.ac.cn

Publisher's Note: This article was revised on 13 March 2015 to include in the acknowledgement section the following statement: Dr. Willie Soon received support from the Southern Company under agreement for SAO Proposal P6882-1-08.

**Less than three weeks after NYT: AMS's Journal of Climate
took action with information that is neither true nor correct
(without even a chance for me to explain!)**

Publisher's Note: This article was revised on 13 March 2015 to include in the acknowledgement section the following statement:
Dr. Willie Soon received support from the Southern Company under agreement for SAO Proposal P6882-1-08.



Estimation and representation of long-term (>40 year) trends of Northern-Hemisphere-gridded surface temperature: A note of caution

Willie W.-H. Soon,¹ David R. Legates,² and Sallie L. Baliunas¹

Received 24 November 2003; revised 17 December 2003; accepted 24 December 2003; published 14 February 2004.

[1] Several quantitative estimates of surface instrumental temperature trends in the late 20th century are compared by using published results and our independent analyses. These estimates highlight a significant sensitivity to the method of analysis, the treatment of data, and the choice of data presentation (i.e., size of the smoothing filter window). Providing an accurate description of both quantitative uncertainties and sensitivity to the treatment of data is recommended as well as avoiding subjective data-padding procedures.

INDEX TERMS: 1620 Global Change: Climate dynamics (3309); 3299 Mathematical Geophysics: General or miscellaneous; 1699 Global Change: General or miscellaneous; 6620 Public Issues: Science policy. *Citation:* Soon, W. W.-H., D. R. Legates, and S. L. Baliunas (2004), Estimation and representation of long-term (>40 year) trends of Northern-Hemisphere-gridded surface temperature: A note of caution, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, L03209, doi:10.1029/2003GL019141.

Never mind CR, PNAS, JC: Mann the great Arbiter himself

FCS TECH CENTRAL STATION
WHERE FREE MARKETS MEET TECHNOLOGY

ed by James K. Gossman


HOME > CLIMATE CHANGE

What is the Earth's 20th Century Temperature Trend?

By Willie Soon

Published 06/24/2004

E-Mail Bookmark Print Save



Dr. Willie Soon
Science Director,
TCS
Email Author
Biographical

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are We Go Again
reentland and Global
arming
hat Impact Will "Day"
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e Weather Channel
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The following important comments were made by Kary B. Mullis in his autobiography, "Dancing Naked in the Mind Field."

