

The Search for Willie Soon's Evil Dopplegänger: How a climate scientist was vilified for refusing to promote the approved narrative

Willie Soon (willie@ceres-science.com)

Independent Scientist at CERES-Science.com

April 11, 2022

Washington DC

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Have you seen this man ?
(The search for Willie Soon's evil dopplegänger)



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Willie Soon 
Author

Willie Wei-Hock Soon is a Malaysian astrophysicist and aerospace engineer employed as a part-time externally funded researcher at the Solar and Stellar Physics Division of the Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. [Wikipedia](#)

Born: September 30, 1965 (age 56 years), Kangar,

Who is this “Willie Soon” ?



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From 2005 to 2015, Soon had received over \$1.2 million from the fossil fuel industry, while failing to disclose that conflict of interest in most of his work.^[11] Of this industry funding, over half went on the Smithsonian's facility operating costs, with the remainder going to Soon as his salary.^[12]

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Fields	Earth science , solar physics
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Thesis	<i>Non-equilibrium kinetics in high-temperature gases</i> (1991)
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Deeper Ties to Corporate Cash for Doubtful Climate Researcher

By JUSTIN GILLIS and JOHN SCHWARTZ FEB. 21, 2015

New York Times, p. A1



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 who claim that greenhouse gases pose little risk to humanity.

Leading Climate Denier and Harvard Scientist Took \$1.2 Million Bribe From Oil Companies

Wei-Hock Soon, an aerospace engineer and a part-time employee at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics is one of the few respected scientists who spoke against the general consensus that human activity is a significant contributor to climate change. He has published 11 papers on climate change since 2008. However, it was recently shown that he received \$1.2 million from oil companies in exchange for his "science". According to leaked documents, the papers were simply "deliverables" that he completed in exchange for their money. He used the same term to describe a testimony he prepared for Congress.

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Reverend Al Sharpton on Harvard-Smithsonian's Willie Soon



February 23, 2015 – Al Sharpton on MSNBC

Did I take a “\$1.2 million bribe”? No!

Since 1991, I was employed by Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA for short)

The CfA's funding sources for my salary **over this period (2001-2015)** included corporate groups as well as government grants.

When you add up all these funding sources that CfA received over this period, it comes to more than \$1.2 million over a 15 year period.

The CfA keeps 40% of the funds they receive for all their staff for administrative purposes. So, the total allocated for my salary was only 60% of this amount.

This worked out at an average annual salary of between \$40-75k per year (before tax).

How is this a “bribe”?

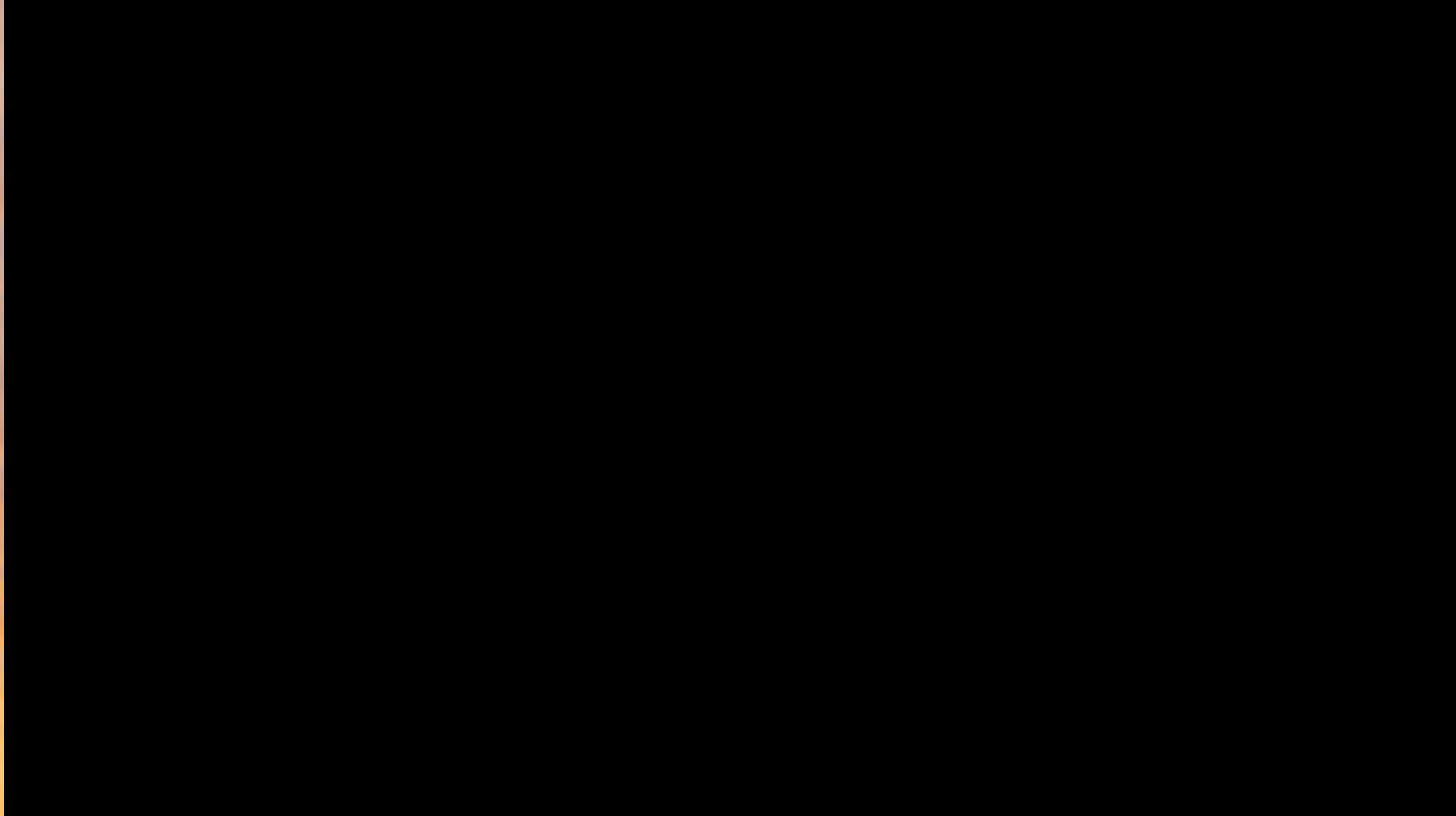
To be honest, I was making far more money when my salary was mostly drawn from government grants.

Am I working for “the fossil-fuel industry” or “oil companies”?

The corporate groups they complained about were the Southern Company (an electricity utility company) and the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation (a libertarian organization). New York Times claims these groups are “the fossil-fuel industry”. ZME Science claims these groups are “oil companies”. This is bizarre.

- Southern Company is a utility company producing electricity using fossil fuels, nuclear, solar, wind and biomass. If they are labelled as “the fossil-fuel industry”, shouldn’t they also be labelled as “the renewables industry”?
- The Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation is a philanthropic organization that supports everything from criminal justice reform; education; free speech to healthcare. While Koch & his brother earned some of their early wealth from oil refinery and chemicals, they quickly diversified into industries such as pollution control equipment and technologies; polymers and fibers; minerals; fertilizers. Their businesses produce a wide variety of well-known brands, such as Stainmaster carpet, the Lycra brand of spandex fiber, Quilted Northern tissue, and Dixie Cup.
- If the Charles Koch Foundation is labelled as “the fossil-fuel industry”, shouldn’t they also be labelled as “the fashion industry” or “the pollution control industry”?

What do others do? The easiest way to get funding as a scientist: Promote the climate change narrative



Source: The Great Global Warming Swindle (2007), Channel 4 (directed by Martin Durkin)

What exactly did I do instead?

- From 1991 to early 2000s: Applied and received grants for all my research from NASA, NSF, US Airforce Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR) among others.
- In the early 2000s, I noticed that it was no longer possible to get taxpayer-funded grants unless the research proposal supported the politically correct narrative on climate change.
- I wrestled hard with this. Should I get rich with a cushy full-tenured professorship at an Ivy League university... by abandoning scientific integrity and following my colleagues into “global warming and the nut-gathering of squirrels research”? Or should I keep my soul?
- In the end, I chose my soul.
- I looked for funding sources that didn't require me to push **any** specific narrative.

Keeping a soul is not a good “get rich” scheme!

- It was very hard to find reliable and consistent funding for pure science with no agenda. Most funding sources require that you push the “consensus” narrative.
- Nonetheless, I was able to help my employers - Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA) find some limited funds to keep my research going.
- My salary over this 15 year period was quite chaotic, but usually \$40-75k per year (before tax).
- The CfA preferred my colleagues that could get larger and more consistent government-funded grants
- Still, at least I kept my soul! And I was able to continue to do true science!

Swimming in “oily” money?



Look what this evil “Willie Soon” does!



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Did I “fail to disclose a conflict of interest” in my work?

- All my fundings were obtained through Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA)’s Office of Contracts and Grants with direct supervision and overview by the Director’s Office.
- The CfA keeps 40% of all grants for their overheads.
- I received a regular paycheck from the CfA every two weeks.
- All my papers listed my affiliation to be CfA, end of story.

Twenty climatologists urge federal investigation of climate scoffers

A Democratic senator's *Washington Post* op-ed promoted the idea; conservative media observers revile it.

Steven T. Corneliussen

Have climate scoffers earned official treatment under RICO, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act? It originated nearly a half century ago to send mobsters to prison.

In a May *op-ed* in the *Washington Post*, Democratic senator Sheldon Whitehouse of Rhode Island asserted, sort of, that climate-consensus-denying business interests have earned scrutiny through a RICO lens. Conservatives quickly opposed him. In September, 20 climatologists—including Kevin Trenberth of the National Center for Atmospheric Research—resurrected Whitehouse's idea in a *letter* to President Obama. The conservative press and kindred blogs are reacting with alarmed contempt, tinged with outrage.

...

Near the end, Whitehouse highlighted scientists in this climate-tobacco analogy. After charging that the tobacco industry “has funded research that—to its benefit—directly contradicts the vast majority of peer-reviewed climate science,” he added: “One scientist who consistently published papers downplaying the role of carbon emissions in climate change, Willie Soon, reportedly received more than half of his funding from oil and electric utility interests: more than \$1.2 million.”

The story of the “RICO 20” letter to President Obama (September 1, 2015)

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The “RICO 20” letter to President Obama (September 1, 2015)

Letter to President Obama, Attorney General Lynch, and OSTP Director Holdren

September 1, 2015

Dear President Obama, Attorney General Lynch, and OSTP Director Holdren,

As you know, an overwhelming majority of climate scientists are convinced about the potentially serious adverse effects of human-induced climate change on human health, agriculture, and biodiversity. We applaud your efforts to regulate emissions and the other steps you are taking. Nonetheless, as climate scientists we are exceedingly concerned that America’s response to climate change – indeed, the world’s response to climate change – is insufficient. The risks posed by climate change, including increasing extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and increasing ocean acidity – and potential strategies for addressing them – are detailed in the Third National Climate Assessment (2014), *Climate Change Impacts in the United States*. The stability of the Earth’s climate over the past ten thousand years contributed to the growth of agriculture and therefore, a thriving human civilization. We are now at high risk of seriously destabilizing the Earth’s climate and irreparably harming people around the world, especially the world’s poorest people.

We appreciate that you are making aggressive and imaginative use of the limited tools available to you in the face of a recalcitrant Congress. One additional tool – recently proposed by Senator Sheldon Whitehouse – is a RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act) investigation of corporations and other organizations that have knowingly deceived the American people about the risks of climate change, as a means to forestall America’s response to climate change. The actions of these organizations have been extensively documented in peer-reviewed academic research (Brulle, 2013) and in recent books including: *Doubt is their Product* (Michaels, 2008), *Climate Cover-Up* (Hoggan & Littlemore, 2009), *Merchants of Doubt* (Oreskes & Conway, 2010), *The Climate War* (Pooley, 2010), and in *The Climate Deception Dossiers* (Union of Concerned Scientists, 2015). We strongly endorse Senator Whitehouse’s call for a RICO investigation.

The methods of these organizations are quite similar to those used earlier by the tobacco industry. A RICO investigation (1999 to 2006) played an important role in stopping the tobacco industry from continuing to deceive the American people about the dangers of smoking. If corporations in the fossil fuel industry and their supporters are guilty of the misdeeds that have been documented in books and journal articles, it is imperative that these misdeeds be stopped as soon as possible so that America and the world can get on with the critically important business of finding effective ways to restabilize the Earth’s climate, before even more lasting damage is done.

Signed by 20 climate scientists led by Prof. Jagadish Shukla

Sincerely,

Jagadish Shukla, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Edward Maibach, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Paul Dirmeyer, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Barry Klinger, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Paul Schopf, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

David Straus, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Edward Sarachik, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Michael Wallace, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Alan Robock, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Eugenia Kalnay, University of Maryland, College Park, MD

William Lau, University of Maryland, College Park, MD

Kevin Trenberth, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO

T.N. Krishnamurti, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

Vasu Misra, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

Ben Kirtman, University of Miami, Miami, FL

Robert Dickinson, University of Texas, Austin, TX

Michela Biasutti, Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY

Mark Cane, Columbia University, New York, NY

Lisa Goddard, Earth Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY

Alan Betts, Atmospheric Research, Pittsford, VT

Did Prof. Shukla “fail to disclose a conflict of interest” in his 2015 letter to President Obama?

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CLIMATE · Published May 2, 2016 4:17pm EDT

Scientist who urged government to sue climate skeptics gets millions from taxpayers

By Maxim Lott, | Fox News

f t p y i



Jagdish Shukla, Professor, Atmospheric Oceanic Earth Sciences, George Mason University. (George Mason University)

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Last year, [tax records](#) show that Shukla received a \$333,000 salary and benefits from an organization he created called the "The Institute of Global Environment and Society" – a group that gets 90 percent of its revenue from government grants. His wife also received \$166,000 in compensation from the group over the same period.

...

The organization has been operating since 1991, and total payments from the group to the Shuklas since 2001 (the most recent year records are available) amount to \$5.6 million, according to an [analysis](#) of old returns by the Free Beacon.

In addition to the government grants, Virginia state [records](#) show that Shukla gets an annual salary of \$250,000 from the public George Mason University.

...

Shukla's group's millions in grant money came largely from three government agencies: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and NASA.

NSF maintains an online database that indicates it has given \$29 million in grants in which Shukla is listed as the principal investigator and an additional \$12 million through Shukla's organization.

One NSF grant to Shukla totaled some \$7 million between 2004 and 2009 to “work towards an understanding of the predictability of Earth's current climate fluctuations on seasonal to decadal time scales using state-of-the-art, comprehensive models.”

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Why does Wikipedia say “the Smithsonian does not support his conclusions”?

Smithsonian
SERIOUSLY AMAZING

Newsdesk Newsroom of the Smithsonian

February 28, 2015

News Releases

Smithsonian Statement: Dr. Wei-Hock (Willie) Soon
February 26, 2015

The Smithsonian is conducting inquiries to address the allegations that Dr. Wei-Hock (Willie) Soon failed to disclose to journals the funding sources for his climate change research.

The Smithsonian Inspector General is reviewing the matter. In addition, Acting Secretary Albert Horvath has asked distinguished scientist Dr. Rita Colwell to lead a review of Smithsonian ethics and disclosure policies governing the conduct of sponsored research and publication to ensure they meet the highest standards. Dr. Colwell is past director of the National Science Foundation, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a past member of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History's advisory board.

Dr. Soon is a part-time researcher employed by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass. to conduct research on long-term stellar and solar variability. Dr. Soon pursues external sources to fund his research activity.

The Smithsonian does not support Dr. Soon's conclusions on climate change. The Smithsonian's official statement on climate change, based upon many decades of scientific research, points to human activities as a cause of global warming.

Smithsonian Statement on Climate Change:
<http://newsdesk.si.edu/releases/smithsonian-statement->

Media only
John Gibbons
(202) 633-5187
gibbonsjp@si.edu
Linda St. Thomas
(202) 633-5188
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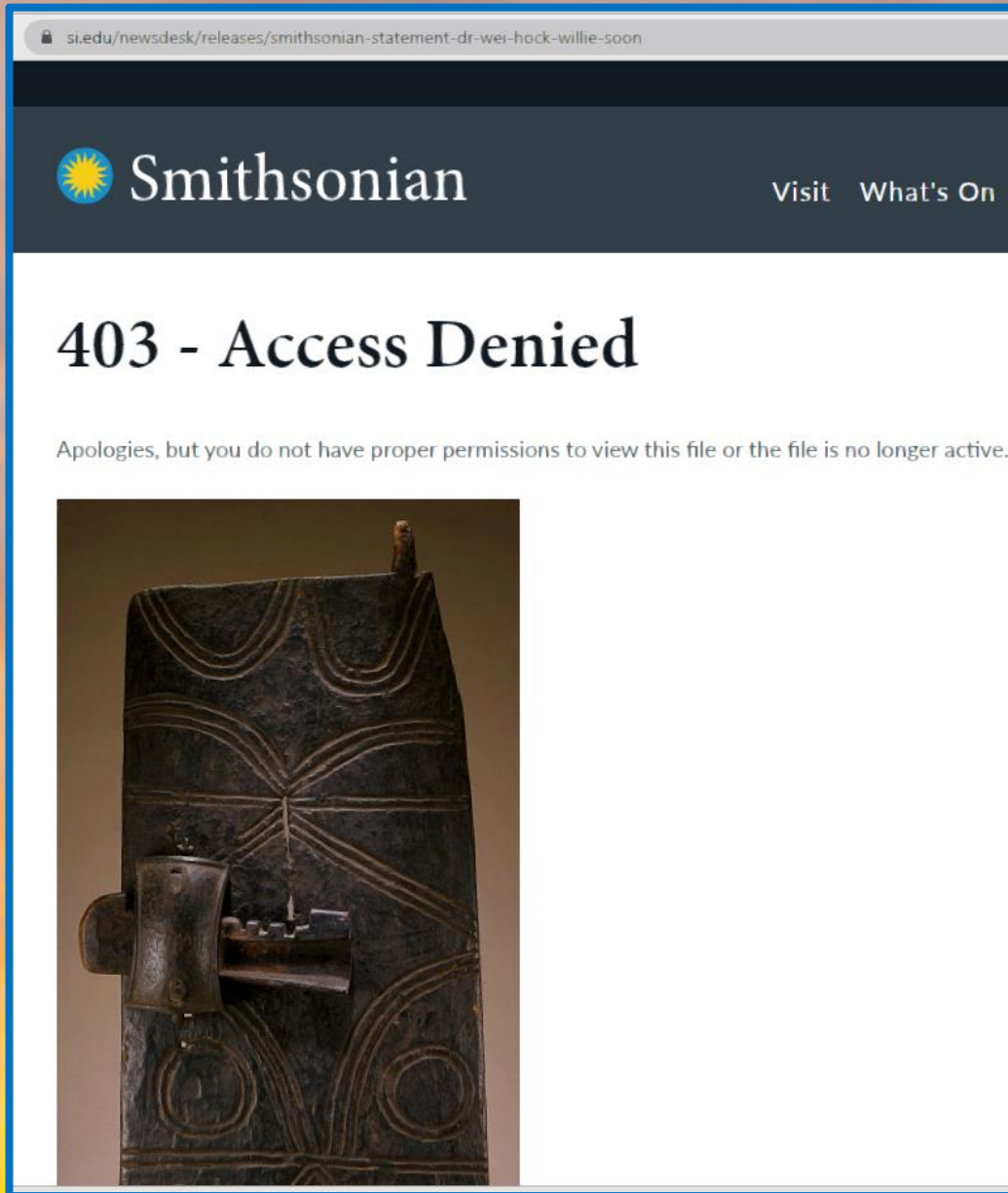
Media Events

Press preview for the new exhibition, "Elaine de Kooning: Portraits."
03/11/2015 - 10:00am - 11:30am

It is true that on February 26, 2015 they posted this press release. They said in it:

1. “The Smithsonian does not support Dr. Soon’s conclusions on climate change.”
2. “The Smithsonian is conducting inquiries to address the allegations...”

What was the result of their extensive inquiries?



- No wrongdoings were found after extensive investigation and reflection by Smithsonian Institution.
- The Smithsonian quietly removed the February 2015 press release from their website around March 4, 2020. See image on the left.

Who orchestrated this hatchet job on me?

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 who claim that greenhouse gases pose little risk to humanity.

...

The documents were obtained by [Greenpeace](#), the environmental group, under the Freedom of Information Act. [Greenpeace](#) and an allied group, the [Climate Investigations Center](#), shared them with several news organizations last week.

...

“What it shows is the continuation of a long-term campaign by specific fossil-fuel companies and interests to undermine the scientific consensus on climate change,” said [Kert Davies](#), executive director of the Climate Investigations Center, a group funded by foundations seeking to limit the risks of climate change.

Who is Kert Davies? Here's his bio on the CIC website:



Kert Davies is the founder and director of Climate Investigations Center. He is a well-known researcher, media spokesperson and climate activist who has been conducting corporate accountability research and campaigns for more than 20 years.

Davies was the chief architect of the Greenpeace web project ExxonSecrets, launched in 2004, which helped expose the oil giant ExxonMobil's funding of organizations and individuals who work to discredit the validity of climate science and delay climate policy action.

More recently, Davies established the PolluterWatch program at Greenpeace, which launched the report Koch Industries: Secretly Funding the Climate Denial Machine

He has been trying to paint me as “the villain” for decades

GREENPEACE

702 H Street NW Suite 300
Washington DC 20001
tel: 202.462.1177 fax: 202.462.4507
greenpeace.org

December 16, 2009

Information Requests Officer
Office of General Counsel
Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington DC 20560

Dear Records Request Officer:

A. RECORDS REQUEST

In light of the recent *illegal* revelation of emails from climate scientists at the University of East Anglia in England and the historical interactions of Dr. Willie Soon and Dr. Sallie Baliunas with the authors of those emails, Greenpeace endeavors to bring greater transparency to the climate science discussion of the past decade through this *legal* request for the email correspondence and financial and conflict-of-interest disclosures of Dr. Willie Soon and Dr. Sallie Baliunas.

Thank you for your assistance.



Kert Davies
Research Director

Sincerely,



James Trowbridge
Research Fellow

- c) Copies of all correspondence to, from or regarding Dr. Willie Soon or Dr. Sallie Baliunas and containing any or all of the following subjects: the American Petroleum Institute, ExxonMobil, Koch Industries, Senator James Inhofe, the Fraser Institute, Tech Central Science Foundation/Tech Central Station, World Climate Report, Cooler Heads Coalition, George C. Marshall Institute, CFACT - Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, the Heartland Institute, Climate Research Journal, United for Jobs, Frontiers of Freedom Institute and Foundation, Senator John McCain, Competitive Enterprise Institute, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Annapolis Center for Science-Based Public Policy, Michael Mann, and MBH98 (a.k.a. the “hockey stick” graph), the University of East Anglia, Dr. James Hansen, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, the Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP), Greenpeace.

Ironically, we still can't find out where his funding comes from

CLIMATE INVESTIGATIONS CENTER UTILIZES DARK MONEY NETWORK TO OBSCURE ITS FUNDERS

OCTOBER 14, 2019 | SPENCER WALRATH

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The Climate Investigations Center (CIC), a database of energy company documents that the climate activist community has hailed for publishing internal industry communications, has its own hypocritical lack of transparency. [New reporting](#) by the *Free Beacon* reveals that [Kert Davies](#), CIC's founder and director, is funding his database through a series of opaque passthrough organizations supported by billionaire funders at the heart of the "Exxon Knew" and [climate litigation campaigns](#).

Darker than Dark Money

CIC [is not](#) registered as a non-profit with the IRS, despite [describing](#) itself as "a not-for-profit association of writers and advocates" in a 2016 complaint filed with the Department of Energy over the production of a Freedom of Information Act request. In addition, the organization does not produce annual reports, list its funders, or disclose its parent organization. In 2018, the [New York Times](#) described CIC as an "allied group" of Greenpeace, which is "supported by anonymous donors seeking to limit the risks of climate change." CIC's lack of transparency and the anonymity of its donors and monetary support make this organization darker than dark money.

CIC, Greenpeace, Our Next Economy, oh my!

The WASHINGTON FREE BEACON

COLUMNS

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STORE

Q SEARCH

Climate Change Reporting Website Obscures Its Funding With Dark Money Network

Group regularly demands transparency from energy companies, free market think tanks



Todd Shepherd • October 12, 2019 5:00 am

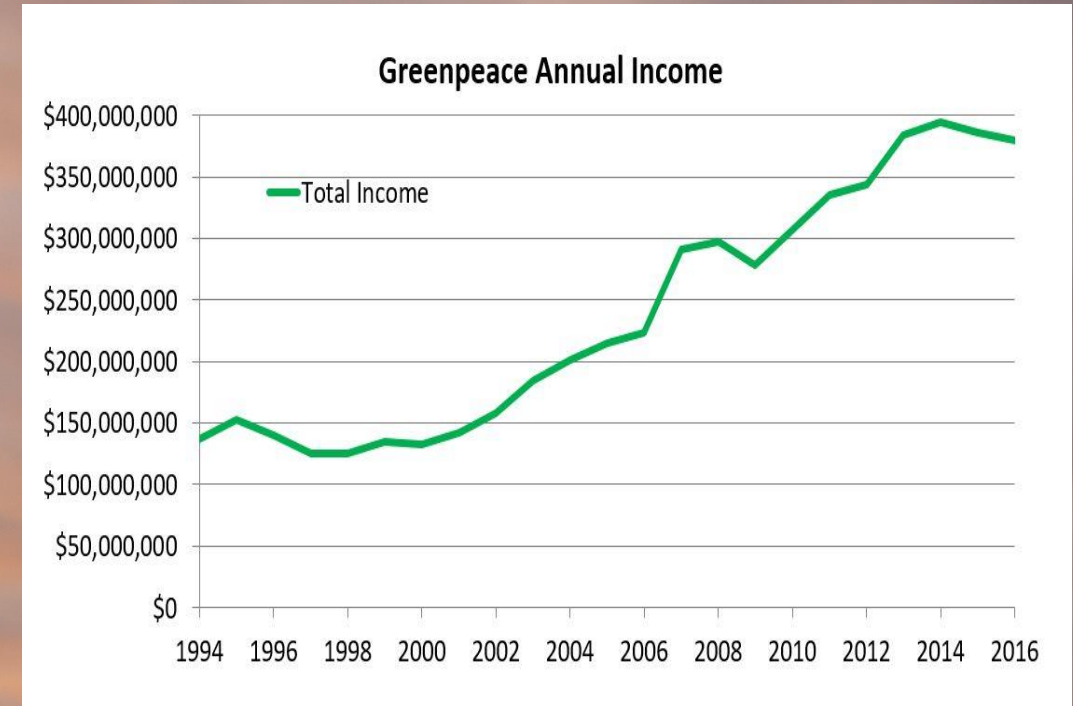
But, we do know about Kert Davies's former employer, Greenpeace

Analysis of Greenpeace's business model & philosophy

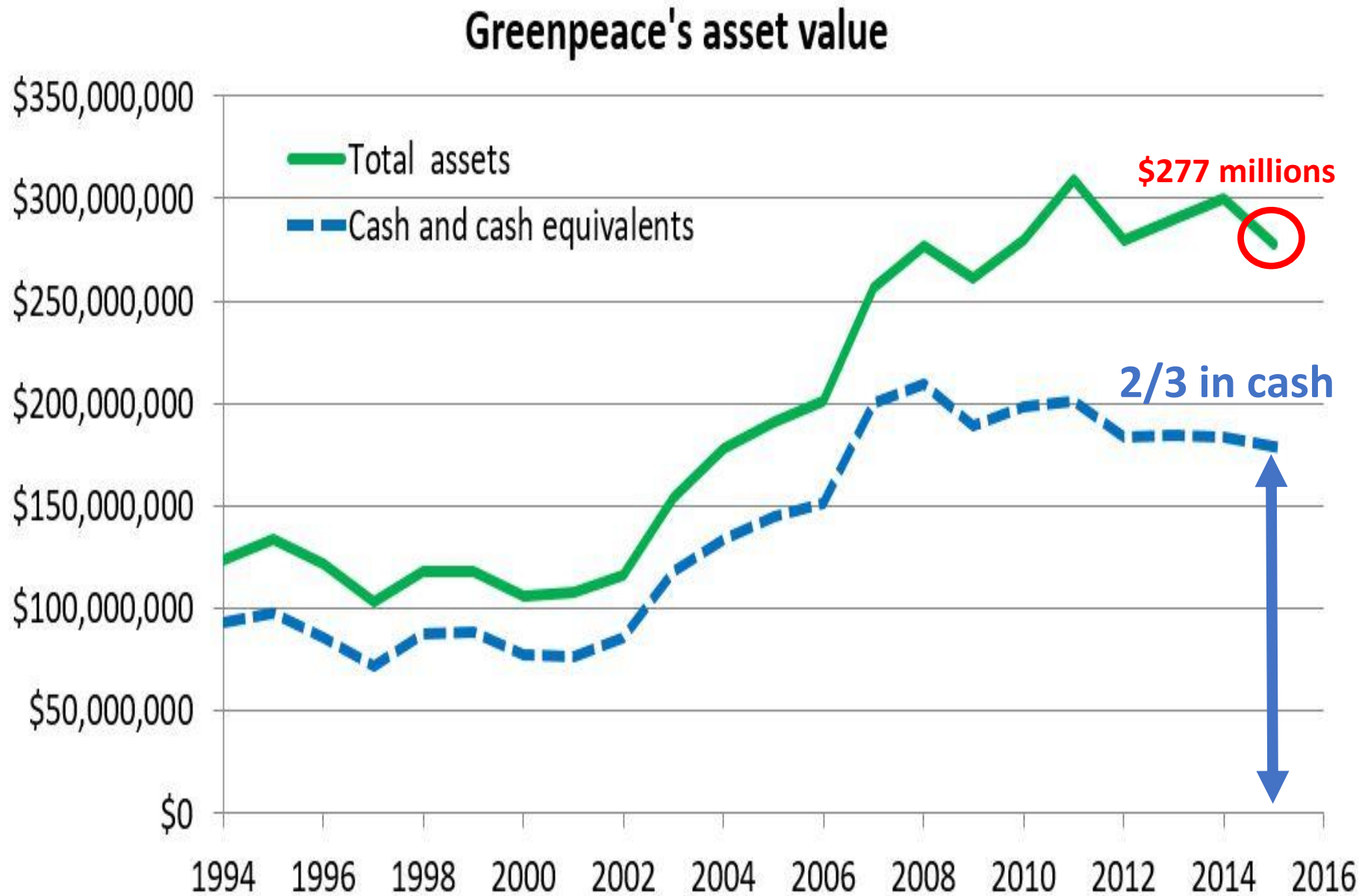


GREENPEACE wants a piece of your green

An independent report by Dr. Michael Connolly, Dr. Ronan Connolly,
Dr. Willie Soon, Dr. Patrick Moore and Dr. Imelda Connolly (December 2018)



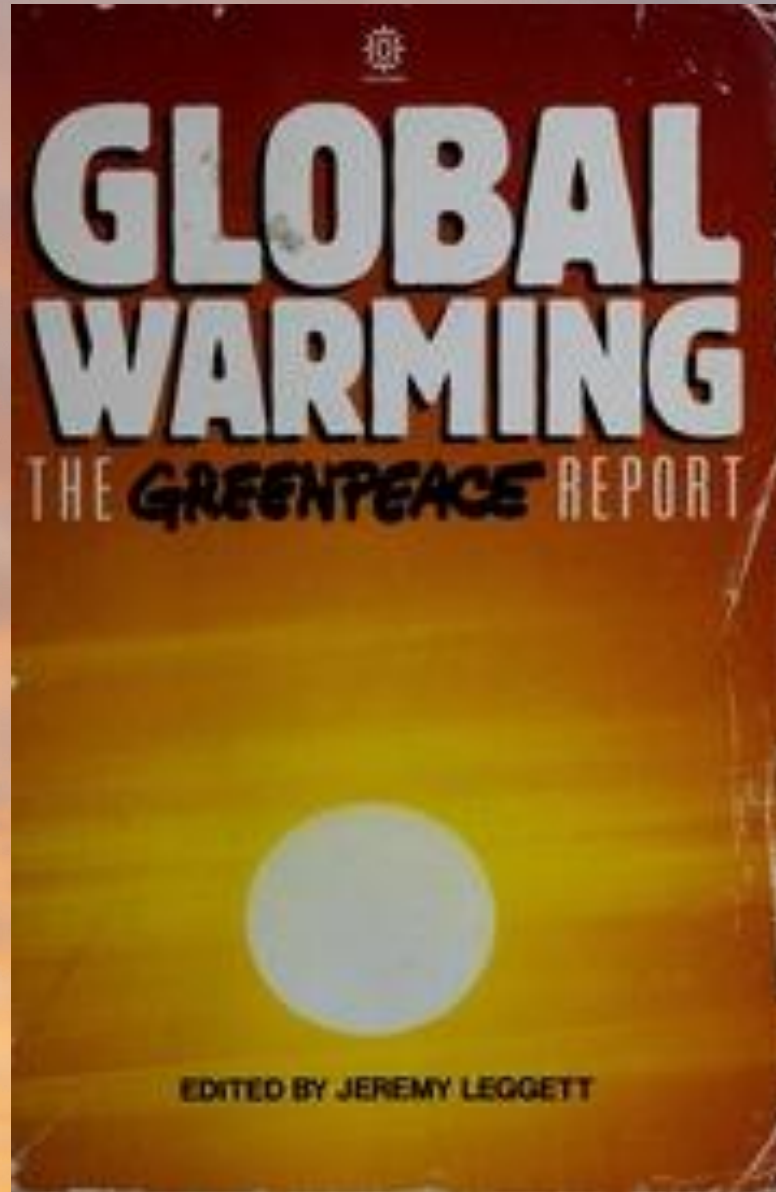
Greenpeace have a huge asset value through their campaigns



Greenpeace's "Business Model"

- 1. Invent an "environmental problem"** which sounds somewhat plausible. Provide anecdotal evidence to support your claims, with emotionally powerful imagery.
- 2. Invent a "simple solution"** for the problem which sounds somewhat plausible and emotionally appealing, but is physically unlikely to ever be implemented.
- 3. Pick a "villain"** and blame them for obstructing the implementation of the "solution". Imply that anybody who disagrees with you is probably working for this villain.
- 4. Dismiss any alternative "solutions"** to your problem as "completely inadequate".

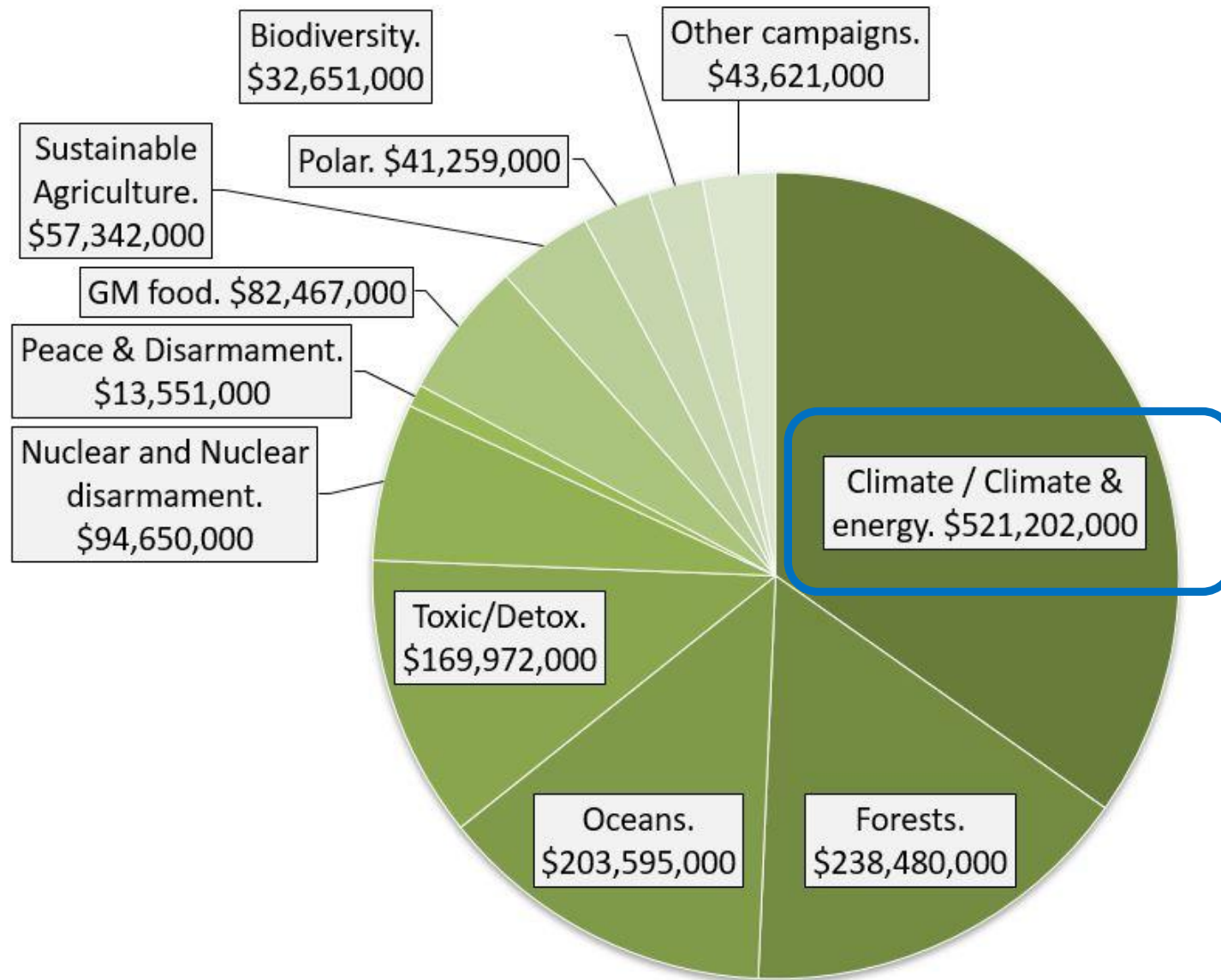
Climate change has been one of their main campaigns



(1990)

Climate change has been one of their main campaigns

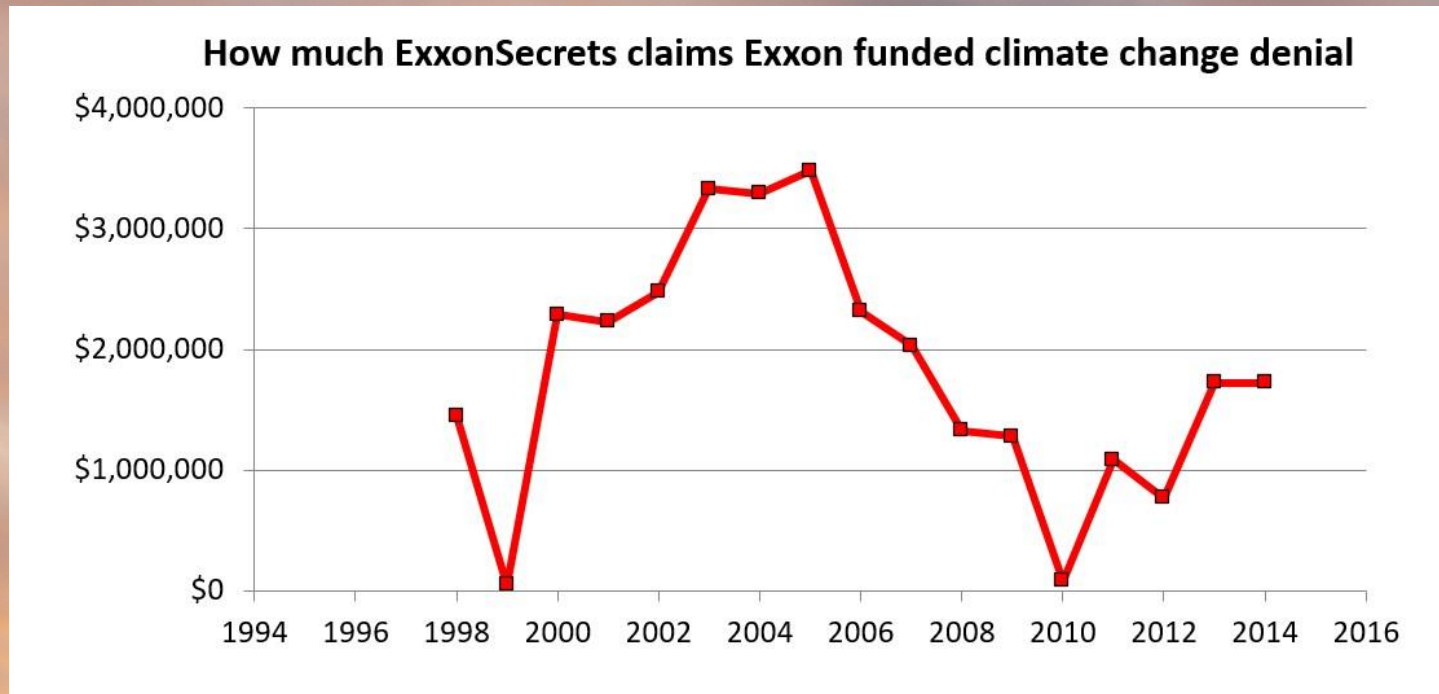
Greenpeace Campaign Expenditure (1994-2017)