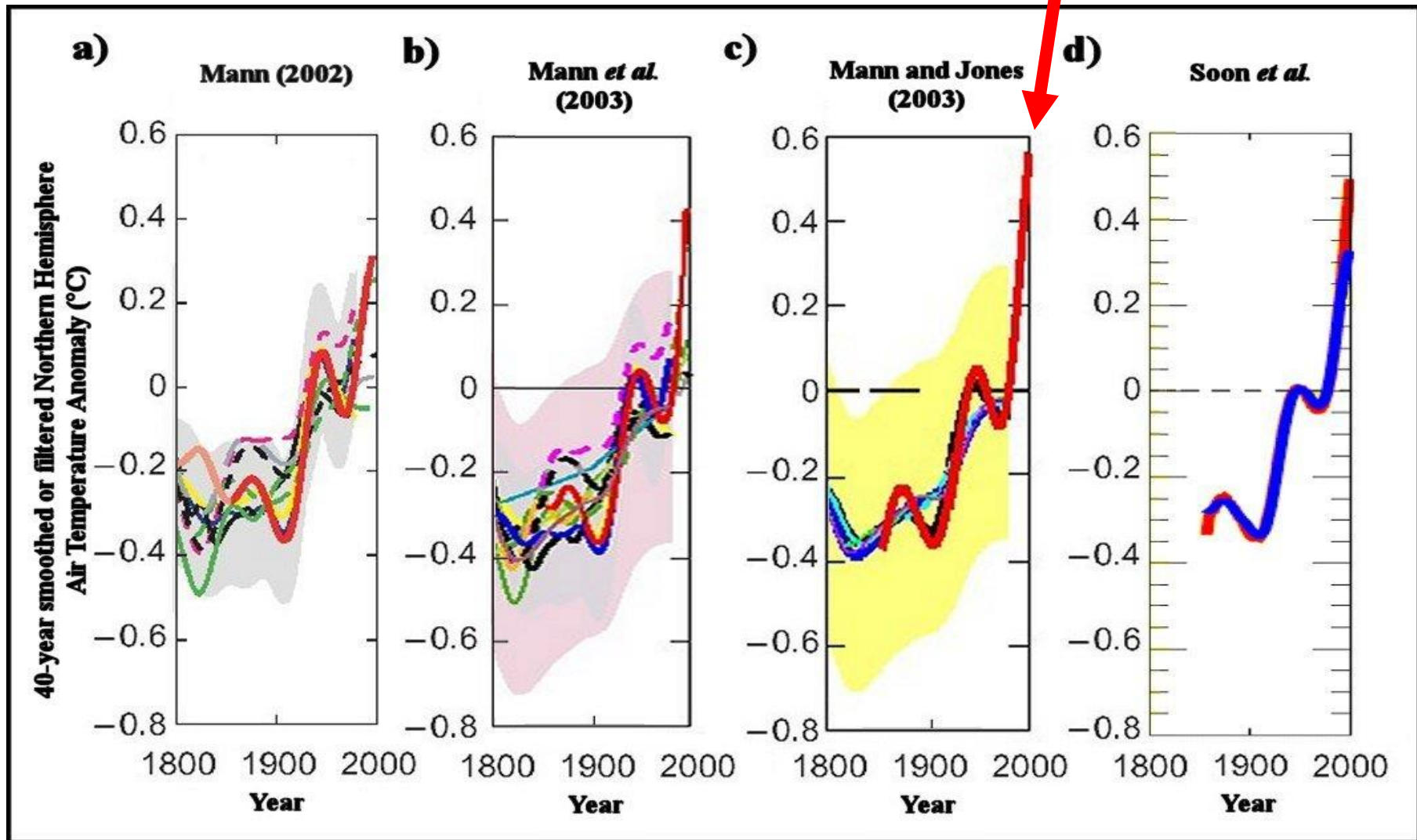
"Science appeared in the seventeenth century. Robert Boyle, who was a Christian and a friend of the English monarch Charles II, made a vacuum pump in the seventeenth century and showed that he could extinguish a candle by pumping air out of the jar wherein the candle was burning. According to Boyle, whatever was left in the jar after the candle went out constituted a vacuum. In the common vernacular, it meant that absolutely nothing was there. Whether God was in there or not was not something Boyle addressed. The Catholics seriously disagreed. But the candle went out. Boyle didn't care whether God was there or not because he couldn't measure God. The religious issue was not as interesting as the issue of what he could measure. That's when science started to take off. Computer modelers of ... the next thousand years of climate could take a lesson from Sir Robert Boyle and his Royal Society. If you can't actually measure something, or make an accurate prediction from a theory, and present it to a group of your fellows, be good enough not to disturb us about it."

Who is Kary Mullis?

Mullis is the scientist and chemist that brought the world the gift of "all the DNA you wanted" by allowing copies to be made through "his invention of the polymerase chain reaction method." For that he was awarded 1/2 of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1993.

[1] Actually the paper was not off to a good start, it was first scheduled to appear on January 27 after being approved by two reviewers and the editor in charge. But upon not seeing our paper appearing as planned and promised and after several rounds of my persistent inquiries, I found out that the publication of our paper was being delayed and the paper may not be printed because of a presumed copyright violation issue. The misunderstanding about and the attempt (indicated below) to prevent the publication of our paper is both alarming and sad but the raw fact is that I had obtained all the necessary copy-right permissions for the purpose of this academic research work *prior to* the submission of our scientific manuscript to the *Geophysical Research Letters* (GRL) around November 2003. The matter is now resolved and our paper was published two-and-a half weeks later. Upon my satisfactory resolution with the GRL production office by presenting all the proofs, the GRL production person I spoke to said: "We should not have taken Michael Mann's word for it."

The extreme warming trend of 1 to 2.5 °C per decade suggested in Mann et al.'s papers over the last 1-2 years is physically impossible!



Never mind CR, PNAS, JC: Mann the great Arbiter himself

Jean S

Posted Aug 27, 2014 at 12:20 PM | Permalink

Re: [David L. Hagen \(Aug 27 09:45\)](#),

Mann actually tried (and succeeded!) in delaying the publication of Soon et al (2004).