Kert Davies developed “ExxonSecrets” for Greenpeace USA

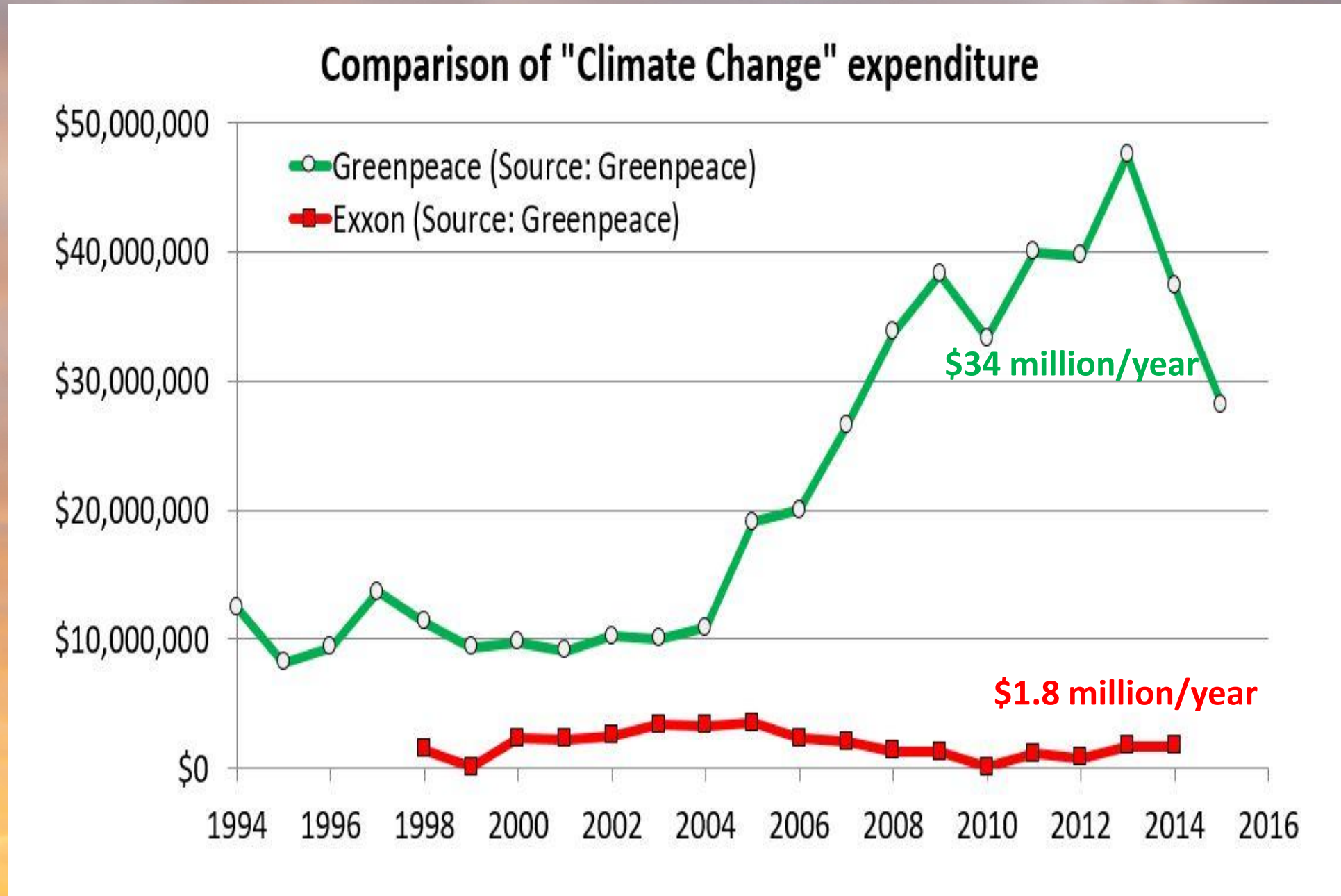
- April 2001: Greenpeace decided to target ExxonMobil as their main “villain” for their campaigns on climate change. **(As an aside, Davies was already trying to target me!)**
- By 2004, they had used innuendo to vilify ExxonMobil as an evil anti-science organization that was largely responsible for the existence of “climate denial”.
- Davies trawled through ExxonMobil’s financial returns looking for **any** donations or support ExxonMobil had offered to any conservative or libertarian organizations that have ever disagreed with Greenpeace’s views on climate change.
- It didn’t matter what the actual donations were. It could be sponsoring a dinner event that had nothing to do with climate.
- Davies published the results on a new Greenpeace-run website called ExxonSecrets.org

ExxonSecrets' claims



- Greenpeace claim ExxonMobil spent a total of \$31 million over the 17 year period from 1998 to 2014 on “funding climate denial”.
- That works out at an average of \$1.8 million/year.
- Their claims have been taken uncritically at face value by The Guardian, Washington Post, etc.

But how does this alleged expenditure compare to Greenpeace's?



Who is the real big spender on climate change disinformation?

- Even this claimed \$1.8 million/year figure involves very tenuous stretches and tortuous links.
- ExxonMobil's average annual revenue = \$337 **billion**/year (*averaged over 2001-2016, Source: Statista.com*).
- Why would they (allegedly) be spending only \$1.8 million/year, i.e., only 0.0005% of their annual revenue if “funding climate denial” were as critical to ExxonMobil's financial viability as Greenpeace claim?
- Meanwhile, Greenpeace have been spending huge amounts of money promoting **their** narrative, i.e., more than \$0.5 billion since 1994
- If Greenpeace is correct that \$1.8 million/year was enough to change public opinion, then should we be worried that Greenpeace spent \$34 million/year on their “climate change” campaigns?

ADVANCED REVIEW

Strategic philanthropy in the post-Cap-and-Trade years: Reviewing U.S. climate and energy foundation funding

Matthew C. Nisbet

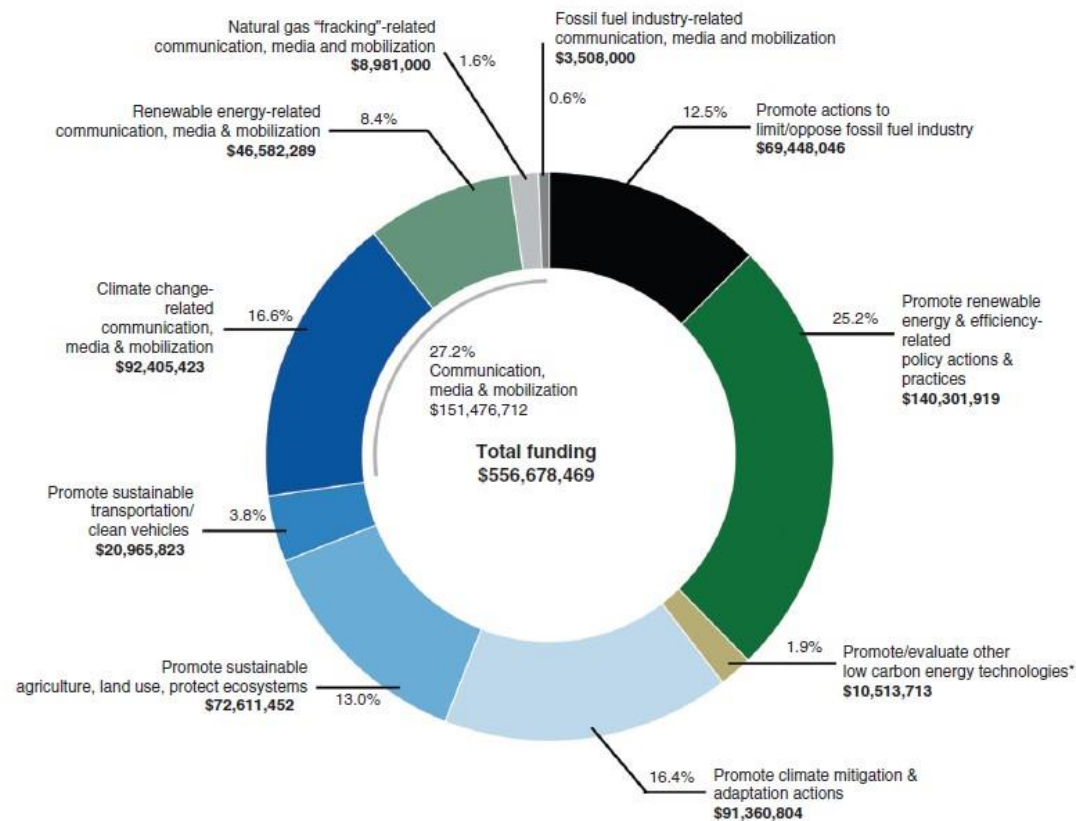


FIGURE 1 Major focus areas for U.S. Climate and Energy Funding, 2011–2015 *Note.* Based on analysis of 2,502 publicly reported grants available as of Spring/Summer 2016 which were distributed between 2011 and 2015 by 19 major environmental grantmakers totaling \$556,678,469. *Low-carbon energy technologies include funding to make natural gas generation cleaner/safer (\$8.4 million); to evaluate carbon capture and storage (\$1.3 million); to promote R&D spending (\$573,000), and the role of government in fostering innovation (\$100,000). No grants were focused on promoting nuclear energy, though \$175,000 in grants were devoted to opposing nuclear energy for cost and safety reasons

P.S. Greenpeace is just one NGO pushing the climate narrative

- A 2018 study by Prof. Matthew Nisbet looked at funding from environmental NGOs between 2011-2015
- 19 major environmental groups collectively funded **\$557 million** over this 4 year period to various groups promoting their narratives on climate & energy

Look what this evil “Willie Soon” does!



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Willie Soon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Willie Wei-Hock Soon (born September 30, 1965)^[1] is a [Malaysian](#) astrophysicist^[2] and aerospace engineer^[3] employed as a part-time externally funded researcher at the Solar and Stellar Physics (SSP) Division of the [Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics](#).^{[4][5]}

(4) Soon is a climate change denier,^{[4][6]} disputing the scientific understanding of climate change, and contends that most global warming is caused by solar variation rather than by human activity.^{[7][8]} He co-wrote a paper whose methodology was widely criticised by the scientific community.^[9] Climate scientists such as Gavin Schmidt of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies have refuted Soon's arguments, and the Smithsonian does not support his conclusions. He is nonetheless frequently cited by politicians opposed to climate-change legislation.^{[4][6]}

Soon co-authored *The Maunder Minimum and the Variable Sun–Earth Connection* with Steven H. Yaskell. The book treats historical and proxy records of climate change coinciding with the [Maunder Minimum](#), a period from 1645 to about 1715 when sunspots became exceedingly rare.^[10]

From 2005 to 2015, Soon had received over \$1.2 million from the fossil fuel industry, while failing to disclose that conflict of interest in most of his work.^[11] Of this industry funding, over half went on the Smithsonian's facility operating costs, with the remainder going to Soon as his salary.^[12]

Willie Soon

Born	September 30, 1965 (age 56) Kangar, Malaysia
Nationality	American , Malaysian
Alma mater	University of Southern California (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.)
Awards	Petr Beckmann Award (2004)
Fields	Earth science , solar physics
Institutions	Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
Thesis	<i>Non-equilibrium kinetics in high-temperature gases</i> (1991)
Doctoral advisor	Joseph Kunc



Barack Obama 

@BarackObama

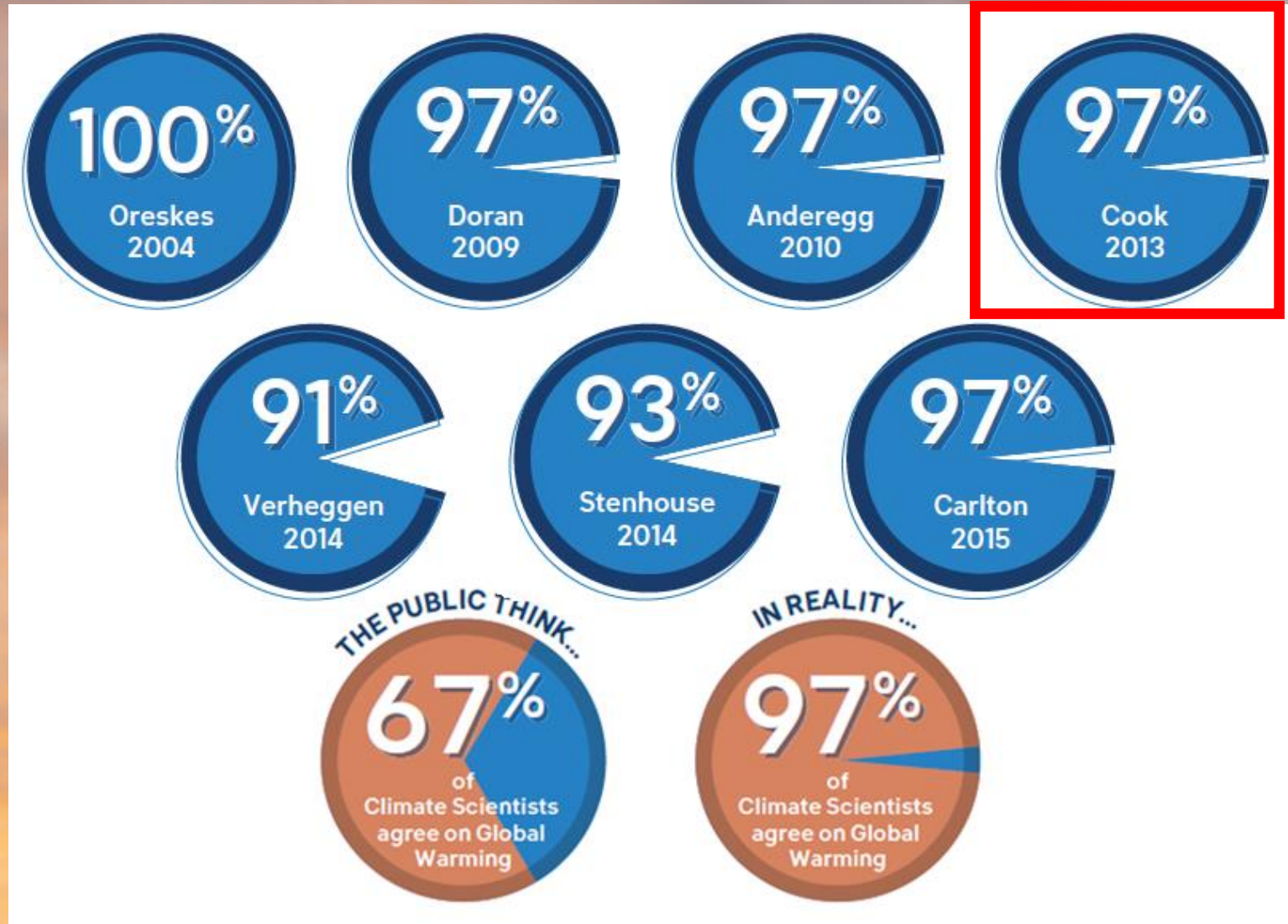


Ninety-seven percent of scientists agree: [#climate](#) change is real, man-made and dangerous. Read more: [OFA.BO/gJsdFp](#)

1:48 PM · May 16, 2013 · Twitter Web Client

2,209 Retweets **79** Quote Tweets **684** Likes

Is the Science of Climate Change 'Settled'?



Is the Science of Climate Change ‘Settled’?



“Among abstracts expressing a position on AGW, 97.1% endorsed the consensus position that humans are causing global warming.”

Courtesy of Professor David Legates

OPEN ACCESS

IOP PUBLISHING

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS

Environ. Res. Lett. 8 (2013) 024024 (7pp)

doi:10.1088/1748-9326/8/2/024024

Quantifying the consensus on anthropogenic global warming in the scientific literature

John Cook^{1,2,3}, Dana Nuccitelli^{2,4}, Sarah A Green⁵, Mark Richardson⁶, Bärbel Winkler², Rob Painting², Robert Way⁷, Peter Jacobs⁸ and Andrew Skuce^{2,9}

¹ Global Change Institute, University of Queensland, Australia

² Skeptical Science, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

³ School of Psychology, University of Western Australia, Australia

⁴ Tetra Tech, Incorporated, McClellan, CA, USA

⁵ Department of Chemistry, Michigan Technological University, USA

⁶ Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, UK

⁷ Department of Geography, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

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Online at stacks.iop.org/ERL/8/024024

Abstract

We analyze the evolution of the scientific consensus on anthropogenic global warming (AGW) in the peer-reviewed scientific literature, examining 11 944 climate abstracts from 1991–2011 matching the topics ‘global climate change’ or ‘global warming’. We find that 66.4% of abstracts expressed no position on AGW, 32.6% endorsed AGW, 0.7% rejected AGW and 0.3% were uncertain about the cause of global warming. Among abstracts expressing a position on AGW, 97.1% endorsed the consensus position that humans are causing global warming. In a second phase of this study, we invited authors to rate their own papers. Compared to abstract ratings, a smaller percentage of self-rated papers expressed no position on AGW (35.5%). Among self-rated papers expressing a position on AGW, 97.2% endorsed the consensus. For both abstract ratings and authors’ self-ratings, the percentage of endorsements among papers expressing a position on AGW marginally increased over time. Our analysis indicates that the number of papers rejecting the consensus on AGW is a vanishingly small proportion of the published research.

Keywords: scientific consensus, anthropogenic global warming, peer-review, global climate change, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Online supplementary data available from stacks.iop.org/ERL/8/024024/mmedia

Climate Consensus and ‘Misinformation’: A Rejoinder to Agnotology, Scientific Consensus, and the Teaching and Learning of Climate Change

David R. Legates · Willie Soon · William M. Briggs · Christopher Monckton of Brenchley

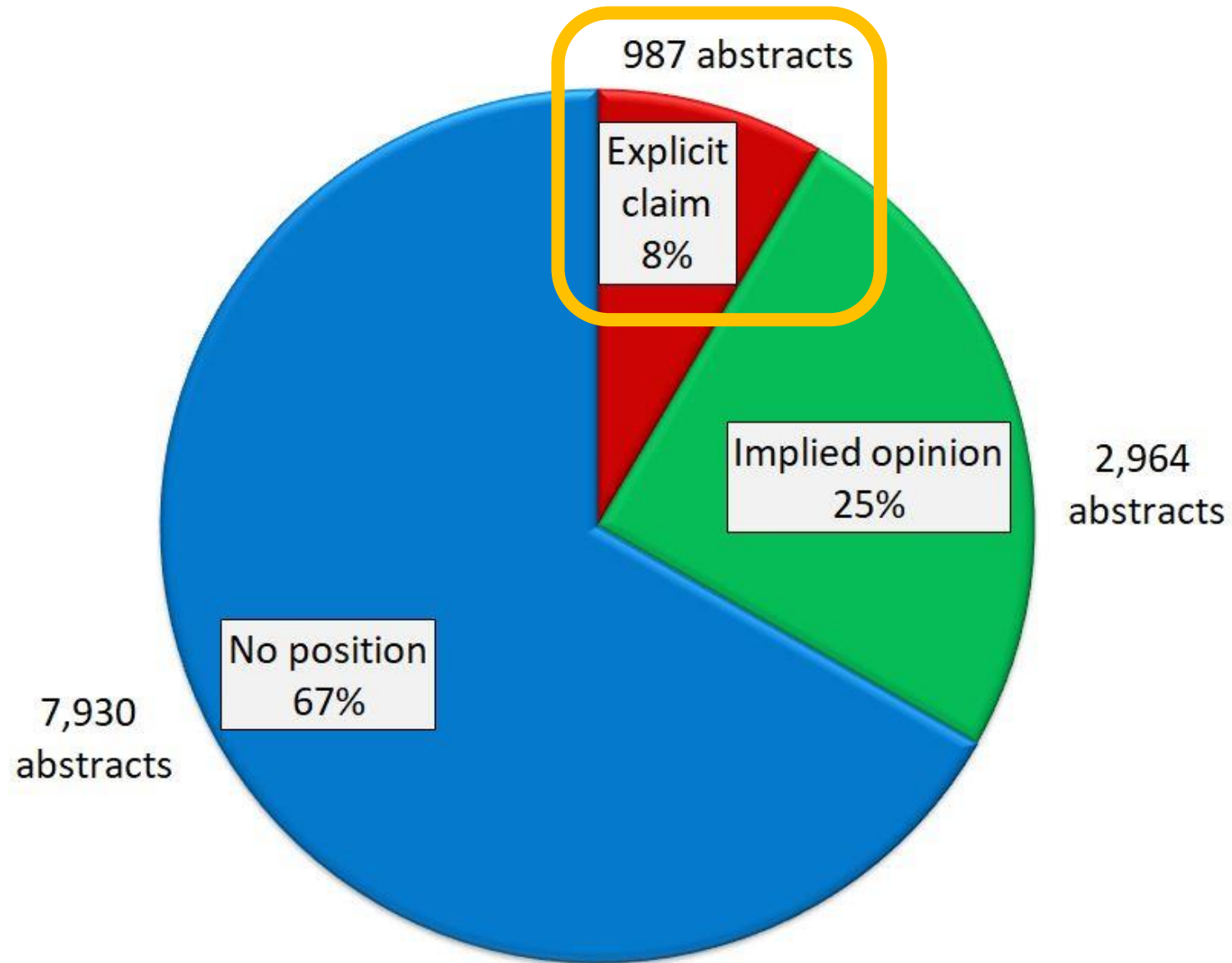
Published online: 30 August 2013
© Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2013

Abstract Agnotology is the study of how ignorance arises via circulation of misinformation calculated to mislead. Legates et al. (Sci Educ 22:2007–2017, 2013) had questioned the applicability of agnotology to politically-charged debates. In their reply, Bedford and Cook (Sci Educ 22:2019–2030, 2013), seeking to apply agnotology to climate science, asserted that fossil-fuel interests had promoted doubt about a climate consensus. Their definition of climate ‘misinformation’ was contingent upon the post-modernist assumptions that scientific truth is discernible by measuring a consensus among experts, and that a near unanimous consensus exists. However, inspection of a claim by Cook et al. (Environ Res Lett 8:024024, 2013) of 97.1 % consensus, heavily relied upon by Bedford and Cook, shows just 0.3 % endorsement of the standard definition of consensus: that most warming since 1950 is anthropogenic. Agnotology, then, is a two-edged sword since either side in a debate may claim that general ignorance arises from misinformation allegedly circulated by the other. Significant questions about anthropogenic influences on climate remain. Therefore, Legates et al. appropriately asserted that partisan presentations of controversies stifle debate and have no place in education.

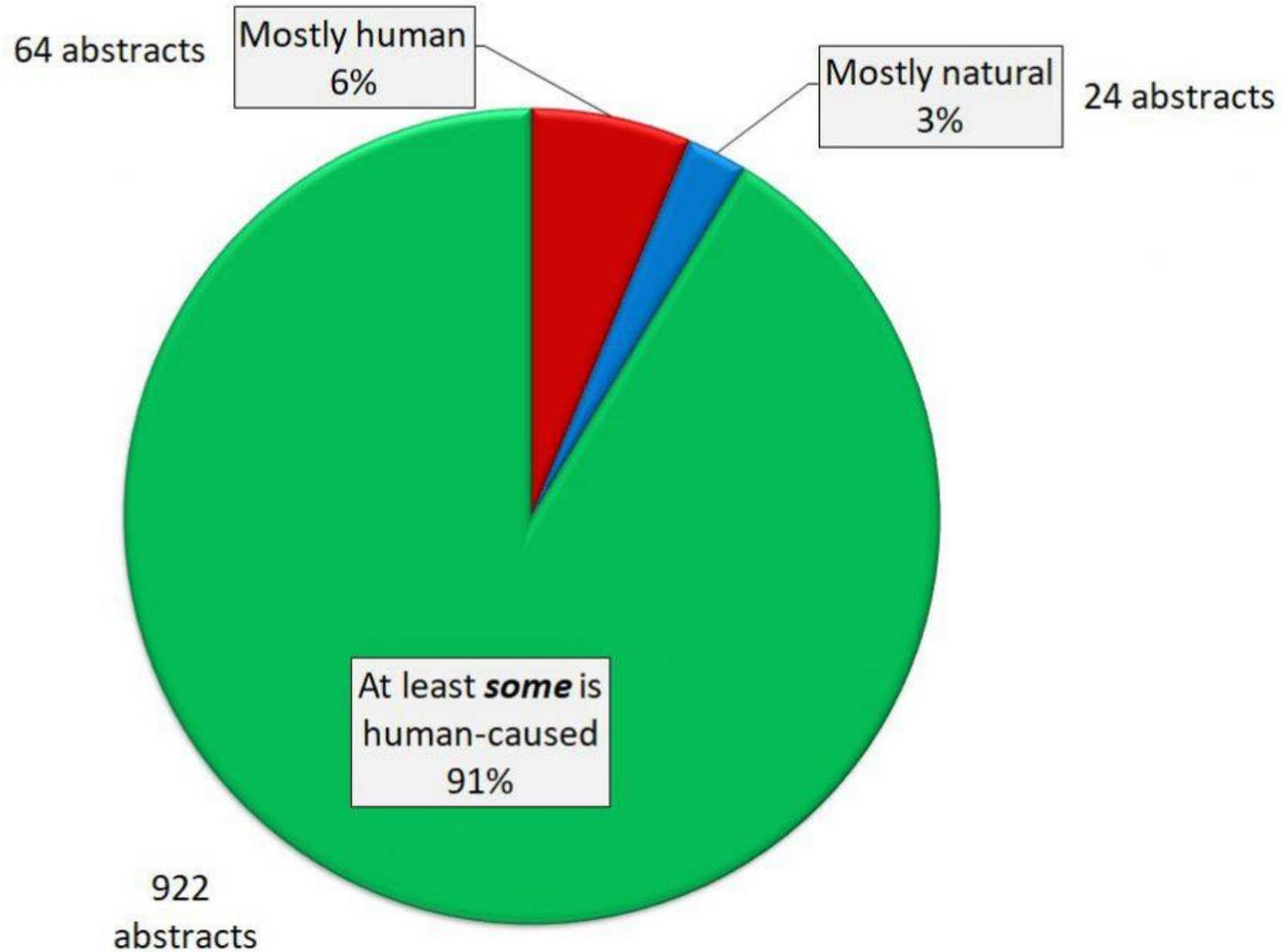
Fact-checking the Cook study

- In 2013, four of us published a paper re-analysing the results of the Cook study
- We found they were very misleading in how they described their results
- 2/3 of their abstracts offered no opinion on the causes of climate change
- Of those that offered an opinion most simply implied that human activity could be a factor
- According to their results, only 64 of their 11,944 abstracts (or 0.5%) explicitly said that climate change was mostly human-caused
- We re-read those 64 and found only 41 (so only 0.3%) actually endorsed the claimed “consensus”

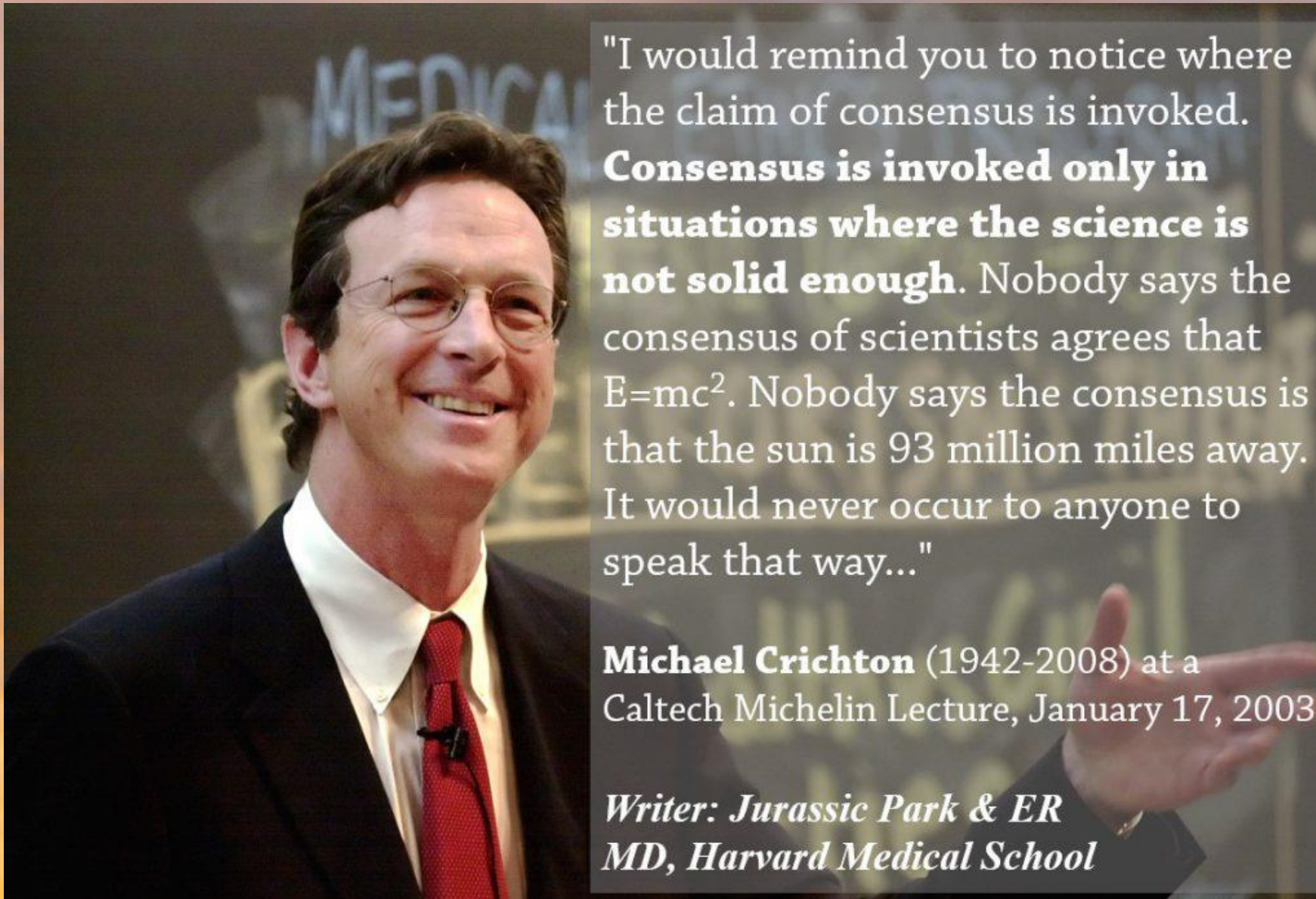
(a) Breakdown of 11,944 abstracts from the Cook (2013) study according to whether or not they express an opinion on the human contribution to recent global warming



(b) Abstracts from the Cook (2013) study that made an explicit claim on the human contribution to recent global warming



Why are we relying on “scientific consensus” claims rather than encouraging open-minded scientific inquiry?



"I would remind you to notice where the claim of consensus is invoked. **Consensus is invoked only in situations where the science is not solid enough.** Nobody says the consensus of scientists agrees that $E=mc^2$. Nobody says the consensus is that the sun is 93 million miles away. It would never occur to anyone to speak that way..."

Michael Crichton (1942-2008) at a Caltech Michelin Lecture, January 17, 2003

*Writer: Jurassic Park & ER
MD, Harvard Medical School*

Look what this evil “Willie Soon” does!



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Willie Soon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Willie Wei-Hock Soon (born September 30, 1965)^[1] is a [Malaysian](#) astrophysicist^[2] and aerospace engineer^[3] employed as a part-time externally funded researcher at the Solar and Stellar Physics (SSP) Division of the [Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics](#).^{[4][5]}

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This one's done too! Right?

Nope

Willie Soon	
Born	September 30, 1965 (age 56) Kangar, Malaysia
Nationality	American, Malaysian
Alma mater	University of Southern California (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.)
Awards	Petr Beckmann Award (2004)
Scientific career	
Fields	Earth science , solar physics
Institutions	Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
Thesis	<i>Non-equilibrium kinetics in high-temperature gases</i> (1991)
Doctoral advisor	Joseph Kunc

What is “the IPCC”? Let’s ask them (www.ipcc.ch)



The IPCC provides regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

Created in 1988 by the [World Meteorological Organization \(WMO\)](#) and the [United Nations Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#), the objective of the IPCC is to provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies. IPCC reports are also a key input into international climate change negotiations. The IPCC is an

organization of governments that are members of the United Nations or WMO. The IPCC currently has 195 members. Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC. For the assessment reports, experts volunteer their time as IPCC authors to assess the thousands of scientific papers

published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about the drivers of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce those risks. An open and transparent review by experts and governments around the world is an essential part of the IPCC process, to ensure an objective and complete assessment and to reflect a diverse range of views and expertise. Through its assessments, the IPCC identifies the strength of scientific agreement in different areas and indicates where further research is needed. The IPCC does not conduct its own research.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

What is “the IPCC”? Let’s ask them (www.ipcc.ch)



Key points from their own summary

- “The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.”
- Created in 1988 by the WMO and the **UN Environmental Program (UNEP)**
- “the objective of the IPCC is to **provide governments** at all levels **with scientific information** that they can use to **develop climate policies.**”
- “IPCC reports are also a **key input** into international climate change negotiations.”

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

What is “the IPCC”? Let’s ask them (www.ipcc.ch)



Are they scientific reports or political reports?

- Their primary objective is “to **provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies.**”
- That is, their goal is to help governments in international negotiations – **not** to advance the “*scientific understanding of climate change*” that Wikipedia thinks I “dispute”
- They provide “regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change...” [if we define “regular” as every 6 or 7 years!]
- But, as a scientist actively publishing in the field, **I also** “provide regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change”

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

What's the difference between my assessments and the IPCC's?

IPCC's approach

- Main goal = help international negotiations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Helping the UNEP with their goals
- Requires uniform “scientific consensus” on all issues. Otherwise, it might create “climate action hesitancy”
- Therefore, any scientific disagreements in the scientific community need to be either:
 - a) Ignored
 - b) Downplayed, *or*
 - c) Dismissed as already resolved

My approach

- Main goal = trying to improve scientific understanding of climate change
- Helping the scientific community investigate this fascinating and challenging topic
- Requires open-minded scientific inquiry on all issues. Otherwise, I might succumb to confirmation biases in my work
- Therefore, any scientific disagreements in the scientific community need to be either:
 - a) Investigated, *or at least*
 - b) Acknowledged

What is the UNEP's goals?

U.N. Predicts Disaster if Global Warming Not Checked

PETER JAMES SPIELMAN June 29, 1989

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A senior U.N. environmental official says entire nations could be wiped off the face of the Earth by rising sea levels if the global warming trend is not reversed by the year 2000.

From a June 29, 1989, [AP interview](#):

“[Director of the New York office of the UNEP, Noel Brown] says entire nations could be wiped off the face of the Earth by rising sea levels if the global warming trend is not reversed by the year 2000. ... He said governments have a 10-year window of opportunity to solve the greenhouse effect before it goes beyond human control.”

In other words, the UNEP had already decided, even before the first IPCC report in 1990, that humans were to blame for climate change through their greenhouse gas emissions.

What do the IPCC reports do when a scientific study disagrees with their chosen narrative?

Usually they take one of four options:

1. Simply ignore the studies! There are 1000s of studies to choose from, so the authors of a chapter may simply choose to ignore the inconvenient ones
2. Reference it, but also reference studies which disagree with it... and imply that the heretical study is flawed/debunked and the other studies are better
3. Misleadingly imply that the study somehow agrees with their chosen narrative!
4. Reference it, but only report the aspects that agree with the narrative

Let's look at two examples that directly apply to my research from the latest 6th Assessment Report (called "AR6" for short)...

What do the IPCC reports when a scientific study disagrees with their chosen narrative?

Example of option 1. Simply ignore the studies! There are 1000s of studies to choose from, so the authors of a chapter may simply choose to ignore the inconvenient ones

IPCC AR6 claims that:

- 1) The so-called “urbanization bias problem” is less than 10%
- 2) No papers had been published since AR5 (2013) to question this claim

“No recent literature has emerged to alter the AR5 finding that it is unlikely that any uncorrected effects from urbanization [...], or from changes in land use or land cover [...], have raised global Land Surface Air Temperature (LSAT) trends by more than 10%, although larger signals have been identified in some specific regions, especially rapidly urbanizing areas such as eastern China [...]”

– IPCC AR6, Chapter 2, pp. 43-44 (Masson-Delmotte et al. 2021)

What do the IPCC reports when a scientific study disagrees with their chosen narrative?

Example of option 1. Simply ignore the studies! There are 1000s of studies to choose from, so the authors of a chapter may simply choose to ignore the inconvenient ones

Earth-Science Reviews 150 (2015) 409–452

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Earth-Science Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/earscirev

ELSEVIER

Re-evaluating the role of solar variability on Northern Hemisphere temperature trends since the 19th century

Willie Soon ^{a,*}, Ronan Connolly ^b, Michael Connolly ^b

^a Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
^b Independent research scientists, Dublin, Ireland

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 23 June 2015
Received in revised form 12 August 2015
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Solar variability
Climate change
Urbanization bias
Northern Hemisphere temperatures
Total Solar Irradiance

ABSTRACT

Debate over what influence (if any) solar variability has had on surface air temperature trends since the 19th century has been controversial. In this paper, we consider two factors which may have contributed to this controversy:

1. Several different solar variability datasets exist. While each of these datasets is constructed on plausible grounds, they often imply contradictory estimates for the trends in solar activity since the 19th century.
2. Although attempts have been made to account for non-climatic biases in previous estimates of surface air temperature trends, recent research by two of the authors has shown that current estimates are likely still affected by non-climatic biases, particularly urbanization bias.

With these points in mind, we first review the debate over solar variability. We summarise the points of general agreement between most groups and the aspects which still remain controversial. We discuss possible future research which might help resolve the controversy of these aspects. This is a step to account for the problem of urbanization bias.

Sorry IPCC authors, but did you not read Soon et al. (2015)?

“... Although attempts have been made to account for non-climatic biases in previous estimates of surface air temperature trends, recent research by two of the authors has shown that current estimates are likely still affected by non-climatic biases, particularly urbanization bias.”

What do the IPCC reports when a scientific study disagrees with their chosen narrative?