<http://www.ecowho.com/foia.php?file=4139.txt>

The direct proof of Mann's attempt to stop the publication of SLB04 in GRL



At 06:47 27/01/2004 -0500, Mann wrote:

By the way, the latest Soon (SLB) has been pulled from production—I pointed out to AGU that they had altered a plot from my Science (2002) piece in their Figure 3, which is a blatant violation of Science's copyright policy. AGU agreed and pulled the paper. So they've got to remove the offending figure and resubmit a final draft! I figure this delays production a few weeks anyway. And who knows, if the review of my response goes quick, it could be accepted by then...

Notice also that Jones says he's given the SLB paper thing to Chris Folland and Tom Karl. I'd suppose most of the Team had the paper long before mid February. The discussion also implies that it has been clear all the time to the Team that Mann (2004) is a direct response to Soon et al. (2004) although it is not at all clear from the actual paper. This marginally enlarges the group of candidates for the EPA document ghost writer.

Conclusion:

The dark cloud of censorship and intimidation has inundated climate science. Climate science, as we know it, has been dangerously corrupted by scientism. The big bad bullies of censorship – those scientists, scientific institutions and funding agencies – continue to hijack science for their own personal gain. They must be stopped!



Science is in serious trouble: More fear factors from NASA

Soon, Willie <wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu>

NASA proposals rejected b/c of font size

1 message

Mon, Nov 14, 2016 at 1:48 PM

Allow me to draw your attention to the fact that a colleague of mine at [redacted] reported that all of the 9 [redacted] NASA proposals were rejected because of the non-conforming font width: "They looked at the most dense lines in the proposal(s), and measured the mean."

These proposals were written with LaTeX (he has now switched to the dark side, MS Word) - FWIW I do use LaTeX for mines (no rejection - yet!?), but I do instruct LaTeX to use Adobe's (Postscript) fonts, not the default LaTeX fonts. I do this by adding the following in the preamble:

```
\renewcommand{\rmdefault}{ptm}  %% Times-Roman
\renewcommand{\sfdefault}{phv}  %% Helvetica
\renewcommand{\ttdefault}{pcr}  %% Courier
\renewcommand{\bfdefault}{b}    %% Bold
```

as per p.8 of the LaTeX₂ font guide.

Cheers,

[redacted]

--

A Step Forward: Armstrong and Green (2016)

Guidelines for Science: Evidence and Checklists

J. Scott Armstrong

The Wharton School, **University of Pennsylvania**, Philadelphia, PA, and Ehrenberg-Bass Institute,
University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia. armstrong@wharton.upenn.edu

Kesten C. Green

University of South Australia Business School and Ehrenberg-Bass Institute,
University of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia. kesten.green@unisa.edu.au

November 12, 2016 – Working Paper Version 344-R2-clean

Abstract

Problem: The scientific method is unrivalled as a basis for generating useful knowledge, yet research papers published in the management and social sciences and applied economics fields commonly violate established scientific principles. How can the practice of science be changed so as to increase the publication of useful papers?

Methods: Evidence on researchers' compliance with scientific principles was examined. Guidelines aimed at reducing violations were then derived from established definitions of the scientific method.

Findings: Violations of the principles of science are encouraged by: (a) funding for advocacy research; (b) regulations that limit what research is permitted, and how it must be designed and reported; (c) political suppression of scientists' speech; (d) universities' use of invalid criteria to evaluate research—such as grant money and counting unscientific publications and their citations—and (e) journals' use of invalid criteria, such as tests of statistical significance, for deciding which papers to publish.

Solutions: Checklists, a simple evidence-based method for helping practitioners to follow guidelines, were developed as proposed solutions to poor scientific practice. For scientists who wish to undertake useful scientific research, we created a checklist of 25 evidence-based operational guidelines to help them to follow scientific principles. For users, funders, courts, legislators and regulators, employers, journal editors, reviewers and other stakeholders, we derived a checklist of 7 guidelines to evaluate whether a research paper provides useful scientific findings. The checklist is intended as a replacement for invalid current criteria used by stakeholders to evaluate research.

Originality: This paper provides the first comprehensive evidence-based checklists of guidelines for conducting scientific research and for evaluating the scientific quality of research efforts.

Usefulness: Journals could increase the publication of useful papers by including a section committing to publish all useful papers that comply with science. By using the Guidelines for Science checklist presented in this paper, acceptance decisions could be made quickly and more objectively than they currently are. Other stakeholders, too, could contribute to increasing the production of useful research by using the checklist.

Keywords: advocacy; big data, checklists; experiments; incentives; multiple hypotheses; objectivity; regression analysis; regulation; replication; statistical significance