Ironically, the co-chair of AR6, Prof. Panmao Zhai, has read Soon et al. (2015) and cited it favorably in his own work – emphasizing the concerns over urbanization bias (and also IPCC's poor treatment of the role of solar activity on climate change)

IOP Publishing Environ. Res. Lett. 12 (2017) 104010 <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aa822b>

Environmental Research Letters

 CrossMark

LETTER

Persisting and strong warming hiatus over eastern China during the past two decades

Yang Chen^{1,2} and Panmao Zhai¹

¹ State Key Laboratory of Severe Weather, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, China Meteorological Administration, No. 46, South Ave., Zhong-Guan-Cun, Haidian, Beijing, People's Republic of China

² Author to whom any correspondence should be addressed.

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Keywords: warming hiatus, regional manifestation, cold extremes, exceptional hiatus event

Supplementary material for this article is available [online](#)

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Abstract

During the past two decades since 1997, eastern China has experienced a warming hiatus punctuated by significant cooling in daily-minimum temperature (T_{min}), particularly during early–mid winter. By arbitrarily configuring start and end years, a ‘vantage hiatus period’ in eastern China is detected over 1998–2013, during when the domain-averaged T_{min} exhibited the strongest cooling trend and the number of significant cooling stations peaked. Regions most susceptible to the warming hiatus are located in North China, the Yangtze–Huai River Valley and South China, where significant cooling in T_{min} persisted through 2016. This sustained hiatus gave rise to increasingly frequent and severe cold extremes there. Concerning its prolonged persistency and great cooling rate, the recent warming hiatus over eastern China deviates much from most historical short-term trends during the past five decades, and thus could be viewed as an outlier against the prevalent warming context.

transient regime of low-level solar radiation (Du *et al* 2017). Enough cautions, however, should be warranted about the role of solar irradiance changes in triggering the warming hiatus, considering large uncertainties among differing datasets of solar activity (Soon *et al* 2015). At a regional scale, dynamic effects, i.e. changes

considerably amplified the warm anomaly. Among these thermodynamic contributions, the urbanization-caused warming rate should be particularly noted, since most urban stations are coincidentally distributed over susceptible regions identified in figure 2(f) (Soon *et al* 2015). Measured by the magnitude of cooling trends

Prof. Panmao Zhai's is co-chair of the IPCC AR6

Sixth Assessment Report

WORKING GROUP I

The Physical Science Basis

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region on Earth, in multiple ways. The changes we experience will increase with any further warming.

#IPCC

#ClimateReport

PANMAO ZHAI
WORKING GROUP I CO-CHAIR



What do the IPCC reports when a scientific study disagrees with their chosen narrative?

Example of option 3. Misleadingly imply that the study somehow agrees with their chosen narrative!

In their discussion on snow cover extent (SCE), IPCC AR6 cited a study I co-authored – Connolly et al., 2019. They implied that we agreed with AR5 (and AR6)

“2.3.2.2 Terrestrial snow cover

AR5 concluded that snow cover extent (SCE) had decreased in the NH, especially in spring (very high confidence).

[...]

The greatest declines in SCE have occurred during boreal spring and summer, although the estimated magnitude is dataset dependent (Rupp et al., 2013; Estilow et al., 2015; Bokhorst et al., 2016; Thackeray et al., 2016; Connolly et al., 2019).”

What do the IPCC reports when a scientific study disagrees with their chosen narrative?



Article

Northern Hemisphere Snow-Cover Trends (1967–2018): A Comparison between Climate Models and Observations

Ronan Connolly ^{1,2,*}, Michael Connolly ², Willie Soon ¹, David R. Legates ³, Rodolfo Gustavo Cionco ⁴ and Víctor. M. Velasco Herrera ⁵

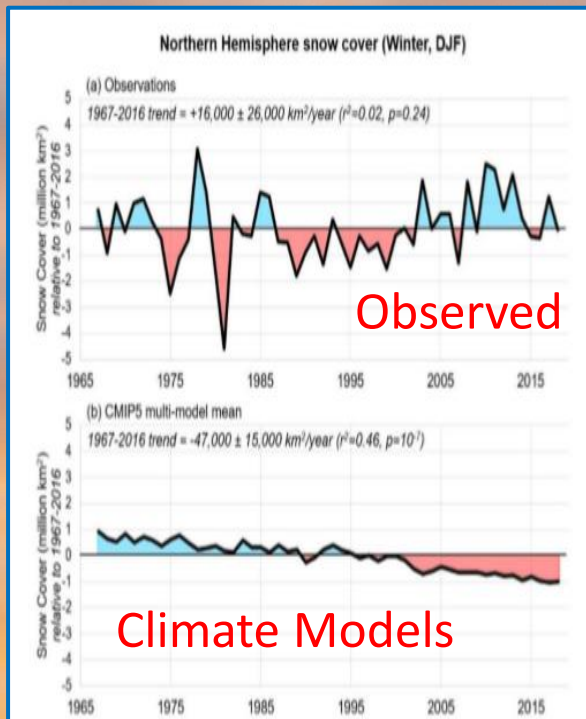
Abstract: Observed changes in Northern Hemisphere snow cover from satellite records were compared to those predicted by all available Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (“CMIP5”) climate models over the duration of the satellite’s records, i.e., 1967–2018. A total of 196 climate model runs were analyzed (taken from 24 climate models). Separate analyses were conducted for the annual averages and for each of the seasons (winter, spring, summer, and autumn/fall). A longer record (1922–2018) for the spring season which combines ground-based measurements with satellite measurements was also compared to the model outputs. The climate models were found to poorly explain the observed trends. While the models suggest snow cover should have steadily decreased for all four seasons, only spring and summer exhibited a long-term decrease, and the pattern of the observed decreases for these seasons was quite different from the modelled predictions. Moreover, the observed trends for autumn and winter suggest a long-term increase, although these trends were not statistically significant. Possible explanations for the poor performance of the climate models are discussed.

Keywords: Northern Hemisphere snow cover; CMIP5 climate models; climate change

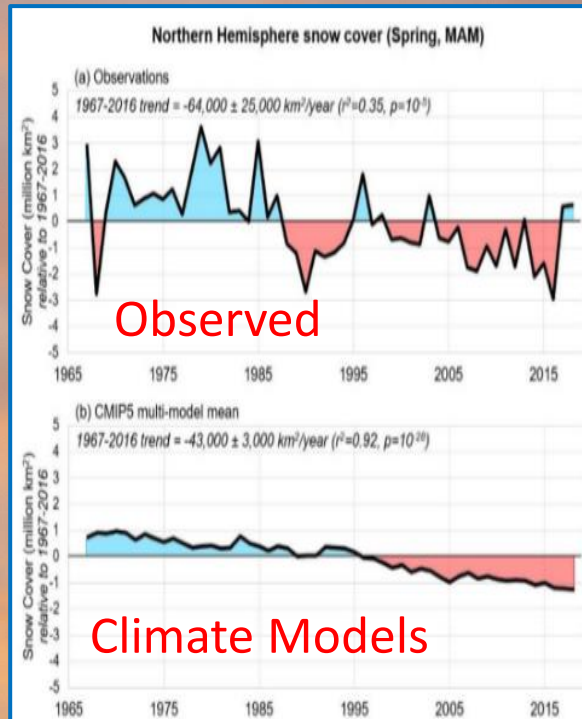
- In Connolly et al., 2019, we were criticizing the poor performance of the “CMIP5” climate models used in AR5
- We emphasized that the models got the snow cover trends wrong for all four seasons!
- We noted that only spring and summer showed a long-term decrease
- And even for these seasons, the observed “decrease” was nothing like the models claim should have occurred

Summary of what Connolly et al., 2019 actually found

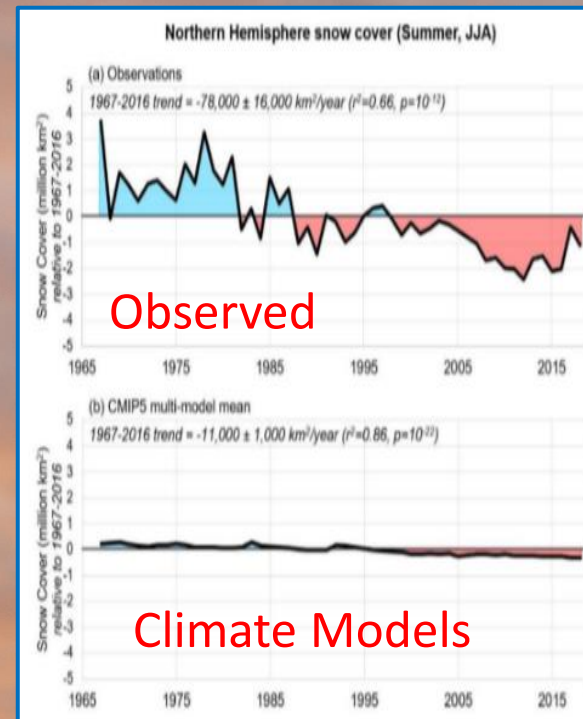
Winter



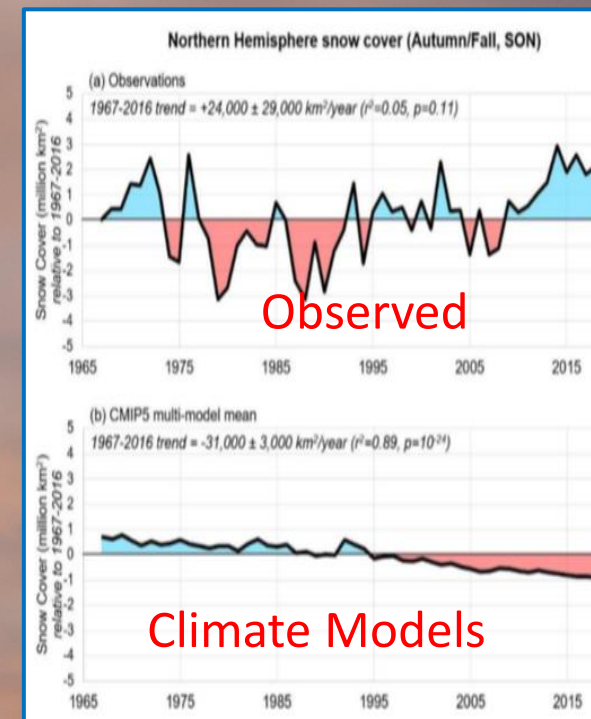
Spring



Summer



Fall



Look what this evil “Willie Soon” does!



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Willie Soon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Willie Wei-Hock Soon (born September 30, 1965)^[1] is a [Malaysian](#) astrophysicist^[2] and aerospace engineer^[3] employed as a part-time externally funded researcher at the Solar and Stellar Physics (SSP) Division of the [Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics](#).^{[4][5]}

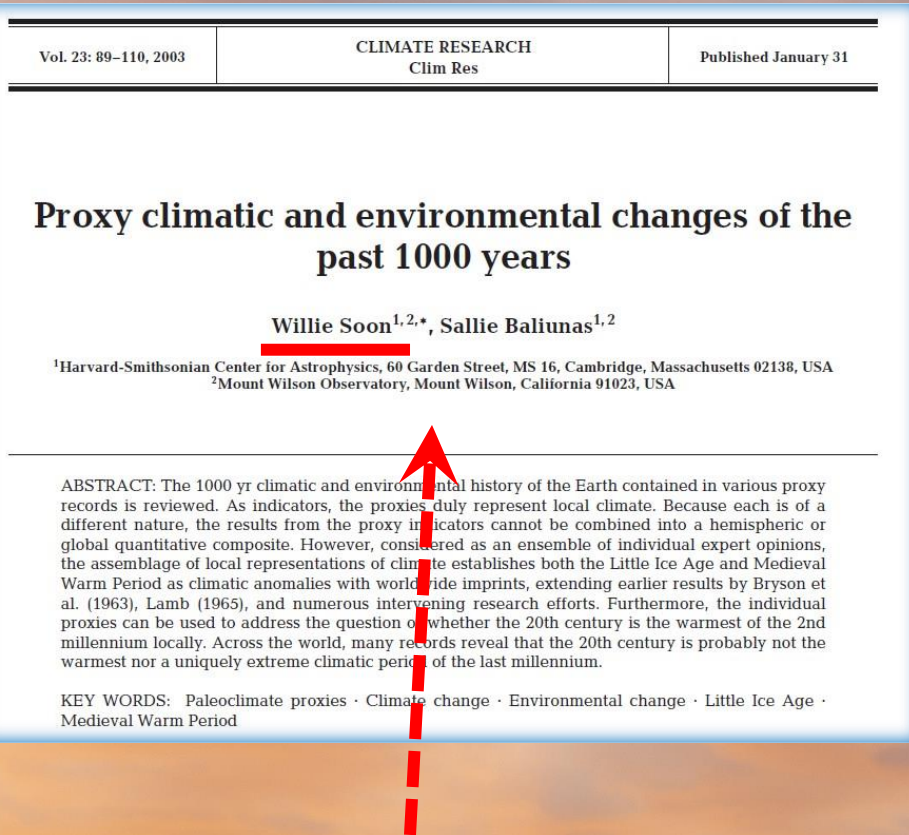
Soon is a climate change denier,^{[4][6]} disputing the scientific understanding of climate change, and contends that most global warming is caused by solar variation rather than by human activity.^{[7][8]} He co-wrote a paper whose methodology was widely criticised by the scientific community.^[9] Climate scientists such as Gavin Schmidt of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies have refuted Soon's arguments, and the Smithsonian does not support his conclusions. He is nonetheless frequently cited by politicians opposed to climate-change legislation.^{[4][6]}

Soon co-authored *The Maunder Minimum and the Variable Sun–Earth Connection* with Steven H. Yaskell. The book treats historical and proxy records of climate change coinciding with the [Maunder Minimum](#), a period from 1645 to about 1715 when sunspots became exceedingly rare.^[10]

From 2005 to 2015, Soon had received over \$1.2 million from the fossil fuel industry, while failing to disclose that conflict of interest in most of his work.^[11] Of this industry funding, over half went on the Smithsonian's facility operating costs, with the remainder going to Soon as his salary.^[12]

	Willie Soon
Born	September 30, 1965 (age 56) Kangar, Malaysia
Nationality	American, Malaysian
Alma mater	University of Southern California (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.)
Awards	Petr Beckmann Award (2004)
Scientific career	
Fields	Earth science, solar physics
Institutions	Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
Thesis	<i>Non-equilibrium kinetics in high-temperature gases</i> (1991)
Doctoral advisor	Joseph Kunc

What is this paper “whose methodology was widely criticized”?



This is the supposedly heretical Soon & Baliunas (2003) a.k.a. “SB03” paper that Wikipedia claims is somehow wrong!

- In 2003, I published two papers that disagreed with the conclusions of a very prominent study from 1999 that was commonly known as “the hockeystick graph”
- “The hockeystick graph”, **Mann, Bradley & Hughes (1999)**, had applied some non-standard statistical techniques to a selective collection of “temperature proxy” records. Temperature proxies are indirect temperature measures from e.g., tree rings, ice cores
- They claimed to have proven that from 1000 to 1900, temperatures had been almost constant, but then they sky-rocketed, like “the blade of a hockeystick” in the last 100 years. They claimed that the 1990s were the hottest in at least 1,000 years!
- Mann was a lead author of **IPCC AR3 (2001)** and his hockeystick graph featured prominently in the **AR3** report.
- So, my colleagues and I decided to check how realistic the hockeystick graph was. We published our findings in those two papers: **Soon & Baliunas (2003)** and **Soon et al. (2003)**

Mann et al. 1999's “hockey stick” graph as presented in IPCC 2001 Third Assessment Report

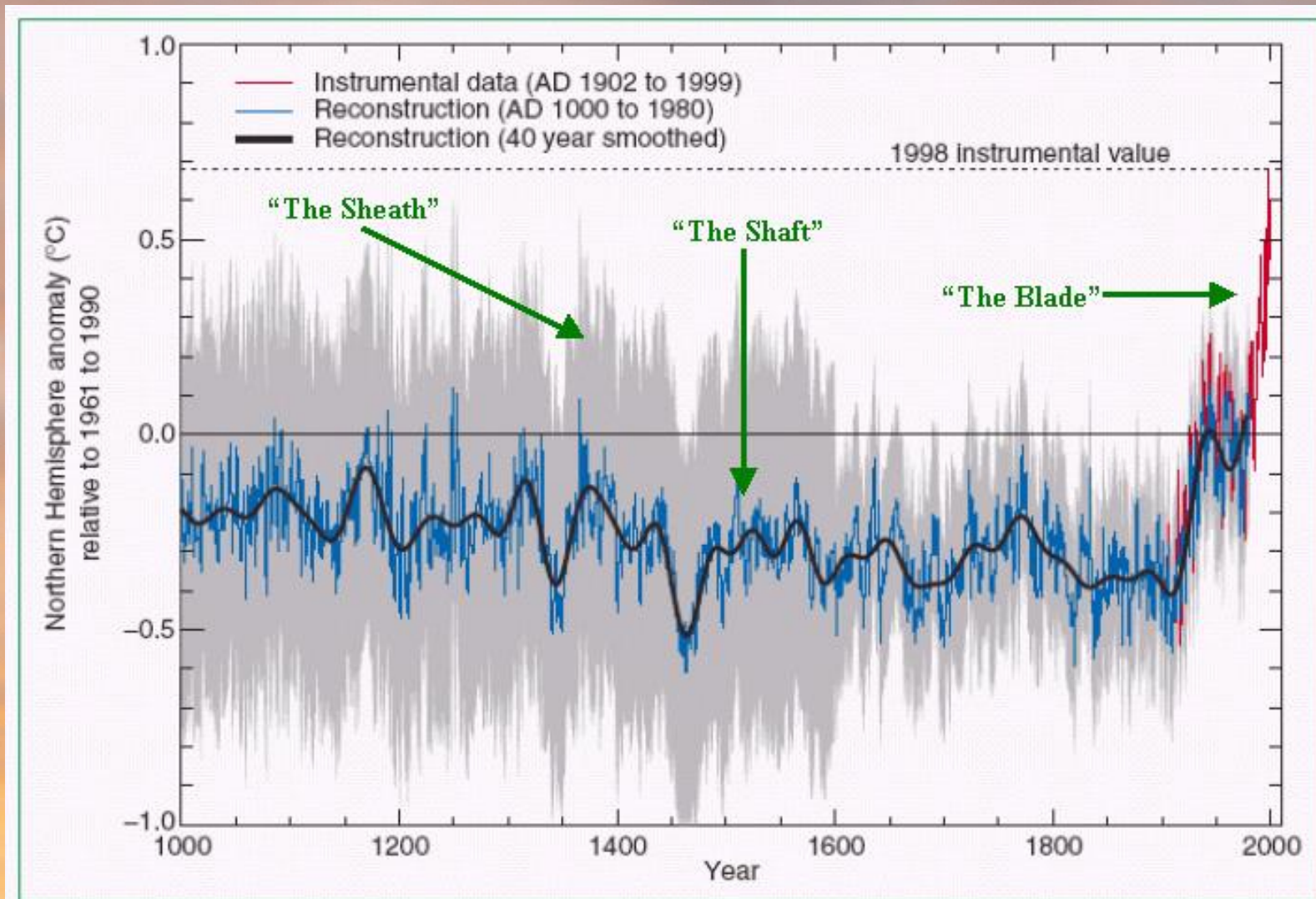


Figure 5: Millennial Northern Hemisphere (NH) temperature reconstruction (blue – tree rings, corals, ice cores, and historical records) and instrumental data (red) from AD 1000 to 1999. Smoother version of NH series (black), and two standard error limits (gray shaded) are shown. [Based on Figure 2.20]

This is the reason why it's called a "hockey stick"

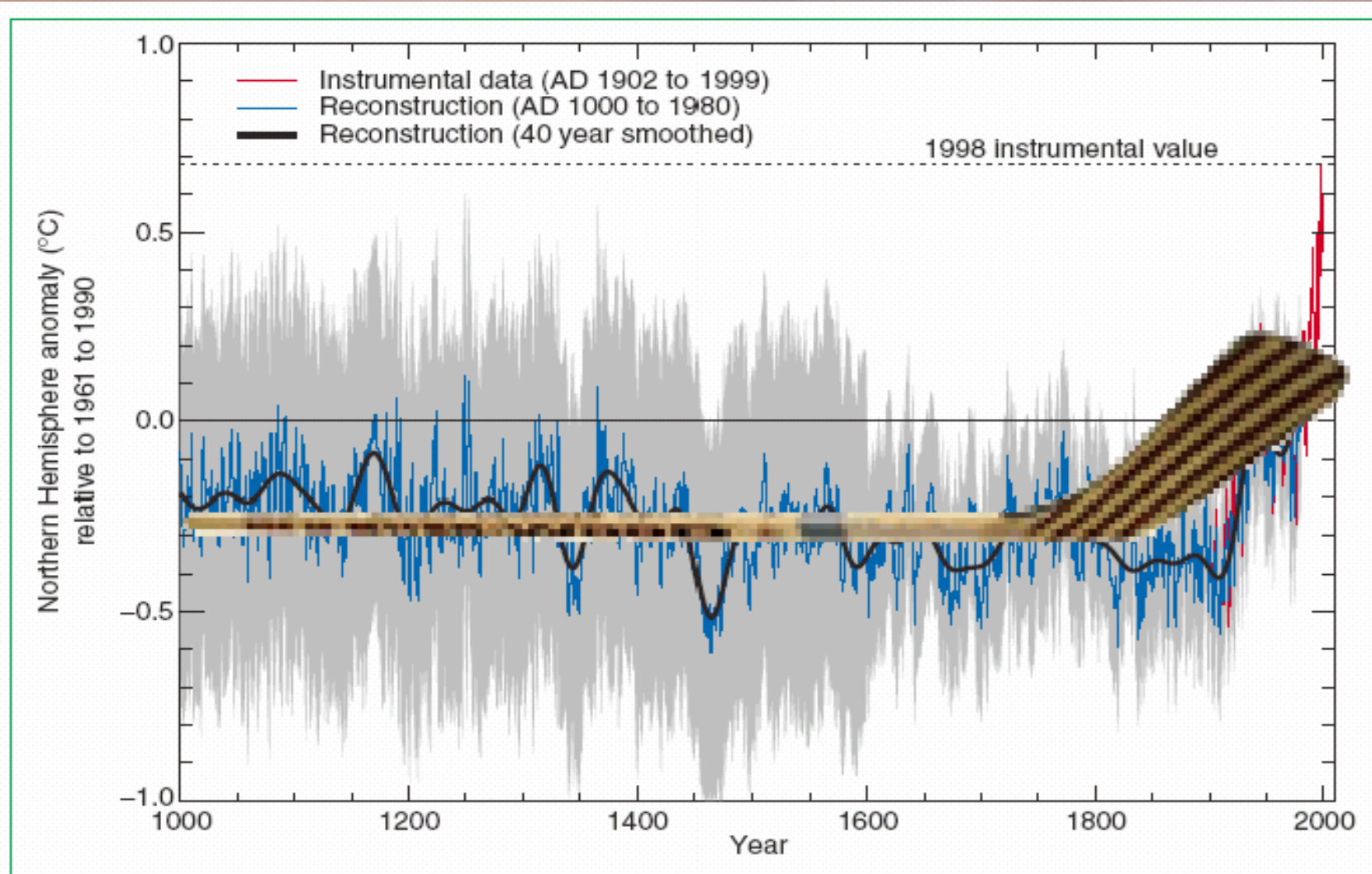


Figure 5: Millennial Northern Hemisphere (NH) temperature reconstruction (blue – tree rings, corals, ice cores, and historical records) and instrumental data (red) from AD 1000 to 1999. Smoother version of NH series (black), and two standard error limits (gray shaded) are shown. [Based on Figure 2.20]

What did my heretical 2003 papers find?

SB03

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

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

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

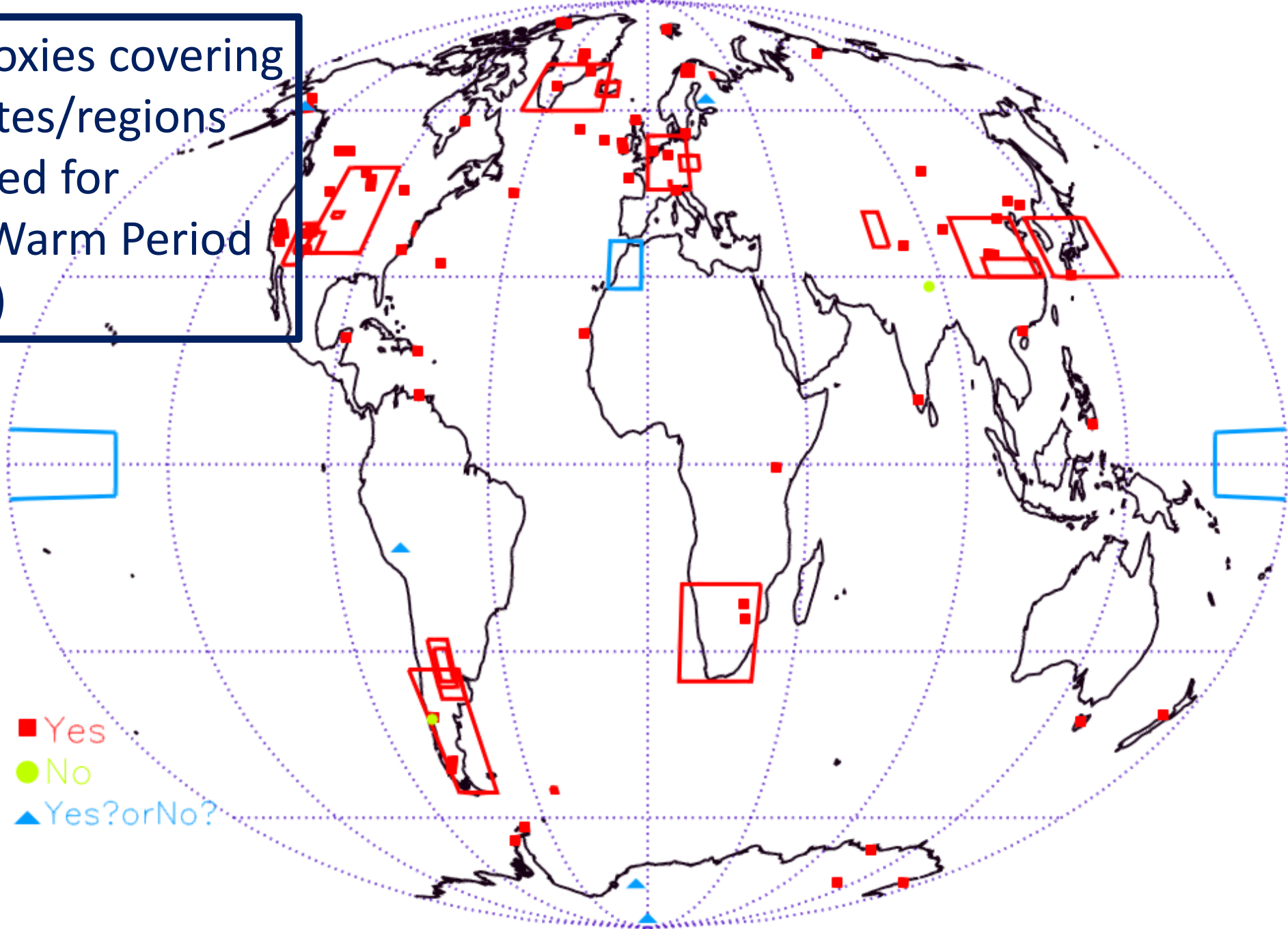
²Mount Wilson Observatory, Mount Wilson, California 91023, USA

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

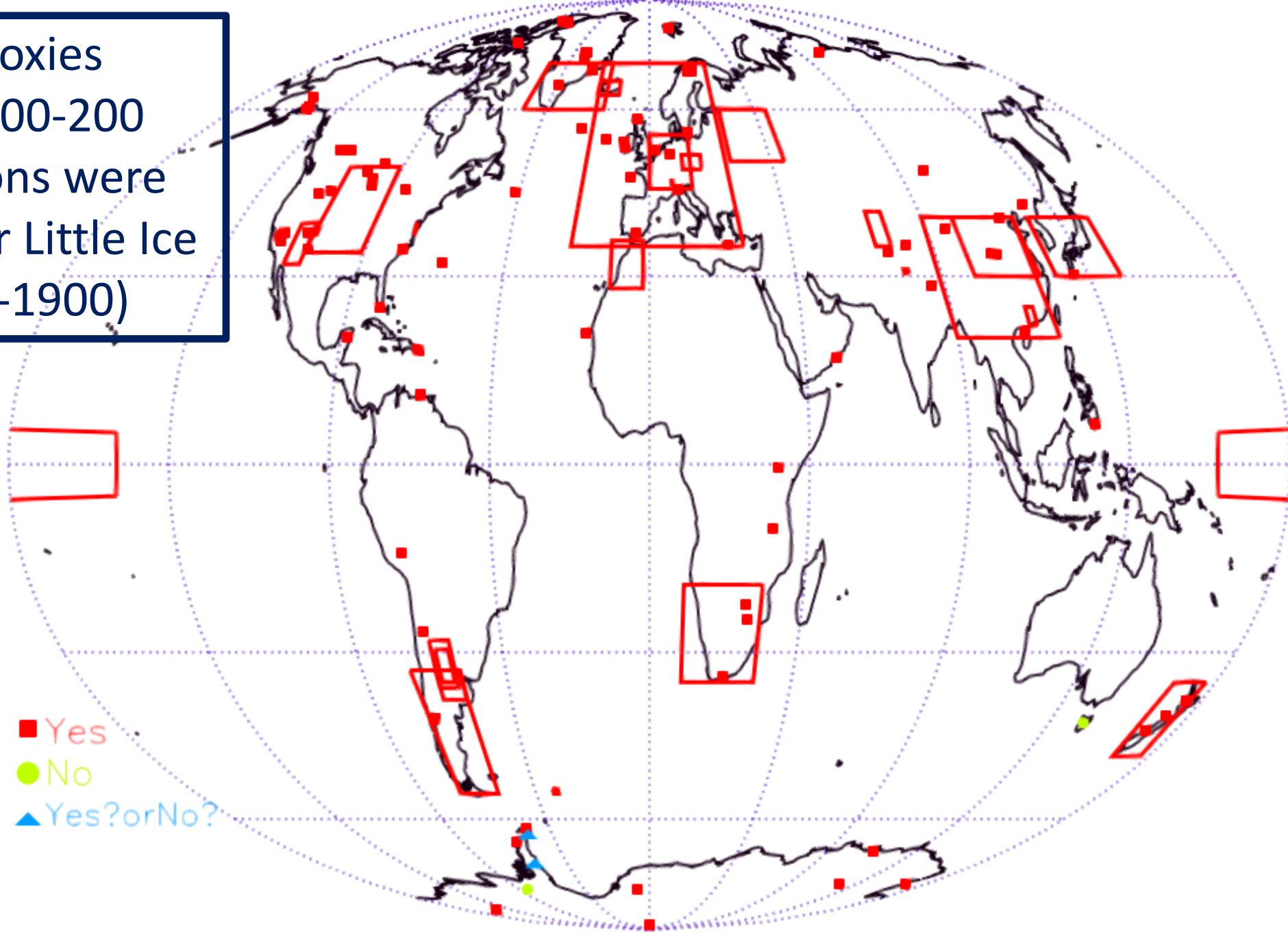
(2) Is there an objectively discernible climatic anomaly during the Medieval Warm Period (800–1300 A.D.) in this proxy record?

Climate proxies covering
100-200 sites/regions
were studied for
Medieval Warm Period
(800-1300)



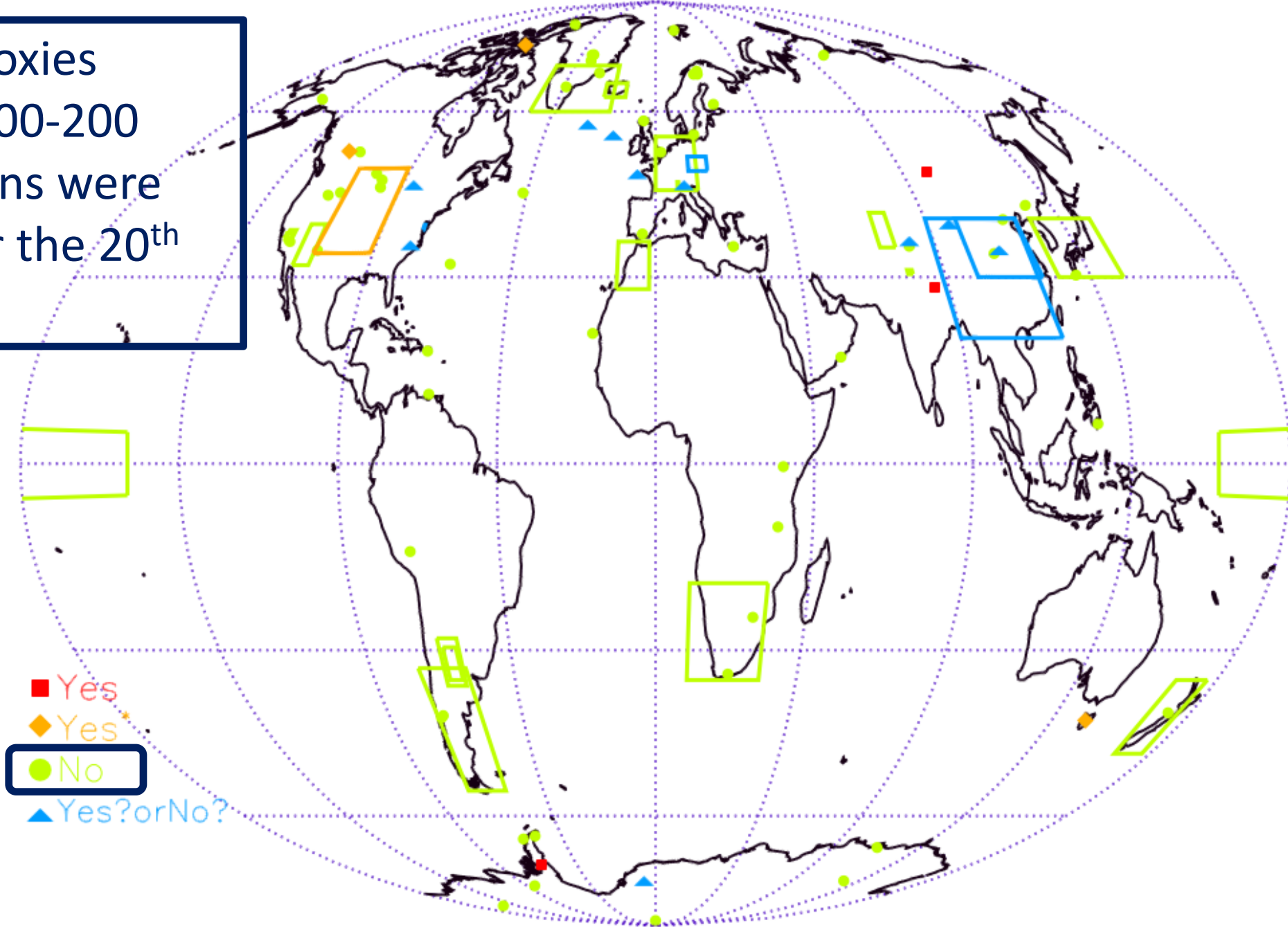
(1) Is there an objectively discernible climatic anomaly during the Little Ice Age interval (1300–1900 A.D.) in this proxy record?

Climate proxies
covering 100-200
sites/regions were
studied for Little Ice
Age (1300-1900)



(3) Is there an objectively discernible climatic anomaly within the 20th century that is the most extreme (the warmest) period in the record?

Climate proxies
covering 100-200
sites/regions were
studied for the 20th
century



The Iconic 1000-year Temperature History Graph (The Source Paper: MBH99)

GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS, VOL. 26, NO.6, PAGES 759-762, MARCH 15, 1999

Northern Hemisphere Temperatures During the Past Millennium: Inferences, Uncertainties, and Limitations

Michael E. Mann and Raymond S. Bradley

Department of Geosciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Massachusetts

Malcolm K. Hughes

Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

Note: only 9 sites were represented and one of which is in Southern Hemisphere

Table 1. 12 Proxy Indicators Available Back to AD 1000. Description ("SERIES"—see MBH98 for details regarding data and reference), location ("LOC"—region or lat/lon coordinates, start year ("y₀") AD, and type ("TYPE") of series is indicated. These data (and the NH series discussed in the text) are available over the internet through the World Data Center-A for Paleoclimatology (<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/paleo/paleo.html>).

SERIES	LOC	y ₀	TYPE
ITRDB (PC #1)	N. Amer	1000	T. Ring width
ITRDB (PC #2)	N. Amer	1000	T. Ring width
ITRDB (PC #3)	N. Amer	1000	T. Ring width
Fennoscandia	68N 23E	500	T. Ring density
Polar Urals	67N 65E	914	T. Ring density
Tasmania	43S 148E	900	T. Ring width
N. Patagonia	38S 68W	869	T. Ring width
Morocco	33N 5W	984	T. Ring width
France	44N 7E	988	T. Ring width
Greenland stacked core	77N 60W	553	ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
Quelccaya (2)	14S 71W	488	ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
Quelccaya (2)	14S 71W	488	ice accum.

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Soon and Baliunas controversy

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(1) 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 (2) 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.

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Yes, it was criticized by a letter in Eos. We replied.

This comment/reply approach is normal in science

Comment by: **Mann**, Amman, **Bradley**, Briffa, Jones, Osborn, Crowley, **Hughes**, Oppenheimer, Overpeck, Rutherford, Trenberth, Wigley

Our reply by: Soon, Baliunas & Legates

FORUM

On Past Temperatures and Anomalous Late-20th Century Warmth

PAGE 256

Evidence from paleoclimatic sources and modeling studies support AGU's official position statement on climate change and greenhouse gases; namely, that there is a compelling basis for concern over future climate changes, including increases in global-mean surface temperatures, due to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases, primarily from fossil fuel burning.

More specifically, a number of reconstructions of large-scale temperature changes over the past millennium support the conclusion that late-20th century warmth was unprecedented over at least the past millennium. Modeling and statistical studies indicate that such anomalous warmth cannot be fully explained by natural factors, but instead, require a signif-

icant anthropogenic forcing of climate that emerged during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Two recent (and nearly identical) papers [Soon and Baliunas, 2003 and Soon *et al.*, 2003]—henceforth both referred to as “SB03”—challenge this view, and have been used to support the claim that recent hemispheric-scale warmth is not unprecedented in the context of the past millennium (see e.g., “20th Century Climate Not So Hot,” press release, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 31 March 2003; <http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/press/pr0310.html>). Such claims are inconsistent with the preponderance of scientific evidence. We therefore review these claims in light of the fact that they have found their way into the media and have been read into the record of the U.S. Senate.

FORUM

Comment on “On Past Temperatures and Anomalous Late-20th Century Warmth”

PAGES 473, 476

We write in response to the Forum article by Mann *et al.* (*Eos*, 8 July 2003; “M03”), noting first two points of apparent agreement with our work [Soon and Baliunas, 2003; Soon *et al.*, 2003; “SB03”]:

(1) Studies of climatic and environmental changes (including temperature) on hemispheric or global scales over time periods of millennia based on paleoclimate proxies must contend with significant uncertainties.

(2) Knowledge of past climatic changes does not have a direct bearing on the climatic effects of anthropogenic carbon dioxide added to the air during the 20th century and beyond.

M03 relies mainly on a northern hemisphere reconstruction of average annual temperature by Mann *et al.* [1999]. Their reconstruction calibrates environmental proxies going back many centuries, using the thermometer record that extends back only to the 1860s. Their northern hemisphere reconstruction prior to 1400 C.E. depends sensitively on tree growth from one region; namely, trees growing at high elevations in western North America.

For some tree species, annual growth rings can be measured to yield a proxy for warm-season temperature. The tree growth indices, based on the width of an annual growth ring, and the growth-ring density formed in late summer, yield a positive correlation with warm-season

What was NOT normal is the behind-the-scenes revelations that were revealed by “the Climategate e-mails” of 2009

- It is now known that Prof. Michael Mann conspired in various group e-mail discussions to get that Eos comment published rapidly.
- They were able to fast-process the publication of the article so that it appeared on July 8, 2003 to be available for the July 29, 2003 US Senate EPW committee hearing
- The e-mail participants included:
 - Most of the co-authors of the Eos comment
 - The editor of the Eos journal, Prof. Ellen Mosley-Thompson
 - Several of the editors of Climate Research that later resigned
 - A White House scientist at the Office of Science & Technology Policy (OSTP)
 - The then-head of the IPCC, Prof. Rajendra Pachauri
- Our reply was published November 4th, i.e., four months after the Senate hearing

The politically-connected e-mail participants warned that a take-down was needed urgently so that their White House friends could “dismiss” the paper

Mark Eakin, NOAA



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.

David Halpern, at OSTP
(now at NASA JPL)



The Eos editor agreed to fast-track the publication of the comment before we even heard of it

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 Mosley-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.



Ellen Mosley-Thompson, OSU

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Was there anything wrong with the peer-review of SB03?

- The journal had carried out a detailed internal review of the peer-review process and concluded the authors, the reviewers and the editor had done a good job:

“Summary:

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

- Nonetheless, the new editor-in-chief of Climate Research, Prof. Hans von Storch, had already resigned, along with several other editors
- None of them contacted me before deciding to resign

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

I have redacted the e-mail list for this talk,
but it includes all 48 editors of the *Climate
Research* journal.

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

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(3)

One year after resigning, the editor-in-chief Hans von Storch criticized “the hockeystick” study

Reconstructing Past Climate from Noisy Data

Hans von Storch,^{1*} Eduardo Zorita,¹ Julie M. Jones,¹
Yegor Dimitriev,¹ Fidel González-Rouco,²
Simon F. B. Tett³

Empirical reconstructions of the Northern Hemisphere (NH) temperature in the past millennium based on multiproxy records depict small-amplitude variations followed by a clear warming trend in the past two centuries. We use a coupled atmosphere-ocean model simulation of the past 1000 years as a surrogate climate to test the skill of these methods, particularly at multi-decadal and centennial time scales. Idealized proxy records are represented by simulated grid-point temperature, degraded with statistical noise. The centennial variability of the NH temperature is underestimated by the regression-based methods applied here, suggesting that past variations may have been at least a factor of 2 larger than indicated by empirical reconstructions.

Reconstruction of past climate from palaeoclimate proxy data is important for the detection of anthropogenic climate change. A number of studies have attempted to reconstruct variations in global or NH temperature within the past millennium by regressing proxy indicators and early instrumental time series on recent instrumental climate variables with high spatial resolution (1–3). Regression

models are developed during the period of common instrumental and proxy data and are then applied to longer proxy records to reconstruct past climates. Similar methods have been applied for the reconstruction of atmospheric circulation indices, such as the North Atlantic Oscillation (4) or the Antarctic Oscillation (5). A number of reconstructions show that the temperatures in the last

millennium were characterized by geographically varying warm values in the 11th and 12th centuries, followed by a secular cooling trend punctuated by decadal-scale colder periods in the mid-10th, early 17th, and early 19th centuries (6). These cooler intervals were followed by the marked warming experienced until today. Although the amplitude of these preindustrial variations is still debated, according to the most quoted NH temperature reconstruction [Mann, Bradley, Hughes, 1998 (MBH98) (1) and Mann, Bradley, Hughes, 1999 (MBH99) (2)] and the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report (7), these variations were of small amplitude. However, recent studies with general circulation models suggest that these centennial variations may have been larger (8–10). We used a coupled atmosphere-ocean model simulation of the past 1000 years as surrogate climate to test whether

¹Institute for Coastal Research, GKSS Research Centre, Geesthacht 21502, Germany. ²Department of Astrophysics and Atmospheric Physics, Universidad Complutense, Madrid 28040, Spain. ³UK Meteorological Office, Hadley Centre (Reading Unit), Meteorology Building, University of Reading, Reading, RG6 6BB, UK.

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In 2004, just one year after having resigned as the new and first editor-in-chief condemning *Climate Research* for allowing my paper criticizing the hockeystick study to be published, von Storch and colleagues published their own study in *Science*... criticizing the hockeystick study! They argued it had substantially underestimated the variability of temperatures in the pre-industrial era, i.e., before about 1900

Was I wrong to criticize the “hockey stick graph”?

- A recent review paper by Lüning & Lengsfeld seems to agree
- They agree that some of the published reconstructions find a “hockey stick”
- But, others don’t, and find a pronounced Medieval Warm Period and Little Ice Age

Citation: Lüning, S.; Lengsfeld, P.
How Reliable Are Global
Temperature Reconstructions of the
Common Era? *Earth* 2022, 3, 401–408.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/earth3010024>



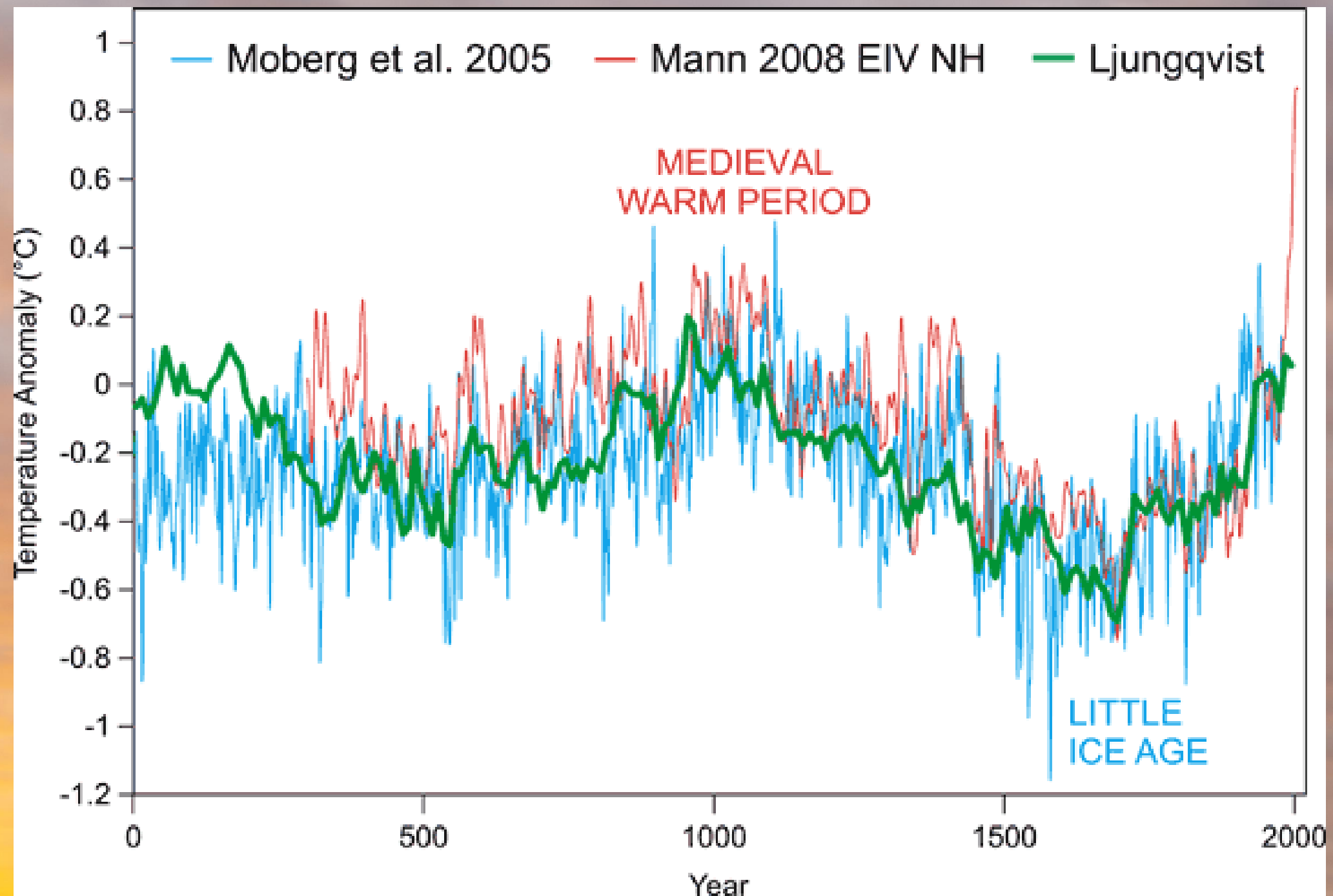
Review

How Reliable Are Global Temperature Reconstructions of the Common Era?

Sebastian Lüning ^{1,*} and Philipp Lengsfeld ²

Abstract: Global mean annual temperature has increased by more than 1 °C during the past 150 years, as documented by thermometer measurements. Such observational data are, unfortunately, not available for the pre-industrial period of the Common Era (CE), for which the climate development is reconstructed using various types of palaeoclimatological proxies. In this analysis, we compared seven prominent hemispheric and global temperature reconstructions for the past 2000 years (T2k) which differed from each other in some segments by more than 0.5 °C. Whilst some T2k show negligible pre-industrial climate variability (“hockey sticks”), others suggest significant temperature fluctuations. We discuss possible sources of error and highlight three criteria that need to be considered to increase the quality and stability of future T2k reconstructions. Temperature proxy series are to be thoroughly validated with regards to (1) reproducibility, (2) seasonal stability, and (3) areal representativeness. The T2k represents key calibration data for climate models. The models need to first reproduce the reconstructed pre-industrial climate history before being validated and cleared for climate projections of the future. Precise attribution of modern warming to anthropogenic and natural causes will not be possible until T2k composites stabilize and are truly representative for a well-defined region and season. The discrepancies between the different T2k reconstructions directly translate into a major challenge with regards to the political interpretation of the climate change risk profile. As a rule of thumb, the larger/smaller the pre-industrial temperature changes, the higher/lower the natural contribution to the current warm period (CWP) will likely be, thus, reducing/increasing the CO₂ climate sensitivity and the expected warming until 2100.

Keywords: pre-industrial climate; temperature reconstruction; Medieval Warm Period; Little Ice Age; uncertainty; hockey stick



Look what this evil “Willie Soon” does!



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Willie Soon

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Willie Wei-Hock Soon (born September 30, 1965)^[1] is a [Malaysian](#) astrophysicist^[2] and aerospace engineer^[3] employed as a part-time externally funded researcher at the Solar and Stellar Physics (SSP) Division of the [Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics](#).^{[4][5]}

Soon is a [climate change denier](#),^{[4][6]} disputing the scientific understanding of climate change, and contends that most [global warming](#) is caused by solar variation rather than by human activity.^{[7][8]} He co wrote a paper whose methodology was widely criticised

by the scientific community.^[9] Climate scientists such as Gavin Schmidt of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies have refuted Soon's arguments, and the Smithsonian does not support his conclusions. He is nonetheless frequently cited by politicians opposed to climate-change legislation.^{[4][6]}

Soon co-authored *The Maunder Minimum and the Variable Sun–Earth Connection* with Steven H. Yaskell. The book treats historical and proxy records of climate change coinciding with the [Maunder Minimum](#), a period from 1645 to about 1715 when sunspots became exceedingly rare.^[10]

From 2005 to 2015, Soon had received over \$1.2 million from the fossil fuel industry, while failing to disclose that conflict of interest in most of his work.^[11] Of this industry funding, over half went on the Smithsonian's facility operating costs, with the remainder going to Soon as his salary.^[12]

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Thesis	<i>Non-equilibrium kinetics in high-temperature gases</i> (1991)
Doctoral advisor	Joseph Kunc

How did Dr. Gavin Schmidt “refute” my arguments?



Gavin Schmidt ✓

25.2K Tweets

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TFW the journalist quotes you not wanting to comment on the latest sceptic 🤡.

“This is total nonsense that no one sensible should waste any time on” 🙄



Challenging UN, Study Finds Sun—not CO₂—May Be Behind Global ...

The sun and not human emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) may be the main cause of warmer temperatures ...

theepochtimes.com

What was the “total nonsense” that Dr. Schmidt didn’t want to read?

RAA 2021 Vol. 21 No. 6, 131(68pp) doi: 10.1088/1674-4527/21/6/131
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Research in
Astronomy and
Astrophysics

INVITED REVIEWS

How much has the Sun influenced Northern Hemisphere temperature trends? An ongoing debate.

Ronan Connolly^{1,2}, Willie Soon¹, Michael Connolly², Sallie Baliunas³, Johan Berglund⁴, C. John Butler⁵, Rodolfo Gustavo Cionco^{6,7}, Ana G. Elias⁸, Valery M. Fedorov¹⁰, Hermann Harde¹¹, Gregory W. Henry¹², Douglas V. Hoyt¹³, Ole Humlum¹⁴, David R. Legates¹⁵, Sebastian Lüning¹⁶, Nicola Scafetta¹⁷, Jan-Erik Solheim¹⁸, László Szarka¹⁹, Harry van Loon²⁰, Víctor M. Velasco Herrera²¹, Richard C. Willson²², Hong Yan (颜汗峻)²³ and Weijia Zhang^{24,25}

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Willie Soon

Finally, Wikipedia got this one right!

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Willie Wei-Hock Soon (born September 30, 1965)^[1] is a [Malaysian](#) astrophysicist^[2] and aerospace engineer^[3] employed as a part-time externally funded researcher at the Solar and Stellar Physics (SSP) Division of the [Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics](#).^{[4][5]}

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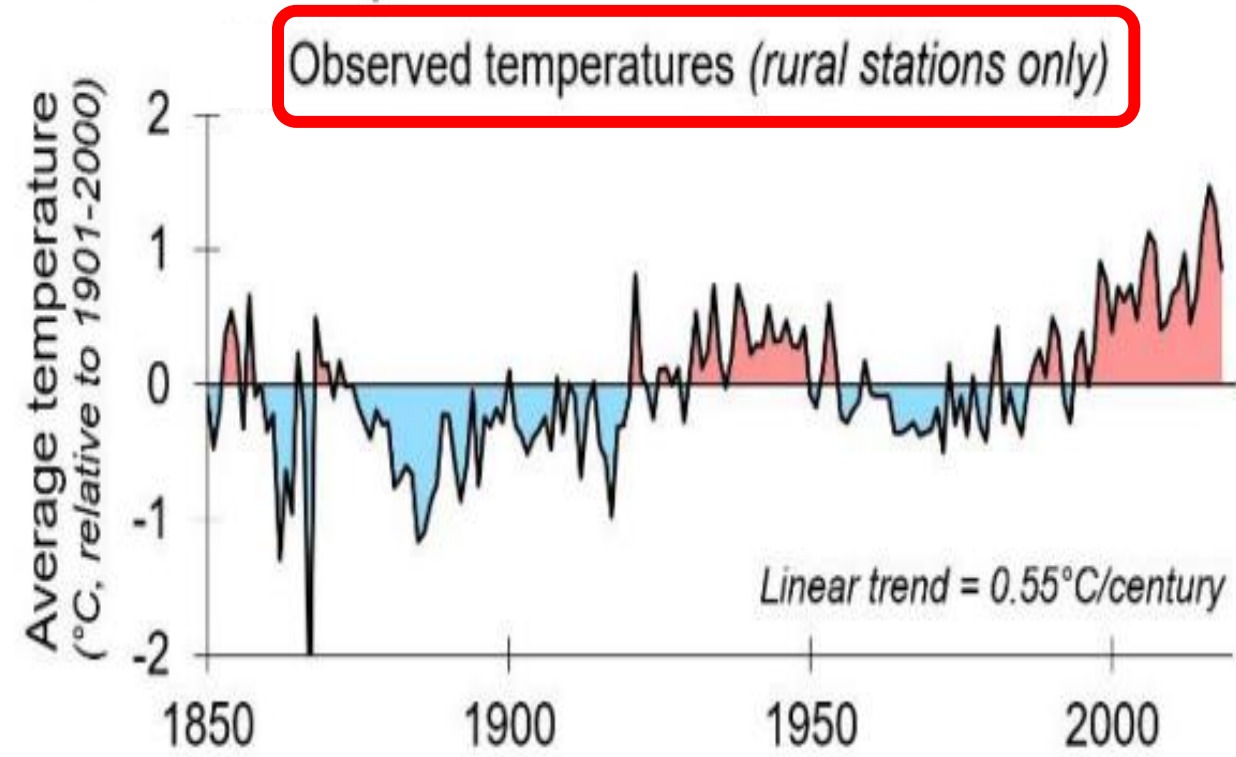
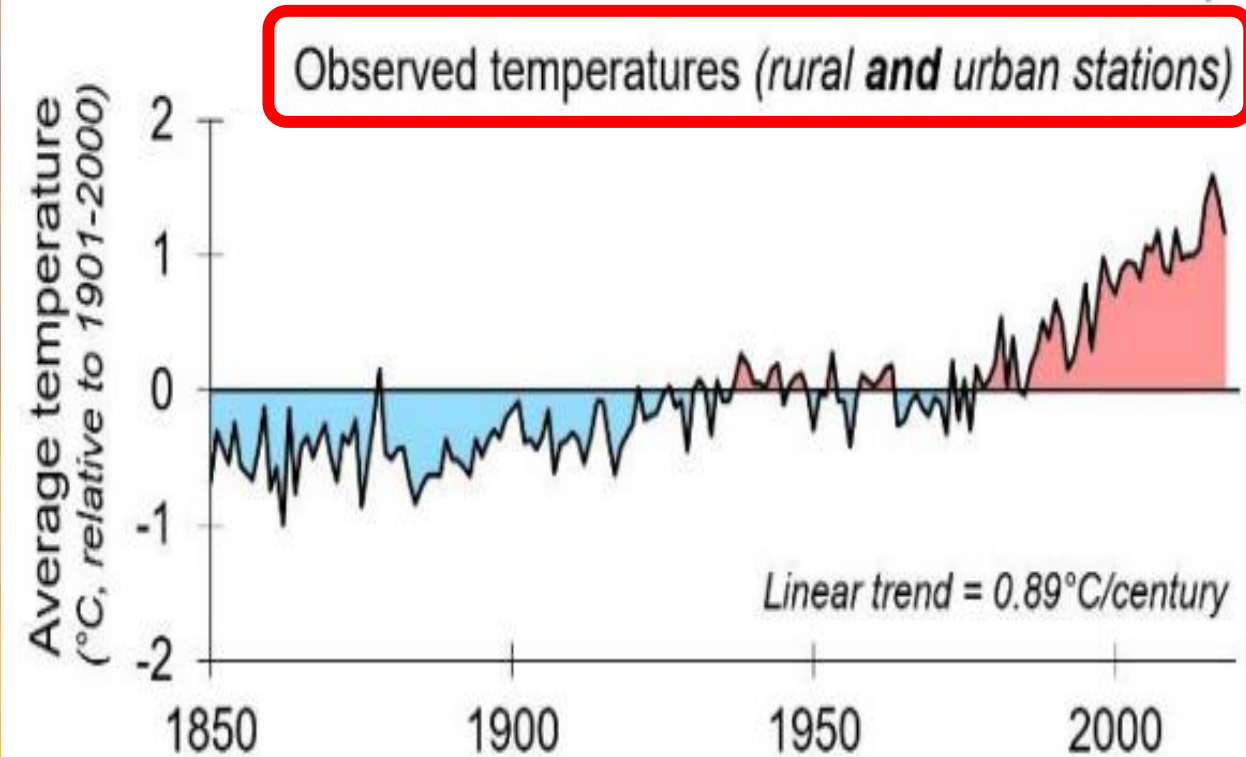
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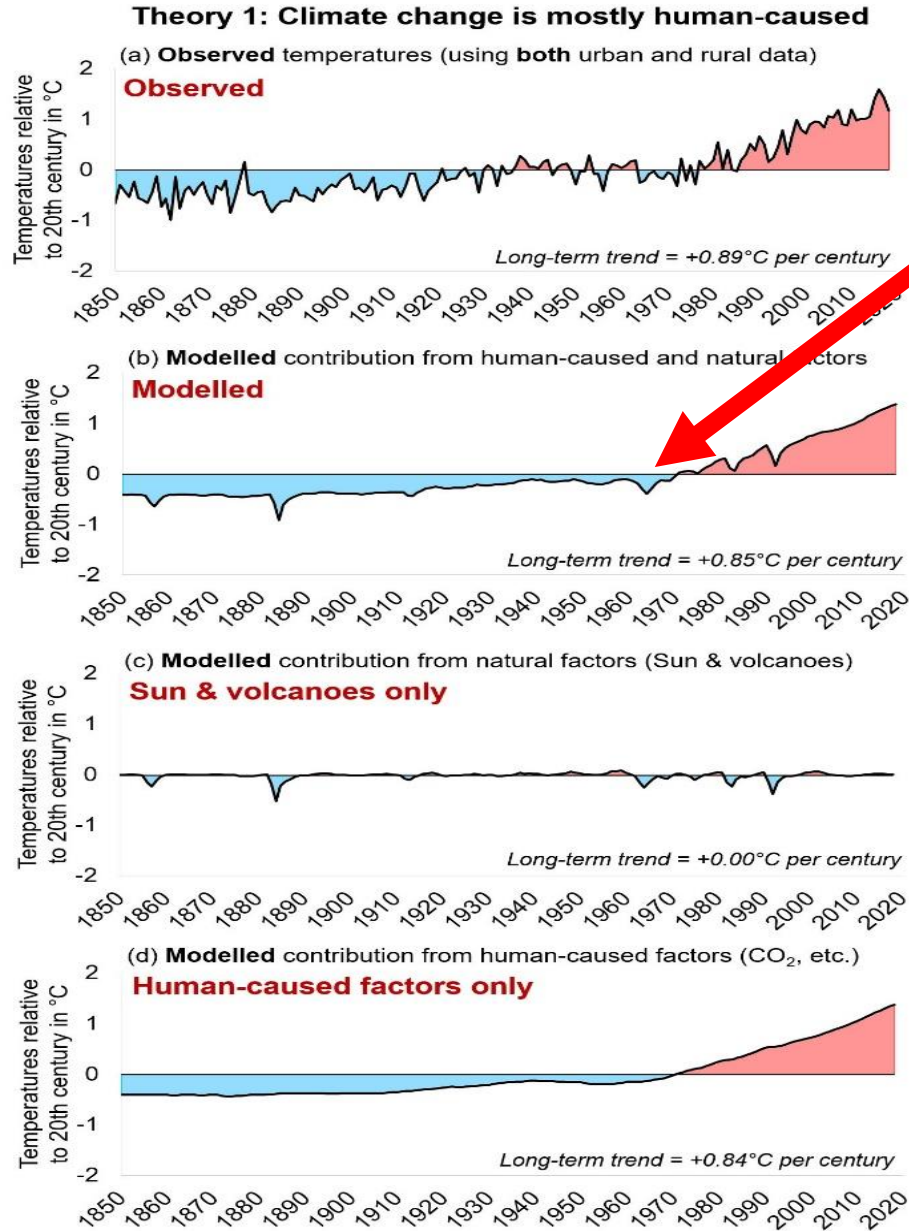
A comparison of two tales of NH temperature datasets: Rural+Urban versus Rural-only stations

Northern Hemisphere land air temperatures



Please Read This Comprehensive New Paper by Connolly et al. (2021)

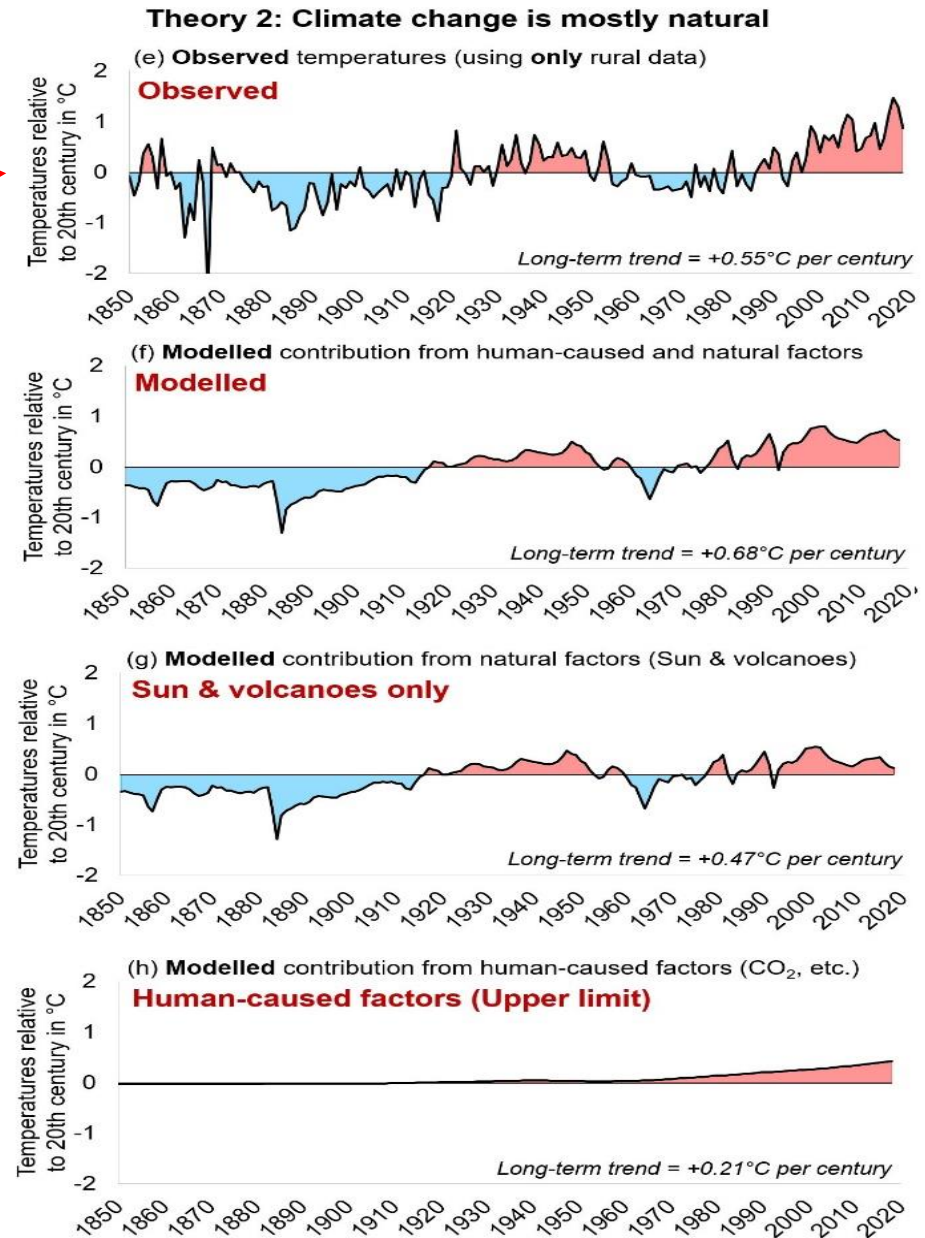
The "attribution" problem for Northern Hemisphere temperatures



IPCC's "mostly human-caused" Universe

“Mostly
natural”
Universe

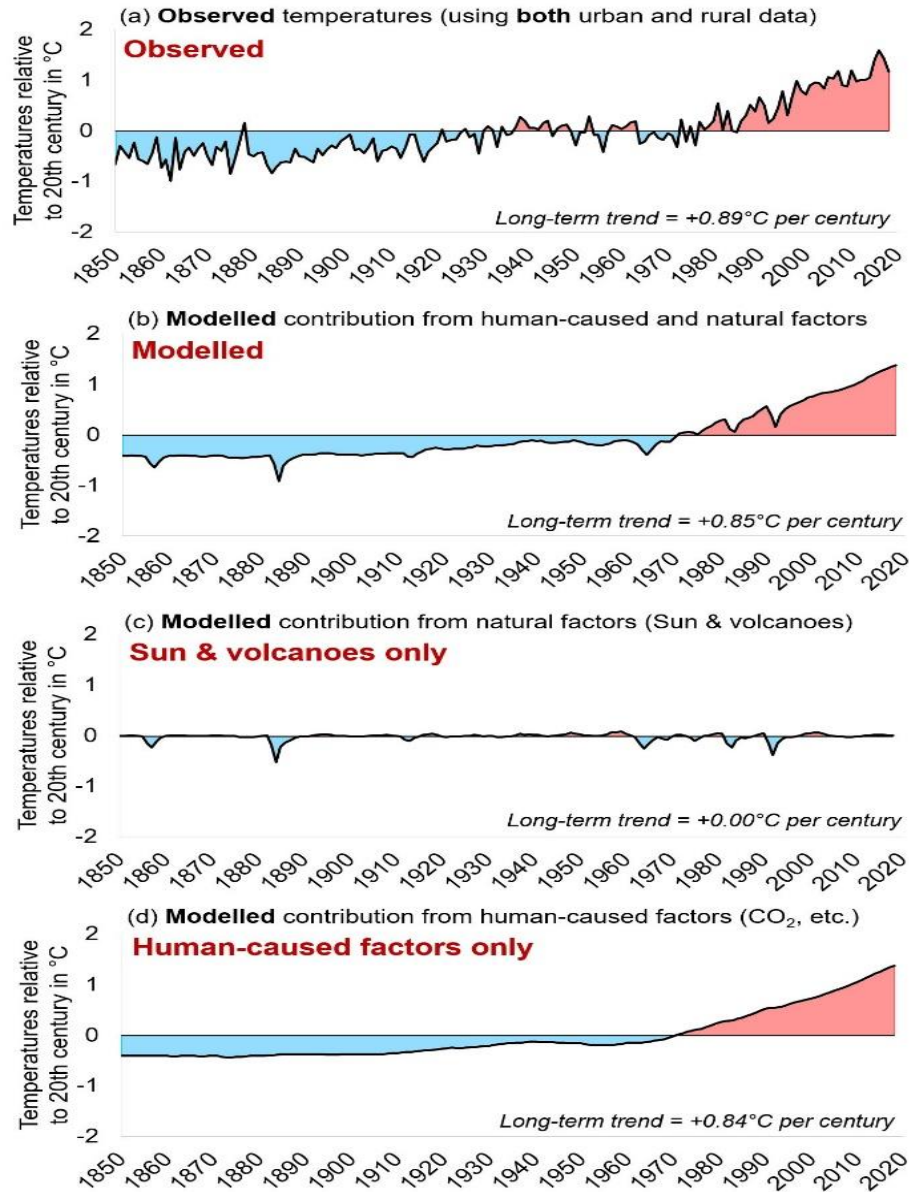
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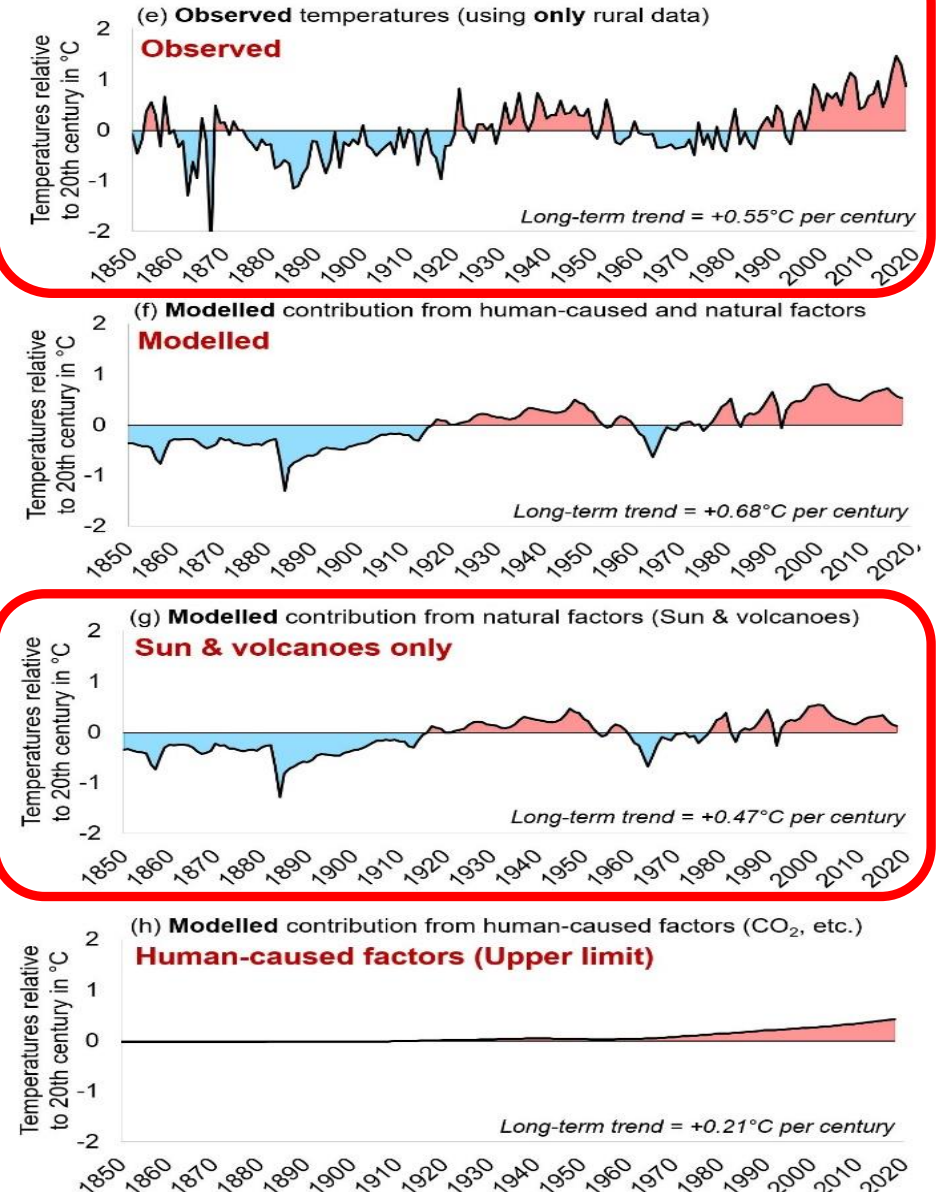
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The "attribution" problem for Northern Hemisphere temperatures

Theory 1: Climate change is mostly human-caused



Theory 2: Climate change is mostly natural



The new era of “fact-checking” and “following the science”

- We have already seen that “science by Wikipedia” and the IPCC’s “consensus-driven” approach to science is hindering our scientific understanding of climate change
- We can see the same worrying “Follow The Science™ ” trend in other “politically-charged” scientific topics
- What happens when scientists try to do real science and it doesn’t follow The Science™? You get “fact-checked”!!!!
- We were the subject of one of these narrative-checks last summer

In Aug 2021, a journalist reported on our RAA paper and IPCC's AR6

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People enjoy the sunshine as they walk along the beach in Blackpool, Lancashire, United Kingdom on March 16, 2021. (Paul Ellis/AFP via Getty Images)

INTERNATIONAL

Study Finds Sun—Not CO2—May Be Behind Global Warming

New peer-reviewed paper finds evidence of systemic bias in UN IPCC's data selection to support climate-change narrative

By [Alex Newman](#) | August 16, 2021 | Updated: August 28, 2021

[A](#) [A](#) [Print](#)

The sun and not human emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) may be the main cause of warmer temperatures in recent decades, according to [a new study](#) with findings that sharply contradict the conclusions of the United Nations (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The article committed the heresy of presenting more than one narrative!

The UN IPCC reports, including the recently released 6th Assessment Report, have consistently blamed human activities such as the emission of so-called “greenhouse gases” for the observed changes. Many studies in the scientific literature have agreed with the UN IPCC position.

However, the new study, titled “How much has the Sun influenced Northern Hemisphere temperature trends? An ongoing debate,” cites dozens of other studies that have pointed to the sun—not human activity—as the primary driver of climate changes.

According to the study authors, these dissenting scientific views have been deliberately suppressed by the IPCC and have not been reflected in the UN IPCC reports, for reasons that have not been adequately explained.

One of Facebook's "Independent fact-checkers" carried out an inquisition on that heretical journalist



Climate Feedback

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Solar forcing is not the main cause of current global warming, contrary to claim by Alex Newman in the Epoch Times



THE EPOCH TIMES

CLAIM

The Sun and not human emissions of carbon dioxide may be the main cause of warmer temperatures in recent decades. There is a systemic bias in UN IPCC's data selection.

SOURCE: Alex Newman, The Epoch Times, The Western Journal, Newsmax

Published: 30 Aug 2021

VERDICT

INCORRECT

We responded with our “fact-check fact-check”

Open letter: A recent Climate Feedback “fact-check” article makes multiple false and misleading claims about a new study involving CERES and newspaper coverage of it

Dear Drs. Vincent and Forrester,

We are writing this open letter to you because it has recently come to our attention that your Climate Feedback website has published an article making multiple false or misleading claims about an Epoch Times newspaper article (by Alex Newman) that reported on a new peer-reviewed paper we co-authored. Your website’s “fact-check”/“feedback” also made false or misleading claims about our paper.

Our immediate recommendations to Climate Feedback

- **Recommendation 1:** We recommend you correct the existing “fact-check”/“feedback” on Alex Newman’s article. Currently, your website asserts that his reporting was “Incorrect” and “Misleading”. This should be changed to “Correct” and “Accurate” immediately.
- **Recommendation 2:** Those groups that are using Climate Feedback as a “fact-checker” should be contacted to let them know of your website’s erroneous analysis of this article.
- **Recommendation 3:** All of your editors should be reminded that your “framework for claim-level reviews” was presumably not to be used as an inspiration for what to do, but rather for identifying misinformation.

We also published an op-ed



The sun sets behind the Statue of Liberty as a seagull flies past in New York Harbor on June 2, 2017. (Michael Heiman/Getty Images)

PREMIUM VIEWPOINTS

‘Fact Checks’ by Non-Experts Are Shutting Down Genuine Scientific Inquiry



Willie Soon



Ronan Connolly

September 22, 2021 Updated: September 27, 2021

A A Print

What should be done to get science back on track?

1. Scientists should be encouraging scientific inquiry, not “scientific consensus”. The UN IPCC reports have ended up as a major contributor to this problem.
2. We need a proper discussion on how science should be funded. This current model of only funding “*the effects of global warming on the nut-gathering of squirrels*” is shutting down genuine scientific research. We are trying a new approach at [CERES-Science.com](https://ceres-science.com).
3. We should recognize that “fact-checkers” are really just “narrative-checkers”.
4. Journalists and editors used to do their own fact-checking when they did “balanced reporting”. Maybe it’s time for journalists to return to doing traditional journalism?
5. Big technology platforms like Google, Facebook and Wikipedia seem to have lost their way. They are increasingly limiting public information access to narrative-approved “facts”, rather than allowing free discussion & research.

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Dr. Willie Soon
Joint Team Leader



Dr. Ronan Connolly
Joint Team Leader



Dr. Michael Connolly
Joint Team Leader

Our research output so far

- 2 peer-reviewed papers in 2019; 4 in 2020; 4 in 2021; and already two published this year with several more under peer-review
- In the IPCC's latest report (AR6), they cited the first of CERES' papers, but they are still playing catch-up with our post-2019 work since their AR7 report is not due for another 5-6 years.
- Our topics covered include: solar physics, snow cover, wildfires, atmospheric physics, the causes of climate change, the global temperature datasets, energy policies, and more.
- We actively collaborate with scientists from around the world - more than 20 different countries and dozens of scientific institutions

Help support us at www.SupportCERES.com

The importance and strength of fully independent science: Center for Environmental Research and Earth Sciences (CERES)

- 1) We set our own scientific research agendas and priorities
- 2) We actually “follow the science” instead of following the money
- 3) We emphasize real-world observations and data
- 4) We “steelman” all our results and discussion in order to reach the highest possible level of objectivity and transparency (we often seek out those that disagree with our results for comments or even direct collaboration and co-authorship in the sense of adversarial collaborative research)
- 5) We welcome donations from everyone including Greenpeace if they value independent science as we do

Help support us at www.SupportCERES.com